

The Daily

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Releases

Job vacancies, three-month period ending in June 2012	2
Canadian businesses had 263,000 job vacancies in June, 20,000 more than in June 2011. There were 5.3 unemployed people for every job vacancy, down from 5.8 in June 2011.	
Travel between Canada and other countries, July 2012	11
Federal government spending on science and technology, 2012/2013 (intentions)	14
Canadian Community Health Survey: Neurological conditions prevalence files, 2010/2011	15
Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, July 2012	16
Civil aviation operating statistics, July 2012	17
Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, June 2012	18
New products and studies	19



Releases

Job vacancies, three-month period ending in June 2012

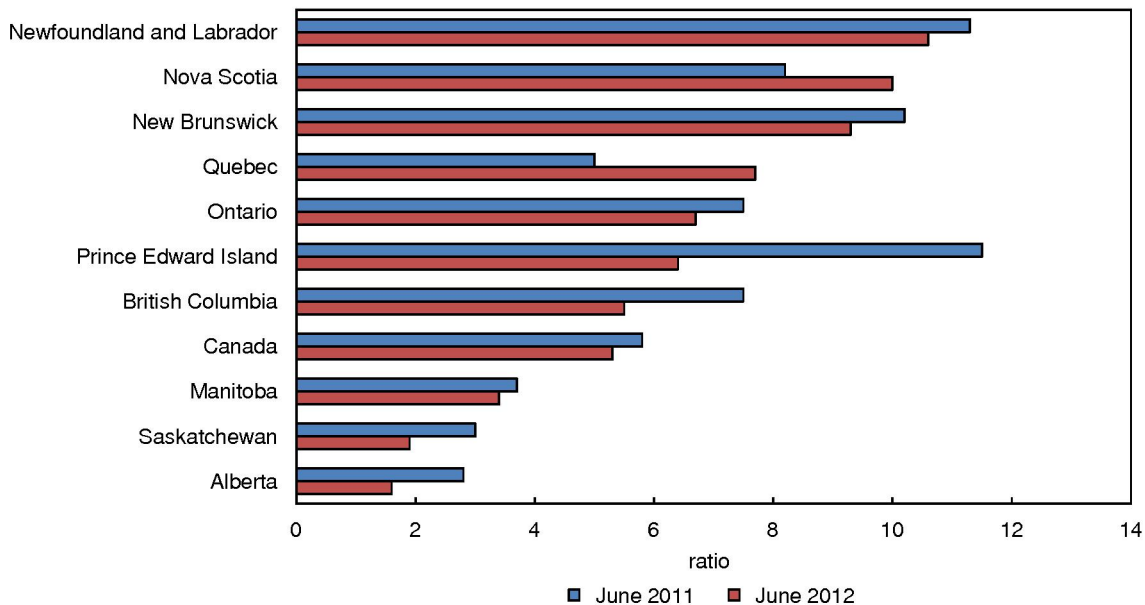
Canadian businesses had 263,000 job vacancies in June, 20,000 more than in June 2011. There were 5.3 unemployed people for every job vacancy, down from 5.8 in June 2011.

The decline in this ratio of unemployment to job vacancies was the result of an increase in job vacancies combined with a decline in the number of unemployed people.

Ratio highest in the East, lowest on the Prairies

Provincially, the highest ratios of unemployed people to job vacancies were in Eastern Canada. In Newfoundland and Labrador, there were 10.6 unemployed people for every vacancy in June, followed by Nova Scotia (10.0) and New Brunswick (9.3). These figures were little changed from 12 months earlier.

Chart 1
Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, all unemployed, by province, three-month average, June 2011 and June 2012



In Quebec, the ratio in June was 7.7 unemployed people for every job vacancy, up from 5.0 in June 2011. The increase in the ratio was largely because of a decline in job vacancies over this period, from 65,000 to 44,000.

The ratio for Ontario in June was 6.7, little changed from 12 months earlier.

In Saskatchewan, the ratio declined from 3.0 to 1.9 over the same period, entirely because of an increase in job vacancies from 9,300 to 15,000.

In Alberta, there were 1.6 unemployed for every job vacancy, down from 2.8 in June 2011. The decline was a result of both a drop in the number of unemployed people and an increase in job vacancies.

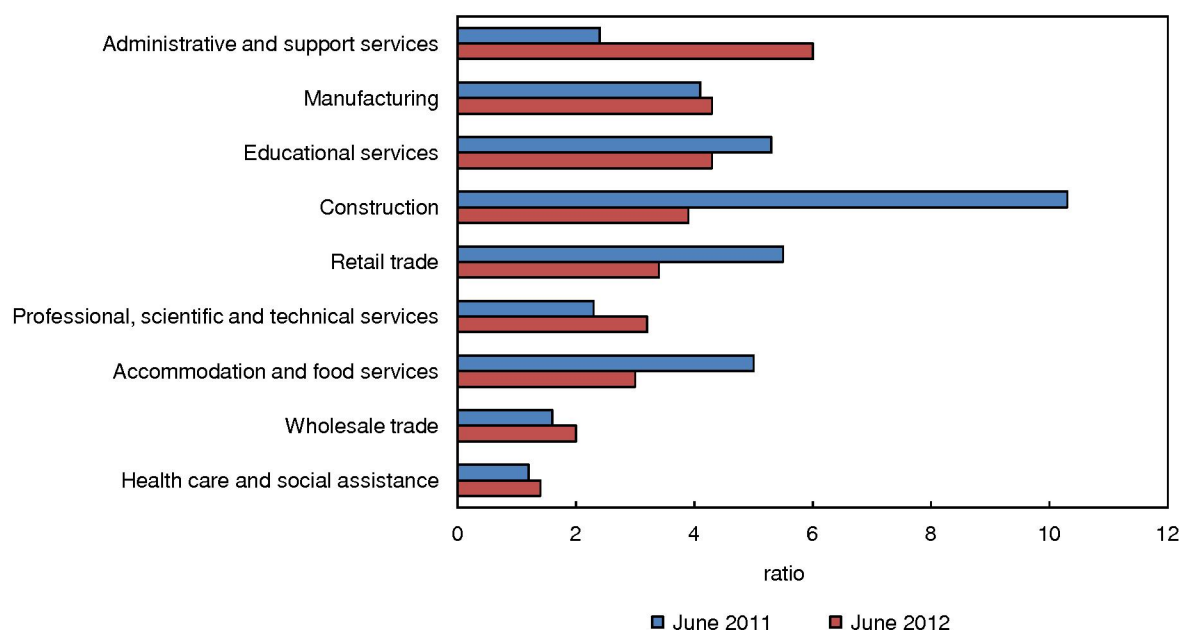
In Prince Edward Island, the ratio fell over this 12-month period from 11.5 unemployed people per job vacancy to 6.4. This was because of an increase in job vacancies from 800 to 1,400, while the number of unemployed people was unchanged (see "data quality" in the Note to readers).

Ratio by sector

Sectoral analysis of the ratio of unemployed to job vacancies is limited to those who last worked within the past 12 months, as unemployment data by sector are only available for these individuals.

Construction had the biggest decline in the ratio among the largest industrial sectors, with 3.9 unemployed people for every vacant job in June, down from 10.3 in the same period a year earlier. The drop was a result of both a decline in the number of unemployed and a notable increase in job vacancies. Payroll employment in this sector had also increased over this period.

Chart 2
Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by largest industrial sector, unemployed people who last worked within past 12 months, three-month average, June 2011 and June 2012



In retail trade, the ratio of unemployed people to job vacancies declined from 5.5 in June 2011 to 3.4 in June 2012. The decline was the result of an increase in the number of job vacancies for retail trade, while the number of unemployed people was unchanged.

In accommodation and food services, the ratio declined from 5.0 to 3.0 over the same time period, the result of an increase in the number of job vacancies as well as a decline in the number of unemployed people in the sector.

Administrative and support services was the only large industrial sector to show a sizable increase in the ratio. In June 2012, the ratio of unemployed people to job vacancies was 6.0, up from 2.4 in June 2011. This was the result of a notable decline in job vacancies and a slight increase in the number of unemployed people who last worked in this sector.

The ratio of unemployed people to job vacancies in professional, scientific and technical services was 3.2 in June, up from 2.3 in June 2011. This was all a result of an increase in the number of unemployed people who last worked in this sector.

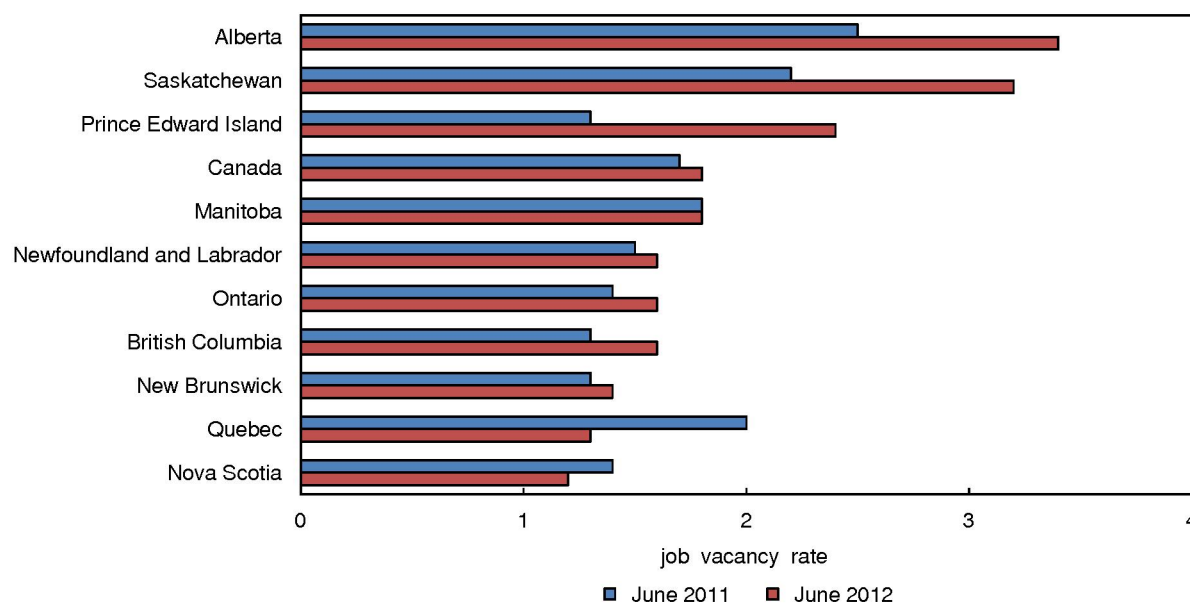
Health care and social assistance had a ratio of 1.4 in June, virtually unchanged from 12 months earlier. This ratio was the lowest among the largest industrial sectors.

Job vacancy rates

Data from this survey were also used to calculate the job vacancy rate. It is defined as the number of vacant positions divided by total labour demand, that is, vacant positions plus occupied positions. It corresponds to the share of jobs that are unfilled out of all payroll jobs available. Higher job vacancy rates are often associated with periods of economic growth, while lower rates may be associated with periods of slower growth or economic contraction.

In June, the national job vacancy rate among Canadian businesses was 1.8%, up slightly from 1.7% in June 2011.

Chart 3
Job vacancy rate, by province, three-month average, June 2011 and June 2012



Provincially, the job vacancy rate was 3.4% in Alberta, up from 2.5% in June 2011. In Saskatchewan, the job vacancy rate rose from 2.2% to 3.2% over this period, one of the largest increases among the provinces.

In Prince Edward Island, the rate also increased, from 1.3% in June 2011 to 2.4% in June 2012.

The job vacancy rate in Quebec decreased from 2.0% to 1.3%, while in Ontario, the rate was 1.6%, little changed compared with 12 months earlier.

Job vacancy rates by sector

Construction had the highest job vacancy rate among the largest industrial sectors, at 2.9% in June, up from 1.3% a year earlier. The sector had 27,000 vacancies in June 2012.

The job vacancy rate in accommodation and food services was 2.3%, up from 1.7% a year earlier. The sector had 26,000 vacancies in June 2012.

The lowest vacancy rate among the largest sectors was in educational services, at 0.7%, little changed from a year earlier. In June 2012, there were 9,000 vacancies in this sector.

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction had the highest job vacancy rate among all sectors, at 3.9%, twice the average for all sectors combined. The sector had 8,900 vacancies in June 2012, up from 7,200 a year earlier.

Note to readers

Data on job vacancies are collected through the monthly Business Payrolls Survey (BPS). Starting with the January 2011 reference month, two questions were added to the BPS, which is the survey portion of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours. These questions were: Did you have any vacant positions on the last business day of the month, and how many?

The target population is the same as that of the BPS and is comprised of all employers in Canada, except those primarily involved in: agriculture; fishing and trapping; private household services; religious organizations; the military personnel of the defense services; and federal, provincial and territorial public administration.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

Data quality

Job vacancy and unemployment estimates are based on samples, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for geographic areas and industries with smaller numbers of vacancies or smaller unemployed populations are subject to greater sampling variability.

These data are not seasonally adjusted and should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. Given this is a new data series, trends are not yet available and therefore, data should be interpreted with caution.

All data are based on three-month moving averages. For example, data for June are based on an average of the data from April, May and June.

Definitions

Job vacancy/vacant position: A position is considered "vacant" if it meets all three of the following conditions: a specific position exists; work could start within 30 days; and the employer is actively seeking employees from outside the organization to fill the position.

Labour demand: Total labour demand is the sum of met (total payroll employment) and unmet (vacant positions) labour demand.

Largest industrial sectors: The sectors with the largest levels of payroll employment for which we have publishable job vacancy data.

Job vacancy rate: The number of vacant positions divided by total labour demand, that is, vacant positions plus occupied positions.

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratios

All unemployed: The unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio for all unemployed is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed, regardless of their previous work experience, using Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, by the number of vacant positions. This ratio reflects how many unemployed individuals are available for each vacant position and is a measure of the overall labour market tightness.

By sector: For each sector, the ratio is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed who last worked in that sector in the previous 12 months, using LFS data, by the number of vacant positions in the same sector. This excludes new entrants to the labour market as well as unemployed people who had not worked during the previous 12 months. Unemployment data by sector is known only for those who worked within the previous 12 months.

Use of data for the last sector worked does not imply that these unemployed individuals continued to look for work in that sector. This ratio reflects how many unemployed individuals who last worked in that sector are available for each vacant position in the sector. It is a measure of the labour market tightness within that sector.

Table 1
Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by province and territory

	Three-month average ending in June 2011			Three-month average ending in June 2012			June 2011 to June 2012		
	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies
	thousands	thousands	ratio	thousands	thousands	ratio	change in thousands	change in thousands	change
Canada	1,408.1	243.1	5.8	1,381.2	263.1	5.3	-27.0	20.0	-0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	31.5	2.8	11.3	32.6	3.1	10.6	1.1	0.3	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	9.0	0.8	11.5	9.1	1.4	6.4	0.1	0.6	-5.1
Nova Scotia	43.6	5.3	8.2	46.7	4.7	10.0	3.0	-0.6	1.8
New Brunswick	39.0	3.8	10.2	37.8	4.1	9.3	-1.2	0.2	-0.9
Quebec	327.9	65.4	5.0	336.6	43.7	7.7	8.7	-21.8	2.7
Ontario	584.9	77.5	7.5	581.9	86.2	6.7	-3.0	8.7	-0.8
Manitoba	34.8	9.5	3.7	33.1	9.9	3.4	-1.6	0.4	-0.3
Saskatchewan	27.5	9.3	3.0	27.0	14.5	1.9	-0.5	5.2	-1.1
Alberta	121.5	43.2	2.8	104.0	64.3	1.6	-17.5	21.1	-1.2
British Columbia	182.7	24.4	7.5	166.3	30.1	5.5	-16.4	5.7	-2.0
Yukon	1.3	F	F	1.6	0.3	4.9	0.3	F	F
Northwest Territories	2.0	0.5	3.8	2.1	0.7	F	0.1	0.2	F
Nunavut	2.4	0.2	14.5	2.2	0.2	11.5	-0.2	0.0	-3.0

F too unreliable to be published

Note(s): The number of unemployed and ratio include all unemployed individuals, regardless of previous work experience.

Table 2
Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by sector

	Three-month average ending in June 2011			Three-month average ending in June 2012			June 2011 to June 2012		
	Number of unemploy ed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy ment-to- job vacancies	Number of unemploy ed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy ment-to- job vacancies	Number of unemploy ed	Number of job vacancies	Unemploy ment-to- job vacancies
	thousands	thousands	ratio	thousands	thousands	ratio	change in thousands	change in thousands	change
All unemployed¹	1,408.1	243.1	5.8	1,381.2	263.1	5.3	-27.0	20.0	-0.5
Unemployed, all sectors, worked within past 12 months	813.1	243.1	3.3	802.8	263.1	3.1	-10.3	20.0	-0.3
Forestry, logging and support	7.9	0.6	14.0	10.9	0.4	30.1	3.0	-0.2	16.1
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	14.6	7.2	2.0	19.7	8.9	2.2	5.1	1.8	0.2
Utilities	2.1	1.6	1.3	5.6	2.2	2.6	3.5	0.5	1.3
Construction	113.0	11.0	10.3	105.0	26.8	3.9	-8.0	15.8	-6.3
Manufacturing	94.9	23.0	4.1	88.8	20.8	4.3	-6.1	-2.3	0.2
Wholesale trade	21.2	13.4	1.6	26.9	13.3	2.0	5.7	-0.1	0.4
Retail trade	113.2	20.7	5.5	113.7	33.0	3.4	0.5	12.3	-2.0
Transportation and warehousing	37.6	11.0	3.4	31.7	13.2	2.4	-5.9	2.2	-1.0
Information and cultural industries	20.3	5.8	3.5	16.8	9.0	1.9	-3.5	3.1	-1.6
Finance and insurance	18.0	12.7	F	21.8	10.1	2.2	3.8	-2.6	F
Real estate and rental and leasing	14.8	F	F	9.9	3.0	F	-4.8	F	F
Professional, scientific and technical services	39.7	17.2	2.3	49.8	15.7	3.2	10.1	-1.5	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	F	1.4	F	F	1.4	F	F	0.0	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	60.2	25.4	2.4	67.5	11.3	6.0	7.2	-14.1	3.6
Educational services	40.7	7.7	5.3	38.4	9.0	4.3	-2.3	1.3	-1.0
Health care and social assistance	47.3	41.0	1.2	46.6	34.3	1.4	-0.8	-6.7	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	41.8	5.4	7.7	39.2	6.3	6.2	-2.7	0.9	-1.5
Accommodation and food services	92.5	18.6	5.0	77.9	26.3	3.0	-14.6	7.7	-2.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	26.2	7.6	3.4	26.5	11.6	2.3	0.3	4.0	-1.1
Public administration ²	6.8	7.4	0.9	6.0	6.4	0.9	-0.8	-1.0	0.0

F too unreliable to be published

1. For all unemployed, the number of unemployed and ratio include all unemployed individuals, regardless of previous work experience.

2. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Note(s): The number of unemployed and ratio for 'Unemployed, all sectors, worked in past 12 months' and by sector include only those who last worked within the previous 12 months.

Table 3
Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by province and territory

	Three-month average ending in June 2011		Three-month average ending in June 2012		June 2011 to June 2012		
	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	thousands	%	thousands	%	change in thousands	% change	change
Canada	243.1	1.7	263.1	1.8	20.0	8.2	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.8	1.5	3.1	1.6	0.3	10.3	0.1
Prince Edward Island	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.4	0.6	82.5	1.1
Nova Scotia	5.3	1.4	4.7	1.2	-0.6	-12.0	-0.1
New Brunswick	3.8	1.3	4.1	1.4	0.2	6.3	0.1
Quebec	65.4	2.0	43.7	1.3	-21.8	-33.3	-0.7
Ontario	77.5	1.4	86.2	1.6	8.7	11.3	0.1
Manitoba	9.5	1.8	9.9	1.8	0.4	3.9	0.0
Saskatchewan	9.3	2.2	14.5	3.2	5.2	56.3	1.0
Alberta	43.2	2.5	64.3	3.4	21.1	48.9	1.0
British Columbia	24.4	1.3	30.1	1.6	5.7	23.3	0.3
Yukon	F	F	0.3	1.9	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	0.5	2.2	0.7	3.0	0.2	37.6	0.8
Nunavut	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

F too unreliable to be published

Table 4
Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by sector

	Three-month average ending in June 2011		Three-month average ending in June 2012		June 2011 to June 2012		
	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate	Number of job vacancies	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	thousands	%	thousands	%	change in thousands	% change	change
Sector aggregate	243.1	1.7	263.1	1.8	20.0	8.2	0.1
Forestry, logging and support	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.0	-0.2	-35.9	-0.6
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	7.2	3.4	8.9	3.9	1.8	25.0	0.5
Utilities	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.7	0.5	33.4	0.4
Construction	11.0	1.3	26.8	2.9	15.8	143.4	1.6
Manufacturing	23.0	1.5	20.8	1.4	-2.3	-9.8	-0.2
Wholesale trade	13.4	1.8	13.3	1.7	-0.1	-0.7	0.0
Retail trade	20.7	1.1	33.0	1.7	12.3	59.7	0.6
Transportation and warehousing	11.0	1.6	13.2	1.9	2.2	20.0	0.3
Information and cultural industries	5.8	1.8	9.0	2.6	3.1	53.4	0.9
Finance and insurance	12.7	1.8	10.1	1.4	-2.6	-20.7	-0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	F	F	3.0	1.2	F	F	F
Professional, scientific and technical services	17.2	2.2	15.7	1.9	-1.5	-8.7	-0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	25.4	3.3	11.3	1.5	-14.1	-55.4	-1.8
Educational services	7.7	0.6	9.0	0.7	1.3	16.6	0.1
Health care and social assistance	41.0	2.4	34.3	2.0	-6.7	-16.4	-0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.4	2.1	6.3	2.4	0.9	16.3	0.3
Accommodation and food services	18.6	1.7	26.3	2.3	7.7	41.1	0.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	7.6	1.5	11.6	2.2	4.0	51.8	0.7
Public administration ¹	7.4	1.6	6.4	1.3	-1.0	-14.1	-0.2

F too unreliable to be published

1. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Data on job vacancies for July will be released on October 17.

For more information or to obtain data, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116 or toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 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), Labour Statistics Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries, July 2012

Travel to Canada declined 2.5% to 2.1 million trips in July compared with June, mostly because of a 2.8% decline in American visitors.

Same-day car trips by US residents to Canada fell 1.7% to 633,000 trips. Travel of one or more nights declined 3.9% to 952,000 trips, including a 4.2% decline in travel by car and a 3.3% decrease in travel by plane.

Residents of countries other than the United States made 377,000 trips to Canada in July, down 0.8% from June.

Residents of China made a record high 27,000 overnight trips to Canada, up 3.0% from June. Travel from China has grown steadily since the spring of 2010, to the point that it has overtaken Germany as the third largest overseas market for Canada behind the United Kingdom and France. Germany and Australia were fourth and fifth, respectively.

While the United Kingdom remains Canada's number one overseas market, the number of visitors from the country has been declining over the years. Residents of the United Kingdom made 54,000 trips to Canada in July, the second lowest level in nine years.

In the opposite direction, Canadian residents made 5.4 million trips abroad in July, down 0.9% from June. Most of these trips, 4.6 million, were to the United States, a 0.8% decrease.

Overnight travel to the United States fell 1.9% to 1.9 million trips in July. Overnight plane travel increased 1.0% to 652,000 trips, while overnight car travel fell 3.7% from the record high in June, to 1.1 million trips.

Same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States edged down 0.1% to 2.7 million trips.

Travel by Canadians to overseas countries fell 1.8% to 791,000 trips from the record high of 805,000 trips set in June.

Note to readers

Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Travel data for NEXUS Highway, which is a program designed to expedite the border clearance process for low-risk, pre-approved travellers into Canada and the United States, are now included. Monthly data has been revised back to January 2010 to reflect this change.

Table 1
Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted

	July 2011 ^r	June 2012 ^r	July 2012 ^P	June to July 2012
	thousands			% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	5,199	5,464	5,412	-0.9
To the United States	4,447	4,659	4,622	-0.8
To other countries	752	805	791	-1.8
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,589	2,680	2,679	-0.1
Total trips, one or more nights	2,568	2,743	2,691	-1.9
United States ³	1,816	1,938	1,900	-1.9
Car	1,061	1,182	1,138	-3.7
Plane	653	645	652	1.0
Other modes of transportation	103	111	111	-0.5
Other countries ⁴	752	805	791	-1.8
Travel to Canada²	2,115	2,110	2,058	-2.5
From the United States	1,733	1,730	1,681	-2.8
From other countries	382	380	377	-0.8
Same-day car trips from the United States	666	644	633	-1.7
Total trips, one or more nights	1,352	1,358	1,317	-3.0
United States ³	979	991	952	-3.9
Car	575	582	557	-4.2
Plane	290	296	286	-3.3
Other modes of transportation	114	113	109	-3.5
Other countries ⁴	373	367	364	-0.7
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵				
United Kingdom	58	56	54	-2.9
France	38	39	39	-0.2
China	22	26	27	3.0
Germany	27	26	26	-0.4
Australia	21	22	24	6.7
Japan	19	19	19	-1.1
India	12	12	13	1.8
South Korea	13	12	12	0.9
Mexico	11	12	12	3.3
Hong Kong	11	10	10	2.2
Switzerland	10	9	10	10.2
Netherlands	9	8	8	2.8

^r revised

^P preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The July 2012 issue of *International Travel: Advance Information*, Vol. 28, no. 7 (66-001-P, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 Riley Brockington (613-951-2995; riley.brockington@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

Federal government spending on science and technology, 2012/2013 (intentions)

Federal science and technology spending for fiscal year 2012/2013 is anticipated to decline 5.9% from 2011/2012 to \$10.9 billion. This decrease represents a return to more normal levels as a result of the conclusion of federal stimulus spending.

New estimates for federal science and technology spending are now available for three fiscal years, from 2010/2011 through 2012/2013.

Note to readers

The Federal Science Expenditures and Personnel, Activities in the Social Sciences and Natural Sciences is an annual survey of all federal government departments and agencies believed to be performing or funding science and technology activities. Data for this release cycle were collected between November 4, 2011 and March 3, 2012 from 67 federal government departments and agencies.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 358-0142 to 358-0151 and 358-0163 to 358-0166.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4212.

The publication *Federal Scientific Activities, 2012/2013* (88-204-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 Catherine ten Den (613-951-2188; catherine.tenden@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Canadian Community Health Survey: Neurological conditions prevalence files, 2010/2011

New data on neurological conditions are now available from the Canadian Community Health Survey. These files provide information on the prevalence of 18 neurological conditions, including multiple sclerosis, epilepsy and Parkinson's disease. The data are from a module on neurological conditions that asked respondents whether they or anyone in their household has a neurological condition. The data were collected from January 2010 to December 2011. The addition of these questions was sponsored by the Public Health Agency of Canada.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 105-1300.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

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).

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, July 2012

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for July.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A [data table](#) is also available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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).

Civil aviation operating statistics, July 2012

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for July.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 401-0001 and 401-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

A [data table](#) is also available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, June 2012

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The June 2012 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 67, no. 6 (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) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, June 2012, Vol. 67, no. 6
Catalogue number 45-004-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

International Travel: Advance Information, July 2012, Vol. 28, no. 7
Catalogue number 66-001-P (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, July 2012, Vol. 78, no. 7
Catalogue number 67-002-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Federal Scientific Activities, 2012/2013
Catalogue number 88-204-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)



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