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Following little change the previous month, employment rose by 95,000 in May, with most of the increase in full-time work. This employment gain pushed the unemployment rate down 0.1 percentage points to 7.1%.

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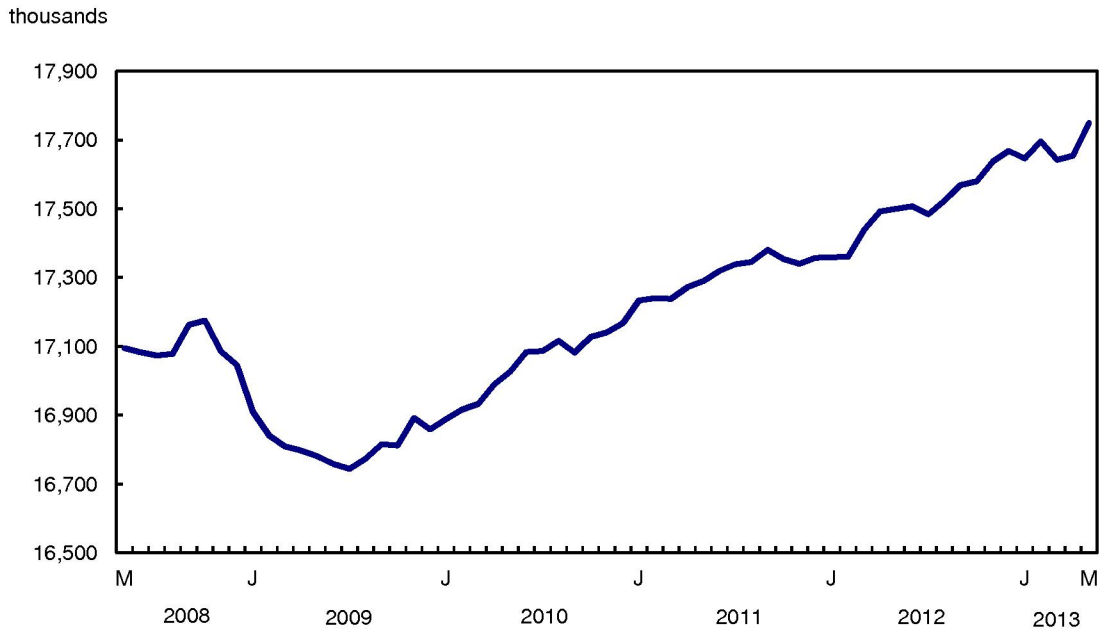


Releases

Labour Force Survey, May 2013

Following little change the previous month, employment rose by 95,000 in May, with most of the increase in full-time work. This employment gain pushed the unemployment rate down 0.1 percentage points to 7.1%.

Chart 1 Employment



Compared with 12 months earlier, employment grew 1.4% or 250,000, all in full-time work. Over the same period, the total number of hours worked rose 1.1%.

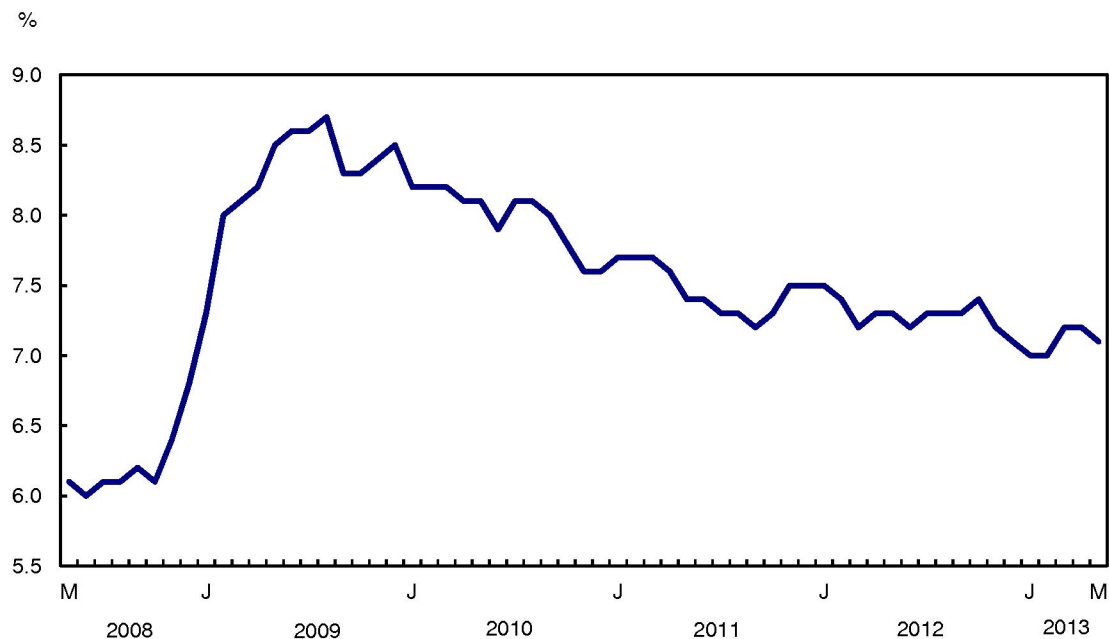
In May, employment increased in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, New Brunswick and Manitoba, while it declined in Prince Edward Island.

Employment rose in construction; retail and wholesale trade; "other services;" and business, building and other support services.

All of the employment gains in May were among private sector employees, offsetting losses over the previous two months for this group.

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

Chart 2
Unemployment rate



Employment gains in several provinces

In May, employment in Ontario increased by 51,000, with large gains in full-time work partly offset by losses in part-time work. With this gain, the unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 7.3%, the lowest since November 2008. Year-over-year growth was 2.0%, higher than the national average of 1.4%.

Employment in Quebec rose by 20,000 in May, offsetting declines earlier in the year. The unemployment rate was 7.7%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment was up 1.3%.

In Alberta, employment increased for the second consecutive month, up 19,000 in May. Despite this gain, the unemployment rate for the province was up 0.4 percentage points to 4.8% as more people participated in the labour force. On a year-over-year basis, employment growth in this province was 2.3%, all in full-time work.

The number of workers in New Brunswick rose by 3,700 in May, offsetting the decline in April. The unemployment rate for the province was 10.5% in May. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment was down 1.3%.

Following a decline the previous month, employment in Manitoba increased by 3,000 in May and the unemployment rate was 5.7%. On a year-over-year basis, employment was little changed.

In Saskatchewan, employment was little changed for the fourth consecutive month. Nevertheless, year-over-year growth was 2.9%, well above the national average.

Large gains in construction in May

Following two months of little change, construction rose by 43,000 in May. With this gain, construction was up 5.8% or 74,000 from 12 months earlier.

In May, employment in retail and wholesale trade increased by 27,000. Over the previous 12 months, employment in this industry rose 3.1% or 83,000.

Employment in "other services," such as repair and maintenance or private household services, increased by 22,000 in May. Despite this month's gain, employment remained below its level from 12 months earlier, down 5.5% or 45,000.

The number of workers in business, building and other support services rose by 21,000 in May. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this industry was up 5.6% or 38,000.

Employment rose by 95,000 among private sector employees in May, and was little changed for public sector employees and the self-employed. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of private sector employees increased 1.1% or 123,000. Public sector employment was up 2.6% or 92,000, mainly from gains in health care and social assistance. Self-employment was little changed over this 12-month period.

Employment up among youths and people aged 55 and over

In May, employment was up 54,000 among youths aged 15 to 24, with gains in Ontario, Quebec, and Alberta. This increase pushed their unemployment rate down 0.9 percentage points to 13.6%. With the employment increase in May, year-over-year gains for this age group totalled 48,000 (+2.0%).

Following two months of little change, employment among people aged 55 and over rose by 34,000 in May, with gains for both men and women, pushing the unemployment rate for this age group down 0.3 percentage points to 5.8%. Over the previous 12 months, employment increased 142,000 (+4.4%), mostly a result of population ageing.

Among people aged 25 to 54, employment was little changed in May. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for people in this age group was up 60,000 (+0.5%).

Student summer employment

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market data about young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March and who intend to return to school full time in the fall. The May survey results provide the first indicators of the summer job market, especially for students aged 20 to 24, as many students aged 15 to 19 are not yet out of school for the summer. The data for June, July and August will provide further insight into the summer job market. The published data are not seasonally adjusted, and therefore comparisons can only be made from one year to another.

The rate of employment among returning students aged 20 to 24, that is, the number of employed as a percentage of their population, was 59.9% in May, similar to that of 12 months earlier. Their unemployment rate was 15.5% in May, little changed from a year earlier.

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

	April 2013	May 2013	Standard error ¹	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	28,588.7	28,619.6	...	30.9	348.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	19,016.1	19,097.0	29.1	80.9	217.6	0.4	1.2
Employment	17,654.4	17,749.4	28.7	95.0	250.2	0.5	1.4
Full-time	14,355.0	14,431.7	38.2	76.7	258.8	0.5	1.8
Part-time	3,299.4	3,317.6	35.1	18.2	-8.7	0.6	-0.3
Unemployment	1,361.7	1,347.6	25.2	-14.1	-32.7	-1.0	-2.4
Participation rate	66.5	66.7	0.1	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	62.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	18.7	18.7	0.2	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,451.2	4,450.1	...	-1.1	-7.2	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	2,839.5	2,873.4	17.2	33.9	31.5	1.2	1.1
Employment	2,428.1	2,482.5	15.9	54.4	48.2	2.2	2.0
Full-time	1,292.0	1,338.0	18.5	46.0	60.5	3.6	4.7
Part-time	1,136.2	1,144.6	19.4	8.4	-12.2	0.7	-1.1
Unemployment	411.4	390.9	15.1	-20.5	-16.7	-5.0	-4.1
Participation rate	63.8	64.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.5	13.6	0.5	-0.9	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	55.8	0.4	1.3	1.2	...	...
Part-time rate	46.8	46.1	0.7	-0.7	-1.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	11,815.9	11,831.8	...	15.9	177.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,567.0	8,593.7	15.1	26.7	92.1	0.3	1.1
Employment	8,042.6	8,058.4	16.3	15.8	87.4	0.2	1.1
Full-time	7,416.7	7,442.2	21.6	25.5	79.6	0.3	1.1
Part-time	625.9	616.3	17.4	-9.6	8.0	-1.5	1.3
Unemployment	524.4	535.3	14.7	10.9	4.7	2.1	0.9
Participation rate	72.5	72.6	0.1	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	68.1	68.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	7.8	7.6	0.2	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,321.5	12,337.6	...	16.1	177.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,609.6	7,629.8	16.5	20.2	93.9	0.3	1.2
Employment	7,183.7	7,208.4	16.4	24.7	114.5	0.3	1.6
Full-time	5,646.4	5,651.6	25.0	5.2	118.8	0.1	2.1
Part-time	1,537.4	1,556.8	23.6	19.4	-4.4	1.3	-0.3
Unemployment	425.9	421.4	13.4	-4.5	-20.6	-1.1	-4.7
Participation rate	61.8	61.8	0.1	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	21.4	21.6	0.3	0.2	-0.4	...	...

... 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.

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

	April 2013	May 2013	Standard error ²	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	14,929.9	15,031.1	35.7	101.2	214.8	0.7	1.4
Self-employed	2,724.5	2,718.3	25.5	-6.2	35.4	-0.2	1.3
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,657.4	3,664.0	25.0	6.6	91.7	0.2	2.6
Private	11,272.5	11,367.1	37.9	94.6	123.2	0.8	1.1
All industries	17,654.4	17,749.4	28.7	95.0	250.2	0.5	1.4
Goods-producing sector	3,849.0	3,879.2	26.6	30.2	-44.6	0.8	-1.1
Agriculture	320.9	321.2	7.2	0.3	-1.2	0.1	-0.4
Natural resources ³	357.5	360.8	7.3	3.3	-16.1	0.9	-4.3
Utilities	133.6	131.8	4.9	-1.8	-2.0	-1.3	-1.5
Construction	1,300.6	1,343.3	17.1	42.7	74.2	3.3	5.8
Manufacturing	1,736.4	1,722.2	19.9	-14.2	-99.4	-0.8	-5.5
Services-producing sector	13,805.4	13,870.1	34.3	64.7	294.7	0.5	2.2
Trade	2,685.3	2,712.5	23.6	27.2	82.5	1.0	3.1
Transportation and warehousing	852.8	860.0	14.1	7.2	10.5	0.8	1.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,123.7	1,122.8	16.0	-0.9	43.7	-0.1	4.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,348.0	1,330.4	18.4	-17.6	33.8	-1.3	2.6
Business, building and other support services	691.6	712.9	14.3	21.3	37.8	3.1	5.6
Educational services	1,290.6	1,304.0	17.2	13.4	21.7	1.0	1.7
Health care and social assistance	2,187.2	2,177.2	19.3	-10.0	68.9	-0.5	3.3
Information, culture and recreation	785.3	784.5	14.5	-0.8	-1.7	-0.1	-0.2
Accommodation and food services	1,121.1	1,135.4	16.8	14.3	28.6	1.3	2.6
Other services	746.0	767.5	13.8	21.5	-44.6	2.9	-5.5
Public administration	973.9	962.9	12.6	-11.0	13.4	-1.1	1.4

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.

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2013	May 2013	Standard error ¹	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	429.5	429.5	...	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5
Labour force	265.0	264.1	2.0	-0.9	2.8	-0.3	1.1
Employment	232.1	233.5	2.1	1.4	3.8	0.6	1.7
Full-time	198.8	201.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.3	1.2
Part-time	33.3	32.2	1.9	-1.1	1.5	-3.3	4.9
Unemployment	32.9	30.6	1.8	-2.3	-1.1	-7.0	-3.5
Participation rate	61.7	61.5	0.5	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	11.6	0.7	-0.8	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	54.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	120.7	120.7	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Labour force	85.2	83.9	0.6	-1.3	2.5	-1.5	3.1
Employment	75.3	74.5	0.7	-0.8	2.4	-1.1	3.3
Full-time	62.2	61.7	0.8	-0.5	2.9	-0.8	4.9
Part-time	13.1	12.8	0.8	-0.3	-0.5	-2.3	-3.8
Unemployment	9.9	9.4	0.7	-0.5	0.1	-5.1	1.1
Participation rate	70.6	69.5	0.5	-1.1	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.2	0.8	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	61.7	0.5	-0.7	1.9	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	781.1	781.1	...	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1
Labour force	501.7	499.3	2.6	-2.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1
Employment	456.2	456.0	2.8	-0.2	1.9	0.0	0.4
Full-time	372.0	370.7	3.6	-1.3	4.0	-0.3	1.1
Part-time	84.3	85.3	3.2	1.0	-2.1	1.2	-2.4
Unemployment	45.4	43.3	2.4	-2.1	-2.6	-4.6	-5.7
Participation rate	64.2	63.9	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	619.9	619.9	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	390.7	392.8	2.2	2.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.1
Employment	348.0	351.7	2.3	3.7	-4.5	1.1	-1.3
Full-time	292.3	293.4	2.8	1.1	-7.7	0.4	-2.6
Part-time	55.7	58.3	2.3	2.6	3.2	4.7	5.8
Unemployment	42.7	41.2	2.2	-1.5	4.3	-3.5	11.7
Participation rate	63.0	63.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	10.5	0.5	-0.4	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.7	0.4	0.6	-0.7	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,680.2	6,684.6	...	4.4	55.5	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,363.4	4,379.3	15.0	15.9	49.3	0.4	1.1
Employment	4,022.5	4,042.6	15.3	20.1	50.5	0.5	1.3
Full-time	3,265.0	3,266.2	20.0	1.2	29.3	0.0	0.9
Part-time	757.5	776.4	18.1	18.9	21.1	2.5	2.8
Unemployment	340.9	336.7	13.5	-4.2	-1.2	-1.2	-0.4
Participation rate	65.3	65.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	60.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	...

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

	April 2013	May 2013	Standard error ¹	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
Ontario							
Population	11,173.8	11,184.5	...	10.7	130.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,414.6	7,437.5	20.0	22.9	104.6	0.3	1.4
Employment	6,844.7	6,895.3	19.3	50.6	136.3	0.7	2.0
Full-time	5,525.9	5,613.5	25.6	87.6	146.3	1.6	2.7
Part-time	1,318.8	1,281.8	23.6	-37.0	-10.0	-2.8	-0.8
Unemployment	569.9	542.2	17.6	-27.7	-31.7	-4.9	-5.5
Participation rate	66.4	66.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	971.1	971.9	...	0.8	9.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	666.2	668.4	2.6	2.2	4.0	0.3	0.6
Employment	627.7	630.7	2.7	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.1
Full-time	503.7	508.9	3.6	5.2	4.7	1.0	0.9
Part-time	124.0	121.8	3.5	-2.2	-4.1	-1.8	-3.3
Unemployment	38.5	37.8	2.2	-0.7	3.6	-1.8	10.5
Participation rate	68.6	68.8	0.3	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.7	0.3	-0.1	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.9	0.3	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	821.9	823.2	...	1.3	14.3	0.2	1.8
Labour force	576.4	577.9	2.5	1.5	15.8	0.3	2.8
Employment	553.2	552.0	2.6	-1.2	15.5	-0.2	2.9
Full-time	453.9	457.8	3.3	3.9	16.9	0.9	3.8
Part-time	99.2	94.2	3.1	-5.0	-1.4	-5.0	-1.5
Unemployment	23.2	25.9	1.9	2.7	0.3	11.6	1.2
Participation rate	70.1	70.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.5	0.3	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.3	67.1	0.3	-0.2	0.8	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,145.7	3,156.1	...	10.4	97.7	0.3	3.2
Labour force	2,282.1	2,313.5	8.7	31.4	59.3	1.4	2.6
Employment	2,182.7	2,201.3	8.9	18.6	48.8	0.9	2.3
Full-time	1,862.4	1,855.0	11.8	-7.4	66.0	-0.4	3.7
Part-time	320.3	346.3	10.9	26.0	-17.2	8.1	-4.7
Unemployment	99.4	112.2	6.8	12.8	10.4	12.9	10.2
Participation rate	72.5	73.3	0.3	0.8	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	69.4	69.7	0.3	0.3	-0.7	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,844.7	3,848.1	...	3.4	37.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,471.0	2,480.3	10.7	9.3	-19.6	0.4	-0.8
Employment	2,312.1	2,311.8	10.3	-0.3	-5.1	0.0	-0.2
Full-time	1,818.9	1,803.2	14.5	-15.7	-6.1	-0.9	-0.3
Part-time	493.2	508.6	13.6	15.4	1.0	3.1	0.2
Unemployment	158.8	168.4	8.6	9.6	-14.6	6.0	-8.0
Participation rate	64.3	64.5	0.3	0.2	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.8	0.3	0.4	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.1	0.3	0.0	-0.7	...	...

... 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.

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 May 18. 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 July 5.

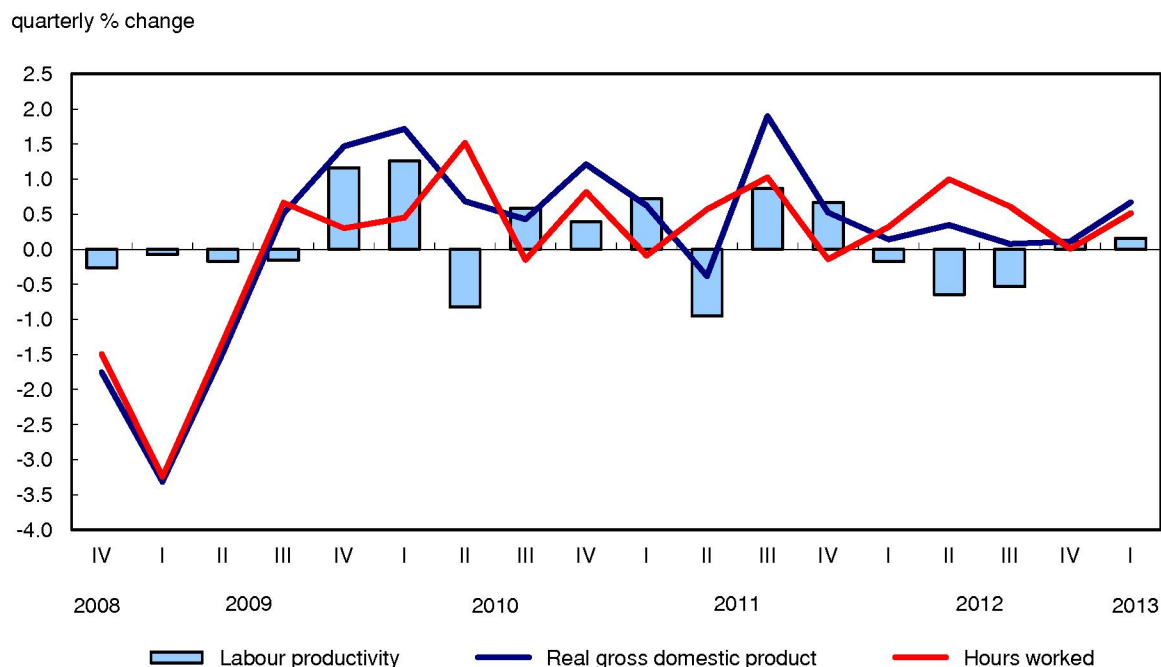
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

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

Labour productivity of Canadian businesses edged up 0.2% in the first quarter. This was the second consecutive quarter of weak growth, following three quarters of decline.

Chart 1
Real output of businesses and hours worked grow at a faster pace compared with the previous quarter



Business sector real output expanded in the first quarter, mainly as a result of an increase in hours worked. In the previous quarter, business output and hours worked had been almost flat.

The growth in real gross domestic product (GDP) of businesses was 0.7% in the first quarter, the fastest pace since the third quarter of 2011 (+1.9%). Both goods-producing businesses and service-producing businesses contributed to the increase. The largest gains were in mining and oil and gas extraction, as well as in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector.

Hours worked in production (+0.5%) also increased in the first quarter. Hours worked rose 1.3% in the goods-producing sector and 0.2% in the service-producing sector. Construction, retail trade, and real estate and rental and leasing services were the main contributors to the increase in hours worked in the first quarter.

Productivity of goods-producing businesses decreased 0.2% in the first quarter, after rising 0.1% in the fourth quarter of 2012. Productivity gains in mining and oil and gas extraction (+4.5%) and manufacturing (+0.2%) were not enough to offset declines in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (-3.9%) and construction (-2.4%).

In service-producing businesses, productivity edged up 0.2%, a rate similar to that of the previous quarter, primarily due to increases in arts, entertainment and recreation (+5.2%), finance, insurance and holding companies (+1.6%) and professional, scientific and technical services (+0.9%).

In the United States, the productivity of American businesses grew by 0.5% in the first quarter, after falling 0.4% in the previous quarter.

Productivity in Canadian businesses increased slightly faster than hourly compensation (+0.1%) in the first quarter. As a result, labour cost per unit of output in Canadian businesses decreased 0.1%, the first decline since the third quarter of 2011.

When the first quarter 1.8% depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the American currency is factored in, Canadian businesses' unit labour costs in US dollars declined 1.8%. This was the first decrease since the fourth quarter of 2011.

In comparison, American businesses saw their unit labour costs decline 1.3% in the first quarter, following a 2.9% advance the previous quarter.

Note to readers

Revisions

This release incorporates the National economic accounts revisions published on May 31, and the revised annual data on provincial and territorial labour productivity by industry published on May 15. These resulted in revisions of the quarterly series for labour productivity and related variables back to the first quarter of 1981 at the aggregate level and back to the first quarter of 2007 at the industry level.

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 gross domestic product (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

	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013
% change from the previous quarter									
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.7	-1.0	0.9	0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	0.1	0.2
Real gross domestic product	0.6	-0.4	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Hours worked	-0.1	0.6	1.0	-0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.5
Hourly compensation	1.7	0.4	-0.3	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.1
Unit labour cost	1.0	1.3	-1.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	-0.1
Exchange rate ²	2.7	1.9	-1.3	-4.2	2.3	-0.9	1.5	0.4	-1.8
Unit labour cost in US dollars	3.7	3.3	-2.4	-3.6	3.4	0.2	2.8	1.0	-1.8
United States³									
Labour productivity	-0.5	0.1	-0.0	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.7	-0.4	0.5
Real gross domestic product	-0.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.8
Hours worked	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
Hourly compensation	2.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	2.5	-0.8
Unit labour cost	2.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	1.5	-0.1	-0.4	2.9	-1.3
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013
% change from the previous year									
Canada									
Labour productivity	-0.6	0.2	1.8	1.0	-0.2	0.7	-0.7	-1.2	-0.9
Real gross domestic product	0.3	-4.7	3.8	2.7	1.7	2.9	1.1	0.7	1.2
Hours worked	0.9	-4.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.1
Hourly compensation	2.9	2.5	1.4	3.5	2.8	2.4	3.4	2.8	1.9
Unit labour cost	3.5	2.3	-0.4	2.5	3.0	1.7	4.2	4.1	2.8
Exchange rate ²	0.9	-6.7	10.3	4.1	-1.0	-4.2	-1.5	3.3	-0.8
Unit labour cost in US dollars	4.3	-4.5	10.0	6.7	1.9	-2.6	2.6	7.5	2.0
United States³									
Labour productivity	0.7	3.0	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.5	1.2
Real gross domestic product	-1.3	-4.3	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.6	2.3	2.4
Hours worked	-2.0	-7.1	-0.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.2
Hourly compensation	3.3	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.1	1.7	4.5	2.3
Unit labour cost	2.6	-1.6	-1.0	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	4.0	1.1

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: First quarter 2013 published in NEWS, June 5.

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 first quarter 2013 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 12, no. 1 (13-010-X). This publication will be updated on June 20, at the time of the release of the national balance sheet and financial flow accounts.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost data for the second quarter will be released on September 6.

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).

Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2013

Despite a delayed snow melt across most of the Prairie region this spring, producers managed to get most of their crops in the ground by the end of May.

Recent ground frost occurred in many parts of Ontario, affecting the emerging corn. Frost damage to the Ontario soybeans was limited as most of the crop had not yet emerged.

Weekly satellite images processed by Statistics Canada and distributed on the Crop Condition Assessment Program (CCAP) website show that growing conditions within agricultural regions are behind normal in southern Manitoba, central and south-western Saskatchewan and western Alberta. Growing conditions in Ontario are rated as normal. Conditions are below normal in south-western Quebec, but they are normal for most of the other agriculture regions in the province. Growing conditions are normal in the Atlantic provinces.

The CCAP is a free web mapping application that provides timely, objective cropland and pasture monitoring information on a weekly basis for Canada's entire agricultural region, along with the northern part of the United States.

The application combines state-of-the-art satellite remote sensing with geographic information systems and dynamic web mapping technologies. It is the longest running near real-time, operational, web-based crop and pasture condition monitoring program in Canadian history.

An additional satellite data source with an improved resolution of 250 metres, implemented in 2010, is available in the 2013 edition of the CCAP.

Satellite imagery is received every Monday from early April until mid-October. Weekly updates are made to the web application within minutes of receiving the satellite data for near real-time use by the entire agriculture community.

Current conditions are compared with a 26-year normal, allowing easy mapping of areas under stress, such as drought, flooding or frost events. The application includes other products such as thematic maps and data in graph and tabular format for four types of different geography layers, from the census agriculture region to the township level. The entire historical database from 1987 onward is included in the application.

Also included for the Prairie region is an experimental yield forecast for spring wheat, durum wheat, barley and canola that will be updated in August. These yield forecast models use historical yield estimates and current satellite image data to estimate crop yields in near real time.

Note to readers

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, through the Growing Forward program, has partnered with Statistics Canada to provide the Crop Condition Assessment Program application free of charge. The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, part of Natural Resources Canada, has also contributed by providing software for processing the input satellite data.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5177.

The publication *Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2013 (22-205-X)*, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Click on the link to access the [web application](#).

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 Gordon Reichert (613-951-3872; rsga@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, March 2013

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for March.

Available in CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The March 2013 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 68, no. 3 (45-004-X) will soon be available.

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).

New products and studies

New products

Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts

Catalogue number 13-605-X (HTML)

Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2013

Catalogue number 22-205-X (HTML)

Labour Force Information, May 12 to 18, 2013

Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, May 2013

Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM)

New studies

Revisions to international merchandise trade statistics

Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts

The 1981 to 2012 revisions of the Income and Expenditure Accounts

Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts

Release dates: June 10 to 14, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
13	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2013
13	New Housing Price Index	April 2013
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2013

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



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