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Releases

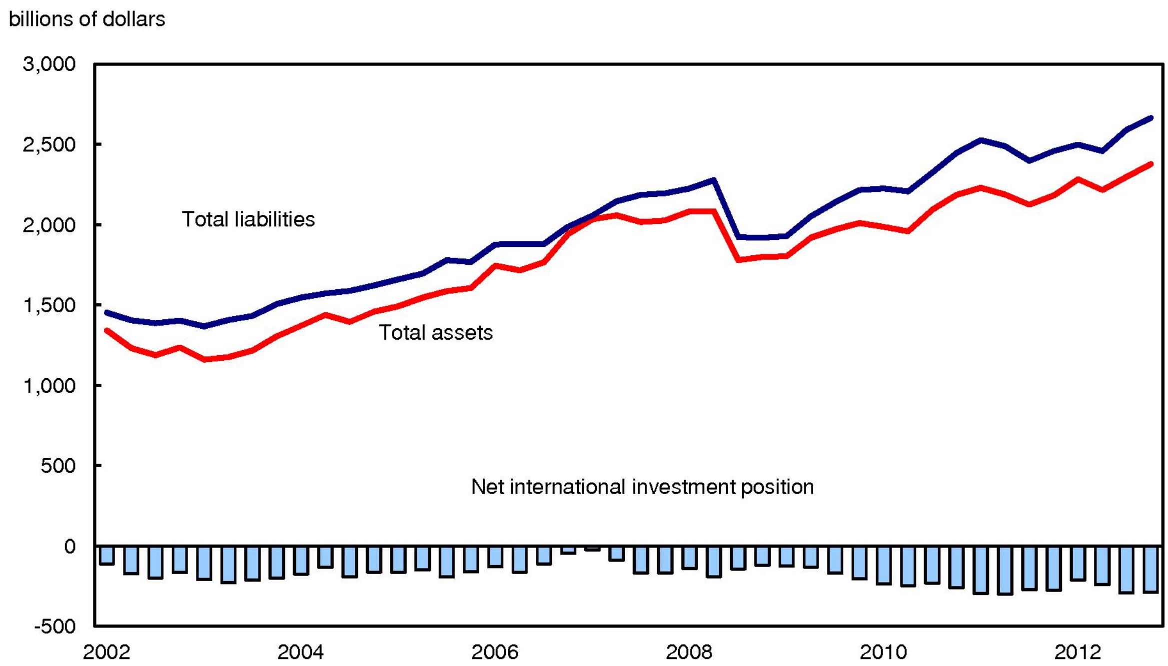
Releases

Canada's international investment position, fourth quarter 2012

Canada's net foreign debt decreased $4.8 billion to $288.6 billion at the end of the fourth quarter. This reduction mainly reflected the revaluation effect of a weaker Canadian dollar on international assets and liabilities as well as lower inflows of funds from abroad during the quarter.

Net foreign debt has generally trended upward since the second quarter of 2007, at the outset of global credit concerns. Growth in international liabilities over most of this period has been led by non-resident investment in Canadian debt securities. Net foreign debt stands $11.7 billion higher than at the end of 2011, but remains below its post-recession peak of $300.3 billion.

Chart 1
Canada's international investment position



Increased portfolio investment abroad and a weaker Canadian dollar increase international assets

Canada's international assets rose $79.4 billion to $2,375.0 billion by the end of the fourth quarter. Canadian investment activity abroad of $44.7 billion accounted for much of the increase, led by acquisitions of foreign securities. The $28.6 billion gain in the value of foreign currency denominated international assets was also a contributing factor, one that reflected the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against most major currencies. The Canadian dollar declined 1.2% against the US dollar, 3.7% against the Euro and 1.9% against the British pound, but gained 9.8% against the Japanese yen over the quarter.

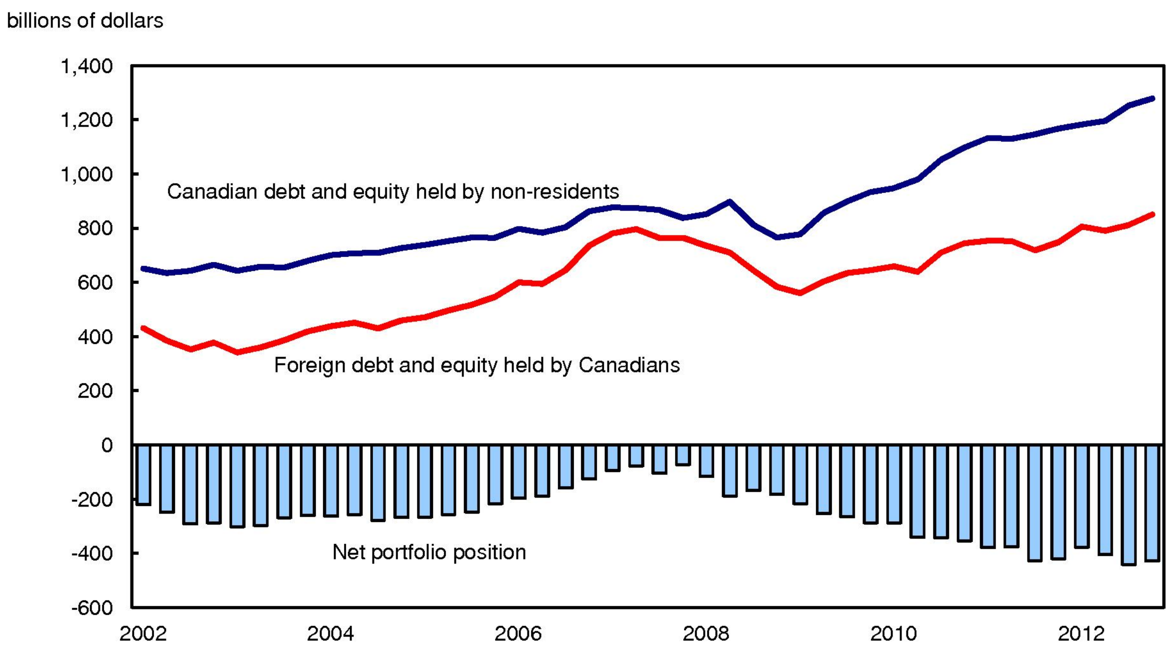
International liabilities up on continued investment from abroad

Canada's international liabilities rose by $74.6 billion to $2,663.5 billion, largely on sustained investment from abroad. Non-residents invested $59.4 billion in the Canadian economy during the quarter, led by a $26.5 billion increase in deposits held at Canadian financial institutions. In addition, non-resident investors continued to increase their holdings of Canadian bonds and money market instruments by $22.4 billion, while foreign direct investment in Canada accounted for another $14.9 billion of inflows.

Net liability position on securities narrows

Canada's net liability position on securities declined $12.6 billion to $428.3 billion in the fourth quarter. Canadian acquisitions of foreign securities exceeded foreign investment in Canadian securities for the second time in more than four years at the same time as most of foreign stock markets outpaced those in Canada in the quarter.

Chart 2
International portfolio position



As a result, Canadian holdings of foreign securities increased $38.4 billion to $850.0 billion at the end of the quarter. Foreign equity assets rose by $23.4 billion, mainly on capital gains and the upward revaluation effect of a depreciated Canadian dollar. Canadian holdings of foreign bonds were up $15.6 billion on strong outward investment flows.

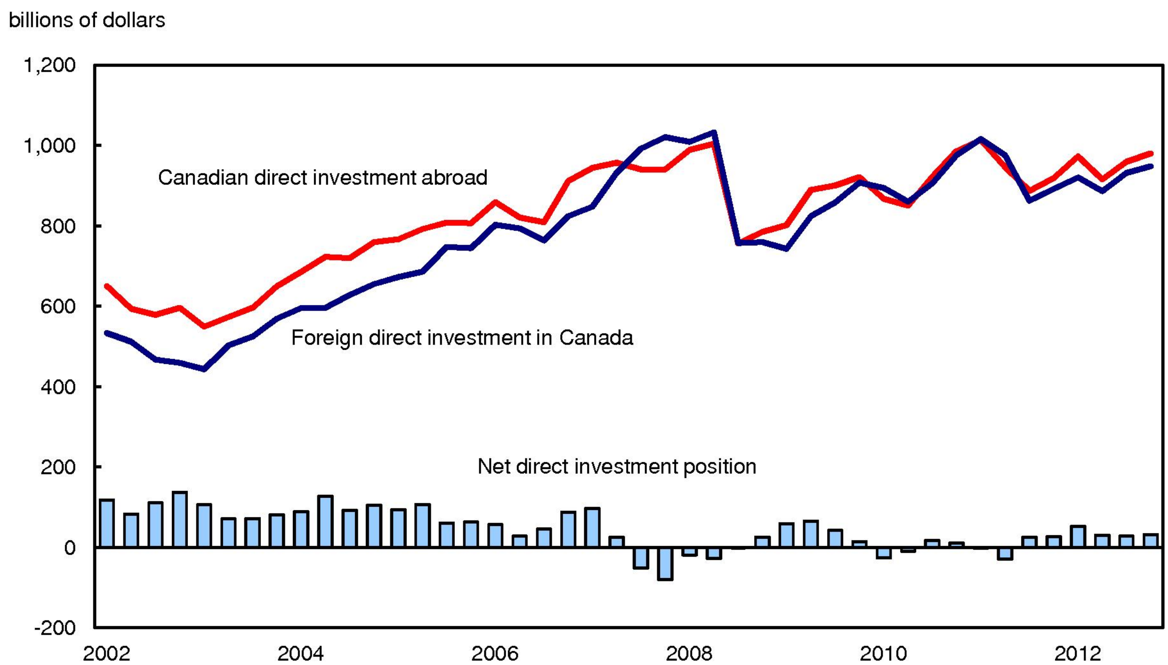
On the other side of the ledger, non-resident holdings of Canadian securities were up $25.8 billion in the fourth quarter to $1,278.3 billion. Canadian debt instruments accounted for all of the increase, largely federal and corporate securities. Foreign holdings of Canadian equities edged down in the quarter, partly reflecting merger and acquisition activity that resulted in non-resident portfolio investors rendering some of their Canadian shares to foreign direct investors.

Canada's net asset position on direct investment edges up

Canada's net asset position on direct investment was up by $4.0 billion at the end of the fourth quarter to $32.1 billion. This followed two consecutive quarterly declines.

Canadian direct investment abroad assets expanded $20.9 billion to $980.0 billion. This reflected strong direct investment outflows and the upward revaluation effect of a weaker Canadian dollar on the value of investments abroad. On the liability side, foreign direct investment in Canada increased by $16.9 billion to $947.9 billion. This was led by higher direct investment inflows, the largest since the first quarter of 2012.

Chart 3
Direct investment position



Note to readers

The main measure of the international investment position (IIP) accounts now incorporates market valuation for tradeable securities and foreign direct investment equity. This presentation adds a further dimension to the analysis of Canada's net international investment position and more accurately reflects changes in that position. The IIP at book value is still available, as the link to the annual foreign direct investment release includes geographical and industry details. For more information please see Valuation of assets and liabilities.

Definition

The international investment position presents the value and composition of Canada's assets and liabilities to the rest of the world. Canada's net international investment position is the difference between these foreign assets and liabilities. The excess of international liabilities over assets can be referred to as Canada's net foreign debt; the excess of international assets over liabilities can be referred to as Canada's net foreign assets.

Currency valuation

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of Canada's international liabilities are in foreign currencies. When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the Canadian dollar is depreciating.

Table 1
Canada's international investment position at period end

	Fourth quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012
	billions of dollars							
Assets	**1,798.2**	**2,009.5**	**2,184.6**	**2,180.8**	**2,282.9**	**2,215.5**	**2,295.6**	**2,375.0**
Canadian direct investment abroad	784.7	921.3	985.6	918.2	972.4	915.7	959.1	980.0
Canadian portfolio investment	583.2	645.3	743.5	747.0	805.5	790.0	811.6	850.0
Foreign debt securities	145.9	142.8	165.0	169.9	163.8	170.3	169.9	184.9
Foreign money market	3.5	4.6	6.7	4.8	4.2	3.0	3.7	3.1
Foreign bonds	142.4	138.1	158.3	165.1	159.6	167.3	166.2	181.8
Foreign equity and investment fund shares	437.3	502.5	578.5	577.1	641.7	619.7	641.7	665.1
Official international reserves	53.4	57.1	56.8	66.9	69.2	67.4	67.0	68.2
Other Canadian investment	376.9	385.8	398.6	448.6	435.9	442.4	457.9	476.7
Loans	93.4	103.0	112.7	124.8	125.8	133.4	150.1	143.1
Currency and deposits	226.8	225.0	225.4	259.1	245.8	252.9	248.0	255.0
Other assets	56.8	57.7	60.5	64.7	64.3	56.1	59.8	78.6
Liabilities	**1,918.8**	**2,215.5**	**2,445.1**	**2,457.7**	**2,497.1**	**2,457.8**	**2,588.9**	**2,663.5**
Foreign direct investment in Canada	759.5	907.0	975.0	891.6	919.9	885.6	931.0	947.9
Foreign portfolio investment	765.8	933.4	1,096.7	1,167.5	1,182.8	1,194.9	1,252.5	1,278.3
Canadian debt securities	509.7	563.2	643.9	745.2	745.7	785.7	810.3	838.1
Canadian money market	35.0	32.9	35.6	68.0	59.9	70.6	74.7	80.9
Canadian bonds	474.6	530.3	608.3	677.3	685.9	715.1	735.6	757.1
Canadian equity and investment fund shares	256.2	370.1	452.8	422.3	437.0	409.2	442.2	440.2
Other foreign investment	393.5	375.2	373.4	398.5	394.4	377.3	405.4	437.4
Loans	78.8	65.8	65.8	65.1	60.8	53.3	60.0	61.8
Currency and deposits	291.4	278.5	277.6	302.4	302.5	293.0	314.3	344.5
Special drawing rights	1.5	10.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2
Other liabilities	21.8	20.8	20.7	21.7	21.9	21.8	22.1	21.9
Net international investment position	**-120.5**	**-206.0**	**-260.4**	**-276.8**	**-214.2**	**-242.3**	**-293.3**	**-288.6**

Available in CANSIM: tables 376-0059, 376-0142 and 376-0144.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1534 and 1537.

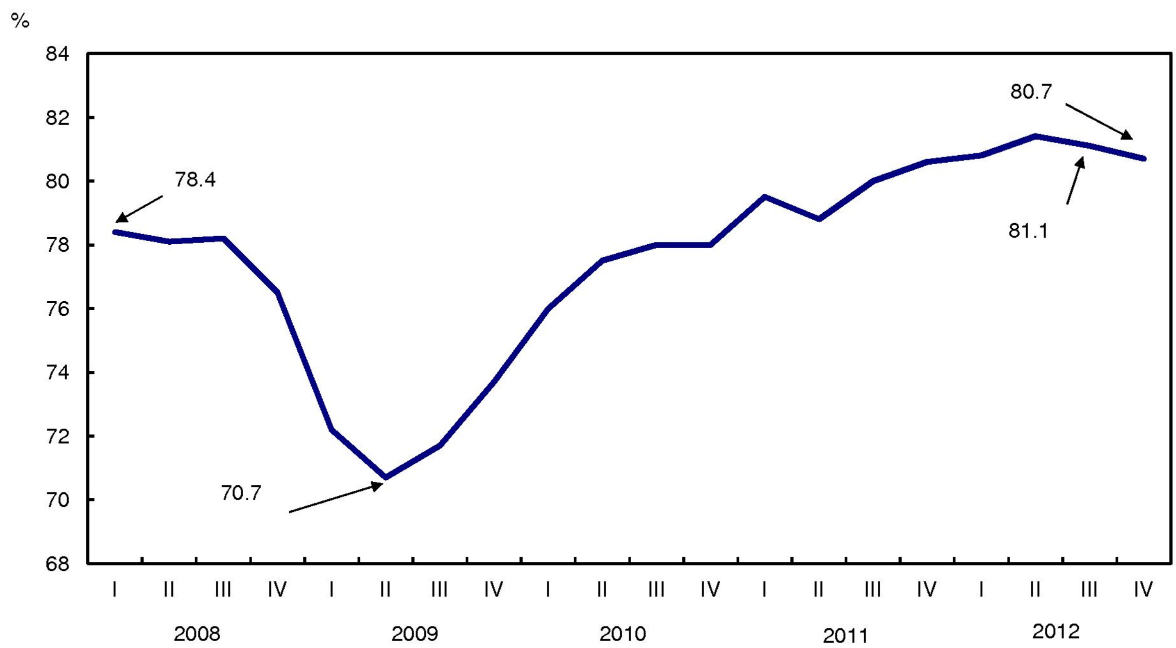
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Industrial capacity utilization rates, fourth quarter 2012

Canadian industries operated at 80.7% of their production capacity in the fourth quarter, down slightly from the 81.1% in the third quarter. The decline was a result of lower capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector.

The 2.1 percentage point decline in the manufacturing sector in the fourth quarter was partly offset by gains in the non-manufacturing sector.

Chart 1
Industrial capacity utilization rate down for a second consecutive quarter

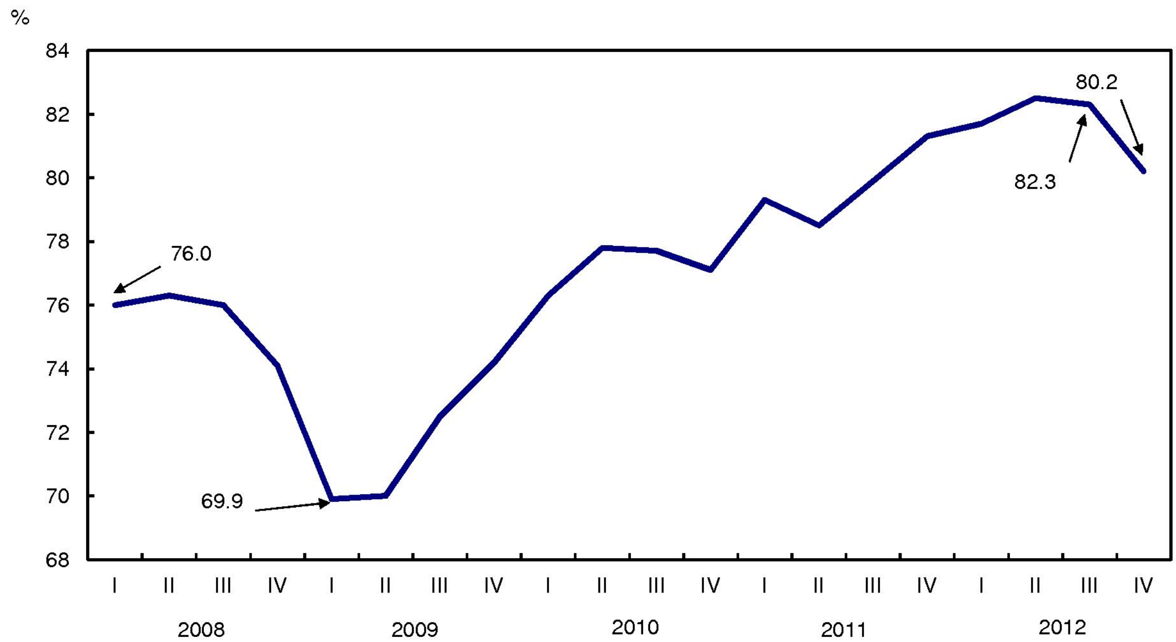


Manufacturing sector: Transportation equipment and food industries lead the decline

The manufacturing sector operated at 80.2% of its capacity in the fourth quarter, 2.1 percentage points lower than in the previous quarter.

The decline was largely attributable to transportation equipment manufacturing and food manufacturing, though most other industry groups were also down. Of the 21 major groups in the manufacturing sector, 14 reduced their capacity utilization.

Chart 2
Sharp decline in the manufacturing sector



In the transportation equipment manufacturing industry, capacity utilization fell 3.5 percentage points to 88.9% in the fourth quarter. Real gross domestic product in motor vehicle manufacturing, a sub industry of transportation equipment, shrank 5.2% in the fourth quarter, partly because seasonal shutdowns in the industry were of longer duration than in recent years.

For food manufacturers, capacity use experienced its largest quarterly decline ever, falling from 78.1% in the third quarter to 73.8% in the fourth quarter. Sharply reduced output of meat products was a key factor in the decline.

Lower production of agricultural, construction, and mining and oil and gas field machinery pushed the machinery industry's capacity utilization rate down 3.5 percentage points to 81.5%.

In the fabricated metal products industry, capacity use fell from 83.5% to 80.0% as a result of weaker demand for metal work.

Capacity utilization was higher in the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry and, to a lesser extent, the paper, chemical products and wood products industries.

Non-manufacturing sector: Widespread increases

In the non-manufacturing sector, there was a widespread increase in capacity utilization in the fourth quarter. This compensated for part of the sharp decline in the manufacturing sector.

Increased crude petroleum extraction was the main reason for a 2.2 percentage point rise in the oil and gas extraction industry's capacity use to 85.7%.

An increase in metallic and non-metallic mineral mining pushed the mining and quarrying industry's capacity utilization rate upward in the fourth quarter to 60.8%.

The construction industry operated at 79.7% of its capacity, up 0.8 percentage points from the previous quarter. This advance was attributable to growth in all types of construction.

Average annual rate up for the third straight year

Compared with 2011, the capacity utilization rate of Canadian industries rose 1.3 percentage points to 81.0% in 2012. This was the third consecutive annual increase following an unbroken string of declines that started in 2005.

In 2012, the average annual rate of capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector was 81.7%, up from 79.8% in 2011. The transportation equipment manufacturing industry was a major factor in the increase. However, this rate was well below the record high of 86.0% reached in 2000.

Advances in the capacity use in the manufacturing sector in 2012 was because of both higher output and lower production capacity, which resulted from an investment in facilities and equipment that was not sufficient to offset depreciation and other losses of assets.

Compared with 2011, the industries with the largest percentage-point gains in capacity use in 2012 were transportation equipment manufacturing, textile mills and wood product manufacturing. The largest declines were in forestry and logging as well as in the computer and electronic product manufacturing industry.

Note to readers

The industrial capacity utilization rate is the ratio of an industry's actual output to its estimated potential output. For most industries, the annual estimates are obtained from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey while the quarterly pattern is derived from output-to-capital ratio series, the output being the real gross domestic product at basic prices, seasonally adjusted, by industry.

This program covers all manufacturing and selected non-manufacturing industries.

At the time of this release, rates have been revised back to the first quarter of 2011 to reflect updated source data. In particular, the annual benchmarks for manufacturing industries for 2011 and 2012 have been revised to incorporate the results of the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey.

Table 1
Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Fourth quarter 2011r	Third quarter 2012r	Fourth quarter 2012	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2011 to fourth quarter 2012
	%			percentage point change	
Total industrial	**80.6**	**81.1**	**80.7**	**-0.4**	**0.1**
Forestry and logging	90.2	86.4	87.8	1.4	-2.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	80.1	76.8	78.7	1.9	-1.4
Oil and gas extraction	86.3	83.5	85.7	2.2	-0.6
Mining and quarrying	64.0	59.6	60.8	1.2	-3.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	87.9	88.9	89.8	0.9	1.9
Construction	76.8	78.9	79.7	0.8	2.9
Manufacturing	81.3	82.3	80.2	-2.1	-1.1
Food	79.0	78.1	73.8	-4.3	-5.2
Beverage and tobacco products	71.0	77.4	74.6	-2.8	3.6
Beverage	71.8	79.0	75.8	-3.2	4.0
Tobacco	65.8	66.9	66.8	-0.1	1.0
Textiles	71.4	73.9	73.9	0.0	2.5
Textile mills	78.4	85.4	87.8	2.4	9.4
Textile product mills	65.2	63.5	61.2	-2.3	-4.0
Clothing	77.0	75.1	68.0	-7.1	-9.0
Leather and allied products	75.8	73.8	70.1	-3.7	-5.7
Wood products	77.2	82.1	83.1	1.0	5.9
Paper	86.2	85.7	87.8	2.1	1.6
Printing and related support activities	67.3	70.2	70.5	0.3	3.2
Petroleum and coal products	78.8	79.3	81.7	2.4	2.9
Chemical products	78.5	80.3	81.1	0.8	2.6
Plastics and rubber products	80.4	79.0	75.1	-3.9	-5.3
Plastic products	79.0	78.0	73.0	-5.0	-6.0
Rubber products	85.9	83.5	84.4	0.9	-1.5
Non-metallic mineral products	75.6	77.4	72.8	-4.6	-2.8
Primary metal	87.4	81.6	81.1	-0.5	-6.3
Fabricated metal products	79.5	83.5	80.0	-3.5	0.5
Machinery	87.2	85.0	81.5	-3.5	-5.7
Computer and electronic products	89.1	82.6	81.0	-1.6	-8.1
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	81.1	80.3	78.1	-2.2	-3.0
Transportation equipment	87.6	92.4	88.9	-3.5	1.3
Furniture and related products	74.6	76.4	76.7	0.3	2.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	78.8	79.0	77.1	-1.9	-1.7

r *revised*

Table 2
Industrial capacity utilization rates: Annual average

	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012	2010 to 2011	2011 to 2012
	%			percentage point change	
Total industrial	**77.4**	**79.7**	**81.0**	**2.3**	**1.3**
Forestry and logging	88.3	91.2	86.0	2.9	-5.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	75.8	79.2	78.6	3.4	-0.6
Oil and gas extraction	80.4	84.3	85.4	3.9	1.1
Mining and quarrying	66.3	65.6	61.1	-0.7	-4.5
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	87.9	89.9	88.2	2.0	-1.7
Construction	75.0	76.4	78.8	1.4	2.4
Manufacturing	77.2	79.8	81.7	2.6	1.9
Food	79.7	79.8	76.8	0.1	-3.0
Beverage and tobacco products	71.0	71.2	75.4	0.2	4.2
Beverage	71.9	72.0	76.8	0.1	4.8
Tobacco	65.6	65.8	65.4	0.2	-0.4
Textiles	69.8	70.8	74.1	1.0	3.3
Textile mills	73.9	76.8	84.1	2.9	7.3
Textile product mills	65.6	65.7	65.1	0.1	-0.6
Clothing	76.7	75.8	71.9	-0.9	-3.9
Leather and allied products	68.8	72.1	71.8	3.3	-0.3
Wood products	73.4	75.1	81.7	1.7	6.6
Paper	88.6	87.9	86.4	-0.7	-1.5
Printing and related support activities	71.0	69.1	70.1	-1.9	1.0
Petroleum and coal products	83.8	79.5	79.4	-4.3	-0.1
Chemical products	76.3	77.0	79.8	0.7	2.8
Plastics and rubber products	71.8	77.2	78.3	5.4	1.1
Plastic products	70.1	75.0	77.1	4.9	2.1
Rubber products	79.6	86.2	83.4	6.6	-2.8
Non-metallic mineral products	74.7	76.0	77.0	1.3	1.0
Primary metal	78.5	85.1	83.0	6.6	-2.1
Fabricated metal products	73.7	77.8	82.3	4.1	4.5
Machinery	71.7	81.7	85.6	10.0	3.9
Computer and electronic products	86.6	89.6	83.3	3.0	-6.3
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	76.1	79.8	79.0	3.7	-0.8
Transportation equipment	80.6	83.5	90.8	2.9	7.3
Furniture and related products	75.2	74.3	76.4	-0.9	2.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	79.7	81.2	76.9	1.5	-4.3

[r] *revised*

Available in CANSIM: table 028-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2821.

The National economic accounts module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

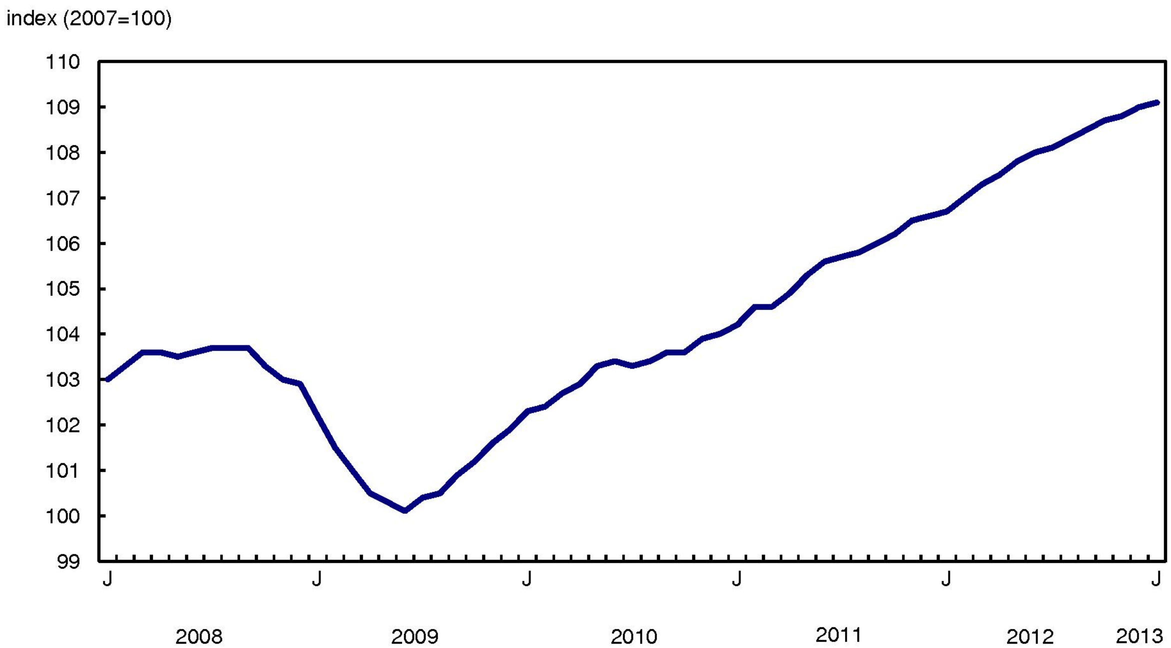
Data on industrial capacity utilization rates for the first quarter will be released on June 13.

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).

New Housing Price Index, January 2013

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.1% in January, following a 0.2% increase in December.

Chart 1
New Housing Price Index



The combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa, as well as the region of Calgary, were the top contributors to the advance. Builders indicated that market conditions were the primary reason for higher prices in Toronto and Oshawa, while increased material and labour costs contributed to higher prices in Calgary.

The largest monthly price advance in January occurred in Charlottetown (+1.0%), where builders returned to list prices after having reported lower negotiated selling prices the previous month.

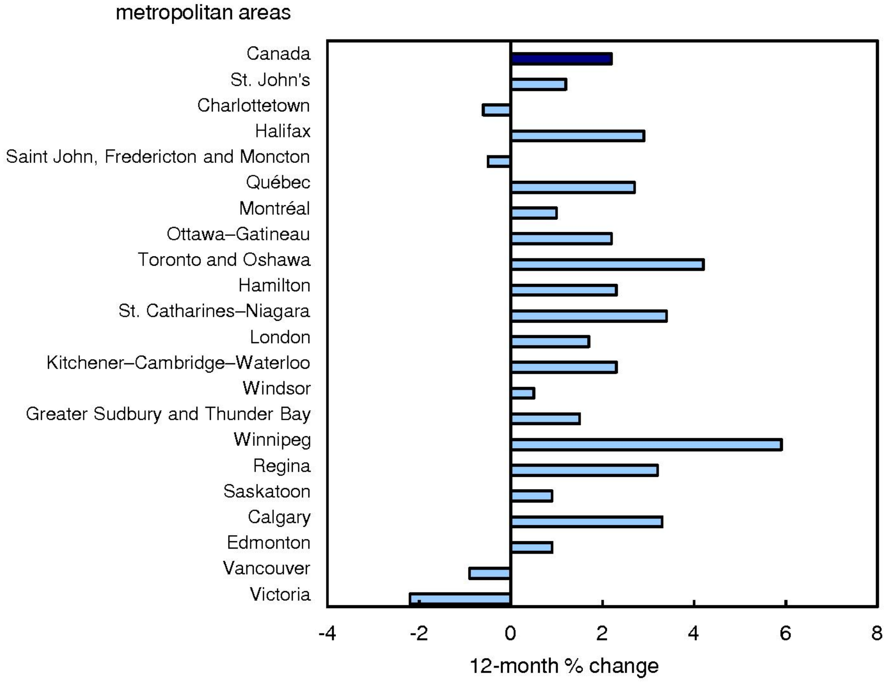
In Winnipeg, prices rose 0.9% month over month, the largest advance since September 2011. According to builders, the increases in Winnipeg were primarily a result of higher costs for developed land.

Monthly prices declined 0.2% in Ottawa–Gatineau, as a result of builders offering larger bonus packages to generate interest and stimulate sales. This was the first monthly decrease in the region since May 2011, when prices fell 0.7%.

New home prices decreased 0.1% in four metropolitan regions in January. Builders in the combined region of Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton, as well as Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Edmonton and Vancouver reported that they reduced prices in an attempt to generate sales.

Prices were unchanged in 7 of the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed.

Chart 2
Winnipeg posts the largest year-over-year price increase



On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 2.2% in the 12 months to January, following a 2.3% increase the previous month.

The main contributor to the advance was the combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa, where the year-over-year increase in contractors' selling prices was 4.2%.

In Winnipeg, where the pace of the annual increases has been accelerating over the last several months, year-over-year prices were up 5.9% in January compared with a 4.0% advance over the same period in 2012.

Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in St. Catharines–Niagara (+3.4%), Calgary (+3.3%) and Regina (+3.2%).

Among the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed, 4 posted 12-month price declines in January. The largest annual decrease was in Victoria (-2.2%), followed by Vancouver (-0.9%). Victoria has posted year-over-year decreases for the past four years, while Vancouver has registered 12 consecutive months of annual declines.

Note to readers

The New Housing Price Index measures changes over time in the selling prices of new residential houses agreed upon between the contractor and the buyer at the time of the signing of the contract. It is designed to measure the changes in the selling prices of new houses where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods. The prices collected from builders and included in the index are market selling prices less value added taxes, such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) or the Harmonized Sales Tax.

Effective January 1, 2013, the Quebec Sales Tax (QST) is calculated on the selling price not including GST. However, to ensure the total taxes payable remains the same, the QST rate has been increased to 9.975%.

The provincial government of British Columbia introduced legislation on May 14, 2012, announcing the return to a provincial sales tax on April 1, 2013. From April 1, 2012, until March 31, 2013, there are new housing transitional rebates in place. After the transition is complete, the provincial sales tax on building materials in British Columbia will be embedded in contractors' selling prices of new houses. These changes will be reflected in the New Housing Price Index as reported by respondents.

The indexes are not subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
New housing price indexes – Not seasonally adjusted[1]

	Relative importance[2]	January 2012	December 2012	January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	**100.0**	**106.7**	**109.0**	**109.1**	**0.1**	**2.2**
House only	**...**	**106.9**	**109.6**	**109.8**	**0.2**	**2.7**
Land only	**...**	**105.9**	**107.2**	**107.4**	**0.2**	**1.4**
St. John's	1.83	146.2	147.7	148.0	0.2	1.2
Charlottetown	0.22	103.3	101.7	102.7	1.0	-0.6
Halifax	1.21	112.6	115.7	115.9	0.2	2.9
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton[3]	0.52	108.4	108.0	107.9	-0.1	-0.5
Québec	2.70	119.4	122.6	122.6	0.0	2.7
Montréal	9.60	115.0	116.2	116.2	0.0	1.0
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.97	114.1	116.8	116.6	-0.2	2.2
Toronto and Oshawa[3]	27.21	114.2	118.7	119.0	0.3	4.2
Hamilton	3.25	104.6	106.9	107.0	0.1	2.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.01	104.4	107.8	107.9	0.1	3.4
London	1.69	108.9	110.7	110.7	0.0	1.7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2.02	108.6	111.2	111.1	-0.1	2.3
Windsor	0.67	98.1	98.6	98.6	0.0	0.5
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay[3]	0.63	106.1	107.6	107.7	0.1	1.5
Winnipeg	2.39	126.4	132.6	133.8	0.9	5.9
Regina	1.12	149.7	154.5	154.5	0.0	3.2
Saskatoon	2.20	118.1	119.2	119.2	0.0	0.9
Calgary	11.55	95.8	98.5	99.0	0.5	3.3
Edmonton	12.78	90.2	91.1	91.0	-0.1	0.9
Vancouver	11.23	98.4	97.6	97.5	-0.1	-0.9
Victoria	1.22	86.7	84.8	84.8	0.0	-2.2

... not applicable
1. Values have been rounded.
2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.
3. In order to ensure data confidentiality, the following census metropolitan areas and census agglomeration are grouped together as follows: Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton; Toronto and Oshawa; and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.
Note(s): *View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.*

Available in CANSIM: table 327-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The fourth quarter 2012 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X) will be available in April.

The New Housing Price Index for February will be released on April 11.

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).

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, November 2012

The number of take-offs and landings for 130 airports without air traffic control towers reached 50,979 movements in November. Moosonee, Ontario (3,545 movements) and Peterborough, Ontario (2,954 movements) were the most active sites.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The November 2012 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report, which presents monthly statistics for Canadian airports without NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and/or flight service stations, is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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).

New motor vehicle sales, January 2013

New motor vehicle sales data are now available for January.

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

Consulting services, 2011

Data on the consulting services industry are now available for 2011.

The 2011 edition of the publication *Consulting Services*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available. The publication also includes product information as well as data by type of client and by geographic region.

Available in CANSIM: tables 360-0001, 360-0020 and 360-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4717.

The publication *Consulting Services*, 2011 (63-259-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 Sheila Thomas (613-951-4303; sheila.thomas@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

New products and studies

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), November 2012
Catalogue number 51-008-X (HTML | PDF)

Consulting Services, 2011
Catalogue number 63-259-X (HTML | PDF)

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