

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 8, 2013

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Labour Force Survey, February 2013 2
Employment rose by 51,000 in February, following a slight decline the previous month. This increase was spread between full- and part-time work. The unemployment rate remained at 7.0% as more people participated in the labour force.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, fourth quarter 2012 10

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, December 2012 15

Exports of grains by final destination, January 2013 17

Forage seed usage, 2012 18

New products and studies 19

Release dates: March 11 to 15, 2013 20

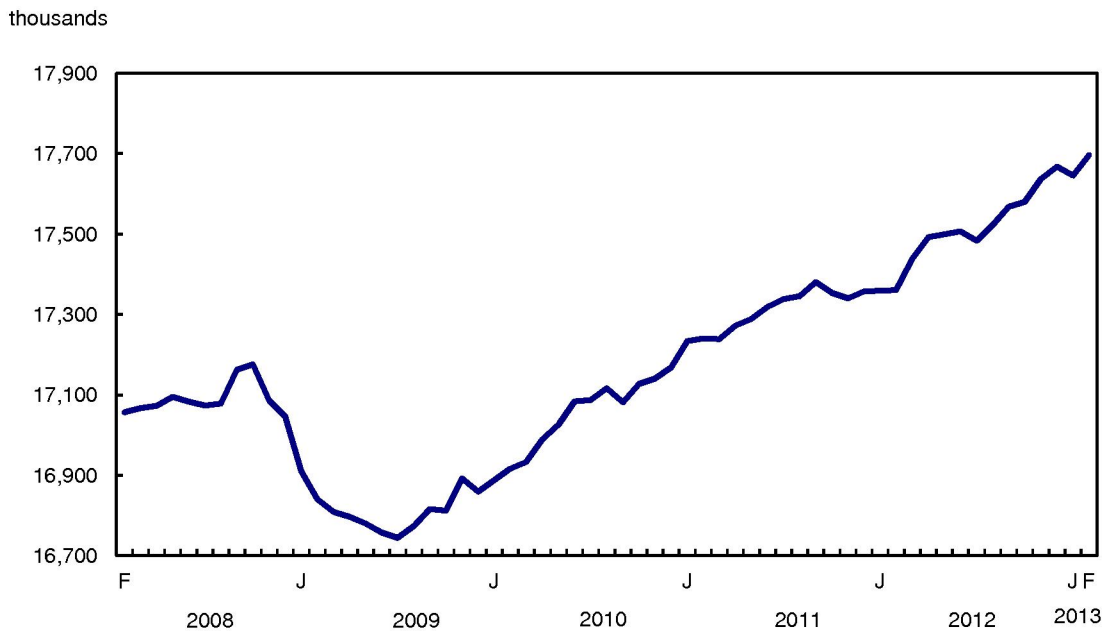


Releases

Labour Force Survey, February 2013

Employment rose by 51,000 in February, following a slight decline the previous month. This increase was spread between full- and part-time work. The unemployment rate remained at 7.0% as more people participated in the labour force.

Chart 1 Employment



Compared with 12 months earlier, employment grew by 1.9% or 336,000, predominantly in full-time work. Over the same period, the total number of hours worked also increased by 1.9%.

Provincially, employment increased in Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, while Manitoba saw a decline.

Employment gains in February were in professional, scientific and technical services; accommodation and food services; public administration; and agriculture. Manufacturing was the lone industry to post a notable decline.

In February, there were more people working as employees (+39,000), while the number of self-employed was little changed. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of private sector employees rose by 236,000 or 2.1%, and public sector employment increased by 72,000 or 2.0%. Self-employment was little changed over the same period.

Employment increased among people aged 55 and over in February, while it was little changed among youths and people aged 25 to 54.

Employment up in the services sector

In February, employment in professional, scientific and technical services rose by 26,000, returning to a level similar to that of 12 months earlier.

Employment in accommodation and food services increased by 21,000 in February, bringing year-over-year employment growth in this industry to 3.0%.

Public administration employment rose for the second consecutive month, up 16,000. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this industry increased by 2.7%.

In agriculture, employment increased by 7,300 in February and was up 5.6% compared with February 2012.

The number of workers in manufacturing declined by 26,000 in February. Employment growth in the spring of 2012 was offset by a slight downward trend since the summer, leaving employment in this industry little changed compared with 12 months earlier.

Employment continued to rise among people 55 and over

Among people aged 55 and over, employment increased for the second consecutive month, up 32,000 in February and mostly among men. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment among people in this age group rose by 171,000 (+5.4%), partly a result of population ageing.

While employment among people aged 25 to 54 was little changed in February, it was up by 116,000 (+1.0%) on a year-over-year basis.

Among youths aged 15 to 24, employment was little changed in February and the unemployment rate was 13.6%. Employment among youths has been on a slight upward trend since August 2012.

Note to readers

The 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.

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

	January 2013	February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	28,501.2	28,526.3	25.1	345.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	18,968.5	19,028.9	60.4	290.3	0.3	1.5
Employment	17,645.7	17,696.4	50.7	336.2	0.3	1.9
Full-time	14,339.4	14,373.0	33.6	308.5	0.2	2.2
Part-time	3,306.2	3,323.4	17.2	27.6	0.5	0.8
Unemployment	1,322.8	1,332.6	9.8	-45.8	0.7	-3.3
Participation rate	66.6	66.7	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.0	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.0	0.1	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	18.7	18.8	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,454.7	4,453.8	-0.9	-2.4	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	2,831.5	2,843.4	11.9	22.5	0.4	0.8
Employment	2,449.4	2,456.8	7.4	48.8	0.3	2.0
Full-time	1,301.0	1,283.3	-17.7	13.1	-1.4	1.0
Part-time	1,148.3	1,173.5	25.2	35.7	2.2	3.1
Unemployment	382.1	386.6	4.5	-26.3	1.2	-6.4
Participation rate	63.6	63.8	0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.5	13.6	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	55.2	0.2	1.2	...	...
Part-time rate	46.9	47.8	0.9	0.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,770.7	11,783.7	13.0	174.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,544.5	8,556.8	12.3	128.0	0.1	1.5
Employment	8,021.3	8,047.2	25.9	144.8	0.3	1.8
Full-time	7,418.2	7,448.3	30.1	162.5	0.4	2.2
Part-time	603.0	598.9	-4.1	-17.7	-0.7	-2.9
Unemployment	523.2	509.6	-13.6	-16.8	-2.6	-3.2
Participation rate	72.6	72.6	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.0	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	68.1	68.3	0.2	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	7.5	7.4	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	12,275.8	12,288.9	13.1	173.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,592.5	7,628.7	36.2	139.9	0.5	1.9
Employment	7,175.0	7,192.3	17.3	142.5	0.2	2.0
Full-time	5,620.2	5,641.3	21.1	132.8	0.4	2.4
Part-time	1,554.9	1,551.0	-3.9	9.6	-0.3	0.6
Unemployment	417.5	436.3	18.8	-2.7	4.5	-0.6
Participation rate	61.8	62.1	0.3	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.7	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.5	0.1	0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	21.7	21.6	-0.1	-0.3	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

	January 2013	February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,970.2	15,008.8	38.6	307.7	0.3	2.1
Self-employed	2,675.5	2,687.5	12.0	28.4	0.4	1.1
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,621.5	3,630.9	9.4	72.0	0.3	2.0
Private	11,348.7	11,377.9	29.2	235.7	0.3	2.1
All industries	17,645.7	17,696.4	50.7	336.2	0.3	1.9
Goods-producing sector	3,862.3	3,853.7	-8.6	20.4	-0.2	0.5
Agriculture	312.3	319.6	7.3	16.9	2.3	5.6
Natural resources ²	357.1	351.1	-6.0	-16.6	-1.7	-4.5
Utilities	133.7	133.6	-0.1	-2.3	-0.1	-1.7
Construction	1,293.6	1,309.4	15.8	37.1	1.2	2.9
Manufacturing	1,765.6	1,740.0	-25.6	-14.7	-1.4	-0.8
Services-producing sector	13,783.4	13,842.7	59.3	315.8	0.4	2.3
Trade	2,689.9	2,703.1	13.2	73.0	0.5	2.8
Transportation and warehousing	864.7	861.4	-3.3	33.1	-0.4	4.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,109.2	1,108.0	-1.2	34.8	-0.1	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,300.5	1,326.7	26.2	21.8	2.0	1.7
Business, building and other support services	696.0	706.0	10.0	22.0	1.4	3.2
Educational services	1,292.9	1,280.8	-12.1	19.9	-0.9	1.6
Health care and social assistance	2,165.9	2,165.6	-0.3	83.5	0.0	4.0
Information, culture and recreation	791.8	785.6	-6.2	-10.1	-0.8	-1.3
Accommodation and food services	1,122.2	1,143.3	21.1	33.4	1.9	3.0
Other services	781.5	777.2	-4.3	-21.5	-0.6	-2.7
Public administration	968.7	985.0	16.3	25.8	1.7	2.7

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

	January 2013	February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	428.6	429.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Labour force	265.1	265.4	0.3	3.7	0.1	1.4
Employment	234.7	234.4	-0.3	6.1	-0.1	2.7
Full-time	202.1	200.5	-1.6	2.8	-0.8	1.4
Part-time	32.6	33.9	1.3	3.3	4.0	10.8
Unemployment	30.4	31.0	0.6	-2.4	2.0	-7.2
Participation rate	61.9	61.9	0.0	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.5	11.7	0.2	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	54.6	-0.2	1.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	120.6	120.5	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.3
Labour force	83.8	85.1	1.3	4.4	1.6	5.5
Employment	73.9	75.2	1.3	3.1	1.8	4.3
Full-time	60.7	61.6	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.8
Part-time	13.2	13.6	0.4	1.4	3.0	11.5
Unemployment	9.9	9.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	13.8
Participation rate	69.5	70.6	1.1	3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	11.6	-0.2	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	62.4	1.1	2.4	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	780.9	781.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	498.4	499.5	1.1	-1.1	0.2	-0.2
Employment	449.9	452.9	3.0	-6.4	0.7	-1.4
Full-time	363.4	362.8	-0.6	-3.3	-0.2	-0.9
Part-time	86.5	90.0	3.5	-3.2	4.0	-3.4
Unemployment	48.5	46.7	-1.8	5.4	-3.7	13.1
Participation rate	63.8	64.0	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	9.3	-0.4	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	58.0	0.4	-0.9	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	620.1	619.9	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	395.0	393.0	-2.0	1.1	-0.5	0.3
Employment	350.4	353.3	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.2
Full-time	292.8	297.6	4.8	0.7	1.6	0.2
Part-time	57.6	55.7	-1.9	0.0	-3.3	0.0
Unemployment	44.6	39.7	-4.9	0.4	-11.0	1.0
Participation rate	63.7	63.4	-0.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	10.1	-1.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	57.0	0.5	0.2	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,668.3	6,671.3	3.0	57.1	0.0	0.9
Labour force	4,360.9	4,356.9	-4.0	78.6	-0.1	1.8
Employment	4,049.7	4,036.6	-13.1	113.2	-0.3	2.9
Full-time	3,301.5	3,293.2	-8.3	108.3	-0.3	3.4
Part-time	748.2	743.3	-4.9	4.8	-0.7	0.6
Unemployment	311.2	320.3	9.1	-34.6	2.9	-9.7
Participation rate	65.4	65.3	-0.1	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.4	0.3	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	60.5	-0.2	1.2	...	...

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

	January 2013	February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
Ontario						
Population	11,140.0	11,150.2	10.2	135.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,388.4	7,431.5	43.1	134.8	0.6	1.8
Employment	6,823.0	6,858.3	35.3	116.2	0.5	1.7
Full-time	5,504.2	5,516.6	12.4	75.0	0.2	1.4
Part-time	1,318.7	1,341.7	23.0	41.2	1.7	3.2
Unemployment	565.5	573.1	7.6	18.5	1.3	3.3
Participation rate	66.3	66.6	0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.5	0.3	0.3	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	968.3	969.1	0.8	9.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	673.8	669.3	-4.5	7.6	-0.7	1.1
Employment	640.0	636.8	-3.2	12.1	-0.5	1.9
Full-time	515.2	512.0	-3.2	10.9	-0.6	2.2
Part-time	124.8	124.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0
Unemployment	33.8	32.5	-1.3	-4.5	-3.8	-12.2
Participation rate	69.6	69.1	-0.5	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	66.1	65.7	-0.4	0.6	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	818.8	819.7	0.9	13.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	574.9	574.1	-0.8	17.2	-0.1	3.1
Employment	551.6	552.3	0.7	22.9	0.1	4.3
Full-time	452.9	456.8	3.9	20.6	0.9	4.7
Part-time	98.8	95.5	-3.3	2.3	-3.3	2.5
Unemployment	23.2	21.8	-1.4	-5.7	-6.0	-20.7
Participation rate	70.2	70.0	-0.2	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.8	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	67.4	0.0	1.7	...	...
Alberta						
Population	3,121.7	3,128.4	6.7	91.3	0.2	3.0
Labour force	2,276.3	2,282.0	5.7	46.5	0.3	2.1
Employment	2,175.0	2,179.2	4.2	52.9	0.2	2.5
Full-time	1,835.3	1,847.0	11.7	68.2	0.6	3.8
Part-time	339.6	332.1	-7.5	-15.4	-2.2	-4.4
Unemployment	101.4	102.8	1.4	-6.4	1.4	-5.9
Participation rate	72.9	72.9	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.7	69.7	0.0	-0.3	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,834.0	3,837.2	3.2	36.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,451.9	2,472.1	20.2	-2.4	0.8	-0.1
Employment	2,297.6	2,317.4	19.8	15.4	0.9	0.7
Full-time	1,811.3	1,824.8	13.5	23.6	0.7	1.3
Part-time	486.3	492.7	6.4	-8.1	1.3	-1.6
Unemployment	154.4	154.7	0.3	-17.8	0.2	-10.3
Participation rate	64.0	64.4	0.4	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.3	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.4	0.5	-0.2	...	...

... not applicable

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

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 February 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 April 5.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact May Roos (613-951-6014; may.roos@statcan.gc.ca) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

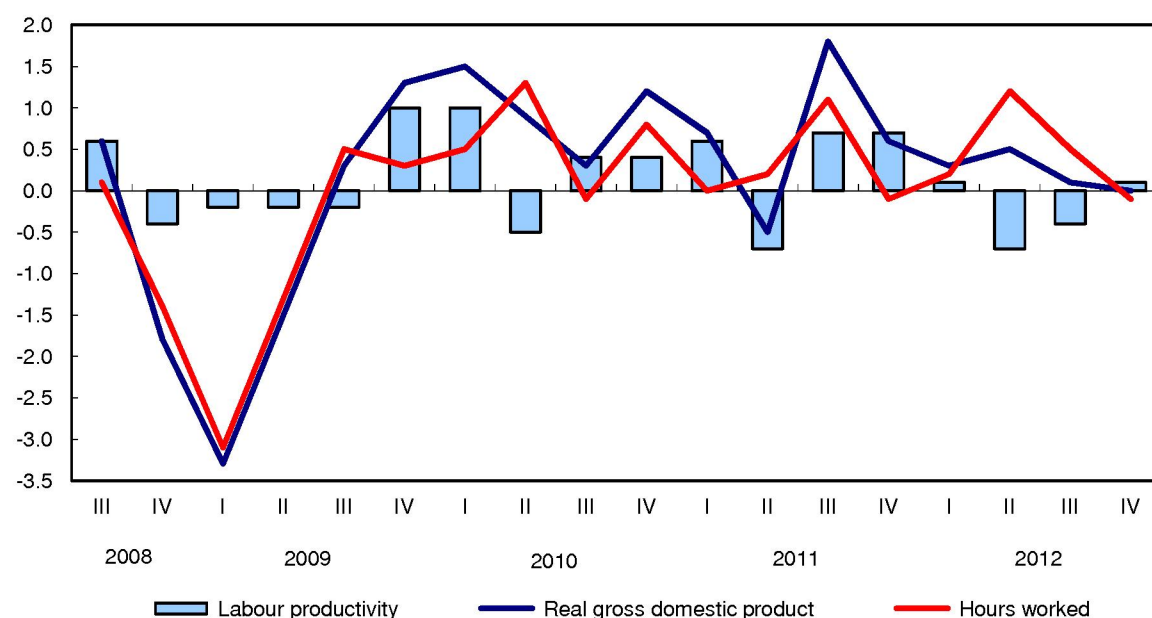
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, fourth quarter 2012

Labour productivity of Canadian businesses edged up 0.1% in the fourth quarter, after declining the previous two quarters.

Business output and hours worked to produce that output remained at almost the same levels as in the previous quarter.

Chart 1
Productivity, real output and hours worked in the business sector are virtually unchanged

quarterly % change



Real gross domestic product (GDP) of businesses was unchanged in the fourth quarter, after rising 0.1% the previous quarter. The output of goods-producing businesses grew 0.1% in the fourth quarter, while that of service-producing businesses was unchanged.

Hours worked in the business sector, which increased in the first three quarters of 2012, showed little change in the fourth quarter (-0.1%). Hours worked in the service sector declined 0.1%, while hours worked in the goods-producing sector were unchanged.

Overall, there was little change in the productivity of both goods-producing businesses and service-producing businesses in the fourth quarter.

Productivity in goods-producing businesses edged up 0.1% for a second consecutive quarter. Productivity gains in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (+2.7%), utilities (+2.3%) and mining and oil and gas extraction (+1.6%) were partly offset by losses in manufacturing (-1.8%).

In service-producing businesses, productivity also edged up 0.1%, led by gains in retail trade and the finance, insurance and holding company sector. These increases were partly offset by declines in transportation and warehousing as well as in arts, entertainment and recreation.

Labour costs per unit of output in the business sector rose 0.6% in the fourth quarter, a slower pace than in the three previous quarters.

The increase in unit labour costs reflected mainly the growth in the average compensation per hour worked (+0.7%), which was the same pace as in the previous quarter.

Unit labour costs of Canadian businesses in American dollars grew 1.0% in the fourth quarter, after increasing 2.7% in the third quarter. The average value of the Canadian dollar relative to the American dollar rose 0.4% during the fourth quarter, compared with a 1.5% gain the previous quarter.

By comparison, the unit labour costs of American businesses increased 1.1% in the fourth quarter, following two quarterly declines.

Annual 2012

Labour productivity of Canadian businesses edged up 0.1% in 2012, following annual increases of 1.1% in 2011 and 1.6% in 2010. The real GDP of the business sector (+1.9%) and hours worked (+1.8%) both grew at a similar pace in 2012.

Productivity of the goods-producing industries rose 1.1% in 2012, mostly because of advances in manufacturing (+1.9%) and construction (+1.9%). These gains were partly offset by lower productivity in the service industries (-0.5%). With the exception of retail trade (+0.7%), wholesale trade (+0.3%) and professional services (+1.7%), productivity fell in all other service-producing industries in 2012.

By comparison, the annual growth of productivity of American businesses was 0.9% for 2012, up from 0.4% in 2011.

The difference in productivity between Canada and the United States in 2012 was mostly the result of a difference in the growth of real GDP of businesses, since the two countries had similar increases in hours worked. This was the first time since 2009 that real GDP growth was lower in the Canadian business sector (+1.9%) than in the American business sector (+2.8%).

Note to readers

Revisions

Revised quarterly data on labour productivity by industry in the business sector covering the first quarter of 2007 to the third quarter of 2012 period are released today. These industry level data are consistent with the historically revised monthly data on gross domestic product (GDP) by industry, released on January 31, 2013. Aggregate level business sector productivity and related variable data were revised back to the first quarter of 2008 in order to bring these data into line with the revised data by industry.

While revisions to the aggregate business sector estimates were minimal, revisions to the industry detail were more substantial in nature.

The historical revision of the Canadian System of National Accounts incorporated the new international 2008 System of National Accounts accounting standard, methodological improvements and statistical revisions as well as a new industry classification, which provides more detail for the service sector.

Revisions to the first quarter of 1997 to the fourth quarter 2006 are planned for release in December 2013.

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

	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012
% change from previous quarter									
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.4	0.6	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	-0.7	-0.4	0.1
Real gross domestic product	1.2	0.7	-0.5	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0
Hours worked	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.1	-0.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	-0.1
Hourly compensation	0.6	1.3	0.6	-0.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.8
Unit labour cost	0.2	0.7	1.3	-1.0	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6
Exchange rate ²	2.6	2.7	1.9	-1.3	-4.2	2.3	-0.9	1.5	0.4
Unit labour cost in US dollars	2.8	3.4	3.2	-2.3	-3.8	3.1	0.1	2.7	1.0
United States³									
Labour productivity	0.4	-0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.7	-0.5
Real gross domestic product	0.8	-0.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	-0.0
Hours worked	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5
Hourly compensation	0.1	2.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.7
Unit labour cost	-0.3	2.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	1.5	-0.1	-0.5	1.1
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012
% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year				
Canada									
Labour productivity	-0.8	-0.1	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	-0.3	-0.9
Real gross domestic product	0.2	-4.9	3.4	2.7	1.9	2.2	3.1	1.5	0.9
Hours worked	0.9	-4.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.8
Hourly compensation	2.8	2.4	1.3	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.7
Unit labour cost	3.6	2.5	-0.3	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.3	3.5	3.7
Exchange rate ²	0.9	-6.7	10.3	4.1	-1.0	-1.5	-4.2	-1.5	3.3
Unit labour cost in US dollars	4.3	-4.3	10.1	6.0	1.5	0.1	-3.0	2.0	7.0
United States³									
Labour productivity	0.7	3.1	3.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.5
Real gross domestic product	-1.3	-4.3	3.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	2.2
Hours worked	-2.0	-7.2	-0.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7
Hourly compensation	3.3	1.4	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.6
Unit labour cost	2.6	-1.6	-1.0	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	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: Fourth quarter 2012 published in NEWS, February 7.

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

The CANSIM table 383-0012 has been slightly modified since last published. In particular, the finance, insurance, real estate and company management sector is now divided into two components: the finance, insurance, and holding companies part and the real estate and rental and leasing part. The measures of unit labour cost in United States dollars by industry were also added to this table.

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 fourth quarter 2012 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 11, no. 4 (13-010-X). This publication will be updated on March 15, at the time of the release of the Financial flow and National balance sheet accounts.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost data for the first quarter will be released on June 7.

For more information, consult the publication *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts* (13-605-X), available from the *Browse by key resource module* of our website under *Publications*.

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

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

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 5.1% to 17.1 million cubic metres in December from December 2011.

During the same period, crude oil exports increased 2.8%.

Marketable natural gas production decreased 2.3% to 12.9 billion cubic metres.

Domestic sales of natural gas rose 10.3% while natural gas exports decreased 14.6%.

Note to readers

Data are subject to revision.

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

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

	December 2011	November 2012	December 2012 ^P	November to December 2012	December 2011 to December 2012
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons					
Supply ¹					
Production	16 229.7	16 164.7	17 060.0	5.5	5.1
Imports ²	2 744.3	4 079.1	3 582.1	-12.2	30.5
Disposition					
Refinery receipts ³	7 846.5	9 411.2	9 117.6	-3.1	16.2
Exports ⁴	11 833.9	11 289.9	12 162.1	7.7	2.8
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
Natural gas					
Supply ⁵					
Marketable production ⁶	13 227.2	11 565.5	12 926.3	11.8	-2.3
Imports	2 800.0	2 762.0	3 087.2	11.8	10.3
Disposition					
Domestic sales ⁷	8 405.7	8 134.7	9 267.9	13.9	10.3
Exports	8 053.0	6 486.7	6 873.9	6.0	-14.6

^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 in 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Exports of grains by final destination, January 2013

Data on exports of grains by final destination are now available for January.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3403.

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

Forage seed usage, 2012

Forage seed usage data are now available for 2012.

Note to readers

The data are from the Forage Seed Usage Survey that was conducted between October 15, 2012 to January 31, 2013. The goal of this survey is to better evaluate trends in usage of improved forage seed varieties.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3442.

For more information or to obtain data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality aspects, contact Yves Gilbert (613-951-2577; yves.gilbert@statcan.gc.ca), or Heather Keehn (613-951-0730; heather.keehn@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

New products and studies

New products

Building Permits, January 2013, Vol. 57, no. 1
Catalogue number 64-001-X (HTML | PDF)

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

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

Release dates: March 11 to 15, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Fourth quarter 2012
14	Canada's international investment position	Fourth quarter 2012
14	New Housing Price Index	January 2013
15	National balance sheet and financial flow accounts	Fourth quarter 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.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2013. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>