

The Daily

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Releases

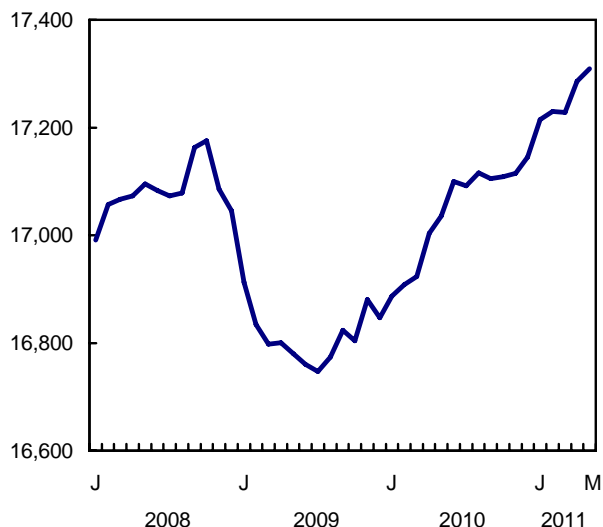
Labour Force Survey

May 2011

Employment rose by 22,000 in May, bringing gains over the previous 12 months to 273,000 (+1.6%). The employment increase in May, combined with a decline in the number of people looking for work, pushed the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 7.4%.

Employment

thousands



Employment increased in Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan in May. At the same time, employment declined in Newfoundland and Labrador, while there was little change in the remaining provinces.

Employment gains were in retail and wholesale trade as well as in information, culture and recreation, while there were declines in educational services and manufacturing.

The number of private sector employees and self-employed workers rose in May. At the same time, there were declines among public sector employees.

Full-time employment increased by 33,000 in May. Over the past 12 months, full-time employment rose by 224,000 (+1.6%) while part time was up 50,000 (+1.5%).

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).

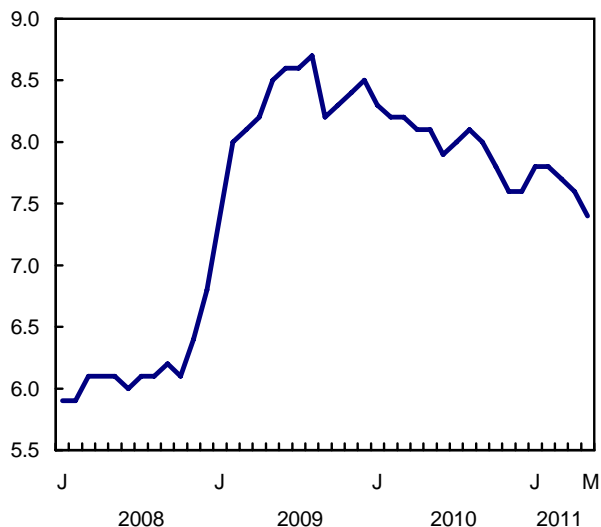
Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

Employment was up mainly among men aged 25 to 54, while it changed little among the other demographic groups.

The unemployment rate for students aged 20 to 24, at 15.0%, was lower in May compared with May 2010.

Unemployment rate

%



Gains driven by retail and wholesale trade

Employment in trade increased by 34,000 in May, offsetting declines in the previous two months. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this industry was down 0.7% or 19,000.

There were also employment gains in information, culture and recreation (+15,000). Employment in

this industry has risen by 41,000 (+5.5%) in the past 12 months.

Following steady increases in the first four months of the year, employment in educational services declined by 27,000 in May. Most of the declines occurred in post-secondary institutions.

Manufacturing employment was down by 23,000, following little change in the previous four months. Despite this decline, employment in this industry has risen by 25,000 or 1.4% since May 2010.

Employment in construction was little changed, although it has increased by 3.3% (+41,000) over the past 12 months.

Despite little change in public administration in May, this industry was up 1.8% over the previous 12 months. Employment gains from 2011 Census activities in May were offset by slight declines in other sectors of the federal administration.

There were employment gains of 37,000 among private sector employees and 30,000 among self-employed workers in May. At the same time, employment fell by 44,000 among public sector employees.

Over the past 12 months, employment in the private sector has grown by 178,000 (+1.6%), compared with 48,000 (+1.4%) in the public sector and 48,000 (+1.8%) among the self-employed.

Increases in Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan

Employment in Quebec rose by 25,000 in May, bringing total gains over the past 12 months to 74,000 (+1.9%). The unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points to 7.3%, the lowest since October 2008.

Employment increased by 8,500 in Alberta. The unemployment rate fell to 5.4%, down 0.5 percentage points from the previous month. Over the previous 12 months, employment grew by 2.8%, the fastest growth rate in the country.

In Saskatchewan, employment increased by 2,500, yet was little changed compared with May 2010 (+0.2%). The unemployment rate, at 5.0%, was unchanged from the previous month and was the lowest in the country.

Following an increase in April, employment declined by 2,700 in Newfoundland and Labrador in May. At the same time, the unemployment rate rose to 11.9% (+0.8 percentage points). This province has the second fastest employment growth rate over the previous 12 months, up 2.1% (+4,700).

Employment edged down in Ontario in May (-16,000). Over the past 12 months, employment growth at 1.7% (+116,000) was slightly above the national

average, and all in full-time work. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.9% in May.

Employment growth primarily among core-aged men

Employment rose by 21,000 among core-aged men (25 to 54 years) in May, while it held steady among the other demographic groups.

Compared with 12 months earlier, employment increased at the fastest pace among workers aged 55 and over, with growth of 6.6% (+86,000) among women and 4.1% (+67,000) among men. Over the same period, employment among core-aged men increased by 2.0% (+118,000), while it was little changed for core-aged women and youths.

Student summer employment

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market information about young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March and who intend to return to school in the fall. The May survey results provide the first indicators of the summer job market, especially for students aged 20 to 24, as students aged 15 to 19 are not yet out of school for the summer. The data for June, July and August will provide further insight into the summer job market. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted, and therefore comparisons can only be made from one year to another.

The employment rate or the proportion of students aged 20 to 24 who were employed in May was 60.8%, higher than the May 2010 rate of 58.9%. It was also 4.5 percentage points higher than in May 2009 (56.3%), when students were especially affected by the labour market downturn.

The unemployment rate for the students aged 20 to 24 was 15.0% in May, down from 16.5% in May 2010.

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 May 21. 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 July 8.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	April 2011	May 2011	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	27,914.8	27,949.0	34.2	340.9	0.1	1.2
Labour force	18,710.5	18,682.7	-27.8	144.7	-0.1	0.8
Employment	17,286.4	17,308.7	22.3	273.4	0.1	1.6
Full-time	13,950.9	13,983.8	32.9	223.8	0.2	1.6
Part-time	3,335.5	3,324.9	-10.6	49.6	-0.3	1.5
Unemployment	1,424.1	1,374.1	-50.0	-128.6	-3.5	-8.6
Participation rate	67.0	66.8	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.4	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.9	0.0	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	19.3	19.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,458.4	4,458.1	-0.3	-1.9	0.0	0.0
Labour force	2,878.2	2,876.2	-2.0	-28.8	-0.1	-1.0
Employment	2,467.3	2,477.6	10.3	11.4	0.4	0.5
Full-time	1,289.9	1,295.7	5.8	12.7	0.4	1.0
Part-time	1,177.4	1,182.0	4.6	-1.2	0.4	-0.1
Unemployment	411.0	398.6	-12.4	-40.1	-3.0	-9.1
Participation rate	64.6	64.5	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.3	13.9	-0.4	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	55.6	0.3	0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	47.7	47.7	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,475.4	11,492.6	17.2	170.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,383.0	8,385.3	2.3	90.6	0.0	1.1
Employment	7,832.6	7,856.8	24.2	184.9	0.3	2.4
Full-time	7,201.0	7,232.7	31.7	154.0	0.4	2.2
Part-time	631.6	624.1	-7.5	30.9	-1.2	5.2
Unemployment	550.4	528.5	-21.9	-94.4	-4.0	-15.2
Participation rate	73.1	73.0	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.3	-0.3	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	68.3	68.4	0.1	0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	8.1	7.9	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	11,980.9	11,998.2	17.3	172.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,449.3	7,421.2	-28.1	82.9	-0.4	1.1
Employment	6,986.6	6,974.2	-12.4	77.0	-0.2	1.1
Full-time	5,460.0	5,455.4	-4.6	57.1	-0.1	1.1
Part-time	1,526.6	1,518.8	-7.8	19.9	-0.5	1.3
Unemployment	462.7	447.0	-15.7	5.9	-3.4	1.3
Participation rate	62.2	61.9	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.0	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.1	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.9	21.8	-0.1	0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)¹

	April 2011	May 2011	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,601.2	14,593.9	-7.3	225.9	0.0	1.6
Self-employed	2,685.3	2,714.8	29.5	47.5	1.1	1.8
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,583.9	3,539.6	-44.3	48.1	-1.2	1.4
Private	11,017.2	11,054.3	37.1	177.8	0.3	1.6
All industries	17,286.4	17,308.7	22.3	273.4	0.1	1.6
Goods-producing sector	3,830.2	3,815.3	-14.9	77.6	-0.4	2.1
Agriculture	306.4	306.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.3
Natural resources ²	342.2	339.4	-2.8	10.5	-0.8	3.2
Utilities	141.2	148.2	7.0	-2.4	5.0	-1.6
Construction	1,254.5	1,257.8	3.3	40.5	0.3	3.3
Manufacturing	1,785.9	1,763.4	-22.5	25.0	-1.3	1.4
Services-producing sector	13,456.2	13,493.4	37.2	195.8	0.3	1.5
Trade	2,636.7	2,671.1	34.4	-19.1	1.3	-0.7
Transportation and warehousing	836.6	826.8	-9.8	20.1	-1.2	2.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,093.7	1,090.2	-3.5	-20.3	-0.3	-1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,298.2	1,312.2	14.0	41.4	1.1	3.3
Business, building and other support services	682.9	687.4	4.5	14.0	0.7	2.1
Educational services	1,240.2	1,213.4	-26.8	-13.9	-2.2	-1.1
Health care and social assistance	2,075.7	2,089.8	14.1	65.8	0.7	3.3
Information, culture and recreation	779.4	793.9	14.5	41.2	1.9	5.5
Accommodation and food services	1,084.4	1,086.8	2.4	38.9	0.2	3.7
Other services	759.8	751.5	-8.3	10.4	-1.1	1.4
Public administration	968.5	970.1	1.6	16.9	0.2	1.8

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

	April 2011	May 2011	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	429.1	429.0	-0.1	1.4	0.0	0.3
Labour force	260.7	259.8	-0.9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Employment	231.7	229.0	-2.7	4.7	-1.2	2.1
Full-time	198.3	194.3	-4.0	3.3	-2.0	1.7
Part-time	33.4	34.7	1.3	1.4	3.9	4.2
Unemployment	29.0	30.9	1.9	-4.8	6.6	-13.4
Participation rate	60.8	60.6	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.9	0.8	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	53.4	-0.6	0.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	118.8	119.1	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.0
Labour force	80.5	81.0	0.5	2.3	0.6	2.9
Employment	71.5	71.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.9
Full-time	59.3	59.0	-0.3	1.4	-0.5	2.4
Part-time	12.1	12.5	0.4	-0.1	3.3	-0.8
Unemployment	9.0	9.6	0.6	1.1	6.7	12.9
Participation rate	67.8	68.0	0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.9	0.7	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	60.0	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	779.0	778.8	-0.2	2.6	0.0	0.3
Labour force	492.7	493.4	0.7	-6.5	0.1	-1.3
Employment	447.6	449.0	1.4	-7.3	0.3	-1.6
Full-time	358.3	358.9	0.6	-10.0	0.2	-2.7
Part-time	89.3	90.1	0.8	2.7	0.9	3.1
Unemployment	45.1	44.3	-0.8	0.8	-1.8	1.8
Participation rate	63.2	63.4	0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.0	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	57.7	0.2	-1.1	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	619.0	619.1	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.5
Labour force	391.9	388.2	-3.7	-5.1	-0.9	-1.3
Employment	352.8	351.4	-1.4	-6.6	-0.4	-1.8
Full-time	295.5	293.9	-1.6	-11.6	-0.5	-3.8
Part-time	57.3	57.5	0.2	5.0	0.3	9.5
Unemployment	39.1	36.8	-2.3	1.5	-5.9	4.2
Participation rate	63.3	62.7	-0.6	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.5	-0.5	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	56.8	-0.2	-1.3	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,561.3	6,568.5	7.2	72.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	4,290.4	4,292.8	2.4	44.5	0.1	1.0
Employment	3,956.0	3,980.8	24.8	74.1	0.6	1.9
Full-time	3,199.6	3,200.2	0.6	47.9	0.0	1.5
Part-time	756.3	780.6	24.3	26.2	3.2	3.5
Unemployment	334.4	312.0	-22.4	-29.6	-6.7	-8.7
Participation rate	65.4	65.4	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.3	-0.5	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.6	0.3	0.5	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	April 2011	May 2011	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011	April to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,894.8	10,909.3	14.5	140.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,326.4	7,303.6	-22.8	47.9	-0.3	0.7
Employment	6,745.6	6,729.5	-16.1	115.6	-0.2	1.7
Full-time	5,461.6	5,457.7	-3.9	124.3	-0.1	2.3
Part-time	1,284.1	1,271.8	-12.3	-8.7	-1.0	-0.7
Unemployment	580.8	574.1	-6.7	-67.7	-1.2	-10.5
Participation rate	67.2	66.9	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.9	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.7	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	950.7	951.8	1.1	12.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	658.1	658.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1
Employment	624.0	624.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.7
Full-time	504.7	503.4	-1.3	3.5	-0.3	0.7
Part-time	119.2	120.5	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.4
Unemployment	34.1	34.9	0.8	-3.7	2.3	-9.6
Participation rate	69.2	69.2	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	65.6	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	797.7	798.5	0.8	9.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	552.0	554.7	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.2
Employment	524.3	526.8	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.2
Full-time	428.2	428.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Part-time	96.1	98.6	2.5	1.0	2.6	1.0
Unemployment	27.7	27.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0
Participation rate	69.2	69.5	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	66.0	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,994.0	3,000.1	6.1	43.9	0.2	1.5
Labour force	2,190.4	2,186.0	-4.4	29.2	-0.2	1.4
Employment	2,060.1	2,068.6	8.5	56.3	0.4	2.8
Full-time	1,707.1	1,725.3	18.2	50.5	1.1	3.0
Part-time	353.0	343.4	-9.6	5.9	-2.7	1.7
Unemployment	130.3	117.3	-13.0	-27.2	-10.0	-18.8
Participation rate	73.2	72.9	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.4	-0.5	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	68.8	69.0	0.2	0.9	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,770.5	3,774.9	4.4	54.0	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,467.6	2,464.4	-3.2	31.1	-0.1	1.3
Employment	2,272.9	2,278.1	5.2	30.1	0.2	1.3
Full-time	1,738.1	1,763.0	24.9	14.5	1.4	0.8
Part-time	534.8	515.1	-19.7	15.6	-3.7	3.1
Unemployment	194.7	186.3	-8.4	0.9	-4.3	0.5
Participation rate	65.4	65.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.6	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.3	0.0	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

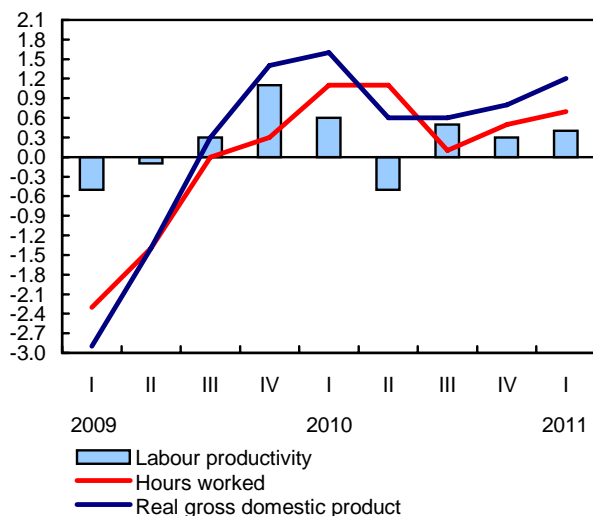
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

First quarter 2011

The labour productivity of Canadian businesses increased for the third consecutive quarter, rising 0.4% in the first quarter following a 0.3% advance in the previous quarter.

Productivity of Canadian businesses continues to rise

quarterly % change



Businesses boosted production in the first quarter while further increasing hours worked.

The real gross domestic product (GDP) of businesses increased 1.2% in the first quarter, its largest advance in a year. Both goods-producing businesses and services-producing businesses contributed to the increase in GDP. The biggest gain was in manufacturing.

Hours worked in the business sector were up 0.7%, following a 0.5% increase the previous quarter. Employment growth accelerated, rising by 0.9%, after holding steady in the fourth quarter, while hours worked per job edged down 0.2%.

The overall gain in business productivity in the first quarter was attributable to goods-producing businesses (+1.2%), following a 0.1% decline in the fourth quarter. Construction (+2.2%) and manufacturing (+0.8%) were the main contributor to this increase, while mining and oil and gas extraction posted a sharp decline (-3.2%).

In services-producing businesses, productivity was unchanged. Productivity gains in retail trade, transportation and warehousing, and administrative services were offset by declines in wholesale trade and professional services.

In the United States, productivity in the business sector edged up 0.2% in the first quarter, a slower rate of growth than in the previous quarter (+0.7%).

In Canadian businesses, labour costs per unit of production increased 0.6% in the first quarter, similar to the rate observed in each of the previous three quarters.

Average compensation per hour worked again increased faster than productivity, growing 1.0% in the first quarter, echoing the results of the previous two quarters.

The value of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar rose at roughly the same pace in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter (+2.7%). That was reflected in a 3.3% increase in the unit labour costs of Canadian businesses in American dollars, the same growth rate as in the previous quarter.

By comparison, American business unit labour costs grew by 0.4% in the first quarter, after falling 0.7% in the fourth quarter.

A historical revision (see note) was performed on the labour variables that contribute to the productivity measures released today. The combined result of those revisions was an average 0.1 percentage point increase in the annual growth rate of business labour productivity between 1981 and 2010.

Note: The term "productivity" in this release refers to labour productivity. For the purposes of this analysis, labour productivity and related variables cover the business sector only. Labour productivity is a measure of real gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked. Unit labour cost is defined as the cost of workers' wages and benefits per unit of real GDP.

All the growth rates reported in this release are rounded to one decimal place. They are calculated with index numbers rounded to three decimal places, which are now available on CANSIM.

This release incorporates several revisions of the source data: the annual three-year revision of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts released on May 30, and revisions of the Labour Force Survey estimates released on January 28, 2011, and January 29, 2010. These resulted in revisions of the quarterly series for labour productivity and related variables from the first quarter of 1981 at the aggregate level.

In addition, the seasonally adjusted estimates of hours worked and employment were revised using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method. All aggregate-level variables also incorporate a new benchmarking and reconciliation method developed by Statistics Canada's methodology units.

The annual three year revisions of national accounts' data to gross domestic product (GDP) by industry will not be published until the end of September 2011 (the usual revision release date for GDP by industry) and therefore will not be incorporated in the productivity data until the release of the third quarter data in December 2011. The labour variables by industry will be revised back at the same time.

The CANSIM tables associated with all the quarterly data on productivity and related variables now contain index numbers rounded to three decimal places to harmonize the level of precision with that of annual productivity data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

Additional tables and links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the first quarter 2011 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 10, no. 1 (13-010-X, free), now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This publication will be updated on June 20, at the time of the release of the national balance sheet accounts.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost data for the second quarter will be released on September 9.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640, iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States¹

	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011
% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted									
Canada									
Labour productivity	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	-0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Real gross domestic product	-2.9	-1.4	0.3	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2
Hours worked	-2.3	-1.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.7
Hourly compensation	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Unit labour cost	0.9	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Exchange rate ²	-2.7	6.7	6.3	4.0	1.5	1.2	-1.1	2.6	2.7
Unit labour cost in US dollars	-1.8	7.0	6.2	3.7	1.4	2.1	-0.5	3.3	3.3
United States³									
Labour productivity	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.0	-0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2
Real gross domestic product	-1.6	-0.1	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.6
Hours worked	-2.5	-2.2	-1.2	-0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4
Hourly compensation	-0.8	2.3	0.8	0.6	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.6
Unit labour cost	-1.8	0.2	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1	1.1	0.0	-0.7	0.4
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011
% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted				
Canada									
Labour productivity	1.3	-0.3	-1.2	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.7
Real gross domestic product	2.7	1.9	-0.3	-4.5	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.6	3.1
Hours worked	1.4	2.1	0.9	-4.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4
Hourly compensation	5.1	3.5	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.8	3.3
Unit labour cost	3.8	3.8	3.9	1.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.6
Exchange rate ²	6.8	6.0	0.9	-6.7	10.3	13.5	5.6	4.2	5.5
Unit labour cost in US dollars	10.8	10.1	4.7	-4.9	11.3	13.9	6.7	6.3	8.3
United States³									
Labour productivity	0.9	1.5	1.1	3.7	3.9	4.0	2.9	1.9	1.1
Real gross domestic product	3.1	2.0	-0.9	-3.7	3.7	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.1
Hours worked	2.1	0.5	-2.0	-7.1	-0.2	-0.3	1.3	1.7	2.0
Hourly compensation	3.8	4.1	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.0
Unit labour cost	2.8	2.5	2.1	-1.6	-1.6	-1.9	-1.1	-0.6	0.9

1. Calculations of growth rates are based on index numbers rounded to three decimal places.

2. The exchange rate corresponds to the Canadian dollar value expressed in US dollars.

3. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs: First quarter 2011 published in NEWS, June 2.

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

April 2011 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 979.9 thousand cubic metres in April, down 53.0 thousand cubic metres (-0.7%) from April 2010. (One cubic metre equals a thousand litres.)

The decrease was led by motor gasoline, down 131.7 thousand cubic metres (-3.6%) and heavy fuel oil, down 86.4 thousand cubic metres (-18.3%) from April 2010. In April, three of the seven major petroleum product groups posted an increase compared with the same month a year earlier.

Sales of refined petroleum products was down by 1 179.6 thousand cubic metres (-12.9%) in April compared with March. The decrease was led by diesel fuel oil, down 417.8 thousand cubic metres (-16.4%), and motor gasoline, down 261.4 thousand cubic metres (-7.0%).

Note: Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are not available on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	April 2010 ^r	March 2011 ^r	April 2011 ^p	March to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total, all products	8 032.9	9 159.5	7 979.9	-12.9	-0.7
Motor gasoline	3 616.7	3 746.4	3 485.0	-7.0	-3.6
Diesel fuel oil	2 099.3	2 551.2	2 133.4	-16.4	1.6
Light fuel oil	207.2	373.9	282.3	-24.5	36.2
Heavy fuel oil	471.6	422.1	385.2	-8.7	-18.3
Aviation turbo fuels	488.8	507.4	422.6	-16.7	-13.5
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	428.1	471.4	409.0	-13.2	-4.5
All other refined products	721.1	1,087.2	862.5	-20.7	19.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

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

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

March 2011 (preliminary)

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 14.4 million cubic metres in March, up 6.0% compared with the same month a year earlier.

Crude oil exports rose 15.5% between March 2010 and March 2011. About 73% of Canada's total domestic production went to the export market in March.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 13.2 billion cubic metres in March, up 6.4% from the same month a year earlier.

Domestic sales of natural gas increased 15.3% between March 2010 and March 2011, while natural gas exports rose 5.9%. Exports accounted for about 62% of marketable natural gas production in March.

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 6.0% from February to March, while marketable production of natural gas rose 3.9%.

Note: Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to March 2011 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to October 2010 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.

the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

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

	March 2010	February 2011	March 2011 ^p	February to March 2011	March 2010 to March 2011
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons					
Supply ¹					
Production	13 626.6	13 618.2	14 438.6	6.0	6.0
Imports ²	4 000.0	3 088.8	4 257.4	37.8	6.4
Disposition					
Refinery receipts ³	8 813.9	7 836.6	9 402.1	20.0	6.7
Exports	9 151.3	10 105.4	10 573.4	4.6	15.5
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
Natural gas					
Supply ⁴					
Marketable production ⁵	12 391.1	12 693.7	13 183.3	3.9	6.4
Imports	2 342.9	2 938.2	2 552.1	-13.1	8.9
Disposition					
Domestic sales ⁶	7 375.0	9 005.3	8 500.2	-5.6	15.3
Exports	7 756.7	8 207.4	8 213.7	0.1	5.9

^P 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).

Tourism satellite account: Human resource module

2010

Tourism industries accounted for 1.6 million jobs in 2010. This represented 9.2% of the 17.4 million jobs in Canada. Jobs in tourism and in the total economy rebounded in 2010, following declines in 2009.

Information is available for all tourism industries, aggregated into five industry groups: transportation (air transportation and other transportation), accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment and travel services.

Air transportation (+2.7%) and accommodation (+2.6%) led in terms of job growth in 2010. More modest gains were recorded in food and beverage services (+1.1%), while the number of jobs for recreation and entertainment remained unchanged. On the other hand,

employment for the remaining tourism industries (other transportation and travel services) was down slightly.

The food and beverage services industry group was the largest employer among tourism industries, accounting for 53% of all jobs in tourism industries.

In comparison with other tourism industries, the work week was shorter (26.7 hours) in food and beverage services, reflecting a higher proportion of part-time jobs (49%) in this industry.

The largest occupational group was food counter attendants and kitchen helpers and related occupations, accounting for 17% of employee jobs in the sector. Jobs in this occupation paid an average hourly wage of \$14.61.

Women working in the tourism sector held 55% of employee jobs. Notably, they accounted for 75% of the workforce in the travel services industry and 60% in both the accommodation and the food and beverage services industries.

In 2010, two tourism industries had a notably older workforce: 63% of employees in other transportation (which includes rail, water, bus, taxis and car rentals) and 45% of employees in air transportation were aged 45 years and over.

Note: This update of the human resource module includes revised data for 2004 to 2009 and new data for reference year 2010. It provides the annual total employment in the tourism industries, which includes jobs that are attributable to demand from both tourists and non-tourists. This is different from the data for tourism employment in the National tourism indicators and the Tourism satellite account, which include only those jobs that are directly attributable to demand from tourists.

Employee jobs are defined as jobs for which the employer must complete a Canada Revenue Agency T4 form. Jobs in which workers are paid by tips or commissions are also included.

The human resource module is funded through a partnership agreement with the Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The paper "Human resource module of the tourism satellite account, 2010" is now available as part of the *Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series* (13-604-M2011069, free). From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

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Release dates: June 13 to 17, 2011

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2011
14	New motor vehicle sales	April 2011
15	Income of Canadians	2009
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2011
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 2011
16	Canadian Economic Observer	June 2011
17	Wholesale trade	April 2011
17	Canada's international investment position	First quarter 2011
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 2011