

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, September 9, 2011

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#### **E-STAT: An interactive tool about society and the economy in Canada**

The 2011 edition of *E-STAT*, Statistics Canada's interactive learning tool for the education community, lets you dynamically generate tables, customized graphs and maps from Statistics Canada's Census of Population and socioeconomic data.

CANSIM in *E-STAT*, an online database of socioeconomic statistics, now contains more than 3,000 tables, accounting for over 42 million time series.

The 2011 edition of *E-STAT* (10F0174X, free) is offered online and available only to teachers, students and educational institutions.

For more information, visit *E-STAT*, or contact Julie Denis (613-951-2679, [julie.denis@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:julie.denis@statcan.gc.ca)), Dissemination Division.

## Releases

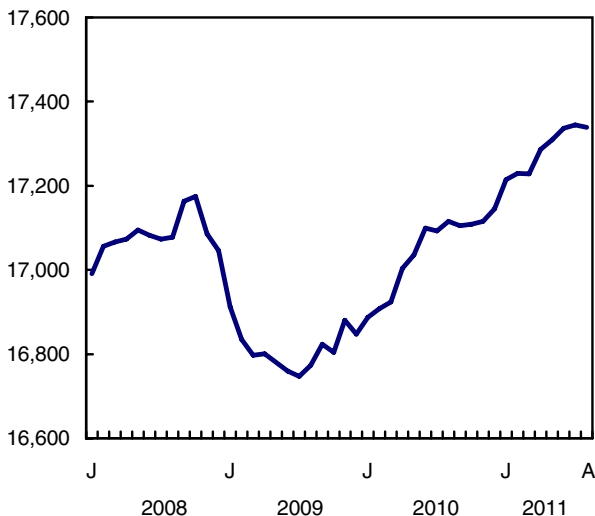
### Labour Force Survey

August 2011

Employment was little changed for the second consecutive month in August and the unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 7.3%.

#### Employment

thousands



In the past 12 months, employment has grown by 1.3% (+223,000), primarily in Ontario and Alberta, and among private sector employees. Over this period, full-time employment increased 2.2% (+300,000), part-time work declined 2.3% (-77,000) and total actual hours worked rose by 2.6%.

In August, there were employment losses in construction; transportation and warehousing; and natural resources. These declines were offset by an increase in health care and social assistance.

Employment increased in Nova Scotia in August, while it declined in Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan.

There were employment increases among people aged 25 to 54, but these gains were offset by losses among those aged 55 and over.

This summer, the average unemployment rate for students aged 15 to 24 was 17.2%, slightly above the rate of 16.9% recorded in the summer

#### 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

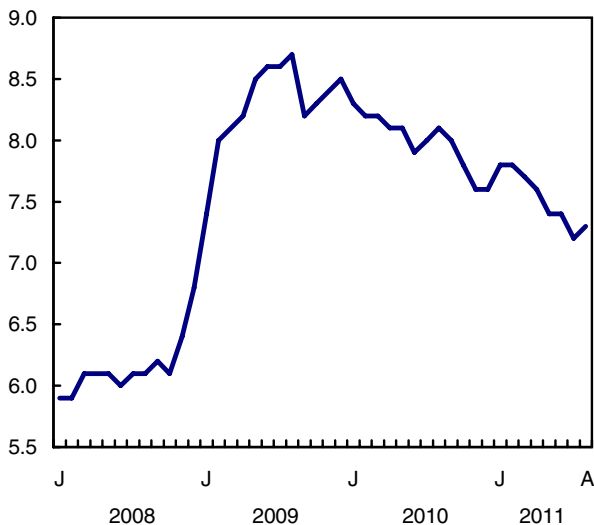
Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

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 changes.

of 2010. In comparison, the rates in the summers of 2006 to 2008 were below 14%.

#### Unemployment rate

%



#### Declines in several industries

Employment in construction fell by 24,000 in August. Compared with 12 months earlier, however, employment in this industry is up 3.0% (+37,000).

In transportation and warehousing, employment declined by 14,000. Despite the loss in August, this industry has posted the highest growth rate of all industries at 6.3% (+51,000) in the past 12 months.

Employment in natural resources declined for the second consecutive month in August, down by 12,000. With these recent declines, employment is 26,000 below its level of August 2010.

In health care and social assistance, employment rose by 50,000 in August, more than offsetting the decline in July. This industry has grown by 2.9% over the past 12 months, continuing a long-term upward trend.

Employment in manufacturing was little changed in August. Over the past 12 months, employment in the industry has risen by 40,000 (+2.3%).

### Provincial summary

Employment declined by 3,400 in Newfoundland and Labrador in August, leaving employment up slightly from 12 months earlier (+0.7%). As more people searched for work in August, the unemployment rate increased by 1.8 percentage points to 13.7%.

In Saskatchewan, employment declined by 3,000 in August. The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 4.5%, as fewer people participated in the labour market. Employment levels in the province were down 0.5% compared with 12 months earlier.

Employment increased by 4,100 in Nova Scotia, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.6 percentage points to 8.9%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment is up 0.6%.

In Quebec, while employment was little changed in August, the unemployment rate increased by 0.4 percentage points to 7.6%, the result of more people searching for work. Over the past 12 months, employment increased by 1.0%, lower than the national average of 1.3%.

There was little employment change in Alberta and Ontario in August, and their unemployment rates remained unchanged at 5.6% and 7.5%, respectively. However, over the year, both Alberta and Ontario had employment growth above the national average, with Alberta leading the way at 4.2% (+86,000) and Ontario posting the second highest growth rate of 1.5% (+102,000).

### Increases among core-aged workers offset by declines among older workers

Employment increased among workers aged 25 to 54 years in August, up 23,000. This brings employment gains from 12 months earlier to 116,000 (+1.0%).

Employment declined by 25,000 among workers aged 55 and over. Despite this decline, employment for this age group was up 3.2% (+94,000) in the past 12 months.

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 was little changed in August, with employment 0.6% (+14,000) higher than in August 2010.

### Summer labour market for students

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 intend to return to school in the fall. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

This summer, the average unemployment rate between May and August for students aged 15 to 24 was 17.2%, slightly above the rate of 16.9% recorded in the summer of 2010. In comparison, the rates in the summers of 2006 to 2008 were below 14%.

Compared with the previous summer, the unemployment rate was virtually unchanged for 17 to 19 year-olds and for 20 to 24 year-olds, at 16.4% and 10.3%, respectively. However, the unemployment rate of 15 to 16 year-olds was 30.7%, up 2.6 percentage points from the summer of 2010.

The average number of hours worked at all jobs during the summer of 2011 by students aged 15 to 24 was 24.0 hours per week, slightly higher than for the summer of 2010 at 23.7 hours and among the lowest since data were first collected in 1977.

**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 August 20. 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 October 7.

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 Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243; [danielle.zietsma@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:danielle.zietsma@statcan.gc.ca)) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; [jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

**Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted**

	July 2011	August 2011	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>						
Population	28,002.1	28,032.7	30.6	322.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	18,696.1	18,706.6	10.5	84.6	0.1	0.5
Employment	17,344.2	17,338.7	-5.5	222.9	0.0	1.3
Full-time	14,016.6	14,042.3	25.7	300.2	0.2	2.2
Part-time	3,327.6	3,296.4	-31.2	-77.3	-0.9	-2.3
Unemployment	1,351.9	1,367.9	16.0	-138.3	1.2	-9.2
Participation rate	66.8	66.7	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.3	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.9	0.0	0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	19.2	19.0	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
<b>Youths, 15 to 24 years</b>						
Population	4,457.6	4,457.6	0.0	-3.6	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	2,890.6	2,882.3	-8.3	-6.5	-0.3	-0.2
Employment	2,481.7	2,478.8	-2.9	13.6	-0.1	0.6
Full-time	1,299.1	1,295.2	-3.9	30.3	-0.3	2.4
Part-time	1,182.7	1,183.5	0.8	-16.8	0.1	-1.4
Unemployment	408.9	403.6	-5.3	-20.0	-1.3	-4.7
Participation rate	64.8	64.7	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.1	14.0	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	55.6	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	47.7	47.7	0.0	-1.0	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	11,519.5	11,534.7	15.2	162.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,378.5	8,386.1	7.6	36.5	0.1	0.4
Employment	7,863.7	7,856.2	-7.5	120.4	-0.1	1.6
Full-time	7,254.2	7,253.6	-0.6	130.8	0.0	1.8
Part-time	609.5	602.6	-6.9	-10.5	-1.1	-1.7
Unemployment	514.8	529.9	15.1	-83.9	2.9	-13.7
Participation rate	72.7	72.7	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.3	0.2	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	68.3	68.1	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	7.8	7.7	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	12,025.0	12,040.4	15.4	163.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,427.1	7,438.1	11.0	54.5	0.1	0.7
Employment	6,998.8	7,003.7	4.9	88.9	0.1	1.3
Full-time	5,463.3	5,493.5	30.2	139.0	0.6	2.6
Part-time	1,535.5	1,510.2	-25.3	-50.1	-1.6	-3.2
Unemployment	428.3	434.3	6.0	-34.6	1.4	-7.4
Participation rate	61.8	61.8	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.8	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.2	0.0	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	21.9	21.6	-0.3	-1.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

	July 2011	August 2011	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Employees	14,689.5	14,690.9	1.4	262.0	0.0	1.8
Self-employed	2,654.7	2,647.8	-6.9	-39.1	-0.3	-1.5
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,518.8	3,540.8	22.0	8.7	0.6	0.2
Private	11,170.7	11,150.1	-20.6	253.3	-0.2	2.3
<b>All industries</b>	<b>17,344.2</b>	<b>17,338.7</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>222.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,835.7</b>	<b>3,795.6</b>	<b>-40.1</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Agriculture	298.9	300.9	2.0	2.5	0.7	0.8
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	326.2	314.7	-11.5	-25.7	-3.5	-7.5
Utilities	141.0	131.8	-9.2	-16.5	-6.5	-11.1
Construction	1,290.7	1,266.4	-24.3	37.4	-1.9	3.0
Manufacturing	1,778.8	1,781.9	3.1	40.4	0.2	2.3
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>13,508.5</b>	<b>13,543.1</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Trade	2,696.6	2,690.0	-6.6	5.5	-0.2	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	869.0	855.5	-13.5	50.9	-1.6	6.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,106.7	1,109.3	2.6	35.4	0.2	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,294.6	1,298.1	3.5	-14.2	0.3	-1.1
Business, building and other support services	682.5	680.3	-2.2	1.6	-0.3	0.2
Educational services	1,186.0	1,195.5	9.5	-23.5	0.8	-1.9
Health care and social assistance	2,058.0	2,108.1	50.1	59.7	2.4	2.9
Information, culture and recreation	804.7	793.3	-11.4	32.9	-1.4	4.3
Accommodation and food services	1,103.4	1,097.3	-6.1	46.8	-0.6	4.5
Other services	745.8	753.9	8.1	-4.8	1.1	-0.6
Public administration	961.4	961.9	0.5	-5.2	0.1	-0.5

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

	July 2011	August 2011	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>						
Population	428.6	428.5	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Labour force	255.9	257.4	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.4
Employment	225.4	222.0	-3.4	1.6	-1.5	0.7
Full-time	191.0	184.8	-6.2	-1.7	-3.2	-0.9
Part-time	34.3	37.2	2.9	3.3	8.5	9.7
Unemployment	30.5	35.3	4.8	-0.7	15.7	-1.9
Participation rate	59.7	60.1	0.4	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.9	13.7	1.8	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	52.6	51.8	-0.8	0.3	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
Population	119.5	119.7	0.2	2.5	0.2	2.1
Labour force	81.2	81.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.2
Employment	71.8	72.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.4
Full-time	59.3	60.1	0.8	1.9	1.3	3.3
Part-time	12.6	11.9	-0.7	-1.0	-5.6	-7.8
Unemployment	9.4	9.3	-0.1	0.0	-1.1	0.0
Participation rate	67.9	67.9	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.4	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.2	0.1	-0.4	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Population	778.8	779.2	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.2
Labour force	498.9	499.9	1.0	-1.9	0.2	-0.4
Employment	451.4	455.5	4.1	2.6	0.9	0.6
Full-time	363.1	367.9	4.8	5.4	1.3	1.5
Part-time	88.3	87.6	-0.7	-2.8	-0.8	-3.1
Unemployment	47.5	44.4	-3.1	-4.5	-6.5	-9.2
Participation rate	64.1	64.2	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	8.9	-0.6	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	58.5	0.5	0.2	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Population	619.4	619.7	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	386.9	385.7	-1.2	-8.8	-0.3	-2.2
Employment	348.0	350.2	2.2	-6.1	0.6	-1.7
Full-time	289.0	291.7	2.7	-8.7	0.9	-2.9
Part-time	59.0	58.5	-0.5	2.6	-0.8	4.7
Unemployment	38.9	35.5	-3.4	-2.6	-8.7	-6.8
Participation rate	62.5	62.2	-0.3	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.2	-0.9	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	56.5	0.3	-1.2	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>						
Population	6,579.0	6,585.6	6.6	68.4	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,283.6	4,295.9	12.3	17.3	0.3	0.4
Employment	3,974.5	3,970.0	-4.5	38.3	-0.1	1.0
Full-time	3,186.7	3,219.0	32.3	68.5	1.0	2.2
Part-time	787.8	751.1	-36.7	-30.1	-4.7	-3.9
Unemployment	309.1	325.8	16.7	-21.1	5.4	-6.1
Participation rate	65.1	65.2	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.6	0.4	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.3	-0.1	0.0	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2011	August 2011	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Ontario</b>						
Population	10,930.9	10,943.8	12.9	131.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,297.6	7,292.5	-5.1	8.7	-0.1	0.1
Employment	6,747.4	6,744.6	-2.8	101.8	0.0	1.5
Full-time	5,488.6	5,491.6	3.0	160.5	0.1	3.0
Part-time	1,258.8	1,253.0	-5.8	-58.7	-0.5	-4.5
Unemployment	550.3	547.9	-2.4	-93.1	-0.4	-14.5
Participation rate	66.8	66.6	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.5	0.0	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.6	-0.1	0.2	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Population	954.3	955.3	1.0	12.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	659.5	658.1	-1.4	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2
Employment	621.9	622.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1
Full-time	506.7	499.9	-6.8	1.3	-1.3	0.3
Part-time	115.2	122.9	7.7	-0.7	6.7	-0.6
Unemployment	37.6	35.3	-2.3	-1.7	-6.1	-4.6
Participation rate	69.1	68.9	-0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.2	0.0	-0.8	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Population	800.4	801.3	0.9	8.5	0.1	1.1
Labour force	553.8	548.5	-5.3	-4.8	-1.0	-0.9
Employment	526.8	523.8	-3.0	-2.7	-0.6	-0.5
Full-time	435.5	437.0	1.5	11.1	0.3	2.6
Part-time	91.3	86.8	-4.5	-13.9	-4.9	-13.8
Unemployment	27.1	24.8	-2.3	-2.0	-8.5	-7.5
Participation rate	69.2	68.5	-0.7	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.5	-0.4	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.8	65.4	-0.4	-1.0	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>						
Population	3,009.8	3,014.6	4.8	46.7	0.2	1.6
Labour force	2,225.4	2,235.1	9.7	71.4	0.4	3.3
Employment	2,103.0	2,109.6	6.6	86.0	0.3	4.2
Full-time	1,741.7	1,747.7	6.0	83.6	0.3	5.0
Part-time	361.3	361.9	0.6	2.3	0.2	0.6
Unemployment	122.4	125.5	3.1	-14.6	2.5	-10.4
Participation rate	73.9	74.1	0.2	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	69.9	70.0	0.1	1.8	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Population	3,781.2	3,785.1	3.9	47.0	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,453.3	2,452.2	-1.1	1.8	0.0	0.1
Employment	2,274.1	2,268.1	-6.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Full-time	1,755.1	1,742.6	-12.5	-21.8	-0.7	-1.2
Part-time	519.0	525.5	6.5	21.5	1.3	4.3
Unemployment	179.2	184.1	4.9	2.0	2.7	1.1
Participation rate	64.9	64.8	-0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.5	0.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	59.9	-0.2	-0.8	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.



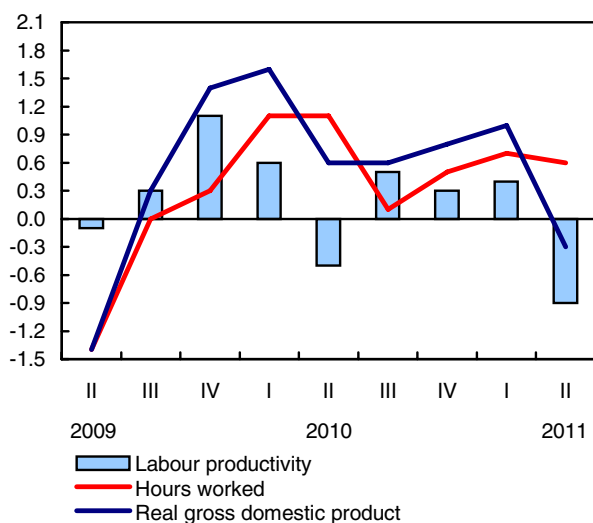
## Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

Second quarter 2011

The labour productivity of Canadian businesses fell 0.9% in the second quarter, after increasing 0.4% in the first quarter. The decline comes against a backdrop of temporary factors which affected output more than labour, including wildfires in Northern Alberta and a tsunami in Japan.

### Productivity of Canadian businesses declines for the first time in a year

quarterly % change



Businesses cut back production for the first time in two years while continuing to increase hours worked, which explains the productivity downturn in the second quarter.

The real gross domestic product (GDP) of businesses was down 0.3% in the second quarter. It was the first decrease since the second quarter of 2009. The decline was largely a result of the goods-producing industries, which retreated after six consecutive quarterly advances. At the same time, output in the services-producing industries remained flat, following two quarters of expansion.

In contrast, hours worked in the business sector maintained an upward trend, rising 0.6% in the second quarter. Employment growth slowed to 0.4% in the second quarter, while hours worked per job edged up by 0.2%.

Goods-producing businesses (-2.1%) contributed the most to the overall decline in business productivity, after rising 0.9% in the first quarter. The downturn was widespread, with the largest declines occurring in mining, oil and gas extraction (-3.0%) and manufacturing (-1.8%). Wildfires in Northern Alberta, as well as maintenance shutdowns in petroleum production and the tsunami in Japan that disrupted the supply of motor vehicle parts to North America, all contributed to reducing output in the second quarter.

Productivity in the services-producing industries edged down 0.2% in the second quarter, after two consecutive quarterly gains. The productivity declines seen in wholesale trade, retail trade, professional services, and accommodation and food services were partly offset by advances in other industries.

In the United States, the productivity of American businesses was down 0.1% in the second quarter, after falling 0.3% in the first quarter. This was the first time since 2008 that there have been two consecutive quarters of decline.

In Canadian businesses, labour costs per unit of production grew by 0.9%, their fifth straight quarterly increase. Since the second quarter of 2010, unit labour costs have risen on average 0.7% per quarter.

The growth of unit labour costs in the second quarter was due entirely to the productivity decline, as average compensation per hour worked was unchanged from the previous quarter. This came in the wake of three consecutive 1.0% increases.

The average value of the Canadian dollar (+1.9%) against its US counterpart continued to climb in the second quarter, but its appreciation rate was somewhat slower than in the previous two quarters. That was reflected in a 2.8% increase in the unit labour costs of Canadian businesses in US dollars, their third consecutive quarterly advance.

By comparison, American businesses' unit labour costs were up 0.9%, after advancing 1.7% in the first quarter.

The second quarter labour productivity figures released today were revised back to the first quarter of 2011 at the aggregate level and to the first quarter of 2010 at the industry level.

**Note:** Important changes are coming to Canada's System of National Accounts (CSNA), starting in May 2012. These changes will affect all users of CSNA products and statistics such as gross domestic product (GDP), balance of payments, international investment, and input-output tables. For more information, consult Canadian System of National Accounts 2012 Historical Revision.



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 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.

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 second quarter 2011 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 10, no. 2 (13-010-X, free), available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This publication will be updated on September 13, at the time of the release of the National Balance Sheet Accounts.

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

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

**Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States<sup>1</sup> – Seasonally adjusted**

	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011
	% change from previous quarter								
<b>Canada</b>									
Labour productivity	-0.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	-0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.9
Real gross domestic product	-1.4	0.3	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	-0.3
Hours worked	-1.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6
Hourly compensation	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Unit labour cost	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9
Exchange rate <sup>2</sup>	6.7	6.3	4.0	1.5	1.2	-1.1	2.6	2.7	1.9
Unit labour cost in US dollars	7.0	6.2	3.7	1.4	2.1	-0.5	3.3	3.4	2.8
<b>United States<sup>3</sup></b>									
Labour productivity	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
Real gross domestic product	-0.3	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3
Hours worked	-2.2	-1.2	-0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hourly compensation	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.8
Unit labour cost	-0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	1.7	0.9
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011
	% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year			
<b>Canada</b>									
Labour productivity	1.3	-0.3	-1.2	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.3
Real gross domestic product	2.7	1.9	-0.3	-4.5	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.1
Hours worked	1.4	2.1	0.9	-4.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.3	1.8
Hourly compensation	5.1	3.5	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.1
Unit labour cost	3.8	3.8	3.9	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.9	2.6	2.8
Exchange rate <sup>2</sup>	6.8	6.0	0.9	-6.7	10.3	5.6	4.2	5.5	6.2
Unit labour cost in US dollars	10.8	10.1	4.7	-4.9	11.3	6.7	6.3	8.4	9.2
<b>United States<sup>3</sup></b>									
Labour productivity	0.9	1.5	0.7	2.4	4.1	3.3	2.4	1.0	0.6
Real gross domestic product	3.0	2.0	-1.3	-4.9	3.9	4.6	4.2	3.0	2.1
Hours worked	2.1	0.5	-2.0	-7.1	-0.1	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.5
Hourly compensation	3.8	4.1	3.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.6	2.7
Unit labour cost	2.8	2.6	2.6	-0.8	-2.0	-1.5	-0.8	1.6	2.1

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: Second quarter 2011* published in *NEWS*, September 1.

## Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

June 2011 (preliminary)

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 13.1 million cubic metres in June, down 5.8% from the same month a year earlier.

Crude oil exports rose 10.4% between June 2010 and June 2011. About 76% of Canada's total domestic production went to the export market in June.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 11.4 billion cubic metres in June, up 5.7% from the same month a year earlier.

Domestic sales of natural gas increased 5.7% between June 2010 and June 2011. Natural gas exports rose 1.9% in June. Exports accounted for about 64% of marketable natural gas production.

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons declined 0.9% from May to June.

Marketable production of natural gas increased 1.1% over the same period.

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

	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2011	June 2010 to June 2011
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons</b>					
<b>Supply<sup>1</sup></b>					
Production	13 930.0	13 235.1	13 120.6	-0.9	-5.8
Imports <sup>2</sup>	3 429.2	3 618.5	2 774.1	-23.3	-19.1
<b>Disposition</b>					
Refinery receipts <sup>3</sup>	8 501.5	7 593.0	7 392.9	-2.6	-13.0
Exports	8 987.2	9 999.4	9 919.3	-0.8	10.4
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Natural gas</b>					
<b>Supply<sup>4</sup></b>					
Marketable production <sup>5</sup>	10 783.1	11 277.0	11 396.4	1.1	5.7
Imports	1 504.5	2 279.0	2 504.8	9.9	66.5
<b>Disposition</b>					
Domestic sales <sup>6</sup>	4 181.6	5 514.7	4 419.4	-19.9	5.7
Exports	7 125.1	7 185.1	7 262.6	1.1	1.9

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

- Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.
- Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.
- Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.
- Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.
- 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.
- Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

## **Production of poultry and eggs**

July 2011 (preliminary)

Data on the production of poultry and eggs are now available for July.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.**

The third quarter 2011 issue of *Poultry and Eggs Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 3 (23-015-X, free), will be released in November.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patricia Dow (613-951-9222; [patricia.dow@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:patricia.dow@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging: Products produced by manufacturing industries**

2008 (revised)

Revised data on products produced by manufacturing industries for Canada, the provinces and the North are now available for 2008. This information is collected using the Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.**

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

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**Release dates: September 12 to 16, 2011**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
12	<b>Canada's international investment position</b>	Second quarter 2011
13	<b>National balance sheet accounts</b>	Second quarter 2011
14	<b>Industrial capacity utilization rates</b>	Second quarter 2011
15	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	July 2011
15	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	July 2011
16	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	July 2011

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