

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Between June 2009 and June 2010, the average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees rose by 4.0% to \$853.50. This was the fastest year-over-year increase since February 2008.	
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Releases

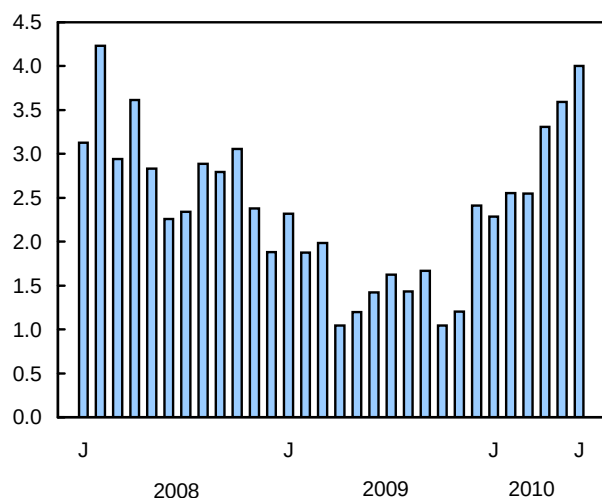
Payroll employment, earnings and hours

June 2010 (preliminary)

Between June 2009 and June 2010, the average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees rose by 4.0% to \$853.50. This was the fastest year-over-year increase since February 2008.

The 12-month change in average weekly earnings

% change



In recent months, the pace of growth in earnings has increased. June was the seventh consecutive month for which the year-over-year increase was at or above 2.3%. During the previous eight months, year-over-year increases had been below 1.8%.

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 classifications: 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.

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

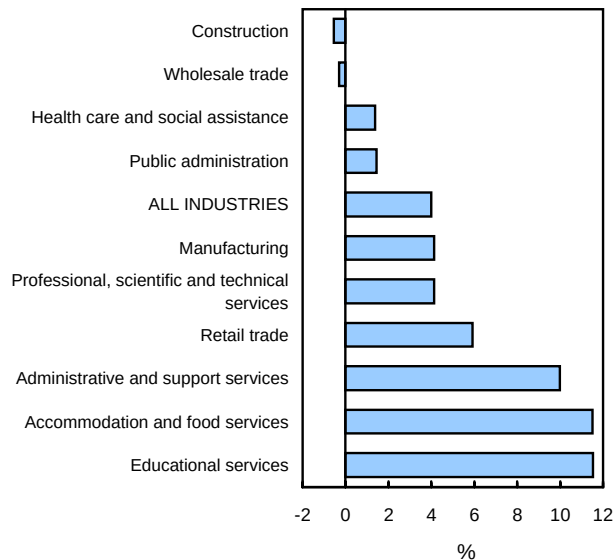
All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses which could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System code.

Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees. A number of factors can influence wage changes, such as changes in the level of earnings and/or in the number of payroll employees. Compositional changes over time could also be a factor, such as changes in: the proportions of full-time, part-time, 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 by industry

Among Canada's largest industrial sectors, growth in average weekly earnings from June 2009 to June 2010 was above the national average of 4.0% in educational services (+11.5%), accommodation and food services (+11.5%), administration and support, waste management and remediation services (+10.0%), retail trade (+5.9%), manufacturing (+4.1%) and professional, scientific and technical services (+4.1%).

The 12-month change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest industries, June 2009 to June 2010



Among the largest industrial sectors, manufacturing has had a notable shift in average weekly earnings since the fall of 2009. Between July 2008 and October 2009, earnings in this sector declined by 6.1%. However, since October 2009, they have increased by 5.2%, nearly recovering this loss.

Among the larger manufacturing industries, this earnings shift was most notable in plastics and rubber products, paper, machinery, and chemical manufacturing. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing were \$946.93 in June, one of the highest monthly levels since July 2008.

There has also been a shift in earnings in administration and support, waste management and remediation services. From October 2008 to May 2009, earnings in this sector fell by 8.0%. Since that time, earnings have increased by 12.2% to a high of \$724.09. The shift from decline to growth in this sector has been widespread among a number of industries, including investigation and security services, employment services, office administrative services, and business support services.

Average weekly earnings by province

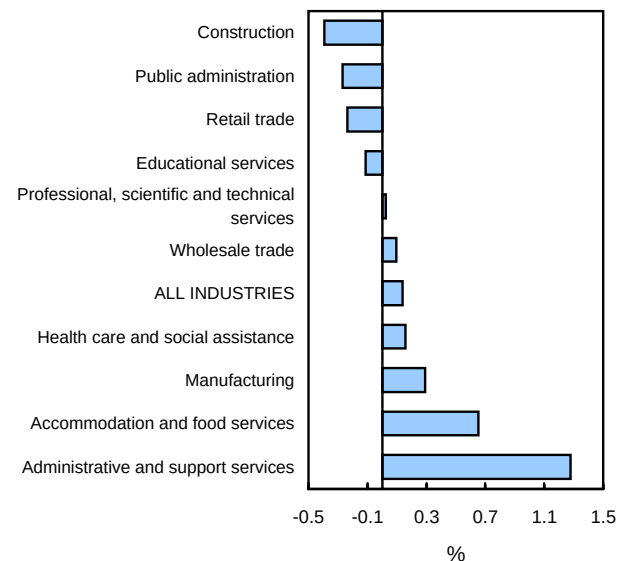
Between June 2009 and June 2010, average weekly earnings increased in every province. Growth was above the national average in seven provinces, led by Newfoundland and Labrador (+6.1%). Manitoba (+2.2%) had the slowest rate of growth.

Since August 2009, the start of the increase in payroll employment, average weekly earnings have gone up nationally by 3.6%. Over the same period, earnings rose near or above this national average in all provinces, with the exception of British Columbia (+2.4%), New Brunswick (+1.3%) and Manitoba (+1.2%).

Non-farm payroll employment by industry

Non-farm payroll employment increased by 0.1% (+20,400) in June from the previous month. With June's gains, the number of payroll employees has increased by 1.2% (+172,300) since August 2009.

Monthly changes in non-farm payroll employment in the 10 largest industries, May to June 2010



Payroll employment increased by 1.3% (+9,200) in administrative and support, waste management and remediation services in June, offsetting most of the losses from May. Employment in this sector has increased by 2.8% (+20,000) since August 2009. Job gains in June were particularly notable in employment services.

In accommodation and food services, payroll employment increased by 0.7% (+6,900) in June, ending a run of three consecutive months of losses. June's job gains were mainly in limited-service eating places and special food services (such as caterers and street vendors).

Manufacturing employment increased by 0.3% (+4,300) in June, the sixth modest increase in seven months. These gains were shared among a number of manufacturing industries, particularly meat products, cement and concrete, pulp, paper and paperboard mills, and motor vehicles. Since August 2009, the number of factory jobs has risen by 1.1% (+15,600).

In June, payroll employment in health care and social assistance increased by 0.2% (+2,500), following declines in the previous two months. June's gains occurred mainly in nursing and residential care facilities, which were partly offset by losses in hospitals. Since August 2009, the number of payroll jobs in health care and social assistance has increased by 1.7% (+27,000).

Payroll employment in construction fell by 0.4% (-3,200) in June. These losses were mainly within heavy and civil engineering construction. Despite the monthly loss, the number of construction payroll jobs has increased by 3.8% (+30,300) since August 2009.

Payroll jobs in retail trade fell by 0.2% (-4,400) in June, with losses mainly in building material and supplies dealers and grocery stores. Since August 2009, employment in retail trade has declined by 0.6% (-11,900), largely due to declines in both May and June.

Hours worked and average hours worked by salaried and hourly wage employees

Total hours worked by hourly and salaried employees increased by 0.1% in June, the fifth advance

in six months. Average weekly hours worked by hourly and salaried employees amounted 32.9 hours in June, unchanged from May.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0046.

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 July will be released on September 24.

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 Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	June 2009	May 2010 ^r	June 2010 ^p	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	current dollars			% change	
Industrial aggregate	820.66	847.55	853.50	0.7	4.0
Forestry, logging and support	844.31	958.63	978.55	2.1	15.9
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,650.24	1,692.24	1,705.71	0.8	3.4
Utilities	1,482.27	1,565.19	1,499.19	-4.2	1.1
Construction	1,061.61	1,065.54	1,055.80	-0.9	-0.5
Manufacturing	909.46	948.80	946.93	-0.2	4.1
Wholesale trade	1,001.47	1,023.86	998.55	-2.5	-0.3
Retail trade	476.45	495.58	504.66	1.8	5.9
Transportation and warehousing	876.75	874.17	876.59	0.3	0.0
Information and cultural industries	1,100.23	1,018.70	1,061.23	4.2	-3.5
Finance and insurance	1,030.31	1,018.39	1,051.99	3.3	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	803.37	822.07	849.19	3.3	5.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,141.67	1,167.99	1,188.71	1.8	4.1
Management of companies and enterprises	1,137.17	1,137.62	1,257.61	10.5	10.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	658.38	714.36	724.09	1.4	10.0
Educational services	864.79	943.53	964.46	2.2	11.5
Health care and social assistance	773.01	781.98	783.73	0.2	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	512.07	536.27	545.23	1.7	6.5
Accommodation and food services	325.38	358.75	362.84	1.1	11.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	688.51	693.63	726.45	4.7	5.5
Public administration	1,075.85	1,088.13	1,091.47	0.3	1.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	796.25	828.76	844.67	1.9	6.1
Prince Edward Island	689.60	719.87	718.70	-0.2	4.2
Nova Scotia	727.89	752.05	762.41	1.4	4.7
New Brunswick	741.87	751.95	760.91	1.2	2.6
Quebec	766.54	777.38	797.70	2.6	4.1
Ontario	842.57	874.70	878.76	0.5	4.3
Manitoba	768.08	783.46	785.19	0.2	2.2
Saskatchewan	801.64	838.47	838.90	0.1	4.6
Alberta	954.05	985.03	1,003.53	1.9	5.2
British Columbia	794.20	820.17	815.28	-0.6	2.7
Yukon	897.55	913.87	973.76	6.6	8.5
Northwest Territories ¹	1,118.95	1,187.37	1,190.84	0.3	6.4
Nunavut ¹	882.86	813.87	876.07	7.6	-0.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2009	June 2009	May 2010 ^r	June 2010 ^p	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010	December 2009 to June 2010
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	14,532.4	14,515.6	14,627.3	14,647.6	0.1	0.9	0.8
Forestry, logging and support	39.1	38.8	40.6	39.6	-2.5	2.1	1.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	173.4	177.5	184.4	185.6	0.7	4.6	7.0
Utilities	117.5	119.4	117.5	117.8	0.3	-1.3	0.3
Construction	805.5	787.1	821.5	818.3	-0.4	4.0	1.6
Manufacturing	1,447.3	1,473.6	1,465.1	1,469.4	0.3	-0.3	1.5
Wholesale trade	723.0	726.6	728.0	728.7	0.1	0.3	0.8
Retail trade	1,859.9	1,864.6	1,846.5	1,842.1	-0.2	-1.2	-1.0
Transportation and warehousing	669.7	672.1	667.2	667.6	0.1	-0.7	-0.3
Information and cultural industries	313.4	322.3	313.4	312.7	-0.2	-3.0	-0.2
Finance and insurance	682.6	669.2	683.6	684.3	0.1	2.3	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	245.2	240.5	238.8	237.6	-0.5	-1.2	-3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	740.2	735.2	747.2	747.4	0.0	1.7	1.0
Management of companies and enterprises	117.9	115.8	107.5	105.3	-2.0	-9.1	-10.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	719.2	715.5	723.1	732.4	1.3	2.4	1.8
Educational services	1,161.9	1,150.0	1,165.2	1,163.9	-0.1	1.2	0.2
Health care and social assistance	1,606.5	1,576.3	1,604.2	1,606.7	0.2	1.9	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	248.8	251.3	243.0	244.4	0.6	-2.7	-1.8
Accommodation and food services	1,068.5	1,059.1	1,048.6	1,055.5	0.7	-0.3	-1.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	506.2	505.3	507.4	507.6	0.0	0.5	0.3
Public administration	1,054.7	1,034.2	1,046.2	1,043.4	-0.3	0.9	-1.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	193.8	188.1	196.5	196.6	0.1	4.5	1.4
Prince Edward Island	63.6	63.2	64.8	64.1	-1.1	1.4	0.8
Nova Scotia	395.6	392.5	399.5	400.4	0.2	2.0	1.2
New Brunswick	314.4	309.4	319.2	313.6	-1.8	1.4	-0.3
Quebec	3,360.1	3,328.2	3,359.3	3,361.5	0.1	1.0	0.0
Ontario	5,576.6	5,543.3	5,614.5	5,624.2	0.2	1.5	0.9
Manitoba	557.4	562.6	558.2	558.5	0.1	-0.7	0.2
Saskatchewan	438.8	440.2	438.7	440.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Alberta	1,718.3	1,718.4	1,730.8	1,733.4	0.2	0.9	0.9
British Columbia	1,876.8	1,886.0	1,880.8	1,880.5	0.0	-0.3	0.2
Yukon	20.1	19.3	19.8	19.8	0.0	2.6	-1.5
Northwest Territories ¹	26.8	27.4	27.1	28.1	3.7	2.6	4.9
Nunavut ¹	10.2	10.2	10.8	10.8	0.0	5.9	5.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.



Characteristics of international overnight travellers

First quarter 2010 (preliminary)

During the first quarter, four times as many Canadians made overnight trips to the United States for the purpose of pleasure compared with Americans who came to Canada. Canadians who went to the United States for pleasure also outspent Americans who came to Canada.

American residents took 673,000 overnight pleasure trips to Canada during the first quarter, and spent \$366 million during their visit.

On the other hand, Canadians made 2.7 million overnight trips for pleasure to the United States between January and March 2010 and spent \$2.9 billion during their visit.

Canadian travel southbound also outpaced American travel northbound in terms of business travel. In the first quarter, Canadians made 610,000 overnight trips for business, compared with 402,000 overnight trips made by Americans.

Canadians spent \$593 million on business travel in the United States, while Americans spent \$305 million in Canada.

The top destination for Canadians in the United States was Florida, followed by New York State and California. Canadian residents took 1.3 million overnight trips to Florida during the first quarter, spending \$1.4 billion in the state.

The top three states of origin for Americans who came to Canada were Washington State, New York State and Michigan.

In terms of overseas travel, the United Kingdom, France and Germany were the top three overseas countries of origin in the first quarter.

Sun destinations were popular with Canadians who travelled to overseas countries between January and March 2010. The top three overseas countries for overnight travel were Mexico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

Canadian residents took 2.3 million overnight pleasure trips to overseas destinations during the first quarter, spending nearly \$2.6 billion.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers using preliminary first quarter 2010 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international overnight travellers for the second quarter will be released on November 25.

To obtain one or more of these products, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; fax: 613-951-2909; frances.kremarik@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

Overnight travel to and from Canada by trip purpose, first quarter 2010

	Trips ^p thousands	Spending ^p \$ millions
Canadian trips abroad		
To the United States	4,337	3,941
Business	610	593
Pleasure	2,739	2,867
Visiting friends/relatives	727	349
To other countries	2,840	3,243
Business	143	245
Pleasure	2,342	2,554
Visiting friends/relatives	244	315
Travel to Canada		
From the United States	1,560	813
Business	402	305
Pleasure	673	366
Visiting friends/relatives	346	93
From other countries	636	941
Business	122	239
Pleasure	193	339
Visiting friends/relatives	234	202

^p preliminary

Note: Totals also include other trip purposes.

Natural gas sales

June 2010 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 4 474 million cubic metres in June, up 6.1% compared with June 2009.

The volumes of sales to the residential (+6.6%) commercial (+8.0%) and industrial (+5.7%) sectors were all up in June compared with June 2009.

Total sales in June were 14.3% lower compared with May.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For more information, to order data, 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; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Natural gas sales

	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	4 217 561	5 218 613	4 473 520	-14.3	6.1
Residential ¹	508 512	909 355	542 245	-40.4	6.6
Commercial ²	466 695	689 869	504 055	-26.9	8.0
Industrial ³	3 242 354	3 619 389	3 427 220	-5.3	5.7

^p preliminary

1. Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit.

2. Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.

3. Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.

Civil aviation operating statistics

June 2010

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for June.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

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

New products and studies

Service Bulletin - Surface and Marine Transport: "Results of the Annual Motor Carriers of Freight Survey of Small For-hire Carriers and Owner Operators", 2008, Vol. 25, no. 8

Catalogue number 50-002-X2010008 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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