

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Retail trade, June 2013

2

Retail sales declined 0.6% in June, partially offsetting the gain in May.

Employment Insurance, June 2013

7

Following a notable decline in May, the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in June edged up (+4,500 or +0.9%) to 512,300. The number of beneficiaries has, most recently, been trending downward. Compared with June 2012, the number of people receiving regular benefits declined 6.4%.

Livestock estimates, July 1, 2013

18

Farm Product Price Index, June 2013

21

Machinery and Equipment Price Index, second quarter 2013

23

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, July 2013

25

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

26

New products and studies

27



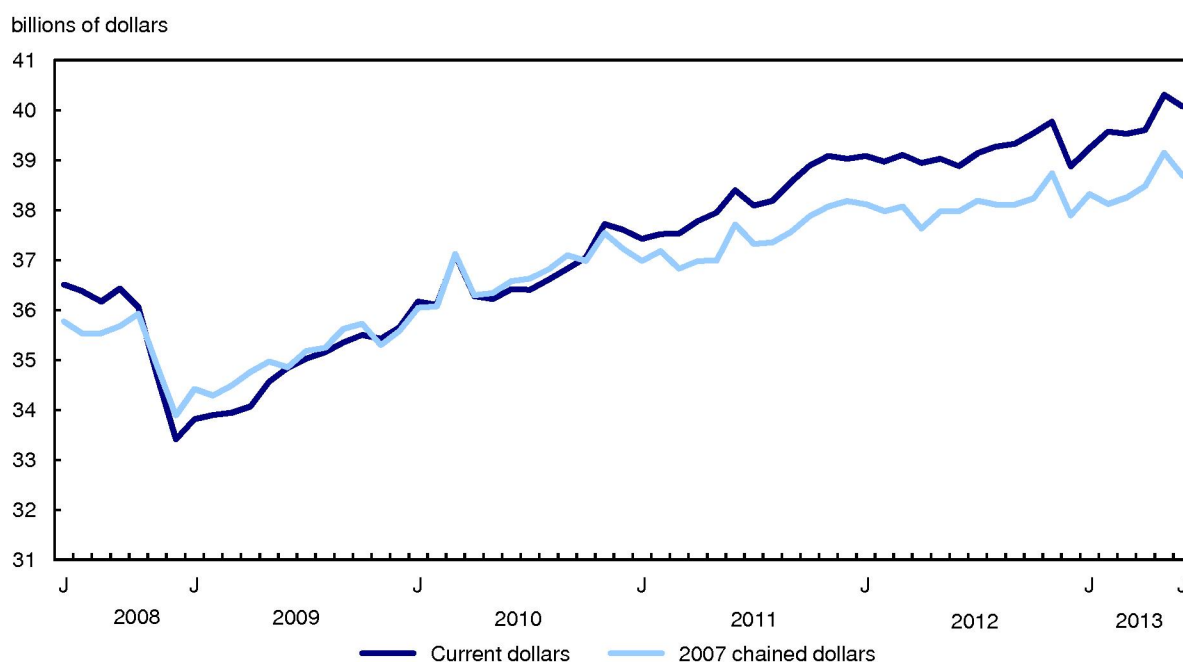
Releases

Retail trade, June 2013

Retail sales declined 0.6% in June to \$40.1 billion, partially offsetting the gain in May. In the first six months of 2013, retail sales were up 1.8% compared with the same period in 2012.

Following three straight monthly gains, retail sales in volume terms declined 1.2%.

Chart 1
Retail sales decrease in June



Motor vehicle and parts dealers (+0.2%) reported increased sales for a sixth consecutive month. Sales gains at new car dealers (+0.7%) more than offset declines at automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (-2.7%), used car dealers (-1.7%) and other motor vehicle dealers (-1.1%).

Sales at gasoline stations (+0.2%) increased for a second consecutive month as consumers paid higher prices at the pumps. According to the Consumer Price Index, gasoline prices were up in June.

Sales down in four provinces

Retail sales fell in four provinces in June. The largest decline in dollar terms occurred in Ontario, where retailers reported a 1.4% decrease in sales. Higher receipts at motor vehicle and parts dealers did not offset declines in other subsectors.

Retail sales in Quebec (-1.3%) decreased for a third time in four months, with widespread declines across subsectors. For two weeks in June, Quebec faced a labour strike in the construction industry.

Weaker sales in Alberta (-0.6%) were widespread across subsectors, as flooding affected the southern part of the province in June.

Following four straight monthly gains, retailers in Newfoundland and Labrador reported a 1.4% sales decline.

British Columbia (+1.3%), Manitoba (+1.8%) and Saskatchewan (+1.2%) reported sales gains on the strength of new car sales. This was a third gain in four months for these provinces.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Total retail sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using consumer price indexes. The retail sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Calculation of Volume of Retail Trade Sales](#).

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | May 2013 ^r | June 2013 ^p | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | millions of dollars | | | % change | |
| Canada | 38,880 | 40,311 | 40,070 | -0.6 | 3.1 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 684 | 726 | 716 | -1.4 | 4.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 158 | 162 | 165 | 2.0 | 4.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,080 | 1,130 | 1,131 | 0.1 | 4.8 |
| New Brunswick | 917 | 923 | 927 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Quebec | 8,581 | 8,856 | 8,743 | -1.3 | 1.9 |
| Ontario | 13,692 | 14,061 | 13,865 | -1.4 | 1.3 |
| Manitoba | 1,410 | 1,481 | 1,507 | 1.8 | 6.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,491 | 1,562 | 1,581 | 1.2 | 6.1 |
| Alberta | 5,623 | 6,095 | 6,058 | -0.6 | 7.7 |
| British Columbia | 5,092 | 5,165 | 5,231 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Yukon | 55 | 55 | 55 | 0.2 | -0.1 |
| Northwest Territories | 68 | 65 | 61 | -5.6 | -10.1 |
| Nunavut | 29 | 29 | 29 | 1.3 | -0.3 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | May 2013 ^r | June 2013 ^p | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | millions of dollars | | | % change | |
| Total retail trade (current dollars) | 38,880 | 40,311 | 40,070 | -0.6 | 3.1 |
| Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars) | 37,978 | 39,150 | 38,684 | -1.2 | 1.9 |
| Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers | 30,227 | 30,824 | 30,563 | -0.8 | 1.1 |
| Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations | 25,378 | 25,911 | 25,639 | -1.0 | 1.0 |
| Motor vehicle and parts dealers | 8,654 | 9,486 | 9,506 | 0.2 | 9.9 |
| New car dealers | 6,995 | 7,696 | 7,749 | 0.7 | 10.8 |
| Used car dealers | 493 | 511 | 502 | -1.7 | 2.0 |
| Other motor vehicle dealers | 593 | 645 | 637 | -1.1 | 7.5 |
| Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores | 573 | 635 | 617 | -2.7 | 7.8 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 1,259 | 1,309 | 1,289 | -1.6 | 2.4 |
| Furniture stores | 797 | 838 | 818 | -2.4 | 2.6 |
| Home furnishings stores | 462 | 471 | 471 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Electronics and appliance stores | 1,257 | 1,245 | 1,232 | -1.0 | -2.0 |
| Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers | 2,215 | 2,305 | 2,260 | -1.9 | 2.0 |
| Food and beverage stores | 8,974 | 9,014 | 8,906 | -1.2 | -0.8 |
| Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores | 6,373 | 6,334 | 6,275 | -0.9 | -1.5 |
| Convenience stores | 558 | 548 | 536 | -2.1 | -3.8 |
| Specialty food stores | 435 | 469 | 466 | -0.6 | 7.1 |
| Beer, wine and liquor stores | 1,607 | 1,663 | 1,629 | -2.1 | 1.3 |
| Health and personal care stores | 2,795 | 2,893 | 2,907 | 0.5 | 4.0 |
| Gasoline stations | 4,849 | 4,914 | 4,924 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| Clothing and clothing accessories stores | 2,179 | 2,251 | 2,211 | -1.8 | 1.5 |
| Clothing stores | 1,689 | 1,744 | 1,703 | -2.3 | 0.8 |
| Shoe stores | 247 | 251 | 244 | -2.4 | -0.9 |
| Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores | 244 | 257 | 264 | 2.7 | 8.3 |
| Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores | 892 | 902 | 892 | -1.1 | 0.0 |
| General merchandise stores | 4,860 | 5,017 | 4,978 | -0.8 | 2.4 |
| Department stores | 2,203 | 2,214 | 2,183 | -1.4 | -0.9 |
| Other general merchandise stores | 2,656 | 2,803 | 2,795 | -0.3 | 5.2 |
| Miscellaneous store retailers | 946 | 974 | 962 | -1.3 | 1.7 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2406 and 2408.

The June 2013 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for July will be released on September 24.

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

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252; ashley.ker@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

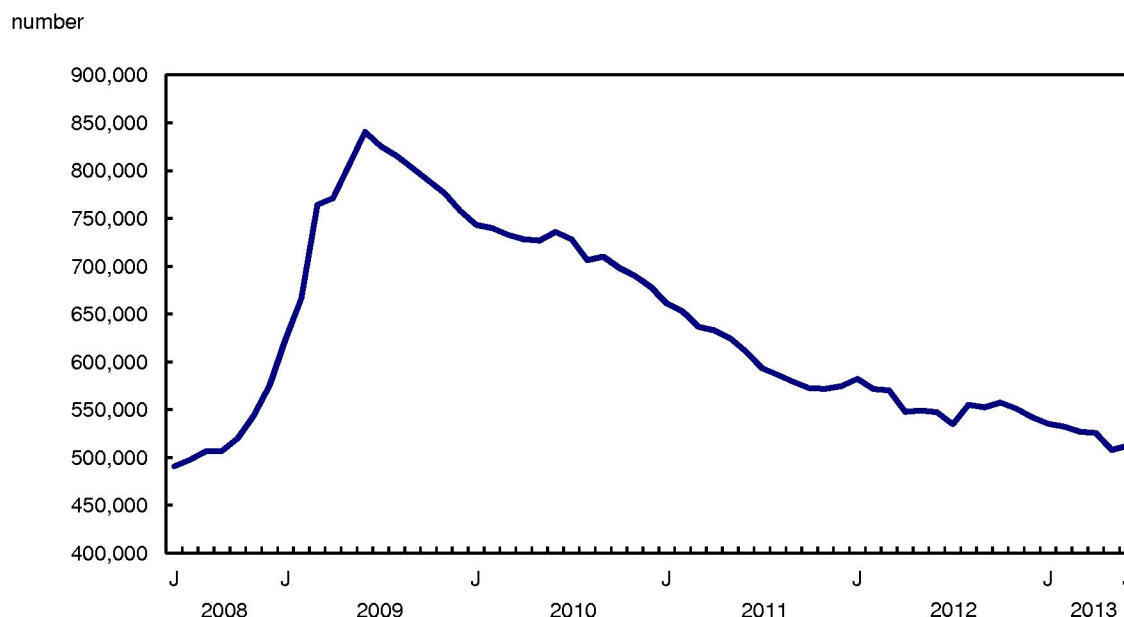
Employment Insurance, June 2013

Following a notable decline in May, the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in June edged up (+4,500 or +0.9%) to 512,300. The number of beneficiaries has, most recently, been trending downward. Compared with June 2012, the number of people receiving regular benefits declined 6.4%.

Alberta, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador saw increases in the number of beneficiaries, while Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island posted declines. There was little change in the other provinces.

Chart 1

Number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries edges up in June



Highlights on the provinces and metropolitan areas

The number of beneficiaries in Alberta increased by 4.0% in June, offsetting a decline the previous month. Both Edmonton (+6.4%) and Calgary (+1.7%) saw increases in the number of people receiving benefits. Overall, however, the number of beneficiaries in the two metropolitan areas has been stable since last summer.

After seven consecutive months of declines, the number of beneficiaries in Quebec rose 2.1% in June. There were more people receiving benefits in all six metropolitan areas of the province, with the increases ranging from 1.2% in Québec to 3.1% in Saguenay. In Montréal, the number of beneficiaries rose 2.5% to 56,200, following four months of little change.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of people receiving benefits increased 1.0% in June compared with May. In the metropolitan area of St. John's, the number of beneficiaries was little changed.

For the second month in a row, Manitoba had fewer beneficiaries in June (-2.5%). In the metropolitan area of Winnipeg, the number of people receiving regular benefits fell 1.0% from the previous month, marking the second consecutive monthly decline.

There were fewer beneficiaries in Saskatchewan, down 2.4% in June and the second consecutive monthly decline for the province. In Saskatoon, the number of people receiving benefits fell 1.5%, while there was little change in Regina.

The number of people receiving benefits in Prince Edward Island decreased by 1.9% in June, following a notable decline the previous month and continuing a seven-month downward trend.

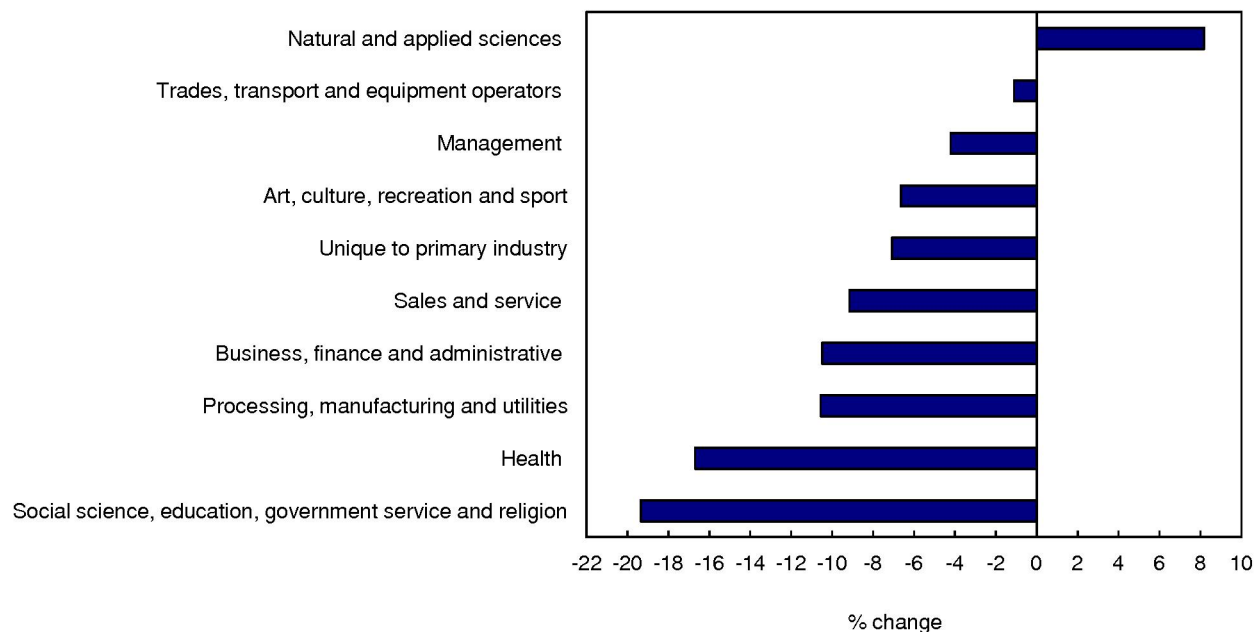
After a marked decline in May, the number of beneficiaries in Ontario was little changed in June. In the metropolitan area of Toronto, there were 59,400 people receiving benefits, little changed from the previous month and well below the levels recorded in the summer of 2012.

Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

Of the 10 major occupation groups, 3 posted increases in the number of beneficiaries in June compared with May. Occupations unique to primary industry showed the largest increase (+5.0%), followed by natural and applied science occupations (+4.5%). In both of these occupation groups, the increase in June occurred after two consecutive monthly declines. The number of beneficiaries also rose in trades, transport and equipment operation occupations (+2.0%). On the other hand, 4 occupation groups posted declines ranging from 1.2% in business, finance and administrative occupations, to 2.8% in health. The monthly decline in health occupations was the eighth in a row.

In June, 3 occupation groups posted little change: management; sales and service as well as occupations in processing, manufacturing and utilities.

On a year-over-year basis, there were fewer beneficiaries in all but one occupation group. The declines ranged from 1.1% in trades, transport and equipment operation occupations, to 19.4% in social science, education, government service and religion. At the same time, the number of beneficiaries in natural and applied science occupations was up 8.2% in June, the fourth consecutive month of year-over-year increases for this group.

Chart 2**Number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, June 2012 to June 2013**

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

In June, there were more beneficiaries among men of all age groups. The most notable increase (+3.1%) occurred among those aged 15 to 24, followed by men aged 25 to 54 (+1.9%) and those 55 and over (+1.0%). At the same time, the number of women aged 15 to 24 receiving regular benefits was down 1.0%, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. There was little change among women in the other age groups.

On a year-over-year basis, women aged 15 to 24 and those aged 25 to 54 continued to experience the largest decline in the number of beneficiaries (-15.3% and -10.5% respectively). As for men 15 to 24 and those aged 25 to 54, the rate of decline was identical (-5.3%).

At the same time, the number of women aged 55 and over receiving benefits fell by 5.0%, while there was virtually no change for men in the same age group. Among all major demographic groups, men 55 and over have had the slowest year-over-year decline during the last few months.

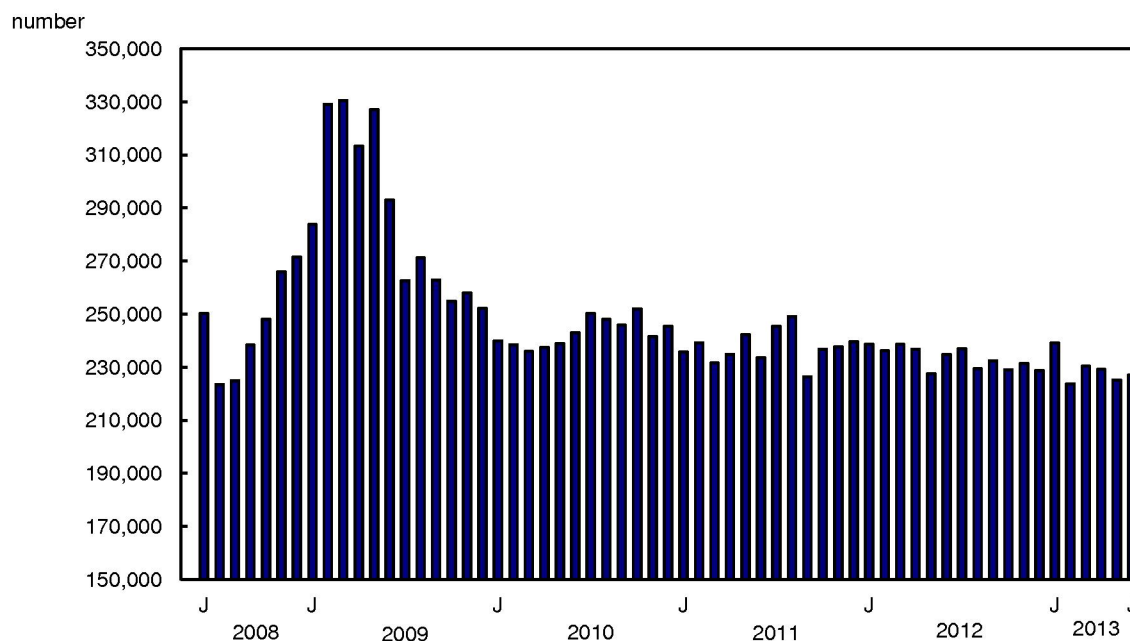
Claims little changed in June

The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Following a decline in May, the number of initial and renewal claims was little changed in June, at 227,100. However, claims were down 3.3% compared with June 2012.

Provincially, claims rose by 3.4% in Prince Edward Island and 2.6% in British Columbia. There were also increases of 1.9% in Quebec and 1.1% in New Brunswick. At the same time, claims fell for the second consecutive month in Manitoba, down 3.4% in June. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Chart 3
Employment Insurance claims little changed in June



Note to readers

Regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but can't find a job. To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people exhausting their regular benefits.

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Employment and Social Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. Recent examples are the pilot project entitled "Working While on Claim," introduced on August 5, 2012, and the regulation on search for suitable employment, that came into effect on January 6, 2013.

The number of regular EI beneficiaries and the number of claims received for the current and previous month are subject to revision.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all people who received EI benefits from June 9 to 15. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with LFS data, which provide information on the total number of unemployed people.

Table 1

Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by province and territory,² sex and age – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | May 2013 ^P | June 2013 ^P | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | number | | | change | | % change | |
| Canada | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 547,270 | 507,760 | 512,280 | 4,520 | -34,990 | 0.9 | -6.4 |
| 15 to 24 years | 58,450 | 52,670 | 53,750 | 1,080 | -4,700 | 2.1 | -8.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 374,170 | 343,450 | 346,260 | 2,810 | -27,910 | 0.8 | -7.5 |
| 55 years and over | 114,650 | 111,640 | 112,270 | 630 | -2,380 | 0.6 | -2.1 |
| Men | 329,020 | 309,330 | 315,200 | 5,870 | -13,820 | 1.9 | -4.2 |
| 15 to 24 years | 42,660 | 39,170 | 40,380 | 1,210 | -2,280 | 3.1 | -5.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 216,930 | 201,570 | 205,500 | 3,930 | -11,430 | 1.9 | -5.3 |
| 55 years and over | 69,430 | 68,600 | 69,320 | 720 | -110 | 1.0 | -0.2 |
| Women | 218,250 | 198,430 | 197,080 | -1,350 | -21,170 | -0.7 | -9.7 |
| 15 to 24 years | 15,790 | 13,510 | 13,370 | -140 | -2,420 | -1.0 | -15.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 157,240 | 141,880 | 140,760 | -1,120 | -16,480 | -0.8 | -10.5 |
| 55 years and over | 45,220 | 43,040 | 42,950 | -90 | -2,270 | -0.2 | -5.0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 34,750 | 31,960 | 32,270 | 310 | -2,480 | 1.0 | -7.1 |
| 15 to 24 years | 3,320 | 2,870 | 2,930 | 60 | -390 | 2.1 | -11.7 |
| 25 to 54 years | 21,810 | 19,600 | 19,890 | 290 | -1,920 | 1.5 | -8.8 |
| 55 years and over | 9,610 | 9,480 | 9,460 | -20 | -150 | -0.2 | -1.6 |
| Men | 20,100 | 18,560 | 19,090 | 530 | -1,010 | 2.9 | -5.0 |
| Women | 14,640 | 13,390 | 13,180 | -210 | -1,460 | -1.6 | -10.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 8,940 | 7,430 | 7,290 | -140 | -1,650 | -1.9 | -18.5 |
| 15 to 24 years | 1,120 | 860 | 850 | -10 | -270 | -1.2 | -24.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 5,510 | 4,550 | 4,440 | -110 | -1,070 | -2.4 | -19.4 |
| 55 years and over | 2,300 | 2,030 | 2,000 | -30 | -300 | -1.5 | -13.0 |
| Men | 5,240 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 0 | -740 | 0.0 | -14.1 |
| Women | 3,690 | 2,940 | 2,790 | -150 | -900 | -5.1 | -24.4 |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 30,690 | 27,620 | 27,810 | 190 | -2,880 | 0.7 | -9.4 |
| 15 to 24 years | 3,380 | 2,880 | 2,930 | 50 | -450 | 1.7 | -13.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 20,410 | 18,020 | 18,080 | 60 | -2,330 | 0.3 | -11.4 |
| 55 years and over | 6,900 | 6,720 | 6,810 | 90 | -90 | 1.3 | -1.3 |
| Men | 18,780 | 17,210 | 17,600 | 390 | -1,180 | 2.3 | -6.3 |
| Women | 11,910 | 10,420 | 10,210 | -210 | -1,700 | -2.0 | -14.3 |
| New Brunswick | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 34,960 | 32,340 | 32,420 | 80 | -2,540 | 0.2 | -7.3 |
| 15 to 24 years | 4,260 | 3,810 | 3,790 | -20 | -470 | -0.5 | -11.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 22,370 | 20,060 | 20,220 | 160 | -2,150 | 0.8 | -9.6 |
| 55 years and over | 8,320 | 8,460 | 8,410 | -50 | 90 | -0.6 | 1.1 |
| Men | 21,520 | 20,520 | 20,960 | 440 | -560 | 2.1 | -2.6 |
| Women | 13,440 | 11,810 | 11,460 | -350 | -1,980 | -3.0 | -14.7 |
| Quebec | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 164,250 | 147,530 | 150,680 | 3,150 | -13,570 | 2.1 | -8.3 |
| 15 to 24 years | 17,690 | 15,790 | 16,400 | 610 | -1,290 | 3.9 | -7.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 111,280 | 98,720 | 100,650 | 1,930 | -10,630 | 2.0 | -9.6 |
| 55 years and over | 35,280 | 33,020 | 33,640 | 620 | -1,640 | 1.9 | -4.6 |
| Men | 103,290 | 94,300 | 97,520 | 3,220 | -5,770 | 3.4 | -5.6 |
| Women | 60,960 | 53,230 | 53,160 | -70 | -7,800 | -0.1 | -12.8 |

Table 1 - continued

Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by province and territory,² sex and age – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | May 2013 ^P | June 2013 ^P | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Ontario | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 158,360 | 153,670 | 154,220 | 550 | -4,140 | 0.4 | -2.6 |
| 15 to 24 years | 15,450 | 14,420 | 14,610 | 190 | -840 | 1.3 | -5.4 |
| 25 to 54 years | 113,450 | 108,640 | 108,800 | 160 | -4,650 | 0.1 | -4.1 |
| 55 years and over | 29,470 | 30,610 | 30,810 | 200 | 1,340 | 0.7 | 4.5 |
| Men | 91,470 | 89,500 | 90,250 | 750 | -1,220 | 0.8 | -1.3 |
| Women | 66,880 | 64,170 | 63,980 | -190 | -2,900 | -0.3 | -4.3 |
| Manitoba | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 14,550 | 13,760 | 13,410 | -350 | -1,140 | -2.5 | -7.8 |
| 15 to 24 years | 1,980 | 1,820 | 1,800 | -20 | -180 | -1.1 | -9.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 10,020 | 9,470 | 9,220 | -250 | -800 | -2.6 | -8.0 |
| 55 years and over | 2,550 | 2,470 | 2,390 | -80 | -160 | -3.2 | -6.3 |
| Men | 9,140 | 8,870 | 8,570 | -300 | -570 | -3.4 | -6.2 |
| Women | 5,410 | 4,890 | 4,840 | -50 | -570 | -1.0 | -10.5 |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 11,000 | 10,760 | 10,500 | -260 | -500 | -2.4 | -4.5 |
| 15 to 24 years | 1,440 | 1,440 | 1,420 | -20 | -20 | -1.4 | -1.4 |
| 25 to 54 years | 7,250 | 7,050 | 6,960 | -90 | -290 | -1.3 | -4.0 |
| 55 years and over | 2,310 | 2,270 | 2,110 | -160 | -200 | -7.0 | -8.7 |
| Men | 6,840 | 7,040 | 6,840 | -200 | 0 | -2.8 | 0.0 |
| Women | 4,160 | 3,720 | 3,660 | -60 | -500 | -1.6 | -12.0 |
| Alberta | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 28,380 | 28,310 | 29,450 | 1,140 | 1,070 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| 15 to 24 years | 3,590 | 3,320 | 3,610 | 290 | 20 | 8.7 | 0.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 19,810 | 19,990 | 20,790 | 800 | 980 | 4.0 | 4.9 |
| 55 years and over | 4,990 | 5,000 | 5,050 | 50 | 60 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Men | 17,000 | 17,350 | 18,310 | 960 | 1,310 | 5.5 | 7.7 |
| Women | 11,390 | 10,960 | 11,150 | 190 | -240 | 1.7 | -2.1 |
| British Columbia | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 58,420 | 50,780 | 50,530 | -250 | -7,890 | -0.5 | -13.5 |
| 15 to 24 years | 5,910 | 5,060 | 5,030 | -30 | -880 | -0.6 | -14.9 |
| 25 to 54 years | 40,060 | 34,770 | 34,580 | -190 | -5,480 | -0.5 | -13.7 |
| 55 years and over | 12,450 | 10,950 | 10,920 | -30 | -1,530 | -0.3 | -12.3 |
| Men | 33,740 | 29,220 | 29,300 | 80 | -4,440 | 0.3 | -13.2 |
| Women | 24,680 | 21,560 | 21,230 | -330 | -3,450 | -1.5 | -14.0 |
| Yukon | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 1,010 | 1,030 | 1,040 | 10 | 30 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| 15 to 24 years | 100 | 130 | 140 | 10 | 40 | 7.7 | 40.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 680 | 680 | 660 | -20 | -20 | -2.9 | -2.9 |
| 55 years and over | 230 | 220 | 240 | 20 | 10 | 9.1 | 4.3 |
| Men | 620 | 670 | 670 | 0 | 50 | 0.0 | 8.1 |
| Women | 380 | 360 | 370 | 10 | -10 | 2.8 | -2.6 |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 920 | 800 | 800 | 0 | -120 | 0.0 | -13.0 |
| 15 to 24 years | 90 | 80 | 70 | -10 | -20 | -12.5 | -22.2 |
| 25 to 54 years | 700 | 590 | 600 | 10 | -100 | 1.7 | -14.3 |
| 55 years and over | 120 | 130 | 130 | 0 | 10 | 0.0 | 8.3 |
| Men | 610 | 520 | 520 | 0 | -90 | 0.0 | -14.8 |
| Women | 310 | 280 | 270 | -10 | -40 | -3.6 | -12.9 |

Table 1**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by province and territory,² sex and age – Seasonally adjusted**

| | June 2012 | May 2013 ^P | June 2013 ^P | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Nunavut | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 570 | 470 | 470 | 0 | -100 | 0.0 | -17.5 |
| 15 to 24 years | 60 | 50 | 50 | 0 | -10 | 0.0 | -16.7 |
| 25 to 54 years | 450 | 380 | 380 | 0 | -70 | 0.0 | -15.6 |
| 55 years and over | 50 | 40 | 40 | 0 | -10 | 0.0 | -20.0 |
| Men | 400 | 320 | 320 | 0 | -80 | 0.0 | -20.0 |
| Women | 170 | 150 | 150 | 0 | -20 | 0.0 | -11.8 |

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0022.**Table 2****Initial and renewal claims received, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted**

| | June 2012 | May 2013 ^P | June 2013 ^P | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | number | | | change | | % change | |
| Canada | 234,800 | 225,210 | 227,050 | 1,840 | -7,750 | 0.8 | -3.3 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 8,950 | 9,020 | 8,960 | -60 | 10 | -0.7 | 0.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,420 | 2,330 | 2,410 | 80 | -10 | 3.4 | -0.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 9,980 | 9,360 | 9,370 | 10 | -610 | 0.1 | -6.1 |
| New Brunswick | 10,580 | 9,740 | 9,850 | 110 | -730 | 1.1 | -6.9 |
| Quebec | 71,770 | 65,910 | 67,160 | 1,250 | -4,610 | 1.9 | -6.4 |
| Ontario | 71,670 | 70,620 | 70,670 | 50 | -1,000 | 0.1 | -1.4 |
| Manitoba | 7,600 | 7,300 | 7,050 | -250 | -550 | -3.4 | -7.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 5,680 | 5,560 | 5,510 | -50 | -170 | -0.9 | -3.0 |
| Alberta | 17,810 | 18,650 | 18,650 | 0 | 840 | 0.0 | 4.7 |
| British Columbia | 27,320 | 25,840 | 26,500 | 660 | -820 | 2.6 | -3.0 |
| Yukon | 340 | 330 | 340 | 10 | 0 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 320 | 290 | 310 | 20 | -10 | 6.9 | -3.1 |
| Nunavut | 220 | 170 | 190 | 20 | -30 | 11.8 | -13.6 |

^P preliminary**Note(s):** Related CANSIM table: 276-0004.

Table 3
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by census metropolitan area² – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | May 2013 ^P | June 2013 ^P | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | number | | | change | | % change | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | | | | | | | |
| St. John's | 4,130 | 3,540 | 3,570 | 30 | -560 | 0.8 | -13.6 |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 5,300 | 4,900 | 4,910 | 10 | -390 | 0.2 | -7.4 |
| New Brunswick | | | | | | | |
| Moncton | 3,130 | 2,720 | 2,740 | 20 | -390 | 0.7 | -12.5 |
| Saint John | 2,730 | 2,670 | 2,630 | -40 | -100 | -1.5 | -3.7 |
| Quebec | | | | | | | |
| Saguenay | 3,690 | 3,600 | 3,710 | 110 | 20 | 3.1 | 0.5 |
| Québec | 9,960 | 9,230 | 9,340 | 110 | -620 | 1.2 | -6.2 |
| Sherbrooke | 3,740 | 3,290 | 3,390 | 100 | -350 | 3.0 | -9.4 |
| Trois-Rivières | 3,770 | 3,190 | 3,230 | 40 | -540 | 1.3 | -14.3 |
| Montréal | 59,150 | 54,850 | 56,220 | 1,370 | -2,930 | 2.5 | -5.0 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part | 3,940 | 3,500 | 3,570 | 70 | -370 | 2.0 | -9.4 |
| Ontario | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part | 7,510 | 7,190 | 7,080 | -110 | -430 | -1.5 | -5.7 |
| Kingston | 1,570 | 1,560 | 1,570 | 10 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Peterborough | 1,600 | 1,420 | 1,380 | -40 | -220 | -2.8 | -13.8 |
| Oshawa | 4,390 | 4,510 | 4,610 | 100 | 220 | 2.2 | 5.0 |
| Toronto | 60,170 | 59,850 | 59,360 | -490 | -810 | -0.8 | -1.3 |
| Hamilton | 7,100 | 6,900 | 6,940 | 40 | -160 | 0.6 | -2.3 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 6,630 | 6,260 | 6,390 | 130 | -240 | 2.1 | -3.6 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 5,490 | 5,180 | 5,260 | 80 | -230 | 1.5 | -4.2 |
| Brantford | 2,230 | 2,030 | 2,060 | 30 | -170 | 1.5 | -7.6 |
| Guelph | 1,370 | 1,150 | 1,200 | 50 | -170 | 4.3 | -12.4 |
| London | 6,440 | 5,360 | 5,500 | 140 | -940 | 2.6 | -14.6 |
| Windsor | 4,370 | 4,370 | 4,440 | 70 | 70 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Barrie | 2,440 | 2,400 | 2,330 | -70 | -110 | -2.9 | -4.5 |
| Greater Sudbury | 2,300 | 2,820 | 2,830 | 10 | 530 | 0.4 | 23.0 |
| Thunder Bay | 1,710 | 1,540 | 1,560 | 20 | -150 | 1.3 | -8.8 |
| Manitoba | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | 7,330 | 7,040 | 6,970 | -70 | -360 | -1.0 | -4.9 |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | | | |
| Regina | 1,280 | 1,420 | 1,410 | -10 | 130 | -0.7 | 10.2 |
| Saskatoon | 2,110 | 1,980 | 1,950 | -30 | -160 | -1.5 | -7.6 |
| Alberta | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | 9,120 | 9,280 | 9,440 | 160 | 320 | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| Edmonton | 8,830 | 9,470 | 10,080 | 610 | 1,250 | 6.4 | 14.2 |
| British Columbia | | | | | | | |
| Kelowna | 2,790 | 2,420 | 2,420 | 0 | -370 | 0.0 | -13.3 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 3,150 | 2,470 | 2,400 | -70 | -750 | -2.8 | -23.8 |
| Vancouver | 23,780 | 21,760 | 21,470 | -290 | -2,310 | -1.3 | -9.7 |
| Victoria | 3,220 | 3,000 | 2,950 | -50 | -270 | -1.7 | -8.4 |

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0031.

Table 4

Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation,² Canada – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | May 2013 ^P | June 2013 ^P | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | number | | | change | | % change | |
| All occupations | 547,270 | 507,760 | 512,280 | 4,520 | -34,990 | 0.9 | -6.4 |
| Management occupations | 32,060 | 30,490 | 30,710 | 220 | -1,350 | 0.7 | -4.2 |
| Senior management occupations | 2,780 | 2,650 | 2,630 | -20 | -150 | -0.8 | -5.4 |
| Other management occupations | 29,280 | 27,840 | 28,070 | 230 | -1,210 | 0.8 | -4.1 |
| Business, finance and administrative occupations | 72,910 | 66,090 | 65,270 | -820 | -7,640 | -1.2 | -10.5 |
| Professional occupations in business and finance | 5,120 | 5,090 | 5,090 | 0 | -30 | 0.0 | -0.6 |
| Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations | 18,680 | 17,250 | 16,920 | -330 | -1,760 | -1.9 | -9.4 |
| Clerical occupations, including supervisors | 49,110 | 43,760 | 43,260 | -500 | -5,850 | -1.1 | -11.9 |
| Natural and applied sciences and related occupations | 24,820 | 25,700 | 26,850 | 1,150 | 2,030 | 4.5 | 8.2 |
| Health occupations | 8,860 | 7,590 | 7,380 | -210 | -1,480 | -2.8 | -16.7 |
| Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses | 1,380 | 1,220 | 1,180 | -40 | -200 | -3.3 | -14.5 |
| Technical, assisting and related occupations in health | 7,480 | 6,380 | 6,200 | -180 | -1,280 | -2.8 | -17.1 |
| Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion | 30,850 | 25,270 | 24,880 | -390 | -5,970 | -1.5 | -19.4 |
| Occupations in social science, government service and religion | 15,530 | 13,580 | 13,420 | -160 | -2,110 | -1.2 | -13.6 |
| Teachers and professors | 15,320 | 11,690 | 11,460 | -230 | -3,860 | -2.0 | -25.2 |
| Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | 10,540 | 10,080 | 9,840 | -240 | -700 | -2.4 | -6.6 |

Table 4 - continued

Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation,² Canada – Seasonally adjusted

| | June 2012 | May 2013 ^P | June 2013 ^P | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Sales and service occupations | 105,210 | 95,410 | 95,580 | 170 | -9,630 | 0.2 | -9.2 |
| Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers | 5,490 | 5,230 | 5,300 | 70 | -190 | 1.3 | -3.5 |
| Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors | 19,630 | 18,690 | 18,760 | 70 | -870 | 0.4 | -4.4 |
| Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors | 20,560 | 18,120 | 18,000 | -120 | -2,560 | -0.7 | -12.5 |
| Occupations in protective services | 5,920 | 5,470 | 5,470 | 0 | -450 | 0.0 | -7.6 |
| Childcare and home support workers | 16,840 | 15,150 | 15,000 | -150 | -1,840 | -1.0 | -10.9 |
| Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors | 36,780 | 32,760 | 33,060 | 300 | -3,720 | 0.9 | -10.1 |
| Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations | 169,770 | 164,580 | 167,880 | 3,300 | -1,890 | 2.0 | -1.1 |
| Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation | 6,320 | 6,320 | 6,300 | -20 | -20 | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| Construction trades | 35,000 | 34,180 | 35,770 | 1,590 | 770 | 4.7 | 2.2 |
| Other trades occupations | 38,770 | 36,970 | 38,130 | 1,160 | -640 | 3.1 | -1.7 |
| Transport and equipment operators | 39,880 | 39,660 | 39,850 | 190 | -30 | 0.5 | -0.1 |
| Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations | 49,800 | 47,450 | 47,820 | 370 | -1,980 | 0.8 | -4.0 |
| Occupations unique to primary industry | 38,560 | 34,130 | 35,830 | 1,700 | -2,730 | 5.0 | -7.1 |
| Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities | 53,570 | 48,270 | 47,910 | -360 | -5,660 | -0.7 | -10.6 |
| Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors | 25,580 | 23,130 | 22,920 | -210 | -2,660 | -0.9 | -10.4 |
| Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities | 27,980 | 25,140 | 25,000 | -140 | -2,980 | -0.6 | -10.7 |

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 National Occupational Classification – Statistics.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0041.

Available in CANSIM: tables 276-0003, 276-0004, 276-0011, 276-0020 to 276-0022, 276-0030 to 276-0032, 276-0040 and 276-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject*, then *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for July will be released on September 27.

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 Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627; lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Livestock estimates, July 1, 2013

Canadian farmers had about 13.5 million cattle on their farms on July 1, up 0.1% from July 1, 2012. This was the first year-over-year increase since 2005 and followed seven years of declining inventories. Despite the rise, the cattle herd was still 19.8% below its peak level of July 1, 2005.

Hog producers reported 12.9 million hogs, up 0.6% from July 1, 2012, while the number of sheep fell 0.3% to 1.13 million head.

Overall, cattle inventories rose slightly with increased numbers of steers and feeder heifers, as slaughter numbers fell during the first half of 2013 compared with the same period in 2012. The number of beef cows on Canadian farms, however, decreased 0.3% from July 1, 2012 to 3.94 million head, continuing a downward trend that started in July 2006.

The number of beef heifers held for breeding was up 0.7% from July 2012 to 673,900 head. Canadian farmers had 1.4 million dairy cows and heifers on their farms, up 0.1% from July 1, 2012.

As of July 1, 82,760 farms reported cattle and calves, down 1.8% from July 1, 2012 and 3.9% less than the same date in 2011.

The first half of 2013 saw cattle and calf slaughter decline for a third consecutive year, down 9.5% from the same period in 2012 to 1.5 million head. Cattle and calf exports increased 41.5% during the first half of 2013, from 401,600 head in the first six months of 2012 to 568,100 head in 2013. However, exports remained 36.4% below the peak of 2008.

As of July 1, there were 7,100 hog farms in Canada, down 1.4% from the same date a year earlier. These farms reported 1.2 million sows and gilts, holding steady from July 1, 2012.

Domestic hog slaughter was down 1.2% for the first six months of 2013 compared with the same period in 2012, to less than 10.4 million head. Canada exported 2.6 million hogs in the first half of 2013, down 9.2% from 2012. This was 48% below the level recorded at the July peak of 2008.

Sheep inventories decreased, 0.3% from July 1, 2012, with a decline in the breeding herd. The number of ewes was down 0.9% and the number of replacement lambs fell 2.6%. The number of market lambs increased 1.2% from 2012.

Table 1
Cattle inventories

| | July 1, 2012 ^r | January 1, 2013 ^r | July 1, 2013 | January 1 to July 1, 2013 | July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2013 |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| | thousands of head | | | % change | |
| Canada | 13,520.0 | 12,320.0 | 13,540.0 | 9.9 | 0.1 |
| East | 3,245.0 | 3,100.0 | 3,180.0 | 2.6 | -2.0 |
| Atlantic | 236.3 | 234.2 | 229.8 | -1.9 | -2.8 |
| Quebec | 1,225.0 | 1,170.0 | 1,190.0 | 1.7 | -2.9 |
| Ontario | 1,783.7 | 1,695.8 | 1,760.2 | 3.8 | -1.3 |
| West | 10,275.0 | 9,220.0 | 10,360.0 | 12.4 | 0.8 |
| Manitoba | 1,255.0 | 1,125.0 | 1,230.0 | 9.3 | -2.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,905.0 | 2,485.0 | 2,890.0 | 16.3 | -0.5 |
| Alberta | 5,465.0 | 5,070.0 | 5,585.0 | 10.2 | 2.2 |
| British Columbia | 650.0 | 540.0 | 655.0 | 21.3 | 0.8 |

^r revised**Table 2**
Hog inventories

| | July 1, 2012 ^r | January 1, 2013 ^r | July 1, 2013 | January 1 to July 1, 2013 | July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2013 |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| | thousands of head | | | % change | |
| Canada | 12,832.0 | 12,668.0 | 12,913.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| East | 7,373.0 | 7,240.0 | 7,369.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Atlantic | 127.4 | 122.1 | 119.5 | -2.1 | -6.2 |
| Quebec | 4,125.0 | 4,035.0 | 4,120.0 | 2.1 | -0.1 |
| Ontario | 3,120.6 | 3,082.9 | 3,130.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| West | 5,459.0 | 5,428.0 | 5,543.5 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| Manitoba | 2,890.0 | 2,870.0 | 2,960.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,070.0 | 1,065.0 | 1,075.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Alberta | 1,410.0 | 1,405.0 | 1,420.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| British Columbia | 89.0 | 88.0 | 88.5 | 0.6 | -0.6 |

^r revised**Table 3**
Sheep inventories

| | July 1, 2012 ^r | January 1, 2013 ^r | July 1, 2013 | January 1 to July 1, 2013 | July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2013 |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| | thousands of head | | | % change | |
| Canada | 1,137.6 | 892.1 | 1,134.6 | 27.2 | -0.3 |
| East | 678.6 | 525.1 | 667.6 | 27.1 | -1.6 |
| Atlantic | 46.6 | 34.1 | 44.6 | 30.8 | -4.3 |
| Quebec | 273.0 | 222.0 | 268.0 | 20.7 | -1.8 |
| Ontario | 359.0 | 269.0 | 355.0 | 32.0 | -1.1 |
| West | 459.0 | 367.0 | 467.0 | 27.2 | 1.7 |
| Manitoba | 73.0 | 60.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 2.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 127.0 | 102.0 | 125.0 | 22.5 | -1.6 |
| Alberta | 201.0 | 158.0 | 208.0 | 31.6 | 3.5 |
| British Columbia | 58.0 | 47.0 | 59.0 | 25.5 | 1.7 |

^r revised

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0026, 003-0028, 003-0031, 003-0032, 003-0083, 003-0085, 003-0094 and 003-0099 to 003-0105.

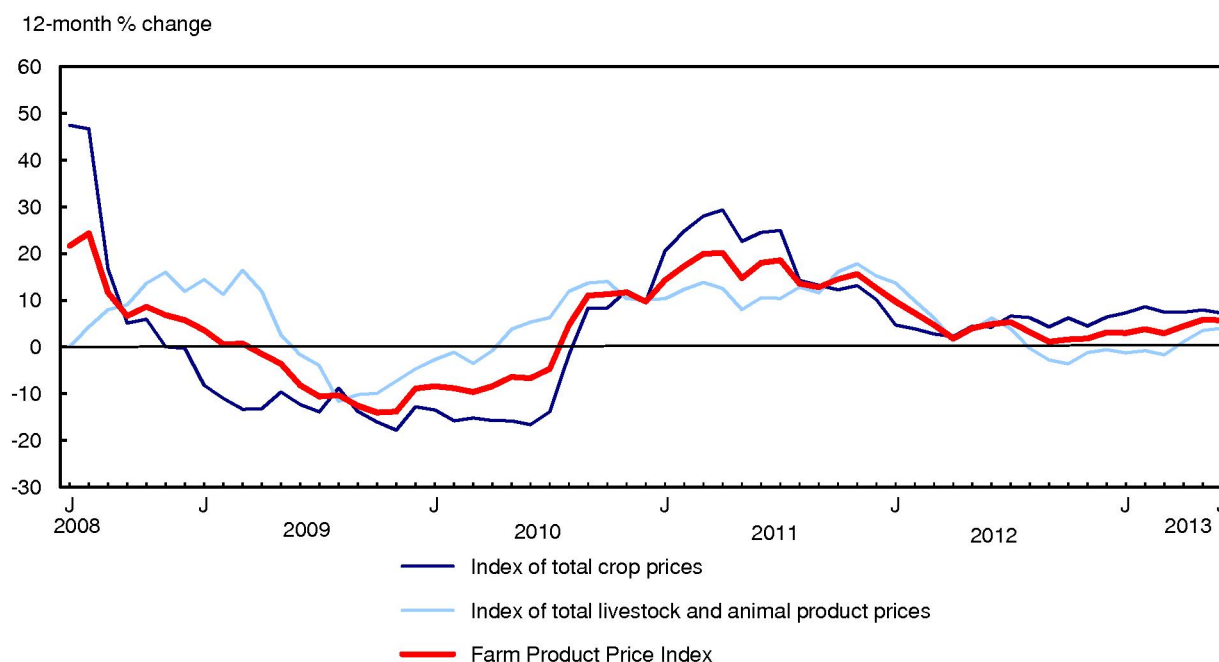
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3460 and 3465.

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).

Farm Product Price Index, June 2013

The Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) rose 5.7% in June compared with June 2012, as both the crops index and the overall livestock and animal products index increased. The FPPI, driven mainly by rising crop prices, has posted year-over-year increases since August 2010. Double-digit increases were recorded until December 2011.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Farm Product Price Index



The crops index rose 7.2% in June compared with June 2012, the smallest rate of increase this year. All crops contributed to the increase, except potatoes (-5.9%). Last fall, the largest combined Canada and US potato production since 2004 boosted North American supplies.

The oilseeds index continues to be a major contributor to the crops index growth, but at a slower rate. The 9.3% increase over June 2012 was the first single digit year-over-year increase since September 2012. Canadian producers seeded the second largest canola crop and largest soybean crop this spring, while in the United States, it was reported that a record soybean crop was seeded.

The livestock and animal products index rose 4.0% in June compared with June 2012, marking the third consecutive monthly year-over-year increase, changing a downward trend that had started in August 2012.

All livestock components advanced, ranging from 2.4% for cattle and calves to 8.7% for eggs.

Both the hogs index (+6.4%) and the cattle and calves index advanced, marking the second consecutive year-over-year increase, changing a downward trend that started in August 2012 for hogs and November 2012 for cattle and calves.

Egg prices have been on an upward trend since November 2010 and poultry since January 2011, supported by higher feed grain costs.

Compared with May, the FPPI rose 1.6% in June, as both the crops index (+0.6%) and the livestock and animal products index (+2.8%) increased.

Note to readers

Starting with the June 5, 2013 release, the time base used in the calculation of the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) was changed from 1997=100 to 2007=100. The seasonal marketing pattern was also updated. The seasonal weighting pattern remains constant and is only updated periodically, for instance when the time base is revised. This weighting pattern, which had been based on the monthly marketings from 1994 to 1998, is now based on the monthly marketings from 2006 to 2010.

As a result of rebasing, CANSIM tables 002-0021 and 002-0022 have been replaced by new tables 002-0068 and 002-0069. In addition, a new table, 002-0070, has been created to provide the weights of the major commodity groups in the index, which had previously been available in the publication Farm Product Price Index (21-007-X), now discontinued.

Although the FPPI base year was changed to 2007=100 in the new CANSIM tables, the rates of change measured for periods prior to 2002 remain unchanged for both the 1997=100 and the 2007=100 tables. Beginning in 2002, the rates of change for the indexes reflect the new seasonal weighting pattern as well as changes to commodities moved from the miscellaneous category to a separately calculated commodity category, and vice versa.

The growth rate of the total FPPI is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

Table 1
Farm Product Price Index

| | June 2012 ^r | May 2013 ^r | June 2013 ^p | May to June 2013 | June 2012 to June 2013 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | (2007=100) | | | % change | |
| Farm Product Price Index | 125.8 | 130.9 | 133.0 | 1.6 | 5.7 |
| Crops | 125.5 | 133.7 | 134.5 | 0.6 | 7.2 |
| Grains | 118.5 | 121.6 | 122.4 | 0.7 | 3.3 |
| Oilseeds | 161.1 | 176.1 | 176.1 | 0.0 | 9.3 |
| Specialty crops | 133.7 | 141.8 | 143.5 | 1.2 | 7.3 |
| Fruit | 101.3 | 151.4 | 118.0 | -22.1 | 16.5 |
| Vegetables | 102.7 | 109.6 | 109.4 | -0.2 | 6.5 |
| Potatoes | 144.8 | 129.3 | 136.3 | 5.4 | -5.9 |
| Livestock and animal products | 126.9 | 128.4 | 132.0 | 2.8 | 4.0 |
| Cattle and calves | 137.3 | 138.3 | 140.6 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Hogs | 142.3 | 137.1 | 151.4 | 10.4 | 6.4 |
| Poultry | 126.2 | 131.6 | 131.4 | -0.2 | 4.1 |
| Eggs | 124.2 | 134.6 | 135.0 | 0.3 | 8.7 |
| Dairy | 106.1 | 109.3 | 109.5 | 0.2 | 3.2 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

Available in CANSIM: tables 002-0068 to 002-0070.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

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).

Machinery and Equipment Price Index, second quarter 2013

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) rose 0.9% in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter. The import component was up 1.4% over this period, while the domestic component was unchanged.

The Canadian dollar depreciated 1.4% against the US dollar in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong influence on the MEPI given the high weight that imported machinery and equipment has on the index.

All industries posted increases in prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the second quarter. The largest contributor to the total MEPI quarterly increase was manufacturing (+1.1%), with both the transportation equipment manufacturing sub-component and the primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing sub-component up 1.2%. The second largest contributor to the quarterly increase was finance, insurance and real estate (+0.6%).

On a commodity basis, most commodities posted price increases in the second quarter. Among these, other industry specific machinery and other agricultural machinery contributed the most to the quarterly increase of the total MEPI (both up 1.5%).

Compared with the second quarter of 2012, the total MEPI increased 1.3%, with the import component up 2.4% and the domestic component down 0.5%. The movement in the import component was partly influenced by the year-over-year change in the Canadian dollar (-1.3%) against the US dollar.

Note to readers

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index provides quarterly estimates of price changes for machinery and equipment purchased by industries in Canada.

With each release, data for the previous four quarters may have been revised. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
Machinery and Equipment Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

| | Relative importance ¹ | Second quarter 2012 ^r | First quarter 2013 ^r | Second quarter 2013 ^p | First quarter to second quarter 2013 | Second quarter 2012 to second quarter 2013 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | % | (1997=100) | | | % change | |
| Total Machinery and Equipment Price Index | 100.00 | 91.3 | 91.7 | 92.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Domestic | 32.00 | 110.6 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 0.0 | -0.5 |
| Imported | 68.00 | 82.2 | 83.0 | 84.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| Crop and animal production | 4.07 | 105.5 | 106.4 | 107.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| Forestry and logging | 0.27 | 104.0 | 106.0 | 107.2 | 1.1 | 3.1 |
| Fishing, hunting and trapping | 0.08 | 115.7 | 116.5 | 116.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Support activities for agriculture and forestry | 0.10 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 105.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 4.26 | 111.5 | 113.5 | 114.8 | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| Utilities | 3.55 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 101.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Construction | 3.54 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 102.7 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| All manufacturing | 22.34 | 97.9 | 98.7 | 99.8 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Trade | 8.38 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 89.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation) | 7.66 | 106.9 | 107.8 | 108.8 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| Pipeline transportation | 1.18 | 107.9 | 107.8 | 109.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Warehousing and storage | 0.26 | 112.2 | 112.9 | 113.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 19.90 | 82.2 | 82.0 | 82.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Private education services | 0.12 | 72.9 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance | 2.09 | 86.6 | 86.8 | 87.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 16.39 | 76.7 | 76.3 | 76.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Public administration | 5.81 | 82.0 | 82.2 | 82.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 |

^r revised^p preliminary

1. The relative importance in the Machinery and Equipment Price Index represents shares of capital investment by industry for the year 1997. They are derived from the final demand matrix of the input-output table, compiled by the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Available in CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The second quarter 2013 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X) will be available in October.

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index for the third quarter will be released on November 21.

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, July 2013

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada rose by 0.3% in July compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 0.9% compared with July 2012.

Among the 22 metropolitan areas covered, Québec, Montréal and Saguenay (all up 1.6%) posted the largest increases in the composite index compared with the previous month.

Monthly increases were observed in all 16 trades covered, ranging between 0.1% and 0.3%.

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 first quarter 2013 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics*, Vol. 29, no. 1 (62-007-X), is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. The second quarter 2013 issue is scheduled for release in October. This will be the last edition of the publication. In the future, all the information currently in the publication will be available free of charge on our website.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for August will be released on September 26.

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, June 2013

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