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Employment edged up by 26,000 in May, driven by gains in part-time work. The unemployment rate increased 0.1 percentage points to 7.0% as there were more people in the labour market. Overall employment growth has been subdued since August 2013.

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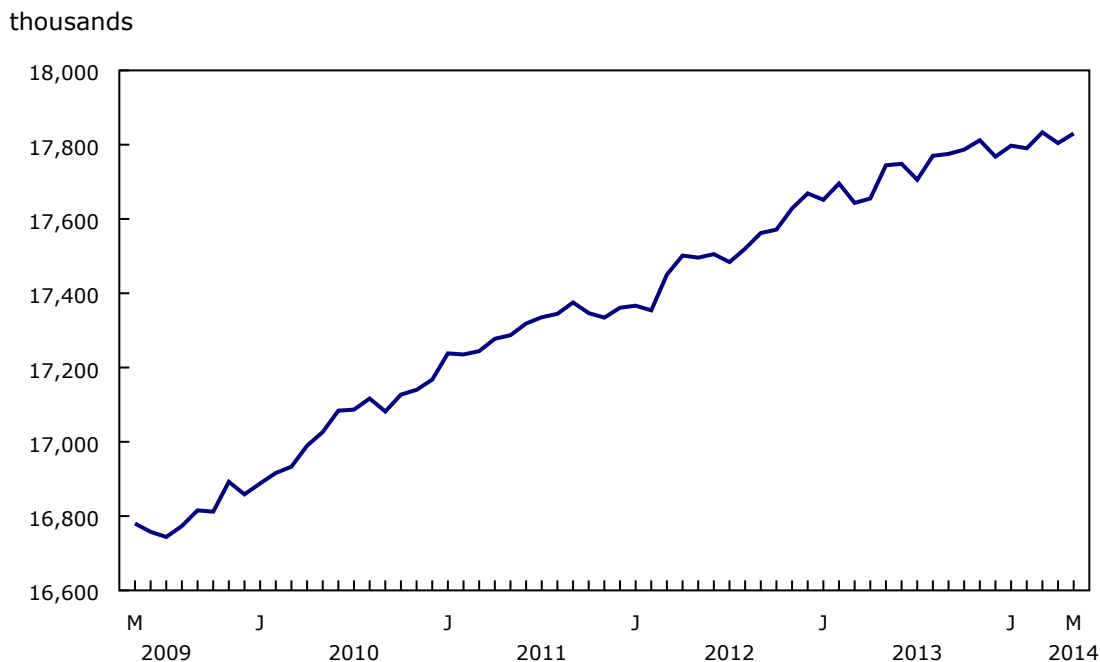
Releases

Labour Force Survey, May 2014

Employment edged up by 26,000 in May, driven by gains in part-time work. The unemployment rate increased 0.1 percentage points to 7.0% as there were more people in the labour market. Overall employment growth has been subdued since August 2013.

In the 12 months to May, employment increased by 86,000 or 0.5%, with all the growth in part time. Over the same period, the number of hours worked was little changed.

Chart 1 Employment



There were more employed men and women aged 15 to 24 in May. However, this was partly offset by fewer employed men aged 25 to 54.

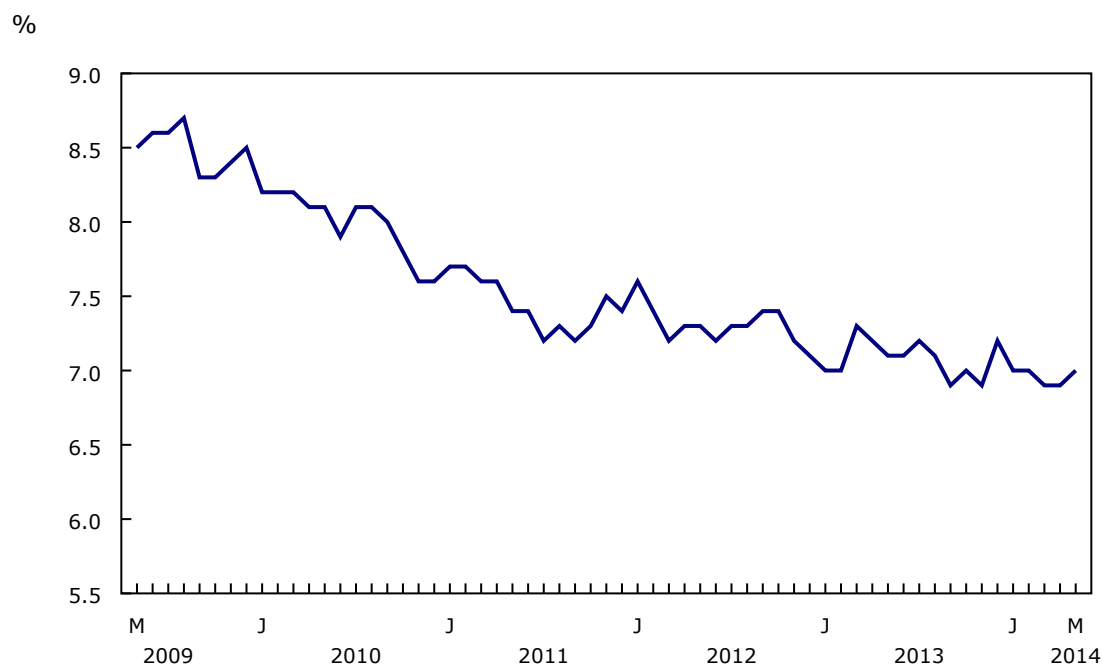
Provincially, employment increased in Alberta, while it declined in Newfoundland and Labrador. There was little overall employment change in all other provinces.

There were more people working in educational services, accommodation and food services, and in agriculture. At the same time, there were fewer people working in natural resources, as well as in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing.

The number of public sector employees increased in May, mainly the result of more employment in educational services. At the same time, there was little change in the number of private sector employees and a decline in self-employment.

On a year-over-year basis, all of the employment growth was in the private sector (+129,000 or +1.1%), while there was little change in the public sector and in self-employment.

Chart 2 Unemployment rate



More youths working in May

The number of youths aged 15 to 24 who were working increased by 49,000, bringing their employment to a level similar to that of May 2013. The youth unemployment rate was 13.3%, little changed from the previous month and from 12 months earlier.

Employment among men aged 25 to 54 declined by 23,000 in May. The employment trend for men in this age group has been flat since January 2013.

While employment was unchanged for people 55 and over in May, it was up by 109,000 (+3.2%) compared with 12 months earlier. All of these gains were the result of population growth in this age group.

Employment continues to grow in Alberta

In Alberta, employment increased by 16,000 in May and the unemployment rate was 4.6%. This latest employment increase contributed to year-over-year gains of 71,000 or 3.2%, the highest growth rate of all provinces.

Employment in Newfoundland and Labrador declined for the second consecutive month, down 4,100 in May, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.6 percentage points to 12.7%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was down 8,900 or 3.8%, the result of declines since the start of 2014.

In Ontario, employment was little changed, leaving employment in the province 39,000 (+0.6%) above the level of May 2013. The unemployment rate was 7.3% in May, the same rate as 12 months earlier.

While employment in Quebec was unchanged in May, there were more people searching for work, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.4 percentage points to 8.0%. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was little changed.

Industry overview

Employment increased by 22,000 in educational services in May, but was little changed from 12 months earlier.

Employment rose by 20,000 in accommodation and food services, offsetting some of the declines in April.

Employment also increased in agriculture, up 19,000. Despite this gain, employment in the industry was little changed compared with 12 months earlier.

The number of people working in natural resources declined by 23,000 in May, bringing employment in the industry back to about the same level as in May 2013.

There were 21,000 fewer workers in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing in May, the third decrease in four months. The recent losses contributed to a year-over-year employment decline of 33,000 (-2.9%) in the industry.

Summer employment for students

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

The employment rate among returning students aged 20 to 24, that is, the number of employed as a percentage of their population was 59.5% in May, similar to that of 12 months earlier. The unemployment rate for this group of students was 14.4% in May, little changed from May 2013.

Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for May 2014 are for the week of May 11 to 17.

*The 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. For more information, see [Interpreting Monthly Changes in Employment from the Labour Force Survey](#). 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 "Data quality" section of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)*.*

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

*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, youths 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 [Seasonally Adjusted Data – Frequently Asked Questions](#).

Each year, the LFS revises its estimates for the previous three years, using the latest seasonal factors.

Table 1
Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2014	May 2014	Standard error ¹	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	28,965.1	28,996.2	...	31.1	376.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	19,133.0	19,173.9	29.1	40.9	82.3	0.2	0.4
Employment	17,804.3	17,830.1	28.9	25.8	85.5	0.1	0.5
Full-time	14,425.5	14,396.4	39.2	-29.1	-26.7	-0.2	-0.2
Part-time	3,378.8	3,433.7	36.1	54.9	112.2	1.6	3.4
Unemployment	1,328.6	1,343.8	24.9	15.2	-3.2	1.1	-0.2
Participation rate	66.1	66.1	0.1	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.5	0.1	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	19.0	19.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,429.5	4,426.9	...	-2.6	-23.2	-0.1	-0.5
Labour force	2,802.8	2,855.4	17.2	52.6	-12.7	1.9	-0.4
Employment	2,426.1	2,474.7	15.8	48.6	-2.7	2.0	-0.1
Full-time	1,248.3	1,281.0	18.6	32.7	-47.8	2.6	-3.6
Part-time	1,177.8	1,193.7	19.7	15.9	45.1	1.3	3.9
Unemployment	376.7	380.6	14.6	3.9	-10.1	1.0	-2.6
Participation rate	63.3	64.5	0.4	1.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	13.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	55.9	0.4	1.1	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	48.5	48.2	0.7	-0.3	1.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	12,018.3	12,035.8	...	17.5	204.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,661.0	8,637.2	15.1	-23.8	44.9	-0.3	0.5
Employment	8,128.1	8,110.4	16.4	-17.7	53.3	-0.2	0.7
Full-time	7,482.4	7,447.5	22.0	-34.9	8.1	-0.5	0.1
Part-time	645.6	662.9	18.0	17.3	45.2	2.7	7.3
Unemployment	532.9	526.8	14.5	-6.1	-8.4	-1.1	-1.6
Participation rate	72.1	71.8	0.1	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.6	67.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	7.9	8.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,517.3	12,533.5	...	16.2	195.9	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,669.2	7,681.3	16.6	12.1	50.1	0.2	0.7
Employment	7,250.2	7,245.0	16.4	-5.2	34.9	-0.1	0.5
Full-time	5,694.8	5,667.9	25.7	-26.9	13.0	-0.5	0.2
Part-time	1,555.4	1,577.1	24.0	21.7	21.9	1.4	1.4
Unemployment	419.0	436.4	13.3	17.4	15.3	4.2	3.6
Participation rate	61.3	61.3	0.1	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	57.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	21.5	21.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" 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 up to the total as a result of rounding.

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

	April 2014	May 2014	Standard error ²	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,082.5	15,148.7	35.7	66.2	119.2	0.4	0.8
Self-employed	2,721.8	2,681.4	25.5	-40.4	-33.7	-1.5	-1.2
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,608.2	3,649.7	25.0	41.5	-9.6	1.2	-0.3
Private	11,474.3	11,499.0	37.9	24.7	128.9	0.2	1.1
All industries	17,804.3	17,830.1	28.9	25.8	85.5	0.1	0.5
Goods-producing sector	3,864.8	3,855.3	26.3	-9.5	-33.6	-0.2	-0.9
Agriculture	294.4	313.7	7.5	19.3	-6.8	6.6	-2.1
Natural resources ³	380.4	357.2	7.4	-23.2	-4.7	-6.1	-1.3
Utilities	155.4	157.7	5.4	2.3	22.5	1.5	16.6
Construction	1,300.8	1,305.3	17.7	4.5	-39.5	0.3	-2.9
Manufacturing	1,733.7	1,721.5	19.6	-12.2	-5.1	-0.7	-0.3
Services-producing sector	13,939.6	13,974.7	34.4	35.1	119.0	0.3	0.9
Trade	2,706.6	2,723.1	24.5	16.5	12.9	0.6	0.5
Transportation and warehousing	900.5	905.5	14.2	5.0	47.0	0.6	5.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,110.0	1,089.0	16.8	-21.0	-32.9	-1.9	-2.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,363.8	1,360.7	18.6	-3.1	27.9	-0.2	2.1
Business, building and other support services	732.6	730.7	14.4	-1.9	20.0	-0.3	2.8
Educational services	1,274.1	1,295.6	16.2	21.5	-5.9	1.7	-0.5
Health care and social assistance	2,234.0	2,239.9	19.5	5.9	63.8	0.3	2.9
Information, culture and recreation	800.2	793.2	14.8	-7.0	10.6	-0.9	1.4
Accommodation and food services	1,115.1	1,134.6	17.2	19.5	0.8	1.7	0.1
Other services	775.6	766.9	13.8	-8.7	-1.9	-1.1	-0.2
Public administration	927.2	935.5	13.0	8.3	-23.4	0.9	-2.4

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" 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 up to the total as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2014	May 2014	Standard error ¹	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	428.7	428.1	...	-0.6	-1.4	-0.1	-0.3
Labour force	259.9	256.9	1.9	-3.0	-6.7	-1.2	-2.5
Employment	228.5	224.4	2.0	-4.1	-8.9	-1.8	-3.8
Full-time	193.2	188.5	2.4	-4.7	-12.1	-2.4	-6.0
Part-time	35.3	35.9	1.9	0.6	3.2	1.7	9.8
Unemployment	31.4	32.6	1.8	1.2	2.2	3.8	7.2
Participation rate	60.6	60.0	0.4	-0.6	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.1	12.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	53.3	52.4	0.5	-0.9	-1.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	121.4	121.5	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	82.6	83.7	0.6	1.1	-0.2	1.3	-0.2
Employment	72.9	73.5	0.7	0.6	-1.0	0.8	-1.3
Full-time	60.9	61.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.3
Part-time	12.0	11.8	0.7	-0.2	-1.2	-1.7	-9.2
Unemployment	9.7	10.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	5.2	8.5
Participation rate	68.0	68.9	0.5	0.9	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	12.2	0.8	0.5	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	60.5	0.6	0.5	-1.2	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	780.8	780.5	...	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	492.3	490.9	2.6	-1.4	-7.9	-0.3	-1.6
Employment	448.4	447.1	2.6	-1.3	-8.5	-0.3	-1.9
Full-time	363.3	358.2	3.5	-5.1	-11.6	-1.4	-3.1
Part-time	85.1	88.9	3.2	3.8	3.1	4.5	3.6
Unemployment	43.9	43.8	2.4	-0.1	0.7	-0.2	1.6
Participation rate	63.1	62.9	0.3	-0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.3	0.3	-0.1	-1.0	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	620.3	620.3	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Labour force	392.2	389.8	2.2	-2.4	-3.2	-0.6	-0.8
Employment	350.9	350.1	2.4	-0.8	-1.8	-0.2	-0.5
Full-time	295.7	295.0	3.0	-0.7	1.4	-0.2	0.5
Part-time	55.2	55.1	2.6	-0.1	-3.2	-0.2	-5.5
Unemployment	41.3	39.8	2.3	-1.5	-1.3	-3.6	-3.2
Participation rate	63.2	62.8	0.4	-0.4	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	56.6	56.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,730.2	6,735.5	...	5.3	50.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,347.4	4,364.9	15.1	17.5	-12.0	0.4	-0.3
Employment	4,015.8	4,015.0	15.2	-0.8	-24.7	0.0	-0.6
Full-time	3,243.2	3,216.5	20.0	-26.7	-46.3	-0.8	-1.4
Part-time	772.6	798.5	18.3	25.9	21.5	3.4	2.8
Unemployment	331.6	349.9	13.2	18.3	12.7	5.5	3.8
Participation rate	64.6	64.8	0.2	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.8	...	...

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

	April 2014	May 2014	Standard error ¹	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
Ontario							
Population	11,313.9	11,323.3	...	9.4	138.8	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,475.5	7,483.6	19.8	8.1	44.6	0.1	0.6
Employment	6,919.9	6,934.7	19.0	14.8	39.4	0.2	0.6
Full-time	5,625.2	5,594.8	26.6	-30.4	-18.4	-0.5	-0.3
Part-time	1,294.7	1,339.9	24.6	45.2	57.8	3.5	4.5
Unemployment	555.6	548.8	17.2	-6.8	5.1	-1.2	0.9
Participation rate	66.1	66.1	0.2	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.2	0.2	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	983.6	984.6	...	1.0	12.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	666.7	665.0	2.7	-1.7	-3.5	-0.3	-0.5
Employment	627.4	628.3	2.7	0.9	-2.3	0.1	-0.4
Full-time	505.0	508.0	3.7	3.0	-0.5	0.6	-0.1
Part-time	122.3	120.3	3.5	-2.0	-1.8	-1.6	-1.5
Unemployment	39.4	36.6	2.1	-2.8	-1.3	-7.1	-3.4
Participation rate	67.8	67.5	0.3	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.5	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.8	0.3	0.0	-1.1	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	839.7	841.0	...	1.3	17.8	0.2	2.2
Labour force	580.7	584.8	2.5	4.1	7.7	0.7	1.3
Employment	561.3	563.1	2.6	1.8	11.8	0.3	2.1
Full-time	459.1	465.3	3.4	6.2	9.7	1.4	2.1
Part-time	102.2	97.8	3.1	-4.4	2.0	-4.3	2.1
Unemployment	19.5	21.6	1.8	2.1	-4.2	10.8	-16.3
Participation rate	69.2	69.5	0.3	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.7	0.3	0.3	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	66.8	67.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,254.9	3,265.5	...	10.6	109.4	0.3	3.5
Labour force	2,370.7	2,383.6	9.3	12.9	68.2	0.5	2.9
Employment	2,258.3	2,274.7	9.9	16.4	71.2	0.7	3.2
Full-time	1,871.9	1,891.1	12.6	19.2	35.6	1.0	1.9
Part-time	386.4	383.6	11.2	-2.8	35.6	-0.7	10.2
Unemployment	112.4	108.8	7.1	-3.6	-3.1	-3.2	-2.8
Participation rate	72.8	73.0	0.3	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.4	69.7	0.3	0.3	-0.1	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,891.6	3,896.1	...	4.5	48.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,464.9	2,470.8	10.5	5.9	-4.6	0.2	-0.2
Employment	2,321.0	2,319.1	10.4	-1.9	10.3	-0.1	0.4
Full-time	1,808.0	1,817.2	14.6	9.2	15.2	0.5	0.8
Part-time	513.0	501.9	13.8	-11.1	-4.9	-2.2	-1.0
Unemployment	143.8	151.7	8.6	7.9	-14.9	5.5	-8.9
Participation rate	63.3	63.4	0.3	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.1	0.3	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" 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 up 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 282-0225.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X), is now available online for the week ending May 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 July 11.

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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or May Roos (613-951-6014; may.roos@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

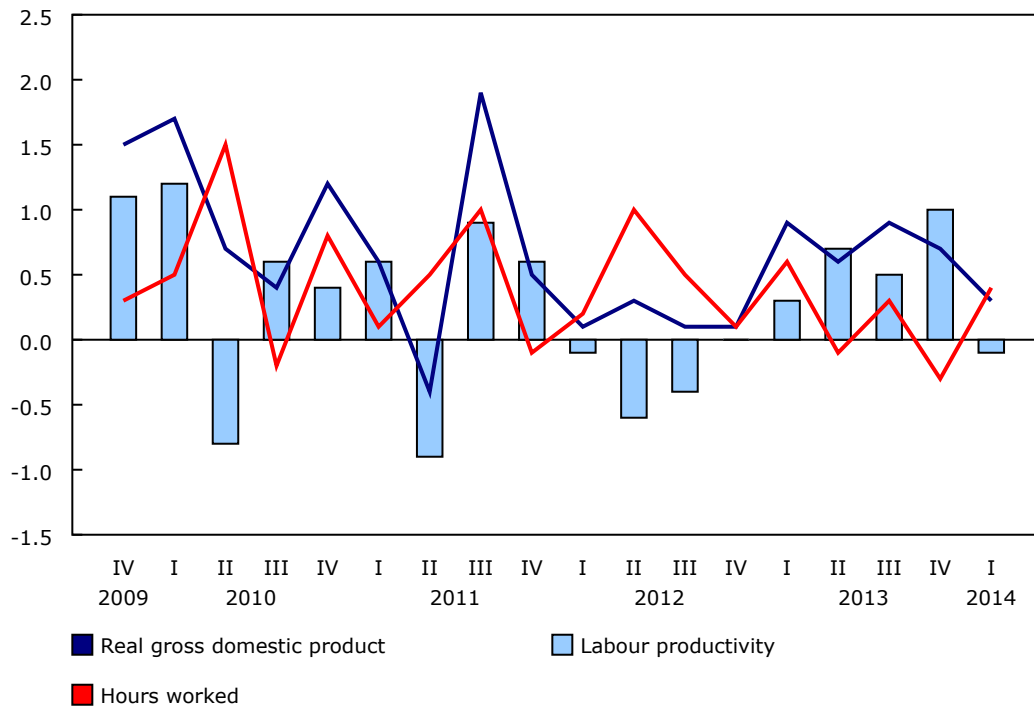
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, first quarter 2014

Labour productivity of Canadian businesses edged down 0.1% in the first quarter, following a 1.0% gain in the fourth quarter of 2013. It was the first decline since the third quarter of 2012.

Businesses continued to increase their output in the first quarter, but at a slower pace than in the previous four quarters, while hours worked rebounded following one quarter of decline.

Chart 1
Real output of Canadian businesses increases at a slightly slower pace than hours worked

quarterly % change



Real gross domestic product (GDP) of businesses increased by 0.3%, compared with an average quarterly growth of 0.8% for the four quarters of 2013. Output in both goods-producing and service-producing businesses continued to rise, but at a slower rate than in the previous two quarters. The largest contributor to the first-quarter advance was the mining and oil and gas extraction sector.

At the same time, hours worked in the business sector were up 0.4%, after decreasing 0.3% in the fourth quarter of 2013. Hours worked in service-producing businesses rose 0.6%, after edging up 0.1% in each of the previous two quarters. Conversely, hours worked in goods-producing businesses (-0.2%) continued to decline, albeit at a much slower pace than in the previous quarter.

The overall productivity decline in the first quarter was due to falling productivity in service-producing businesses.

Productivity in goods-producing businesses grew by 0.8% in the first quarter, mainly because of a 1.1% increase in construction. This advance was more than offset by the 0.4% decline in the productivity of service-producing businesses. Productivity was down in every service-producing industry during the quarter except real estate services (+2.6%), information and cultural industries (+0.8%) and the finance and insurance sector (+0.5%).

By comparison, productivity of American businesses decreased 0.9% in the first quarter. This was the largest decrease since the first quarter of 2008.

For Canadian businesses, labour costs per unit of production rose 0.5% in the first quarter, the same rate as in the previous quarter.

The growth of average compensation per hour worked, which was 1.5% in the fourth quarter of 2013, slowed to 0.4% in the first quarter. All major industry sectors experienced slower growth in hourly compensation in the first quarter than in the previous quarter except real estate services (+4.1%), the finance and insurance sector (+2.3%) and information and cultural industries (+2.0%).

In the first quarter, the unit labour costs of Canadian businesses in American dollars posted their largest decline (-4.4%) in five quarters. The average value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar registered its largest decrease (-4.9%) in five quarters of depreciation.

By comparison, the unit labour costs of American businesses were up 1.5%, after two quarters of declines.

Note to readers

Revisions

With this release on labour productivity and related measures, data were revised back to the first quarter of 2013 at the aggregate and industry levels.

The Canadian System of macroeconomic accounts is implementing a new revision policy. Revisions to annual estimates of productivity, which affect the three most recent calendar years, will take place in December rather than June, as was previously the practice. In addition, comprehensive revisions (for which the time series is open beyond three years) will occur on a more frequent basis. The next annual and comprehensive revisions are planned for December 2014. For more information see [Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts \(13-605-X\)](#).

Productivity measure

The term "productivity" in this release refers to labour productivity. For the purposes of this analysis, labour productivity and related variables cover the business sector only.

Labour productivity is a measure of real gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked.

Unit labour cost is defined as the cost of workers' wages and benefits per unit of real GDP.

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

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

	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014
% change from previous quarter									
Canada									
Labour productivity	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	-0.1
Real gross domestic product (GDP)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3
Hours worked	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.4
Hourly compensation	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.4
Unit labour cost	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5
Exchange rate ²	2.3	-0.9	1.5	0.4	-1.8	-1.4	-1.4	-1.0	-4.9
Unit labour cost in US dollars	3.4	0.2	2.8	1.0	-1.9	-1.3	-1.4	-0.6	-4.4
United States³									
Labour productivity	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	-0.9
Real GDP	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.9	-0.4
Hours worked	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Hourly compensation	2.2	0.4	0.1	2.5	-1.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.6
Unit labour cost	1.8	0.1	-0.3	2.9	-1.3	0.5	-0.6	-0.1	1.5
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014
% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year				
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.2	1.8	0.9	-0.0	1.0	0.6	1.5	2.5	2.2
Real GDP	-4.7	3.8	2.7	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.6
Hours worked	-4.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3
Hourly compensation	2.5	1.4	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.3
Unit labour cost	2.3	-0.4	2.5	3.0	1.4	1.8	0.6	0.4	1.1
Exchange rate ²	-6.7	10.3	4.1	-1.0	-3.0	-1.3	-4.2	-5.6	-8.6
Unit labour cost in US dollars	-4.5	10.0	6.7	1.9	-1.6	0.5	-3.7	-5.2	-7.6
United States³									
Labour productivity	3.3	3.3	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.9
Real GDP	-4.1	3.1	2.4	3.6	2.5	2.1	2.6	3.5	2.7
Hours worked	-7.1	-0.1	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Hourly compensation	1.0	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.5	0.4	2.2
Unit labour cost	-2.2	-1.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.6	-1.5	1.3

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

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

3. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs: First quarter 2014 published in NEWS, June 4.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

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

Links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the first quarter 2014 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 13, no. 1 (13-010-X). This publication will be updated on June 19, at the time of the release of the national balance sheet and financial flow accounts.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost data for the second quarter will be released on September 5.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Farm product prices, April 2014

Prices received by farmers in April for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, potatoes, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The April Alberta feeder cattle price was \$159.31 per hundredweight, up 2.3% from March and up 41.8% from April 2013 when the price was \$112.37.

The Ontario soybean price in April was \$558.41 per tonne, up 1.7% from March and up 5.1% from April 2013 when the price was \$531.32.

Note to readers

Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, with some series going back 30 years.

Available in CANSIM: table 002-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3436.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Building Permits, April 2014, Vol. 58, no. 4
Catalogue number 64-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Labour Force Information, May 11 to 17, 2014
Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, May 2014
Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM)

Federal Scientific Activities, 2014/2015
Catalogue number 88-204-X (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: June 9 to 13, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	Digital technology and Internet use	2013
12	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2014
12	Canadian Community Health Survey	2013
12	New Housing Price Index	April 2014
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2014
13	Canada's international investment position	First quarter 2014
13	Study: Receiving care at home	2012

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



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Catalogue 11-001-X.

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