

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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### Labour Force Survey, September 2011

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Following two months of little change, employment rose by 61,000 in September, all in full time. This increase pushed the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 7.1%, the lowest rate since December 2008.

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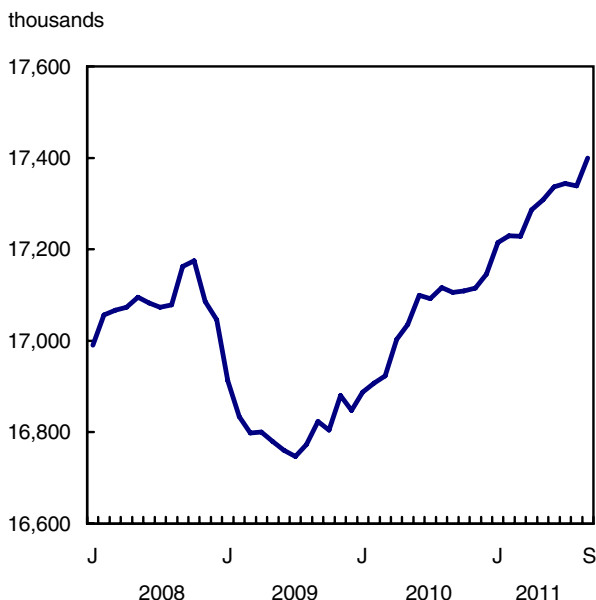
## Releases

### Labour Force Survey

September 2011

Following two months of little change, employment rose by 61,000 in September, all in full time. This increase pushed the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 7.1%, the lowest rate since December 2008.

#### Employment



In the 12 months to September, employment has grown by 1.7% (+294,000), primarily in Ontario and Alberta. Over this period, full-time employment rose by 2.5% (+344,000), part-time work declined 1.5% (-50,000) and total actual hours worked increased 2.0%.

September's employment increase was spread across a number of industries, with gains in educational services; professional, scientific and technical services; accommodation and food services; natural resources; and public administration. These gains were partially offset by declines in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; manufacturing; and information, culture and recreation.

There were notable employment increases in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in September.

#### Note to readers

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X, free).

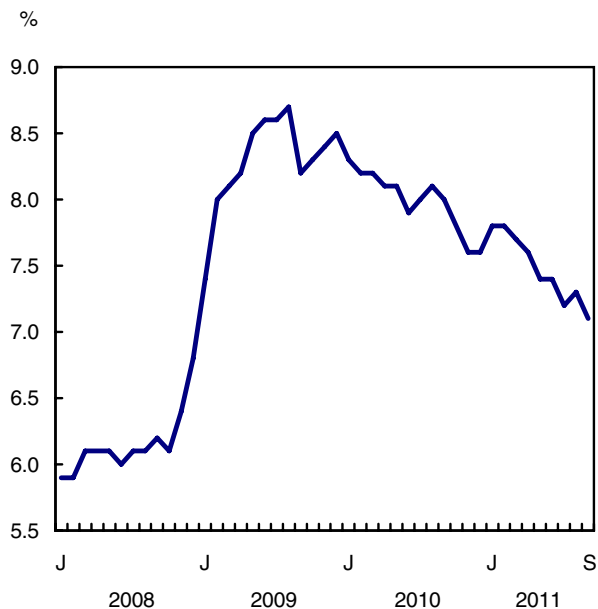
#### Seasonal adjustment and educational services

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

The LFS seasonal adjustment process removes the "average" seasonal pattern in the monthly data, according to trends seen in the previous few years. While there have been large movements in educational services employment in summer months in recent years, there has not been a consistent pattern in the direction or magnitude of these month-to-month yearly changes.

In September, employment increased among the self-employed and public sector employees. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment growth in the private sector (+2.2%) was faster than that of the public sector (+1.1%), while self-employment rose slightly (+0.6%).

#### Unemployment rate



## Service sector leads employment gains

Employment in educational services rose by 38,000 in September (see Note to readers). Compared with a year earlier, employment in this industry is up 1.7% (+20,000).

The number of workers in professional, scientific and technical services rose by 36,000 in September, continuing an upward trend that began in the summer of 2009. Over the past 12 months, employment in this industry has increased by 4.1% (+53,000), one of the highest rates of growth among all industries.

In accommodation and food services, employment was up 31,000 in September. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment increased by 7.6% (+80,000), the highest growth rate among all industries.

Following two consecutive months of decline, employment in natural resources increased by 17,000 in September. This gain brings employment in this industry to the same level as 12 months earlier.

There were also employment gains in public administration (+14,000), bringing employment back to its level of September 2010.

Employment fell by 35,000 in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. Compared with a year earlier, employment in this industry is down by 1.4% (-15,000).

Following little change in the previous three months, employment in manufacturing was down 24,000 in September. This decline leaves employment slightly above its level of September 2010 (+0.8% or +13,000).

There were also declines in information, culture and recreation (-22,000). Despite September's decline, employment in this industry increased by 1.5% (+12,000) compared with 12 months earlier.

While employment in construction was little changed in September, it was up 4.1% (+50,000) from a year earlier, one of the highest growth rates of all industries.

## Large gains in British Columbia

Employment in British Columbia rose by 32,000, all in full-time work. This was the first notable employment gain since July 2010. The unemployment rate fell by 0.8 percentage points to 6.7% in September.

In Saskatchewan, employment increased by 4,000 in September. Employment in the province is up 0.9% compared with 12 months earlier, lower than the national average of 1.7%.

Employment increased by 2,700 in New Brunswick. Despite this gain, employment in the province was 0.5% lower than 12 months earlier.

While employment in Alberta was little changed in September, over the year, employment has grown by 4.8% (+98,000), entirely in full-time work.

Employment in Quebec was unchanged in September. With fewer people searching for work,

the unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage points to 7.3%. Compared with September 2010, employment increased by 0.6%.

Ontario employment was little changed for the second consecutive month and the unemployment rate was 7.6%. Over the past 12 months, employment increased by 2.0% (+136,000), above the national growth rate of 1.7%.

## Increases among core-aged and older workers

Employment increased among workers aged 25 to 54 in September (+25,000), bringing growth over the previous year to 1.2% (+146,000).

In September, employment grew by 21,000 among workers aged 55 and over. Employment for this age group is up 2.7% (+81,000) in the past 12 months.

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 was up slightly, bringing growth since September 2010 to 2.8% (+68,000).

## Quarterly update for the territories

The Labour Force Survey also collects labour market information about the territories. This information is produced monthly in the form of three-month moving averages. Not all estimates are seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons should only be made on a year-over-year basis.

Employment in the Northwest Territories rose by 1,500 (+6.7%) from the third quarter of 2010 to the same period in 2011. Employment was little changed in both Yukon and Nunavut.

In the third quarter of 2011, the unemployment rate was 7.4% in the Northwest Territories, 4.9% in Yukon and 17.2% in Nunavut.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0095 and 282-0100 to 282-0121.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X, free), is now available online for the week ending September 17. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The DVD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review*, 2010 (71F0004X, \$209), is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on November 4.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of

this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; [jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca)) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; [vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

### Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonnally adjusted

	August 2011	September 2011	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>						
Population	28,032.7	28,057.1	24.4	319.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	18,706.6	18,733.7	27.1	148.2	0.1	0.8
Employment	17,338.7	17,399.6	60.9	294.3	0.4	1.7
Full-time	14,042.3	14,106.1	63.8	344.0	0.5	2.5
Part-time	3,296.4	3,293.5	-2.9	-49.7	-0.1	-1.5
Unemployment	1,367.9	1,334.2	-33.7	-146.0	-2.5	-9.9
Participation rate	66.7	66.8	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.1	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.0	0.1	0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	19.0	18.9	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
<b>Youths, 15 to 24 years</b>						
Population	4,457.6	4,457.2	-0.4	-3.9	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	2,882.3	2,901.6	19.3	53.7	0.7	1.9
Employment	2,478.8	2,494.1	15.3	67.5	0.6	2.8
Full-time	1,295.2	1,292.2	-3.0	28.3	-0.2	2.2
Part-time	1,183.5	1,201.9	18.4	39.2	1.6	3.4
Unemployment	403.6	407.5	3.9	-13.8	1.0	-3.3
Participation rate	64.7	65.1	0.4	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.0	14.0	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	56.0	0.4	1.6	...	...
Part-time rate	47.7	48.2	0.5	0.3	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	11,534.7	11,546.9	12.2	161.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,386.1	8,391.5	5.4	28.9	0.1	0.3
Employment	7,856.2	7,879.5	23.3	105.9	0.3	1.4
Full-time	7,253.6	7,282.3	28.7	133.0	0.4	1.9
Part-time	602.6	597.2	-5.4	-27.1	-0.9	-4.3
Unemployment	529.9	512.0	-17.9	-77.0	-3.4	-13.1
Participation rate	72.7	72.7	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.1	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	68.1	68.2	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	7.7	7.6	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	12,040.4	12,052.9	12.5	162.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,438.1	7,440.6	2.5	65.6	0.0	0.9
Employment	7,003.7	7,025.9	22.2	120.8	0.3	1.7
Full-time	5,493.5	5,531.5	38.0	182.6	0.7	3.4
Part-time	1,510.2	1,494.4	-15.8	-61.8	-1.0	-4.0
Unemployment	434.3	414.7	-19.6	-55.2	-4.5	-11.7
Participation rate	61.8	61.7	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.3	0.1	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.6	21.3	-0.3	-1.2	...	...

... not applicable

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)<sup>1</sup> – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2011	September 2011	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Employees	14,690.9	14,712.9	22.0	277.9	0.1	1.9
Self-employed	2,647.8	2,686.7	38.9	16.4	1.5	0.6
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,540.8	3,577.7	36.9	40.6	1.0	1.1
Private	11,150.1	11,135.2	-14.9	237.3	-0.1	2.2
<b>All industries</b>	<b>17,338.7</b>	<b>17,399.6</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>294.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,795.6</b>	<b>3,802.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Agriculture	300.9	303.0	2.1	7.6	0.7	2.6
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	314.7	331.8	17.1	0.1	5.4	0.0
Utilities	131.8	131.0	-0.8	-18.3	-0.6	-12.3
Construction	1,266.4	1,278.0	11.6	49.9	0.9	4.1
Manufacturing	1,781.9	1,758.4	-23.5	13.3	-1.3	0.8
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>13,543.1</b>	<b>13,597.3</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>241.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Trade	2,690.0	2,685.3	-4.7	-1.2	-0.2	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	855.5	848.5	-7.0	29.6	-0.8	3.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,109.3	1,074.0	-35.3	-14.9	-3.2	-1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,298.1	1,333.7	35.6	52.8	2.7	4.1
Business, building and other support services	680.3	675.7	-4.6	-4.0	-0.7	-0.6
Educational services	1,195.5	1,233.9	38.4	20.3	3.2	1.7
Health care and social assistance	2,108.1	2,105.2	-2.9	56.4	-0.1	2.8
Information, culture and recreation	793.3	771.8	-21.5	11.5	-2.7	1.5
Accommodation and food services	1,097.3	1,128.0	30.7	79.9	2.8	7.6
Other services	753.9	765.8	11.9	10.1	1.6	1.3
Public administration	961.9	975.6	13.7	1.2	1.4	0.1

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Also referred to as forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas.

**Note:** Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

# Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2011	September 2011	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>						
Population	428.5	428.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Labour force	257.4	254.6	-2.8	-4.5	-1.1	-1.7
Employment	222.0	220.2	-1.8	-3.8	-0.8	-1.7
Full-time	184.8	187.6	2.8	-3.6	1.5	-1.9
Part-time	37.2	32.7	-4.5	-0.1	-12.1	-0.3
Unemployment	35.3	34.4	-0.9	-0.8	-2.5	-2.3
Participation rate	60.1	59.4	-0.7	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	13.5	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.8	51.4	-0.4	-0.9	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
Population	119.7	119.6	-0.1	2.3	-0.1	2.0
Labour force	81.3	82.6	1.3	2.7	1.6	3.4
Employment	72.0	73.3	1.3	4.2	1.8	6.1
Full-time	60.1	61.7	1.6	5.2	2.7	9.2
Part-time	11.9	11.6	-0.3	-1.0	-2.5	-7.9
Unemployment	9.3	9.4	0.1	-1.3	1.1	-12.1
Participation rate	67.9	69.1	1.2	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.4	0.0	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	61.3	1.1	2.4	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Population	779.2	779.1	-0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	499.9	494.9	-5.0	-7.0	-1.0	-1.4
Employment	455.5	453.3	-2.2	-3.2	-0.5	-0.7
Full-time	367.9	375.6	7.7	10.7	2.1	2.9
Part-time	87.6	77.7	-9.9	-13.8	-11.3	-15.1
Unemployment	44.4	41.6	-2.8	-3.9	-6.3	-8.6
Participation rate	64.2	63.5	-0.7	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.4	-0.5	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.2	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Population	619.7	619.8	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.4
Labour force	385.7	387.4	1.7	-5.7	0.4	-1.5
Employment	350.2	352.9	2.7	-1.7	0.8	-0.5
Full-time	291.7	294.7	3.0	-3.7	1.0	-1.2
Part-time	58.5	58.2	-0.3	1.9	-0.5	3.4
Unemployment	35.5	34.5	-1.0	-3.9	-2.8	-10.2
Participation rate	62.2	62.5	0.3	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.9	-0.3	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.9	0.4	-0.5	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>						
Population	6,585.6	6,590.1	4.5	67.3	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,295.9	4,283.0	-12.9	3.3	-0.3	0.1
Employment	3,970.0	3,972.2	2.2	25.5	0.1	0.6
Full-time	3,219.0	3,197.8	-21.2	15.7	-0.7	0.5
Part-time	751.1	774.3	23.2	9.7	3.1	1.3
Unemployment	325.8	310.8	-15.0	-22.3	-4.6	-6.7
Participation rate	65.2	65.0	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.3	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.3	0.0	-0.2	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

# Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2011	September 2011	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011	August to September 2011	September 2010 to September 2011
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Ontario</b>						
Population	10,943.8	10,955.8	12.0	132.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,292.5	7,312.2	19.7	57.4	0.3	0.8
Employment	6,744.6	6,757.3	12.7	135.7	0.2	2.0
Full-time	5,491.6	5,498.8	7.2	180.4	0.1	3.4
Part-time	1,253.0	1,258.6	5.6	-44.6	0.4	-3.4
Unemployment	547.9	554.9	7.0	-78.3	1.3	-12.4
Participation rate	66.6	66.7	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.6	0.1	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.7	0.1	0.5	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Population	955.3	955.9	0.6	12.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	658.1	661.4	3.3	1.8	0.5	0.3
Employment	622.8	624.7	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.0
Full-time	499.9	501.9	2.0	-0.7	0.4	-0.1
Part-time	122.9	122.8	-0.1	0.9	-0.1	0.7
Unemployment	35.3	36.7	1.4	1.6	4.0	4.6
Participation rate	68.9	69.2	0.3	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.5	0.1	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.4	0.2	-0.8	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Population	801.3	802.1	0.8	8.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	548.5	553.0	4.5	-1.1	0.8	-0.2
Employment	523.8	527.8	4.0	4.7	0.8	0.9
Full-time	437.0	436.4	-0.6	13.5	-0.1	3.2
Part-time	86.8	91.4	4.6	-8.8	5.3	-8.8
Unemployment	24.8	25.2	0.4	-5.7	1.6	-18.4
Participation rate	68.5	68.9	0.4	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.4	65.8	0.4	-0.1	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>						
Population	3,014.6	3,018.0	3.4	47.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,235.1	2,238.6	3.5	85.5	0.2	4.0
Employment	2,109.6	2,118.2	8.6	97.7	0.4	4.8
Full-time	1,747.7	1,769.1	21.4	99.8	1.2	6.0
Part-time	361.9	349.1	-12.8	-2.0	-3.5	-0.6
Unemployment	125.5	120.3	-5.2	-12.4	-4.1	-9.3
Participation rate	74.1	74.2	0.1	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.4	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	70.0	70.2	0.2	2.2	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Population	3,785.1	3,787.9	2.8	45.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,452.2	2,466.0	13.8	15.8	0.6	0.6
Employment	2,268.1	2,299.7	31.6	35.0	1.4	1.5
Full-time	1,742.6	1,782.5	39.9	26.7	2.3	1.5
Part-time	525.5	517.2	-8.3	8.3	-1.6	1.6
Unemployment	184.1	166.3	-17.8	-19.2	-9.7	-10.4
Participation rate	64.8	65.1	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.7	-0.8	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.7	0.8	0.2	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

Second quarter 2011

Retail sales totalled \$118.5 billion in the second quarter, up 3.8% over the second quarter of 2010. Higher sales were reported in 5 of 10 major commodity groups, accounting for 65% of retail sales.

The strongest year-over-year gain occurred in sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives, up 24.4% in the second quarter from the same quarter of 2010 to \$13.5 billion. According to the Consumer Price Index, the price of gasoline increased 28.1% over the same period.

The value of sales of motor vehicles, parts and services amounted to \$26.4 billion in the second quarter, up 6.5% from the same quarter of 2010. The sales of new motor vehicles rose 8.1%, largely reflecting a 10.2% increase in the value of sales of new trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses). The value of sales of used motor vehicles was up 2.3% in the second quarter from the same quarter in 2010, while sales of automotive parts and accessories rose 7.7%.

Sales of food and beverages increased 2.1%. General merchandise stores accounted for most of the growth.

Clothing, footwear and accessories sales were up 3.4% in the second quarter compared with the same quarter a year earlier. Sales of footwear (+8.5%) led the increase.

Hardware, lawn and garden products posted the largest sales decrease in the second quarter, down 3.0% from the second quarter of 2010. Lower

sales of hardware and home renovation products (-5.1%) accounted for most of the decline.

Health and personal care product sales declined 1.2% in the second quarter over the same quarter of 2010. Prescription drugs, which represent over half of the sales of this commodity group, declined 0.4%. Consumer prices for prescription drugs decreased 3.9% between the second quarters of 2010 and 2011. This deflation reflects changing regulations for generic prescription drugs enacted in a number of provinces and the expiry of some drug patents.

Sales at retailers of sporting and leisure goods were down 1.4%, reflecting lower sales of pre-recorded CDs, DVDs and video and audio tapes.

**Note:** The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. All percentage changes are year over year.

**Available on CANSIM: table 080-0022.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.**

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jennifer Winters (613-951-3373), Distributive Trades Division.

## Sales by commodity, all retail stores – Seasonally unadjusted

	Second quarter 2010 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2011 <sup>r</sup>	Second quarter 2011 <sup>p</sup>	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change
<b>Commodity</b>				
Food and beverages	26,159	24,236	26,702	2.1
Health and personal care products	10,283	9,724	10,163	-1.2
Clothing, footwear and accessories	8,630	6,804	8,920	3.4
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	8,881	8,381	8,810	-0.8
Motor vehicles, parts and services	24,747	19,469	26,358	6.5
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	10,822	11,747	13,462	24.4
Housewares	1,942	1,770	1,972	1.6
Hardware, lawn and garden products	9,983	5,073	9,682	-3.0
Sporting and leisure goods	3,192	2,647	3,147	-1.4
All other goods and services	9,456	7,073	9,258	-2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,095</b>	<b>96,924</b>	<b>118,473</b>	<b>3.8</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.



## Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

July 2011 (preliminary)

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 14.5 million cubic metres in July, up 1.0% from the same month a year earlier.

Crude oil exports rose 9.9% between July 2010 and July 2011. About 78% of Canada's total domestic production went to the export market in July.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 11.3 billion cubic metres in July, down 2.2% from the same month a year earlier.

Domestic sales of natural gas increased 6.9% between July 2010 and July 2011. Natural gas exports rose 2.8% in July. Exports accounted for about 73% of marketable natural gas production in July.

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 11.1% from June to July. Marketable

production of natural gas decreased 0.9% over the same period.

**Note:** Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to July 2011 inclusive. At the national and provincial level detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to June 2011 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to December 2010 inclusive.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

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; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

### Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	July 2010	June 2011	July 2011 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2011	July 2010 to July 2011
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons</b>					
Supply <sup>1</sup>					
Production	14 304.1	13 010.9	14 452.7	11.1	1.0
Imports <sup>2</sup>	4 219.1	2 774.1	2 956.2	6.6	-29.9
Disposition					
Refinery receipts <sup>3</sup>	9 279.4	7 361.8	7 873.5	7.0	-15.2
Exports	10 222.5	9 928.2	11 232.6	13.1	9.9
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Natural gas</b>					
Supply <sup>4</sup>					
Marketable production <sup>5</sup>	11 544.8	11 396.2	11 289.2	-0.9	-2.2
Imports	1 489.5	2 504.8	1 573.4	-37.2	5.6
Disposition					
Domestic sales <sup>6</sup>	4 086.7	4 427.0	4 369.6	-1.3	6.9
Exports	8 011.5	7 159.9	8 238.4	15.1	2.8

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.

2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.

4. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.

5. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.

6. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example, direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

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**Release dates:** October 11 to 14, 2011

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
12	<b>Individual Internet use and e-commerce</b>	2010
12	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	August 2011
13	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	August 2011
14	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	August 2011