

The Daily

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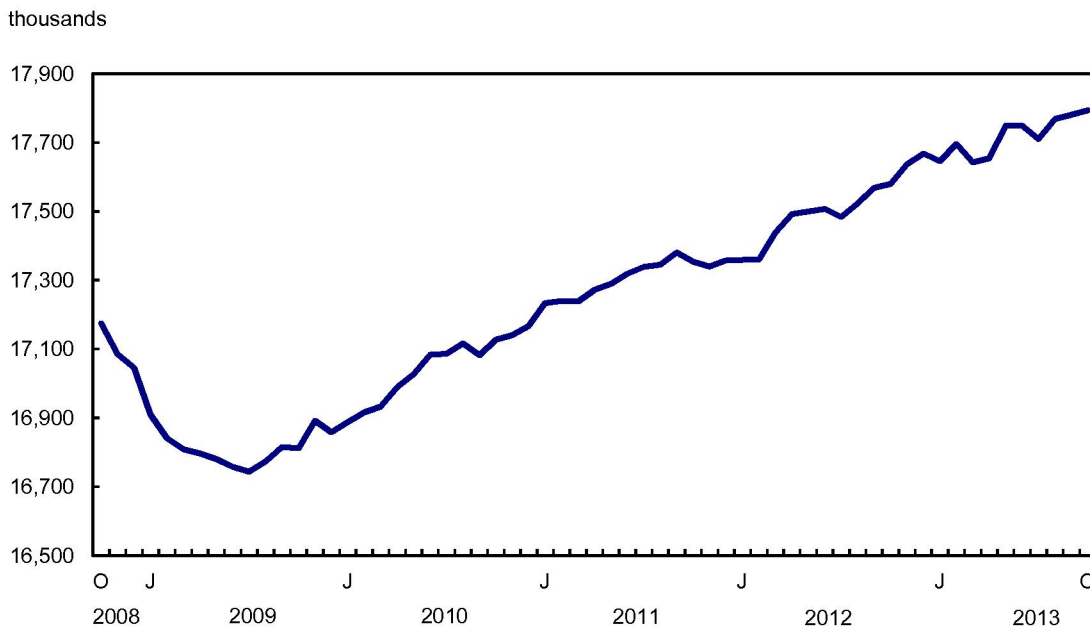
Releases

Labour Force Survey, October 2013

Employment was little changed for the second consecutive month and the unemployment rate remained at 6.9% in October.

Compared with October 2012, employment increased by 1.2% or 214,000, with gains in full-time and part-time work. Over the same period, the number of hours worked rose by 1.4%.

Chart 1 Employment

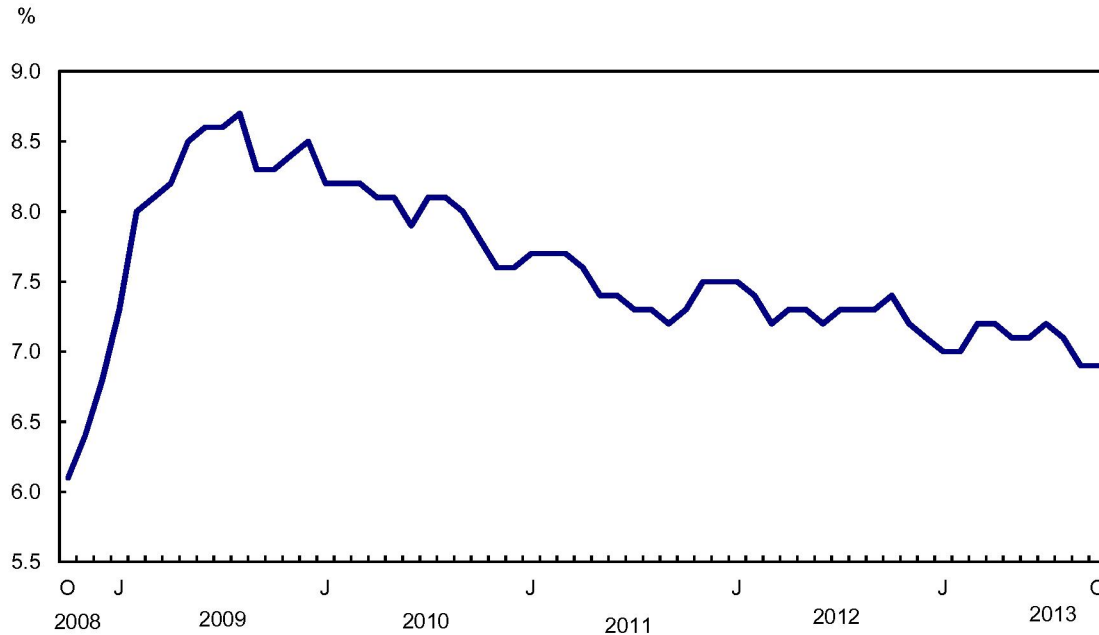


Provincially, employment increased in Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador and in Prince Edward Island. At the same time, there were declines in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and New Brunswick.

In October, there were more people working in accommodation and food services, health care and social assistance as well as public administration. However, employment declined in business, building and other support services.

The number of public sector employees increased in October, while there was little change among private sector employees and the self-employed.

Chart 2
Unemployment rate



Provincial employment

Employment in Quebec rose by 34,000 in October. The unemployment rate, at 7.5%, was similar to the rate observed in September, as more people participated in the labour force. Compared with a year earlier, employment in this province was little changed.

There were 4,000 more people working in Newfoundland and Labrador, bringing employment in the province to about the same level as 12 months earlier. Despite this monthly increase, the unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points in October to 11.0% as more people were looking for work.

While employment was little changed in Saskatchewan in October, the unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points to 3.6%, the lowest of all provinces. Year-over-year employment growth was 3.1%, second only to Alberta at 3.5%.

There were 3,300 fewer Nova Scotians working in October, leaving employment in Nova Scotia at a level similar to that of October 2012. The unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points to 9.1%.

Employment in Manitoba decreased by 3,000 in October. At the same time, there was a similar decline in labour force participation, leaving the unemployment rate unchanged at 5.5%. The number of people working in the province was little changed compared with 12 months earlier.

Following an increase in September, the number of people working in New Brunswick fell by 2,500 in October, leaving employment at about the same level as October 2012. The unemployment rate in the province fell by 0.6 percentage points to 10.1% as fewer New Brunswickers were looking for work.

Industry perspective

There were 30,000 more people employed in accommodation and food services in October, bringing employment gains in the industry to 78,000 (+7.2%) since October 2012.

Employment in health care and social assistance rose by 20,000, contributing to the year-over-year increase of 48,000 (+2.2%).

The number of employees in public administration increased by 19,000 in October. However, employment in the industry has been on a downward trend since February, declining by 5.2% or 52,000 over this eight-month period.

Employment in business, building and other support services declined by 33,000 in October, bringing employment in the industry back to its level of 12 months earlier.

There were 47,000 more people working in the public sector in October, with most of the gains in health care and local public administration. On a year-over-year basis, all of the employment increase was among private sector employees, up 1.8% (+205,000), as there was little overall growth in self-employment and public sector employment.

Little change in employment among demographic groups

Employment for youths aged 15 to 24 was little changed for the third consecutive month. Over the past 12 months, however, youth employment increased 1.6%. As for their unemployment rate, it rose by 0.5 percentage points to 13.4% in October, the result of more youths looking for work.

For the second consecutive month, there was no notable employment change among people aged 25 to 54, and the employment level for this age group remained similar to that of October 2012.

In October, employment among men and women aged 55 and over was little changed. However, compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this group was up 144,000 (+4.4%), the result of both employment growth and population ageing.

Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries also have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Estimates quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X).

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).

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

Each year, the LFS revises its estimates for the previous three years, using the latest seasonal factors.

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

	September 2013	October 2013	Standard error ¹	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	28,762.9	28,791.6	...	28.7	376.8	0.1	1.3
Labour force	19,105.7	19,118.9	29.2	13.2	142.3	0.1	0.7
Employment	17,780.7	17,793.9	28.9	13.2	213.8	0.1	1.2
Full-time	14,421.8	14,437.8	39.0	16.0	156.2	0.1	1.1
Part-time	3,358.9	3,356.2	35.7	-2.7	57.6	-0.1	1.7
Unemployment	1,325.0	1,325.0	25.1	0.0	-71.4	0.0	-5.1
Participation rate	66.4	66.4	0.1	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.9	0.1	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.8	0.1	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	18.9	18.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,447.0	4,445.0	...	-2.0	-12.1	0.0	-0.3
Labour force	2,824.7	2,840.2	17.3	15.5	7.0	0.5	0.2
Employment	2,461.3	2,459.9	15.8	-1.4	38.4	-0.1	1.6
Full-time	1,286.0	1,284.7	18.6	-1.3	22.2	-0.1	1.8
Part-time	1,175.3	1,175.2	19.5	-0.1	16.1	0.0	1.4
Unemployment	363.4	380.3	14.9	16.9	-31.4	4.7	-7.6
Participation rate	63.5	63.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	13.4	0.5	0.5	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	55.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	...	...
Part-time rate	47.8	47.8	0.7	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	11,906.1	11,921.5	...	15.4	195.2	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,613.0	8,627.1	15.1	14.1	68.7	0.2	0.8
Employment	8,080.1	8,083.8	16.3	3.7	76.8	0.0	1.0
Full-time	7,444.2	7,460.4	22.0	16.2	55.1	0.2	0.7
Part-time	635.9	623.4	17.7	-12.5	21.7	-2.0	3.6
Unemployment	532.9	543.4	14.5	10.5	-8.0	2.0	-1.5
Participation rate	72.3	72.4	0.1	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.9	67.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	7.9	7.7	0.2	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,409.8	12,425.1	...	15.3	193.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,668.0	7,651.6	16.6	-16.4	66.7	-0.2	0.9
Employment	7,239.3	7,250.3	16.5	11.0	98.7	0.2	1.4
Full-time	5,691.7	5,692.7	25.4	1.0	78.9	0.0	1.4
Part-time	1,547.6	1,557.6	23.8	10.0	19.8	0.6	1.3
Unemployment	428.6	401.3	13.4	-27.3	-32.0	-6.4	-7.4
Participation rate	61.8	61.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.2	0.2	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	21.4	21.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling Errors" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X) for further explanations.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087. The sum of individual categories may not always add to the total as a result of rounding.

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

	September 2013	October 2013	Standard error ²	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,081.4	15,106.6	35.5	25.2	195.1	0.2	1.3
Self-employed	2,699.3	2,687.3	25.2	-12.0	18.7	-0.4	0.7
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,583.7	3,631.0	25.0	47.3	-10.0	1.3	-0.3
Private	11,497.7	11,475.6	37.7	-22.1	205.0	-0.2	1.8
All industries	17,780.7	17,793.9	28.9	13.2	213.8	0.1	1.2
Goods-producing sector	3,911.9	3,899.7	26.6	-12.2	31.0	-0.3	0.8
Agriculture	316.4	314.6	7.3	-1.8	15.3	-0.6	5.1
Natural resources ³	382.0	382.5	7.2	0.5	17.9	0.1	4.9
Utilities	151.7	156.4	5.0	4.7	13.8	3.1	9.7
Construction	1,342.2	1,332.9	17.2	-9.3	66.4	-0.7	5.2
Manufacturing	1,719.6	1,713.2	20.0	-6.4	-82.5	-0.4	-4.6
Services-producing sector	13,868.8	13,894.2	34.4	25.4	182.7	0.2	1.3
Trade	2,728.2	2,708.5	23.7	-19.7	47.9	-0.7	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	858.6	864.8	14.1	6.2	11.8	0.7	1.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,137.9	1,131.2	16.3	-6.7	17.9	-0.6	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,351.3	1,359.4	18.4	8.1	58.7	0.6	4.5
Business, building and other support services	727.2	694.6	14.2	-32.6	1.5	-4.5	0.2
Educational services	1,275.6	1,285.4	16.7	9.8	-30.2	0.8	-2.3
Health care and social assistance	2,177.7	2,197.6	19.4	19.9	48.1	0.9	2.2
Information, culture and recreation	788.1	784.6	14.5	-3.5	-7.8	-0.4	-1.0
Accommodation and food services	1,132.1	1,162.0	16.9	29.9	77.8	2.6	7.2
Other services	778.0	772.7	13.7	-5.3	-20.1	-0.7	-2.5
Public administration	914.1	933.4	13.1	19.3	-22.7	2.1	-2.4

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling Errors" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* for further explanations.

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

Note(s): Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089. The sum of individual categories may not always add to the total as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2013	October 2013	Standard error ¹	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	429.8	429.8	...	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.5
Labour force	257.5	263.7	1.9	6.2	-0.9	2.4	-0.3
Employment	230.7	234.7	1.9	4.0	1.6	1.7	0.7
Full-time	196.4	199.8	2.3	3.4	0.2	1.7	0.1
Part-time	34.3	34.8	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.5	3.9
Unemployment	26.9	29.1	1.7	2.2	-2.4	8.2	-7.6
Participation rate	59.9	61.4	0.4	1.5	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	11.0	0.6	0.6	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	53.7	54.6	0.4	0.9	0.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	121.0	121.0	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Labour force	82.5	83.3	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.7
Employment	73.4	74.3	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.2	2.5
Full-time	59.7	60.4	0.8	0.7	-0.2	1.2	-0.3
Part-time	13.7	13.9	0.7	0.2	2.0	1.5	16.8
Unemployment	9.1	8.9	0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-2.2	-6.3
Participation rate	68.2	68.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	10.7	0.8	-0.3	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	61.4	0.5	0.7	1.3	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	781.8	781.7	...	-0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	499.3	498.1	2.6	-1.2	-3.7	-0.2	-0.7
Employment	456.1	452.8	2.7	-3.3	-3.0	-0.7	-0.7
Full-time	365.4	361.6	3.7	-3.8	-3.0	-1.0	-0.8
Part-time	90.8	91.2	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
Unemployment	43.1	45.3	2.5	2.2	-0.7	5.1	-1.5
Participation rate	63.9	63.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	9.1	0.5	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	57.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	620.2	620.1	...	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Labour force	394.7	389.6	2.2	-5.1	-5.1	-1.3	-1.3
Employment	352.6	350.1	2.3	-2.5	1.0	-0.7	0.3
Full-time	292.6	295.0	2.9	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.6
Part-time	60.0	55.1	2.5	-4.9	-0.7	-8.2	-1.3
Unemployment	42.1	39.5	2.2	-2.6	-6.1	-6.2	-13.4
Participation rate	63.6	62.8	0.4	-0.8	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.1	0.5	-0.6	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.5	0.4	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,703.2	6,706.9	...	3.7	51.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,345.0	4,377.4	15.1	32.4	23.9	0.7	0.5
Employment	4,013.8	4,047.9	15.4	34.1	24.5	0.8	0.6
Full-time	3,246.6	3,286.2	20.3	39.6	50.1	1.2	1.5
Part-time	767.3	761.7	18.0	-5.6	-25.6	-0.7	-3.3
Unemployment	331.1	329.5	13.2	-1.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2
Participation rate	64.8	65.3	0.2	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.4	0.2	0.5	-0.1	...	...

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

	September 2013	October 2013	Standard error ¹	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
Ontario							
Population	11,236.3	11,247.0	...	10.7	137.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,461.3	7,453.1	20.1	-8.2	49.0	-0.1	0.7
Employment	6,918.4	6,903.7	19.3	-14.7	105.7	-0.2	1.6
Full-time	5,588.9	5,600.4	26.3	11.5	61.6	0.2	1.1
Part-time	1,329.6	1,303.2	24.5	-26.4	44.0	-2.0	3.5
Unemployment	542.8	549.4	17.5	6.6	-56.7	1.2	-9.4
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.4	0.2	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.4	0.2	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	976.0	977.1	...	1.1	11.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	671.2	667.7	2.6	-3.5	2.9	-0.5	0.4
Employment	634.0	631.0	2.7	-3.0	2.8	-0.5	0.4
Full-time	509.8	505.5	3.6	-4.3	-6.3	-0.8	-1.2
Part-time	124.1	125.6	3.5	1.5	9.2	1.2	7.9
Unemployment	37.2	36.7	2.2	-0.5	0.1	-1.3	0.3
Participation rate	68.8	68.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.0	64.6	0.3	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	830.0	831.4	...	1.4	16.3	0.2	2.0
Labour force	580.7	578.9	2.5	-1.8	11.8	-0.3	2.1
Employment	555.5	557.8	2.6	2.3	16.9	0.4	3.1
Full-time	462.8	461.3	3.3	-1.5	12.0	-0.3	2.7
Part-time	92.7	96.5	3.1	3.8	4.9	4.1	5.3
Unemployment	25.1	21.1	1.9	-4.0	-5.1	-15.9	-19.5
Participation rate	70.0	69.6	0.3	-0.4	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	3.6	0.3	-0.7	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	66.9	67.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,199.5	3,208.2	...	8.7	112.6	0.3	3.6
Labour force	2,337.6	2,341.1	8.8	3.5	78.2	0.1	3.5
Employment	2,236.4	2,237.1	9.2	0.7	74.8	0.0	3.5
Full-time	1,875.7	1,854.4	12.3	-21.3	42.3	-1.1	2.3
Part-time	360.7	382.7	11.1	22.0	32.5	6.1	9.3
Unemployment	101.3	104.0	7.0	2.7	3.5	2.7	3.5
Participation rate	73.1	73.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	69.9	69.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,865.0	3,868.4	...	3.4	43.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,476.0	2,465.9	10.6	-10.1	-15.1	-0.4	-0.6
Employment	2,309.8	2,304.5	10.4	-5.3	-12.3	-0.2	-0.5
Full-time	1,824.0	1,813.0	14.5	-11.0	-2.3	-0.6	-0.1
Part-time	485.9	491.5	13.5	5.6	-10.0	1.2	-2.0
Unemployment	166.2	161.4	8.6	-4.8	-2.8	-2.9	-1.7
Participation rate	64.1	63.7	0.3	-0.4	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	59.6	0.3	-0.2	-1.0	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling Errors" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X) for further explanations.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087. The sum of individual categories may not always add to the total as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051, 282-0054, 282-0055, 282-0060 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0089, 282-0092 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), is now available online for the week ending October 19. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

[Data tables](#) are also now available online. From the *Browse by subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on December 6.

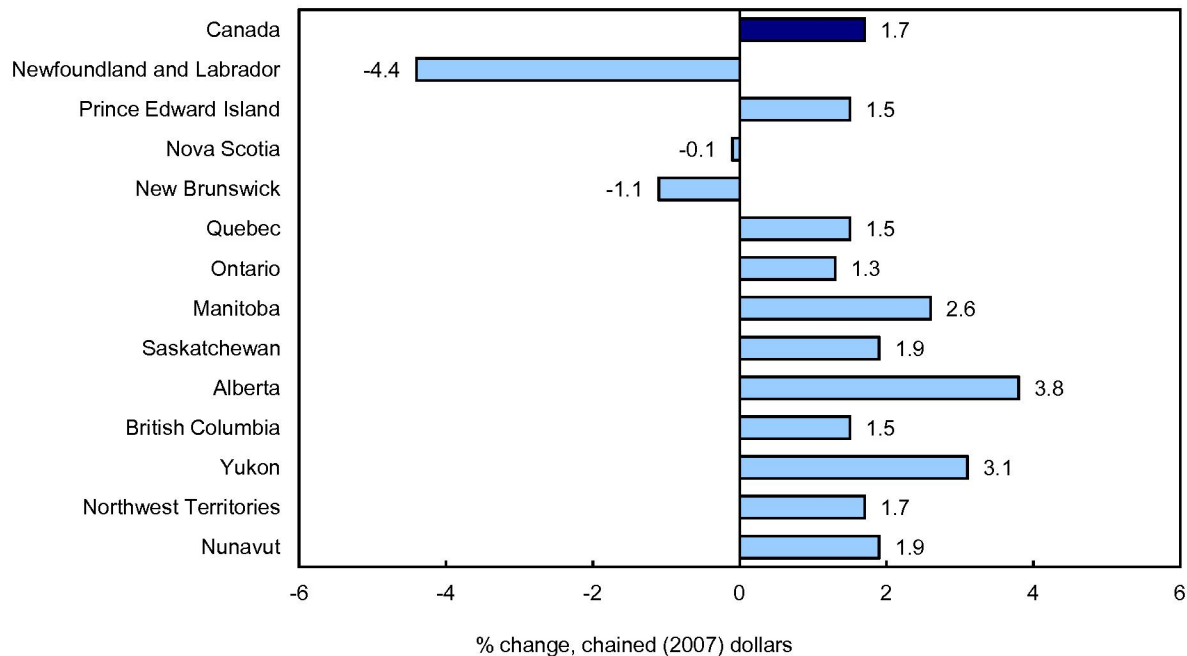
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627; lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Provincial and territorial economic accounts, 2012

Economic growth was slower for most provinces and territories in 2012 compared with 2011. Nationally, real gross domestic product (GDP) increased 1.7% following 2.5% growth in 2011.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product, 2012



Real GDP growth surpassed the national average in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and Nunavut, with Alberta (+3.8%) recording the largest increase. Real GDP was down in Newfoundland and Labrador (-4.4%), New Brunswick (-1.1%) and Nova Scotia (-0.1%).

Household final consumption expenditure rose in all provinces and territories. However, it grew at a slower pace than in 2011 in all jurisdictions, except Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Alberta, households recorded the strongest increase in spending in the country at 4.3%.

Business gross fixed capital formation in residential structures increased 6.1% nationally in 2012 compared with 1.6% in 2011. Outlays were up in all provinces and in the Northwest Territories. Saskatchewan and Alberta led the way at 16.3% and 12.9%, respectively.

At the national level, business gross fixed capital formation in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment advanced 6.2% in 2012, following two years of double-digit gains. Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and British Columbia were well above the national average pace. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Yukon and Nunavut all posted declines.

Nationally, exports advanced 1.5% in 2012, slower than the 4.7% gain in 2011. Export growth also slowed across most of the provinces and territories. In Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia and Northwest Territories, exports fell in real terms. In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec, export growth accelerated in 2012.

Imports grew in all jurisdictions except Nova Scotia and the three territories in 2012. Nationally, imports were up 3.1% after increasing 5.7% in 2011, with most provinces and territories showing slower growth. Newfoundland and Labrador as well as New Brunswick posted stronger import growth than in 2011.

Compensation of employees (in current dollars) advanced in all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia (-0.3%), with Alberta (+9.2%) posting the strongest growth. Nationally, compensation of employees grew 4.5% in 2012 after advancing 5.3% in 2011.

Net operating surplus of corporations (in current dollars) was lower for all provinces and territories except Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Yukon. Nationally, net operating surplus of corporations declined 4.9% compared with an 11.3% increase in 2011.

Household disposable income (in current dollars) increased for most provinces and territories, led by Alberta (+9.0%), Yukon (+8.6%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+7.0%). Nova Scotia (-0.4%) registered the lone decline. All provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta, Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded slower growth in household disposable income than in 2011. National household disposable income was up 3.9% in 2012 after increasing 4.6% in 2011.

Atlantic Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador's real GDP fell 4.4% in 2012 following a 2.9% increase in 2011. Exports declined 13.7% mainly as a result of lower exports of energy products. Business gross fixed capital formation advanced 34.3%, driven by outlays on non-residential building construction. Household final consumption expenditure increased 2.7%. Final domestic demand rose 9.2%, the fastest pace in the country. Imports of goods and services were up 6.2%. Compensation of employees advanced 8.9%, similar to the pace registered in 2011. Net operating surplus of corporations fell 11.4%.

Prince Edward Island's economy expanded 1.5% in 2012 after a 1.0% increase in 2011. Growth was driven by a 3.7% increase in exports, notably to other provinces. Final domestic demand declined 0.6% after two consecutive years of growth. Government gross fixed capital formation fell 15.0%, as several engineering projects were completed. Growth in business investment slowed to 1.9%, following double-digit gains in 2011. Household final consumption expenditure increased 1.0%. Imports rose 2.7%, led by higher imports from other countries. Compensation of employees was up 3.6% in 2012 following a 4.3% increase in 2011. Net operating surplus of corporations was down 14.5%.

In Nova Scotia, real GDP declined 0.1% in 2012 after growing 0.6% in 2011. Lower exports to other countries contributed to an overall 0.7% decline in exports of goods and services. Final domestic demand was down 0.5%, as business gross fixed capital formation declined 6.7%. Outlays on machinery and equipment fell 21.1%, following two years of strong growth. Household final consumption expenditure went up 0.7%, compared with a 1.7% increase in 2011. Imports were down 0.2%. Compensation of employees decreased 0.3%. Net operating surplus of corporations decreased 10.3%.

Real GDP in New Brunswick contracted 1.1% in 2012 after expanding 0.3% in 2011. Exports rose 3.4%, mainly as a result of shipments of energy products. Final domestic demand declined 2.0% after two consecutive years of growth. Government gross fixed capital formation fell 23.6%, following two years of strong growth. Business gross fixed capital formation, on the other hand, increased 0.2% as higher investment in residential structures was offset by lower outlays on machinery and equipment. Household final consumption expenditure rose 0.3%. Imports went up 2.6% as imports from other countries advanced 10.1%. Compensation of employees increased 1.9%. Net operating surplus of corporations decreased 12.6% after two consecutive years of growth.

Central Canada

Real GDP advanced 1.5% in Quebec in 2012, compared with an increase of 1.8% in 2011. Final domestic demand expanded 2.0% on gains in business gross fixed capital formation (+6.5%) and in household final consumption expenditure (+1.2%). Growth in investment in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment (+15.0%)

was notably strong. Exports increased 1.6%, after edging up in 2011. Imports grew 2.9% in 2012 with most of the increase coming from other countries. Net operating surplus of corporations declined 0.6%. Compensation of employees was up 3.7%.

In Ontario, real GDP grew 1.3% in 2012 following 2.2% growth in 2011. Final domestic demand was up 1.3%, as household and government final consumption expenditure and business gross fixed capital formation all increased. Business investment in residential structures went up 4.7%, a faster pace than in 2011. Business outlays on non-residential structures, on the other hand, fell 1.6% following 18.0% growth in 2011. Imports were up 2.0% in 2012 compared with 5.6% in 2011. Exports were up 1.7%, as shipments of motor vehicles and parts advanced. Net operating surplus of corporations decreased 1.0%. Compensation of employees increased 3.1%.

Western Canada

Manitoba's real GDP increased 2.6% in 2012, compared with a 1.7% rise in 2011. Business gross fixed capital formation advanced 5.9%, boosted by higher outlays for non-residential structures and machinery and equipment. Business investment in residential structures grew 7.4% compared with a 2.7% increase in 2011. Imports rose 3.2%. Lower exports to other countries led to an overall decline of 0.4% in exports in 2012. The net operating surplus of corporations increased 8.0%, after growing 4.1% in 2011. Compensation of employees was up 4.3% for the second straight year.

Saskatchewan recorded a 1.9% increase in real GDP in 2012 following 5.0% growth in 2011. Household final consumption expenditure increased 3.8% in 2012, driven by outlays on services and durable goods. Business investment in residential structures increased 16.3%, driving overall business gross fixed capital formation up 3.6%. Imports gained 0.9% and exports were up 0.5%. Compensation of employees increased 8.1% compared with 9.6% in 2011.

Alberta led the country in 2012 with 3.8% real GDP growth, after expanding 5.2% in 2011. Household final consumption expenditure rose 4.3% as outlays on services and durable and semi-durable goods remained strong. Business gross fixed capital formation advanced 6.6%, driven by outlays on residential structures (+12.9%) and non-residential structures (+7.8%). Exports grew 2.9% as shipments of energy products advanced. Compensation of employees was up 9.2%, the fastest pace in the country. Net operating surplus of corporations fell 10.4% after two years of strong gains.

Real GDP advanced 1.5% in British Columbia in 2012, following a 2.7% increase in 2011. Final domestic demand expanded 2.9% on increases in business gross fixed capital formation and household and government final consumption expenditures. Outlays on residential structures increased 9.1%. Imports were up 2.8%. Exports were flat, after increasing 5.5% in 2011. Compensation of employees advanced 4.2%. Net operating surplus of corporations fell 17.9%.

The territories

Real GDP in Yukon rose 3.1% in 2012 following 3.3% growth in 2011. Exports grew 2.9% as shipments of mining products increased. Household final consumption expenditure advanced 2.8%. Business gross fixed capital formation fell 25.2% following two years of strong growth. Business outlays on non-residential structures were sharply down following the completion of major electric power engineering projects in 2011. Final domestic demand decreased 6.1%. Imports of goods and services fell 3.9%. Compensation of employees advanced 7.4%, while net operating surplus of corporations rebounded from a sharp decline in 2011.

In the Northwest Territories, economic activity rose 1.7% in 2012 after contracting 7.3% in 2011. Final domestic demand increased 4.6%. Business gross fixed capital formation rose 21.0%, driven by investment in intellectual property products (which includes outlays on mineral exploration). Household final consumption expenditure rose 1.4%. Exports fell 8.9% with a downturn in mining products. Imports (-0.4%) were also down. Net operating surplus of corporations fell 24.9%, similar to the decline in 2011, while compensation of employees advanced 4.7%.

Nunavut's economy expanded 1.9% in 2012 following a gain of 3.7% in 2011. Exports increased 19.4% as a result of higher shipments of metal ores and concentrates to other provinces and territories. While household final consumption expenditure rose 2.4%, government final consumption expenditure was down 2.1% and business gross fixed capital formation declined 16.9%. Final domestic demand fell 6.6%. Imports of goods and services decreased 7.4%. Compensation of employees increased 4.6%, while net operating surplus of corporations fell markedly for a second year in a row.

Note to readers

This release incorporates revisions to the provincial and territorial economic accounts from 2007 to 2011 and an update to 2012. The provincial-territorial GDP by industry data are also revised from 2007 to 2012. Both incorporate the revised 2009 and new 2010 provincial and territorial input-output accounts benchmarks, the revisions to the national income and expenditure accounts released in May 2013, the revisions to the national GDP by industry data released in September 2013, as well as revised provincial-territorial source data.

Methodological improvements were also introduced, notably to the price index used to deflate own-account research and development and to the estimates of residence-based compensation of employees. These latter adjustments had different impacts on household disposable income across jurisdictions.

Revisions to the provincial-territorial economic accounts from 1981 to 2006 as well as revisions to the provincial-territorial GDP by industry data from 1997 to 2006 are scheduled for release on December 20, 2013.

Percentage changes for expenditure-based statistics (such as household final consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, exports and imports) are calculated from volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as compensation of employees and net operating surplus of corporations) are calculated from nominal values; that is, they are not adjusted for price variations.

Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

All of Statistics Canada's information and data on the system of national economic accounts are available through the [National economic accounts](#) web module, accessible from the home page of the agency's website.

Revised provincial and territorial data on GDP by industry for 2007 to 2012 are also now available.

Provincial and territorial gross domestic product by income and by expenditure accounts

Available in CANSIM: tables 384-0037 to 384-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1902.

Revised provincial and territorial gross domestic product by income and by expenditure data for 2007 to 2011 are included with new 2012 data in this release.

The provincial and territorial gross domestic product by income and by expenditure accounts include estimates of the income- and the expenditure-based GDP, real GDP, contributions to percent change in real GDP, implicit price indexes and the current accounts for the household sector.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Gross domestic product by industry – Provincial and territorial (annual)

Available in CANSIM: tables 379-0028 and 379-0030.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1303.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Guillaume Dubé (613-951-1026; guillaume.dube@statcan.gc.ca), Industry Accounts Division.

Maple products, 2013

Production and value for maple products are now available for 2013.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3414.

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National and provincial-territorial input-output tables, 2010

The national and provincial input-output tables for 2009 (revised) and 2010 are now available.

Available in CANSIM: tables 379-0029, 381-0022, 381-0023, 381-0028 to 381-0031 and 386-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1401.

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To order data, or enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andreas Trau (613-951-3466; trauand@statcan.gc.ca), Industry Accounts Division.

New products and studies

New products

Labour Force Information, October 13 to 19, 2013
Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, October 2013
Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM)

Release dates: November 12 to 15, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	Canadian international merchandise trade	September 2013
14	New Housing Price Index	September 2013
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 2013
15	New motor vehicle sales	September 2013

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



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