

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

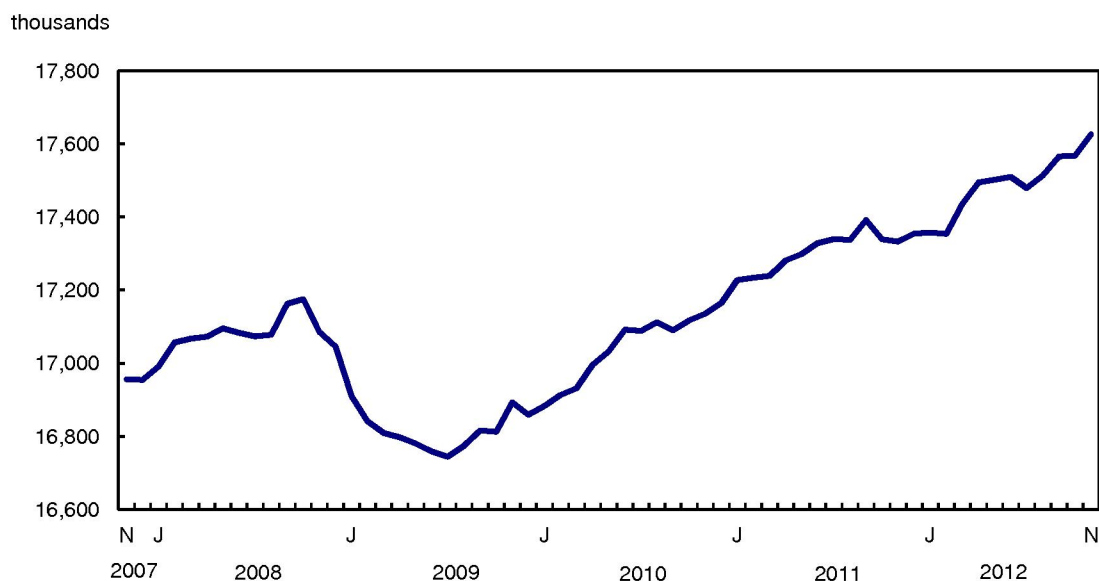
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### Labour Force Survey, November 2012

Following little change in October, employment rose by 59,000 in November, the result of an increase in full-time work. The unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points to 7.2%.

#### Chart 1 Employment

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Compared with 12 months earlier, employment increased 1.7% or 294,000, mostly in full-time work. Over the same period, the total number of hours worked rose 1.3%.

In November, employment increased in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. There was little change in the other provinces.

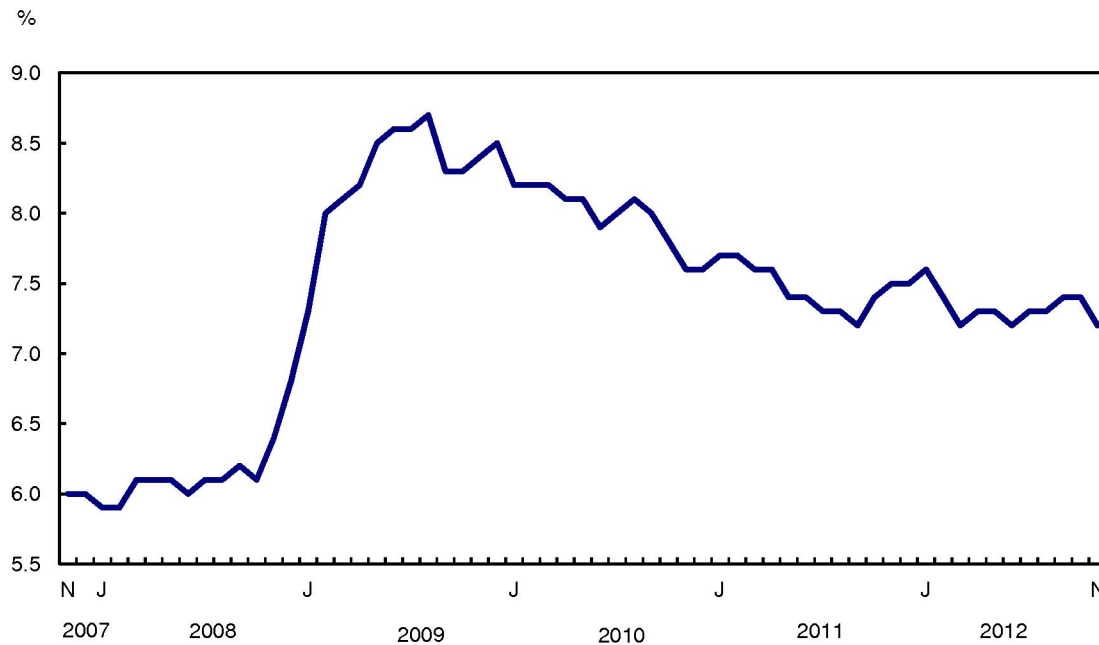
The number of private sector employees rose by 48,000 in November, while there was little change in public sector employment and self-employment.

Year over year, employment gains totaled 187,000 (+1.7%) among private sector employees, while public sector employment increased by 76,000 (+2.1%). Over the same period, the number of self-employed was virtually unchanged.

Among industries, employment increases in November occurred in accommodation and food services; retail and wholesale trade; professional, scientific and technical services; and agriculture. There were fewer workers, however, in manufacturing and 'other services' such as civic and professional organizations, personal services and repair and maintenance.

In November, employment increased among women aged 25 to 54 and youths aged 15 to 24.

**Chart 2**  
**Unemployment rate**



### Provincial summary

Employment in Ontario rose by 32,000 in November, and the unemployment rate declined 0.4 percentage points to 7.9%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was up 1.3%, all in full time, but below the national growth rate of 1.7%.

Employment in Quebec rose by 18,000, continuing an upward trend that began in August. The unemployment rate was 7.6% in November. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment growth in the province was 2.8%.

In November, employment rose by 10,000 in Alberta. At the same time, the unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points to 4.2%, the lowest among all provinces. Year-over-year employment growth in the province was 1.8%.

Employment in Manitoba increased by 5,500 in November, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 5.3%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province grew by 1.4%.

While employment in Newfoundland and Labrador was little changed in November, it increased 3.8% on a year-over-year basis, all in full time, and the highest growth rate among the provinces.

### Industry perspective

In November, there were more people working in accommodation and food services, up 28,000, bringing employment in this industry back to a level similar to November 2011.

Employment in retail and wholesale trade rose by 25,000 in November. Recent increases were offset by declines earlier in the year, leaving employment in this industry similar to the level observed 12 months earlier.

There were more people working in professional, scientific and technical services in November, up 23,000. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the industry was little changed.

Employment in agriculture rose by 9,000 in November, partly offsetting a decline the month before. Agricultural employment is now at about the same level as 12 months earlier.

Following five months of little change, the number of workers in manufacturing declined by 20,000 in November. Despite this decrease, the number of factory workers rose 4.1% on a year-over-year basis, with most of the gains observed earlier this year.

In November, there were 15,000 fewer people employed in 'other services'. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this industry was little changed.

## More women aged 25 to 54 and youths employed in November

Employment in November rose by 33,000 for core-aged people (25 to 54), particularly women (+23,000). On a year-over-year basis, employment among women aged 25 to 54 rose by 66,000 (+1.2%), similar to the increase for core-aged men (+68,000 or +1.1%).

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 increased by 16,000 in November, and their unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points to 14.0%. With this increase, the employment level for this group was similar to that of 12 months earlier.

Although employment among persons aged 55 and over was little changed in November, it increased by 183,000 (+5.9%) on a year-over-year basis, driven in part by population aging.

### 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, free).*

*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, free).*

*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.*

### Revision

*Seasonally adjusted estimates from the LFS will be revised using the latest seasonal factors, going back three years (January 2010 onwards). The revised estimates will be available on CANSIM (tables 282-0087 to 282-0094, 282-0100, 282-0116 and 282-0117) on February 1, 2013.*

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

	October 2012	November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>						
Population	28,414.8	28,442.9	28.1	335.8	0.1	1.2
Labour force	18,977.5	18,996.5	19.0	265.1	0.1	1.4
Employment	17,567.5	17,626.8	59.3	293.8	0.3	1.7
Full-time	14,262.8	14,318.0	55.2	243.8	0.4	1.7
Part-time	3,304.7	3,308.8	4.1	49.9	0.1	1.5
Unemployment	1,410.0	1,369.7	-40.3	-28.7	-2.9	-2.1
Participation rate	66.8	66.8	0.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.2	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	62.0	0.2	0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	18.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	...	...
<b>Youths, 15 to 24 years</b>						
Population	4,457.1	4,456.5	-0.6	-0.8	0.0	0.0
Labour force	2,834.5	2,833.2	-1.3	-30.6	0.0	-1.1
Employment	2,418.9	2,435.2	16.3	-24.1	0.7	-1.0
Full-time	1,256.0	1,277.9	21.9	-32.7	1.7	-2.5
Part-time	1,162.9	1,157.3	-5.6	8.5	-0.5	0.7
Unemployment	415.7	397.9	-17.8	-6.5	-4.3	-1.6
Participation rate	63.6	63.6	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.7	14.0	-0.7	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.3	54.6	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	48.1	47.5	-0.6	0.8	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	11,726.3	11,740.6	14.3	168.6	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,562.5	8,555.6	-6.9	165.8	-0.1	2.0
Employment	8,001.4	8,011.9	10.5	156.9	0.1	2.0
Full-time	7,399.5	7,400.6	1.1	141.2	0.0	1.9
Part-time	601.9	611.3	9.4	15.7	1.6	2.6
Unemployment	561.1	543.7	-17.4	8.9	-3.1	1.7
Participation rate	73.0	72.9	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.4	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	68.2	68.2	0.0	0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	7.5	7.6	0.1	0.0	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	12,231.4	12,245.8	14.4	168.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,580.4	7,607.7	27.3	129.8	0.4	1.7
Employment	7,147.2	7,179.7	32.5	161.0	0.5	2.3
Full-time	5,607.3	5,639.6	32.3	135.4	0.6	2.5
Part-time	1,539.9	1,540.2	0.3	25.7	0.0	1.7
Unemployment	433.2	428.0	-5.2	-31.2	-1.2	-6.8
Participation rate	62.0	62.1	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.6	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.6	0.2	0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	21.5	21.5	0.0	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

**Table 2**  
**Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS<sup>1</sup>) – Seasonally adjusted**

	October 2012	November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Employees	14,897.9	14,951.6	53.7	263.1	0.4	1.8
Self-employed	2,669.5	2,675.3	5.8	30.8	0.2	1.2
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,639.0	3,644.4	5.4	75.6	0.1	2.1
Private	11,258.9	11,307.1	48.2	187.4	0.4	1.7
<b>All industries</b>	<b>17,567.5</b>	<b>17,626.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,871.4</b>	<b>3,865.2</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Agriculture	299.4	308.4	9.0	6.7	3.0	2.2
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	365.2	371.4	6.2	17.5	1.7	4.9
Utilities	141.8	148.4	6.6	7.1	4.7	5.0
Construction	1,267.5	1,259.1	-8.4	-15.7	-0.7	-1.2
Manufacturing	1,797.5	1,777.9	-19.6	70.3	-1.1	4.1
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>13,696.0</b>	<b>13,761.7</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Trade	2,651.5	2,676.8	25.3	21.7	1.0	0.8
Transportation and warehousing	852.3	838.7	-13.6	-12.0	-1.6	-1.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,112.3	1,117.0	4.7	52.2	0.4	4.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,301.9	1,324.7	22.8	-14.4	1.8	-1.1
Business, building and other support services	695.8	685.4	-10.4	26.7	-1.5	4.1
Educational services	1,314.6	1,314.2	-0.4	95.4	0.0	7.8
Health care and social assistance	2,145.4	2,156.3	10.9	37.2	0.5	1.8
Information, culture and recreation	791.6	794.5	2.9	26.6	0.4	3.5
Accommodation and food services	1,083.5	1,111.8	28.3	-6.6	2.6	-0.6
Other services	791.9	776.6	-15.3	-10.3	-1.9	-1.3
Public administration	955.4	965.8	10.4	-8.3	1.1	-0.9

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Also referred to as forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas.

**Note(s):** Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

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

	October 2012	November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>						
Population	427.5	427.8	0.3	-0.8	0.1	-0.2
Labour force	264.0	266.3	2.3	7.3	0.9	2.8
Employment	232.5	233.0	0.5	8.5	0.2	3.8
Full-time	199.1	201.9	2.8	9.0	1.4	4.7
Part-time	33.4	31.1	-2.3	-0.5	-6.9	-1.6
Unemployment	31.5	33.2	1.7	-1.3	5.4	-3.8
Participation rate	61.8	62.2	0.4	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.9	12.5	0.6	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	54.4	54.5	0.1	2.1	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
Population	120.7	120.6	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.7
Labour force	81.9	82.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Employment	72.4	73.1	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6
Full-time	60.5	60.5	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-1.8
Part-time	11.8	12.6	0.8	1.4	6.8	12.5
Unemployment	9.6	9.4	-0.2	0.2	-2.1	2.2
Participation rate	67.9	68.4	0.5	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	11.4	-0.3	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	60.6	0.6	-0.1	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Population	780.5	780.7	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2
Labour force	503.6	498.4	-5.2	1.1	-1.0	0.2
Employment	457.4	454.8	-2.6	0.4	-0.6	0.1
Full-time	365.5	366.0	0.5	-1.1	0.1	-0.3
Part-time	92.0	88.8	-3.2	1.5	-3.5	1.7
Unemployment	46.2	43.7	-2.5	0.9	-5.4	2.1
Participation rate	64.5	63.8	-0.7	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.8	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.3	-0.3	0.0	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Population	620.3	620.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Labour force	395.2	393.4	-1.8	2.9	-0.5	0.7
Employment	349.4	349.4	0.0	-3.0	0.0	-0.9
Full-time	293.5	294.1	0.6	-2.4	0.2	-0.8
Part-time	56.0	55.3	-0.7	-0.5	-1.3	-0.9
Unemployment	45.8	44.0	-1.8	5.8	-3.9	15.2
Participation rate	63.7	63.4	-0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.2	-0.4	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	56.3	0.0	-0.5	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>						
Population	6,655.5	6,659.9	4.4	59.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,354.1	4,372.1	18.0	99.5	0.4	2.3
Employment	4,020.0	4,038.2	18.2	109.2	0.5	2.8
Full-time	3,230.4	3,276.2	45.8	77.6	1.4	2.4
Part-time	789.5	762.0	-27.5	31.6	-3.5	4.3
Unemployment	334.2	333.9	-0.3	-9.8	-0.1	-2.9
Participation rate	65.4	65.6	0.2	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.6	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.6	0.2	1.1	...	...

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

	October 2012	November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
<b>Ontario</b>						
Population	11,109.5	11,119.1	9.6	139.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,399.8	7,403.0	3.2	88.9	0.0	1.2
Employment	6,788.9	6,820.9	32.0	85.3	0.5	1.3
Full-time	5,530.6	5,539.1	8.5	82.4	0.2	1.5
Part-time	1,258.3	1,281.8	23.5	3.0	1.9	0.2
Unemployment	610.9	582.1	-28.8	3.6	-4.7	0.6
Participation rate	66.6	66.6	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.9	-0.4	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.3	0.2	0.0	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Population	965.4	966.3	0.9	8.9	0.1	0.9
Labour force	664.7	668.3	3.6	7.1	0.5	1.1
Employment	627.7	633.2	5.5	8.5	0.9	1.4
Full-time	511.3	512.8	1.5	8.8	0.3	1.7
Part-time	116.5	120.4	3.9	-0.3	3.3	-0.2
Unemployment	37.0	35.1	-1.9	-1.4	-5.1	-3.8
Participation rate	68.9	69.2	0.3	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.3	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.0	65.5	0.5	0.3	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Population	815.1	816.5	1.4	12.8	0.2	1.6
Labour force	567.3	565.7	-1.6	13.0	-0.3	2.4
Employment	540.7	540.4	-0.3	16.1	-0.1	3.1
Full-time	449.5	445.0	-4.5	8.4	-1.0	1.9
Part-time	91.2	95.5	4.3	7.8	4.7	8.9
Unemployment	26.6	25.3	-1.3	-3.1	-4.9	-10.9
Participation rate	69.6	69.3	-0.3	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.5	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.2	-0.1	1.0	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>						
Population	3,095.6	3,104.0	8.4	78.5	0.3	2.6
Labour force	2,261.9	2,266.5	4.6	22.3	0.2	1.0
Employment	2,161.0	2,171.1	10.1	38.9	0.5	1.8
Full-time	1,809.8	1,809.9	0.1	31.5	0.0	1.8
Part-time	351.2	361.2	10.0	7.4	2.8	2.1
Unemployment	101.0	95.4	-5.6	-16.7	-5.5	-14.9
Participation rate	73.1	73.0	-0.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	69.8	69.9	0.1	-0.6	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Population	3,824.7	3,827.8	3.1	35.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,484.8	2,480.2	-4.6	22.4	-0.2	0.9
Employment	2,317.4	2,312.7	-4.7	29.4	-0.2	1.3
Full-time	1,812.7	1,812.6	-0.1	30.8	0.0	1.7
Part-time	504.8	500.1	-4.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.3
Unemployment	167.4	167.5	0.1	-7.0	0.1	-4.0
Participation rate	65.0	64.8	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.8	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.4	-0.2	0.2	...	...

... not applicable

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087.



Available without charge 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, free), is now available online for the week ending November 10. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

[Data tables](#) are also now available online. From the *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on January 4, 2013.

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

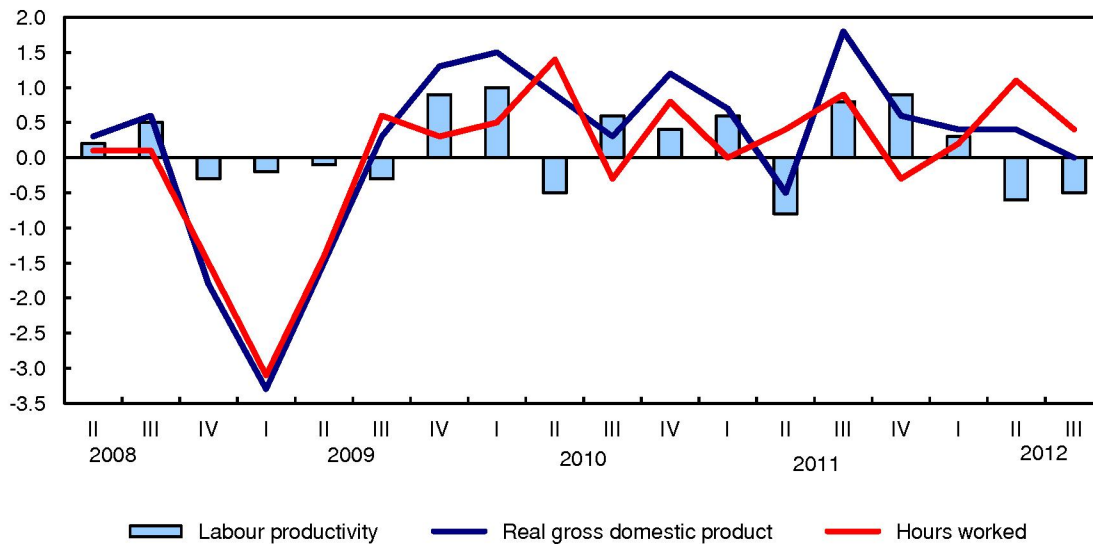
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; [jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca)) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; [jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

## Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, third quarter 2012

The labour productivity of Canadian businesses fell 0.5% in the third quarter, following a 0.6% decline the previous quarter. It was the second consecutive decrease after three quarterly gains.

**Chart 1**  
Productivity in Canadian businesses declines once more

quarterly % change



The decline in productivity in the third quarter took place in a context where business output remained at the same level as in the previous quarter, while hours worked continued to grow, though at a slower pace than in the previous quarter.

The real gross domestic product of Canadian business was unchanged in the third quarter, following four quarters of growth. Higher production in service-producing businesses was offset by a decline in the output of goods-producing businesses.

At the same time, hours worked in the business sector increased 0.4%, after rising 1.1% the previous quarter. All service industries were up, except retail trade and the information and cultural industries. Employment in businesses edged down 0.1% in the third quarter, while average hours rose 0.5%.

For a second consecutive quarter, productivity declined in both goods-producing and service-producing businesses.

Goods-producing businesses saw a 0.2% decrease in productivity in the third quarter. A decline in productivity for mining and oil and gas extraction (-3.1%) more than offset productivity gains in construction (+1.0%) and manufacturing (+0.5%).

In the service-producing sector, productivity decreased 0.4% in the third quarter, a decline similar to the one observed in the previous quarter. With the exception of retail trade (+0.4%) and the information and cultural industries (+1.9%), productivity was down in every service-producing industry during the quarter. A 1.8% decline in wholesale trade was the main contributor to the sector's downward movement.

In the United States, productivity growth in American businesses reached 0.6% in the third quarter, after advancing 0.4% the previous quarter.

In Canadian businesses, the growth rate of labour costs per unit of production accelerated to 1.3% in the third quarter. This was the highest quarterly growth rate since the first quarter of 2009 when it reached 1.4%.

The increase in the unit labour cost in the third quarter was attributable to the decrease in productivity combined with a faster rate of growth in average compensation per hour worked, which rose from 0.1% in the second quarter to 0.9% in the third quarter. This was the fourth straight quarter in which hourly compensation in Canada grew faster than productivity.

The unit labour costs of Canadian businesses in US dollars rose 2.9% after edging down 0.1% in the previous quarter. It was the second increase in five quarters. The advance was partly because of an average 1.5% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar during the quarter.

In comparison, American businesses saw their unit labour costs decline 0.4%, after edging down 0.1% in the second quarter and growing 1.5% in the first quarter.

**Note to readers**

*With this release, data were revised back to the first quarter of 2012 at the aggregate level and to the first quarter of 2011 at the industry level.*

*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 States<sup>1</sup> –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012
% change from previous quarter									
<b>Canada</b>									
Labour productivity	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	-0.6	-0.5
Real gross domestic product	0.3	1.2	0.7	-0.5	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	-0.0
Hours worked	-0.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.9	-0.3	0.2	1.1	0.4
Hourly compensation	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.2	-0.3	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.9
Unit labour cost	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.1	-1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.3
Exchange rate <sup>2</sup>	-1.1	2.6	2.7	1.9	-1.3	-4.2	2.3	-0.9	1.5
Unit labour cost in US dollars	-0.2	2.8	3.6	3.0	-2.4	-3.4	2.7	-0.1	2.9
<b>United States<sup>3</sup></b>									
Labour productivity	0.8	0.4	-0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.6
Real gross domestic product	1.2	0.8	-0.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.9
Hours worked	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.3
Hourly compensation	0.5	0.1	2.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	1.4	0.3	0.2
Unit labour cost	-0.3	-0.3	2.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	1.5	-0.1	-0.4
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012
% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year				
<b>Canada</b>									
Labour productivity	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.1
Real gross domestic product	1.6	0.2	-4.9	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.3	1.5
Hours worked	2.0	0.9	-4.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.4
Hourly compensation	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.1	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.5
Unit labour cost	3.7	3.5	2.3	-0.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	3.5
Exchange rate <sup>2</sup>	6.0	0.9	-6.7	10.3	4.1	-1.0	-1.5	-4.2	-1.5
Unit labour cost in US dollars	10.0	4.3	-4.5	9.9	6.1	0.5	-0.3	-3.3	2.0
<b>United States<sup>3</sup></b>									
Labour productivity	1.5	0.7	3.1	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.6
Real gross domestic product	2.0	-1.3	-4.3	3.0	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.4
Hours worked	0.5	-2.0	-7.2	-0.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8
Hourly compensation	4.1	3.3	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.8
Unit labour cost	2.6	2.6	-1.6	-1.0	2.2	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.2

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: Third quarter 2012 published in NEWS, December 5.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.**

Additional tables and links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the third quarter 2012 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 11, no. 3 (13-010-X, free), available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This publication will be updated on December 13, at the time of the release of the Financial Flow and National Balance Sheet Accounts.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost data for the fourth quarter will be released on March 8, 2013. Meanwhile, revised estimates of labour productivity up to the third quarter, to incorporate the historical revision to the data on productivity by industry in the business sector and underlying series (gross domestic product, hours worked, hourly compensation, unit labour costs, etc.) will be released on February 14, 2012. These revisions at the industry level will extend back to the first quarter of 2007 and will be consistent with the historical revision to the gross domestic product by industry of Industry Accounts Division, to be released on January 31, 2013.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Study: Growth of Large Firms in Canada, 2001 to 2008

Large businesses, those with 500 employees or more, made the biggest contribution to the growth of gross domestic product (GDP) in Canada's business sector between 2001 and 2008.

Their contribution increased from 45.0% in 2001 to 47.9% in 2008. In contrast, the contribution of small businesses, those with fewer than 100 employees, fell from 41.9% to 40.6%.

The contribution of medium-sized businesses declined from 13.1% to 11.5%.

The changing contribution of small, medium-sized, and large businesses during the decade is of interest, given the difference in the remuneration of workers between large and small firms and differences in labour productivity across different-sized firms.

Between 2001 and 2008, the total GDP of large firms in Canada increased at an annual rate of 6.5% from \$356.6 billion to \$554.2 billion as the economy expanded.

In contrast, total GDP of medium-sized firms rose from \$104.2 billion to \$133.0 billion, at an average annual rate of 3.5%. That of small firms increased from \$331.7 billion to \$469.5 billion, or 5.1%.

The share of business-sector GDP accounted for by large businesses varied widely by industry. Large firms had more than 50% of business-sector GDP in utilities, information, mining and oil and gas, manufacturing, finance and insurance and management of companies, and transportation and warehousing. They had less than 15% in construction, other services, education, health, and agriculture, forestry, and fishing.

The resource boom that started in 2003 and the appreciation of the Canadian dollar during much of the 2000s were accompanied by several changes in the Canadian economic landscape. In particular, there was a shift in the relative performance of the manufacturing sector and the mining and oil and gas industry.

The mining and oil and gas industry accounted for about half of the increase in business-sector GDP for large firms between 2001 and 2008. Of the \$95.3 billion increase in nominal GDP in the oil and gas industry during this period, 91.3% or \$87.0 billion came from large businesses.

In the manufacturing sector, nominal GDP fell by \$6.3 billion during the decade. This decline was entirely the result of a \$12.9 billion drop in manufacturing GDP among large businesses, which are the manufacturers most likely to be exporters. At the same time, the share of large firms in manufacturing declined from 61% to 56%.

Smaller-sized firms operated mainly in labour-intensive service-based industries.

As the domestic economy grew during the 2000s, construction produced the largest share of small-business GDP. Between 2001 and 2008, construction GDP in small businesses increased by about \$36 billion or 9.3% a year on average. By 2008, construction accounted for 16.7% of GDP among small businesses.

### Note to readers

*This paper examines the contribution of small, medium-sized, and large businesses to the Canadian economy from 2001 to 2008. While past studies measured contributions in terms of employment, this paper presents contributions in terms of gross domestic product.*

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The research paper "Small, Medium-sized, and Large Businesses in the Canadian Economy: Measuring Their Contribution to Gross Domestic Product from 2001 to 2008", part of the *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series* (11F0027M, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Highlights of the findings of this paper are available in the article "The Growth of Large Firms in Canada", part of the *Economic Insights* series (11-626-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis Division are available online ([www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis)).

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danny Leung (613-951-2574) or Luke Rispoli (613-951-6407), Economic Analysis Division.

## Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, September 2012

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 0.7% to 15.0 million cubic metres in September from September 2011.

During the same period, crude oil exports decreased 3.1%.

Marketable natural gas production decreased 3.9% to 10.5 billion cubic metres.

Domestic sales of natural gas rose 8.7% while natural gas exports increased 3.7%.

From August to September, domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons decreased 4.7%.

### Note to readers

Data are subject to revision.

Data are available on CANSIM at the national level to September 2012 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to January 2012 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to June 2012 inclusive.

**Table 1**  
**Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)**

	September 2011	August 2012	September 2012 <sup>P</sup>	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons</b>					
Supply <sup>1</sup>					
Production	14 860.9	15 689.2	14 958.0	-4.7	0.7
Imports <sup>2</sup>	3 102.1	3 357.5	3 401.5	1.3	9.7
Disposition					
Refinery receipts <sup>3</sup>	8 076.1	9 164.7	8 716.2	-4.9	7.9
Exports <sup>4</sup>	10 867.5	10 917.0	10 535.4	-3.5	-3.1
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Natural gas</b>					
Supply <sup>5</sup>					
Marketable production <sup>6</sup>	10 964.8	11 239.9	10 537.4	-6.3	-3.9
Imports	2 361.1	2 522.5	2 598.9	3.0	10.1
Disposition					
Domestic sales <sup>7</sup>	4 458.0	4 827.5	4 847.5	0.4	8.7
Exports	7 097.0	7 861.3	7 361.5	-6.4	3.7

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.

2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.

4. Exports may include some volumes that are not included in the supply, such as imports used for re-export and diluents that are blended in exports.

5. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.

6. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.

7. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).



**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anthony Caouette (613-951-2515), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Industry Price Indexes**, October 2012, Vol. 38, no. 10  
Catalogue number 62-011-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Building Permits**, October 2012, Vol. 56, no. 10  
Catalogue number 64-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Labour Force Information**, November 4 to 10, 2012  
Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Labour Force Survey Microdata File**, November 2012  
Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM, free)

### New studies

**Economic Insights: "The Growth of Large Firms in Canada"**, No. 21  
Catalogue number 11-626-X2012021 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series: "Small, Medium-sized, and Large Businesses in the Canadian Economy: Measuring Their Contribution to Gross Domestic Product from 2001 to 2008"**, No. 82  
Catalogue number 11F0027M2012082 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

## Release dates: December 10 to 14, 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	October 2012
12	<b>Job vacancies</b>	Three-month average ending in September 2012
12	<b>Canada's international investment position</b>	Third quarter 2012
13	<b>Industrial capacity utilization rates</b>	Third quarter 2012
13	<b>Financial Flow and National Balance Sheet Accounts</b>	Third quarter 2012
13	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	October 2012
14	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	October 2012

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



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