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Labour Force Survey, July 2012

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Following two months of little change, employment in July declined by 30,000, the result of losses in part-time work. The unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 7.3%.

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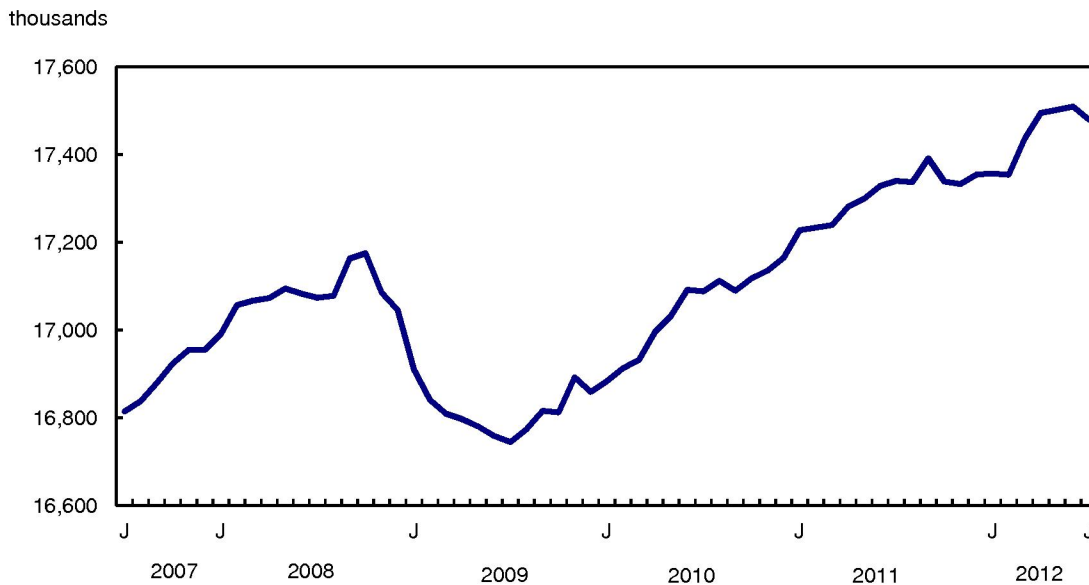
Releases

Labour Force Survey, July 2012

Following two months of little change, employment in July declined by 30,000, the result of losses in part-time work. The unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 7.3%.

Compared with 12 months earlier, employment increased 0.8% or 139,000, with full-time employment up 1.4% while part-time employment declined 1.8%. Total number of hours worked increased 1.2% over the same period.

Chart 1 Employment



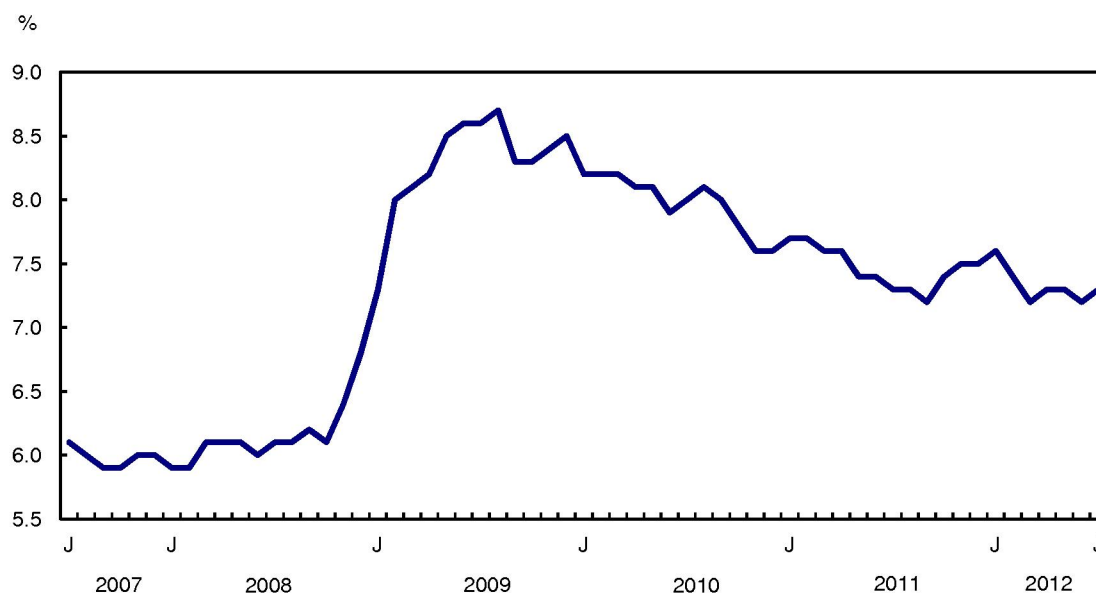
Employment losses in July were in wholesale and retail trade; professional, scientific and technical services; public administration; and natural resources. These losses were partly offset by gains in information, culture and recreation as well as in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing.

In July, employment declined in Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba as well as in Newfoundland and Labrador, while it increased in Prince Edward Island. There was little change in the other provinces.

Losses were concentrated among women aged 55 and over, while employment was virtually unchanged among the other major demographic groups.

There was little change in employment in both the public and private sectors in July. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the public sector increased by 2.1%, while private sector employees and self-employment were little changed.

Chart 2
Unemployment rate



Industry perspective

Employment in wholesale and retail trade decreased by 30,000 in July. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this sector has fallen by 88,000 (-3.3%).

In July, employment in professional, scientific and technical services declined by 22,000, continuing its downward trend that started in January. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment was little changed in this sector, as the recent declines were offset by gains in the first five months of this period.

Employment in public administration fell by 17,000 in July. Employment in this sector remained similar to 12 months earlier.

Employment in natural resources declined by 8,900 in July, following two months of little change. Nonetheless, this sector continued to have the highest year-over-year growth rate of all major industries at 11.4%.

In July, employment rose by 24,000 in information, culture and recreation, following declines in the previous three months. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this sector remained little changed.

Employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing increased by 19,000 in July, continuing an upward trend that started in February. These gains offset declines in the previous five months, leaving employment in July similar to that of 12 months earlier.

Manufacturing was little changed in July, following gains earlier in the year. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of factory workers was up slightly.

Provincial summary

Employment in Quebec fell by 29,000 in July, all in part-time work, leaving employment at similar levels to July 2011. The unemployment rate for the month was 7.6%.

Following two months of little change, employment in British Columbia declined by 15,000 in July, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.4 percentage points to 7.0%. With gains made prior to May, employment in this province was 1.5% higher compared with 12 months earlier.

In July, employment in Manitoba declined by 3,300 and the unemployment rate increased by 0.5 percentage points to 5.7%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment was little changed.

Employment in Newfoundland and Labrador was down 3,200 in July, leaving employment at a similar level as July 2011.

Following gains in June, employment in Ontario was little changed in July. The unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 7.9%, as more people searched for work. Year-over-year employment gains totalled 47,000 (+0.7%).

Despite little change in employment for the second consecutive month, Alberta continued to have the lowest unemployment rate among all the provinces at 4.6%. With gains made throughout most of the previous 12 months, employment in this province has increased by 2.2% since July 2011, the highest growth rate of all provinces.

Employment declines among women aged 55 and over

Following three months of little change, employment among women aged 55 and over fell by 30,000 in July. Nevertheless, compared with 12 months earlier employment among this group was up by 45,000 (+3.2%).

Despite little change for men aged 55 and over in July, their employment was up 72,000 (+4.3%) compared with 12 months earlier.

The year-over-year employment increase for both men and women aged 55 and over was mostly a result of population aging.

Employment among those aged 25 to 54 was virtually unchanged in July. Employment growth for this group over the previous 12 months totalled 74,000 (+0.6%).

Employment among youths was little changed in July, and was down by 52,000 (-2.1%) compared with 12 months earlier. Their unemployment rate declined by 0.5 percentage points to 14.3% in July, as fewer of them searched for work.

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

The rate of employment among students aged 20 to 24, that is, the number of employed as a percentage of their population, was 70.4% in July, little changed from the previous two years, but up from 66.8% in July 2009, when student employment was hard hit by the labour market downturn. The unemployment rate for these students was 7.9% in July, similar to that of the previous two years but down from 13.3% in July 2009.

Among students aged 17 to 19, the employment rate of 58.7% in July has been essentially unchanged since July 2009. Their unemployment rate, at 17.7%, has also been little changed since July 2009.

The labour market for students aged 15 to 16 years continued to be difficult in July. Their employment rate was 29.0%, the lowest on record. The unemployment rate for these students was 31.2%, among the highest ever posted for this age group.

Note to readers

The 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).

The employment rate is the number of employed persons as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The rate for a particular group (for example, youth aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The participation rate is the number of employed and unemployed as a percentage of the population. For more detailed information, see the Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G, free).

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Educational services

The LFS seasonal adjustment process removes typical seasonal patterns in the monthly data, according to trends established in previous years. While there have been larger movements in educational services employment in summer months in recent years, there has not been a consistent pattern in the magnitude or direction of these changes.

Table 1
Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | July 2012 | June to July 2012 | July 2011 to July 2012 | June to July 2012 | July 2011 to July 2012 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | thousands (except rates) | | change in thousands (except rates) | | % change | |
| Both sexes, 15 years and over | | | | | | |
| Population | 28,301.3 | 28,338.2 | 36.9 | 336.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Labour force | 18,864.2 | 18,856.4 | -7.8 | 159.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Employment | 17,509.7 | 17,479.3 | -30.4 | 139.2 | -0.2 | 0.8 |
| Full-time | 14,202.6 | 14,223.9 | 21.3 | 199.0 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Part-time | 3,307.1 | 3,255.5 | -51.6 | -59.7 | -1.6 | -1.8 |
| Unemployment | 1,354.5 | 1,377.0 | 22.5 | 20.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Participation rate | 66.7 | 66.5 | -0.2 | -0.3 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 7.2 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 61.9 | 61.7 | -0.2 | -0.2 | ... | ... |
| Part-time rate | 18.9 | 18.6 | -0.3 | -0.5 | ... | ... |
| Youths, 15 to 24 years | | | | | | |
| Population | 4,457.5 | 4,458.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Labour force | 2,859.7 | 2,831.9 | -27.8 | -56.8 | -1.0 | -2.0 |
| Employment | 2,436.9 | 2,427.9 | -9.0 | -52.0 | -0.4 | -2.1 |
| Full-time | 1,284.4 | 1,289.5 | 5.1 | -7.2 | 0.4 | -0.6 |
| Part-time | 1,152.5 | 1,138.4 | -14.1 | -44.8 | -1.2 | -3.8 |
| Unemployment | 422.8 | 404.1 | -18.7 | -4.8 | -4.4 | -1.2 |
| Participation rate | 64.2 | 63.5 | -0.7 | -1.3 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 14.8 | 14.3 | -0.5 | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 54.7 | 54.5 | -0.2 | -1.1 | ... | ... |
| Part-time rate | 47.3 | 46.9 | -0.4 | -0.8 | ... | ... |
| Men, 25 years and over | | | | | | |
| Population | 11,668.8 | 11,687.1 | 18.3 | 167.6 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Labour force | 8,480.2 | 8,503.5 | 23.3 | 124.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Employment | 7,962.7 | 7,963.2 | 0.5 | 103.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Full-time | 7,362.7 | 7,344.2 | -18.5 | 90.7 | -0.3 | 1.3 |
| Part-time | 600.0 | 619.0 | 19.0 | 12.3 | 3.2 | 2.0 |
| Unemployment | 517.5 | 540.3 | 22.8 | 21.0 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Participation rate | 72.7 | 72.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 6.1 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 68.2 | 68.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | ... | ... |
| Part-time rate | 7.5 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Women, 25 years and over | | | | | | |
| Population | 12,175.0 | 12,192.8 | 17.8 | 167.8 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Labour force | 7,524.4 | 7,521.0 | -3.4 | 92.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Employment | 7,110.1 | 7,088.3 | -21.8 | 88.3 | -0.3 | 1.3 |
| Full-time | 5,555.5 | 5,590.2 | 34.7 | 115.5 | 0.6 | 2.1 |
| Part-time | 1,554.6 | 1,498.0 | -56.6 | -27.3 | -3.6 | -1.8 |
| Unemployment | 414.2 | 432.7 | 18.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 1.0 |
| Participation rate | 61.8 | 61.7 | -0.1 | -0.1 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 5.5 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 58.4 | 58.1 | -0.3 | -0.1 | ... | ... |
| Part-time rate | 21.9 | 21.1 | -0.8 | -0.7 | ... | ... |

... not applicable

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Table 2
Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS¹) – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | July 2012 | June to July 2012 | July 2011 to July 2012 | June to July 2012 | July 2011 to July 2012 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | thousands | | change in thousands | | % change | |
| Class of worker | | | | | | |
| Employees | 14,831.3 | 14,815.7 | -15.6 | 126.3 | -0.1 | 0.9 |
| Self-employed | 2,678.4 | 2,663.6 | -14.8 | 12.9 | -0.6 | 0.5 |
| Public/private sector employees | | | | | | |
| Public | 3,609.0 | 3,595.5 | -13.5 | 74.2 | -0.4 | 2.1 |
| Private | 11,222.4 | 11,220.2 | -2.2 | 52.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| All industries | 17,509.7 | 17,479.3 | -30.4 | 139.2 | -0.2 | 0.8 |
| Goods-producing sector | 3,905.8 | 3,892.6 | -13.2 | 54.9 | -0.3 | 1.4 |
| Agriculture | 301.5 | 306.7 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Natural resources ² | 373.8 | 364.9 | -8.9 | 37.3 | -2.4 | 11.4 |
| Utilities | 140.4 | 138.5 | -1.9 | -1.5 | -1.4 | -1.1 |
| Construction | 1,268.5 | 1,279.2 | 10.7 | -15.9 | 0.8 | -1.2 |
| Manufacturing | 1,821.7 | 1,803.3 | -18.4 | 28.8 | -1.0 | 1.6 |
| Services-producing sector | 13,603.8 | 13,586.8 | -17.0 | 84.4 | -0.1 | 0.6 |
| Trade | 2,636.4 | 2,606.4 | -30.0 | -88.2 | -1.1 | -3.3 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 845.3 | 836.4 | -8.9 | -33.3 | -1.1 | -3.8 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing | 1,088.5 | 1,107.7 | 19.2 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 1,295.8 | 1,274.2 | -21.6 | -23.6 | -1.7 | -1.8 |
| Business, building and other support services | 696.3 | 698.1 | 1.8 | 23.4 | 0.3 | 3.5 |
| Educational services | 1,297.1 | 1,308.8 | 11.7 | 121.6 | 0.9 | 10.2 |
| Health care and social assistance | 2,126.3 | 2,142.6 | 16.3 | 86.9 | 0.8 | 4.2 |
| Information, culture and recreation | 758.0 | 781.8 | 23.8 | -20.9 | 3.1 | -2.6 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,096.1 | 1,095.4 | -0.7 | -10.1 | -0.1 | -0.9 |
| Other services | 806.2 | 794.5 | -11.7 | 44.2 | -1.5 | 5.9 |
| Public administration | 957.8 | 940.8 | -17.0 | -21.7 | -1.8 | -2.3 |

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

Note(s): Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | July 2012 | June to July 2012 | July 2011 to July 2012 | June to July 2012 | July 2011 to July 2012 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | thousands (except rates) | | change in thousands (except rates) | | % change | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | | | | | | |
| Population | 426.9 | 427.0 | 0.1 | -1.6 | 0.0 | -0.4 |
| Labour force | 264.8 | 260.5 | -4.3 | 4.4 | -1.6 | 1.7 |
| Employment | 230.4 | 227.2 | -3.2 | 2.5 | -1.4 | 1.1 |
| Full-time | 196.9 | 196.9 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 |
| Part-time | 33.4 | 30.3 | -3.1 | -3.5 | -9.3 | -10.4 |
| Unemployment | 34.5 | 33.3 | -1.2 | 2.0 | -3.5 | 6.4 |
| Participation rate | 62.0 | 61.0 | -1.0 | 1.2 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 13.0 | 12.8 | -0.2 | 0.6 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 54.0 | 53.2 | -0.8 | 0.8 | ... | ... |
| Prince Edward Island | | | | | | |
| Population | 120.6 | 120.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Labour force | 82.0 | 82.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Employment | 72.7 | 73.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| Full-time | 60.7 | 60.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Part-time | 12.0 | 12.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 3.2 |
| Unemployment | 9.3 | 8.4 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -9.7 | -9.7 |
| Participation rate | 68.0 | 68.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 11.3 | 10.2 | -1.1 | -1.2 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 60.3 | 61.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | ... | ... |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | |
| Population | 780.3 | 780.6 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Labour force | 501.2 | 503.0 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Employment | 453.0 | 455.5 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Full-time | 362.6 | 361.5 | -1.1 | -1.9 | -0.3 | -0.5 |
| Part-time | 90.4 | 94.1 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 6.7 |
| Unemployment | 48.2 | 47.5 | -0.7 | 0.2 | -1.5 | 0.4 |
| Participation rate | 64.2 | 64.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 9.6 | 9.4 | -0.2 | -0.1 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 58.1 | 58.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | ... | ... |
| New Brunswick | | | | | | |
| Population | 620.3 | 620.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Labour force | 391.8 | 392.9 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Employment | 354.8 | 353.7 | -1.1 | 5.1 | -0.3 | 1.5 |
| Full-time | 299.1 | 296.0 | -3.1 | 6.4 | -1.0 | 2.2 |
| Part-time | 55.6 | 57.8 | 2.2 | -1.2 | 4.0 | -2.0 |
| Unemployment | 37.1 | 39.2 | 2.1 | -0.2 | 5.7 | -0.5 |
| Participation rate | 63.2 | 63.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 9.5 | 10.0 | 0.5 | -0.2 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 57.2 | 57.0 | -0.2 | 0.7 | ... | ... |
| Quebec | | | | | | |
| Population | 6,634.5 | 6,642.0 | 7.5 | 63.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Labour force | 4,316.7 | 4,281.4 | -35.3 | 2.0 | -0.8 | 0.0 |
| Employment | 3,985.5 | 3,956.8 | -28.7 | -13.3 | -0.7 | -0.3 |
| Full-time | 3,226.6 | 3,233.4 | 6.8 | 45.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Part-time | 758.9 | 723.3 | -35.6 | -58.6 | -4.7 | -7.5 |
| Unemployment | 331.2 | 324.6 | -6.6 | 15.3 | -2.0 | 4.9 |
| Participation rate | 65.1 | 64.5 | -0.6 | -0.5 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 7.7 | 7.6 | -0.1 | 0.4 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 60.1 | 59.6 | -0.5 | -0.7 | ... | ... |
| Ontario | | | | | | |
| Population | 11,066.3 | 11,080.4 | 14.1 | 149.5 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Labour force | 7,346.8 | 7,374.7 | 27.9 | 75.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Employment | 6,782.0 | 6,792.6 | 10.6 | 47.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Full-time | 5,511.7 | 5,508.5 | -3.2 | 20.4 | -0.1 | 0.4 |
| Part-time | 1,270.3 | 1,284.0 | 13.7 | 26.8 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| Unemployment | 564.8 | 582.1 | 17.3 | 27.8 | 3.1 | 5.0 |
| Participation rate | 66.4 | 66.6 | 0.2 | -0.2 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 7.7 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 61.3 | 61.3 | 0.0 | -0.4 | ... | ... |

Table 3 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | July 2012 | June to July 2012 | July 2011 to July 2012 | June to July 2012 | July 2011 to July 2012 |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Manitoba | | | | | | |
| Population | 962.7 | 963.6 | 0.9 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Labour force | 662.9 | 662.9 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Employment | 628.3 | 625.0 | -3.3 | 2.8 | -0.5 | 0.5 |
| Full-time | 507.2 | 502.1 | -5.1 | -5.2 | -1.0 | -1.0 |
| Part-time | 121.1 | 122.9 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 7.0 |
| Unemployment | 34.5 | 37.9 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 9.9 | 0.3 |
| Participation rate | 68.9 | 68.8 | -0.1 | -0.4 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 65.3 | 64.9 | -0.4 | -0.3 | ... | ... |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | | |
| Population | 810.2 | 811.9 | 1.7 | 11.5 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Labour force | 564.1 | 565.9 | 1.8 | 11.7 | 0.3 | 2.1 |
| Employment | 536.6 | 537.4 | 0.8 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Full-time | 442.6 | 444.8 | 2.2 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| Part-time | 94.0 | 92.6 | -1.4 | 1.8 | -1.5 | 2.0 |
| Unemployment | 27.5 | 28.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Participation rate | 69.6 | 69.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 4.9 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 66.2 | 66.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | ... | ... |
| Alberta | | | | | | |
| Population | 3,066.0 | 3,073.9 | 7.9 | 64.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 |
| Labour force | 2,248.1 | 2,253.0 | 4.9 | 27.1 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| Employment | 2,144.2 | 2,150.0 | 5.8 | 45.7 | 0.3 | 2.2 |
| Full-time | 1,784.0 | 1,799.3 | 15.3 | 57.2 | 0.9 | 3.3 |
| Part-time | 360.2 | 350.6 | -9.6 | -11.6 | -2.7 | -3.2 |
| Unemployment | 103.9 | 103.0 | -0.9 | -18.6 | -0.9 | -15.3 |
| Participation rate | 73.3 | 73.3 | 0.0 | -0.7 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | -0.9 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 69.9 | 69.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ... | ... |
| British Columbia | | | | | | |
| Population | 3,813.5 | 3,817.7 | 4.2 | 36.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Labour force | 2,485.8 | 2,480.1 | -5.7 | 27.2 | -0.2 | 1.1 |
| Employment | 2,322.2 | 2,307.7 | -14.5 | 33.4 | -0.6 | 1.5 |
| Full-time | 1,811.1 | 1,820.7 | 9.6 | 61.2 | 0.5 | 3.5 |
| Part-time | 511.1 | 487.0 | -24.1 | -27.8 | -4.7 | -5.4 |
| Unemployment | 163.6 | 172.4 | 8.8 | -6.2 | 5.4 | -3.5 |
| Participation rate | 65.2 | 65.0 | -0.2 | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 6.6 | 7.0 | 0.4 | -0.3 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 60.9 | 60.4 | -0.5 | 0.3 | ... | ... |

... not applicable

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0095, 282-0100 to 282-0121 and 282-0200 to 282-0219.

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 July 21. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

[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 September 7.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@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) or May Luong (613-951-6014; may.luong@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, May 2012

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 21.5% to 16.1 million cubic metres in May from May 2011.

During the same period, crude oil exports rose 15.4%.

Marketable natural gas production declined 1.2% to 11.2 billion cubic metres.

Domestic sales of natural gas increased 0.3% while natural gas exports rose 2.3%.

From April to May, domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 2.8%.

Note to readers

Data are available on CANSIM at the national level to May 2012 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to December 2011 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to March 2012 inclusive.

Table 1
Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

| | May 2011 | April 2012 | May 2012 ^P | April to May 2012 | May 2011 to May 2012 |
|--|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | thousands of cubic metres | | | % change | |
| Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons | | | | | |
| Supply ¹ | | | | | |
| Production | 13 222.6 | 15 623.9 | 16 062.4 | 2.8 | 21.5 |
| Imports ² | 3 618.5 | 3 051.8 | 3 957.7 | 29.7 | 9.4 |
| Disposition | | | | | |
| Refinery receipts ³ | 7 770.6 | 7 676.9 | 8 626.4 | 12.4 | 11.0 |
| Exports ⁴ | 9 938.3 | 11 071.8 | 11 470.9 | 3.6 | 15.4 |
| | millions of cubic metres | | | % change | |
| Natural gas | | | | | |
| Supply ⁵ | | | | | |
| Marketable production ⁶ | 11 293.3 | 11 130.9 | 11 162.9 | 0.3 | -1.2 |
| Imports | 2 382.4 | 2 564.9 | 2 561.4 | -0.1 | 7.5 |
| Disposition | | | | | |
| Domestic sales ⁷ | 5 527.9 | 6 624.3 | 5 545.5 | -16.3 | 0.3 |
| Exports | 7 185.2 | 7 114.1 | 7 350.2 | 3.3 | 2.3 |

^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. Exports may include some volumes that are not included in the supply, such as imports used for re-export and diluents that are blended in exports.

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

6. 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.

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre
(toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anthony Caouette
(613-951-2515), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Canadian business patterns, June 2012

Canadian business patterns data are now available for June.

Canadian business patterns data provides counts of active locations by industry classification and employment size for Canada and the provinces. The data are compiled from the Business Register, which is a repository of information on the Canadian business population.

Nationally, there were 2,416,896 active locations recorded in June.

Note to readers

Data are presented according to the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007) and employment categories.

Starting with the December 2011 reference period, data are available on CANSIM. However, the data should not be considered a time series and each reference period will appear in a separate CANSIM table. For example, December 2011 can be found in CANSIM table 551-0001 and June 2012 data will appear in CANSIM table 551-0002.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 551-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1105.

Custom extractions for other geographic levels can also be ordered on a cost recovery basis. Data prior to December 2011 are also available upon request on a cost recovery basis.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alex Côté (613-951-0829; brdinfodrestatcan.gc.ca) or Joanne Proulx (613-951-9006), Business Register Division.

New products and studies

New products

Industry Price Indexes, June 2012, Vol. 38, no. 6
Catalogue number 62-011-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Labour Force Information, July 15 to 21, 2012
Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, July 2012
Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM, free)

Release dates: August 13 to 17, 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release date | Title | Reference period |
|--------------|--|------------------|
| 15 | Health Reports | August 2012 |
| 16 | Canada's international transactions in securities | June 2012 |
| 16 | Monthly Survey of Manufacturing | June 2012 |
| 17 | Consumer Price Index | July 2012 |

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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