

The Daily

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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 2013

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Manufacturing sales rose 1.7% to \$49.5 billion in July.

Job vacancies, three-month average ending in June 2013

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Canadian businesses reported 216,000 job vacancies in June, down 47,000 from June 2012. For every job vacancy, there were 6.3 unemployed people, up from 5.2 a year earlier. The increase in the unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio was the result of fewer job vacancies, as the number of unemployed people was little changed.

New products and studies

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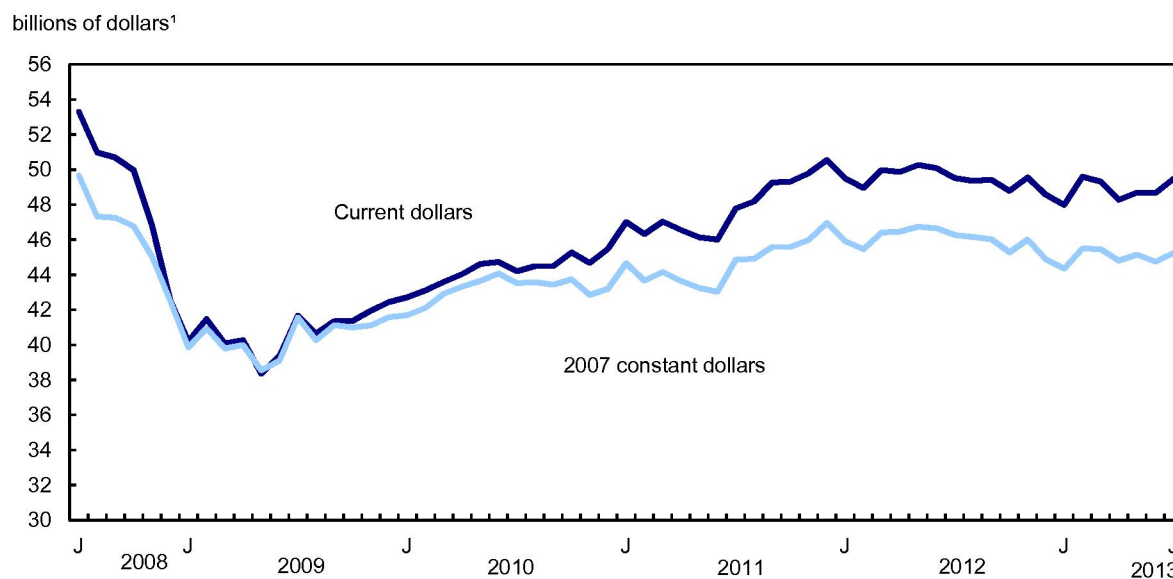
Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 2013

Manufacturing sales rose 1.7% to \$49.5 billion in July. Of 21 industries, 15 posted higher sales, indicating that the gain was relatively widespread across the sector.

On the durable goods side of manufacturing, sales were up 2.1% to \$24.8 billion. The increase mostly reflected higher sales in the miscellaneous manufacturing, fabricated metal product, and wood product industries. Non-durable goods sales were up 1.2% to \$24.6 billion, largely as a result of an increase in the petroleum and coal product industry.

Chart 1 Manufacturing sales rise



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Constant dollar sales were up 1.1%, indicating that most of the increase was volume-based.

Widespread gains among manufacturing industries

Miscellaneous manufacturing sales increased 23.9% to \$1.1 billion, rebounding from a similarly sized decrease in June. Higher sales in the jewellery and silverware industry were largely responsible for the gain.

In the petroleum and coal product industry, sales were up 2.4% to \$7.0 billion. The increase mostly reflected higher prices. With the increase in July, sales were at their highest level since February 2013.

Sales in the fabricated metal product industry rose 5.9% to \$2.8 billion. Most manufacturers in the industry reported higher sales.

Wood product sales increased 6.3% to \$2.0 billion, following two months of declines. Sales had reached a six-year high of \$2.2 billion in April 2013.

A 2.6% decrease in the primary metal industry partly offset the gains.

Sales in the transportation equipment industry decreased 0.5% to \$8.5 billion in July. Although five of seven sub-industries posted higher sales, production of aerospace products and parts declined 17.3%, pulling down sales for the transportation equipment industry as a whole. Excluding the aerospace industry, transportation equipment sales rose 3.2%.

Ontario leads the gains

Sales rose in six provinces in July, led by Ontario.

Ontario manufacturing sales rose 3.2% to \$23.1 billion, the highest level since June 2012. A 4.6% increase in the transportation equipment industry was responsible for about two-fifths of the provincial gain in July. In particular, sales were up 3.9% to \$4.5 billion in the motor vehicle assembly sub-industry and production rose in the aerospace product and parts sub-industry. Sales also rose sharply in the miscellaneous manufacturing industry.

In Alberta, sales increased 2.1% to \$6.3 billion. Slightly over half of the increase was caused by a 3.9% gain in the petroleum and coal product industry. Higher sales in the wood product (+13.6%) and the fabricated metal product (+6.2%) industries also contributed to the provincial gain.

Sales dropped 10.1% to \$1.5 billion in New Brunswick, mostly as a result of a decline in non-durable goods manufacturing.

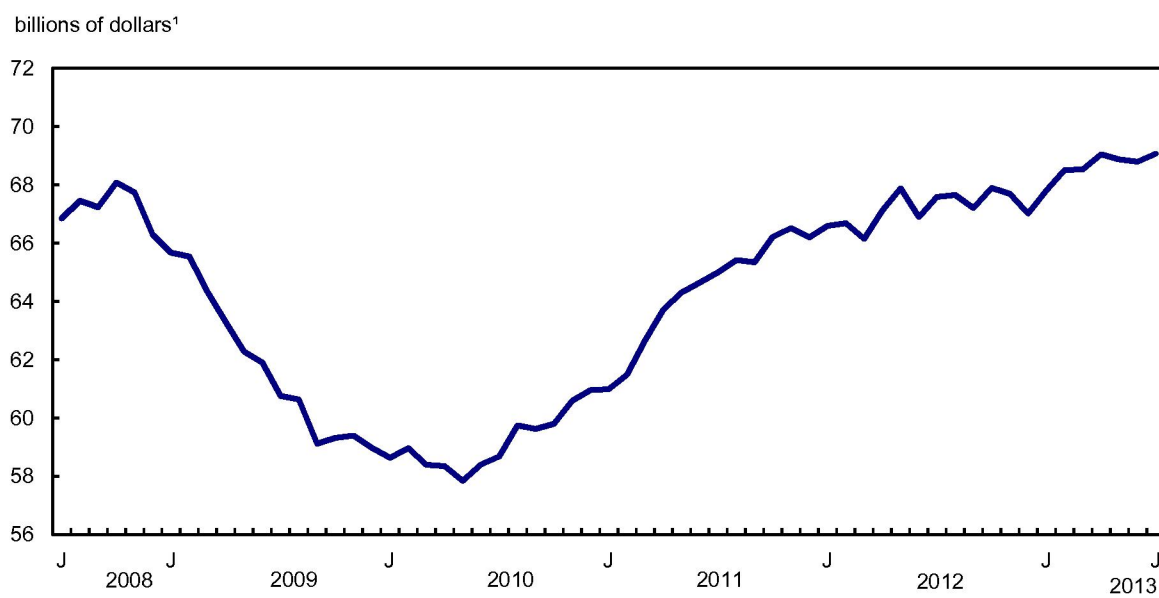
In Quebec, although 14 of 21 industries posted gains, total sales edged down 0.2% to \$11.2 billion. The gains were entirely offset by a 27.7% drop in the transportation equipment industry. Lower production in the aerospace product and parts sub-industry was entirely responsible for this decline.

Inventories rise

Manufacturing inventories increased 0.4% to \$69.1 billion as a result of gains in the transportation equipment industry.

Transportation equipment inventories rose 4.0% to \$11.5 billion. Most of this gain was attributable to a 3.8% increase in the aerospace product and parts sub-industry. Inventories of motor vehicles (+8.6%) and motor vehicle parts (+5.8%) also rose.

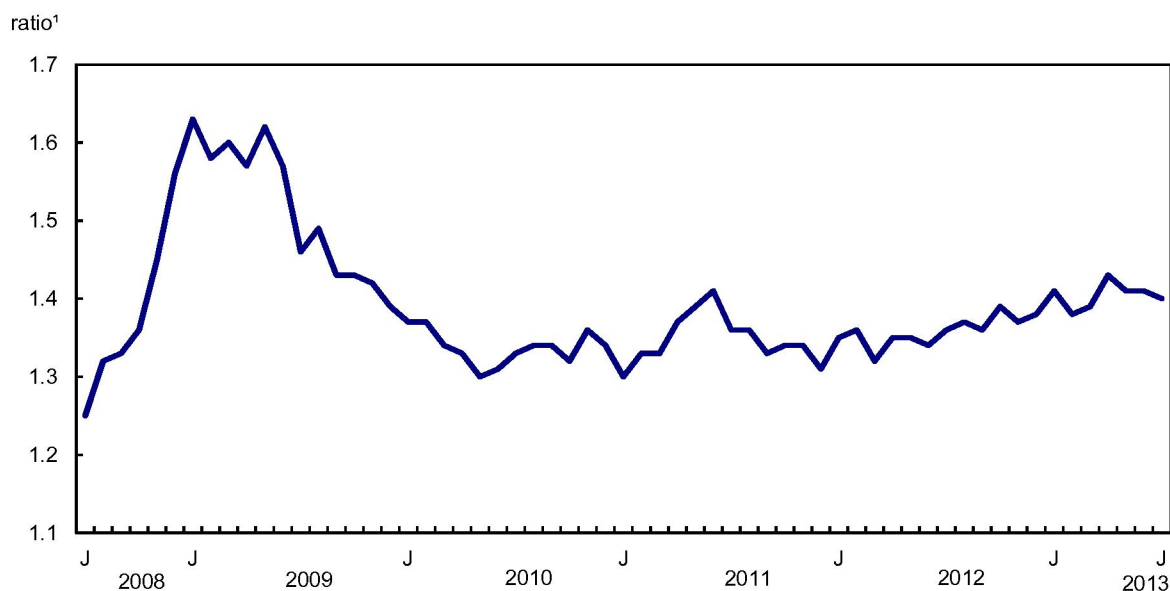
Chart 2
Inventories rise



1. Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio declined from 1.41 in June to 1.40 in July.

Chart 3
The inventory-to-sales ratio declines



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Inventories have generally risen since the end of December 2012, increasing in five of the past seven months. In dollar terms, inventories were up \$2.1 billion over this period. Just under one-third of the increase since December 2012 reflected higher inventories of raw materials in the petroleum and coal product industry. Raw materials were also up in the wood product, plastics and rubber products, and chemical industries. Higher goods-in-process inventories in the transportation equipment and computer and electronic product industries combined contributed to just over half of the gain in total inventories since the end of 2012. Finally, finished product inventories in the transportation equipment and wood product industries have increased substantially since 2012.

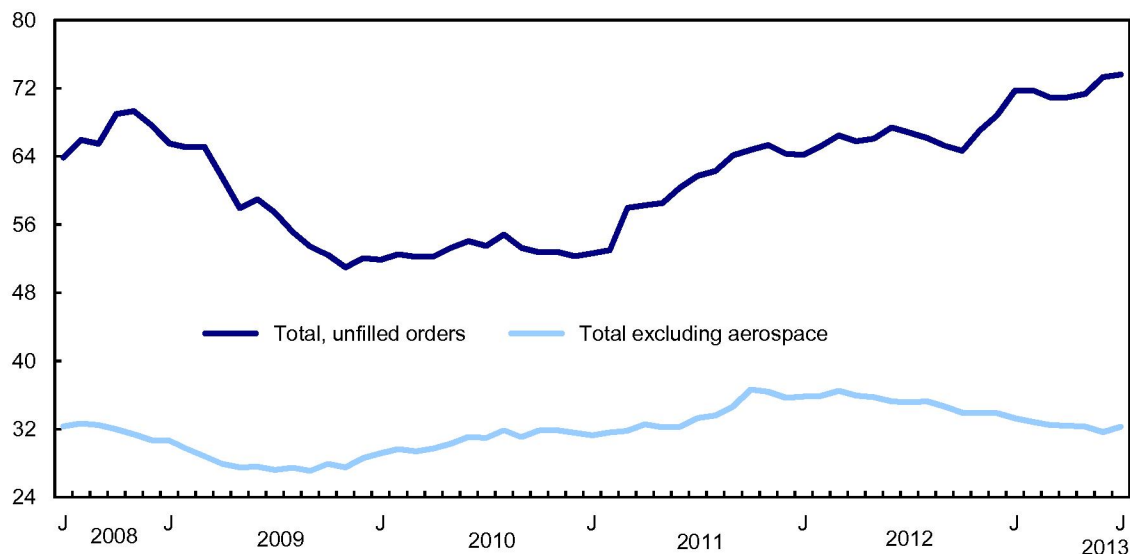
Unfilled orders rise

Unfilled orders increased 0.4% to \$73.6 billion in July. The gain was caused by higher unfilled orders in the machinery (+3.1%), electrical equipment (+6.5%) and computer and electronic product (+4.2%) industries.

In the aerospace product and parts sub-industry, unfilled orders declined 0.9% to \$41.3 billion. The decrease was attributable to a weakening of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar in July. A large proportion of aerospace unfilled orders are held in US dollars.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders rise

billions of dollars¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

New orders decreased 1.7% to \$49.8 billion in July as a result of a decline in the aerospace product and parts industry.

Note to readers

Monthly data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.

The analytical article "[Manufacturing: The Year 2012 in Review](#)" is now available as part of the Analysis in Brief, no. 91 (11-621-M), series. From the Browse by key resource module of our website, choose Publications.

Non-durable goods industries include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.

Durable goods industries include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Production-based industries

For the aerospace industry and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of sales of goods manufactured. This value is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

New orders are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.

Table 1
Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^r	July 2013 ^p	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	49,520	48,663	49,480	1.7	-0.1
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	46,266	44,748	45,231	1.1	-2.2
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,668	42,348	43,036	1.6	0.9
Inventories	67,578	68,788	69,069	0.4	2.2
Unfilled orders	66,781	73,308	73,584	0.4	10.2
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	66,057	71,973	72,049	0.1	9.1
New orders	48,889	50,641	49,756	-1.7	1.8
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,087	44,326	43,112	-2.7	2.4
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.36	1.41	1.40

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.

Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^r	July 2013 ^p	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	7,375	7,218	7,197	-0.3	-2.4
Beverage and tobacco product	967	972	970	-0.2	0.3
Textile mills	133	113	158	40.0	19.0
Textile product mills	156	128	131	2.7	-15.7
Clothing manufacturing	227	217	215	-1.0	-5.4
Leather and allied product	34	32	32	0.2	-3.9
Wood product	1,715	1,851	1,967	6.3	14.7
Paper manufacturing	1,983	1,959	1,989	1.5	0.3
Printing and related support activities	759	736	767	4.2	1.1
Petroleum and coal product	6,911	6,861	7,026	2.4	1.7
Chemical	3,753	4,073	4,105	0.8	9.4
Plastics and rubber products	2,060	2,026	2,050	1.2	-0.5
Non-metallic mineral product	1,078	982	1,039	5.8	-3.6
Primary metal	3,878	3,547	3,455	-2.6	-10.9
Fabricated metal product	2,951	2,649	2,805	5.9	-4.9
Machinery	2,920	2,874	2,952	2.7	1.1
Computer and electronic product	1,133	1,127	1,129	0.2	-0.4
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	866	913	912	-0.1	5.3
Transportation equipment	8,821	8,578	8,531	-0.5	-3.3
Motor vehicle	4,637	4,438	4,594	3.5	-0.9
Motor vehicle body and trailer	301	296	328	10.6	8.8
Motor vehicle parts	2,214	1,878	1,850	-1.5	-16.5
Aerospace product and parts	1,191	1,570	1,298	-17.3	8.9
Railroad rolling stock	119	89	101	12.7	-15.2
Ship and boat building	93	102	113	10.8	21.2
Furniture and related product	874	893	920	2.9	5.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	928	912	1,130	23.9	21.9
Non-durable goods industries	24,358	24,337	24,640	1.2	1.2
Durable goods industries	25,162	24,326	24,840	2.1	-1.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2012	June 2013 ^r	July 2013 ^p	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	49,520	48,663	49,480	1.7	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	565	545	536	-1.8	-5.2
Prince Edward Island	102	119	106	-11.0	3.9
Nova Scotia	859	809	882	9.0	2.7
New Brunswick	1,603	1,679	1,508	-10.1	-5.9
Quebec	11,434	11,206	11,189	-0.2	-2.1
Ontario	22,941	22,347	23,073	3.2	0.6
Manitoba	1,348	1,275	1,299	1.8	-3.7
Saskatchewan	1,232	1,266	1,310	3.4	6.3
Alberta	6,156	6,206	6,335	2.1	2.9
British Columbia	3,275	3,207	3,239	1.0	-1.1
Yukon	3	2	2	13.0	-27.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	1	2	22.8	-9.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Available in CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the August Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on October 16.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832; michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Job vacancies, three-month average ending in June 2013

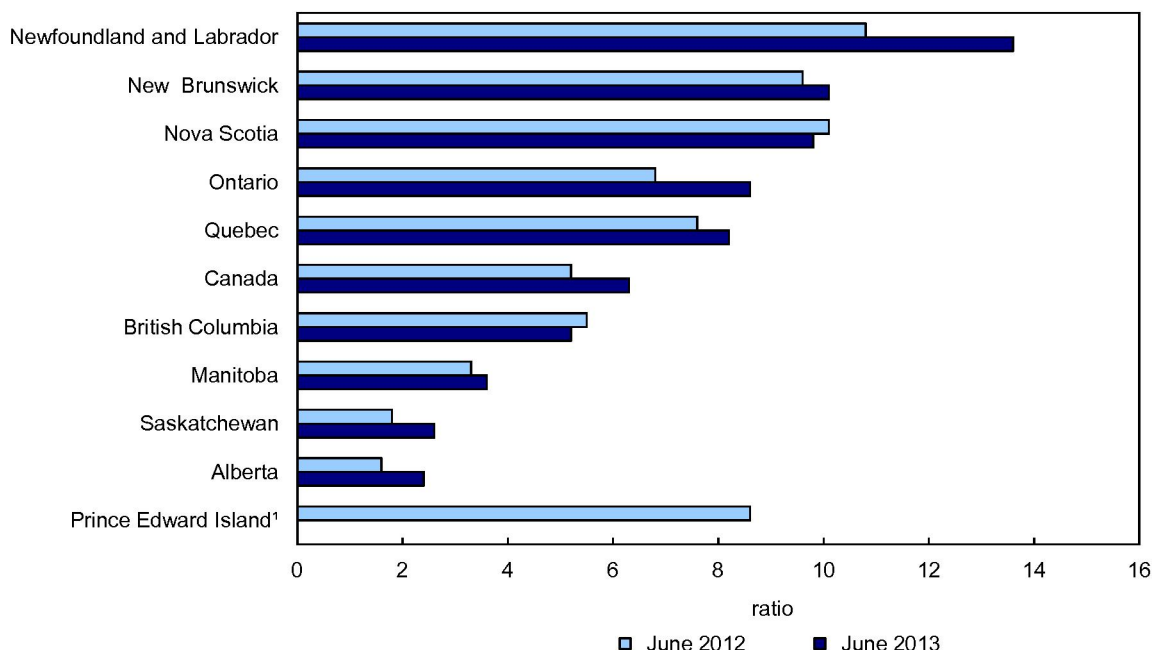
Canadian businesses reported 216,000 job vacancies in June, down 47,000 from June 2012. For every job vacancy, there were 6.3 unemployed people, up from 5.2 a year earlier. The increase in the unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio was the result of fewer job vacancies, as the number of unemployed people was little changed.

Ratio increases in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Provincially, Ontario had the most notable increase in the unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, going from 6.8 unemployed people for every job vacancy in June 2012 to 8.6 in June 2013. The ratio increased because there were fewer job vacancies in the province, as the number of unemployed people was little changed.

Chart 1

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, all unemployed, by province, three-month average, June 2012 and June 2013



1. The ratio for Prince Edward Island in June 2013 is too unreliable to be published.

Saskatchewan's unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio also went up, from 1.8 to 2.6, as the number of job vacancies fell faster than the number of unemployed.

The ratio in Alberta rose over this 12-month period from 1.6 unemployed people per job vacancy to 2.4. The increase in the ratio was due to fewer job vacancies, as the number of unemployed people was little changed.

Despite these increases, Saskatchewan and Alberta remained the provinces with the lowest unemployment-to-job vacancy ratios.

In the remaining provinces, the unemployment-to-job vacancy ratios were little changed compared with June 2012.

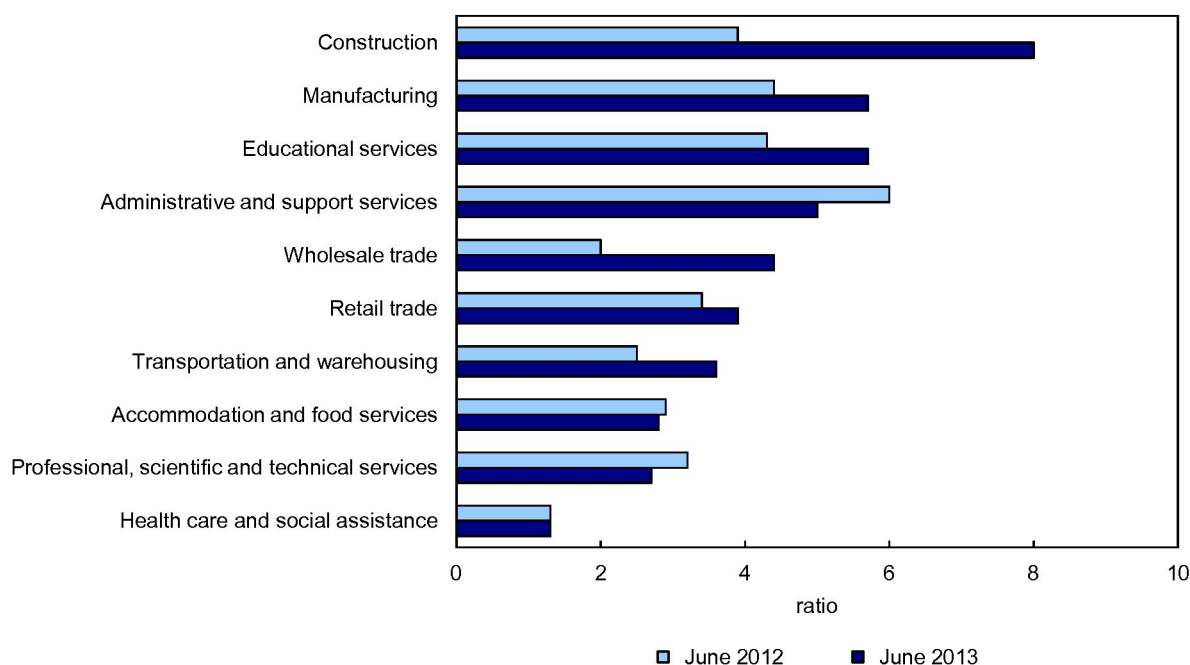
Ratio by sector

Among the large industrial sectors, construction had the highest number of unemployed people per vacancy, at 8.0 in June, up from 3.9 in June 2012. The entire increase was the result of fewer job vacancies in this sector.

The ratio in wholesale trade rose from 2.0 in June 2012 to 4.4 in June 2013. The increase occurred as the number of unemployed went up, while job vacancies declined notably.

Chart 2

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by largest industrial sector, unemployed people who last worked within past 12 months, three-month average, June 2012 and June 2013



Manufacturing had a ratio of 5.7 unemployed people for every vacant job in June, up from 4.4 a year earlier, as there were fewer vacancies in this sector.

The ratio in transportation and warehousing increased from 2.5 in June 2012 to 3.6 in June 2013.

The unemployment-to-job vacancy ratio in health care and social assistance was 1.3 in June, the lowest of all industrial sectors. This ratio was unchanged from 12 months earlier. There was little change among the other large industrial sectors.

Among the smaller industrial sectors, regional and Aboriginal public administration as well as "other services" saw an increase in their ratio over the 12-month period, as they both posted an increase in the number of unemployed and little change in job vacancies.

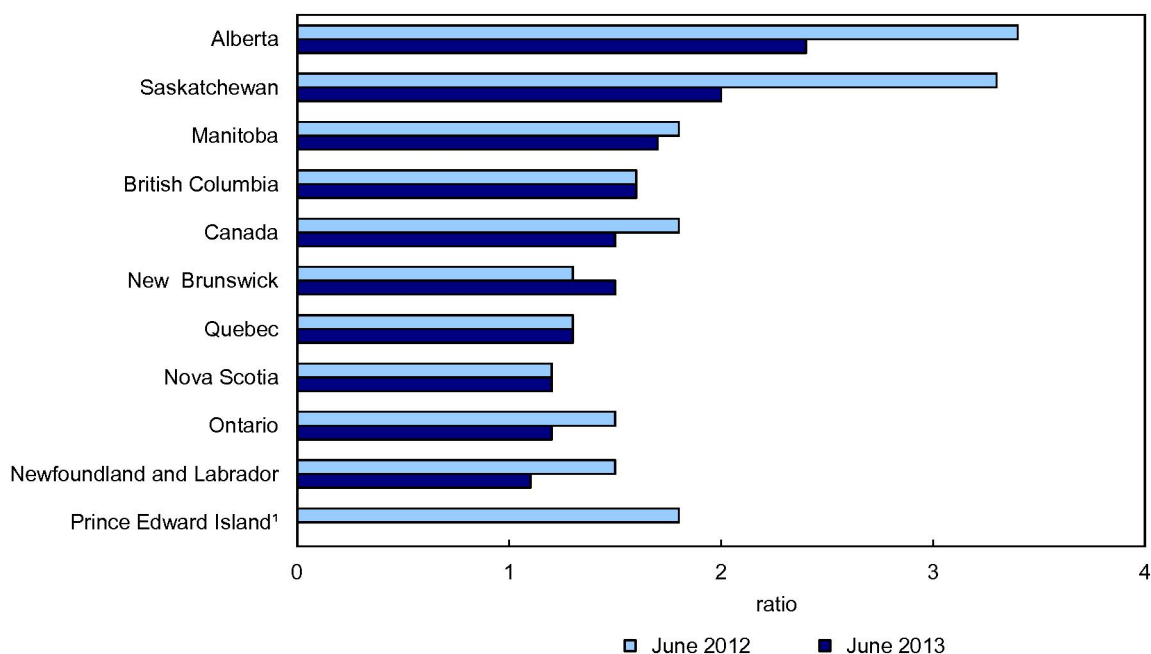
Job vacancy rates

The job vacancy rate is defined as the number of vacant positions divided by total labour demand, that is, occupied positions plus vacant positions. It corresponds to the share of jobs that are unfilled out of all payroll jobs available. Higher job vacancy rates are often associated with periods of economic growth, while lower rates may be associated with periods of slower growth or economic contraction.

In June, the national job vacancy rate among Canadian businesses was 1.5%, down from 1.8% a year earlier.

Chart 3

Job vacancy rate, by province, three-month average, June 2012 and June 2013



Provincially, the job vacancy rate declined in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador, while it was little changed elsewhere.

In Alberta, the rate fell from 3.4% to 2.4% between June 2012 and June 2013. Over the same period, the job vacancy rate declined from 3.3% to 2.0% in Saskatchewan, from 1.5% to 1.2% in Ontario, and from 1.5% to 1.1% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Job vacancy rates by sector

Compared with 12 months earlier, the job vacancy rate declined in six sectors and was little changed in the other sectors.

Construction had 13,000 job vacancies and a job vacancy rate of 1.4% in June, down from 3.0% in June 2012. Retail trade also saw its rate decline from 1.8% to 1.4% over the same period. The sector had 26,000 job vacancies in June 2013.

The job vacancy rate in manufacturing fell from 1.3% to 1.1% in the 12-month period, with 17,000 job vacancies in June 2013. Wholesale trade saw its rate decline from 1.7% to 1.0%, with 7,300 vacancies. The vacancy rate in finance and insurance fell from 1.4% to 0.9%, with 6,400 vacancies.

The lowest job vacancy rate was recorded in educational services, at 0.5%, down from 0.7% a year earlier. In June 2013, there were 5,700 job vacancies in this sector.

Note to readers

Estimates of job vacancies are collected through the monthly Business Payrolls Survey (BPS). Starting with the January 2011 reference month, two questions were added to the BPS, which is the survey portion of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours. These questions were: Did you have any vacant positions on the last business day of the month, and how many?

The target population is the same as that of the BPS and is comprised of all employers in Canada, except those primarily involved in: agriculture; fishing and trapping; private household services; religious organizations; the military personnel of defense services; and federal, provincial and territorial public administration.

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

Data quality

Job vacancy and unemployment estimates are based on samples, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for geographic areas and industries with smaller numbers of vacancies or smaller unemployed populations are subject to greater sampling variability.

Job vacancy, labour demand and unemployment estimates and their accompanying rates are not seasonally adjusted and should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. Given this is a new data series, trends are not yet available and therefore, data should be interpreted with caution.

All estimates are based on three-month moving averages. For example, estimates for the current month are based on an average of the estimates from the current month and the previous two months.

Definitions

Job vacancy / vacant position: A position is considered "vacant" if it meets all three of the following conditions: a specific position exists; work could start within 30 days; and the employer is actively seeking employees from outside the organization to fill the position.

Labour demand: Total labour demand is the sum of met (total payroll employment) and unmet (vacant positions) labour demand.

Largest industrial sectors: The sectors with the largest levels of payroll employment for which we have publishable job vacancy data.

Job vacancy rate: The number of vacant positions divided by total labour demand, that is, occupied positions plus vacant positions.

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratios

All unemployed: The unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio for all unemployed is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed, regardless of their previous work experience, using Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, by the number of vacant positions. This ratio reflects how many unemployed individuals are available for each vacant position and is a measure of the overall labour market tightness.

By sector: For each sector, the ratio is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed who last worked in that sector in the previous 12 months, using LFS data, by the number of vacant positions in the same sector. This excludes new entrants to the labour market as well as unemployed people who had not worked during the previous 12 months. Unemployment data by sector is known only for those who worked within the previous 12 months.

Use of estimates for the last sector worked does not imply that these unemployed individuals continued to look for work in that sector. This ratio reflects how many unemployed individuals who last worked in that sector are available for each vacant position in the sector. It is a measure of the labour market tightness within that sector.

Table 1
Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by province and territory

	Three-month average ending in June 2012			Three-month average ending in June 2013			June 2012 to June 2013		
	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies
	thousands	thousands	ratio	thousands	thousands	ratio	change in thousands	change in thousands	change
Canada	1,381.2	263.3	5.2	1,363.2	216.1	6.3	-18.0	-47.2	1.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	32.6	3.0	10.8	30.5	2.2	13.6	-2.1	-0.8	2.8
Prince Edward Island	9.1	1.1	8.6	9.1	F	F	0.0	F	F
Nova Scotia	46.7	4.6	10.1	44.9	4.6	9.8	-1.8	0.0	-0.3
New Brunswick	37.8	3.9	9.6	42.8	4.2	10.1	5.0	0.3	0.5
Quebec	336.6	44.4	7.6	340.1	41.6	8.2	3.5	-2.8	0.6
Ontario	581.9	85.3	6.8	562.5	65.8	8.6	-19.4	-19.5	1.8
Manitoba	33.1	10.0	3.3	35.1	9.7	3.6	2.0	-0.3	0.3
Saskatchewan	27.0	14.8	1.8	23.6	9.0	2.6	-3.4	-5.8	0.8
Alberta	104.0	64.5	1.6	110.5	46.6	2.4	6.5	-17.9	0.8
British Columbia	166.3	30.1	5.5	159.2	30.5	5.2	-7.1	0.4	-0.3
Yukon	1.6	0.5	3.0	1.1	0.4	2.9	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1
Northwest Territories	2.1	F	F	1.8	0.6	3.2	-0.3	F	F
Nunavut	2.2	0.2	10.9	2.0	0.1	16.2	-0.2	-0.1	5.3

F too unreliable to be published

Note(s): The number of unemployed and ratio include all unemployed individuals, regardless of previous work experience.

Table 2
Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by sector

	Three-month average ending in June 2012			Three-month average ending in June 2013			June 2012 to June 2013		
	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies
	thousands	thousands	ratio	thousands	thousands	ratio	change in thousands	change in thousands	change
All unemployed¹	1,381.2	263.3	5.2	1,363.2	216.1	6.3	-18.0	-47.2	1.1
Unemployed, all sectors, worked within past 12 months	802.8	263.3	3.0	801.6	216.1	3.7	-1.2	-47.2	0.7
Forestry, logging and support	10.9	F	F	11.5	F	F	0.6	F	F
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	19.7	9.2	2.1	22.6	F	F	2.9	F	F
Utilities	5.6	2.2	F	1.6	F	F	-4.0	F	F
Construction	105.0	27.0	3.9	104.9	13.1	8.0	-0.1	-13.9	4.1
Manufacturing	88.8	20.3	4.4	95.4	16.6	5.7	6.6	-3.7	1.3
Wholesale trade	26.9	13.2	2.0	32.4	7.3	4.4	5.5	-5.9	2.4
Retail trade	113.7	33.4	3.4	103.8	26.3	3.9	-9.9	-7.1	0.5
Transportation and warehousing	31.7	12.8	2.5	35.4	10.0	3.6	3.7	-2.8	1.1
Information and cultural industries	16.8	8.1	2.1	21.5	6.9	3.1	4.7	-1.2	1.0
Finance and insurance	21.8	10.2	2.1	15.2	6.4	2.4	-6.6	-3.8	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	9.9	3.1	F	10.9	3.7	3.0	1.0	0.6	F
Professional, scientific and technical services	49.8	15.7	3.2	53.5	19.7	2.7	3.7	4.0	-0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	F	1.4	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	67.5	11.3	6.0	65.8	13.0	5.0	-1.7	1.7	-1.0
Educational services	38.4	9.0	4.3	32.4	5.7	5.7	-6.0	-3.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance	46.6	34.8	1.3	41.4	32.7	1.3	-5.2	-2.1	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	39.2	6.3	6.2	35.3	4.8	7.3	-3.9	-1.5	1.1
Accommodation and food services	77.9	26.5	2.9	76.2	26.9	2.8	-1.7	0.4	-0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	26.5	11.9	2.2	33.6	10.1	3.3	7.1	-1.8	1.1
Public administration ²	6.0	6.4	0.9	8.3	5.4	1.5	2.3	-1.0	0.6

F too unreliable to be published

1. For all unemployed, the number of unemployed and ratio include all unemployed individuals, regardless of previous work experience.

2. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Note(s): The number of unemployed and ratio for 'Unemployed, all sectors, worked in past 12 months' and by sector include only those who last worked within the previous 12 months.

Table 3
Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by province and territory

	Three-month average ending in June 2012		Three-month average ending in June 2013		June 2012 to June 2013		
	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	thousands	%	thousands	%	change in thousands	% change	change
Canada	263.3	1.8	216.1	1.5	-47.2	-17.9	-0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.0	1.5	2.2	1.1	-0.8	-26.7	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	1.1	1.8	F	F	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	4.6	1.2	4.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Brunswick	3.9	1.3	4.2	1.5	0.3	7.7	0.2
Quebec	44.4	1.3	41.6	1.3	-2.8	-6.3	0.0
Ontario	85.3	1.5	65.8	1.2	-19.5	-22.9	-0.3
Manitoba	10.0	1.8	9.7	1.7	-0.3	-3.0	-0.1
Saskatchewan	14.8	3.3	9.0	2.0	-5.8	-39.2	-1.3
Alberta	64.5	3.4	46.6	2.4	-17.9	-27.8	-1.0
British Columbia	30.1	1.6	30.5	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.0
Yukon	0.5	3.1	0.4	2.2	-0.1	-20.0	-0.9
Northwest Territories	F	3.0	0.6	2.4	F	F	-0.6
Nunavut	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.2	-0.1	-50.0	-0.9

F too unreliable to be published

Table 4
Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by sector

	Three-month average ending in June 2012		Three-month average ending in June 2013		June 2012 to June 2013		
	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	thousands	%	thousands	%	change in thousands	% change	change
Sector aggregate	263.3	1.8	216.1	1.5	-47.2	-17.9	-0.3
Forestry, logging and support	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	9.2	4.0	F	F	F	F	F
Utilities	2.2	1.7	F	F	F	F	F
Construction	27.0	3.0	13.1	1.4	-13.9	-51.5	-1.6
Manufacturing	20.3	1.3	16.6	1.1	-3.7	-18.2	-0.2
Wholesale trade	13.2	1.7	7.3	1.0	-5.9	-44.7	-0.7
Retail trade	33.4	1.8	26.3	1.4	-7.1	-21.3	-0.4
Transportation and warehousing	12.8	1.8	10.0	1.4	-2.8	-21.9	-0.4
Information and cultural industries	8.1	2.4	6.9	2.1	-1.2	-14.8	-0.3
Finance and insurance	10.2	1.4	6.4	0.9	-3.8	-37.3	-0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.1	1.2	3.7	1.4	0.6	19.4	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	15.7	1.9	19.7	2.4	4.0	25.5	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1.4	1.3	F	F	F	F	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	11.3	1.5	13.0	1.7	1.7	15.0	0.2
Educational services	9.0	0.7	5.7	0.5	-3.3	-36.7	-0.2
Health care and social assistance	34.8	2.0	32.7	1.9	-2.1	-6.0	-0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6.3	2.4	4.8	1.9	-1.5	-23.8	-0.5
Accommodation and food services	26.5	2.3	26.9	2.3	0.4	1.5	0.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	11.9	2.2	10.1	1.9	-1.8	-15.1	-0.3
Public administration ¹	6.4	1.3	5.4	1.1	-1.0	-15.6	-0.2

F too unreliable to be published

1. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Available in CANSIM: tables 284-0001 to 284-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5202.

The next job vacancies release, for July, will be on October 22.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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