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Releases

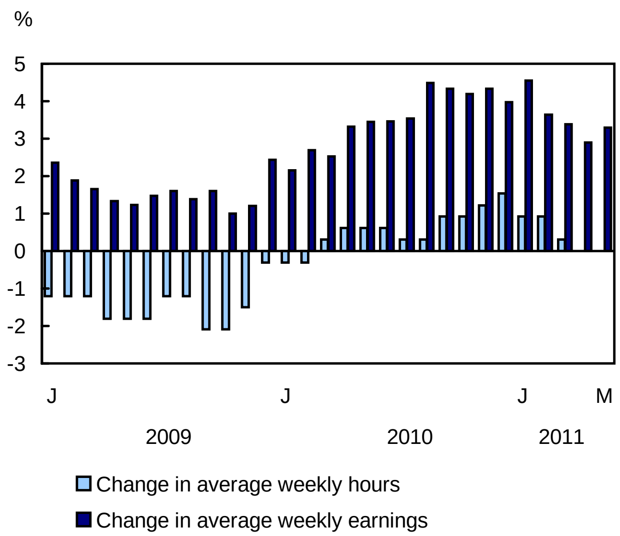
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

May 2011 (preliminary)

From April to May, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased 0.5% to $875.64. On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings were 3.3% higher compared with May 2010.

Year-to-year change in average weekly hours and average weekly earnings



The 3.3% growth in average weekly earnings during the 12 months to May 2011 can be attributed to a number of factors in addition to wage growth, such as changes in the composition of employment by industry, by occupation and by level of job experience.

The average number of hours worked per week, which can also contribute to growth in average weekly earnings, remained unchanged from May 2010 at 32.9 hours.

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.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey whose main objective 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.

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as '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 which could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System code.

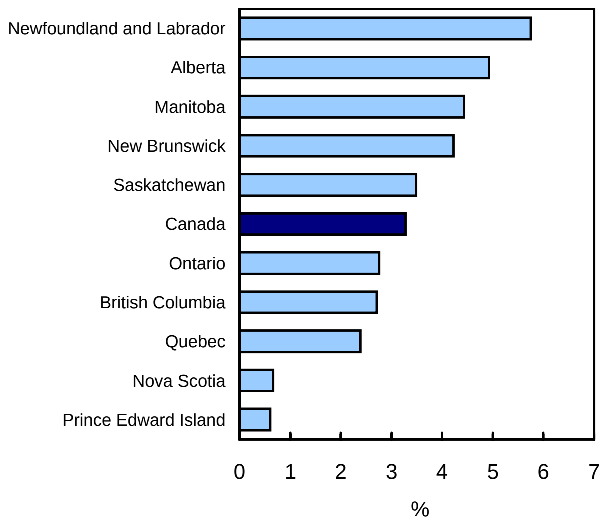
All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses which could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System code.

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

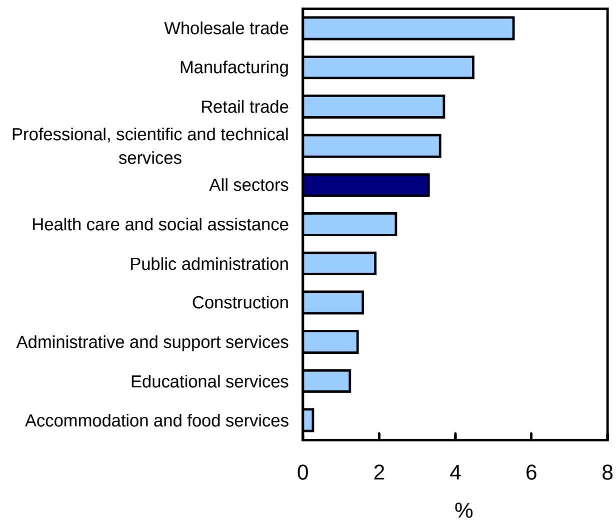
Changes in average earnings can be influenced by a number of factors. Changes in the level of earnings, the number of payroll employees, and the number of hours worked can have an impact. Other factors could include compositional changes over time, such as changes in the proportions of full-time and part-time work; proportions of casual, senior and junior employees; the occupational distribution within and across industries; and in the distribution of employment between industries. Such effects may apply differently within different provinces and territories, and over time.

Average weekly earnings rose in every province in the 12 months to May, led by growth in Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta. The slowest growth was in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, May 2010 to May 2011



Year-to-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, May 2010 to May 2011



Average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador have been growing at a faster pace than that of Canada as a whole since late 2008. In May, Newfoundland and Labrador posted earning levels above the national average for the fourth consecutive month, the first time such a trend has occurred in this province since comparable data became available in 2001.

Growth in average weekly earnings was above the national average of 3.3% in 4 of the 10 largest industrial sectors. The fastest year-over-year increases were in wholesale trade and manufacturing while the slowest occurred in accommodation and food services.

In the 12 months to May, average weekly earnings in wholesale trade increased by 5.5% to $1,064.86. Earnings in this sector have been increasing since the fourth quarter of 2009. Since May 2010, earnings growth has been notable in wholesalers of petroleum products; building material and supplies; and machinery, equipment and supplies.

The second-fastest rate of growth in average weekly earnings in the 12 months to May occurred in manufacturing, where earnings increased by 4.5% to $992.77. This upward trend in earnings started in the fourth quarter of 2009, with notable year-over-year growth in beverage and tobacco product manufacturing; furniture; printing; and plastics and rubber products.

Growth in average weekly earnings was also above the national average in some smaller sectors. Since May 2010, weekly earnings in information and culture have risen by 9.7% to $1,097.07, mainly in telecommunications; broadcasting (except Internet); and motion picture and sound recording industries. In arts, entertainment and recreation, earnings have increased by 6.9% to $570.58, primarily in performing arts, spectator sports and amusement, gambling and recreation industries.

Average weekly hours worked

At 32.9 hours, average weekly hours were unchanged from the previous month and at the same level as 12 months earlier.

Notable year-over-year increases in average weekly hours worked occurred in information and culture (+5.4%) and health care and social assistance (+2.4%). At the same time, there were declines in other sectors, the largest being in real estate and rental and leasing (-3.3%); mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (-2.7%); and arts, entertainment and recreation (-1.8%).

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

From April to May, the number of non-farm payroll employees declined by 15,000, following three months of increases. On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees rose by 233,200 (+1.6%).

The decrease in monthly payroll employment in May was observed in both goods and services, with the largest declines in construction; educational services; retail trade; and accommodation and food services.

While little changed in May, the fastest year-over-year job growth occurred in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (+12.1%), where payroll employment rose by 22,200. Growth in this sector was driven by gains in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction in Alberta.

There was also above average year-over-year employment growth in professional, scientific and technical services (+2.5% or +19,000) and health care and social assistance (+2.2% or +35,400).

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0049.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for June will be released on August 25.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; *labour@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

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

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	May 2010	April 2011[r]	May 2011[p]	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
	current dollars			% change	
Sector aggregate	**847.82**	**871.10**	**875.64**	**0.5**	**3.3**
Forestry, logging and support	955.74	916.33	986.00	7.6	3.2
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,698.94	1,705.85	1,692.97	-0.8	-0.4
Utilities	1,558.45	1,664.95	1,675.54	0.6	7.5
Construction	1,064.55	1,067.56	1,081.36	1.3	1.6
Manufacturing	949.88	988.82	992.77	0.4	4.5
Wholesale trade	1,009.01	1,010.20	1,064.86	5.4	5.5
Retail trade	496.40	508.42	514.78	1.3	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	877.95	907.43	920.16	1.4	4.8
Information and cultural industries	1,000.41	1,037.44	1,097.07	5.7	9.7
Finance and insurance	1,023.55	1,044.08	1,064.65	2.0	4.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	820.26	756.99	810.13	7.0	-1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,176.53	1,224.02	1,218.87	-0.4	3.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,137.82	1,279.52	1,206.34	-5.7	6.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	714.58	740.83	724.83	-2.2	1.4
Educational services	937.88	956.63	949.44	-0.8	1.2
Health care and social assistance	788.94	825.62	808.26	-2.1	2.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	533.81	588.06	570.58	-3.0	6.9
Accommodation and food services	356.04	359.27	357.00	-0.6	0.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	693.63	711.80	705.83	-0.8	1.8
Public administration	1,085.50	1,111.46	1,105.59	-0.5	1.9
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	831.18	874.96	878.95	0.5	5.7
Prince Edward Island	718.77	718.67	723.13	0.6	0.6
Nova Scotia	753.06	764.67	758.08	-0.9	0.7
New Brunswick	755.71	789.29	787.61	-0.2	4.2
Quebec	779.02	792.25	797.65	0.7	2.4
Ontario	875.10	892.20	899.24	0.8	2.8
Manitoba	782.57	809.89	817.27	0.9	4.4
Saskatchewan	831.66	877.36	860.66	-1.9	3.5
Alberta	988.73	1,032.26	1,037.40	0.5	4.9
British Columbia	818.44	835.43	840.60	0.6	2.7
Yukon	912.15	941.12	966.95	2.7	6.0
Northwest Territories[1]	1,187.37	1,235.24	1,215.35	-1.6	2.4
Nunavut[1]	813.87	868.01	896.37	3.3	10.1

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2010	May 2010	April 2011[r]	May 2011[p]	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011	December 2010 to May 2011
	thousands				% change		
Sector aggregate	**14,842.2**	**14,636.5**	**14,884.6**	**14,869.6**	**-0.1**	**1.6**	**0.2**
Forestry, logging and support	39.8	40.0	40.7	37.4	-8.1	-6.5	-6.0
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	197.3	184.1	208.8	206.3	-1.2	12.1	4.6
Utilities	120.2	117.6	122.0	123.0	0.8	4.6	2.3
Construction	834.4	822.2	844.6	829.8	-1.8	0.9	-0.6
Manufacturing	1,469.3	1,469.8	1,492.4	1,496.0	0.2	1.8	1.8
Wholesale trade	735.1	727.5	740.9	739.5	-0.2	1.6	0.6
Retail trade	1,864.1	1,847.3	1,851.0	1,845.3	-0.3	-0.1	-1.0
Transportation and warehousing	675.6	668.7	680.4	678.4	-0.3	1.5	0.4
Information and cultural industries	333.2	322.8	322.9	321.3	-0.5	-0.5	-3.6
Finance and insurance	677.7	682.0	682.6	682.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	248.9	239.9	244.0	242.7	-0.5	1.2	-2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	764.5	755.9	773.6	774.9	0.2	2.5	1.4
Management of companies and enterprises	105.8	106.3	102.7	102.3	-0.4	-3.8	-3.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	734.2	724.0	736.5	737.6	0.1	1.9	0.5
Educational services	1,167.8	1,163.1	1,166.1	1,157.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9
Health care and social assistance	1,634.5	1,604.7	1,644.2	1,640.2	-0.2	2.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.9	244.5	243.2	243.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.6
Accommodation and food services	1,066.8	1,051.3	1,074.0	1,069.3	-0.4	1.7	0.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.9	507.0	512.3	510.3	-0.4	0.7	-0.1
Public administration	1,053.2	1,047.9	1,054.7	1,066.1	1.1	1.7	1.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	203.9	197.4	207.5	205.8	-0.8	4.3	0.9
Prince Edward Island	64.6	64.8	65.0	65.5	0.8	1.1	1.4
Nova Scotia	411.5	400.2	406.5	404.8	-0.4	1.1	-1.6
New Brunswick	321.9	321.9	321.0	320.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5
Quebec	3,406.7	3,375.0	3,404.4	3,402.2	-0.1	0.8	-0.1
Ontario	5,690.3	5,617.3	5,701.7	5,694.8	-0.1	1.4	0.1
Manitoba	561.3	555.5	560.5	560.3	0.0	0.9	-0.2
Saskatchewan	446.5	438.4	445.7	445.6	0.0	1.6	-0.2
Alberta	1,770.0	1,730.6	1,789.3	1,792.9	0.2	3.6	1.3
British Columbia	1,906.1	1,877.3	1,922.8	1,917.0	-0.3	2.1	0.6
Yukon	20.1	19.7	20.3	20.5	1.0	4.1	2.0
Northwest Territories[1]	27.8	27.1	28.0	28.2	0.7	4.1	1.4
Nunavut[1]	11.4	10.8	11.4	11.2	-1.8	3.7	-1.8

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

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Study: Impact of the unincorporated sector on the Canada-US productivity gap

1998 to 2005

The performance of self-employed unincorporated businesses in Canada had an important impact on the size of the gap in labour productivity between Canada and the United States. However, their contribution to the overall gap has declined over time.

In 1998, labour productivity in Canada's business sector was about 88% of labour productivity in the United States.

This gap of 12 percentage points was due almost entirely to weaker productivity in Canada's unincorporated sector relative to the United States. In the Canadian corporate sector, productivity was 99.2% of that of US corporations.

By 2005, labour productivity in Canada's business sector had declined to 80.8% of that in the United States.

The overall gap widened because of a decline in the relative productivity of Canada's corporations, which went from 99.2% of that in the United States in 1998 to 88.9% in 2005, primarily the result of declines in the relative performance of manufacturing and telecommunications.

In Canada's unincorporated sector, productivity remained about the same relative to the United States. Nevertheless, the difference in productivity in the unincorporated sector between the two countries remained important. In 2005, unincorporated businesses accounted for 8.1 percentage points of the 19.2-percentage-point gap in productivity between the respective business sectors.

This study also considered the effect of a sub-component of the unincorporated sector, namely sole proprietorships. The unincorporated sector consists of both sole proprietorships and partnerships. Sole proprietorships in the two countries more closely resemble one another than do partnerships, as US partnerships are much larger than their Canadian counterparts.

In 1998, sole proprietorships accounted for 4 percentage points of the gap in labour productivity between the two countries. The higher productivity of US partnerships accounted for most of the remainder.

As was the case with the unincorporated sector as a whole, the productivity of sole proprietorships in Canada relative to the United States remained steady between 1998 and 2005.

The contribution of sole proprietorships to the Canada-US labour productivity gap declined to 2 percentage points by 2005, as a gap between the Canadian and US corporate sector developed.

Unincorporated enterprises in Canada are typically smaller enterprises than those in the corporate sector and use less capital per worker. The productivity of unincorporated enterprises is much lower than for corporations. In 2005, output per hour worked in the unincorporated sector was 63% of output per hour worked in the corporate sector.

In 2008, sole proprietorships accounted for about 70% of gross domestic product in the unincorporated sector in Canada; partnerships accounted for the remainder.

The study "Labour productivity of unincorporated sole proprietorships and partnerships: Impact on the Canada/United States productivity gap" is now available as part of the *Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series* (11F0027M2011071, free). From the *Key resource* module of our website choose *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis division are available at (*www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis*).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danny Leung (613-951-2574), Economic Analysis Division. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

June 2011

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 1.1% in June compared with May, mainly as a result of fuel surcharges. The courier portion rose 1.3%, while the local messenger component declined 0.2%.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 11.8% in June compared with the same month in 2010.

Note: The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550 or 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; *ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats
July 2011

Data on stocks of frozen and chilled meats are now available for July.

Note: This release contains data on stock holdings for various cuts of pork, beef, veal, poultry, mutton, and fancy meats at the Canada level, as well as total red meats at the regional level. This release also contains the holdings of imported meat at the national level for the same periods.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0081 and 003-0082.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The July 2011 issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats*, Vol. 6, no. 2 (23-009-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; *bernadette.alain@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation
June 2011

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for June.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

Data are available upon request only.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products and studies

Study: Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series: "Labour Productivity of Unincorporated Sole Proprietorships and Partnerships: Impact on the Canada-United States Productivity Gap", no. 71
Catalogue number 11F0027M2011071 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats, July 2011, Vol. 6, no. 2
Catalogue number 23-009-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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