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Private and public investment, 2013

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Public and private organizations and the housing sector report that their anticipated investment in construction and machinery and equipment will reach \$398.2 billion in 2013, up 1.7% from 2012 in current dollars. This would be the smallest increase since the economic downturn in 2009.

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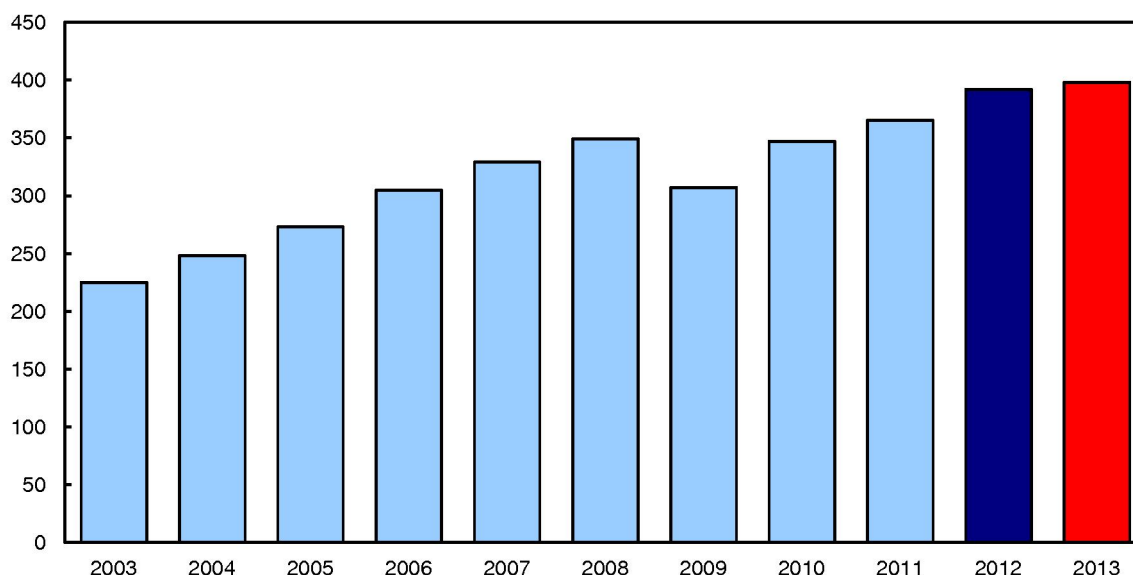
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Public and private organizations and the housing sector report that their anticipated investment in construction and machinery and equipment will reach \$398.2 billion in 2013, up 1.7% from 2012 in current dollars. This would be the smallest increase since the economic downturn in 2009.

Chart 1 Investment intentions edge up

billions of dollars



Note(s): Actual from 2003 to 2011, 2012 preliminary actual and 2013 intentions.

The main contributor to the slowdown is an anticipated decline in investment reported by the mining and oil and gas extraction sector. Declines are also anticipated in the information and cultural industries as well as in educational services.

Strong increases in investment were reported in the utilities sector and in transportation and warehousing.

Of total investment, capital spending by the public sector is anticipated to rise 5.0% to \$88 billion, the second consecutive increase. Private sector investment is expected to edge up 0.8% to \$310.2 billion.

Of the private sector total, investment on housing is anticipated to edge up 0.2% to \$104.7 billion. If these intentions are realized, the housing sector will account for 26.3% of total capital spending in the economy.

Investment in non-residential construction is expected to rise 1.4% to \$178.9 billion, which corresponds to almost 61% of total investment, excluding housing. Spending on capital machinery and equipment is anticipated to increase 3.6% to \$114.6 billion.

Decline in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector

Organizations in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector reported that investment in construction and machinery and equipment is expected to fall by \$2.2 billion, or 2.7%, to \$79.2 billion. This would be the first decrease since the economic downturn.

The mining and oil and gas sector is still by far the largest for capital spending, accounting for more than one quarter of total investment, excluding housing.

The metal ore mining industry represents much of the decrease in the sector, as its capital spending is expected to decline by 32.1% or \$3.5 billion.

Provincially, two provinces account for much of the decline in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector. In Ontario, capital spending in the sector is expected to decline by \$1.2 billion or 30.3%, and in British Columbia by \$2.4 billion or 25.8%.

The largest provincial increase for the oil and gas extraction sector is from Newfoundland and Labrador, where capital investment is expected to rise by \$2.1 billion or 82.6%. Investment in Alberta for the oil and gas extraction sector is expected to remain relatively constant, edging up 0.1%. Provincially, Alberta remains the largest contributor for this sector, representing 77.2% of the total investment in the oil and gas extraction sector.

Other sectors

Strong increases were reported by a number of sectors. Investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment by utilities is anticipated to reach \$31.3 billion, up 7.7% from 2012. The electric power generation and transmission and distribution industries would account for almost 65% of the increase. Almost two-thirds (65.1%) of the increase in the electric power generation and transmission and distribution industries can be allocated to the province of Ontario, where capital spending is expected to increase by \$943.6 million or 16.7%.

Potential investment reported by the utilities sector represents nearly two-thirds of the increase in public sector spending.

Investment in the transportation and warehousing sector is expected to rise 12.8% to \$22.4 billion. Much of this growth comes from the pipeline transportation industry, which accounts for almost 40% of the total increase.

Capital outlays by the public administration sector are anticipated to increase 2.0% to \$40.5 billion.

Manufacturers reported an intended increase of 2.4% to nearly \$20.9 billion for 2013. In retail trade, investment is expected to rise 12.0% as a result of an intended increase in the general merchandise store sub-sector. Investment in the finance and insurance sector is also expected to rise by 11.9%.

Capital spending is anticipated to fall by 7.7% for educational services, and by 3.0% for information and cultural industries.

Provinces and territories

In 2013, investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment is expected to increase in every province and territory except New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories.

Provincially, the biggest increase is anticipated in Ontario, where investment is expected to rise 3.5% to nearly \$80.1 billion.

Investment is anticipated to rise 12.2% in Newfoundland and Labrador, where the mining and oil and gas sector anticipates a \$1.6 billion increase.

In Alberta, investment intentions in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are expected to rise 2.2%, mainly as a result of the transportation and warehousing as well as the manufacturing sectors.

In New Brunswick, capital spending is anticipated to decline 6.4% to just over \$4.1 billion. Three quarters of the decline (75.7%) can be attributed to a \$209 million drop in intended investments reported by the utilities sector.

The anticipated 2.7% decline in Saskatchewan is largely attributed to a \$525 million decline in manufacturing.

For more information on private and public investment, please see the article "Changes in the Composition of Aggregate Investment" published today in the *Economic Insights* series.

Note to readers

Investment intentions for non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are based upon a sample survey of 28,000 private and public organizations. This survey was conducted between October 2012 and late January 2013.

For residential construction, the private and public investment program uses housing start estimates from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). Housing starts are forecast under high, medium and low scenarios by the CMHC. These scenarios are used to estimate new housing investment, a key component of the overall housing forecast estimates.

The 2013 estimates for housing in this release are based on the mid-case scenario for each province. The table "Capital spending in Canada, 2013 intentions, by scenario", which appears at the end of this release, covers all three scenarios.

Data in this release are expressed in current dollars.

Table 1
Capital spending, construction and machinery and equipment, industrial sectors

	2011 actual	2012 preliminary actual	2013 intentions	Actual 2011 to preliminary actual 2012	Preliminary actual 2012 to intentions 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total: construction and machinery and equipment¹	365,208.7	391,508.1	398,183.8	7.2	1.7
Total public investment	79,865.6	83,800.4	87,986.9	4.9	5.0
Total private investment	285,343.2	307,707.7	310,196.8	7.8	0.8
North American Industry Classification System (2007) sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,571.6	5,723.7	5,598.9	2.7	-2.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	78,228.9	81,423.5	79,231.2	4.1	-2.7
Utilities	25,453.3	29,115.2	31,348.5	14.4	7.7
Construction	6,299.7	5,850.4	5,788.7	-7.1	-1.1
Manufacturing	17,648.4	20,366.1	20,854.4	15.4	2.4
Wholesale trade	4,984.4	5,512.5	5,965.8	10.6	8.2
Retail trade	8,194.7	9,748.3	10,922.5	19.0	12.0
Transportation and warehousing	17,593.0	19,832.7	22,362.9	12.7	12.8
Information and cultural industries	9,126.3	10,172.7	9,864.8	11.5	-3.0
Finance and insurance	12,263.0	12,440.5	13,920.4	1.4	11.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	11,776.0	11,645.7	12,044.6	-1.1	3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	4,134.1	4,578.1	4,933.0	10.7	7.8
Management of companies and enterprises	308.2	302.1	295.4	-2.0	-2.2
Administration, support waste management and remedial service	2,331.2	2,396.0	2,604.9	2.8	8.7
Educational services	9,974.8	10,244.9	9,459.0	2.7	-7.7
Health care and social assistance	9,822.0	9,665.0	9,751.7	-1.6	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,779.0	1,866.9	1,755.9	4.9	-5.9
Accommodation and food services	3,688.8	4,032.5	3,849.8	9.3	-4.5
Other services (except public administration)	2,401.7	2,387.0	2,395.2	-0.6	0.3
Public administration	38,041.5	39,721.6	40,530.9	4.4	2.0
Housing	95,588.1	104,482.6	104,705.5	9.3	0.2

1. Data include residential and non residential construction.

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

Table 2**Capital spending, non residential construction and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories**

	2011 actual	2012 preliminary actual	2013 intentions	Actual 2011 to preliminary actual 2012	Preliminary actual 2012 to intentions 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	269,620.6	287,025.5	293,478.2	6.5	2.2
Non-residential construction	164,544.4	176,405.3	178,912.4	7.2	1.4
Machinery and equipment	105,076.2	110,620.2	114,565.8	5.3	3.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,836.3	8,209.4	9,207.9	40.7	12.2
Non-residential construction	3,965.7	6,260.0	7,624.9	57.9	21.8
Machinery and equipment	1,870.6	1,949.4	1,583.0	4.2	-18.8
Prince Edward Island	768.9	650.9	746.7	-15.3	14.7
Non-residential construction	427.6	344.1	403.9	-19.5	17.4
Machinery and equipment	341.3	306.8	342.7	-10.1	11.7
Nova Scotia	4,828.2	4,495.4	4,648.0	-6.9	3.4
Non-residential construction	2,281.1	2,399.3	2,473.3	5.2	3.1
Machinery and equipment	2,547.1	2,096.2	2,174.7	-17.7	3.7
New Brunswick	4,798.5	4,342.7	4,066.5	-9.5	-6.4
Non-residential construction	2,591.9	2,257.2	2,104.2	-12.9	-6.8
Machinery and equipment	2,206.6	2,085.5	1,962.3	-5.5	-5.9
Quebec	42,153.7	47,382.8	47,838.3	12.4	1.0
Non-residential construction	24,037.4	27,206.3	27,094.1	13.2	-0.4
Machinery and equipment	18,116.3	20,176.5	20,744.2	11.4	2.8
Ontario	76,211.2	77,331.7	80,053.5	1.5	3.5
Non-residential construction	37,344.4	37,308.3	37,618.3	-0.1	0.8
Machinery and equipment	38,866.9	40,023.4	42,435.2	3.0	6.0
Manitoba	8,381.0	9,147.3	10,089.5	9.1	10.3
Non-residential construction	5,145.8	5,728.2	6,522.6	11.3	13.9
Machinery and equipment	3,235.2	3,419.0	3,566.8	5.7	4.3
Saskatchewan	16,533.5	17,271.8	16,805.5	4.5	-2.7
Non-residential construction	11,313.4	10,764.0	10,562.6	-4.9	-1.9
Machinery and equipment	5,220.1	6,507.8	6,242.9	24.7	-4.1
Alberta	77,557.8	83,497.4	85,351.3	7.7	2.2
Non-residential construction	56,263.8	61,909.5	62,388.9	10.0	0.8
Machinery and equipment	21,294.0	21,588.0	22,962.4	1.4	6.4
British Columbia	29,634.1	31,949.1	31,826.6	7.8	-0.4
Non-residential construction	18,766.3	20,037.7	19,814.2	6.8	-1.1
Machinery and equipment	10,867.9	11,911.3	12,012.4	9.6	0.8
Yukon	901.8	658.1	795.3	-27.0	20.8
Non-residential construction	767.1	516.3	604.5	-32.7	17.1
Machinery and equipment	134.6	141.8	190.8	5.4	34.5
Northwest Territories	1,007.8	1,242.3	1,034.1	23.3	-16.8
Non-residential construction	727.3	919.9	772.5	26.5	-16.0
Machinery and equipment	280.5	322.4	261.6	15.0	-18.9
Nunavut	1,007.7	846.5	1,015.2	-16.0	19.9
Non-residential construction	912.6	754.3	928.4	-17.3	23.1
Machinery and equipment	95.1	92.2	86.8	-3.1	-5.8

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

Table 3

Capital spending, construction¹ and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories

	2011 actual	2012 preliminary actual	2013 intentions	Actual 2011 to preliminary actual 2012	Preliminary actual 2012 to intentions 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	365,208.7	391,508.1	398,183.8	7.2	1.7
Construction¹	260,132.5	280,887.9	283,618.0	8.0	1.0
Machinery and equipment	105,076.2	110,620.2	114,565.8	5.3	3.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,549.2	10,038.5	11,015.7	33.0	9.7
Construction ¹	5,678.7	8,089.1	9,432.7	42.4	16.6
Machinery and equipment	1,870.6	1,949.4	1,583.0	4.2	-18.8
Prince Edward Island	1,080.3	986.4	1,056.3	-8.7	7.1
Construction ¹	738.9	679.6	713.6	-8.0	5.0
Machinery and equipment	341.3	306.8	342.7	-10.1	11.7
Nova Scotia	7,112.7	6,791.8	6,943.5	-4.5	2.2
Construction ¹	4,565.6	4,695.6	4,768.9	2.8	1.6
Machinery and equipment	2,547.1	2,096.2	2,174.7	-17.7	3.7
New Brunswick	6,378.1	5,866.5	5,550.3	-8.0	-5.4
Construction ¹	4,171.4	3,781.0	3,588.0	-9.4	-5.1
Machinery and equipment	2,206.6	2,085.5	1,962.3	-5.5	-5.9
Quebec	64,450.8	71,048.0	71,413.0	10.2	0.5
Construction ¹	46,334.5	50,871.5	50,668.7	9.8	-0.4
Machinery and equipment	18,116.3	20,176.5	20,744.2	11.4	2.8
Ontario	110,967.0	115,802.9	117,736.2	4.4	1.7
Construction ¹	72,100.2	75,779.5	75,301.0	5.1	-0.6
Machinery and equipment	38,866.9	40,023.4	42,435.2	3.0	6.0
Manitoba	11,213.2	12,306.0	13,346.7	9.7	8.5
Construction ¹	7,978.0	8,887.0	9,779.8	11.4	10.0
Machinery and equipment	3,235.2	3,419.0	3,566.8	5.7	4.3
Saskatchewan	19,605.7	20,889.3	20,466.7	6.5	-2.0
Construction ¹	14,385.6	14,381.5	14,223.9	-0.0	-1.1
Machinery and equipment	5,220.1	6,507.8	6,242.9	24.7	-4.1
Alberta	90,025.7	98,192.9	100,557.0	9.1	2.4
Construction ¹	68,731.7	76,605.0	77,594.6	11.5	1.3
Machinery and equipment	21,294.0	21,588.0	22,962.4	1.4	6.4
British Columbia	43,542.1	46,517.2	46,923.7	6.8	0.9
Construction ¹	32,674.2	34,605.8	34,911.3	5.9	0.9
Machinery and equipment	10,867.9	11,911.3	12,012.4	9.6	0.8
Yukon	1,083.0	826.4	967.7	-23.7	17.1
Construction ¹	948.4	684.6	777.0	-27.8	13.5
Machinery and equipment	134.6	141.8	190.8	5.4	34.5
Northwest Territories	1,087.3	1,324.1	1,127.3	21.8	-14.9
Construction ¹	806.8	1,001.6	865.7	24.2	-13.6
Machinery and equipment	280.5	322.4	261.6	15.0	-18.9
Nunavut	1,113.6	918.1	1,079.5	-17.6	17.6
Construction ¹	1,018.6	825.9	992.7	-18.9	20.2
Machinery and equipment	95.1	92.2	86.8	-3.1	-5.8

1. Data include residential and non-residential construction.

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

Table 4
Capital spending in Canada, 2013 intentions, by scenario

	Low scenario	Medium scenario	High scenario
	millions of dollars		
New housing investment ¹	44,324.2	46,546.2	48,718.7
Total housing (residential investment)	102,026.7	104,705.5	107,324.2
Total construction (residential and non-residential)	280,939.1	283,618.0	286,236.6
Total: construction and machinery and equipment	395,504.9	398,183.8	400,802.4

1. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation forecasts new housing starts under high, medium and low scenarios. These scenarios are used in the estimation of the values for new housing, a key component of the overall housing forecast estimates.

Available in CANSIM: tables 029-0005, 029-0007 to 029-0022, 029-0024, 032-0001 and 032-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.

The publication, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions*, 2013 (61-205-X) will be available soon.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Krishna Tiwari (613-951-0700; krishna.tiwari@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

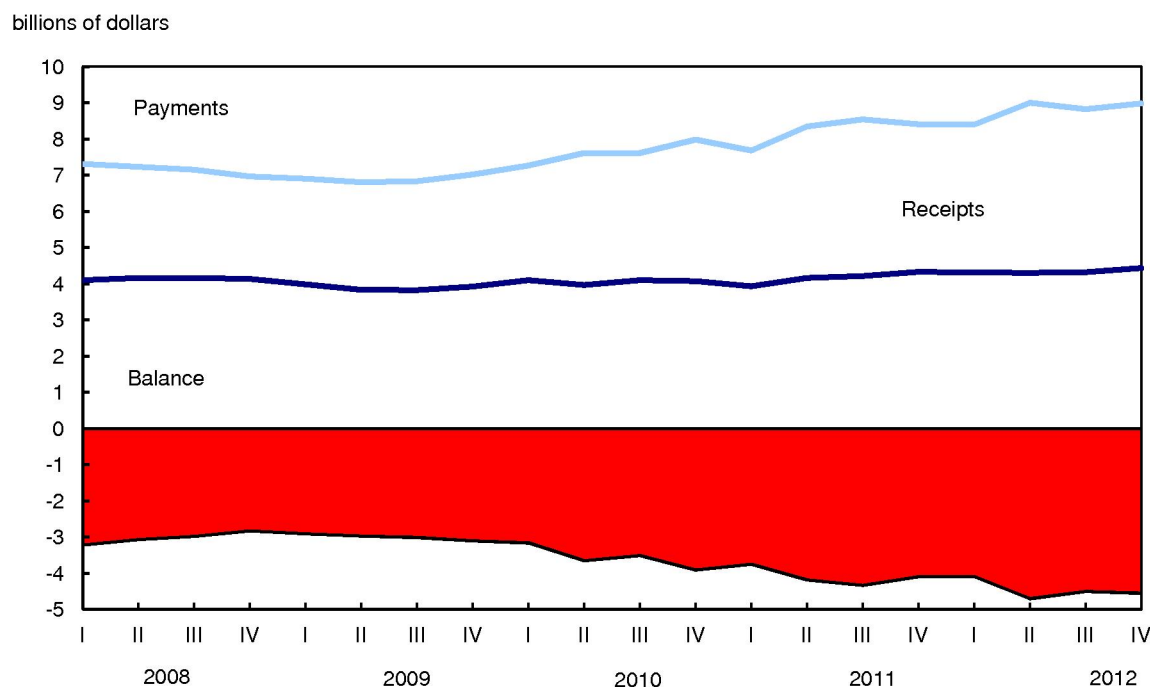
International travel account, fourth quarter 2012

Canada's international travel deficit with the world increased by \$49 million to \$4.6 billion during the fourth quarter. While the travel deficit with overseas countries narrowed during this period, this was more than offset by a growing deficit with the United States.

Canadian travellers spent just under \$9.0 billion outside the country during the fourth quarter, up 1.8% from the third quarter. At the same time, receipts from foreign travellers in Canada increased 2.6% to \$4.4 billion.

On an annual basis, Canada's international travel deficit reached \$17.8 billion in 2012, up \$1.5 billion from 2011. During the course of the year, payments by Canadians travelling abroad grew 6.7% to \$35.2 billion, while receipts from foreign visitors in Canada increased 4.4% to \$17.3 billion.

Chart 1
Canada's international travel deficit increases in the fourth quarter



Travel deficit with the United States increases

In the fourth quarter, Canada's travel deficit with the United States rose by \$95 million to \$3.8 billion. This was mainly the result of a 2.4% increase in payments by Canadian travellers in the United States, where spending reached \$5.6 billion.

The increase of payments coincided with a 0.5% advance in travel by Canadian residents to the United States, which reached 14.1 million trips.

Receipts from American travellers in Canada amounted to \$1.8 billion, up 2.0% from the previous quarter. During the same period, the number of trips by Americans to Canada decreased by 0.2% to 5.1 million visits.

In 2012, Canada's travel deficit with the United States was \$14.5 billion, \$1.4 billion more than in 2011. Canadian residents spent \$21.8 billion in the United States, up 7.8%. During the same period, American travellers injected \$7.2 billion into the Canadian economy, a 2.4% increase. The continuing strength of the Canadian dollar as well as amendments to personal duty exemptions that went in to effect for Canadian residents on June 1 were possible factors in the continuation of increased payments by Canadians in the United States in 2012.

From 2007 to 2012, Canadian payments in the United States increased by 45.0%, while American receipts in Canada decreased by 12.4% during the same period.

Receipts from overseas travellers in Canada continue to strengthen

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries reached \$775 million in the fourth quarter, down \$45 million from the third quarter.

Receipts from overseas travellers to Canada increased by 3.1% to \$2.6 billion, the highest level on record. This pushed down Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries. The increase in receipts coincided with a 3.6% advance in trips to Canada during the same period.

At the same time, payments by Canadian travellers in overseas countries rose 1.0% to \$3.4 billion, also reaching the highest level on record. Canadians made 2.4 million trips overseas in the fourth quarter, up 1.4% from the previous quarter.

In 2012, Canadians spent \$13.4 billion during their trips in overseas countries, up 5.0% compared with 2011. In the other direction, receipts from overseas residents in Canada increased 5.8% to \$10.1 billion.

From 2007 to 2012, payments by Canadian travellers in overseas countries increased 17.7%, while receipts from overseas visitors in Canada rose 21.1% during the same period.

In 2012, there were 25.3 million trips by foreign travellers to Canada, of which 81.8% were by Americans and 18.2% were by residents of overseas countries. On those trips, visitors spent \$17.3 billion, of which 41.7% was from Americans and 58.3% was from overseas visitors.

Canadians took 65.2 million trips in 2012, of which 85.3% were to the United States and 14.7% to overseas countries. During those trips, Canadians spent \$35.2 billion, of which 61.9% was in the United States and 38.1% was in overseas countries.

Note to readers

This international travel account analysis is based on quarterly data, which are subject to revision. All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars at current prices. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

Receipts represent spending by foreign travellers in Canada, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.

Payments represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.

Overseas countries are those other than the United States.

Table 1
International travel account receipts and payments – Seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2011 ^r	Third quarter 2012 ^r	Fourth quarter 2012 ^p	2011 ^r	2012 ^p	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2012	2011 to 2012
	millions of dollars					% change	
Total							
Receipts	4,325	4,316	4,429	16,624	17,350	2.6	4.4
Payments	8,414	8,818	8,980	32,974	35,195	1.8	6.7
Balance	-4,089	-4,502	-4,551	-16,350	-17,845
United States							
Receipts	1,819	1,777	1,812	7,071	7,243	2.0	2.4
Payments	5,197	5,459	5,588	20,202	21,778	2.4	7.8
Balance	-3,378	-3,682	-3,776	-13,131	-14,535
All other countries							
Receipts	2,506	2,539	2,617	9,553	10,107	3.1	5.8
Payments	3,217	3,359	3,392	12,772	13,417	1.0	5.0
Balance	-711	-820	-775	-3,219	-3,310

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

Note(s): Data may not add to totals because of rounding. Percentage change data were calculated using unrounded data.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3152 and 5005.

International travel account data for the first quarter will be released on May 28.

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

Railway carloadings, December 2012

Canadian railways carried 26.0 million tonnes of freight in December, up 0.7% from December 2011. Freight loaded domestically as well as traffic received from United States connections both rose during the month, with the United States traffic providing the strongest growth.

Domestically, combined loadings of non-intermodal freight (that is, freight moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (that is, freight moved via containers and trailers on flat cars) rose 0.3% to 23.1 million tonnes.

Non-intermodal freight rose 0.2% to 20.9 million tonnes. Key commodities that contributed to the growth in tonnage were loadings of fuel oils and crude petroleum as well as iron ores and concentrates. At the other end of the spectrum, a number of commodities saw declines in tonnage during the month. Colza seeds (canola), coal and iron and steel (primary or semi-finished) were the principal commodities that led the decline.

Intermodal freight increased 1.4% to 2.2 million tonnes. The gain was solely the result of higher volumes of containerized cargo shipments as trailers loaded on flat cars fell during the month.

The Western Division accounted for 60.0% of the domestic freight loadings, down 2.8% from the same month in 2011 to 13.8 million tonnes. The remainder was loaded in the Eastern Division, which saw its loadings increase by 5.4% to 9.3 million tonnes. For statistical purposes, cargo loadings from Thunder Bay, Ontario, to the Pacific Coast are classified to the Western Division while loadings from Armstrong, Ontario, to the Atlantic Coast are classified to the Eastern Division.

Freight traffic received from United States connections rose 3.8% to 2.9 million tonnes. Similar to the domestic scene, both non-intermodal and intermodal loadings were up in December compared with December 2011.

Available in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The December 2012 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 89, no. 12 (52-001-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; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products for Alberta, December 2012

Data on the production, disposition and receipts of oil, ethane, butane and propane in Alberta are available for December upon request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2148 and 2191.

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

Film, television and video production, 2011

Data on the film, television and video production industry are now available for 2011.

The 2011 edition of the publication *Film, Television and Video Production*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available.

Note to readers

The Film, Television and Video Production Survey is now conducted in partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage. As a result of a change in frequency of the survey, the publication Film, Television and Video Production, will not be published in 2014 for the reference year 2012.

Available in CANSIM: table 361-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2413.

The publication *Film, Television and Video Production*, 2011 (87-010-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bradley Duhamel (613-951-9018; bradley.duhamel@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

New products and studies

New products

Monthly Railway Carloadings, December 2012, Vol. 89, no. 12
Catalogue number 52-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Film, Television and Video Production, 2011
Catalogue number 87-010-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Economic Insights: "Changes in the Composition of Aggregate Investment", No. 22
Catalogue number 11-626-X2013022 (HTML | PDF)



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