

The Daily

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Revisions to national net worth

The historical revision of the national balance sheet accounts introduced five significant changes to the nation's measure of non-financial assets and thus national wealth. These include the capitalization of research and development activities; the capitalization of military weapons systems; an improved valuation of the corporate sector's non-financial assets; an improved valuation of the government sector's non-financial assets; and the use of new source data in valuing the residential net stock.

On October 1, 2012, Canada's net foreign debt was historically revised. This revision also had an impact on Canada's national net worth. For 2011, national net worth was revised downward by \$64 billion. On a per capita basis, national net worth was revised from \$190,200 to \$188,300.

Revisions to classifications, valuation and methodology

In the previous vintage of the national balance sheet accounts, the household sector included the activities of non-profit institutions serving households. In this new presentation, the activities of non-profit institutions serving households have been moved to a new sector.

An updated classification of financial assets and liabilities has been implemented with the historical revision of the national balance sheet accounts. The classification more closely reflects the classification proposed by the international System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) standard. One of the major advantages of the revised data is that it provides a much clearer picture of the value of equity by sector.

Prior to the historical revision, all types of equity were grouped together. The historically revised data separate equity into listed shares, unlisted shares, mutual fund shares, government claim equity and foreign investment equity. Furthermore, all corporate sector equity is now recorded at market value, whereas prior to the historical revision, only listed shares and mutual fund shares were recorded at market value.

A revised methodology was adopted in the compilation of estimates of financial assets and financial liabilities in the national balance sheet accounts. This resulted in a relatively large revision to certain categories of financial assets and financial liabilities including mortgages, mutual funds, cash and deposits and life insurance and pensions. In addition to the revision resulting from the change in methodology, additional revisions were a result of new and improved data sources.

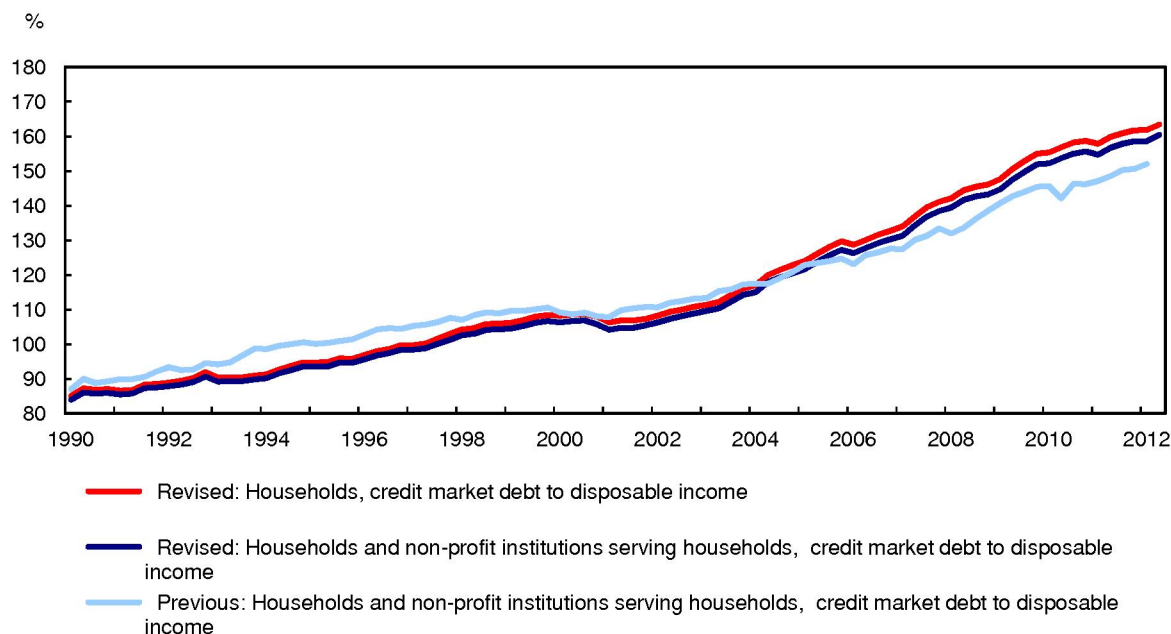
Revisions to the household sector

The revision to the classifications as well as improved valuation and methodology had an impact on a number of key household sector financial indicators.

For 2011, household net worth was revised upward from \$6.3 trillion to \$6.6 trillion. The majority of this increase was due to improved valuation of unlisted shares. Unlisted shares are now recorded at market value rather than book value. This added approximately \$108 billion to household net worth. On a per capita basis, household net worth was revised from \$182,900 to \$190,800.

The household credit market debt to disposable income ratio was revised upward from 150.6% to 161.7%. This revision is due to three factors. First, the methodological changes in the compilation of the national balance sheet resulted in an upward revision to household credit market debt from \$1.59 trillion to \$1.61 trillion. Second, there was a redefinition of household disposable income as part of the historical revision of the national gross domestic product (GDP) by income and by expenditure accounts published on October 1, 2012, that lowered this measure. Third, the removal of the non-profit institutions serving households from the household sector served to push the ratio higher since these institutions had a dampening effect on previous estimates.

Chart 1
Impact of revisions in credit market debt to household disposable income



Revisions to government debt

The historical revision resulted in changes in the level of government net debt. Total government net debt (expressed at book value) was \$863 billion in 2011, prior to the historical revision it was estimated at \$810 billion. Recent revisions reflect the incorporation of the latest public accounts information while revisions to earlier periods are a result of the incorporation of revised data originating from the historically revised national income and expenditure accounts released on October 1, 2012.

The historical revision to the national GDP in the income and expenditure accounts resulted in a slight upward revision in the level of GDP. The upward revision in GDP was not enough to offset the revision to government net debt — resulting in an overall upward revision in the government net debt to GDP ratio. For 2011, the ratio of total government net debt to GDP was 49.0%, while prior to the historical revision the ratio was 47.1%.

Revisions to corporate leverage

The historical revision increased the value of the private non-financial corporate sector's credit market debt as well as its equity (both expressed at book value). Credit market debt increased from \$845.6 billion to \$912.5 billion, while the value of their equity increased from \$1.56 trillion to \$1.69 trillion. As a result, the credit market debt to equity ratio was revised from 54.1% to 53.9%.

Revisions to financial institutions' equity

The historical revision resulted in a substantial change in the value of mutual fund assets and liabilities recorded in the national balance sheet accounts. New source data and improved coverage of exchange traded funds and fund-of-funds resulted in an upward revision in mutual fund assets from \$761 billion to \$990 billion for 2011.

Estimates of life insurance were also revised over the period of the historical revision, mainly as a result of the revaluation of corporate claim equity from book value to market value.

Second quarter of 2012

In the second quarter of 2012, national net worth increased by \$77 billion or 1.2% to \$6.8 trillion, up from \$6.7 trillion in the first quarter. On a per capita basis, national net worth expanded from \$192,500 in the first quarter to \$194,100 in the second quarter.

National net worth changes reflected a 1.4% increase in the value of non-financial assets, moderated by a 10.7% increase in net foreign debt.

Household sector

Household net worth increased by 0.9% in the second quarter of 2012, primarily resulting from a 2.2% rise in the value of residential real estate. However, the value of household net financial assets declined in the second quarter, mainly because of a 5% decline in the value of listed shares.

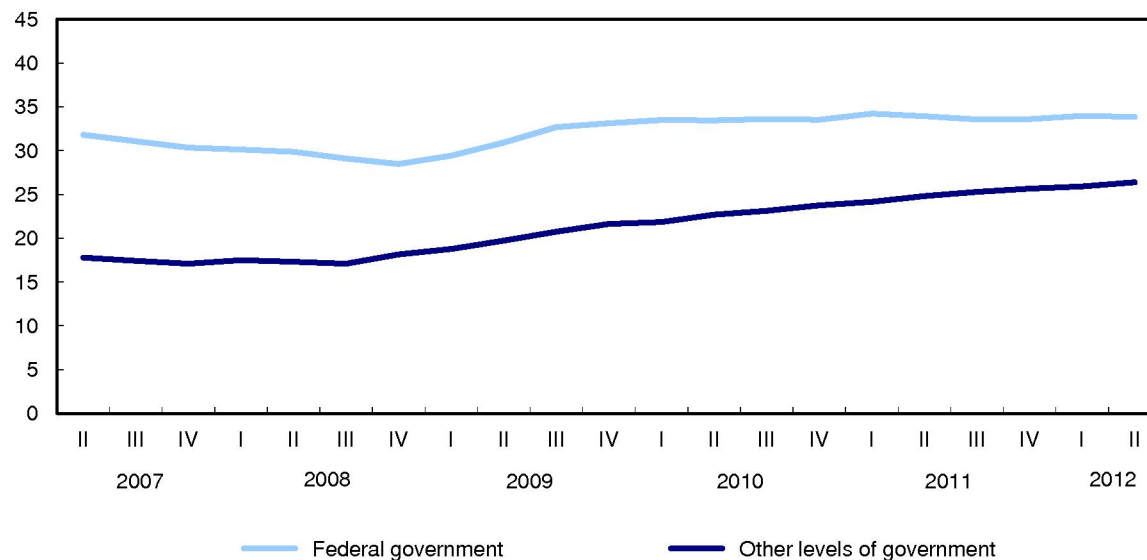
Growth in household credit market debt continued in the second quarter, increasing 1.8% from the previous quarter, mainly attributable to increases in consumer credit and mortgages. The household credit market debt to disposable income ratio was 163.4%, up from 161.8% in the previous quarter.

Government net debt trends upwards

Total government net debt (expressed at book value) rose to \$897 billion, an increase of \$20 billion from the first quarter. Expressed as a percentage of GDP, the ratio was 50.1%, up from 49.4% in the previous quarter.

Chart 2
Government net debt to gross domestic product

%, net debt to gross domestic product



Corporate leverage

The ratio of total private non-financial corporation credit market debt to equity (expressed at book value) edged up from 55.3% in the first quarter to 55.6% in the second quarter.

Chart 3
Corporate debt-to-equity ratio

%, not seasonally adjusted



The value of financial institutions' equity portfolio decreases

In the second quarter of 2012, the value of total financial assets of lending institutions and institutional investors (such as trustee pension plans and mutual funds) decreased 0.6% to \$8.9 trillion from \$9.0 trillion in the previous quarter, as a result of a decline in the value of shares as the Toronto Stock Exchange fell 6.4% during the quarter.

Note to readers

The National Balance Sheet Accounts comprise the balance sheets of all sectors of the economy: households, non-profit institutions serving households, financial corporate, non-financial 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 household, non-profit institutions serving households, financial corporate, non-financial corporate, and government sectors.

Household credit market debt comprises consumer credit, mortgage, and loan debt of households — which include 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.

Definitions concerning financial indicators can be found in Financial indicators from the National Balance Sheet Accounts.

For a more detailed description of the 2012 Historical Revision, consult Revisions analysis - National Balance Sheet Account 2012.

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

Table 1
National balance sheet accounts – Market value, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	First quarter to second quarter 2012
	billions of dollars						change in billions of dollars
National net worth	6,237	6,336	6,456	6,529	6,691	6,768	77
Period-to-period percentage change	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.1	2.5	1.2	
National wealth	6,534	6,636	6,729	6,805	6,910	7,009	99
Period-to-period percentage change	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	
Canada's net foreign debt	297	300	273	277	218	242	24
National net worth, by sector							
Household sector	6,469	6,542	6,509	6,617	6,809	6,870	61
Non-profit institutions serving household sector	63	65	66	67	69	69	0
Corporate sector	-123	-76	112	97	60	108	48
General government sector	-172	-195	-231	-252	-247	-280	-33
	dollars						change in dollars
National net worth per capita	181,500	183,700	186,500	188,300	192,500	194,100	1,600

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

Table 2
Households and non-profit institutions serving household sector indicators – Market value, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012
	%					
Household sector						
Debt to gross domestic product (GDP)	91.87	92.25	92.34	92.50	92.45	93.24
Debt to disposable income	160.08	162.08	163.12	164.04	164.17	165.78
Credit market debt to disposable income	157.79	159.78	160.93	161.73	161.77	163.44
Consumer credit and mortgage liabilities to disposable income	145.88	147.87	149.26	150.14	149.96	151.65
Net worth as a percentage of disposable income	667.24	671.31	660.75	665.80	680.60	681.74
Debt to total assets	19.35	19.45	19.80	19.77	19.43	19.56
Debt to net worth	23.99	24.14	24.69	24.64	24.12	24.32
Credit market debt to net worth	23.65	23.80	24.36	24.29	23.77	23.97
Consumer credit and mortgage liabilities to net worth	21.86	22.03	22.59	22.55	22.03	22.24
Total assets to net worth	123.99	124.14	124.69	124.64	124.12	124.32
Financial assets to net worth	67.07	66.88	66.34	66.65	66.82	66.39
Financial assets to non-financial assets	117.85	116.79	113.70	114.94	116.59	114.61
Owner's equity as a percentage of real estate	69.50	69.46	69.15	68.83	69.17	69.15
Real estate as a percentage of disposable income	325.73	330.63	331.49	331.45	336.58	341.31
Households and non-profit institutions serving household sector						
Debt to GDP	94.08	94.47	94.56	94.73	94.69	95.57
Debt to disposable income	159.84	161.78	162.89	163.85	164.01	165.72
Credit market debt to disposable income	154.68	156.58	157.77	158.60	158.63	160.39

Table 3
Corporate sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012
	%					
Corporate sector						
Private non-financial corporations total debt to equity (market value)	174.46	178.76	190.03	185.81	184.66	185.61
Private non-financial corporations credit market debt to equity (book value)	55.17	55.25	57.50	53.94	55.30	55.64

Table 4
General government sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012
	%					
General government sector						
General government gross debt (book value) to gross domestic product (GDP)	107.96	108.27	108.54	107.56	108.98	109.87
Federal general government gross debt (book value) to GDP	49.69	49.01	48.68	48.44	49.23	48.89
Other levels of general government gross debt (book value) to GDP	58.05	58.85	59.40	58.79	58.92	60.32
General government net debt (book value) to GDP	48.05	48.25	48.42	48.97	49.35	50.06
Federal general government net debt (book value) to GDP	34.22	33.91	33.55	33.58	33.94	33.85
Other levels of general government net debt (book value) to GDP	24.14	24.80	25.28	25.63	25.91	26.39

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 378-0121 to 378-0125.

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.

For more information refer to the *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts* (13-605-X, free). This publication is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data for the third quarter will be released on December 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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, July 2012

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 7.1% to 16.0 million cubic metres in July from July 2011.

During the same period, crude oil exports increased 2.6%.

Marketable natural gas production decreased 1.7% to 11.1 billion cubic metres.

Domestic sales of natural gas increased 8.1% while natural gas exports decreased 2.7%.

From June to July, domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 7.5%.

Note to readers

Data are available on CANSIM at the national level to July 2012 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to December 2011 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to June 2012 inclusive.

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

	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons					
Supply ¹					
Production	14 984.1	14 924.6	16 041.7	7.5	7.1
Imports ²	2 956.2	3 086.7	3 517.8	14.0	19.0
Disposition					
Refinery receipts ³	7 622.3	7 791.6	8 488.6	8.9	11.4
Exports ⁴	10 908.1	11 435.2	11 189.2	-2.2	2.6
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
Natural gas					
Supply ⁵					
Marketable production ⁶	11 318.9	10 712.4	11 122.6	3.8	-1.7
Imports	2 140.9	2 202.3	2 114.8	-4.0	-1.2
Disposition					
Domestic sales ⁷	4 437.7	4 832.0	4 799.0	-0.7	8.1
Exports	8 122.0	7 458.8	7 901.1	5.9	-2.7

^P 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 Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre
(toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; 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.

Crude oil and natural gas production, August 2012

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

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

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).

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

Coal and coke statistics, July 2012

Data on coal and coke are now available for July.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 135-0001 and 135-0002.

Table 135-0001: Coke.

Table 135-0002: Coal.

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

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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New motor vehicle sales, August 2012

New motor vehicle sales data are now available for August.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

For more information, to order data, 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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Financial information of universities and colleges, 2009/2010

The final Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO) report, which now includes Quebec, is now available for the 2009/2010 academic year. This report includes financial data for all CAUBO member institutions. Aggregated data for degree-granting institutions that are not members of the CAUBO organization are expected to be released in November.

Note to readers

The Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO) provides financial data on the major degree-granting institutions in Canada. The CAUBO data are an important part of Statistics Canada's Financial Information of Universities and Colleges Survey.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3121.

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

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Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts
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