

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

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## Releases

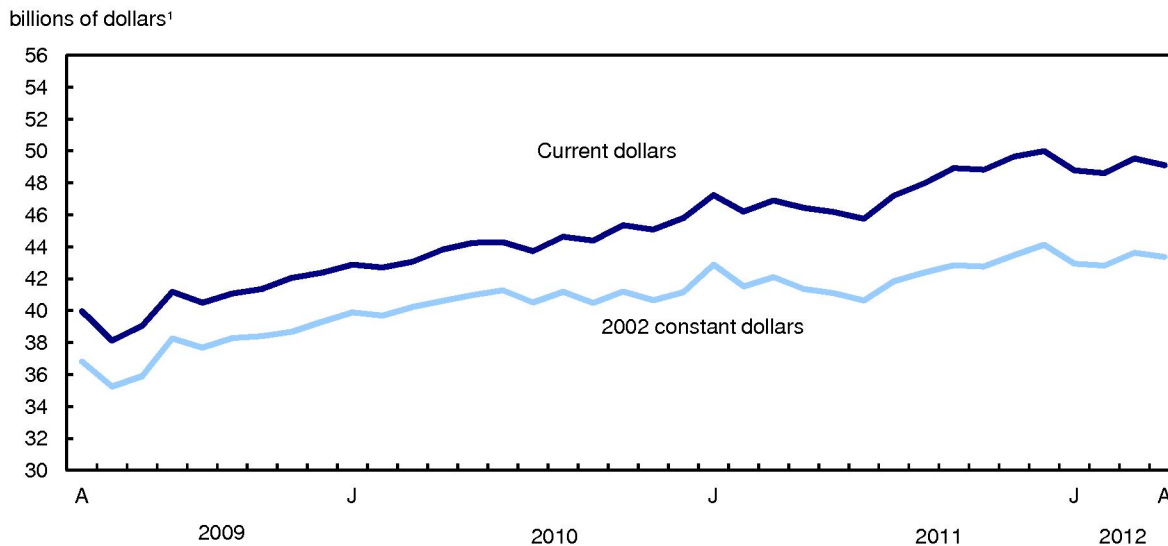
### Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, April 2012

Manufacturing sales fell 0.8% in April to \$49.1 billion, the third decline in four months. The aerospace product and parts industry and the petroleum and coal product industry posted the largest decreases, while sales of motor vehicles rose to the highest level since November 2007.

Sales fell in 13 of 21 industries, representing approximately 45% of the manufacturing sector. Sales of durable goods decreased 0.7%, while non-durable goods sales declined 1.0%.

Constant dollar sales declined 0.6% in April, reflecting a reduced volume of manufactured goods sold. This was also the third drop in four months.

#### Chart 1 Manufacturing sales decrease



#### Sales in aerospace and petroleum decline while they increase in motor vehicles

Production in the aerospace product and parts industry dropped 33.7% in April to \$898 million, following strong gains in February and March.

Sales of petroleum and coal products were down 4.9% to \$7.1 billion. This was the first decline after three months of increases. The decline was volume-based, as there were temporary shutdowns at some refineries and prices of petroleum and coal products rose 0.5%.

Fabricated metal product producers reported a 4.4% decline in sales to \$2.9 billion, reflecting reduced sales in other fabricated metal product manufacturing and architectural and structural metals manufacturing.

Conversely, motor vehicle assembly sales increased 9.0% to \$4.5 billion. This was the 9th increase in 10 months for the industry. Sales were at their highest level since November 2007.

## Some similarities between Canada and the United States

In the United States, where manufacturing sales are referred to as shipments, sales fell 0.3% according to the United States Census Bureau. The decrease in April followed four consecutive months of increases. Shipments in the petroleum and coal products industry were down 4.4%, mirroring the decrease in Canada. This was the largest decline in the industry since July 2009. A 3.1% increase in the transportation equipment industry, reflecting gains in motor vehicle manufacturing, partially offset the decrease.

## Largest sales decrease in Quebec

Sales declined in seven provinces in April, with Quebec posting the largest decrease in dollar terms.

Sales in Quebec declined 3.8% to \$11.3 billion, following two consecutive months of gains. A 45.6% drop in production in the aerospace product and parts industry was largely responsible for the provincial decrease. Lower sales reported in the fabricated metal products (-5.3%) industry also contributed to the overall decline.

In New Brunswick, sales dropped 17.7% to \$1.5 billion, following a 22.4% gain in March. Declines in April were mainly attributable to the non-durable goods industries.

Manufacturing in Alberta was down 1.9% to \$6.3 billion, partly reflecting lower sales in the fabricated metal products industry.

An increase in sales in Ontario partially offset the overall declines. Sales advanced 2.4% to \$22.9 billion, reflecting a 9.8% rise in motor vehicle assembly sales. Motor vehicle assembly sales have increased in 9 of the last 10 months. Sales increases also occurred in the chemical (+4.2%) and petroleum and coal products (+3.4%) industries.

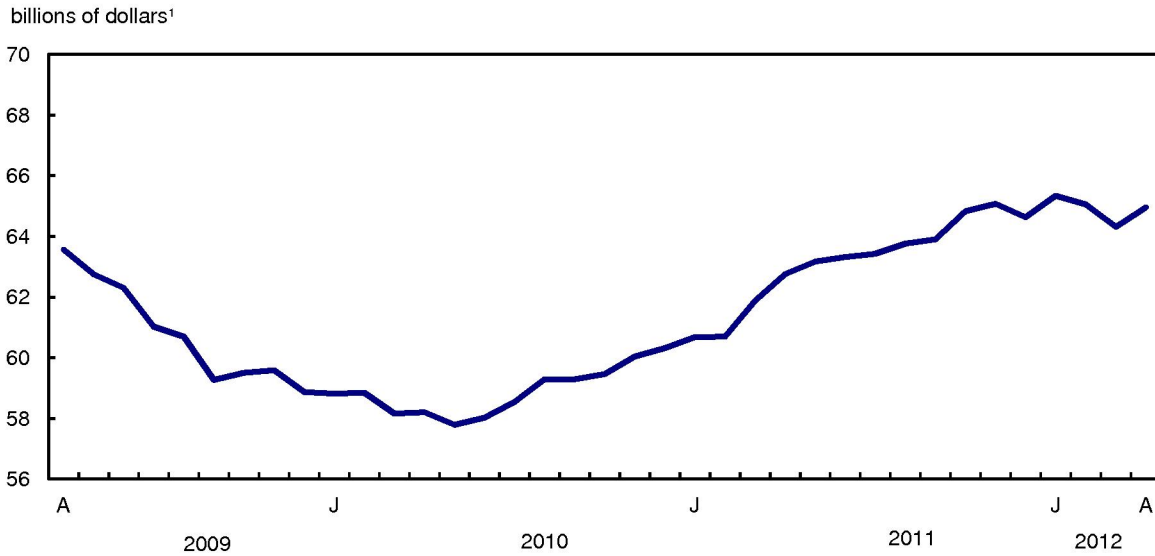
## Inventory levels rise

Inventories rose 1.0% in April to \$65.0 billion dollars, the first increase in three months. Gains were reported in 13 of 21 industries, and they were mostly concentrated in inventories of durable goods.

Inventory levels in the transportation industry advanced 3.2% to \$9.5 billion, largely reflecting a 5.1% increase in the aerospace product and parts industry. The gains in aerospace product and parts were responsible for over one-third of the rise in manufacturing inventories.

An increase in inventories for the machinery industry (+2.4%) also contributed to the overall advance. Inventories of machinery have increased in 9 of the last 12 months and reached a record level of \$6.8 billion in April, partly reflecting growth in mining and oil and gas field equipment machinery.

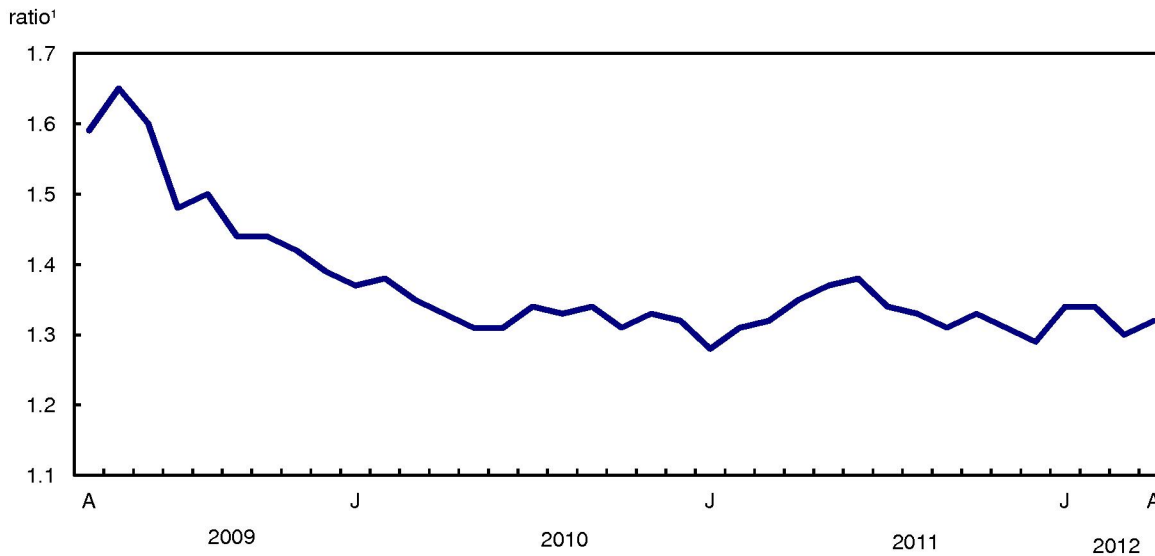
**Chart 2**  
**Inventory levels rise**



1. Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio advanced to 1.32 in April from 1.30 in March. The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

**Chart 3**  
**The inventory-to-sales ratio advances**



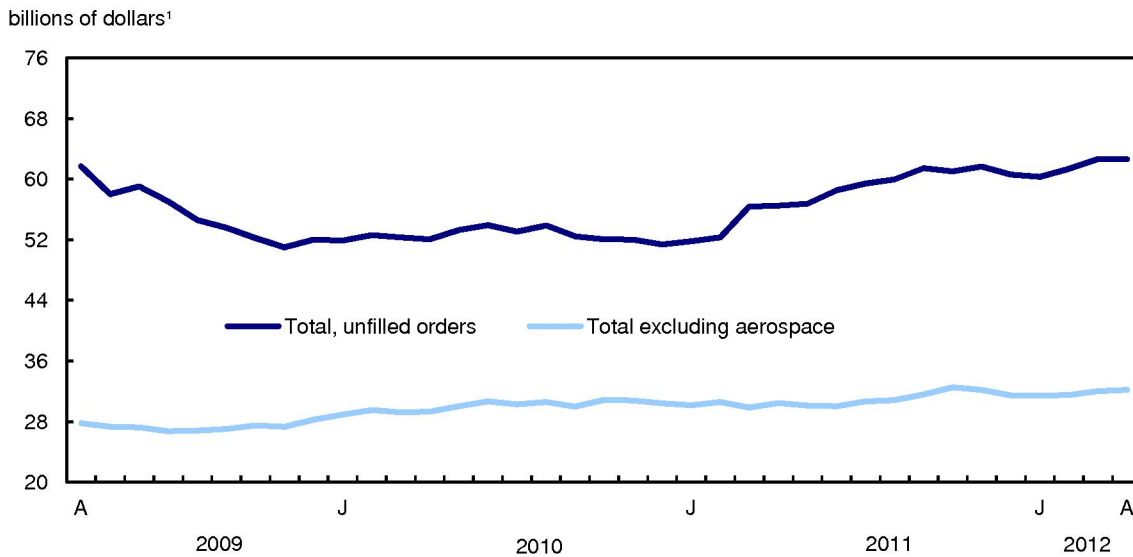
1. Seasonally adjusted.

## Unfilled orders unchanged

Unfilled orders remained at \$62.6 billion in April, following a 2.1% advance in March. Excluding the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders rose 0.6%.

A 1.1% decline in unfilled orders for the transportation equipment industry partly reflected a decrease in aerospace product and parts (-0.5%). Increases in the fabricated metals (+2.9%), machinery (+1.1%) and computer and electronic products (+2.9%) industries largely offset the decrease in transportation equipment. This was the third consecutive increase in unfilled orders for both machinery and fabricated metals and the highest level on record for these industries.

**Chart 4**  
Unfilled orders unchanged



1. Seasonally adjusted.

New orders fell 3.2% to \$49.1 billion in April, mostly reflecting a drop in the aerospace product and parts industry. The petroleum and coal products industry and the machinery industry also reported decreases. The declines were partly offset by an increase in new orders for motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts.

### Note to readers

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

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the three previous months.

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

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

#### Production-based industries

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

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

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

**Table 1**  
**Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted**

	April 2011	March 2012 <sup>r</sup>	April 2012 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	46,431	49,520	49,110	-0.8	5.8
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	41,358	43,626	43,353	-0.6	4.8
Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars)	41,506	43,476	42,585	-2.0	2.6
Inventories	62,753	64,315	64,954	1.0	3.5
Unfilled orders	56,509	62,606	62,633	0.0	10.8
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	55,991	62,023	62,082	0.1	10.9
New orders	46,592	50,787	49,138	-3.2	5.5
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	41,698	44,725	42,645	-4.7	2.3
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.35	1.30	1.32	...	...

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

... not applicable

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

**Table 2**  
**Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted**

	April 2011	March 2012 <sup>r</sup>	April 2012 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Food manufacturing	7,127	6,908	6,973	0.9	-2.2
Beverage and tobacco product	858	922	916	-0.7	6.8
Textile mills	135	139	133	-3.7	-0.9
Textile product mills	129	137	130	-5.6	0.8
Clothing manufacturing	179	169	156	-7.6	-13.0
Leather and allied product	32	31	33	5.0	3.0
Wood product	1,540	1,572	1,565	-0.4	1.6
Paper manufacturing	2,218	2,093	2,107	0.7	-5.0
Printing and related support activities	716	703	708	0.7	-1.1
Petroleum and coal product	6,431	7,504	7,137	-4.9	11.0
Chemical	3,874	4,036	4,123	2.2	6.4
Plastics and rubber products	1,831	1,926	1,910	-0.8	4.3
Non-metallic mineral product	1,047	1,182	1,154	-2.4	10.2
Primary metal	3,950	3,953	4,044	2.3	2.4
Fabricated metal product	2,726	2,985	2,854	-4.4	4.7
Machinery	2,726	3,158	3,068	-2.8	12.5
Computer and electronic product	1,326	1,259	1,231	-2.3	-7.2
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	841	854	835	-2.2	-0.8
Transportation equipment	6,947	8,268	8,359	1.1	20.3
Motor vehicle	3,394	4,142	4,513	9.0	33.0
Motor vehicle body and trailer	299	327	284	-13.2	-5.1
Motor vehicle parts	1,531	1,902	2,012	5.8	31.4
Aerospace product and parts	1,239	1,356	898	-33.7	-27.5
Railroad rolling stock	114	159	167	5.3	46.3
Ship and boat building	83	95	84	-11.2	1.0
Furniture and related product	888	888	899	1.3	1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	909	833	776	-6.8	-14.6
Non-durable goods industries	23,529	24,567	24,325	-1.0	3.4
Durable goods industries	22,902	24,953	24,784	-0.7	8.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

**Table 3**  
**Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted**

	April 2011	March 2012 <sup>r</sup>	April 2012 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>46,431</b>	<b>49,520</b>	<b>49,110</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	509	596	641	7.5	25.9
Prince Edward Island	96	112	100	-10.1	4.6
Nova Scotia	909	857	805	-6.1	-11.4
New Brunswick	1,626	1,854	1,527	-17.7	-6.1
Quebec	11,547	11,775	11,330	-3.8	-1.9
Ontario	20,538	22,349	22,884	2.4	11.4
Manitoba	1,237	1,299	1,282	-1.3	3.7
Saskatchewan	966	1,095	1,118	2.1	15.7
Alberta	5,806	6,391	6,268	-1.9	7.9
British Columbia	3,192	3,187	3,150	-1.2	-1.3
Yukon	3	3	4	22.2	18.4
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	3	2	-33.6	220.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.**

Data from the May Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on July 17.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre  
(toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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



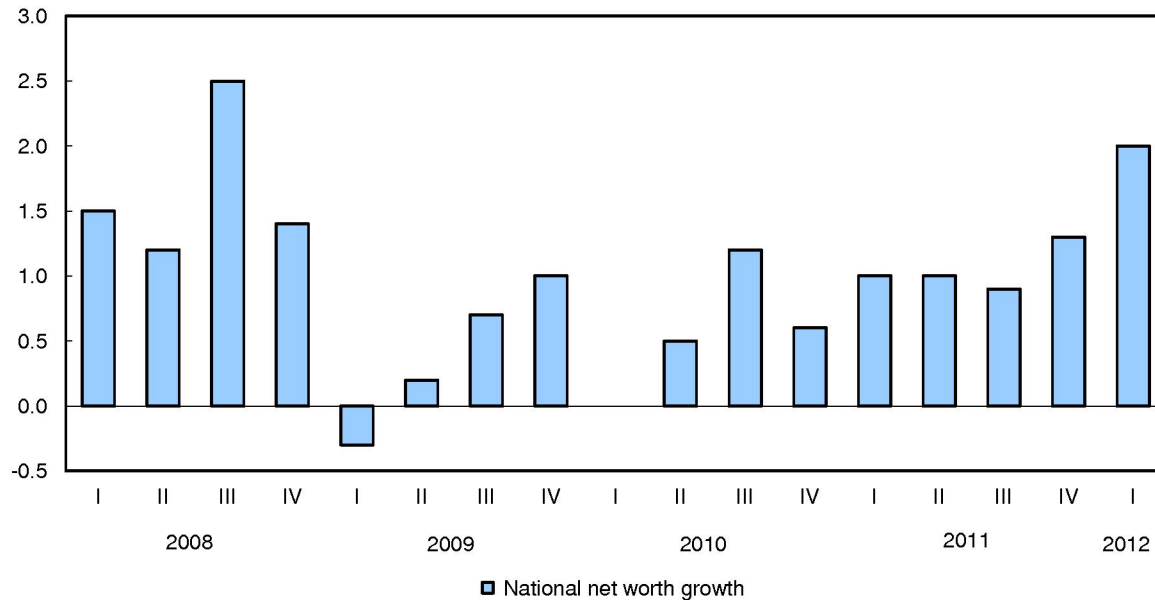
## National balance sheet accounts, first quarter 2012

National net worth increased 2.0% to \$6.7 trillion in the first quarter, the largest quarterly growth rate since the third quarter of 2008. On a per capita basis, national net worth expanded to \$193,500 in the first quarter from \$190,200 in the previous quarter.

The advance in national net worth was driven by higher asset values, as national wealth increased 1.5% to \$6.9 trillion, while net foreign debt was \$0.2 trillion, a 13.0% decrease from the fourth quarter of 2011.

**Chart 1**  
**National net worth**

% change, not seasonally adjusted

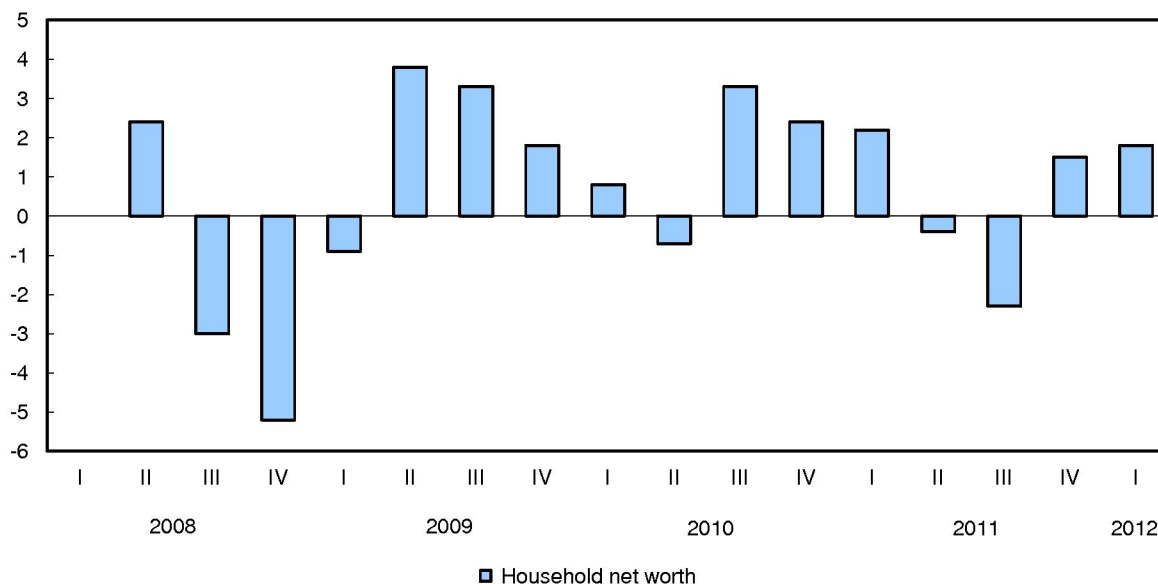


## Household net worth rises on continued equity market strength

Household net worth was up 1.8% in the first quarter, led by gains in the values of household holdings of equities (including mutual funds) and pension assets. The increase in equities reflected a 3.7% rise in the Standard and Poor's / Toronto Stock Exchange composite index in the quarter, marking the second consecutive quarterly increase in equity values. The value of total real estate assets also increased during the quarter, by just over 1%. On a per capita basis, household net worth rose to \$185,800, from \$182,900 in the previous quarter.

**Chart 2**  
**Change in household net worth**

% change, not seasonally adjusted



Growth in household credit market debt slowed in the first quarter to 0.9%, driven by a slower rate of borrowing in consumer credit and mortgage loans. Moreover, the gains in the value of household financial assets more than offset the increase in credit market debt, resulting in a decrease in the ratio of credit market debt to net worth to 24.9% in the first quarter from 25.1% in the previous quarter.

Growth in household disposable income slowed in the quarter as a result of a decline in household investment income and an increase in personal income taxes and other social contributions. This slowdown was more pronounced than the slowdown in credit market debt and, as a result, the ratio of credit market debt to personal disposable income increased to 152.0% in the first quarter from 150.5% in the previous quarter.

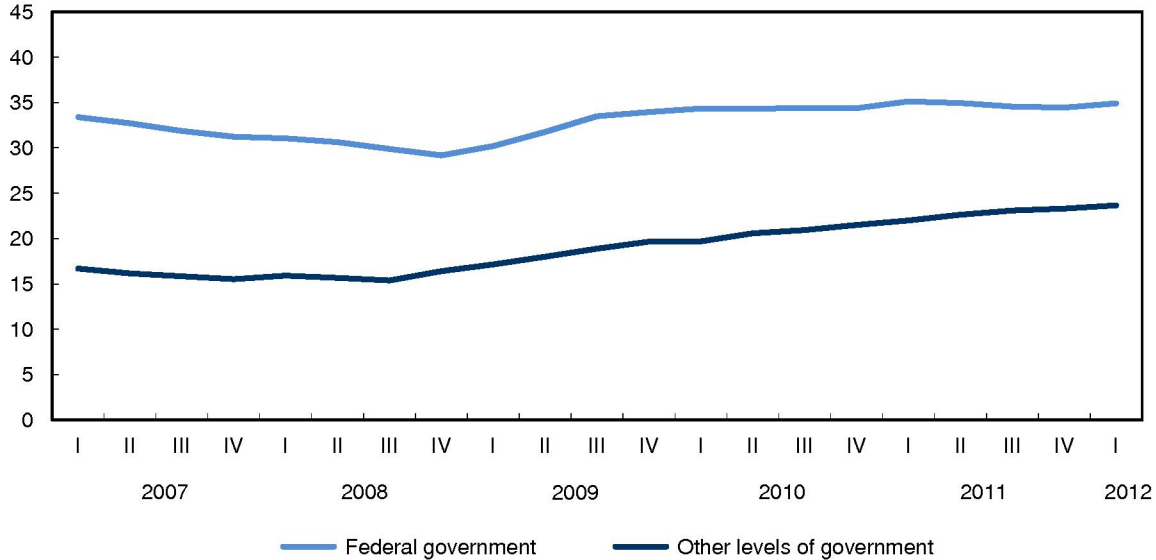
### Government net debt trends upward

Total government net debt (expressed at book value) rose to \$820 billion in the first quarter from \$810 billion in the previous quarter. The ratio of total government net debt to gross domestic product (GDP) continued to trend upward, increasing slightly to 47.2% in the first quarter from 47.0% in the fourth quarter.

The increase in the ratio of debt to GDP for other levels of government (including provincial governments) was more pronounced than that of the federal government from the fourth quarter of 2008 to the end of the first quarter of 2012. Over this time, the debt-to-GDP ratio for other levels of government rose from 16.4% to 23.7%. The federal government debt-to-GDP ratio rose from 29.2% to 34.9% over the same period.

**Chart 3**  
**Government net debt to gross domestic product**

net debt to gross domestic product

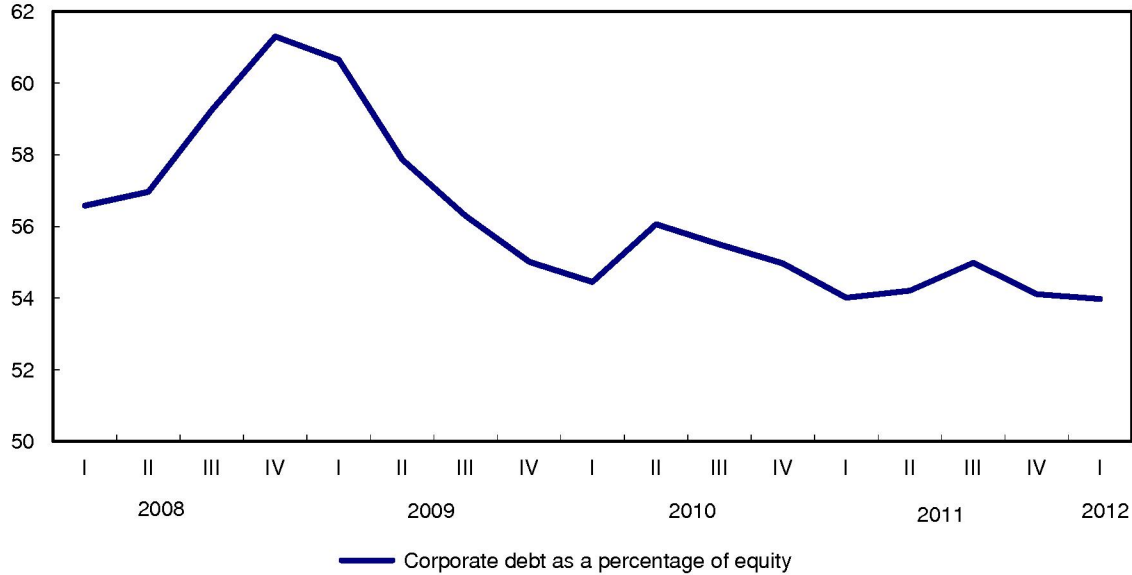


**Corporate leverage continues to decline**

The ratio of total private non-financial corporation credit market debt to equity (expressed at book value) decreased to 54.0% in the first quarter, continuing a downward trend observed since the fourth quarter of 2008. Although corporate sector credit market debt increased in the first quarter, led by net new issuance of commercial paper, this increase was more than offset by the continued increase in corporate undistributed earnings and net new equity issues.

**Chart 4**  
**Corporate debt-to-equity ratio**

%, not seasonally adjusted



**The value of financial institutions' equity portfolio increases**

The value of total financial assets of lending institutions and institutional investors (such as trustee pension plans and mutual funds) increased 1.8% to \$7.6 billion in the first quarter. This increase reflected a second consecutive quarter of positive equity market performance.

The increase in the value of financial assets was led by upward revaluations of holdings of Canadian equities and, in particular, foreign shares. The latter's increase in value was moderated by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against most major currencies in the first quarter.

### Note to readers

Canadian publicly traded companies have begun their transition to International Financial Reporting Standards in the first quarter of 2011. As all companies adopt the new reporting standards over the next quarters, this will have an affect on the National Balance Sheet Accounts (NBSA). For more information on some of these impacts, consult the following article: "[Impact of new accounting standards on the Financial and Wealth Accounts.](#)"

The NBSA comprise the balance sheets of all sectors of the economy: the persons and unincorporated business (households), corporate, government, and non-resident sectors. They cover all national non-financial assets and financial claims and their associated liabilities outstanding in all sectors.

National net worth is national wealth less net foreign liabilities (that is, what is owed to non-residents less what non-residents owe to Canadians). Alternatively, it is the sum of the net worth of the persons and unincorporated business, corporate, and government sectors.

Household credit market debt comprises consumer credit, mortgage, and loan debt of households, non-profit institutions serving households, and unincorporated businesses.

Corporate equity is treated as a liability on the balance sheet of the corporate sector since it represents a claim by shareholders on the corporate sector. As a result, as equity prices increase, corporate net worth will tend to decline, reflecting the increase in the corporate sector's equity liabilities.

The historical revision to the Canadian National Accounts is scheduled for release beginning in October 2012. A [schedule of releases](#) has been posted on the [National economic accounts](#) website. Additional information will be posted as it becomes available.

For more information, contact the information officer ([csna-info-scnc@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:csna-info-scnc@statcan.gc.ca)).

**Table 1**  
**National balance sheet accounts – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012
Market value							
	billions of dollars						change in billions of dollars
<b>National net worth<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>6,451</b>	<b>6,508</b>	<b>6,593</b>	<b>6,724</b>	<b>131</b>
	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
National wealth <sup>1</sup>	6,510	6,605	6,684	6,766	6,830	6,930	100
	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.5	
Net foreign debt	-185	-216	-233	-258	-237	-206	31
<b>National net worth, by sector</b>							
Household sector	6,284	6,422	6,399	6,250	6,342	6,457	115
Corporate sector	121	42	151	390	397	392	-5
Government sector	-80	-75	-98	-133	-146	-125	21
	dollars						change in dollars
<b>National net worth per capita (dollars)</b>	<b>184,500</b>	<b>185,900</b>	<b>187,100</b>	<b>188,100</b>	<b>190,200</b>	<b>193,500</b>	<b>3,300</b>

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in billions of dollars. The second line is the period-to-period percentage change.

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

**Table 2**  
**Household sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012
Market value						
<b>Household sector</b>						
<b>Net worth</b>						
Household net worth per capita (\$)	183,300	186,900	185,600	180,600	182,900	185,800
Net worth as a percentage of personal disposable income (%)	619.85	625.57	620.78	600.80	605.74	613.52
Total assets to net worth (%)	124.28	124.03	124.55	125.53	125.50	125.28
Financial assets to net worth (%)	69.35	69.27	68.88	67.95	68.40	68.77
Financial assets to non-financial assets (%)	126.27	126.51	123.73	118.04	119.78	121.67
Owner's equity as a percentage of real estate (%)	67.68	67.94	67.69	67.33	66.97	66.88
Real estate as a percentage of personal disposable income (%)	295.24	297.86	301.05	301.07	300.37	301.83
<b>Debt</b>						
Household debt (billions of dollars)	1,526	1,543	1,571	1,595	1,617	1,633
Household debt per capita (\$)	44,500	44,900	45,600	46,100	46,600	47,000
Credit market debt (billions of dollars)	1,504	1,521	1,548	1,574	1,594	1,609
Debt to personal disposable income (%)	148.23	149.22	150.40	152.19	152.71	154.34
Credit market debt to personal disposable income (%)	146.15	147.08	148.47	150.19	150.55	152.03
Consumer credit and mortgage liabilities to personal disposable income (%)	135.22	136.15	137.55	139.29	139.67	141.15
Debt to total assets (%)	19.54	19.37	19.71	20.34	20.32	20.18
Debt to net worth (%)	24.28	24.03	24.55	25.53	25.50	25.28
Credit market debt to net worth (%)	23.94	23.68	24.20	25.18	25.14	24.91
Consumer credit and mortgage liabilities to net worth (%)	22.15	21.91	22.41	23.35	23.32	23.11
Debt to gross domestic product (%)	93.90	93.66	94.07	93.98	93.98	94.07

**Table 3**  
**Corporate sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012
Market value						
<b>Corporate sector</b>						
Net new issuance of debt, non-financial corporations (billions of dollars)	19	7	16	7	-8	9
Net new issuance of debt, financial corporations (billions of dollars)	24	12	10	9	7	19
Net new issuance of share equity, non-financial corporations (billions of dollars)	10	8	7	6	4	6
Private non-financial corporations total debt to equity (%)	164.74	164.40	166.72	173.36	172.08	170.75
Private non-financial corporations credit market debt to equity (book value) - (%)	54.97	54.01	54.21	54.99	54.11	53.98

**Table 4**  
**Government sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012
	Market value					
<b>Government sector</b>						
Net new issuance of debt, federal government (billions of dollars)	8	4	11	12	7	1
Net new issuance of debt, other levels of government (billions of dollars)	14	11	16	9	5	8
Total government gross debt (book value) - (billions of dollars)	1,761	1,800	1,826	1,852	1,863	1,901
Federal government gross debt (book value) - (billions of dollars)	816	837	839	844	854	875
Other levels of government gross debt (book value) - (billions of dollars)	942	959	980	1,000	1,003	1,011
Total government net debt (book value) - (billions of dollars)	-732	-757	-777	-791	-810	-820
Federal government net debt (book value) - (billions of dollars)	-558	-578	-583	-586	-593	-606
Other levels of government net debt (book value) - (billions of dollars)	-349	-362	-378	-392	-401	-411
Total government gross debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	108.38	109.26	109.32	109.10	108.25	109.55
Federal government gross debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	50.22	50.81	50.24	49.72	49.60	50.43
Other levels of government gross debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	58.00	58.21	58.66	58.91	58.31	58.27
Total government net debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	45.07	45.95	46.54	46.61	47.05	47.23
Federal government net debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	34.35	35.10	34.93	34.54	34.44	34.91
Other levels of government net debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	21.48	21.98	22.64	23.09	23.29	23.66

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 378-0012 to 378-0014 and 378-0049 to 378-0116.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1806.**

The *National economic accounts* module, accessible from the *Key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

The first quarter 2012 *National Balance Sheet Accounts: Data Tables*, Vol. 5, no. 1 (13-022-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Additional tables and links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the first quarter 2012 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 11, no. 1 (13-010-X, free). This publication is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. Revised estimates of the National Balance Sheet Accounts for the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2011 have been released along with those for the first quarter of 2012. These estimates incorporate new and revised source data and updated estimates of seasonal patterns.

Data for the second quarter will be released on September 14.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).



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## Steel wire and specified wire products, April 2012

Data on the production of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for April.

**Available without charge in CANSIM: table 303-0047.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.**

The April 2012 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## **Crude oil and natural gas production, April 2012 (preliminary data)**

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

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

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre  
(toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [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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## Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, April 2012

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

**Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

The April 2012 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 67, no. 4 (45-004-X, free), is now available from the *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 Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Canadian Economic Observer, June 2012

The June 2012 online edition of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 25, no. 6 (11-010-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

This is the final issue of the online edition of *Canadian Economic Observer*. The final issue of the print edition will be published on June 22, 2012.

The *Canadian Economic Observer: Historical Statistical Supplement* (11-210-X, free) will also no longer be published. All data series included in this publication are now available free of charge in CANSIM.

Feature articles and assessments of the Canadian economy, which appeared in the *Canadian Economic Observer*, will now be available to all Canadians free of charge in Statistics Canada's new *Economic Insights* series.

For more information, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Canadian Economic Observer**, June 2012, Vol. 25, no. 6  
Catalogue number 11-010-X (HTML, free)

**Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review**, First quarter 2012, Vol. 11, no. 1  
Catalogue number 13-010-X (HTML, free)

**National Balance Sheet Accounts: Data Tables**, First quarter 2012, Vol. 5, no. 1  
Catalogue number 13-022-X (HTML, free)

**The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada**, April 2012, Vol. 67, no. 4  
Catalogue number 45-004-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Industry Price Indexes**, April 2012, Vol. 38, no. 4  
Catalogue number 62-011-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

### New studies

**Economic Insights: "Wage Growth over the Past 30 Years: Changing Wages by Age and Education"**, No. 8  
Catalogue number 11-626-X2012008 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

**Release dates: June 18 to 22, 2012**

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
18	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	April 2012
19	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	April 2012
19	<b>Canadian Community Health Survey</b>	2011
19	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	April 2012
19	<b>Canadian Social Trends</b>	June 2012
20	<b>Job vacancies</b>	March 2012
20	<b>Health Reports</b>	June 2012
21	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	April 2012
21	<b>Retail trade</b>	April 2012
22	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	May 2012

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



**Statistics Canada's official release bulletin**

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