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Labour Force Survey, August 2013 2

Employment increased by 59,000 in August, mainly in part-time work, and the unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points to 7.1%. Over the six months to August, employment gains averaged 12,000 per month, lower than the average of 29,000 observed during the preceding six-month period.

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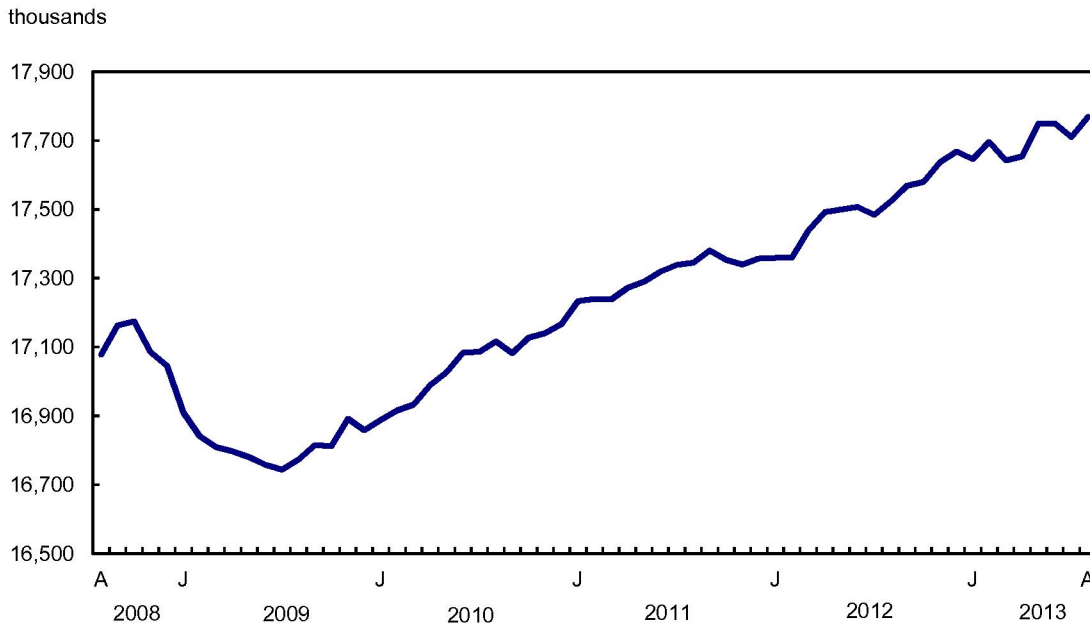
Releases

Labour Force Survey, August 2013

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Since August 2012, employment has increased 1.4% (+246,000). At the same time, the number of hours worked has grown 1.3%.

Chart 1 Employment



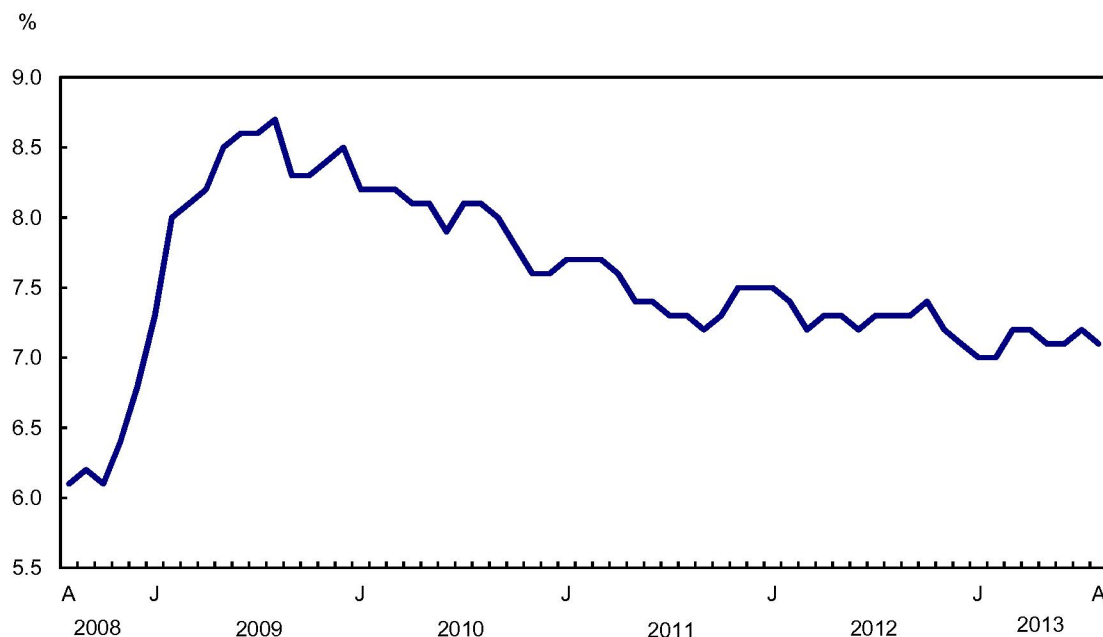
Provincially, employment increased in Ontario and Alberta, while it declined in Manitoba.

Employment in health care and social assistance rose in August, offsetting a decline in July. There were also more people working in information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; and in construction. At the same time, there were fewer employed in educational services; "other services"; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; and agriculture.

Employment gains were concentrated among people aged 55 and over, while there was little change among youths and people aged 25 to 54.

The employment rate of returning students aged 15 to 24 was up slightly this summer compared with last summer, but still low compared with rates prior to the 2008/2009 labour market downturn.

**Chart 2
Unemployment rate**



Employment up in Ontario and Alberta

In Ontario, employment increased by 44,000 in August, mostly in part-time work, and the unemployment rate was 7.5%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment growth in the province was 2.2%, higher than the national average of 1.4%.

In August, employment in Alberta rose by 15,000, the fourth notable increase in five months. These recent gains have brought year-over-year employment growth to 3.6%. As more people searched for work in August, the unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 4.8%.

Employment in Manitoba declined for the second consecutive month, down 3,100 in August. At the same time, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points to 5.2% as fewer people were looking for work. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was little changed.

Despite little change in employment in Quebec, the unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points to 7.9% in August as there were fewer people looking for work. On a year-over-year basis, employment was little changed, as gains in the first five months of the period were offset by recent losses.

Industry perspective

In health care and social assistance, employment rose by 60,000 in August, more than offsetting the decline in July. Employment in this industry has been on a long-term upward trend and has increased by 2.5% since August 2012.

Employment increased by 33,000 in information, culture and recreation in August, countering losses over the previous two months. These gains brought employment to a level similar to that of 12 months earlier.

In August, the number of people working in accommodation and food services increased by 26,000. Employment rose by 3.9% compared with 12 months earlier.

Employment in construction rose by 18,000 in August. Following a recent low in August 2012, employment in this industry has increased 9.1%.

Employment in educational services declined by 22,000 in August and has fallen by 2.8% from 12 months earlier.

In August, employment in "other services" fell by 19,000, contributing to a 12-month decline of 4.1% in this industry.

There were 19,000 fewer people working in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing in August. Employment in this industry has been relatively unchanged over the previous 12 months.

Agriculture employment was down by 11,000 in August, bringing employment to the same level as 12 months earlier.

In August, there were 40,000 more people working as employees, mainly within the private sector. Over the previous 12 months, the number of employees increased 1.5% in the private sector, while it was little changed in the public sector. At the same time, self-employment rose 3.6%, driven mostly by gains in early 2013.

Employment gains among people aged 55 and over

In August, employment among people aged 55 and over rose by 52,000, with most of the gains among women. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for men and women in this age group increased by 146,000 (+4.5%), partly a result of population aging.

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 was little changed in August, and the unemployment rate was 14.1%. Youth employment has increased 1.7% since August 2012, mainly a result of gains in the first half of the period.

Among people aged 25 to 54, employment was little changed in August. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this group was up 0.5% (+61,000), with the gains coming in 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.

The average employment rate for May to August for students aged 15 to 24 was 48.6%, up slightly from last summer (47.9%), and the same as the rate in the summer of 2009 (48.6%), when student employment was hard hit by the labour market downturn. In contrast, the rates averaged 54.1% in the summers of 2006 to 2008.

The employment rate for students aged 15 and 16 declined to 24.4% this summer, the lowest rate since comparable data have been available. On the other hand, employment rates rose for students aged 17 to 19 and 20 to 24 compared with last summer.

The average unemployment rate over the summer for students aged 20 to 24 was 11.2%, while it was 17.4% for those aged 17 to 19, and 28.8% for students aged 15 and 16.

The average number of hours worked at all jobs during the summer of 2013 by students aged 15 to 24 was 23.7 hours per week, down from 24.2 hours the previous summer. This was the first decline in hours among these students since the summer of 2009.

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

	July 2013	August 2013	Standard error ¹	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	28,695.4	28,724.6	...	29.2	361.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	19,089.9	19,130.8	29.2	40.9	237.5	0.2	1.3
Employment	17,709.6	17,768.8	28.9	59.2	246.1	0.3	1.4
Full-time	14,381.0	14,398.4	39.0	17.4	175.6	0.1	1.2
Part-time	3,328.6	3,370.4	35.7	41.8	70.6	1.3	2.1
Unemployment	1,380.3	1,362.0	25.1	-18.3	-8.7	-1.3	-0.6
Participation rate	66.5	66.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	18.8	19.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,450.1	4,449.5	...	-0.6	-8.6	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	2,834.7	2,846.1	17.3	11.4	24.7	0.4	0.9
Employment	2,440.2	2,445.6	15.8	5.4	39.8	0.2	1.7
Full-time	1,270.9	1,263.4	18.6	-7.5	-5.9	-0.6	-0.5
Part-time	1,169.3	1,182.2	19.5	12.9	45.7	1.1	4.0
Unemployment	394.5	400.5	14.9	6.0	-15.1	1.5	-3.6
Participation rate	63.7	64.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.9	14.1	0.5	0.2	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	55.0	0.4	0.2	1.0	...	...
Part-time rate	47.9	48.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	11,870.2	11,885.3	...	15.1	185.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8,604.1	8,615.1	15.1	11.0	97.7	0.1	1.1
Employment	8,068.7	8,084.4	16.3	15.7	99.1	0.2	1.2
Full-time	7,439.1	7,455.9	22.0	16.8	89.2	0.2	1.2
Part-time	629.6	628.5	17.7	-1.1	10.0	-0.2	1.6
Unemployment	535.4	530.8	14.5	-4.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.2
Participation rate	72.5	72.5	0.1	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	68.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	7.8	7.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,375.0	12,389.8	...	14.8	184.5	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,651.2	7,669.6	16.6	18.4	115.1	0.2	1.5
Employment	7,200.8	7,238.8	16.5	38.0	107.2	0.5	1.5
Full-time	5,671.1	5,679.1	25.4	8.0	92.3	0.1	1.7
Part-time	1,529.7	1,559.7	23.8	30.0	14.9	2.0	1.0
Unemployment	450.4	430.8	13.4	-19.6	7.8	-4.4	1.8
Participation rate	61.8	61.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.6	0.2	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	21.2	21.5	0.3	0.3	-0.2	...	...

... 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 as a result of rounding.

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

	July 2013	August 2013	Standard error ²	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	14,984.2	15,024.1	35.5	39.9	150.5	0.3	1.0
Self-employed	2,725.5	2,744.7	25.2	19.2	95.6	0.7	3.6
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,591.0	3,600.0	25.0	9.0	-15.3	0.3	-0.4
Private	11,393.2	11,424.1	37.7	30.9	165.9	0.3	1.5
All industries	17,709.6	17,768.8	28.9	59.2	246.1	0.3	1.4
Goods-producing sector	3,903.6	3,922.2	26.6	18.6	59.5	0.5	1.5
Agriculture	318.7	307.9	7.3	-10.8	-0.1	-3.4	0.0
Natural resources ³	364.5	363.1	7.2	-1.4	-8.5	-0.4	-2.3
Utilities	142.0	149.3	5.0	7.3	8.2	5.1	5.8
Construction	1,338.6	1,356.3	17.2	17.7	113.3	1.3	9.1
Manufacturing	1,739.9	1,745.6	20.0	5.7	-53.4	0.3	-3.0
Services-producing sector	13,806.0	13,846.6	34.4	40.6	186.6	0.3	1.4
Trade	2,715.2	2,715.1	23.7	-0.1	87.1	0.0	3.3
Transportation and warehousing	855.5	855.9	14.1	0.4	-15.3	0.0	-1.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,123.2	1,104.7	16.3	-18.5	-0.3	-1.6	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,358.2	1,357.8	18.4	-0.4	62.4	0.0	4.8
Business, building and other support services	740.2	729.2	14.2	-11.0	17.0	-1.5	2.4
Educational services	1,296.4	1,274.0	16.7	-22.4	-36.9	-1.7	-2.8
Health care and social assistance	2,130.5	2,190.0	19.4	59.5	53.7	2.8	2.5
Information, culture and recreation	749.3	782.5	14.5	33.2	17.5	4.4	2.3
Accommodation and food services	1,115.4	1,140.9	16.9	25.5	43.1	2.3	3.9
Other services	783.9	764.9	13.7	-19.0	-32.8	-2.4	-4.1
Public administration	938.2	931.5	13.1	-6.7	-9.1	-0.7	-1.0

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 as a result of rounding.

**Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted**

	July 2013	August 2013	Standard error ¹	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	429.6	429.7	...	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.6
Labour force	261.0	259.6	1.9	-1.4	-2.9	-0.5	-1.1
Employment	231.3	232.0	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.3	1.2
Full-time	197.1	197.6	2.3	0.5	2.6	0.3	1.3
Part-time	34.2	34.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Unemployment	29.7	27.7	1.7	-2.0	-5.6	-6.7	-16.8
Participation rate	60.8	60.4	0.4	-0.4	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	10.7	0.6	-0.7	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	53.8	54.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	120.9	121.0	...	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Labour force	83.6	82.7	0.7	-0.9	0.7	-1.1	0.9
Employment	73.8	73.9	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	2.4
Full-time	61.0	60.4	0.8	-0.6	0.4	-1.0	0.7
Part-time	12.8	13.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	5.5	10.7
Unemployment	9.9	8.8	0.7	-1.1	-1.0	-11.1	-10.2
Participation rate	69.1	68.3	0.5	-0.8	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	10.6	0.8	-1.2	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.1	0.5	0.1	1.3	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	781.4	781.7	...	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.1
Labour force	498.5	500.0	2.6	1.5	-4.7	0.3	-0.9
Employment	453.8	456.4	2.7	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.0
Full-time	367.0	367.0	3.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.9
Part-time	86.8	89.4	3.2	2.6	-3.0	3.0	-3.2
Unemployment	44.7	43.6	2.5	-1.1	-4.9	-2.5	-10.1
Participation rate	63.8	64.0	0.3	0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	619.9	620.1	...	0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	390.2	391.7	2.2	1.5	-1.5	0.4	-0.4
Employment	350.5	349.8	2.3	-0.7	-1.7	-0.2	-0.5
Full-time	292.6	291.8	2.9	-0.8	-2.3	-0.3	-0.8
Part-time	57.9	58.0	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.0
Unemployment	39.8	42.0	2.2	2.2	0.3	5.5	0.7
Participation rate	62.9	63.2	0.4	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,695.0	6,698.2	...	3.2	51.8	0.0	0.8
Labour force	4,360.5	4,344.2	15.1	-16.3	23.0	-0.4	0.5
Employment	4,003.8	3,998.8	15.4	-5.0	5.1	-0.1	0.1
Full-time	3,225.9	3,247.1	20.3	21.2	16.6	0.7	0.5
Part-time	777.8	751.8	18.0	-26.0	-11.4	-3.3	-1.5
Unemployment	356.7	345.3	13.2	-11.4	17.8	-3.2	5.4
Participation rate	65.1	64.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.9	0.3	-0.3	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	59.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	...	...

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

	July 2013	August 2013	Standard error ¹	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013
Ontario							
Population	11,210.9	11,221.2	...	10.3	130.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,445.2	7,478.8	20.1	33.6	121.1	0.5	1.6
Employment	6,876.5	6,920.1	19.3	43.6	148.7	0.6	2.2
Full-time	5,572.7	5,578.2	26.3	5.5	80.8	0.1	1.5
Part-time	1,303.7	1,341.9	24.5	38.2	68.0	2.9	5.3
Unemployment	568.8	558.7	17.5	-10.1	-27.6	-1.8	-4.7
Participation rate	66.4	66.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	973.8	974.9	...	1.1	10.6	0.1	1.1
Labour force	671.4	666.3	2.6	-5.1	2.0	-0.8	0.3
Employment	634.6	631.5	2.7	-3.1	2.9	-0.5	0.5
Full-time	511.9	508.3	3.6	-3.6	-1.5	-0.7	-0.3
Part-time	122.7	123.2	3.5	0.5	4.4	0.4	3.7
Unemployment	36.8	34.8	2.2	-2.0	-0.9	-5.4	-2.5
Participation rate	68.9	68.3	0.3	-0.6	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	64.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	826.8	828.4	...	1.6	15.6	0.2	1.9
Labour force	582.8	583.4	2.5	0.6	15.1	0.1	2.7
Employment	559.3	558.7	2.6	-0.6	15.6	-0.1	2.9
Full-time	460.9	458.6	3.3	-2.3	8.9	-0.5	2.0
Part-time	98.4	100.1	3.1	1.7	6.8	1.7	7.3
Unemployment	23.5	24.7	1.9	1.2	-0.5	5.1	-2.0
Participation rate	70.5	70.4	0.3	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.2	0.3	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	67.6	67.4	0.3	-0.2	0.6	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,180.1	3,188.2	...	8.1	108.6	0.3	3.5
Labour force	2,322.9	2,345.2	8.8	22.3	91.3	1.0	4.1
Employment	2,217.2	2,232.4	9.2	15.2	77.4	0.7	3.6
Full-time	1,861.0	1,868.2	12.3	7.2	61.9	0.4	3.4
Part-time	356.2	364.2	11.1	8.0	15.5	2.2	4.4
Unemployment	105.6	112.8	7.0	7.2	13.9	6.8	14.1
Participation rate	73.0	73.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.7	70.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,856.9	3,861.2	...	4.3	41.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,473.7	2,479.0	10.6	5.3	-6.5	0.2	-0.3
Employment	2,309.0	2,315.2	10.4	6.2	-6.5	0.3	-0.3
Full-time	1,830.9	1,821.1	14.5	-9.8	5.0	-0.5	0.3
Part-time	478.1	494.1	13.5	16.0	-11.5	3.3	-2.3
Unemployment	164.7	163.7	8.6	-1.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1
Participation rate	64.1	64.2	0.3	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.6	0.3	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.0	0.3	0.1	-0.8	...	...

... 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 as a result of 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 August 17. 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 October 11.

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

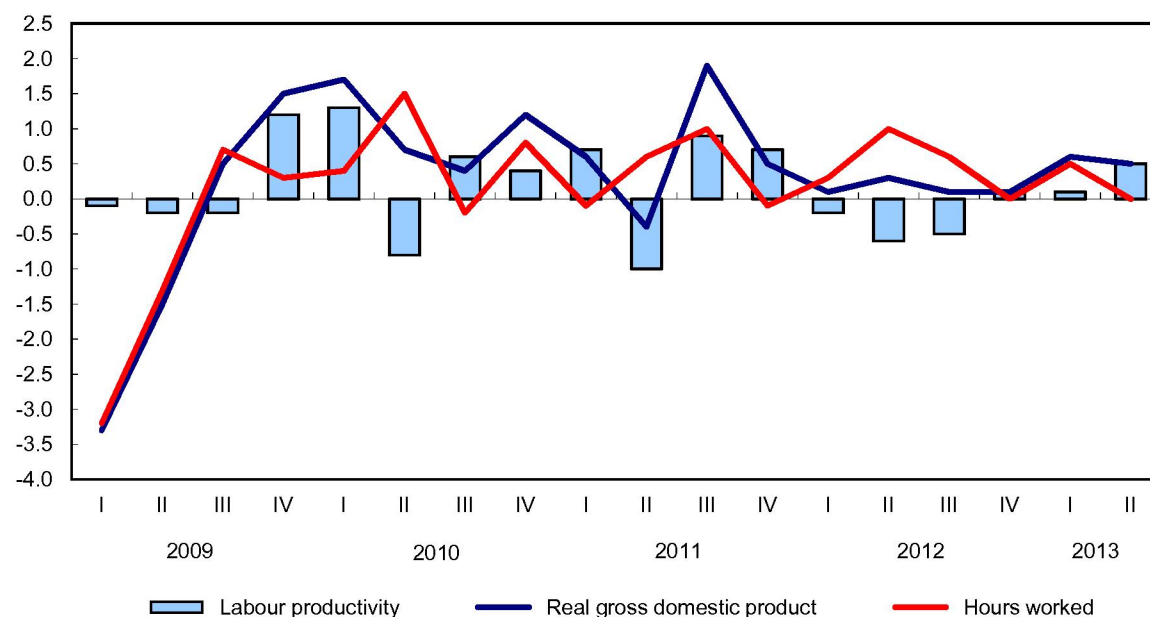
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

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

Labour productivity in Canadian businesses rose 0.5% in the second quarter, after edging up 0.1% in each of the previous two quarters.

Chart 1
Productivity and real output of Canadian businesses grow at the same pace

quarterly % change



Real gross domestic product of businesses grew 0.5%, after gaining 0.6% in the first quarter. Service-producing businesses, especially in retail and wholesale trade, the finance and insurance sector and real estate services, were largely responsible for this growth.

Hours worked in the business sector were unchanged in the second quarter, after increasing 0.5% in the previous quarter. A 0.4% gain in hours worked in service-producing businesses was offset by a 0.8% decline in hours worked in goods-producing businesses. The extensive flooding in Southern Alberta and the construction strike in Quebec in the last two weeks of the second quarter resulted in a 0.2 percentage point reduction in the quarterly change in hours worked.

Productivity increased in both goods-producing businesses (+0.3%) and service-producing businesses (+0.6%) in the second quarter. The largest productivity gains were in arts and entertainment (+3.7%), utilities (+1.7%), finance and insurance (+1.5%) and agriculture (+1.5%). Conversely, labour productivity was lower in mining and oil and gas extraction (-1.0%), transportation and warehousing (-0.5%) and real estate services (-0.5%).

In the United States, the productivity of American businesses rose 0.2% in the second quarter, after edging up 0.1% in the first quarter and decreasing 0.5% in the fourth quarter of 2012.

Labour costs per unit of production for Canadian businesses were up 0.6% in the second quarter, as the growth of average compensation per hour worked (+1.1%) outpaced that of productivity.

The unit labour costs of Canadian businesses expressed in terms of US dollars fell 0.9%, a second consecutive quarterly decline. The average value of the Canadian dollar expressed in US dollars was down 1.4% in the quarter, a second straight quarter of depreciation.

By comparison, the unit labour costs of American businesses rose 0.4%, following a 1.4% decline in the first quarter.

Note to readers

Revisions

With this release of labour productivity and related variables, data were revised back to the first quarter of 2013 at the aggregate level and to the first quarter of 2012 at the industry level.

Productivity measure

The term "productivity" in this release refers to labour productivity. For the purposes of this analysis, labour productivity and related variables cover the business sector only. Labour productivity is a measure of real gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked. Unit labour cost is defined as the cost of workers' wages and benefits per unit of real GDP.

All the growth rates reported in this release are rounded to one decimal place. They are calculated with index numbers rounded to three decimal places, which are now available on CANSIM.

Table 1
Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States¹–
Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013
% change from previous quarter									
Canada									
Labour productivity	-1.0	0.9	0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5
Real gross domestic product	-0.4	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5
Hours worked	0.6	1.0	-0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0
Hourly compensation	0.4	-0.3	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.1
Unit labour cost	1.3	-1.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	-0.1	0.6
Exchange rate ²	1.9	-1.3	-4.2	2.3	-0.9	1.5	0.4	-1.8	-1.4
Unit labour cost in US dollars	3.3	-2.4	-3.6	3.4	0.2	2.8	1.0	-1.8	-0.9
United States³									
Labour productivity	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.2
Real gross domestic product	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.6
Hours worked	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Hourly compensation	-0.2	0.7	-1.2	2.1	0.5	0.2	2.4	-1.3	0.6
Unit labour cost	-0.6	0.7	-2.0	1.8	0.2	-0.3	2.9	-1.4	0.4
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013
% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year				
Canada									
Labour productivity	-0.6	0.2	1.8	1.0	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2	-1.0	0.1
Real gross domestic product	0.3	-4.7	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3
Hours worked	0.9	-4.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.1
Hourly compensation	2.9	2.5	1.4	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.8	1.8	2.5
Unit labour cost	3.5	2.3	-0.4	2.5	3.0	4.2	4.1	2.9	2.3
Exchange rate ²	0.9	-6.7	10.3	4.1	-1.0	-1.5	3.3	-0.8	-1.3
Unit labour cost in US dollars	4.3	-4.5	10.0	6.7	1.9	2.6	7.5	2.1	1.0
United States³									
Labour productivity	1.0	3.3	3.3	0.4	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
Real gross domestic product	-0.9	-4.1	3.1	2.4	3.6	4.1	2.6	1.7	1.9
Hours worked	-2.0	-7.1	-0.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.5
Hourly compensation	2.7	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.6	5.3	1.8	1.9
Unit labour cost	1.6	-2.2	-1.2	2.0	1.2	-0.4	4.6	1.3	1.6

1. Calculations of growth rates are based on index numbers rounded to three decimal places.

2. The exchange rate corresponds to the Canadian dollar value expressed in US dollars.

3. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs: Second quarter 2013 published in NEWS, August 16.

Available in CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

The [National economic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the second quarter 2013 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 12, no. 2 (13-010-X). This publication will be updated on September 13, at the time of the release of the financial flow accounts and national balance sheet accounts.

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

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).

Stocks of principal field crops, July 31, 2013

As of July 31, total stocks of most crops were down from the same date in 2012.

Total stocks of wheat decreased 14.8% to 5.1 million metric tonnes as of July 31, mostly because of a 16.5% decline in commercial stocks. Stocks held on farms fell 202 000 tonnes to 1.6 million tonnes, mainly driven by Alberta, where on-farm stocks decreased by 160 000 tonnes (or -23.5%) to 520 000 tonnes. The five-year average for total stocks of wheat at July 31 is 5.5 million tonnes.

For canola, total stocks fell 14.0% to 608 100 tonnes as of July 31. This was significantly lower than the five-year average of 1.5 million tonnes. The decrease was mostly the result of a 24.3% drop in commercial stocks to 408 100 tonnes. However, on-farm stocks were up 19.0% from the same date in 2012 to 200 000 tonnes.

Total stocks of barley were down 17.7% (or -212 000 tonnes) from the same date a year earlier to 983 400 tonnes as of July 31. On-farm barley stocks explain the majority of the decline, with levels dropping 17.0% (or -163 000 tonnes) to 794 000 tonnes. The five-year average for total stocks of barley stands at 1.6 million tonnes.

Total stocks of oats declined 36.9% from July 31, 2012 to 510 800 tonnes. The five-year average levels stands at 846 200 tonnes. Commercial stocks were down 29.0% to 170 800 tonnes, while on-farm stocks fell 40.2% to 340 000 tonnes.

Note to readers

Data on stocks of principal field crops come from the July Farm Survey of about 15,000 Canadian farmers conducted from July 24 to August 5. Farmers were asked to report the amounts of grain, oilseeds and special crops in on-farm storage. Data on commercial stocks of western major crops originate from the Canadian Grain Commission.

Commercial stocks of corn and soybeans are estimated by a Statistics Canada survey of grain elevators in Eastern Canada. These data will be available on October 4 with the "September Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops" release. Data on commercial stocks of special crops originate from a survey of handlers and agents of special crops.

National supply-disposition tables for the major grains and special crops are available in CANSIM tables 001-0041 to 001-0043.

September estimates of production of principal field crops will be released on October 4.

Table 1
Total stocks of principal field crops at July 31

	2011	2012	2013	2011 to 2012	2012 to 2013
	thousands of tonnes			% change	
Total wheat	7,360	5,932	5,057	-19.4	-14.8
Wheat excluding durum	5,794	4,446	3,906	-23.3	-12.1
Durum wheat	1,566	1,486	1,151	-5.1	-22.5
Barley	1,502	1,195	983	-20.4	-17.7
Canola	2,186	707	608	-67.7	-14.0
Oats	733	810	511	10.5	-36.9
Lentils	830	860	300	3.6	-65.1
Dry field peas	535	295	174	-44.9	-41.0
Flaxseed	193	137	71	-29.0	-48.2
Chick peas	22	11	54	-50.0	390.9
Rye	51	25	46	-51.0	84.0
Mustard seed	116	83	36	-28.4	-56.6
Sunflower seed	36	7	23	-80.6	228.6
Canary seed	30	17	15	-43.3	-11.8

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0010, 001-0017 and 001-0040 to 001-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476, 5046 and 5153.

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).

Coal and coke statistics, June 2013

Data on coal and coke are now available for June.

Available in CANSIM: tables 135-0001 and 135-0002.

Table 135-0001: Coke.

Table 135-0002: Coal.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2003 and 2147.

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Fertilizer Shipments Survey, fourth quarter 2013 (final)

Final data from the Fertilizer Shipments Survey are now available for the fourth quarter of the fertilizer year 2012/2013.

Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0066 to 001-0069.

Tables 001-0066 to 001-0069: Canadian fertilizer inventories, production, and shipments by product and nutrient content.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5148.

The publication *Fertilizer Shipments Survey*, no. 2 (21-022-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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).

Deliveries of major grains, July 2013

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for July.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3403, 3404, 3443, 5046 and 5153.

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

Fertilizer Shipments Survey, No. 2

Catalogue number 21-022-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

Labour Force Information, August 11 to 17, 2013

Catalogue number 71-001-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, August 2013

Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM)

Release dates: September 9 to 13, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
9	Building permits	July 2013
11	2011 National Household Survey: Income of Canadians	
11	2011 National Household Survey: Homeownership and shelter costs in Canada	
12	Canada's international investment position	Second quarter 2013
12	New Housing Price Index	July 2013
13	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 2013
13	National balance sheet and financial flow accounts	Second quarter 2013

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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