

The Daily

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Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 2012

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Manufacturing sales declined 0.4% to \$48.7 billion in May, the fourth decrease in five months.

Investment in non-residential building construction, second quarter 2012

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Investment in non-residential building construction increased 1.8% to \$11.2 billion in the second quarter. The increase, which followed three quarters of declining investment, was attributable to higher spending in the commercial and industrial components.

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Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 2012

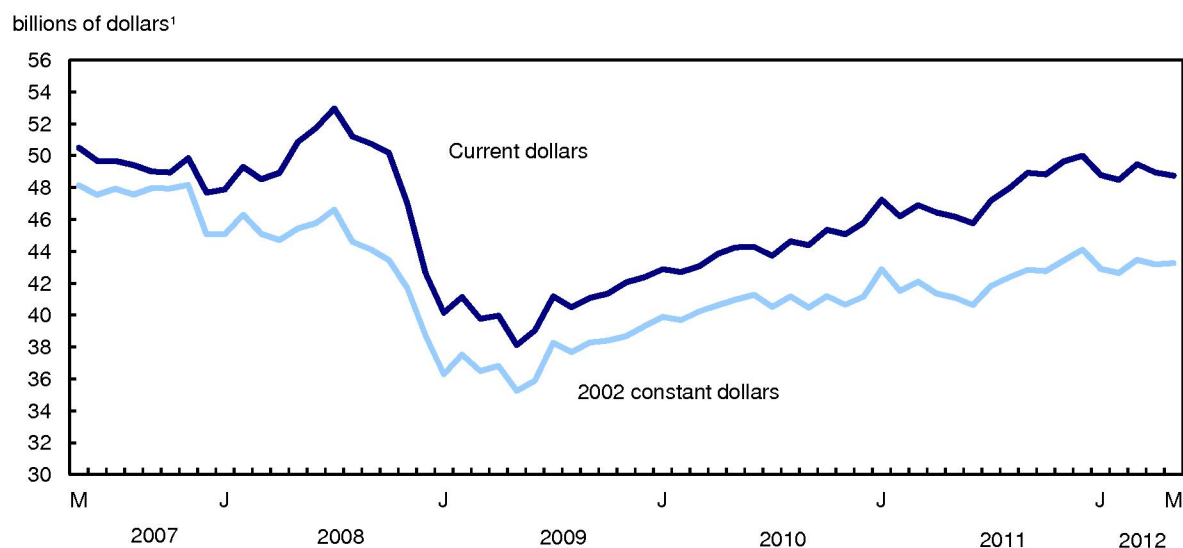
Manufacturing sales declined 0.4% to \$48.7 billion in May, the fourth decrease in five months. Sales in the petroleum and coal product industry dropped 9.6%, reflecting temporary shutdowns at some refineries. This drop was largely offset by gains in the aerospace product and parts industry. Excluding the petroleum and coal product industry, total manufacturing sales rose 1.2%.

Sales fell in 13 of 21 industries, representing approximately two-thirds of manufacturing. Sales of non-durable goods declined 3.2%, while durable goods sales rose 2.4%.

Constant dollar sales increased 0.2% in May, reflecting a rise in the volume of durable goods sold.

Despite four monthly declines in overall manufacturing sales in 2012, manufacturing employment has continued to increase. Employment rose 2.0% in May according to the Labour Force Survey. Since January 2012, employment in the manufacturing sector has risen 4.5% to 1.8 million workers.

Chart 1 Current dollar sales decrease



Sales drop in petroleum largely offset by higher aerospace production

Sales in the petroleum and coal product industry fell 9.6% to \$6.4 billion. The drop reflected temporary shutdowns at some refineries and lower prices. Even with the decrease in May, sales of petroleum and coal products were slightly higher than they were in May 2011 (\$6.3 billion).

Sales declines were also reported by manufacturers in the machinery (-3.5%) and other transportation equipment (-26.1%) industries.

Production in the aerospace product and parts industry rose 65.8% to \$1.5 billion, following a 34.8% decrease in April. Despite the increase in May, year-to-date production in the industry was 6.5% lower than it was in the same period in 2011.

In the fabricated metal product industry, sales rose 2.8%. Sales in the motor vehicle industry increased 1.6% to \$4.6 billion, its 10th increase in 11 months. Sales in the motor vehicle industry were at their highest level since November 2007.

Sales decline in four provinces

Sales decreased in four provinces in May, with Ontario and Alberta posting the largest declines in dollar terms.

Sales in Ontario declined 1.9% to \$22.4 billion, the first decrease following two months of increases. A 31.8% drop in sales for petroleum and coal products was responsible for the reduction and reflected temporary shutdowns at petroleum refineries. However, increases in the aerospace product and parts (+52.3%) and motor vehicle industries moderated the decrease. Motor vehicle manufacturers reported a 1.7% rise in sales to \$4.5 billion, following a 10.0% advance in April.

In Alberta, sales fell 2.6% to \$6.1 billion. The petroleum and coal product industry was mostly responsible for the drop, with sales down 7.7%. This was the third consecutive monthly decrease for the industry and reflected temporary shutdowns. Sales in the machinery industry (-4.8%) also dropped in May.

Gains in six provinces partly offset the decreases in Ontario and Alberta. In Quebec, sales increased 2.2%, reflecting gains in aerospace product and parts. Production in this industry rose 85.6% in May, following a 45.6% drop in April. In New Brunswick, gains in the non-durable goods industry drove the 9.0% increase in sales.

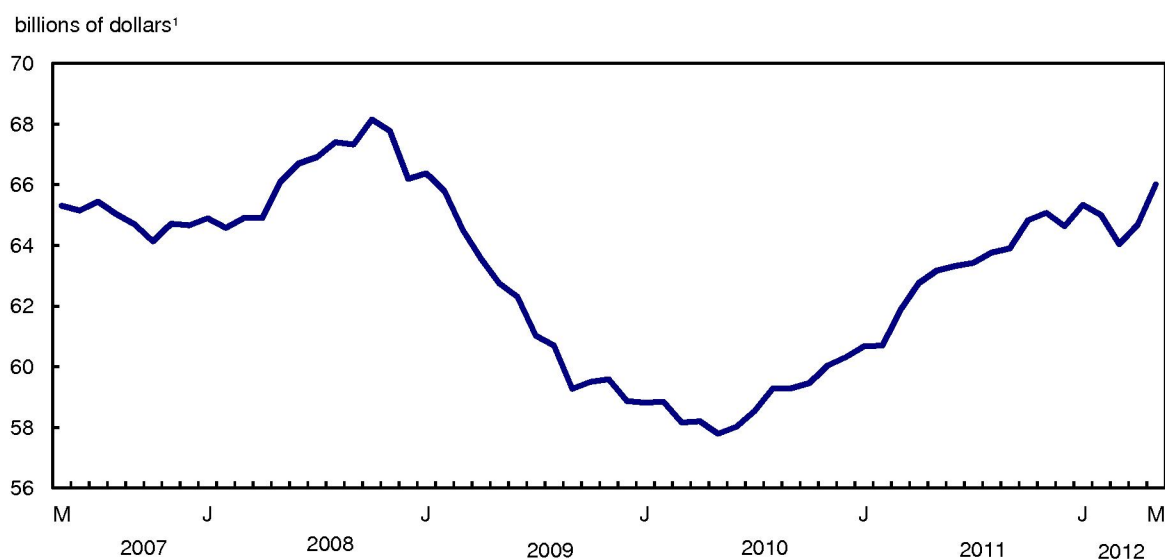
Inventory levels rise

Inventories advanced 2.1% in May to \$66.0 billion, almost entirely as a result of a sharp increase in the petroleum and coal product industry. With this advance, total inventories were at their highest level since January 2009.

In the petroleum and coal product industry, total inventories increased 29.5% (+\$1.3 billion) to \$5.6 billion. Over 61% of the increase reflected higher raw materials held at a number of refineries. Gains in goods-in-process and finished product inventories also contributed to the advance.

Higher inventories in the motor vehicle (+6.0%) and the computer and electronic product (+2.2%) industries also contributed to the overall advance in May.

Chart 2
Inventory levels rise



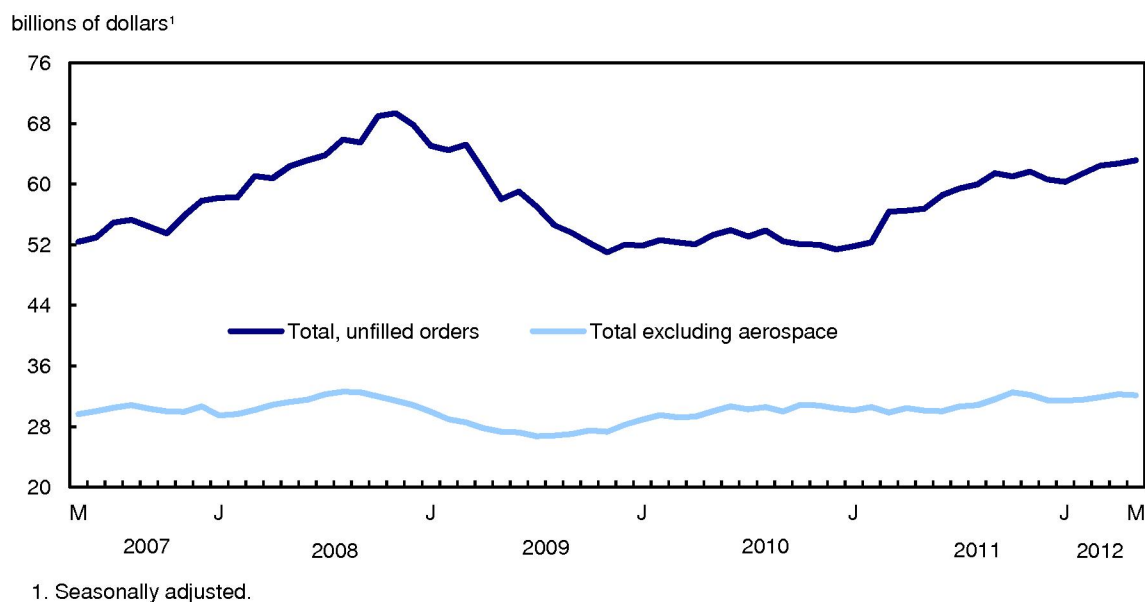
Unfilled orders increase

Unfilled orders rose 0.7% to \$63.1 billion in May. The advance reflected increases in the aerospace product and parts industry and the fabricated metal products industry. A 4.7% decline in the computer and electronic product industry offset a portion of the gains.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, the value of unfilled orders increased 1.8% to \$31.0 billion. The increase in May reflected a rise in the value of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, as a large portion of unfilled orders in the industry are held in US dollars.

Unfilled orders in the fabricated metal product industry rose 2.4% to a high of \$6.9 billion in May. Gains in unfilled orders for architectural and structural metals were responsible for a large portion of the advance in the industry.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders increase



New orders were relatively flat in May at \$49.2 billion, following a 2.6% decrease in April.

Note to readers

The 2011 manufacturing review will be published in the coming weeks. The review examines recent trends for sales by industry and other relevant variables related to manufacturing.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

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

	May 2011	April 2012 ^r	May 2012 ^p	April to May 2012	May 2011 to May 2012
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	46,166	48,936	48,743	-0.4	5.6
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	41,094	43,181	43,259	0.2	5.3
Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars)	41,321	42,400	42,107	-0.7	1.9
Inventories	63,167	64,669	66,010	2.1	4.5
Unfilled orders	56,733	62,689	63,137	0.7	11.3
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	56,123	62,146	62,626	0.8	11.6
New orders	46,390	49,192	49,191	0.0	6.0
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	41,452	42,694	42,587	-0.3	2.7
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.37	1.32	1.35

^r revised

^p 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

	May 2011	April 2012 ^r	May 2012 ^p	April to May 2012	May 2011 to May 2012
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	6,947	6,911	6,866	-0.7	-1.2
Beverage and tobacco product	870	918	934	1.7	7.4
Textile mills	133	133	139	4.6	4.7
Textile product mills	132	129	128	-0.9	-3.0
Clothing manufacturing	188	158	173	9.4	-7.9
Leather and allied product	34	34	33	-2.5	-2.5
Wood product	1,475	1,553	1,571	1.2	6.5
Paper manufacturing	2,158	2,109	2,089	-1.0	-3.2
Printing and related support activities	729	709	702	-1.0	-3.8
Petroleum and coal product	6,255	7,077	6,395	-9.6	2.2
Chemical	3,711	4,086	4,032	-1.3	8.6
Plastics and rubber products	1,812	1,911	1,905	-0.3	5.1
Non-metallic mineral product	1,052	1,172	1,169	-0.2	11.1
Primary metal	4,085	4,007	3,937	-1.7	-3.6
Fabricated metal product	2,696	2,868	2,947	2.8	9.3
Machinery	2,917	3,065	2,958	-3.5	1.4
Computer and electronic product	1,392	1,200	1,189	-0.9	-14.5
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	850	841	820	-2.5	-3.5
Transportation equipment	6,885	8,381	9,057	8.1	31.5
Motor vehicle	3,347	4,528	4,599	1.6	37.4
Motor vehicle body and trailer	300	293	325	10.9	8.5
Motor vehicle parts	1,499	2,008	2,036	1.4	35.9
Aerospace product and parts	1,229	902	1,495	65.8	21.6
Railroad rolling stock	135	159	206	29.3	52.5
Ship and boat building	72	88	97	10.4	34.8
Furniture and related product	887	905	906	0.2	2.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	958	769	794	3.2	-17.2
Non-durable goods industries	22,968	24,176	23,395	-3.2	1.9
Durable goods industries	23,198	24,760	25,348	2.4	9.3

^r revised^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2011	April 2012 ^r	May 2012 ^p	April to May 2012	May 2011 to May 2012
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	46,166	48,936	48,743	-0.4	5.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	316	655	657	0.3	107.9
Prince Edward Island	95	99	107	8.3	12.8
Nova Scotia	920	838	843	0.7	-8.4
New Brunswick	1,612	1,523	1,659	9.0	2.9
Quebec	11,424	11,251	11,502	2.2	0.7
Ontario	20,684	22,807	22,363	-1.9	8.1
Manitoba	1,281	1,273	1,258	-1.2	-1.8
Saskatchewan	1,063	1,123	1,118	-0.4	5.2
Alberta	5,697	6,219	6,056	-2.6	6.3
British Columbia	3,070	3,142	3,172	1.0	3.3
Yukon	3	4	5	24.2	64.9
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	2	2	-23.1	92.7

^r revised^p 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 June Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on August 16.

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

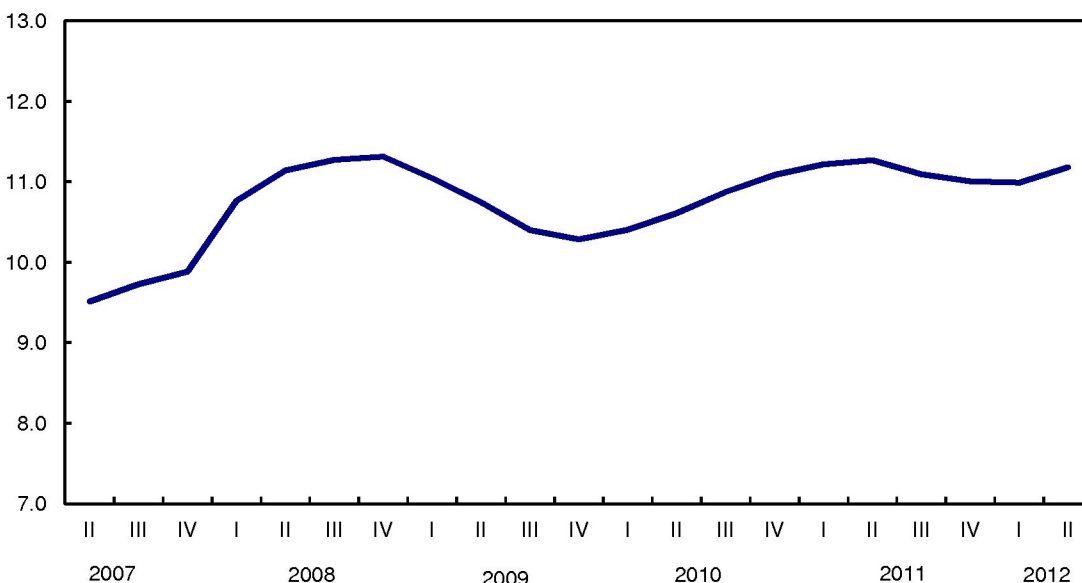
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf
(613-951-9832; michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Investment in non-residential building construction, second quarter 2012

Investment in non-residential building construction increased 1.8% to \$11.2 billion in the second quarter. The increase, which followed three quarters of declining investment, was attributable to higher spending in the commercial and industrial components.

Chart 1
Investment in non-residential building construction

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Investment rose in seven provinces, with the largest increases in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

In Ontario and Alberta, the gains were led by the industrial and commercial components, while in Quebec, they occurred in commercial and institutional spending.

All three investment components declined in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, while in Newfoundland and Labrador, investment decreased in the industrial and institutional components.

Investment rose in 17 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. The biggest increases were in Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver. All three components were up in Toronto and Vancouver, while commercial and industrial spending contributed to the gains in Montréal.

The largest decreases occurred in St. Catharines–Niagara, where investment fell in the commercial and institutional components, and in Greater Sudbury, where all three components were down.

Commercial component

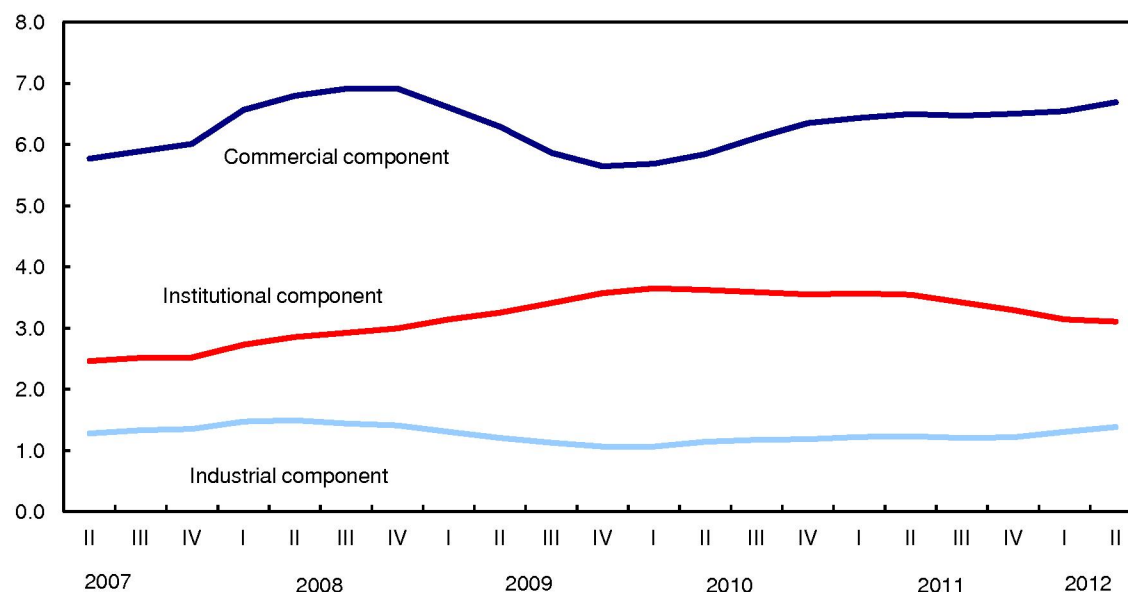
Investment in commercial building construction rose 2.3% from the first quarter to \$6.7 billion. Commercial investment increased in every province except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

The largest increases occurred in Central Canada. In Quebec, commercial investment rose 4.2% to \$1.2 billion, led by the construction of office and retail buildings. Investment in Ontario increased 2.1% to \$2.4 billion, led by higher investment in retail buildings.

In Alberta, second quarter commercial investment was up 1.4% to \$1.6 billion. The gain came from spending on office and retail buildings and from living quarters for the oilsands projects.

Chart 2 Commercial, institutional and industrial components

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Industrial component

Industrial investment rose 6.2% to \$1.4 billion in the second quarter, the third consecutive quarterly gain. Spending was higher in seven provinces, with the largest increases in Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia.

Alberta led with an 11.2% increase to \$333 million, attributable to investment growth in utility and maintenance buildings.

The increases in Ontario and British Columbia were led by rising investment in manufacturing and mining facilities. In Ontario, investment was up 6.7% to \$474 million, while in British Columbia, spending increased 22.4% to \$137 million.

The largest decline occurred in Newfoundland and Labrador, where investment fell 21.9% to \$74 million. Investment declined across several categories of industrial buildings, reflecting the completion of some projects.

Institutional component

In the institutional component, investment declined 1.1% from the first quarter to \$3.1 billion. This was the ninth consecutive quarterly decrease, although the pace of decline was slower in the second quarter.

Institutional investment declined in seven provinces.

The largest decrease occurred in Alberta, where investment declined 5.3% to \$271 million, reflecting the completion of several projects in the educational category.

In British Columbia, investment decreased 3.5% to \$348 million. The decline was led by lower spending for educational buildings and health care facilities.

The largest increase was in Quebec, where institutional spending rose 2.8% to \$497 million, mostly as a result of larger investment for educational facilities.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data expressed in current dollars, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

Investments in non-residential building construction exclude engineering construction (such as for highways, sewers, bridges and oil and gas pipelines). This series is based on the Building Permits Survey of municipalities, which collects information on construction intentions.

Work put-in-place patterns are assigned to each type of structure (industrial, commercial and institutional). These work patterns are used to distribute the value of building permits according to project length. Work put-in-place patterns differ according to the value of the construction project; a project worth several million dollars will usually take longer to complete than will a project of a few hundred thousand dollars.

Additional data from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey are used to create this investment series. Investments in non-residential building data are benchmarked to Statistics Canada's System of National Accounts of non-residential building investment series.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: the Ottawa part and the Gatineau part.

Table 1
Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory –
Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	First quarter to second quarter 2012	Second quarter 2011 to second quarter 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	11,266	10,988	11,181	1.8	-0.8
Industrial	1,230	1,306	1,386	6.2	12.7
Commercial	6,493	6,540	6,689	2.3	3.0
Institutional	3,543	3,142	3,106	-1.1	-12.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	137	220	194	-11.6	41.9
Industrial	17	94	74	-21.9	339.0
Commercial	73	80	81	1.2	11.2
Institutional	48	46	40	-12.9	-16.0
Prince Edward Island	37	39	31	-21.3	-15.4
Industrial	4	7	6	-13.6	47.6
Commercial	17	19	16	-18.4	-6.2
Institutional	16	13	9	-29.8	-42.1
Nova Scotia	205	186	188	0.7	-8.7
Industrial	8	11	13	20.1	66.4
Commercial	117	122	124	1.5	5.4
Institutional	80	53	50	-5.1	-37.0
New Brunswick	195	156	145	-6.9	-25.6
Industrial	16	14	14	-4.3	-17.6
Commercial	84	74	71	-4.2	-15.2
Institutional	94	67	60	-10.5	-36.3
Quebec	1,916	1,904	1,968	3.4	2.7
Industrial	272	253	253	0.3	-6.9
Commercial	1,094	1,167	1,217	4.2	11.2
Institutional	550	484	497	2.8	-9.6
Ontario	4,657	4,420	4,501	1.8	-3.3
Industrial	480	445	474	6.7	-1.2
Commercial	2,574	2,384	2,433	2.1	-5.5
Institutional	1,603	1,592	1,594	0.1	-0.5
Manitoba	259	279	294	5.3	13.5
Industrial	34	23	32	36.9	-6.7
Commercial	145	155	164	6.0	13.0
Institutional	80	101	98	-3.0	23.1
Saskatchewan	351	402	426	6.0	21.4
Industrial	32	41	44	9.0	38.8
Commercial	215	236	254	7.5	17.9
Institutional	104	125	128	2.1	23.3
Alberta	2,132	2,163	2,203	1.9	3.3
Industrial	273	300	333	11.2	21.9
Commercial	1,370	1,577	1,599	1.4	16.7
Institutional	488	286	271	-5.3	-44.5
British Columbia	1,313	1,177	1,204	2.3	-8.3
Industrial	89	112	137	22.4	53.8
Commercial	771	704	719	2.1	-6.8
Institutional	453	361	348	-3.5	-23.1
Yukon	28	27	19	-28.2	-31.0
Industrial	1	6	5	-24.4	216.5
Commercial	15	11	6	-45.4	-58.0
Institutional	12	9	8	-10.0	-28.5
Northwest Territories	26	9	5	-46.1	-81.2
Industrial	2	0	1	317.0	-57.6
Commercial	10	6	3	-44.1	-68.1
Institutional	14	3	1	-75.6	-94.5
Nunavut	10	6	3	-45.0	-64.9
Industrial	0	0	0
Commercial	7	6	3	-42.8	-57.9
Institutional	2	1	0	-56.9	-83.8

... not applicable

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

Table 2
Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area¹ – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	First quarter to second quarter 2012	Second quarter 2011 to second quarter 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	8,314	8,165	8,375	2.6	0.7
St. John's	77	77	73	-5.6	-5.7
Halifax	90	95	104	9.1	14.8
Moncton	50	53	43	-18.3	-14.2
Saint John	37	28	27	-2.9	-28.7
Saguenay	47	33	40	20.0	-14.9
Québec	206	204	215	5.3	4.3
Sherbrooke	66	56	54	-2.2	-17.5
Trois-Rivières	29	37	34	-7.7	19.6
Montréal	844	974	1,046	7.4	23.9
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	444	419	427	2.0	-3.9
Gatineau part	112	97	98	0.7	-12.4
Ottawa part	332	322	329	2.3	-1.0
Kingston	49	50	50	-0.3	2.3
Peterborough	18	17	18	5.4	0.7
Oshawa	79	85	80	-6.0	0.1
Toronto	2,048	2,134	2,263	6.0	10.5
Hamilton	223	184	189	2.3	-15.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	220	151	128	-15.2	-41.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	328	253	240	-5.2	-26.9
Brantford	37	31	30	-0.5	-18.6
Guelph	70	58	62	5.7	-11.9
London	197	233	235	0.8	19.6
Windsor	112	76	80	6.0	-28.0
Barrie	87	65	65	-0.1	-25.4
Greater Sudbury	67	60	45	-25.5	-32.6
Thunder Bay	40	30	26	-14.5	-35.0
Winnipeg	178	196	208	5.9	16.6
Regina	110	96	105	9.2	-4.3
Saskatoon	131	167	177	6.0	34.4
Calgary	792	820	829	1.2	4.7
Edmonton	667	631	621	-1.5	-6.8
Kelowna	80	58	49	-16.2	-38.9
Abbotsford–Mission	37	54	51	-6.4	35.7
Vancouver	743	650	678	4.4	-8.7
Victoria	110	90	83	-7.5	-24.1

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

More detailed data on investment in non-residential building construction are also available in [free tables](#) online. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Summary tables*.

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 Don Overton (613-951-1239), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Farm Input Price Index, first quarter 2012

The Farm Input Price Index rose 2.6% in the first quarter, following a 1.5% increase in the fourth quarter.

Crop production (+5.5%) contributed the most to the quarterly movement of the index, with the overall increase offset by decreases in building costs (-0.3%).

The index increased in all provinces during the first quarter with Alberta (+3.0%) and Saskatchewan (+3.8%) contributing the most to the national growth. Cattle costs contributed the most to higher prices in Alberta (+7.9%), while crop production costs drove the increase in Saskatchewan (+9.0%).

Nationally, farm input prices increased 6.1% between the first quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012.

All main components of the index showed an annual increase, with animal production (+8.5%), crop production (+8.8%) and machinery and motor vehicles (+5.5%) contributing the most.

Higher annual animal production costs were primarily the result of cattle prices rising 17.2% since the first quarter of 2011.

Year over year, the Farm Input Price Index increased in all regions across Canada, with Alberta (+7.6%) and Ontario (+5.6%) contributing the most to the advance of the index.

Note to readers

For more information about the methodology, go to the "Definitions, data sources and methods" section by clicking survey number 2305, which appears below.

Table 1
Farm Input Price Index, by component, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2011 ^r	Fourth quarter 2011 ^r	First quarter 2012 ^p	Fourth quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012	First quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Farm input total	100.00	134.2	138.8	142.4	2.6	6.1
Buildings	9.36	130.7	134.4	134.0	-0.3	2.5
Machinery and motor vehicles	19.27	139.4	145.8	147.1	0.9	5.5
General business costs	15.33	134.3	132.3	134.4	1.6	0.1
Crop production	23.17	154.5	159.4	168.1	5.5	8.8
Animal production	32.88	118.0	124.5	128.0	2.8	8.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.

Table 2
Farm Input Price Index, total, by region – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2011 ^r	Fourth quarter 2011 ^r	First quarter 2012 ^p	Fourth quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012	First quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00	134.2	138.8	142.4	2.6	6.1
Eastern Canada	44.21	130.7	134.7	137.8	2.3	5.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.23	131.4	138.1	139.5	1.0	6.2
Prince Edward Island	0.99	128.6	131.8	135.1	2.5	5.1
Nova Scotia	1.15	130.9	135.8	139.2	2.5	6.3
New Brunswick	1.13	131.5	139.0	144.2	3.7	9.7
Quebec	16.24	127.5	130.6	133.5	2.2	4.7
Ontario	24.47	132.8	137.3	140.3	2.2	5.6
Western Canada	55.79	136.9	141.9	146.1	3.0	6.7
Manitoba	9.96	134.9	140.0	143.0	2.1	6.0
Saskatchewan	16.14	147.0	151.7	157.5	3.8	7.1
Alberta	23.62	132.2	138.0	142.2	3.0	7.6
British Columbia	6.06	131.6	134.4	135.3	0.7	2.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 328-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2305.

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 the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Primary iron and steel, May 2012

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for May.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2116 and 2184.

The May 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) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Supply of natural gas liquids and sulphur products from processing plants, January to March 2012

Monthly data on the supply of natural gas liquids and sulphur products from processing plants are now available for January to March.

Note to readers

Data from March to December 2011 have been revised.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 131-0002.

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.

Residential care facilities, 2010/2011

Data on residential care facilities for reference year 2010/2011 are now available.

Note to readers

This is the final release of the Residential Care Facilities Survey. The survey has been cancelled.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3210.

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 the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

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