

The Daily

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Labour Force Survey, November 2013

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Employment continued on a slight upward trend for the third consecutive month, edging up 22,000 in November. The unemployment rate held steady at 6.9% for the third month in a row.

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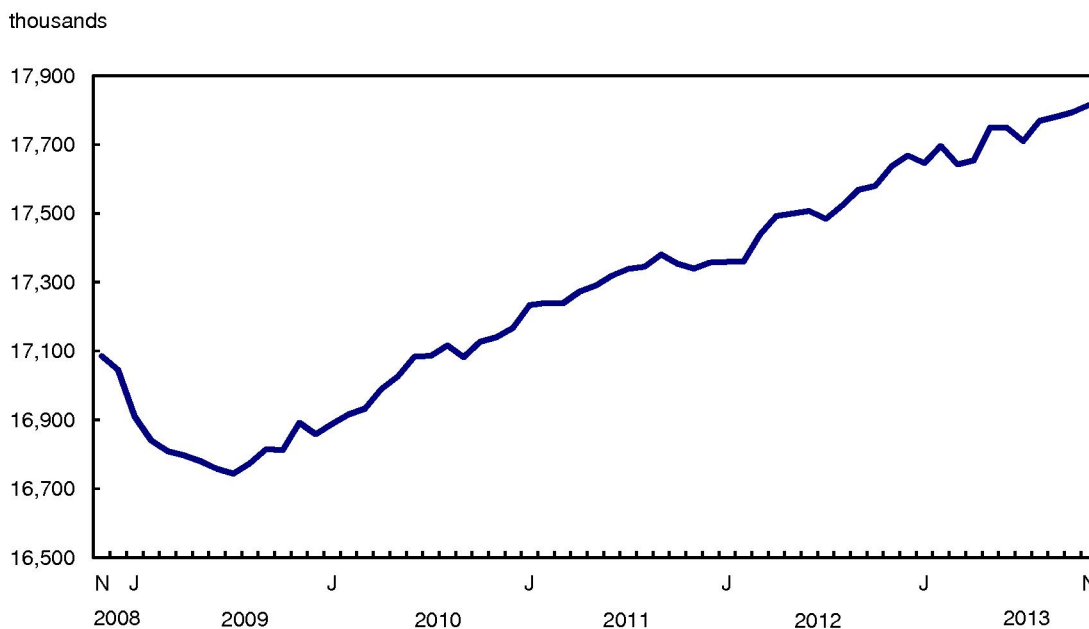
Releases

Labour Force Survey, November 2013

Employment continued on a slight upward trend for the third consecutive month, edging up 22,000 in November. The unemployment rate held steady at 6.9% for the third month in a row.

So far this year, employment growth has averaged 13,400 per month, compared with an average of 25,400 over the same period in 2012.

Chart 1 Employment



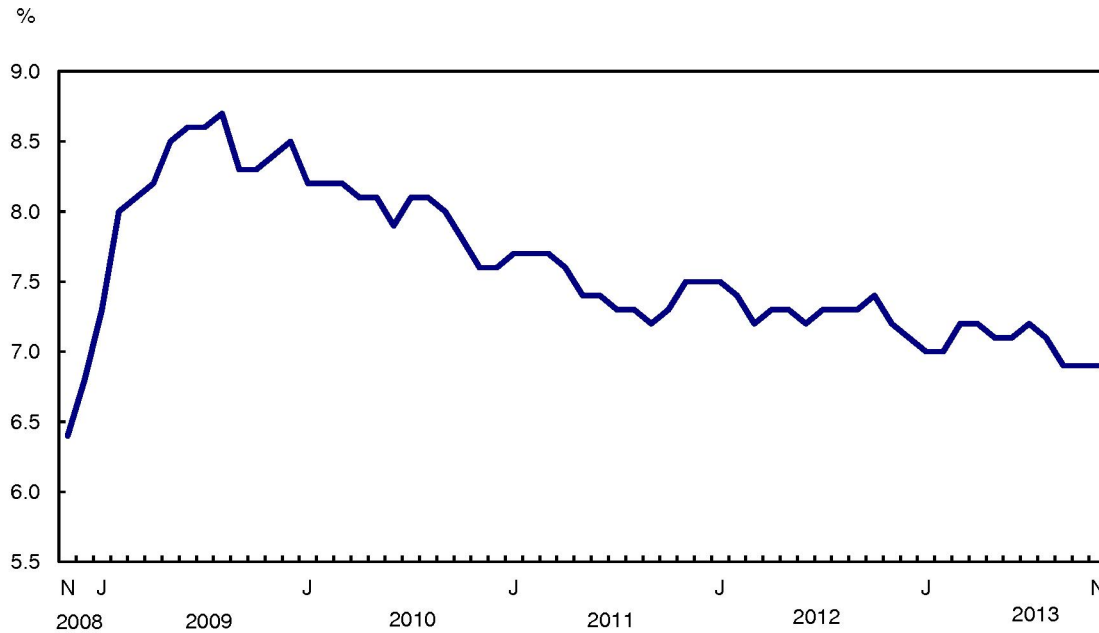
Provincially, employment rose in Alberta and declined in Newfoundland and Labrador, while it was little changed in the other provinces.

In November, there were more people working in business, building and other support services; manufacturing; and information, culture and recreation. At the same time, employment decreased in public administration and construction.

Overall, employment increases in the private sector were partially offset by declines in the public sector.

More people aged 25 and over were employed in November, while youth employment declined.

Chart 2
Unemployment rate



From November 2012 to November 2013, the unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points. Over the same period, the participation rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 66.4%, as the labour force grew at a slower pace than the population.

Fastest year-over-year growth in Alberta

After two months of little change, the number of people working in Alberta rose by 11,000 in November. However, the unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage points to 4.7%, as more people were seeking work. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in Alberta was up 78,000 or 3.6%, the fastest pace of year-over-year growth among the provinces.

There were 2,600 fewer people working in Newfoundland and Labrador in November, leaving employment in the province at about the same level as 12 months earlier. The unemployment rate rose 1.3 percentage points in November to 12.3%.

Following a notable increase in October, employment in Quebec was little changed in November. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 7.2%, the result of fewer people searching for work. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was little changed.

The number of people working in Ontario was also little changed in November, and the unemployment rate decreased 0.2 percentage points to 7.2%. Compared with November 2012, employment in the province was up 86,000 or 1.3%.

Industry perspective

In November, 31,000 more people worked in business, building and other support services, offsetting a decline the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, employment in this industry was up 37,000 or 5.4%, with most of the growth in the first half of 2013.

There were 25,000 more people employed in manufacturing in November. Despite this increase, employment in this sector was down 44,000 or 2.5% compared with a year earlier.

Employment in information, culture and recreation also increased, up 16,000 in November. On a year-over-year basis, however, employment in this industry was little changed.

The number of employees in public administration fell by 18,000 in November. Employment in this sector has been on a downward trend since February, declining by 69,000 or 7.0% over this nine-month period.

Employment in construction also fell by 18,000. Despite this decline, the number of people working in construction was up 57,000 or 4.5% on a year-over-year basis.

In November, a total of 51,000 more people were working in the private sector as employees or self-employed — an increase that was partially offset by a decline of 29,000 in the public sector. On a year-over-year basis, all of the gains were among private sector employees, up 187,000 or 1.6%, as there was little change in self-employment and the public sector.

Demographic overview

Employment increased by 26,000 for people aged 25 to 54, predominantly among men. Despite these gains, the employment level for this age group was similar to that of November 2012.

Employment also increased for men and women aged 55 and over, up 22,000 in November, bringing total gains over the past 12 months to 157,000 (+4.8%) — partly the result of population aging.

In contrast, employment for people aged 15 to 24 fell by 26,000, leaving youth employment at about the same level as 12 months earlier. As for their unemployment rate, it was unchanged at 13.4% in November, as fewer youth participated in the labour market.

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 "Data 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 of 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.

Annual revision

Seasonally adjusted estimates from the LFS will be revised using the latest seasonal factors, going back three years (January 2011 onwards). The revised estimates will be available on CANSIM (tables 282-0087 to 282-0094, 282-0100, 282-0116 and 282-0117) on January 31, 2014.

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

	October 2013	November 2013	Standard error ¹	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	28,791.6	28,816.7	...	25.1	373.8	0.1	1.3
Labour force	19,118.9	19,131.3	29.2	12.4	130.9	0.1	0.7
Employment	17,793.9	17,815.5	28.9	21.6	179.1	0.1	1.0
Full-time	14,437.8	14,439.2	39.0	1.4	111.4	0.0	0.8
Part-time	3,356.2	3,376.2	35.7	20.0	67.6	0.6	2.0
Unemployment	1,325.0	1,315.8	25.1	-9.2	-48.3	-0.7	-3.5
Participation rate	66.4	66.4	0.1	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.9	0.1	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.8	0.1	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	18.9	19.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,445.0	4,442.1	...	-2.9	-14.4	-0.1	-0.3
Labour force	2,840.2	2,809.4	17.3	-30.8	-23.7	-1.1	-0.8
Employment	2,459.9	2,433.5	15.8	-26.4	-1.8	-1.1	-0.1
Full-time	1,284.7	1,274.1	18.6	-10.6	-3.2	-0.8	-0.3
Part-time	1,175.2	1,159.5	19.5	-15.7	1.5	-1.3	0.1
Unemployment	380.3	375.9	14.9	-4.4	-21.9	-1.2	-5.5
Participation rate	63.9	63.2	0.4	-0.7	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	13.4	0.5	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	54.8	0.4	-0.5	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	47.8	47.6	0.7	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	11,921.5	11,936.1	...	14.6	195.5	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,627.1	8,647.9	15.1	20.8	89.0	0.2	1.0
Employment	8,083.8	8,112.7	16.3	28.9	90.6	0.4	1.1
Full-time	7,460.4	7,474.7	22.0	14.3	63.8	0.2	0.9
Part-time	623.4	638.0	17.7	14.6	26.8	2.3	4.4
Unemployment	543.4	535.2	14.5	-8.2	-1.6	-1.5	-0.3
Participation rate	72.4	72.5	0.1	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.8	68.0	0.1	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	7.7	7.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,425.1	12,438.5	...	13.4	192.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,651.6	7,674.0	16.6	22.4	65.5	0.3	0.9
Employment	7,250.3	7,269.2	16.5	18.9	90.2	0.3	1.3
Full-time	5,692.7	5,690.5	25.4	-2.2	50.9	0.0	0.9
Part-time	1,557.6	1,578.8	23.8	21.2	39.4	1.4	2.6
Unemployment	401.3	404.8	13.4	3.5	-24.7	0.9	-5.8
Participation rate	61.6	61.7	0.1	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	0.2	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.4	0.1	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.5	21.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" 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 up to the total as a result of rounding.

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

	October 2013	November 2013	Standard error ²	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,106.6	15,109.1	35.5	2.5	143.2	0.0	1.0
Self-employed	2,687.3	2,706.4	25.2	19.1	35.9	0.7	1.3
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,631.0	3,602.2	25.0	-28.8	-43.4	-0.8	-1.2
Private	11,475.6	11,507.0	37.7	31.4	186.7	0.3	1.6
All industries	17,793.9	17,815.5	28.9	21.6	179.1	0.1	1.0
Goods-producing sector	3,899.7	3,905.6	26.6	5.9	39.9	0.2	1.0
Agriculture	314.6	309.1	7.3	-5.5	-0.3	-1.7	-0.1
Natural resources ³	382.5	385.7	7.2	3.2	17.5	0.8	4.8
Utilities	156.4	157.2	5.0	0.8	9.8	0.5	6.6
Construction	1,332.9	1,315.4	17.2	-17.5	56.9	-1.3	4.5
Manufacturing	1,713.2	1,738.1	20.0	24.9	-44.2	1.5	-2.5
Services-producing sector	13,894.2	13,909.9	34.4	15.7	139.2	0.1	1.0
Trade	2,708.5	2,700.9	23.7	-7.6	21.2	-0.3	0.8
Transportation and warehousing	864.8	872.4	14.1	7.6	34.8	0.9	4.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,131.2	1,132.8	16.3	1.6	16.3	0.1	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,359.4	1,356.7	18.4	-2.7	32.6	-0.2	2.5
Business, building and other support services	694.6	725.8	14.2	31.2	37.4	4.5	5.4
Educational services	1,285.4	1,298.3	16.7	12.9	-16.8	1.0	-1.3
Health care and social assistance	2,197.6	2,182.2	19.4	-15.4	24.5	-0.7	1.1
Information, culture and recreation	784.6	800.8	14.5	16.2	6.6	2.1	0.8
Accommodation and food services	1,162.0	1,148.5	16.9	-13.5	36.5	-1.2	3.3
Other services	772.7	775.9	13.7	3.2	-2.2	0.4	-0.3
Public administration	933.4	915.7	13.1	-17.7	-51.6	-1.9	-5.3

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" 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 up to the total as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013	November 2013	Standard error ¹	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	429.8	429.7	...	-0.1	1.9	0.0	0.4
Labour force	263.7	264.8	1.9	1.1	-3.2	0.4	-1.2
Employment	234.7	232.1	1.9	-2.6	-1.4	-1.1	-0.6
Full-time	199.8	199.2	2.3	-0.6	-3.1	-0.3	-1.5
Part-time	34.8	32.9	1.8	-1.9	1.7	-5.5	5.4
Unemployment	29.1	32.7	1.7	3.6	-1.8	12.4	-5.2
Participation rate	61.4	61.6	0.4	0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	12.3	0.6	1.3	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	54.0	0.4	-0.6	-0.6	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	121.0	120.9	...	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2
Labour force	83.3	83.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8
Employment	74.3	73.9	0.7	-0.4	0.6	-0.5	0.8
Full-time	60.4	61.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8
Part-time	13.9	12.8	0.7	-1.1	0.1	-7.9	0.8
Unemployment	8.9	9.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	6.7	1.1
Participation rate	68.8	69.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	11.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.1	0.5	-0.3	0.3	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	781.7	781.6	...	-0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1
Labour force	498.1	495.2	2.6	-2.9	-2.6	-0.6	-0.5
Employment	452.8	451.5	2.7	-1.3	-2.4	-0.3	-0.5
Full-time	361.6	363.3	3.7	1.7	-2.6	0.5	-0.7
Part-time	91.2	88.1	3.2	-3.1	0.1	-3.4	0.1
Unemployment	45.3	43.7	2.5	-1.6	-0.2	-3.5	-0.5
Participation rate	63.7	63.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.8	0.5	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	57.8	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	620.1	619.8	...	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	389.6	390.0	2.2	0.4	-2.8	0.1	-0.7
Employment	350.1	352.3	2.3	2.2	3.5	0.6	1.0
Full-time	295.0	296.1	2.9	1.1	2.4	0.4	0.8
Part-time	55.1	56.2	2.5	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.0
Unemployment	39.5	37.8	2.2	-1.7	-6.1	-4.3	-13.9
Participation rate	62.8	62.9	0.4	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.7	0.5	-0.4	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,706.9	6,710.2	...	3.3	50.3	0.0	0.8
Labour force	4,377.4	4,372.2	15.1	-5.2	3.1	-0.1	0.1
Employment	4,047.9	4,056.5	15.4	8.6	17.5	0.2	0.4
Full-time	3,286.2	3,254.5	20.3	-31.7	-22.0	-1.0	-0.7
Part-time	761.7	802.0	18.0	40.3	39.5	5.3	5.2
Unemployment	329.5	315.7	13.2	-13.8	-14.4	-4.2	-4.4
Participation rate	65.3	65.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.5	0.2	0.1	-0.1	...	...

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

	October 2013	November 2013	Standard error ¹	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
Ontario							
Population	11,247.0	11,257.1	...	10.1	138.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,453.1	7,457.3	20.1	4.2	44.6	0.1	0.6
Employment	6,903.7	6,917.5	19.3	13.8	85.7	0.2	1.3
Full-time	5,600.4	5,603.5	26.3	3.1	57.1	0.1	1.0
Part-time	1,303.2	1,313.9	24.5	10.7	28.5	0.8	2.2
Unemployment	549.4	539.8	17.5	-9.6	-41.1	-1.7	-7.1
Participation rate	66.3	66.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	977.1	978.0	...	0.9	11.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	667.7	669.1	2.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1
Employment	631.0	631.6	2.7	0.6	-1.9	0.1	-0.3
Full-time	505.5	508.8	3.6	3.3	-4.4	0.7	-0.9
Part-time	125.6	122.8	3.5	-2.8	2.5	-2.2	2.1
Unemployment	36.7	37.5	2.2	0.8	2.5	2.2	7.1
Participation rate	68.3	68.4	0.3	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.6	0.3	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	831.4	833.0	...	1.6	16.5	0.2	2.0
Labour force	578.9	580.2	2.5	1.3	13.7	0.2	2.4
Employment	557.8	556.2	2.6	-1.6	15.1	-0.3	2.8
Full-time	461.3	459.7	3.3	-1.6	14.3	-0.3	3.2
Part-time	96.5	96.5	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
Unemployment	21.1	24.0	1.9	2.9	-1.4	13.7	-5.5
Participation rate	69.6	69.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.1	0.3	0.5	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	67.1	66.8	0.3	-0.3	0.5	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,208.2	3,215.2	...	7.0	111.2	0.2	3.6
Labour force	2,341.1	2,359.1	8.8	18.0	93.8	0.8	4.1
Employment	2,237.1	2,247.7	9.2	10.6	78.1	0.5	3.6
Full-time	1,854.4	1,884.5	12.3	30.1	74.0	1.6	4.1
Part-time	382.7	363.3	11.1	-19.4	4.2	-5.1	1.2
Unemployment	104.0	111.3	7.0	7.3	15.6	7.0	16.3
Participation rate	73.0	73.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	69.7	69.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,868.4	3,871.2	...	2.8	43.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,465.9	2,460.0	10.6	-5.9	-16.9	-0.2	-0.7
Employment	2,304.5	2,296.3	10.4	-8.2	-15.5	-0.4	-0.7
Full-time	1,813.0	1,808.5	14.5	-4.5	-4.7	-0.2	-0.3
Part-time	491.5	487.8	13.5	-3.7	-10.8	-0.8	-2.2
Unemployment	161.4	163.7	8.6	2.3	-1.4	1.4	-0.8
Participation rate	63.7	63.5	0.3	-0.2	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.3	0.3	-0.3	-1.1	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" 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 up 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 November 16. 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 January 10.

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

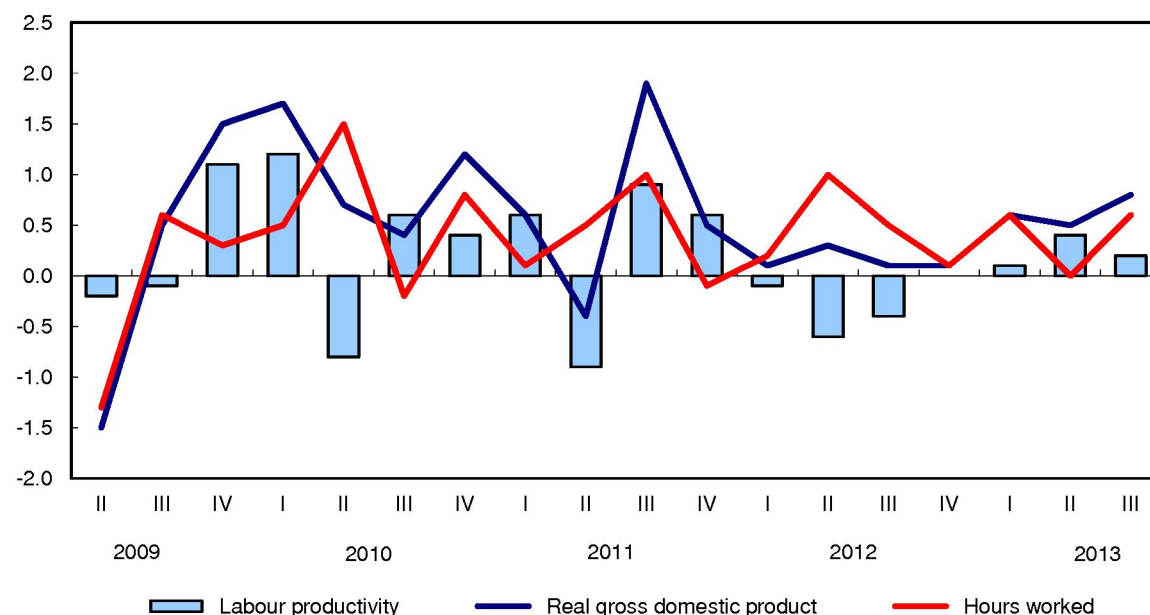
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627; lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, third quarter 2013

Labour productivity in Canadian businesses rose 0.2% in the third quarter, following a 0.4% gain in the second quarter.

Chart 1
Productivity of Canadian businesses continues to increase, but at a slower pace than in the previous quarter

quarterly % change



Both the real output of businesses and hours worked grew at a faster pace in the third quarter than in the second quarter.

Real gross domestic product (GDP) of businesses increased 0.8%, its fastest pace since the third quarter of 2011 (+1.9%). Output was up in both goods-producing and service-producing businesses. Mining and oil and gas extraction, manufacturing, wholesale trade and retail trade were the main contributors to growth in the third quarter.

Hours worked in the business sector rose 0.6% after a flat second quarter. The weakness in hours worked in the second quarter was due in part to the flooding in Southern Alberta and the construction strike in Quebec, which occurred in the last two weeks of the second quarter.

Hours worked in goods-producing businesses rebounded 1.0% in the third quarter, as a result of strong growth in construction. In service-producing businesses, hours worked rose 0.4%, driven by increases in wholesale trade, real estate services and finance and insurance.

For a second consecutive quarter, the business sector productivity growth was attributable to service-producing businesses, as their productivity was up 0.3% in the third quarter. Retail trade (+1.0%), transportation and warehousing (+0.6%) and other business services (+1.6%) were the main sources of growth.

Productivity in goods-producing businesses declined 0.1% in the third quarter as productivity fell in utilities (-2.9%) and construction (-2.7%). Agriculture and forestry (+2.0%), mining and oil and gas extraction (+1.7%) as well as manufacturing (+1.3%) all posted productivity gains.

In the United States, the productivity of American businesses grew 0.4% in the third quarter, after advancing 0.5% in the second quarter.

Productivity in Canadian businesses increased at a slightly slower pace than hourly compensation (+0.3%) in the third quarter. As a result, labour cost per unit of output in Canadian businesses edged up 0.2%, similar to the pace of productivity for a third straight quarter.

When the 1.4% depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the American currency in the third quarter is factored in, the unit labour costs of Canadian businesses in US dollars declined 1.3%. This was the third consecutive quarter of decreases of 1.0% or more.

In comparison, the unit labour costs of American businesses fell 0.2%, after edging up 0.1% in the second quarter.

Note to readers

Revisions

With this release on labour productivity and related measures, data were revised back to the first quarter of 2007 at the aggregate and industry levels. These revisions are consistent with those incorporated in the revised monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry published on October 31, 2013, and in the revised annual benchmarks on labour statistics by industry published on November 20, 2013.

Revisions to the labour productivity and its related measures data from 1997 to 2006 are scheduled for release on March 7, 2014, at the time of the data release for the fourth quarter.

Productivity measure

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.

Table 1
Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States¹–
Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013
% change from previous quarter									
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.9	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
Real gross domestic product	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.8
Hours worked	1.0	-0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
Hourly compensation	-0.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.3
Unit labour cost	-1.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	-0.0	0.4	0.2
Exchange rate ²	-1.3	-4.2	2.3	-0.9	1.5	0.4	-1.8	-1.4	-1.4
Unit labour cost in US dollars	-2.4	-3.6	3.4	0.2	2.8	1.0	-1.8	-1.0	-1.3
United States³									
Labour productivity	-0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4
Real GDP	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.0
Hours worked	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Hourly compensation	0.7	-1.2	2.1	0.5	0.2	2.4	-1.2	0.6	0.2
Unit labour cost	0.7	-2.0	1.8	0.2	-0.3	2.9	-1.3	0.1	-0.2
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013
% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year				
Canada									
Labour productivity	-0.6	0.2	1.8	0.9	-0.0	-1.1	-0.9	0.1	0.7
Real gross domestic product	0.3	-4.7	3.8	2.7	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.0
Hours worked	0.9	-4.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.3
Hourly compensation	2.9	2.5	1.4	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.4	1.8
Unit labour cost	3.5	2.3	-0.4	2.5	3.0	4.1	2.9	2.2	1.1
Exchange rate ²	0.9	-6.7	10.3	4.1	-1.0	3.3	-0.8	-1.3	-4.2
Unit labour cost in US dollars	4.3	-4.5	10.0	6.7	1.9	7.5	2.1	0.9	-3.1
United States³									
Labour productivity	0.8	3.3	3.3	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Real GDP	-1.2	-4.1	3.1	2.4	3.6	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.2
Hours worked	-2.0	-7.1	-0.1	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.7
Hourly compensation	2.7	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.6	5.3	1.9	2.1	2.1
Unit labour cost	1.8	-2.2	-1.2	2.0	1.2	4.6	1.5	1.4	1.5

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: Third quarter 2013 published in NEWS, November 14.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

The [National economic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the third quarter 2013 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 12, no. 3 (13-010-X). This publication will be updated on December 13, at the time of the release of the financial flow accounts and national balance sheet accounts.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost data for the fourth quarter will be released on March 7, 2014.

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).

Canada's natural resource wealth, 2012

The value of Canada's natural resource assets stood at \$781 billion in 2012, down 30% from 2011. The decrease, which came on the heels of a 29% increase in the previous year, was a reflection of lower prices for Canada's natural resources. In the decade from 2002 to 2012, the value of these assets increased at an annual average rate of 3.4%.

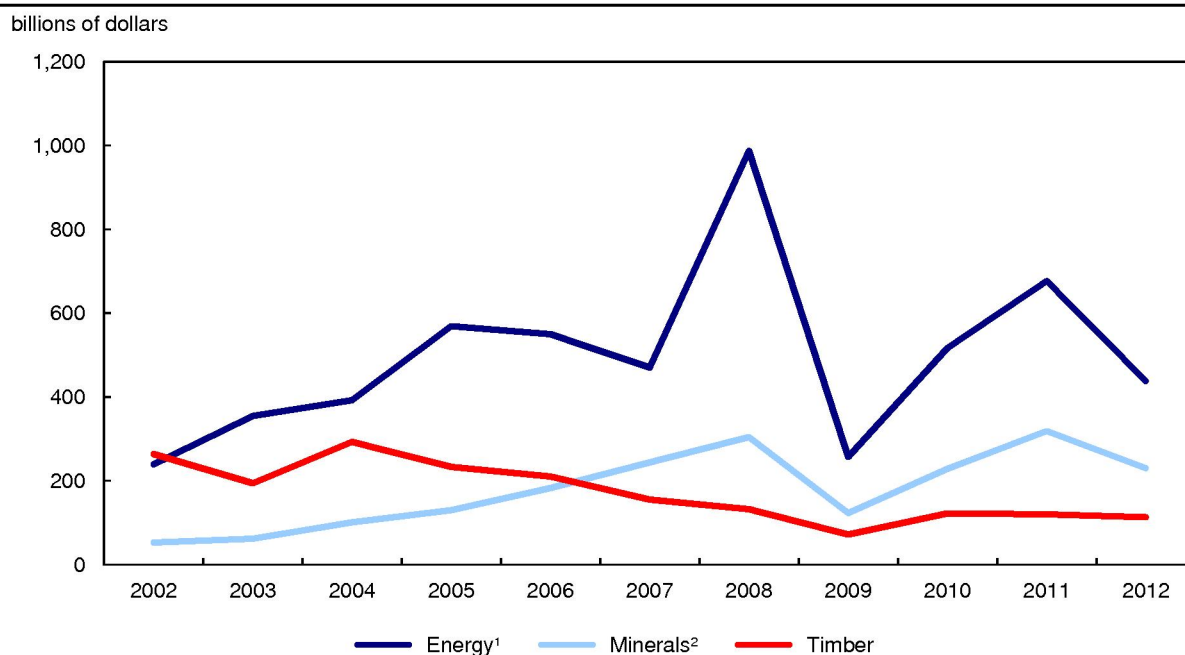
Energy resources accounted for 56% of the value of all natural resource assets in 2012, followed by minerals (29%) and timber (14%).

Energy resource assets consist of coal, crude bitumen, crude oil and natural gas. After increasing by 31% in the previous year, the value of these assets fell 35% from their 2011 level to \$438 billion in 2012. This decrease mainly reflected lower prices for coal, crude oil, crude bitumen and, in particular, natural gas.

The value of mineral assets declined 28% from a year earlier to \$230 billion in 2012, after increasing by nearly 40% in 2011. Within the mineral resources group, base metal and potash assets accounted for the largest portion of the decline in 2012. In general, lower prices for mineral assets compared with the previous year contributed to the decline.

The trend for timber assets continued to move downward (-6.1%).

Chart 1
Natural resource assets, 2002 to 2012



Note to readers

Data for this release came from the Natural Resource Stock Accounts. These accounts measure the value of natural resource assets; for example, reserves of metal ore in the ground or accessible stands of timber in forests. For mineral and energy resources, reserves are defined by the amount of proven and probable stocks that are economical to extract using available technology. For timber resources, only the stocks that are physically accessible and available for harvesting are accounted for.

Methodological changes

Statistics Canada has implemented some important methodological changes to the Natural Resource Stock Accounts program in order to align with the new international standard for environmental accounting, the System of Environmental Economic Accounting 2012. Data from 2001 to 2011 on the value of Canada's natural resource assets were revised downward by 22% on average, as a result of these methodological changes. Downward revisions (on average) ranged from 14% for mineral resources to 23% for timber resources and 24% for energy resources.

For more information, see "[Methodological changes made to the Natural Resource Stock Accounts as of reference year 2012.](#)"

Available in CANSIM: tables 153-0001 to 153-0008, 153-0010 to 153-0012, 153-0016, 153-0019 to 153-0028 and 378-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 5114.

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 Michael Wright (613-951-0321; michael.wright@statcan.gc.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

Farm product prices, October 2013

Prices received by farmers in October for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, potatoes, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The October Manitoba slaughter cattle price was \$88.17 per hundredweight, down 5.9% from September, but up 9.2% from October 2012 when the price was \$80.76.

The Ontario grain corn price in October was \$201.77 per tonne, down 10.7% from September and down 19.3% from October 2012 when the price was \$249.92.

Note to readers

Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, some series going back 30 years.

Available in CANSIM: table 002-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3436.

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Supply and disposition of natural gas, August 2013

Monthly data on the supply and disposition of natural gas are now available for August.

Note to readers

Data from August 2012 to July 2013 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: table 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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New products and studies

New products

Building Permits, October 2013, Vol. 57, no. 10
Catalogue number 64-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Labour Force Information, November 10 to 16, 2013
Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML | PDF)

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

Release dates: December 9 to 13, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	Canada's international investment position	Third quarter 2013
12	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 2013
12	New Housing Price Index	October 2013
13	National balance sheet and financial flow accounts	Third quarter 2013
13	New motor vehicle sales	October 2013

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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