

The Daily

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Led by declines among youths, employment decreased by 39,000 in July, and the unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 7.2%. With this decrease, employment gains have averaged 11,000 per month over the past six months, slower than the average of 27,000 observed during the preceding six-month period.

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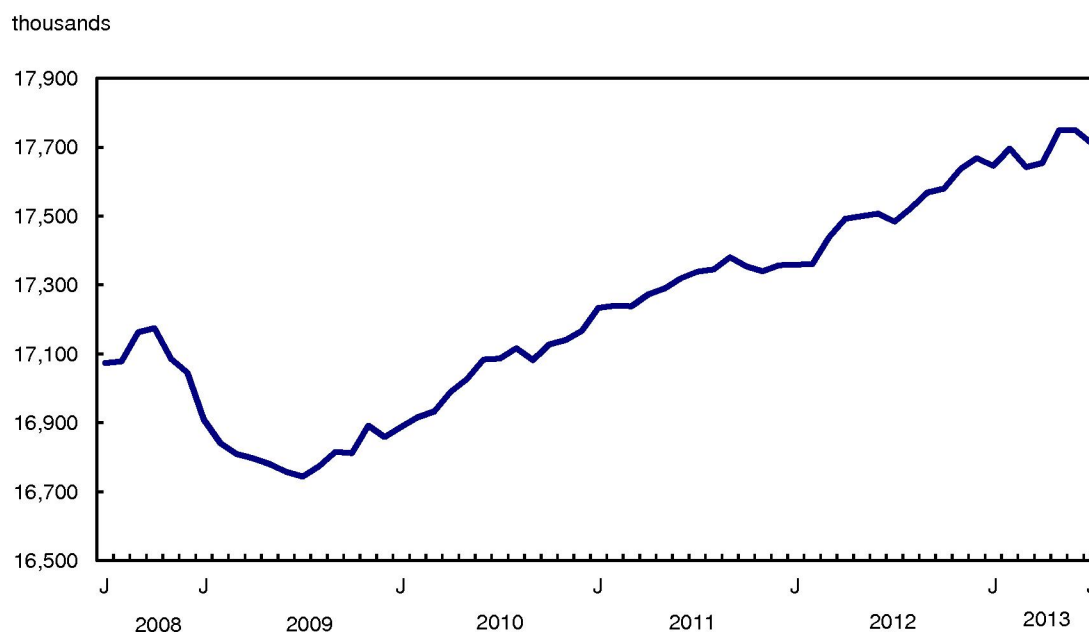
Releases

Labour Force Survey, July 2013

Led by declines among youths, employment decreased by 39,000 in July, and the unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 7.2%. With this decrease, employment gains have averaged 11,000 per month over the past six months, slower than the average of 27,000 observed during the preceding six-month period.

Since July 2012, employment has increased 1.3% (+226,000). At the same time, the number of hours worked has grown 0.7%, as part-time employment rose at a faster pace than full time (+2.2% versus +1.1%).

Chart 1 Employment



In July, employment declined in Quebec, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Manitoba as well as in Newfoundland and Labrador. At the same time, there were increases in Alberta, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

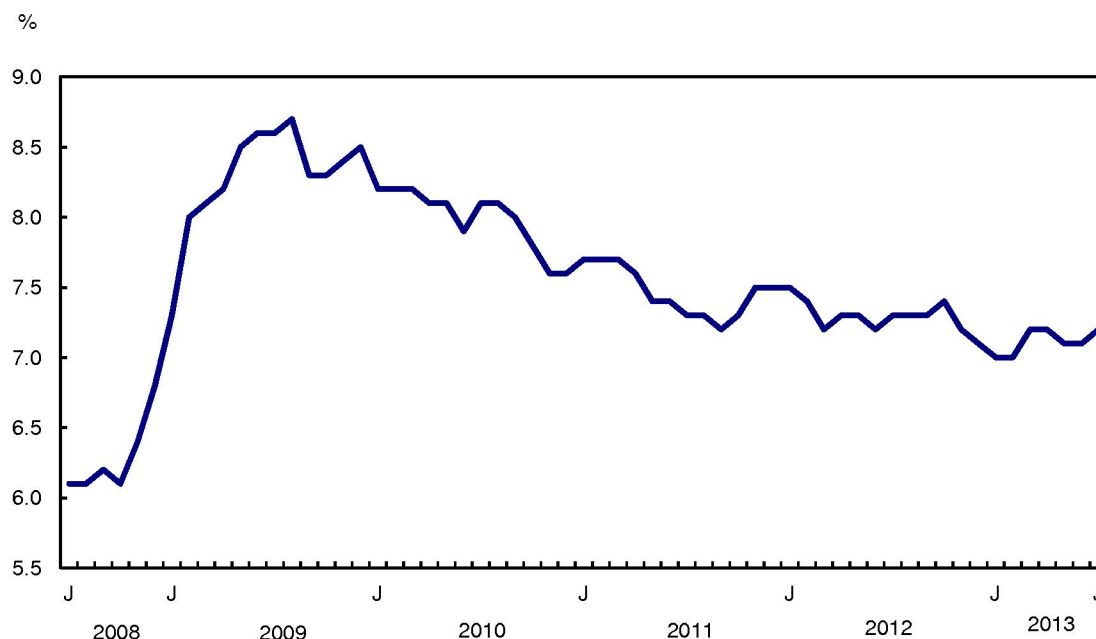
Employment was down in health care and social assistance, public administration and information, culture and recreation. These declines were partly offset by gains in business, building and other support services.

There were fewer people working in the public sector in July, while there was little change in the number of private sector employees and the self-employed.

Employment declines were concentrated among youths aged 15 to 24, as a result of less hiring this July compared with previous Julys. There were also declines among women aged 55 and over, while there was little change among people aged 25 to 54 and men aged 55 and over.

The employment rate of returning students aged 15 to 24 was similar to that of July 2012. However, fewer students were working full time.

Chart 2
Unemployment rate



Employment declines in several provinces

In July, the number of workers in Quebec declined by 30,000, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 8.2%. On a year-over-year basis, employment grew 1.2%, similar to the national average of 1.3%, with all the growth occurring in the last five months of 2012.

In British Columbia, there were 12,000 fewer people employed in July, and the unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 6.7%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was virtually unchanged.

Following three months of little change, employment in Nova Scotia fell by 4,100 in July. The unemployment rate for the month was unchanged at 9.0%, as fewer people participated in the labour market. On a year-over-year basis, employment was little changed in this province.

Employment in Manitoba was down 3,400 in July, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.5 percentage points to 5.5%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province grew by 1.5%.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, there were 3,000 fewer people working in July, and the unemployment rate edged up to 11.4%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment increased by 1.7%. However, employment in this province has been on a downward trend since the start of 2013.

In July, employment in Alberta increased by 17,000, the third notable increase in four months. With this gain, the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points to 4.5%. Year-over-year employment growth was 3.0%, the bulk of which occurred in 2013.

Following a decrease in June, employment rose by 4,000 in New Brunswick in July, and the unemployment rate declined 1.0 percentage point to 10.2%. On a year-over-year basis, employment was little changed.

Employment in Saskatchewan rose for the second consecutive month, up 3,000 in July. Despite this gain, the unemployment rate was up 0.3 percentage points to 4.0%, as more people searched for work. On a year-over-year basis, employment grew by 3.9%, the highest growth rate of all provinces.

In Ontario, employment was little changed in July and the unemployment rate was 7.6%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was up 1.2%.

Fewer public sector workers

There were 47,000 fewer people employed in health care and social assistance in July, following steady growth since May 2012. With the decline in July, employment in this industry is back to a level similar to that of 12 months earlier.

In public administration, employment fell 23,000 in July. Compared with July 2012, employment was little changed, as declines in the past five months offset the gains observed earlier in the 12-month period.

Employment in information, culture and recreation decreased for the second consecutive month, down 21,000 in July. As a result, employment in this industry is down 4.2% or 33,000 from 12 months earlier.

Employment rose by 29,000 in business, building and other support services in July. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment grew by 6.2% (+43,000), one of the highest growth rates among all industries.

In July, there were 74,000 fewer people working in the public sector, as a result of declines in health care and social assistance and in public administration. At the same time, there was little change in the number of private sector employees and the self-employed. On a year-over-year basis, public sector employment was little changed, while the number of private sector employees increased 1.5% and the number of self-employed rose 2.4%.

Fewer youths and women aged 55 and over employed

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 fell by 46,000, as a result of less hiring this July compared with previous Julys. Their unemployment rate was little changed at 13.9%, as fewer youth participated in the labour force. Compared with 12 months earlier, youth employment was little changed.

In July, employment among women aged 55 and over declined by 16,000, the first notable decline since July 2012. For men aged 55 and over, employment was little changed in July. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for men and women of this age group increased by 155,000 (+4.8%), partly a result of population aging.

Among people aged 25 to 54, employment was little changed in July. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this group edged up 0.5% (+57,000), with all the gains in the last five months of 2012.

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 published data are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

Among returning students aged 20 to 24, the employment rate was 69.7% in July, similar to the rate observed in July 2012. Their unemployment rate was 9.1%, little changed from the previous year.

The employment rate for 17- to 19-year-old students was 59.0% in July, similar to the rate observed 12 months earlier. Their unemployment rate, at 16.8%, was little changed compared with July 2012.

The labour market for students aged 15 to 16 remained difficult in July 2013. Their employment rate was 28.6%, the lowest since 1977, when data became available. The unemployment rate for these students was 30.0%, similar to the rate observed 12 months earlier.

For the two younger age groups, the prevalence of part-time work has increased compared with July 2012.

Canada-United States comparison

The unemployment rate in the United States was 7.4% in July, down 0.8 percentage points from 12 months earlier. However, the US rate remains above the Canadian rate of 6.3% (adjusted to US concepts). In Canada, the unemployment rate was unchanged from one year earlier.

In July, the participation rate in the United States was 63.4%, and has declined 2.8 percentage points since 2008. During the same time, the participation rate in Canada (adjusted to US concepts) declined 1.2 percentage points to 66.5%, which is 3.1 percentage points higher than the US rate.

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

	June 2013	July 2013	Standard error ¹	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	28,656.6	28,695.4	...	38.8	357.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	19,104.1	19,089.9	29.2	-14.2	229.0	-0.1	1.2
Employment	17,749.0	17,709.6	28.9	-39.4	225.9	-0.2	1.3
Full-time	14,399.3	14,381.0	39.0	-18.3	153.9	-0.1	1.1
Part-time	3,349.8	3,328.6	35.7	-21.2	72.0	-0.6	2.2
Unemployment	1,355.1	1,380.3	25.1	25.2	3.1	1.9	0.2
Participation rate	66.7	66.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.7	0.1	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	18.9	18.8	0.2	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,450.4	4,450.1	...	-0.3	-8.1	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	2,883.5	2,834.7	17.3	-48.8	5.2	-1.7	0.2
Employment	2,485.8	2,440.2	15.8	-45.6	13.9	-1.8	0.6
Full-time	1,292.1	1,270.9	18.6	-21.2	-14.7	-1.6	-1.1
Part-time	1,193.7	1,169.3	19.5	-24.4	28.6	-2.0	2.5
Unemployment	397.6	394.5	14.9	-3.1	-8.7	-0.8	-2.2
Participation rate	64.8	63.7	0.4	-1.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.8	13.9	0.5	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	54.8	0.4	-1.1	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	48.0	47.9	0.7	-0.1	0.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	11,850.2	11,870.2	...	20.0	183.1	0.2	1.6
Labour force	8,577.2	8,604.1	15.1	26.9	94.7	0.3	1.1
Employment	8,048.8	8,068.7	16.3	19.9	99.7	0.2	1.3
Full-time	7,428.3	7,439.1	22.0	10.8	86.5	0.1	1.2
Part-time	620.4	629.6	17.7	9.2	13.1	1.5	2.1
Unemployment	528.4	535.4	14.5	7.0	-5.0	1.3	-0.9
Participation rate	72.4	72.5	0.1	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	67.9	68.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	7.7	7.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,355.9	12,375.0	...	19.1	182.2	0.2	1.5
Labour force	7,643.5	7,651.2	16.6	7.7	129.3	0.1	1.7
Employment	7,214.4	7,200.8	16.5	-13.6	112.4	-0.2	1.6
Full-time	5,678.9	5,671.1	25.4	-7.8	82.2	-0.1	1.5
Part-time	1,535.6	1,529.7	23.8	-5.9	30.2	-0.4	2.0
Unemployment	429.0	450.4	13.4	21.4	16.8	5.0	3.9
Participation rate	61.9	61.8	0.1	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	21.3	21.2	0.3	-0.1	0.0	...	...

... 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. The sum of individual categories may not always add to the total due to rounding.

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

	June 2013	July 2013	Standard error ²	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,026.7	14,984.2	35.5	-42.5	161.9	-0.3	1.1
Self-employed	2,722.3	2,725.5	25.2	3.2	64.1	0.1	2.4
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,665.0	3,591.0	25.0	-74.0	-7.4	-2.0	-0.2
Private	11,361.8	11,393.2	37.7	31.4	169.3	0.3	1.5
All industries	17,749.0	17,709.6	28.9	-39.4	225.9	-0.2	1.3
Goods-producing sector	3,887.1	3,903.6	26.6	16.5	25.9	0.4	0.7
Agriculture	323.2	318.7	7.3	-4.5	11.9	-1.4	3.9
Natural resources ³	358.7	364.5	7.2	5.8	-0.5	1.6	-0.1
Utilities	134.1	142.0	5.0	7.9	2.7	5.9	1.9
Construction	1,344.7	1,338.6	17.2	-6.1	71.5	-0.5	5.6
Manufacturing	1,726.4	1,739.9	20.0	13.5	-59.5	0.8	-3.3
Services-producing sector	13,862.0	13,806.0	34.4	-56.0	200.0	-0.4	1.5
Trade	2,703.0	2,715.2	23.7	12.2	100.5	0.5	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	862.7	855.5	14.1	-7.2	14.5	-0.8	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,116.8	1,123.2	16.3	6.4	13.4	0.6	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,357.4	1,358.2	18.4	0.8	85.2	0.1	6.7
Business, building and other support services	711.7	740.2	14.2	28.5	42.9	4.0	6.2
Educational services	1,312.8	1,296.4	16.7	-16.4	-14.1	-1.2	-1.1
Health care and social assistance	2,177.8	2,130.5	19.4	-47.3	-15.4	-2.2	-0.7
Information, culture and recreation	770.0	749.3	14.5	-20.7	-33.0	-2.7	-4.2
Accommodation and food services	1,115.1	1,115.4	16.9	0.3	18.9	0.0	1.7
Other services	773.5	783.9	13.7	10.4	-9.3	1.3	-1.2
Public administration	961.1	938.2	13.1	-22.9	-3.6	-2.4	-0.4

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. The sum of individual categories may not always add to the total due to rounding.

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2013	July 2013	Standard error ¹	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	429.5	429.6	...	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.6
Labour force	263.1	261.0	1.9	-2.1	0.7	-0.8	0.3
Employment	234.3	231.3	1.9	-3.0	3.8	-1.3	1.7
Full-time	199.6	197.1	2.3	-2.5	0.1	-1.3	0.1
Part-time	34.7	34.2	1.8	-0.5	3.7	-1.4	12.1
Unemployment	28.8	29.7	1.7	0.9	-3.1	3.1	-9.5
Participation rate	61.3	60.8	0.4	-0.5	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	11.4	0.6	0.5	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	53.8	0.4	-0.8	0.5	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	120.8	120.9	...	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Labour force	82.5	83.6	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7
Employment	73.4	73.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Full-time	60.1	61.0	0.8	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.3
Part-time	13.3	12.8	0.7	-0.5	0.0	-3.8	0.0
Unemployment	9.0	9.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	10.0	13.8
Participation rate	68.3	69.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	11.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	781.3	781.4	...	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1
Labour force	503.2	498.5	2.6	-4.7	-4.5	-0.9	-0.9
Employment	457.9	453.8	2.7	-4.1	-1.7	-0.9	-0.4
Full-time	368.9	367.0	3.7	-1.9	5.7	-0.5	1.6
Part-time	89.0	86.8	3.2	-2.2	-7.4	-2.5	-7.9
Unemployment	45.3	44.7	2.5	-0.6	-2.7	-1.3	-5.7
Participation rate	64.4	63.8	0.3	-0.6	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.0	0.5	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.3	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	619.7	619.9	...	0.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	390.2	390.2	2.2	0.0	-3.0	0.0	-0.8
Employment	346.5	350.5	2.3	4.0	-2.6	1.2	-0.7
Full-time	291.0	292.6	2.9	1.6	-3.3	0.5	-1.1
Part-time	55.5	57.9	2.5	2.4	0.7	4.3	1.2
Unemployment	43.7	39.8	2.2	-3.9	-0.3	-8.9	-0.7
Participation rate	63.0	62.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	10.2	0.5	-1.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	56.5	0.4	0.6	-0.4	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,689.7	6,695.0	...	5.3	53.0	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,379.3	4,360.5	15.1	-18.8	77.7	-0.4	1.8
Employment	4,034.2	4,003.8	15.4	-30.4	45.6	-0.8	1.2
Full-time	3,248.4	3,225.9	20.3	-22.5	-11.8	-0.7	-0.4
Part-time	785.8	777.8	18.0	-8.0	57.3	-1.0	8.0
Unemployment	345.1	356.7	13.2	11.6	32.1	3.4	9.9
Participation rate	65.5	65.1	0.2	-0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	59.8	0.2	-0.5	0.2	...	...

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

	June 2013	July 2013	Standard error ¹	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
Ontario							
Population	11,197.2	11,210.9	...	13.7	130.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,441.8	7,445.2	20.1	3.4	68.8	0.0	0.9
Employment	6,887.1	6,876.5	19.3	-10.6	83.8	-0.2	1.2
Full-time	5,574.8	5,572.7	26.3	-2.1	68.4	0.0	1.2
Part-time	1,312.3	1,303.7	24.5	-8.6	15.3	-0.7	1.2
Unemployment	554.7	568.8	17.5	14.1	-14.9	2.5	-2.6
Participation rate	66.5	66.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.6	0.2	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.3	0.2	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	973.0	973.8	...	0.8	10.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	671.8	671.4	2.6	-0.4	8.2	-0.1	1.2
Employment	638.0	634.6	2.7	-3.4	9.1	-0.5	1.5
Full-time	513.7	511.9	3.6	-1.8	9.1	-0.4	1.8
Part-time	124.3	122.7	3.5	-1.6	0.0	-1.3	0.0
Unemployment	33.8	36.8	2.2	3.0	-0.9	8.9	-2.4
Participation rate	69.0	68.9	0.3	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.5	0.3	0.5	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	65.2	0.3	-0.4	0.3	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	825.0	826.8	...	1.8	14.9	0.2	1.8
Labour force	577.9	582.8	2.5	4.9	16.7	0.8	3.0
Employment	556.3	559.3	2.6	3.0	21.2	0.5	3.9
Full-time	460.7	460.9	3.3	0.2	16.1	0.0	3.6
Part-time	95.6	98.4	3.1	2.8	5.1	2.9	5.5
Unemployment	21.6	23.5	1.9	1.9	-4.5	8.8	-16.1
Participation rate	70.0	70.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.7	4.0	0.3	0.3	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	67.6	0.3	0.2	1.3	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,168.0	3,180.1	...	12.1	106.2	0.4	3.5
Labour force	2,317.0	2,322.9	8.8	5.9	68.4	0.3	3.0
Employment	2,200.6	2,217.2	9.2	16.6	65.3	0.8	3.0
Full-time	1,857.3	1,861.0	12.3	3.7	58.1	0.2	3.2
Part-time	343.3	356.2	11.1	12.9	7.2	3.8	2.1
Unemployment	116.5	105.6	7.0	-10.9	3.0	-9.4	2.9
Participation rate	73.1	73.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.5	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	69.5	69.7	0.3	0.2	-0.3	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,852.3	3,856.9	...	4.6	39.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,477.3	2,473.7	10.6	-3.6	-5.3	-0.1	-0.2
Employment	2,320.7	2,309.0	10.4	-11.7	1.4	-0.5	0.1
Full-time	1,824.8	1,830.9	14.5	6.1	11.4	0.3	0.6
Part-time	495.9	478.1	13.5	-17.8	-9.9	-3.6	-2.0
Unemployment	156.6	164.7	8.6	8.1	-6.8	5.2	-4.0
Participation rate	64.3	64.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.7	0.3	0.4	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	59.9	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	...	...

... 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. The sum of individual categories may not always add to the total due to rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051, 282-0054, 282-0055, 282-0060 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0089, 282-0092 to 282-0095, 282-0100 to 282-0121 and 282-0200 to 282-0219.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X), is now available online for the week ending July 20. 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 September 6.

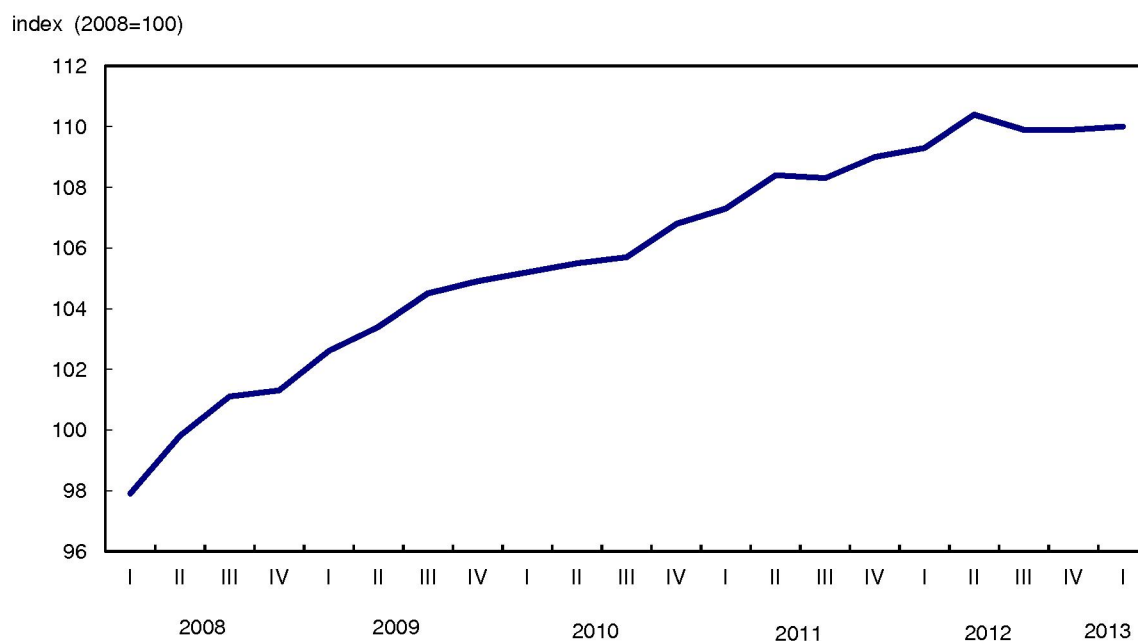
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Retail Services Price Index, first quarter 2013

The Retail Services Price Index (RSPI) edged up 0.1% in the first quarter, marking the first quarterly advance in the RSPI since the second quarter of 2012.

Chart 1
Retail Services Price Index



Following a decline in the fourth quarter of 2012, a margin increase by general merchandise stores (+2.3%) contributed to the advance of the RSPI. Food and beverage stores (+1.0%) also contributed to the increase of the RSPI. Among the other retail sectors recording gains were furniture and home furnishings stores (+0.7%) and clothing and clothing accessories stores (+0.4%).

The RSPI advance was moderated primarily by a continuing drop in margins of gasoline stores (-2.4%), which registered their lowest quarterly average since the second quarter of 2008. Retail margins for sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores (-1.1%), miscellaneous store retailers (-1.0%) and health and personal care stores (-0.9%) also declined in the first quarter. Margins for electronics and appliance stores (-0.6%) and building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (-0.4%) also moved downward.

The RSPI was up compared with the same quarter a year earlier. However, the advance (+0.6%) was the smallest year-over-year margin gain since the series began in 2008. Health and personal care stores (+3.5%) yielded the largest margin increase year over year. Other sectors that posted gains and contributed to the increase included general merchandise stores (+1.4%), furniture and home furnishings stores (+1.2%), food and beverage stores (+1.0%) and building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+0.7%).

Retail margins for electronics and appliance stores (-3.4%) continued to move downward, moderating the year-over-year increase in the RSPI. This decrease was the smallest decline recorded by this sector since the first quarter of 2012.

Margins for clothing and clothing accessories stores (-0.8%) and miscellaneous store retailers (-0.8%) were also down. Gasoline stations (-0.6%) reported their third consecutive year-over-year margin decrease. Retail margins for sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores (-0.2%) continued to fall.

Note to readers

The Retail Services Price Index (RSPI) represents the change in the price of the retail service. The price of the retail service is defined as the margin price which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the retail product being priced. The RSPI is not a retail selling price index.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. The series are also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
Retail Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012 ^r	First quarter 2013 ^p	Fourth quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013	First quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013
	%	(2008=100)			% change	
Retail Services Price Index	100.00	109.3	109.9	110.0	0.1	0.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers ²	1.53	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and home furnishings stores	3.33	102.5	103.0	103.7	0.7	1.2
Electronics and appliance stores	3.42	82.5	80.2	79.7	-0.6	-3.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	5.97	116.5	117.8	117.3	-0.4	0.7
Food and beverage stores	21.81	116.0	116.0	117.2	1.0	1.0
Health and personal care stores	6.68	110.0	114.9	113.9	-0.9	3.5
Gasoline stations	11.52	100.1	101.9	99.5	-2.4	-0.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	5.24	101.1	99.9	100.3	0.4	-0.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	2.48	100.6	101.5	100.4	-1.1	-0.2
General merchandise stores	11.47	116.3	115.2	117.9	2.3	1.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	2.56	111.2	111.4	110.3	-1.0	-0.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each three-digit code of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) contributes to the overall Retail Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as automobile dealers (NAICS 4411), other motor vehicle dealers (NAICS 4412) and non-store retailers (NAICS 454) were not surveyed.

2. Automobile dealers (NAICS 4411) and other motor vehicle dealers (NAICS 4412) have not been surveyed and therefore data are not available at this time.

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0003 and 332-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5135.

The Retail Services Price Index for second quarter will be released in November.

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).

Wholesale Services Price Index, first quarter 2013

The Wholesale Services Price Index (WSPI) fell 1.3% in the first quarter, marking the second consecutive quarterly decline. All major wholesale sectors except one were down.

Lower margins posted by wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts (-3.7%) and farm products wholesalers (-3.3%) contributed to the decline of the WSPI. Among the other sectors contributing to the downward movement of the WSPI were wholesalers of petroleum products (-2.7%), machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers (-1.8%), food, beverage and tobacco wholesalers (-0.8%), building material and supplies wholesalers (-0.6%) and wholesalers of miscellaneous (-0.6%) products.

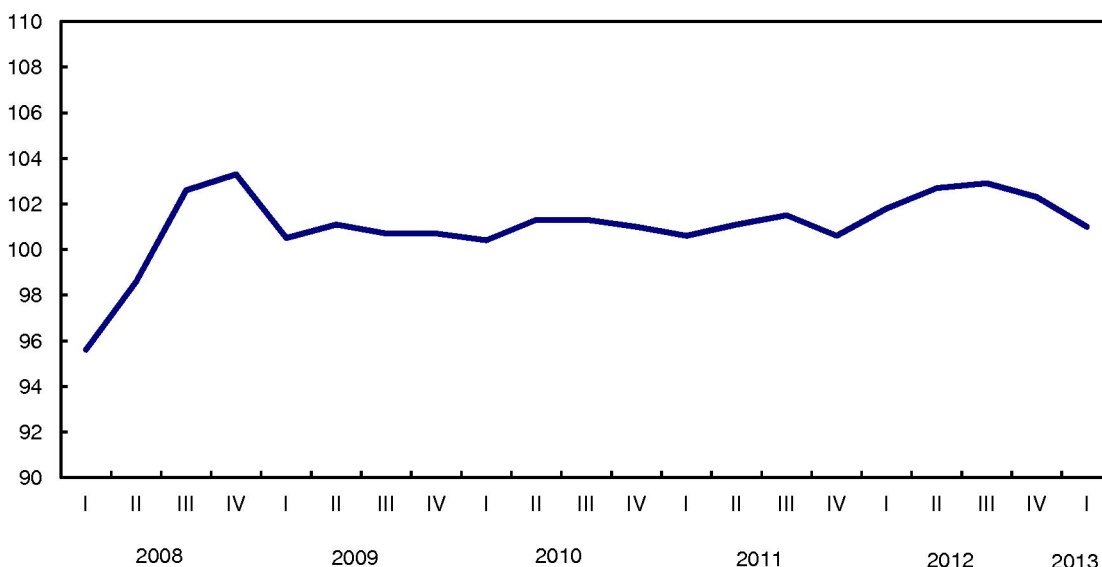
Wholesalers of personal and household goods (+0.3%) were the lone group to record a gain in the first quarter.

Year over year, the WSPI declined 0.8%. This was the first year-over-year margin decrease in the WSPI since the fourth quarter of 2011. Wholesalers of miscellaneous products (-4.4%) posted the largest decline. The decline in miscellaneous products was largely driven by agricultural supplies, coinciding with declining potash prices over the past year. During the same period, margins for wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies (-2.4%) also fell. In the first quarter, the Canadian dollar depreciated 1.7% against the US dollar compared with the previous quarter. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong influence on the WSPI given the high composition of imported machinery and equipment in the index. A margin decline was also posted by wholesalers of motor vehicle and parts (-1.6%).

The largest year-over-year margin increase was registered by wholesalers of petroleum products (+7.6%). Margin increases by wholesalers of personal and household goods (+0.4%) and farm products (+0.3%) exerted upward pressure on the year-over-year movement of the WSPI.

Chart 1
Wholesale Services Price Index

index (2008=100)



Note to readers

The Wholesale Services Price Index (WSPI) represents the change in the price of the wholesale service. The price of the wholesale service is defined as the margin price, which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the wholesale product being priced. The WSPI is not a wholesale selling price index.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. The series are also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
Wholesale Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012 ^r	First quarter 2013 ^p	Fourth quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013	First quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013
	%	(2008=100)			% change	
Wholesale Services Price Index	100.00	101.8	102.3	101.0	-1.3	-0.8
Farm products	2.58	93.3	96.8	93.6	-3.3	0.3
Petroleum products	4.94	70.1	77.5	75.4	-2.7	7.6
Food, beverage and tobacco	14.90	112.1	112.7	111.8	-0.8	-0.3
Personal and household goods	16.60	101.2	101.3	101.6	0.3	0.4
Motor vehicles and parts	9.92	107.5	109.9	105.8	-3.7	-1.6
Building material and supplies	13.88	93.1	93.6	93.0	-0.6	-0.1
Machinery, equipment and supplies	21.67	105.8	105.2	103.3	-1.8	-2.4
Miscellaneous	11.02	111.4	107.1	106.5	-0.6	-4.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each three-digit code of the North American Industry Classification System contributes to the overall Wholesale Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as the Wholesale Agents and Brokers group was not surveyed and data are imputed.

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0006 and 332-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5106.

The Wholesale Services Prices Index for the second quarter will be released in November.

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).

Crop Condition Assessment Program, 1987 to July 15, 2013

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) database is now available on CANSIM for the period from 1987 up to July 15, 2013. The mean value of the one-kilometre resolution satellite picture elements within each of the census agriculture regions or census consolidated subdivisions of Canada that contains pasture and/or cropping activity is now available on CANSIM. The inter-annual weekly reference period is from mid-April to mid-October.

The NDVI data have been served through the Crop Condition Assessment Program web application since 2000. The addition of NDVI data to CANSIM makes the data readily available to everyone.

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.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0100.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5177.

The publication *Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2013 (22-205-X)*, is 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.

Crude oil and natural gas production, May 2013

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for May.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, April 2013

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The April 2013 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 68, no. 4 (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

Industry Price Indexes, June 2013, Vol. 39, no. 6
Catalogue number 62-011-X (HTML | PDF)

Labour Force Information, July 14 to 20, 2013
Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML | PDF)

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

Release dates: August 12 to 16, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	2011 National Household Survey: Homeownership and shelter costs in Canada	2011
14	2011 National Household Survey: Income of Canadians	2011
15	New motor vehicle sales	June 2013
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 2013
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	June 2013

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



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