

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, November 15, 2013**

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## Releases

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### Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, September 2013

Manufacturing sales rose 0.6% to \$49.9 billion in September, the fourth increase in five months. The gain in September was largely a result of higher sales in the motor vehicle assembly and food industries. Total sales in September were at their highest level since June 2012.

Sales rose in 11 of 21 industries, representing about 55% of Canadian manufacturing.

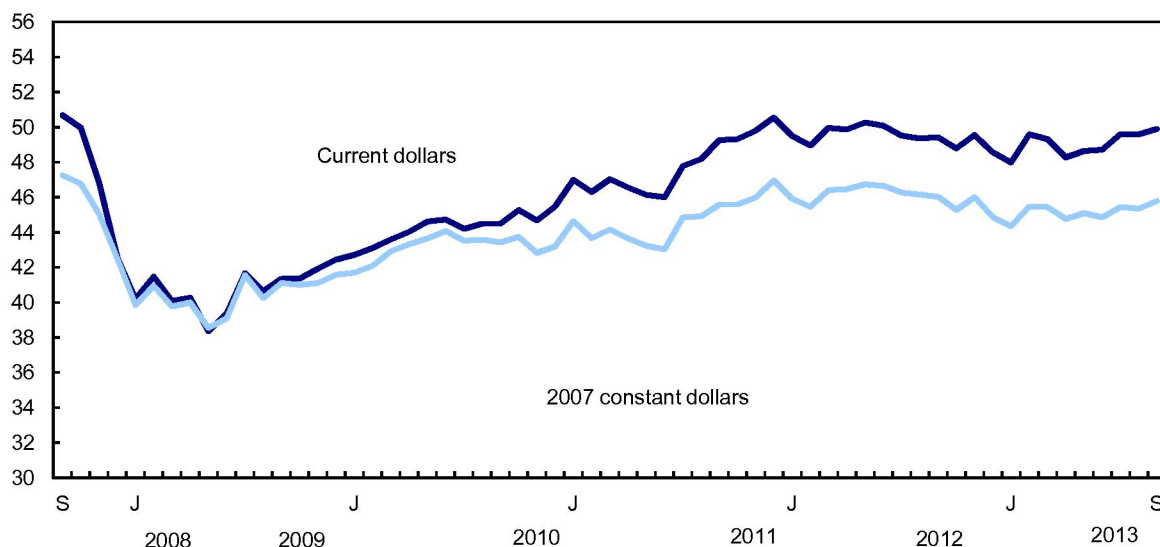
Both the durable and the non-durable goods industries posted 0.6% sales gains.

Constant dollar sales increased 1.0% in September, indicating a rise in volumes.

#### Chart 1 Manufacturing sales increase

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billions of dollars<sup>1</sup>



1. Seasonally adjusted.

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#### Motor vehicle and food sales lead the gains

In the motor vehicle assembly industry, sales were up 5.4% to \$4.7 billion in September. Some manufacturers indicated that sales rose during the month because of favorable market conditions. As well, the introduction of some 2014 models contributed to the sales gain.

Sales in the motor vehicle parts industry rose 2.5% to \$2.0 billion. Since reaching a peak of \$2.2 billion in June 2012, sales have been generally decreasing. The gain in September was only the third since the peak.

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Food sales rose 2.6% to \$7.5 billion in September, the largest increase since December 2012. The gain stemmed from higher sales in the grain and oilseed milling sub-industry. Several respondents in the sub-industry indicated that some plants were shut down for maintenance work for a part of August.

In September, lower sales in the primary metal, aerospace product and parts, petroleum and coal product, fabricated metal product as well as the computer and electronic product industries offset a portion of the gains.

### **Ontario and New Brunswick lead the way**

In Ontario, sales increased 1.4% to \$22.9 billion. The rise was largely a result of higher sales in the motor vehicle assembly, the motor vehicle parts as well as the chemical industries. A 5.2% decline in the petroleum and coal product industry partly offset these gains.

Sales in New Brunswick were up 16.8% to \$1.7 billion, the largest monthly gain in the province since March 2012. The increase reflected higher sales of non-durable goods.

Saskatchewan's manufacturing sector posted a sales gain of 9.0% in September. The total sales level of \$1.3 billion for the province was the highest ever recorded. The gain was mostly attributable to higher sales of non-durable goods.

In Alberta, sales fell 3.6% to \$6.3 billion. Decreases in the petroleum and coal product as well as chemical industries were largely responsible for the provincial decline.

In Quebec, sales were down 1.0% to \$11.5 billion, giving back some of the 3.8% increase recorded in August. Lower sales were posted by 13 of 21 industries in the province.

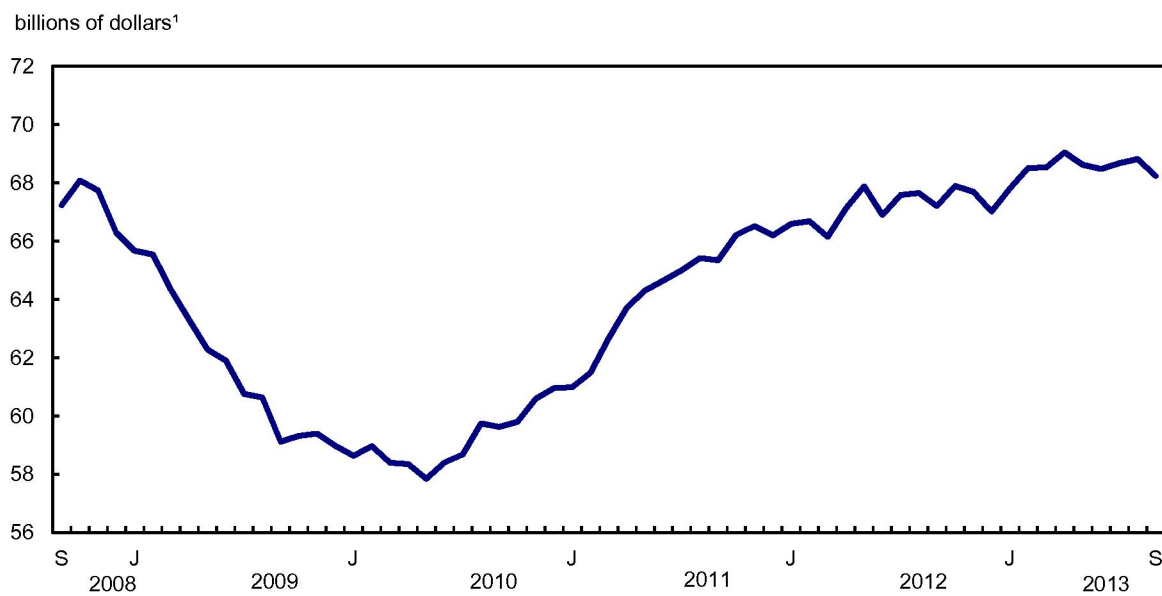
### **Inventories decline in September**

Total inventories fell 0.9% to \$68.2 billion in September. Inventories have been generally trending upwards over the past several years. The decline in September was the third in nine months.

In the petroleum and coal product industry, inventories were down 10.8% to \$5.6 billion. About 53% of the decline reflected a decrease in raw materials held by manufacturers.

Transportation equipment inventories declined 2.2% to \$11.6 billion. Lower inventories in the aerospace product and parts as well as the motor vehicle assembly industries were largely responsible for the decline.

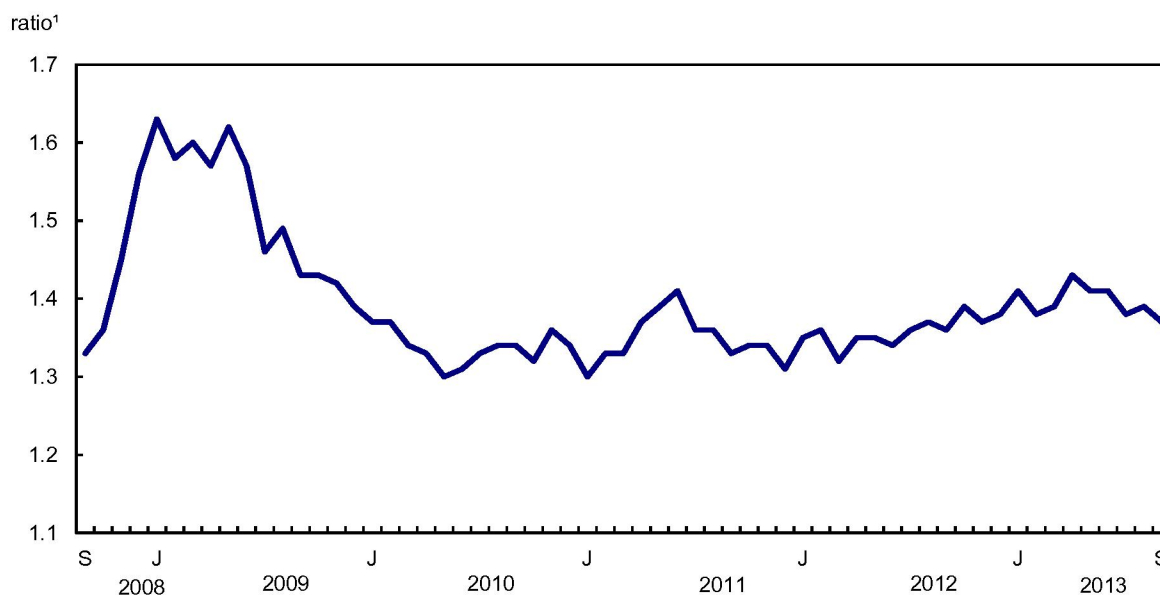
**Chart 2**  
**Inventories decline**



1. Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio declined to 1.37 in September from 1.39 in August. The inventory-to-sales ratio measures 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 declines**



1. Seasonally adjusted.

## Unfilled orders decrease

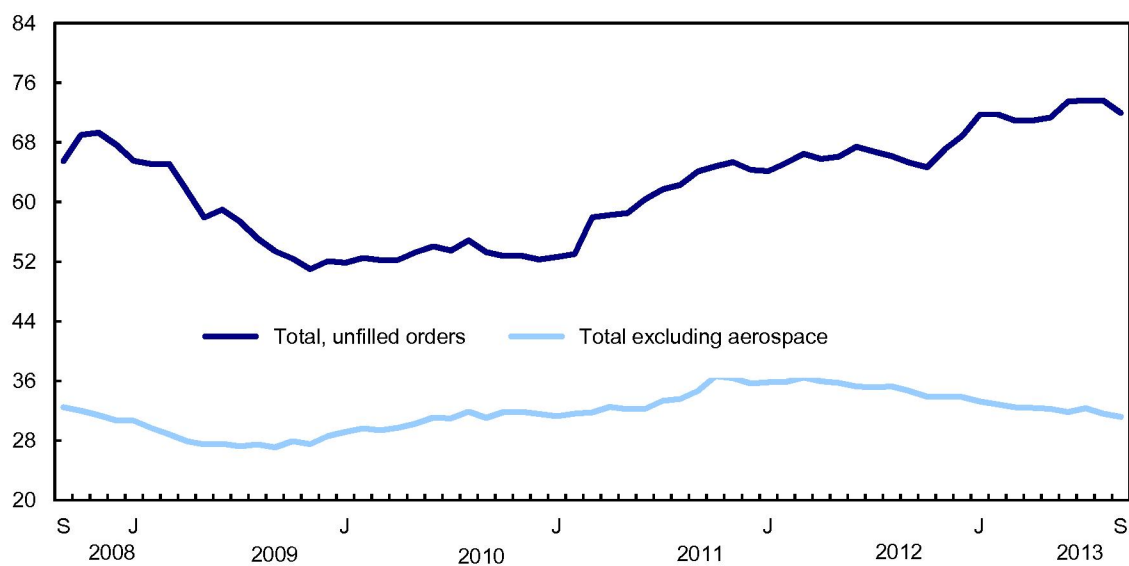
Unfilled orders declined 2.2% to \$71.9 billion in September. Most of the decrease was a result of lower unfilled orders in the aerospace product and parts industry. The machinery industry and the electrical equipment, appliance and component industry also contributed to the decline in total unfilled orders.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders decreased 2.9% to \$40.7 billion. The decline largely reflected a 2.5% drop in the value of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar in September. Most unfilled orders in the industry are held in US dollars.

Unfilled orders were down 2.9% in the machinery industry and 6.1% in the electrical equipment, appliance and component industry. For both industries, reported decreases were widespread.

**Chart 4**  
**Unfilled orders decrease**

billions of dollars<sup>1</sup>



1. Seasonally adjusted.

New orders declined 2.6% to \$48.3 billion, as a result of a decrease in the aerospace product and parts industry.

## Note to readers

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

**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.

### Manufacturers reporting in US dollars

Some Canadian manufacturers report sales, inventories and unfilled orders in US dollars. These data are then converted to Canadian dollars as part of the data production cycle.

For sales, based on the assumption that they occur throughout the month, the average monthly exchange rate for the reference month (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada is used for the conversion. The monthly average exchange rate is available on CANSIM Table 176-0064.

Inventories and unfilled orders are reported at the end of the reference period. Therefore, for these variables, the noon spot exchange rate on the last working day of the month is used for the conversion. The noon spot exchange rate is available on CANSIM Table 176-0067. Note that because of exchange rate fluctuations, the monthly average exchange rate can differ substantially from the exchange rate on the last working day of the month.

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

	September 2012	August 2013 <sup>r</sup>	September 2013 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	49,425	49,599	49,904	0.6	1.0
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	46,033	45,356	45,792	1.0	-0.5
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,801	43,230	43,249	0.0	1.0
Inventories	67,195	68,817	68,225	-0.9	1.5
Unfilled orders	65,246	73,580	71,928	-2.2	10.2
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	64,459	72,080	70,420	-2.3	9.2
New orders	48,521	49,531	48,252	-2.6	-0.6
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	41,901	43,191	41,589	-3.7	-0.7
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.36	1.39	1.37	...	...

<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**

	September 2012	August 2013 <sup>r</sup>	September 2013 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Food manufacturing	7,179	7,268	7,460	2.6	3.9
Beverage and tobacco product	959	962	983	2.1	2.4
Textile mills	130	145	151	4.5	16.1
Textile product mills	144	134	136	1.7	-5.4
Clothing manufacturing	210	202	189	-6.4	-10.0
Leather and allied product	31	31	24	-22.7	-22.1
Wood product	1,724	1,984	2,004	1.0	16.2
Paper manufacturing	1,913	1,970	1,967	-0.2	2.8
Printing and related support activities	756	767	769	0.3	1.8
Petroleum and coal product	7,230	7,266	7,217	-0.7	-0.2
Chemical	3,768	3,943	3,925	-0.5	4.1
Plastics and rubber products	2,003	2,083	2,104	1.0	5.0
Non-metallic mineral product	1,073	1,039	1,050	1.0	-2.1
Primary metal	3,803	3,555	3,486	-1.9	-8.3
Fabricated metal product	2,904	2,820	2,778	-1.5	-4.4
Machinery	2,768	2,963	2,986	0.8	7.9
Computer and electronic product	1,118	1,111	1,070	-3.7	-4.3
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	863	895	898	0.4	4.1
Transportation equipment	9,035	8,649	8,902	2.9	-1.5
Motor vehicle	4,604	4,459	4,699	5.4	2.1
Motor vehicle body and trailer	289	291	297	2.0	2.5
Motor vehicle parts	2,020	1,910	1,957	2.5	-3.1
Aerospace product and parts	1,687	1,543	1,493	-3.2	-11.5
Railroad rolling stock	106	101	69	-31.6	-35.0
Ship and boat building	94	103	110	7.2	17.5
Furniture and related product	829	896	894	-0.2	7.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	984	915	911	-0.5	-7.4
Non-durable goods industries	24,323	24,772	24,925	0.6	2.5
Durable goods industries	25,102	24,827	24,979	0.6	-0.5

<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**

	September 2012	August 2013 <sup>r</sup>	September 2013 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>49,425</b>	<b>49,599</b>	<b>49,904</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	438	524	463	-11.6	5.7
Prince Edward Island	105	122	131	7.6	24.9
Nova Scotia	879	885	833	-5.9	-5.3
New Brunswick	1,612	1,490	1,740	16.8	7.9
Quebec	11,765	11,653	11,536	-1.0	-1.9
Ontario	22,684	22,539	22,852	1.4	0.7
Manitoba	1,323	1,314	1,324	0.7	0.1
Saskatchewan	1,212	1,229	1,340	9.0	10.5
Alberta	6,157	6,528	6,293	-3.6	2.2
British Columbia	3,244	3,312	3,389	2.3	4.5
Yukon	4	2	2	2.3	-35.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	2	2	-11.9	13.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0009.**

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

Data from the October Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on December 17.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; 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.

## Employment Insurance Coverage Survey, 2012

The rate of eligibility for receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in 2012 was 81.9%, up from 78.4% in 2011 and similar to rates observed prior to the 2008-2009 recession.

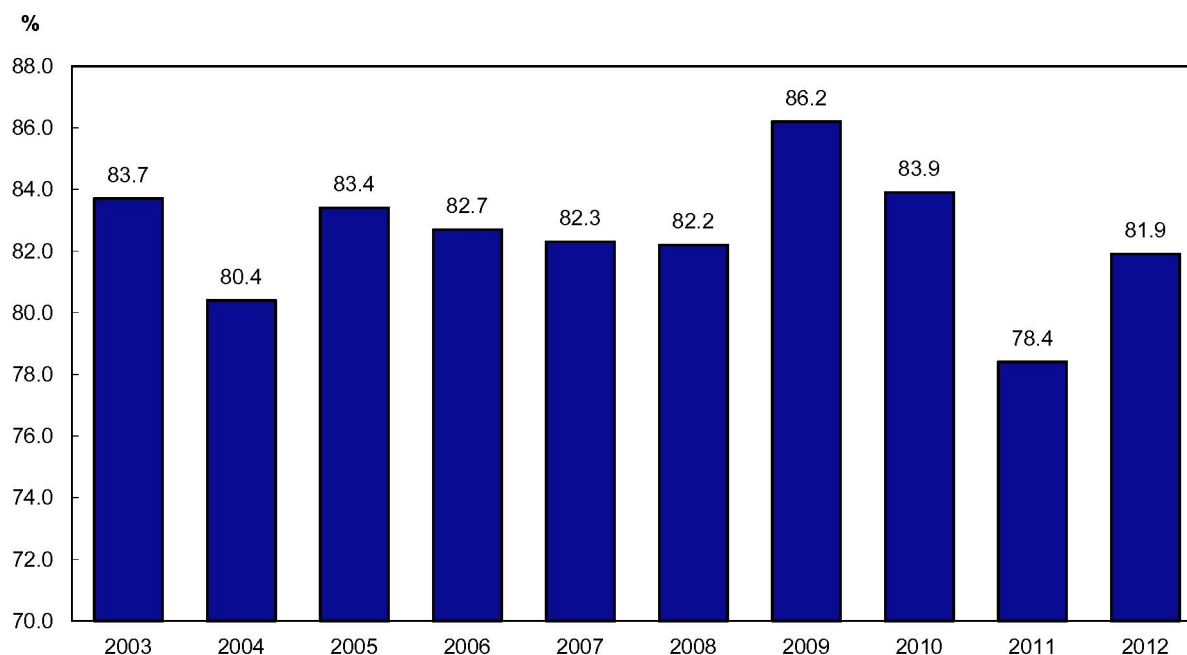
The most notable change from 2011 was a higher eligibility rate for those aged 25 to 44, returning it to historical averages.

To be eligible to receive regular benefits, unemployed individuals must have contributed to the EI program, met the criteria for job separation and accumulated enough insurable hours (see Note to readers).

In 2012, 808,000 unemployed individuals contributed to the EI program, down from 867,000 a year earlier.

Of the 808,000 contributors, about 629,000 had a job separation that met the EI program criteria. Of those, 515,000 or 81.9% had worked enough hours and were eligible to receive EI, up from 78.4% in 2011. The rate in 2012 was similar to rates observed from 2003 to 2008, but lower than the high of 86.2% recorded in 2009, during the recession.

**Chart 1**  
**Employment Insurance contributors with enough insurable hours as a share of all contributors with a valid job separation**



### Non-contribution rate

Of the 1.31 million unemployed people in Canada in 2012, 38.3% had not contributed to EI. As a result, they were not eligible for regular benefits. The non-contribution rate in 2012 was slightly higher than the 35.5% observed in 2011, and the highest since comparable data began in 2003.

There were two main reasons for not contributing to EI for the purpose of receiving regular EI benefits: not having worked in the previous 12 months, which includes those who have never worked, and non-insurable employment (that is, being self-employed).

### **Contributors with an invalid job separation**

Contributors who left their last job for a reason not deemed valid by the EI program are not eligible for regular benefits. Among the 808,000 unemployed EI contributors in 2012, 180,000 or 22.2% had an invalid job separation (see Note to readers). This was up from 19.8% in 2011 and 18.2% in 2010, but similar to shares observed before the recession.

In 2012, among unemployed men who were EI contributors, 20.3% had left their job for a reason that deemed them unable to collect regular benefits, compared with 25.1% of women contributors. This gap between men and women, explained by quits not related to going back to school, was similar to differences observed from 2003 to 2010.

Provincially, the Prairies and Ontario had the highest proportions of unemployed contributors with invalid job separations, led by Alberta at 31.3%. In Saskatchewan, the proportion was 26.4%, while Ontario's was 25.3% and Manitoba's was 24.0%. The Atlantic provinces had the lowest proportion, at 11.5%.

### **Employment Insurance eligibility up for both men and women**

Of the 629,000 unemployed individuals who had contributed to the EI program and had a valid job separation in 2012, 388,000 were men and 241,000 were women.

In 2012, 81.9% of both unemployed men and women who contributed to the EI program and had a valid job separation were eligible for regular EI benefits as they had enough insurable hours. These rates were up from 2011, when 79.4% of men and 77.0% of women were eligible, but were down slightly compared with 2010.

### **Eligibility rate up for those aged 25 to 44**

Following a record-low eligibility rate of 81.7% in 2011, the rate among those aged 25 to 44 increased to 86.9% in 2012, which is around the historical average for this age group.

One factor likely explains most of this rebound for this age group: the increase in hours worked by contributors with a valid job separation who last worked in a temporary, non-seasonal job. In 2011, the average was 640 hours for this group, while in 2012, the average hours worked was 880 hours, similar to levels seen in preceding years. These higher average hours improved the likelihood that those in this group would be eligible for EI benefits in 2012.

Eligibility rates differed by age group. In 2012, 45.2% of people aged 15 to 24 who had a valid job separation were eligible to receive regular EI benefits. This compares with 86.9% for those aged 25 to 44 and 88.9% for those aged 45 and over. This gap in eligibility between youths and other age groups is consistent over time.

### **Employment Insurance eligibility by province**

EI eligibility rates in 2012 in the provinces either rose (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia) or stayed at a relatively similar level compared with 2011.

In both Quebec and Ontario, contributors with a valid job separation had gains in total average hours worked in the previous job compared with 2011, mostly from a higher share of those who last worked in a full-time position.

### **Maternity and parental benefits**

Coverage and eligibility of mothers for maternity or parental benefits have been relatively unchanged since 2003.

In 2012, 77.9% of all recent mothers (those with a child aged 12 months or less) had insurable employment, compared with 76.6% in 2011. Among these insured mothers, 88.2% were receiving maternity or parental benefits, virtually unchanged from 2011.

Quebec, which has the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (QPIP), had the highest share of recent mothers with insurable employment (85.7%) and the highest share of insured recent mothers receiving maternity or parental benefits (96.9%).

For all provinces combined, the share of recent fathers who claimed or intended to claim parental leave in 2012 was 25.4%, down from 29.3% in 2011.

The QPIP, which was introduced in 2006, has a major impact on the number of fathers who claimed or intended to claim parental benefits. It includes leave that applies exclusively to fathers. The proportion of fathers in Quebec who took or intended to take parental leave has almost tripled since the introduction of the plan, from 27.8% in 2005 to 80.1% in 2012.

Outside Quebec, 9.4% of recent fathers claimed or intended to claim parental leave in 2012, compared with 11.0% in 2011.

### **Note to readers**

*The Employment Insurance Coverage Survey sheds light on the coverage of the Employment Insurance (EI) program. It provides a picture of who does or does not have access to EI regular benefits as well as maternity and parental benefits.*

*To be eligible to receive regular benefits, unemployed individuals have to: (a) contribute to the EI program, (b) meet the criteria for job separation and (c) have accumulated enough insurable hours.*

*Job separations that are deemed invalid for regular benefits include, among others, quitting the job voluntarily (including to go to school), illness or disability, pregnancy, other family-related issues, dissatisfaction with the job, and retirement.*

*The number of insured hours required to qualify for regular benefits varies across regions, ranging from 420 to 700 hours, depending on the region's unemployment rate. The higher the unemployment rate, the lower the number of hours required to qualify for benefits. In addition, hours required are higher (910 hours) for workers who have entered the labour market for the first time and those who have limited work experience in the last two years.*

*The survey is administered to a sub-sample of respondents of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) four times a year, namely in April, July, November and January. Respondents are asked questions about their situation during the LFS reference week in the month prior to being interviewed (March, June, October and December respectively).*

*In 2012, the total sample size was 11,244 people, composed of unemployed individuals (as defined by the LFS) and other individuals who, given their recent status in the labour market, were potentially eligible for EI.*

*The survey is conducted on behalf of Employment and Social Development Canada.*

**Table 1**  
**Coverage and eligibility of the unemployed for Employment Insurance benefits, Canada, 2012**

	Number	Unemployed	Contributors	Contributors with valid job separation
	thousands		%	
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>100.0</b>	...	...
Contributors	808	61.7	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	629	48.0	77.8	100.0
Eligible contributors	515	39.3	63.7	81.9
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	114	8.7	14.1	18.1
Contributors, invalid job separation	180	13.7	22.2	...
Quit to go back to school	74	5.7	9.2	...
Other reasons deemed invalid	105	8.0	13.0	...
Non-contributors	501	38.3	...	...
Had no insurable employment	57	4.4	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	444	33.9	...	...

... not applicable

**Table 2**  
**Coverage and eligibility of the unemployed for Employment Insurance benefits by sex, Canada, 2012**

	Number	Unemployed	Contributors	Contributors with valid job separation
	thousands		%	
<b>Men</b>				
Unemployed	747	100.0	...	...
Contributors	487	65.2	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	388	51.9	79.7	100.0
Eligible contributors	318	42.5	65.3	81.9
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	70	9.4	14.4	18.1
Contributors, invalid job separation	99	13.2	20.3	...
Quit to go back to school	45	6.0	9.2	...
Other reasons deemed invalid	54	7.3	11.1	...
Non-contributors	260	34.8	...	...
Had no insurable employment	36	4.8	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	225	30.1	...	...
<b>Women</b>				
Unemployed	562	100.0	...	...
Contributors	321	57.2	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	241	42.8	74.9	100.0
Eligible contributors	197	35.1	61.4	81.9
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	43	7.8	13.5	18.1
Contributors, invalid job separation	81	14.3	25.1	...
Quit to go back to school	29 <sup>E</sup>	5.3 <sup>E</sup>	9.2 <sup>E</sup>	...
Other reasons deemed invalid	51	9.1	15.9	...
Non-contributors	241	42.9	...	...
Had no insurable employment	22 <sup>E</sup>	3.9 <sup>E</sup>	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	219	39.0	...	...

... not applicable

<sup>E</sup> use with caution; coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 33.3%

**Table 3**  
**Coverage and eligibility of the unemployed for Employment Insurance benefits, by age group, Canada, 2012**

	Number	Unemployed	Contributors	Contributors with valid job separation
	thousands		%	
<b>Aged 15 to 24</b>				
Unemployed	359	100.0	...	...
Contributors	197	55.0	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	88	24.6	44.7	100.0
Eligible contributors	40 <sup>E</sup>	11.1	20.2	45.2
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	48	13.5	24.5	54.8
Contributors, invalid job separation	109	30.4	55.3	...
Quit to go back to school	68	18.9	34.3	...
Other reasons deemed invalid	42	11.6	21.0	...
Non-contributors	161	45.0	...	...
Had no insurable employment	24 <sup>E</sup>	6.8 <sup>E</sup>	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	137	38.2	...	...
<b>Aged 25 to 44</b>				
Unemployed	477	100.0	...	...
Contributors	303	63.5	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	255	53.5	84.3	100.0
Eligible contributors	222	46.5	73.2	86.9
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	34 <sup>E</sup>	7.0 <sup>E</sup>	11.9 <sup>E</sup>	13.1 <sup>E</sup>
Contributors, invalid job separation	47	10.0	15.7	...
Quit to go back to school	F	F	F	...
Other reasons deemed invalid	41	8.6	13.5	...
Non-contributors	174	36.5	...	...
Had no insurable employment	20 <sup>E</sup>	4.1 <sup>E</sup>	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	154	32.4	...	...
<b>Aged 45 and over</b>				
Unemployed	474	100.0	...	...
Contributors	308	65.0	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	285	60.2	92.6	100.0
Eligible contributors	253	53.5	82.3	88.9
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	32 <sup>E</sup>	6.7 <sup>E</sup>	10.3 <sup>E</sup>	11.1 <sup>E</sup>
Contributors, invalid job separation	23 <sup>E</sup>	4.8 <sup>E</sup>	7.4 <sup>E</sup>	...
Quit to go back to school	F	F	F	...
Other reasons deemed invalid	23 <sup>E</sup>	4.8 <sup>E</sup>	7.4 <sup>E</sup>	...
Non-contributors	166	35.0	...	...
Had no insurable employment	13 <sup>E</sup>	2.8 <sup>E</sup>	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	152	32.2	...	...

... not applicable

<sup>E</sup> use with caution; coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 33.3%

<sup>F</sup> too unreliable to be published; coefficient of variation over 33.3% and/or small sample size

**Table 4**  
**Coverage and eligibility of the unemployed for Employment Insurance benefits, by province, 2012**

	Unemployed	Contributors	Contributors, valid job separation (eligible)	Contributors, valid job separation (not enough hours)	Contributors, invalid job separation	Non-contributors	Share of contributors with valid job separation who had sufficient hours to qualify
	thousands						%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>81.9</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	33	26	23	F	F	6	93.5
Prince Edward Island	9	8	7	F	1 <sup>E</sup>	F	92.8
Nova Scotia	42	32	24	3 <sup>E</sup>	5 <sup>E</sup>	10	88.5
New Brunswick	39	31	26	2 <sup>E</sup>	3 <sup>E</sup>	8	92.4
Quebec	323	210	137	32 <sup>E</sup>	41	113	81.2
Ontario	550	303	180	46 <sup>E</sup>	76	248	79.7
Manitoba	33	24	15 <sup>E</sup>	3 <sup>E</sup>	6 <sup>E</sup>	9	82.0
Saskatchewan	27	17	10 <sup>E</sup>	2 <sup>E</sup>	5 <sup>E</sup>	9	81.2
Alberta	96	63	30 <sup>E</sup>	13 <sup>E</sup>	20 <sup>E</sup>	33	69.4
British Columbia	159	93	63	10 <sup>E</sup>	20 <sup>E</sup>	66	86.4

<sup>E</sup> use with caution; coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 33.3%

<sup>F</sup> too unreliable to be published; coefficient of variation over 33.3% and/or small sample size

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4428.**

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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

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## New motor vehicle sales, September 2013

New motor vehicle sales data are now available for September.

### **Note to readers**

*These data are subject to revision.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 079-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Aquaculture, 2012

Data on the quantity and value of production, exports and value added for the aquaculture industry are now available for 2012.

### **Note to readers**

*The publication Aquaculture Statistics contains data on quantity of production, farm-gate value and exports of aquaculture products. The publication also contains data on the value-added account for the aquaculture industry. Data are available for Canada and the provinces.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0001 and 003-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3479 and 4701.**

The publication, *Aquaculture Statistics*, 2012 (23-222-X), is now available from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Fertilizer Shipments Survey, first quarter 2013/2014

Final data from the Fertilizer Shipments Survey are now available for the first quarter of the fertilizer year 2013/2014.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0066 to 001-0069.**

Tables 001-0066 to 001-0069: Canadian fertilizer inventories, production, and shipments by product and nutrient content.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5148.**

The publication *Fertilizer Shipments Survey*, no. 3 (21-022-X), is now available from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## **Variants of the North American Product Classification System – Canada 2012 for the industrial product and raw materials price indexes**

The variants of the [North American Product Classification System Canada 2012](#) for the industrial product and raw materials price indexes are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

#### **Fertilizer Shipments Survey, No. 3**

Catalogue number 21-022-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

#### **Aquaculture Statistics, 2012**

Catalogue number 23-222-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

## Release dates: November 18 to 22, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	September 2013
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 2013
20	Wholesale trade	September 2013
20	Health Reports	November 2013
21	Employment Insurance	September 2013
22	Retail trade	September 2013
22	Consumer Price Index	October 2013

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



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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