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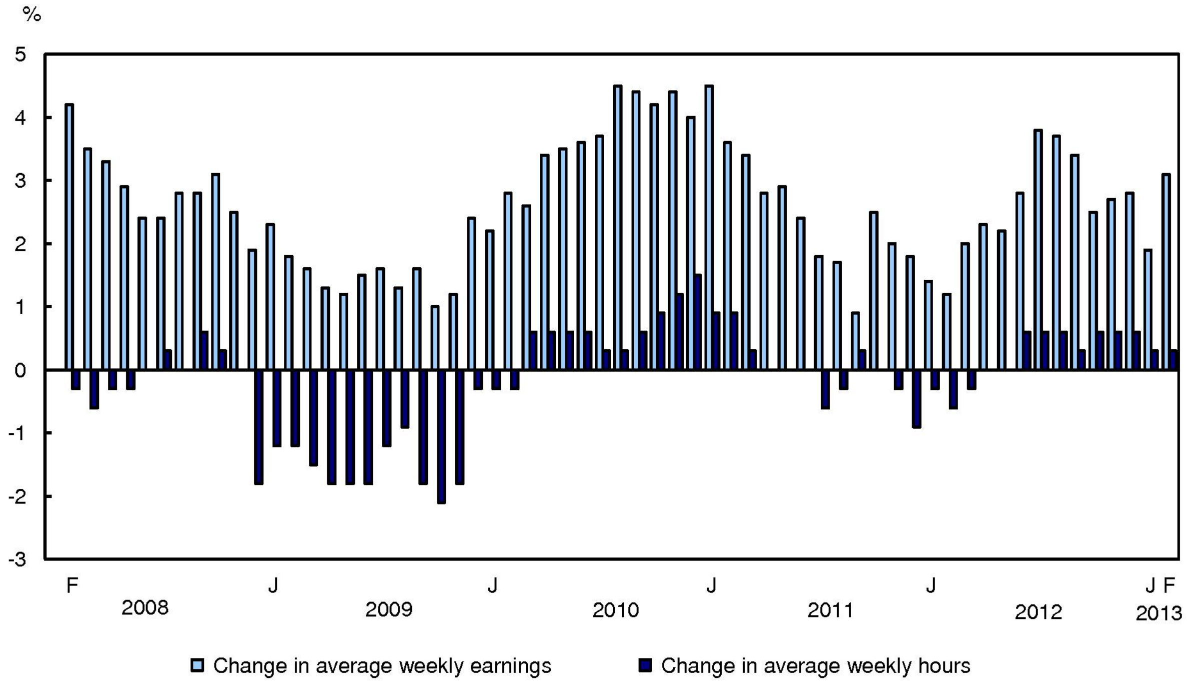
Releases

Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, February 2013

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were $909 in February, up 0.9% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased 3.1%.

Chart 1
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours

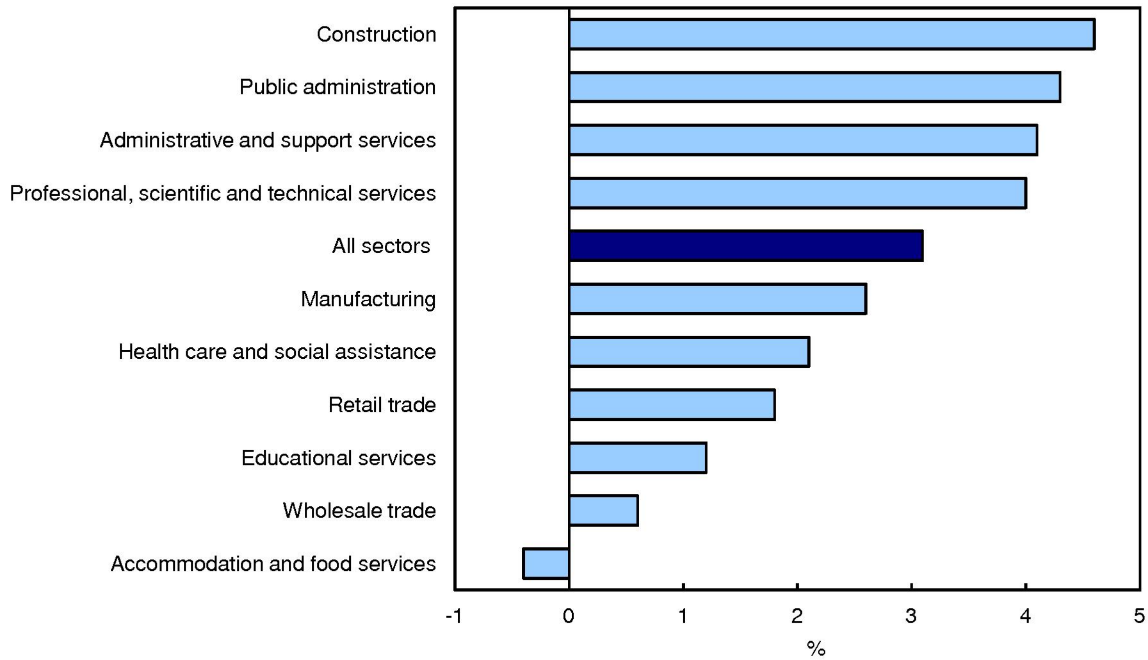


The 3.1% increase in earnings during the 12 months to February reflects a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. In February, non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.9 hours per week, down from 33.0 hours in January, but up from 32.8 hours a year earlier.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in four of the largest industrial sectors.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, February 2012 to February 2013



Average weekly earnings in construction increased 4.6% to $1,166 in the 12 months to February. The most notable growth was in utility system construction, followed by non-residential building construction.

In public administration, weekly earnings rose 4.3% to $1,173, mainly a result of growth in local, municipal and regional public administration.

Weekly earnings in administrative and support services increased 4.1% to $763. The largest growth was in employment services, followed by investigation and security services, as well as services to buildings and dwellings.

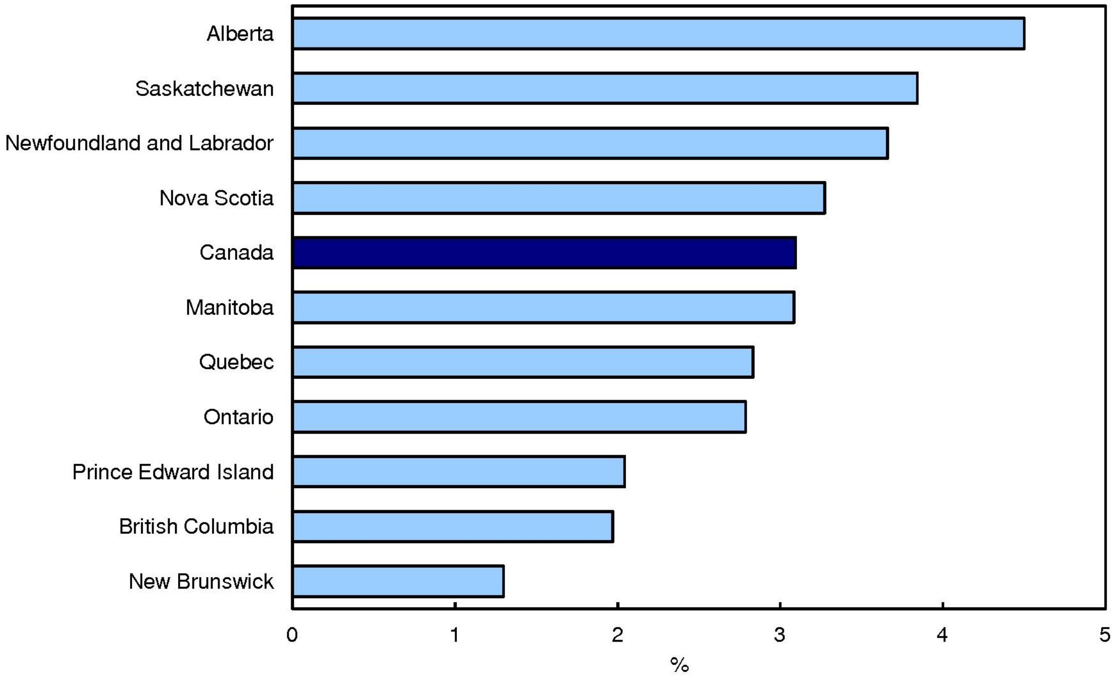
Average weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services grew 4.0% in the 12 months to February, to $1,265. Gains were led by legal services; computer systems design and related services; and architectural, engineering and related services.

In accommodation and food services, year-over-year earnings edged down 0.4%, to $360.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year average weekly earnings growth of non-farm payroll employees was above the national average in four provinces.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, February 2012 to February 2013



Average weekly earnings in Alberta increased 4.5% to $1,100 in the 12 months to February, led by growth in transportation and warehousing; public administration; and construction.

In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings rose to $941, a 3.8% increase compared with 12 months earlier. Average weekly earnings grew 3.7% to $946 in Newfoundland and Labrador and 3.3% to $796 in Nova Scotia.

Earnings growth in New Brunswick was the lowest among the provinces, increasing 1.3% to $811. Earnings have been hovering around this level since September 2012.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment increased for the second consecutive month, up 14,500 in February and 7,700 in January.

In February, the number of payroll employees rose most notably in construction, retail trade, and professional, scientific and technical services. Gains were partly offset by declines in health care and social assistance; and administrative and support services.

On a year-over-year basis, payroll employment rose by 244,500, or 1.6%.

Among all sectors, mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction posted the highest 12-month growth rate in payroll employment (+7.1%), followed by construction (+6.4%), and real estate and rental and leasing (+3.9%). The most notable declines were in information and cultural industries (-1.9%) and public administration (-0.9%).

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is a business census of non-farm payroll employees. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

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

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

Corrections have been made to selected data points for February 2004, 2008 and 2012 on CANSIM tables 281-0028 and 281-0049. The last footnote in each table specifies which data points were changed.

Table 1
Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2012	January 2013r	February 2013p	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate[1]	**881.59**	**900.49**	**908.87**	**8.38**	**27.28**	**0.9**	**3.1**
Forestry, logging and support	949.36	1,025.41	1,054.68	29.27	105.32	2.9	11.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,842.82	1,845.50	1,879.77	34.27	36.95	1.9	2.0
Utilities	1,659.03	1,634.24	1,604.92	-29.32	-54.11	-1.8	-3.3
Construction	1,114.92	1,152.63	1,166.17	13.54	51.25	1.2	4.6
Manufacturing	992.33	1,010.23	1,018.60	8.37	26.27	0.8	2.6
Wholesale trade	1,091.21	1,057.77	1,097.78	40.01	6.57	3.8	0.6
Retail trade	518.41	521.23	527.63	6.40	9.22	1.2	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	886.10	965.93	966.80	0.87	80.70	0.1	9.1
Information and cultural industries	1,114.65	1,194.47	1,164.28	-30.19	49.63	-2.5	4.5
Finance and insurance	1,072.09	1,105.43	1,140.20	34.77	68.11	3.1	6.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	851.73	838.34	853.69	15.35	1.96	1.8	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,215.42	1,256.08	1,264.64	8.56	49.22	0.7	4.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,197.76	1,233.43	1,217.19	-16.24	19.43	-1.3	1.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	732.85	724.34	762.93	38.59	30.08	5.3	4.1
Educational services	981.08	976.76	992.77	16.01	11.69	1.6	1.2
Health care and social assistance	808.32	827.54	825.30	-2.24	16.98	-0.3	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	536.35	540.94	552.70	11.76	16.35	2.2	3.0
Accommodation and food services	361.73	361.97	360.44	-1.53	-1.29	-0.4	-0.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	724.12	757.09	741.66	-15.43	17.54	-2.0	2.4
Public administration	1,124.62	1,182.34	1,173.05	-9.29	48.43	-0.8	4.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	912.86	934.94	946.27	11.33	33.41	1.2	3.7
Prince Edward Island	733.33	743.22	748.30	5.08	14.97	0.7	2.0
Nova Scotia	771.20	787.63	796.45	8.82	25.25	1.1	3.3
New Brunswick	800.20	810.66	810.58	-0.08	10.38	0.0	1.3
Quebec	810.75	824.72	833.71	8.99	22.96	1.1	2.8
Ontario	892.55	913.30	917.43	4.13	24.88	0.5	2.8
Manitoba	807.77	831.97	832.68	0.71	24.91	0.1	3.1
Saskatchewan	906.37	923.75	941.20	17.45	34.83	1.9	3.8
Alberta	1,051.91	1,083.82	1,099.77	15.95	47.86	1.5	4.5
British Columbia	858.54	873.14	875.45	2.31	16.91	0.3	2.0
Yukon	962.39	1,002.24	1,018.31	16.07	55.92	1.6	5.8
Northwest Territories	1,270.22	1,297.67	1,319.22	21.55	49.00	1.7	3.9
Nunavut	942.10	1,005.45	1,032.62	27.17	90.52	2.7	9.6

r *revised*

p *preliminary*

1. *Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.*

Note(s): *Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.*

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2012	January 2013[r]	February 2013[p]	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013	January to February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate[1]	**15,085.6**	**15,315.6**	**15,330.1**	**14.5**	**244.5**	**0.1**	**1.6**
Forestry, logging and support	39.5	38.1	38.1	0.0	-1.4	0.1	-3.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	212.4	226.1	227.4	1.3	15.0	0.6	7.1
Utilities	123.0	120.4	122.3	1.9	-0.7	1.6	-0.6
Construction	873.1	920.8	928.7	7.9	55.6	0.9	6.4
Manufacturing	1,488.9	1,485.6	1,488.9	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Wholesale trade	747.2	760.1	763.2	3.1	16.0	0.4	2.1
Retail trade	1,858.6	1,871.1	1,876.4	5.3	17.8	0.3	1.0
Transportation and warehousing	691.8	709.4	707.5	-1.9	15.7	-0.3	2.3
Information and cultural industries	330.0	324.7	323.7	-1.0	-6.3	-0.3	-1.9
Finance and insurance	694.1	700.8	699.9	-0.9	5.8	-0.1	0.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	250.5	258.5	260.2	1.7	9.7	0.7	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	791.9	794.7	798.7	4.0	6.8	0.5	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	107.2	105.8	107.5	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	746.8	753.6	749.4	-4.2	2.6	-0.5	0.3
Educational services	1,163.7	1,185.8	1,186.1	0.3	22.4	0.0	1.9
Health care and social assistance	1,679.6	1,714.4	1,709.1	-5.3	29.5	-0.3	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	250.3	251.7	252.3	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.8
Accommodation and food services	1,099.9	1,127.9	1,131.1	3.2	31.2	0.3	2.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	518.1	525.5	527.4	1.9	9.3	0.4	1.8
Public administration	1,055.9	1,048.1	1,046.5	-1.6	-9.4	-0.2	-0.9
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	208.7	214.4	214.7	0.3	6.0	0.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	64.4	64.2	63.4	-0.8	-1.0	-1.3	-1.7
Nova Scotia	403.2	400.8	400.3	-0.5	-2.9	-0.1	-0.7
New Brunswick	314.8	310.6	309.5	-1.1	-5.3	-0.3	-1.7
Quebec	3,444.2	3,489.5	3,480.0	-9.5	35.8	-0.3	1.0
Ontario	5,751.4	5,823.5	5,823.8	0.3	72.4	0.0	1.3
Manitoba	570.3	573.3	581.4	8.1	11.1	1.4	2.0
Saskatchewan	462.3	472.6	473.4	0.8	11.1	0.2	2.4
Alberta	1,881.3	1,954.4	1,964.3	9.9	83.0	0.5	4.4
British Columbia	1,925.5	1,950.9	1,958.2	7.3	32.7	0.4	1.7
Yukon	20.6	20.8	20.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.4
Northwest Territories	27.3	28.6	27.9	-0.7	0.6	-2.3	2.3
Nunavut	11.6	12.0	12.3	0.3	0.7	2.5	5.8

r revised

p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Available in CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0049.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

A data table is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for March will be released on May 29.

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

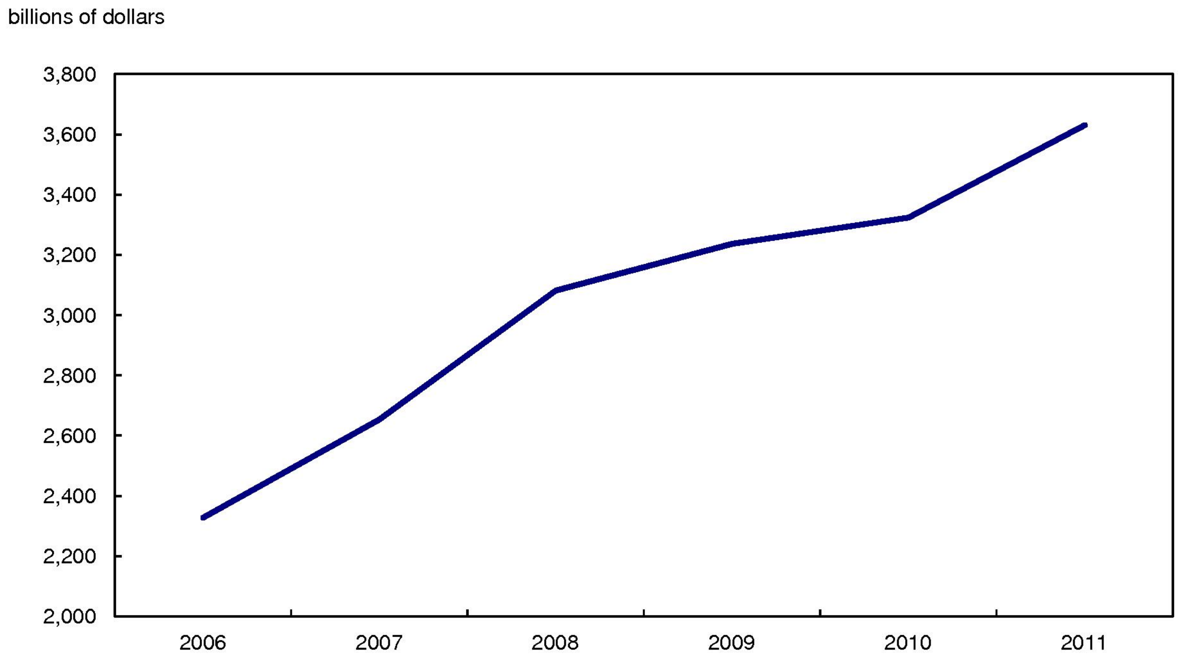
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Thao Sohn (613-951-2297; thao.sohn@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Residential property assessment values, 2006 to 2011

Residential properties in the provinces had a total market value of $3,630.9 billion in 2011, growing 56.0% in five years.

Nationally, growth in the total value of residential properties accelerated in 2011 after slowing substantially in 2009 and 2010, during the economic downturn. In 2007 and 2008, annual increases were well above the 11.2% average from 2006 to 2011.

Chart 1
Growth accelerates in 2011 after slowing in 2009 and 2010



Provincially, the total value of residential properties rose in every province from 2006 to 2011. The fastest growth occurred in Saskatchewan (+132.6%), where values more than doubled, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (+100.0%) and Alberta (+97.0%).

The slowest rates of growth were in Prince Edward Island (+40.6%) and Ontario (+42.9%). Even so, Ontario accounted for one-third of the overall growth in the total value of residential properties during the five-year period.

On a year-over-year basis, the total market value of residential properties increased 9.2% from 2010 to 2011. The highest growth rates were recorded in Newfoundland and Labrador (+15.0%), Manitoba (+12.0%) and Ontario (+9.9%). In 2011, the market value of the residential stock in Ontario was $1,468.6 billion, about 40% of the national total.

Slowdown in growth mainly attributable to three provinces

Nationally, prior to accelerating in 2011, the growth in the value of residential property was 5.0% in 2009 and 2.7% in 2010. These growth rates were much lower than the increases of 16.1% in 2008 and 14.0% in 2007.

Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario contributed the most to the slowdown in growth in residential property values in 2009 and 2010.

Prior to 2009, Alberta had recorded the highest rates of growth among the provinces, with the value of the residential stock increasing by nearly half in just 2008. In 2009, however, the growth in property values in Alberta slowed to 1.9% and in 2010, values fell 8.0%. This was the only decline in the total value of residential properties among the provinces.

In British Columbia, growth was strong in 2007 and 2008 before it nearly halted in 2009 and 2010. Growth accelerated in 2011.

Ontario exhibited a relatively moderate upward trend in values during this five-year period. The total value of residential properties in the province rose 10.5% in 2008 and 3.9% in 2009. Growth remained weak in 2010 before strengthening in 2011.

Property values in some provinces did not follow the slowing trend during the downturn. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the total value of residential properties grew strongly in 2009 and slowed in 2010.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the total value of properties showed robust growth from 2008 to 2011. In both 2010 and 2011, the province recorded the highest growth rate of any province.

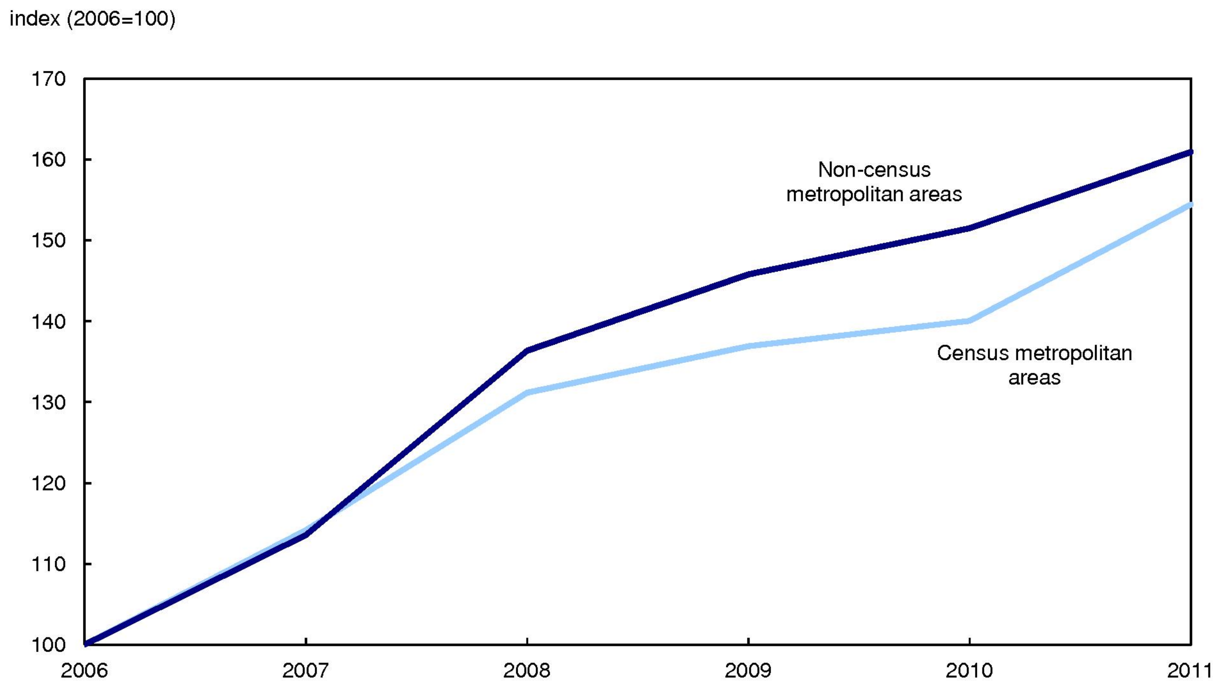
In Quebec, growth in the total value of properties remained relatively moderate until 2009. It slowed slightly in 2010, before strengthening in 2011.

Census metropolitan areas

Residential properties in Canada's 33 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) had a total market value of $2,729.2 billion in 2011, a 54.4% increase from 2006. They accounted for three-quarters of the national total in 2011.

Over the same five-year period, the total value of residential properties in the regions outside the CMAs increased 60.9%.

Chart 2
Regions outside census metropolitan areas grow faster



The highest growth rates among CMAs from 2006 to 2011 were in Saskatoon, Regina and Edmonton, where values more than doubled. During the period, property values declined only in Windsor (-0.5%).

From 2010 to 2011, the total value of residential properties increased 10.3% in the CMAs, while regions outside the CMAs recorded a 6.2% increase.

Property values increased in all CMAs in 2011. The largest gains occurred in St. John's, Saguenay and Québec, and the smallest in Kelowna, Saint John and Moncton.

In 2011, the three largest CMAs combined—Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal—accounted for 56.9% of total property values.

In 2011, properties in Toronto had a total market value of $752.7 billion, Vancouver, $458.5 billion, and Montréal, $341.5 billion.

Robust advances in values per private dwelling

Data from the 2006 and 2011 censuses show that the number of private dwelling units increased 7.3% to 14.5 million nationally. Using these dwelling counts, residential property values per private dwelling increased 45.3% from $172,000 to $250,000. This implies that much of the growth in property values per private dwelling resulted from increases in prices.

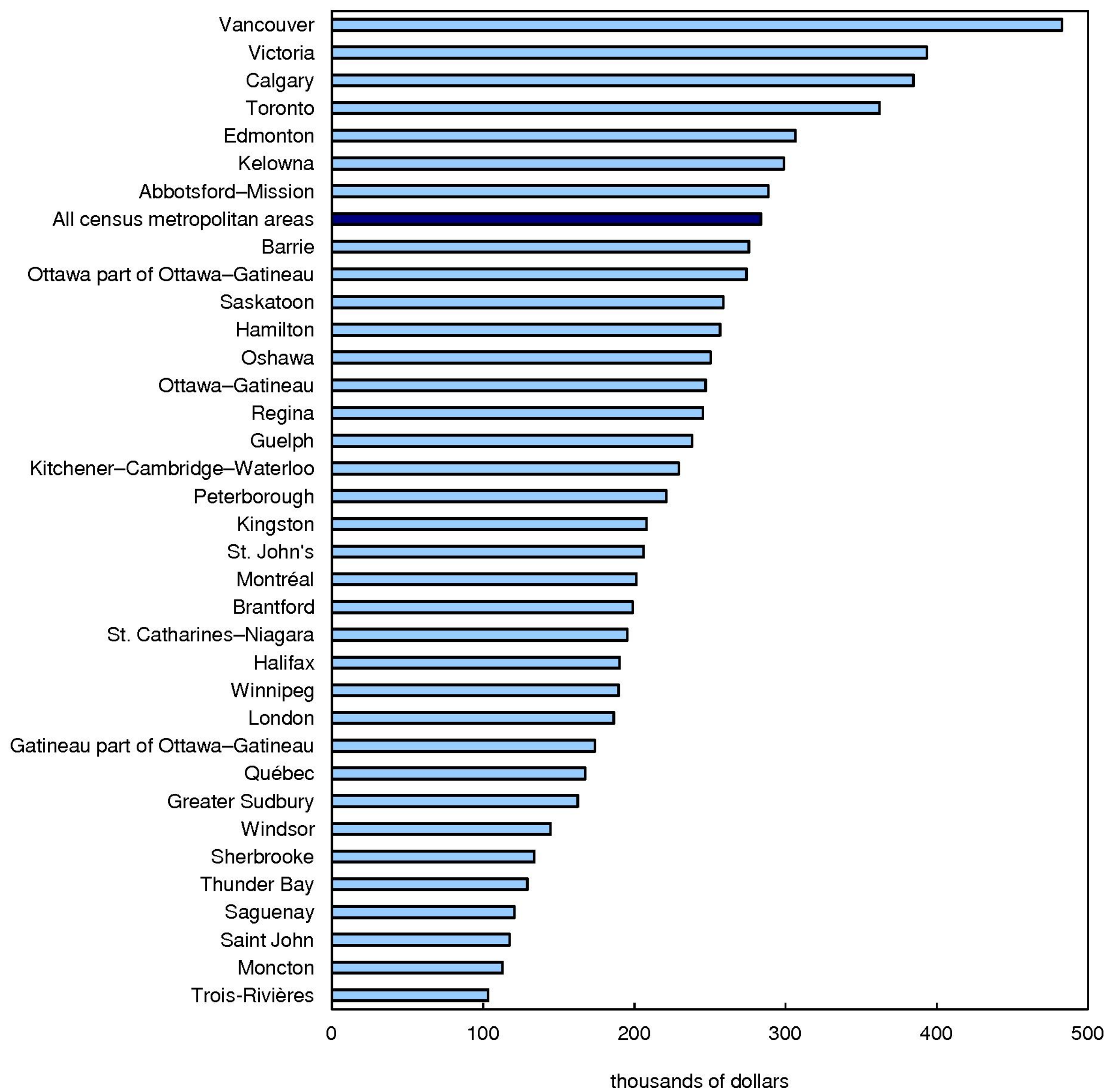
The provinces with the highest values per private dwelling in 2011 were British Columbia, at $396,600, and Alberta, at $313,400. Prince Edward Island had the lowest, at $91,200.

Census metropolitan area residential property values per private dwelling

Residential property values per private dwelling amounted to $283,700 in the CMAs in 2011. The highest values were in British Columbia and Alberta, where all CMAs had values above the national average.

The Vancouver CMA had the highest per dwelling value by far, at $482,800, followed by Victoria, at $393,400, Calgary, at $384,500, and Toronto, at $362,000. Values per dwelling were lowest in Trois-Rivières, Moncton and Saint John.

Chart 3
British Columbia and Alberta census metropolitan areas have highest values per private dwelling in 2011



Note to readers

This is Statistics Canada's first release of estimates for residential property assessment values.

The Property Assessment Values Program is primarily intended to meet data requirements from Finance Canada for the Federal Equalization Program. For the time being, this program focuses entirely on residential property assessment.

Data for this release are provided by provincial and municipal assessment entities and are based on their assessment rolls.

Residential property comprises all types of property categorized as residential for assessment purposes in the majority of provinces. It includes single and multi-family properties, farm residences, cottages and vacation homes, mobile homes, institutional and communal residences, and vacant lands that are lawfully usable for residential purposes.

For a given reference year, the residential property value reflects the volume of the stock on January 1 of that year, and the price condition in the market on July 1 of the preceding year.

For more information on the different approaches on measuring the stock of residential real estate, please consult Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts (13-605-X).

Table 1
Residential property assessment values, by province

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006 to 2011	2010 to 2011
	billions of dollars						% change	
Total provinces	**2,327.5**	**2,653.7**	**3,081.5**	**3,236.4**	**3,323.8**	**3,630.9**	**56.0**	**9.2**
Newfoundland and Labrador	18.3	18.7	22.0	27.0	31.9	36.6	100.0	15.0
Prince Edward Island	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.1	40.6	4.4
Nova Scotia	43.8	48.8	53.8	57.5	60.6	64.1	46.4	5.7
New Brunswick	22.7	23.8	25.9	28.7	31.3	32.8	44.6	4.7
Quebec	404.7	440.3	481.2	528.4	560.6	612.3	51.3	9.2
Ontario	1,027.7	1,105.2	1,221.5	1,269.0	1,336.5	1,468.6	42.9	9.9
Manitoba	50.2	53.4	61.5	70.6	74.3	83.2	65.5	12.0
Saskatchewan	36.2	40.0	55.5	73.4	77.7	84.1	132.6	8.3
Alberta	239.4	325.1	465.8	474.5	436.4	471.7	97.0	8.1
British Columbia	480.2	593.5	689.2	701.8	708.7	771.4	60.7	8.8

Table 2
Residential property assessment values, by census metropolitan area

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006 to 2011	2010 to 2011
	billions of dollars						% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	**1,767.2**	**2,017.5**	**2,317.6**	**2,419.7**	**2,475.1**	**2,729.2**	**54.4**	**10.3**
St. John's	8.6	8.7	9.9	12.4	14.8	17.4	102.3	17.5
Halifax	22.8	25.4	27.7	29.7	31.1	33.7	47.9	8.3
Moncton	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.0	49.4	3.8
Saint John	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.6	6.4	6.7	58.8	3.6
Saguenay	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.2	7.7	8.9	66.2	16.0
Québec	34.6	38.3	43.1	48.3	53.5	60.5	74.7	13.1
Sherbrooke	9.0	10.2	11.0	11.8	12.4	13.4	48.2	7.6
Trois-Rivières	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.9	7.7	56.1	11.0
Montréal	232.5	252.2	271.8	297.7	313.1	341.5	46.9	9.1
Ottawa–Gatineau	90.1	95.4	101.7	110.9	118.8	130.1	44.4	9.5
Gatineau part	16.5	17.7	19.6	21.3	22.9	24.7	50.3	7.9
Ottawa part	73.6	77.6	82.0	89.6	95.9	105.4	43.1	9.9
Kingston	10.8	11.7	12.8	13.1	14.1	15.4	42.3	8.7
Peterborough	8.4	9.1	10.0	10.3	10.9	11.9	40.6	8.8
Oshawa	25.2	26.5	28.3	29.7	30.6	33.6	33.4	9.6
Toronto	521.3	560.6	621.3	639.7	677.0	752.7	44.4	11.2
Hamilton	52.4	57.5	62.7	66.6	69.4	75.5	44.2	8.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	25.3	27.7	30.5	31.4	32.1	34.0	34.3	6.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	31.0	34.1	36.4	39.9	40.2	44.0	41.8	9.4
Brantford	7.5	8.1	9.2	9.4	10.0	11.0	46.4	9.4
Guelph	9.7	10.5	11.7	12.1	12.8	14.1	45.1	10.1
London	28.6	31.1	33.5	35.7	36.6	39.4	37.6	7.7
Windsor	19.9	20.2	20.0	19.7	19.0	19.8	-0.5	4.2
Barrie	14.2	15.4	16.7	17.4	18.4	20.1	41.8	9.0
Greater Sudbury	6.7	7.6	9.4	11.0	10.6	11.8	75.8	11.7
ThunderBay	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.9	7.2	20.0	4.9
Winnipeg	33.3	37.1	42.8	49.2	51.6	57.8	73.3	12.0
Regina	9.4	10.2	13.2	18.7	20.6	22.1	134.7	7.3
Saskatoon	11.4	13.0	19.9	25.4	25.8	28.5	149.7	10.5
Calgary	99.0	146.4	191.1	190.7	171.0	187.8	89.6	9.8
Edmonton	72.9	92.4	154.5	148.8	134.4	147.8	102.7	10.0
Kelowna	18.7	23.9	24.0	24.6	24.6	25.1	34.3	1.8
Abbotsford–Mission	12.4	15.2	17.4	17.7	17.4	18.4	48.3	5.6
Vancouver	281.1	349.3	398.3	404.9	406.6	458.5	63.1	12.8
Victoria	45.0	53.0	59.6	60.5	62.6	65.8	46.2	5.2

Available in CANSIM: table 026-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5191.

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 Haaris Jafri (613-951-4307) or Yu (Stanley) Su (613-951-6386), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Production and disposition of tobacco products, March 2013

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.9 billion cigarettes in March, up 19.2% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold increased 2.3% to 1.7 billion.

Available in CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

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).

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, March 2013

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in March compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 2.5% compared with March 2012.

Note to readers

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. The indexes (2007=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

The wage rates and indexes are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data. This is due to the length of time that can transpire between the expiration of a collective agreement and the ratification of a new collective agreement. The wage rates and indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The fourth quarter 2012 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X) will soon be available.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for April will be released on May 23.

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).

Poultry and egg statistics, February 2013

Data on the production of eggs, placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, and stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products are now available for February.

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0021 to 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3425 and 5039.

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).

Pipeline inventories and exports of crude oil and condensate, February 2013

Data on closing inventories, held in Canada; tanks: crude oil and condensate; and exports of crude oil are now available for February upon request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2148 and 2191.

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).

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