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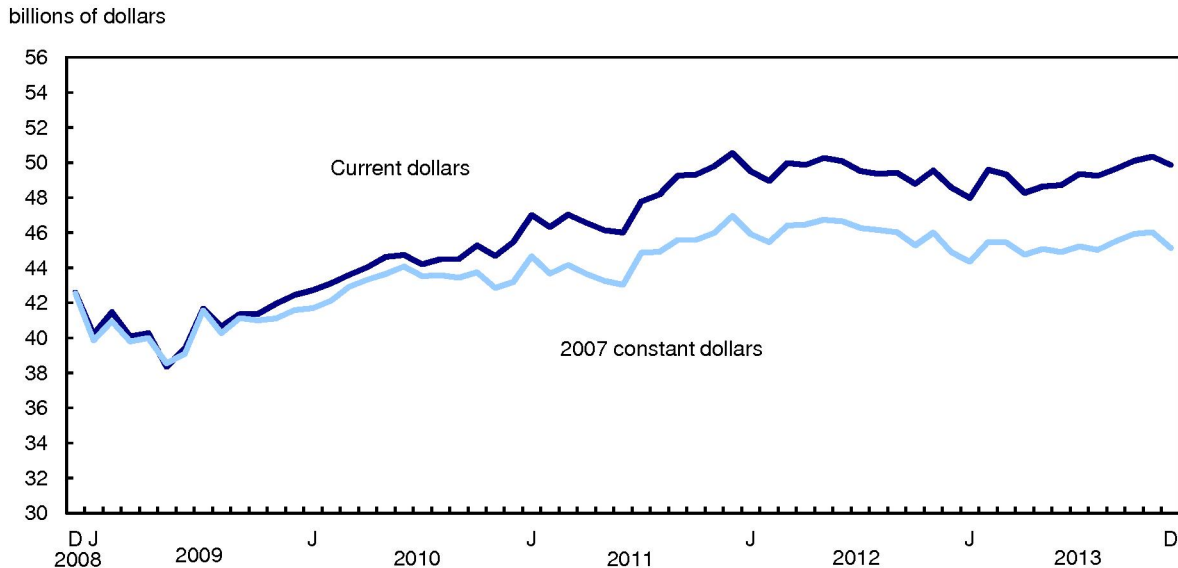
Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, December 2013

Manufacturing sales in Canada were down 0.9% in December, the first decrease since August 2013, as transportation equipment sales declined. Notwithstanding the decline, manufacturing sales have risen in six of the past eight months and were 2.7% higher than in December 2012.

Sales were down in 15 of 21 industries, representing approximately three-quarters of total manufacturing. Constant dollar sales decreased 1.9%, indicating lower volumes of manufactured goods were sold.

Chart 1 Manufacturing sales decline



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Transportation equipment sales down in December

Transportation equipment sales were down from the 17-month high reached in November 2013. Sales in the industry fell 6.1% to \$8.8 billion in December, largely reflecting a 19.4% drop in the aerospace product and parts industry. In addition, sales in each of the motor vehicle industries (assembly, body and trailer, and parts) declined.

Sales of primary metals were down 3.0% to \$3.6 billion in December, the second decrease in four months. The decline mostly reflected lower volumes of product sold compared with November.

A 5.2% increase in the petroleum and coal products industry partly offset the decline in total manufacturing sales. The increase in sales was the first after three months of declines. The \$7.3 billion sales level was the highest recorded in the industry since March 2012.

Largest declines in Alberta and Ontario

Sales fell in seven provinces in December, with the largest declines occurring in Alberta and Ontario.

In Alberta, manufacturing was down 2.8% to \$6.2 billion. Sales of non-durable goods decreased 2.2%, mainly reflecting lower sales of petroleum and coal products, food and paper. Sales of durable goods fell 3.9%, as a result of declines in the machinery, the primary metal as well as the non-metallic mineral product industries.

Sales in Ontario were down 0.8% to \$22.8 billion. Lower sales in the transportation equipment and primary metal industries were mostly offset by higher sales in the petroleum and coal products industry.

British Columbia (-2.3%) and Quebec (-0.7%) also contributed to the monthly decline.

Inventories edge down

Manufacturing inventories edged down 0.3% to \$69.3 billion in December. The decline was attributable to lower inventories of aerospace products and parts, machinery, fabricated metal products as well as petroleum and coal products. Higher primary metal inventories partly offset these declines.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, inventories fell 3.0% to \$7.6 billion, the largest percentage decrease since June 2013. The decline was mostly caused by lower goods-in-process inventories.

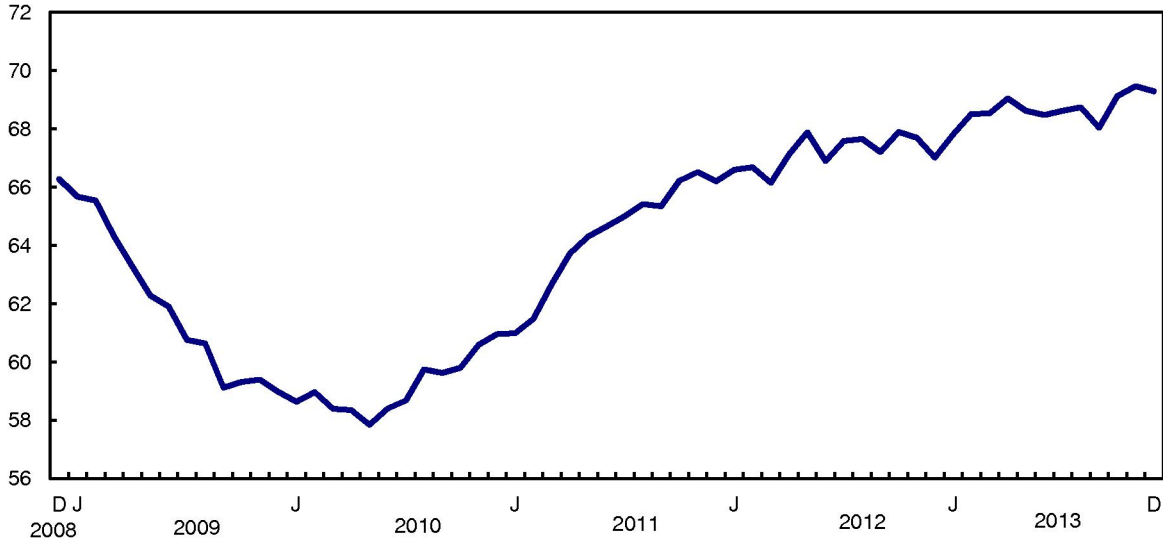
In the machinery and fabricated metal product industries, inventories were down 1.6% and 2.1% respectively. For both industries, lower inventory levels were reported by many respondents.

In the petroleum and coal product industry, inventories declined 1.6%. The decrease was almost entirely caused by a drop in goods-in-process inventories.

In the primary metal industry, inventories rose 5.3% to \$7.4 billion. Approximately three-quarters of the gain reflected higher raw materials on hand at several smelters.

Chart 2 Inventories edge down

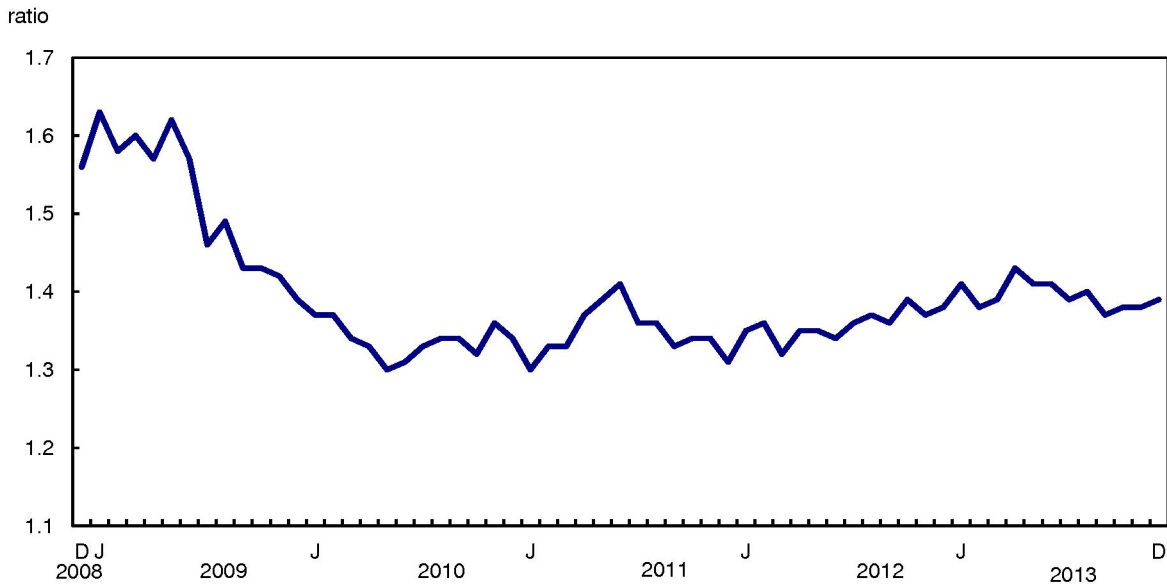
billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio edged up from 1.38 in November to 1.39 in December. The 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 edges up



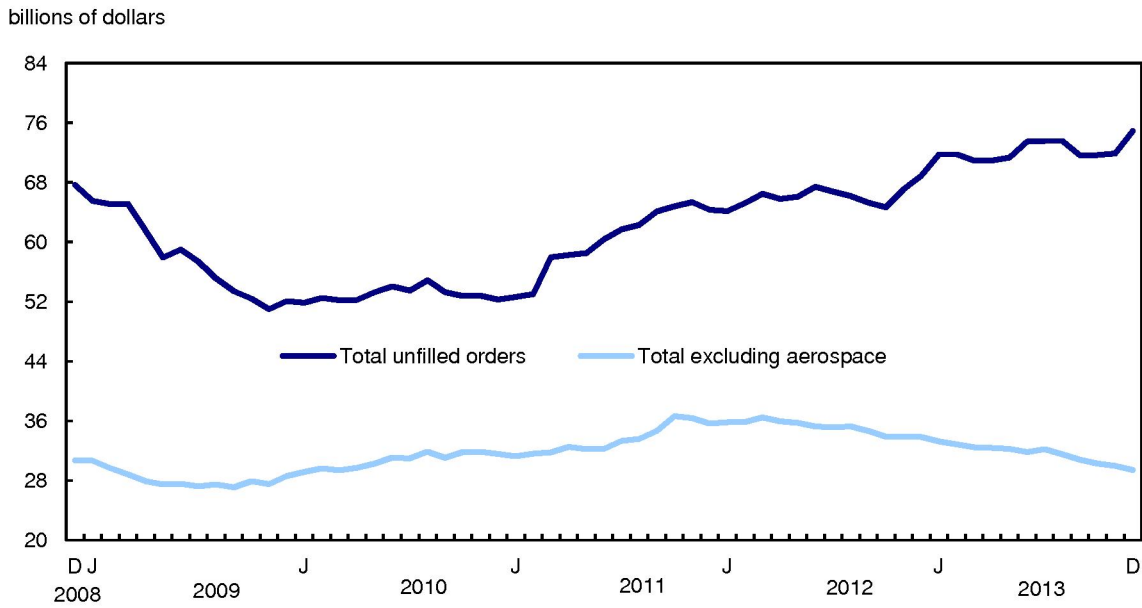
Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Strong gain in unfilled orders

Unfilled orders rose 4.2% to \$74.9 billion in December. Unfilled orders have advanced in 12 of the past 14 months, continuing to break previous highs. A strong gain in the aerospace product and parts industry was responsible for the increase in December. Excluding the aerospace industry, unfilled orders declined 1.8%.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders rose 8.5% to \$45.5 billion, the largest increase in percentage terms since January 2013. With the latest advance, the share of aerospace unfilled orders out of total unfilled orders was 60.7%. By comparison, in December 2012, the share was 50.8%. The gain in December 2013 mostly reflected new orders received rather than an increase in the value of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar. Most unfilled orders in the industry are held in US dollars.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders post strong gains



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

New orders rose 4.5% to \$52.9 billion in December. The advance was mostly attributable to the aerospace product and parts industry. A decline in the machinery industry slightly offset the gain.

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 in 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 in 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

	December 2012	November 2013 ^r	December 2013 ^P	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	48,575	50,343	49,870	-0.9	2.7
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	44,877	46,020	45,124	-1.9	0.6
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,661	43,465	43,196	-0.6	1.3
Inventories	67,010	69,465	69,282	-0.3	3.4
Unfilled orders	68,859	71,892	74,888	4.2	8.8
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	67,558	70,385	73,460	4.4	8.7
New orders	50,375	50,583	52,867	4.5	4.9
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	44,343	43,708	46,270	5.9	4.3
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.38	1.38	1.39

^r revised

^P preliminary

... not applicable

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars and millions of dollars for constant dollars.

Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2012	November 2013 ^r	December 2013 ^p	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	7,363	7,574	7,559	-0.2	2.7
Beverage and tobacco product	947	983	967	-1.6	2.2
Textile mills	116	127	126	-0.7	8.7
Textile product mills	131	135	129	-4.3	-1.6
Clothing manufacturing	204	193	197	2.1	-3.3
Leather and allied product	32	31	30	-2.8	-5.3
Wood product	1,870	2,031	1,977	-2.6	5.7
Paper manufacturing	1,934	2,034	2,039	0.3	5.5
Printing and related support activities	757	736	757	2.9	0.1
Petroleum and coal product	7,173	6,975	7,340	5.2	2.3
Chemical	3,836	3,962	3,953	-0.2	3.1
Plastics and rubber products	2,024	2,075	2,100	1.2	3.7
Non-metallic mineral product	1,023	1,033	1,032	-0.1	0.8
Primary metal	3,833	3,677	3,566	-3.0	-7.0
Fabricated metal product	2,822	2,763	2,763	0.0	-2.1
Machinery	2,839	3,015	2,987	-0.9	5.2
Computer and electronic product	1,048	961	936	-2.6	-10.7
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	888	823	797	-3.1	-10.2
Transportation equipment	7,835	9,393	8,823	-6.1	12.6
Motor vehicle	3,952	4,786	4,714	-1.5	19.3
Motor vehicle body and trailer	286	301	287	-4.5	0.6
Motor vehicle parts	1,962	2,091	1,960	-6.3	-0.1
Aerospace product and parts	1,269	1,809	1,458	-19.4	14.9
Railroad rolling stock	79	80	95	18.8	20.0
Ship and boat building	84	97	95	-2.6	12.9
Furniture and related product	859	881	892	1.3	3.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,043	940	898	-4.5	-13.9
Non-durable goods industries	24,515	24,826	25,198	1.5	2.8
Durable goods industries	24,060	25,517	24,672	-3.3	2.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2012	November 2013 ^r	December 2013 ^p	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	48,575	50,343	49,870	-0.9	2.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	602	561	606	7.9	0.7
Prince Edward Island	114	134	127	-5.8	10.7
Nova Scotia	867	742	765	3.1	-11.8
New Brunswick	1,684	1,756	1,730	-1.5	2.7
Quebec	11,637	11,640	11,562	-0.7	-0.6
Ontario	21,958	23,011	22,825	-0.8	4.0
Manitoba	1,249	1,311	1,260	-3.9	0.9
Saskatchewan	1,247	1,280	1,347	5.2	8.0
Alberta	5,934	6,398	6,220	-2.8	4.8
British Columbia	3,279	3,504	3,422	-2.3	4.4
Yukon	2	3	3	0.3	17.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	2	2	9.6	25.9

^r revised

^p 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 January Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on March 18.

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.

Survey of Innovation and Business Strategy, 2012

Innovation in Canada

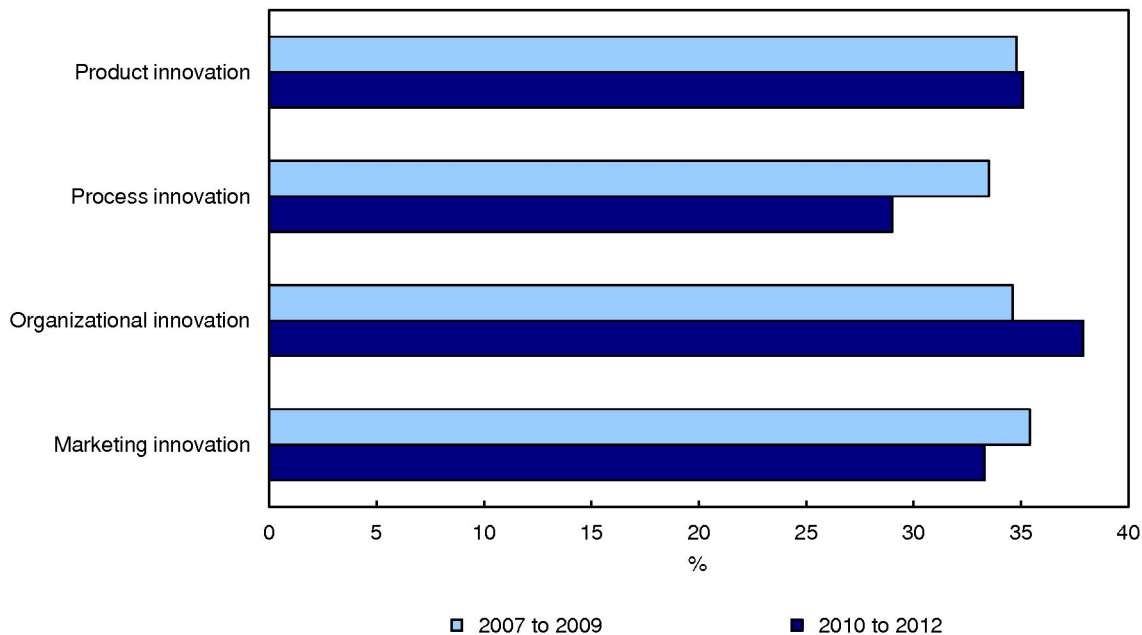
Between the three-year periods of 2007 to 2009 and 2010 to 2012, the percentage of enterprises that introduced at least one type of innovation went from 66.8% to 63.5%.

Process innovation — the implementation of new or significantly improved production processes or distribution and delivery methods — declined the most. It fell from 33.5% for the 2007 to 2009 period to 29.0% for 2010 to 2012. In contrast, organizational innovation — the introduction of new or significantly improved business practices such as supply chain management, lean production, new methods of organizing work responsibilities, decision-making or external business relationships — increased the most, rising from 34.6% to 37.9%.

This shift towards organizational innovation may reflect enterprises choosing to reduce their costs by optimizing current operations through reorganization rather than by introducing new logistics, distribution or production methods.

During the 2010 to 2012 period, enterprises continued to introduce new or significantly improved products at a similar rate compared with 2007 to 2009, and maintained the introduction of new or significantly improved marketing methods and sale channels for promotion and generation of sales. Product innovators — enterprises that introduced new or significantly improved products — went from 34.8% in 2007 to 2009 to 35.1% in 2010 to 2012, while marketing innovators went from 35.4% to 33.3%.

Chart 1
Enterprises in Canada by innovation type



Innovation in Canada by enterprise size

Innovation decreased in all of the enterprise size groups. The largest decrease occurred in medium-sized enterprises, where the percentage of innovative enterprises fell from 76.3% for the 2007 to 2009 period to 60.1% for 2010 to 2012. Large enterprises declined from 74.7% to 70.8%, while small enterprises were down from 64.9% to 63.5%.

Table 1
Innovation by enterprise size, all surveyed industries

	2007 to 2009	2010 to 2012
	%	
All enterprises	66.8^B	63.5^B
Small enterprises (20 to 99 employees)	64.9 ^B	63.5 ^B
Medium-sized enterprises (100 to 249 employees)	76.3 ^B	60.1 ^B
Large enterprises (250 or more employees)	74.7 ^E	70.8 ^B

B reliable (standard error between 2.50% and 7.49%)

E use with caution

Note(s): The 2012 Survey of Innovation and Business Strategy (SIBS) estimates are provided as percentages accompanied by quality indicators. Data quality indicators are based on the standard error (SE) and number of observations in the estimates. Quality indicators for SIBS are the following: A is very reliable (SE between 0% and 2.49%); B is reliable (SE between 2.50% and 7.49%); E is use with caution (SE between 7.50% and 14.99%); and F is too unreliable to be published (SE greater than or equal to 15.00%).

Regional perspective on innovation in Canada

At the national level, during the 2010 to 2012 period, enterprises in professional, scientific and technical services (77.1%), manufacturing (74.8%) and finance and insurance (73.6%) had the highest rates of innovation. Transportation and warehousing (55.9%), mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (56.3%) and wholesale trade (56.7%) saw the lowest rates.

Ontario had the highest proportion of innovative enterprises during the 2010 to 2012 period at 71.2%, followed by Alberta (62.1%), Quebec (60.9%), the rest of Canada (58.7%) and the Atlantic provinces (45.8%). Regionally, enterprises by industrial sector had noticeably different rates of innovation.

In Ontario, almost all enterprises were innovative in administrative and support, waste management and remediation services (95.1%), followed by enterprises in professional, scientific and technical services (90.7%), and finance and insurance (77.9%).

Enterprises with the highest rate of innovation in Alberta were in information and cultural industries (81.8%), utilities (75.2%) and transportation and warehousing (74.1%) during the 2010 to 2012 period.

During the 2010 to 2012 period, innovative enterprises in manufacturing (82.6%) led all other sectors in Quebec and all other manufacturing enterprises in Canada (74.8%). For Quebec, enterprises in retail trade (73.9%) and information and cultural industries (73.2%) were the next two sectors most likely to be innovative.

Enterprises in Atlantic Canada with the highest levels of innovation were in information and cultural industries (90.1%), professional, scientific and technical services (70.3%), and finance and insurance (66.2%).

Table 2
Innovative enterprises, by regions, for selected sectors, all surveyed industries, 2010 to 2012

	Canada	Atlantic region ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Alberta	Rest of Canada ²
	%					
All surveyed industries	63.5^B	45.8^E	60.9^B	71.2^B	62.1^B	58.7^E
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	56.3 ^B	28.4 ^B	63.9 ^B	70.3 ^B	54.8 ^B	57.0 ^B
Manufacturing	74.8 ^A	64.8 ^B	82.6 ^A	74.2 ^A	68.3 ^B	68.0 ^B
Wholesale trade	56.7 ^B	57.1 ^E	54.6 ^E	63.7 ^E	58.8 ^E	F
Transportation and warehousing	55.9 ^B	55.7 ^B	48.8 ^B	54.4 ^B	74.1 ^B	56.9 ^B
Information and cultural industries	70.7 ^B	90.1 ^B	73.2 ^B	61.7 ^E	81.8 ^B	82.0 ^E
Finance and insurance	73.6 ^B	66.2 ^B	68.6 ^E	77.9 ^B	56.2 ^E	83.5 ^E
Professional, scientific and technical services	77.1 ^B	70.3 ^E	67.5 ^E	90.7 ^B	53.5 ^E	72.3 ^E

A very reliable (standard error between 0% and 2.49%)

B reliable (standard error between 2.50% and 7.49%)

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. The Atlantic region includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2. The rest of Canada includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Note(s): The 2012 Survey of Innovation and Business Strategy (SIBS) estimates are provided as percentages accompanied by quality indicators. Data quality indicators are based on the standard error (SE) and number of observations in the estimates. Quality indicators for SIBS are the following: A is very reliable (SE between 0% and 2.49%); B is reliable (SE between 2.50% and 7.49%); E is use with caution (SE between 7.50% and 14.99%); and F is too unreliable to be published (SE greater than or equal to 15.00%).

Tax credits: The most critical government program to support innovation

For the three-year period 2010 to 2012, half of all enterprises in surveyed industries determined that government tax credits were the most critical public program in support of their innovation activities. This is up from 34.9% in 2007 to 2009, when tax credits also led in importance of government support programs. This pattern of importance of government tax credits as the most critical public program in support of innovation activities occurred in all regions and firm sizes.

Government grants were the second most critical support program for both time periods, although their importance fell from 32.3% in 2007 to 2009 to 17.1% in 2010 to 2012.

In contrast, enterprises determined that the use of government hiring programs for recent graduates was now the third most critical government program in support of innovation activities, overtaking training programs that ranked third from 2007 to 2009.

Chart 2
Most critical government programs to support innovation, all surveyed industries

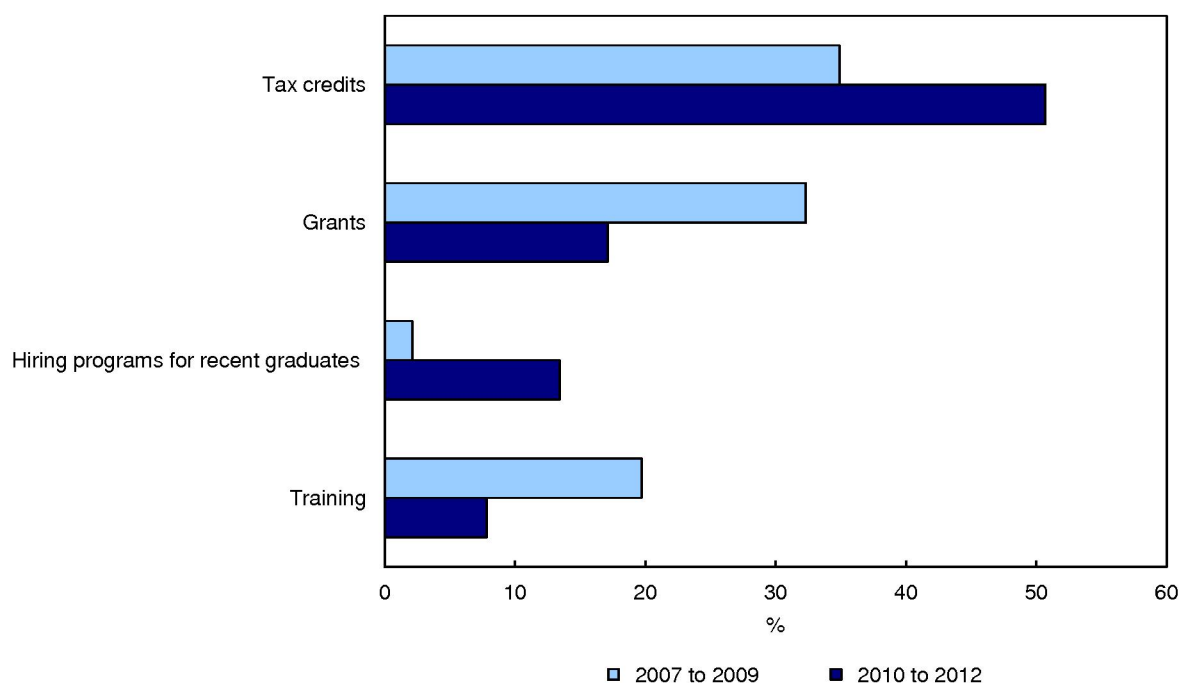


Table 3
Most critical government programs to support innovation by region, 2010 to 2012

	Canada	Atlantic region ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Alberta	Rest of Canada ²
	%					
Tax credits	50.7 ^B	35.4 ^E	56.5 ^B	48.0 ^B	53.5 ^E	53.3 ^E
Grants	17.1 ^A	28.0 ^E	19.8 ^B	18.2 ^B	10.9 ^B	9.9 ^B
Hiring of recent graduates	13.4 ^B	12.2 ^B	1.0 ^A	18.5 ^B	17.3 ^B	15.9 ^E
Training	7.8 ^A	10.6 ^B	16.1 ^B	4.7 ^A	3.4 ^A	6.1 ^A

^A very reliable (standard error between 0% and 2.49%)

^B reliable (standard error between 2.50% and 7.49%)

^E use with caution

¹ The Atlantic region includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

² The rest of Canada includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Note(s): The 2012 Survey of Innovation and Business Strategy (SIBS) estimates are provided as percentages accompanied by quality indicators. Data quality indicators are based on the standard error (SE) and number of observations in the estimates. Quality indicators for SIBS are the following: A is very reliable (SE between 0% and 2.49%); B is reliable (SE between 2.50% and 7.49%); E is use with caution (SE between 7.50% and 14.99%); and F is too unreliable to be published (SE greater than or equal to 15.00%).

Advanced technology use in Canada, 2012

Advanced technology use can support the innovation activities of enterprises. For example, the development or significant improvement of a product, process, marketing technique or organizational practice may be related to the use of advanced technology. Types of advanced technology use studied include: computerized design and engineering; computerized processing; fabrication and assembly; computerized inspection; communication; automated material handling; information integration and control technologies; biotechnologies/bioproducts; nanotechnologies; and green technologies.

In 2012, 36.5% of enterprises in all surveyed industries used at least one type of advanced technology. This is down from 49.9% in 2009. This decrease in the use of advanced technology occurred across all surveyed sectors. Most notable declines by type of advanced technology use occurred in advanced communication and green technologies.

Advanced technology use varied across industrial sectors in 2012, with enterprises in utilities (65.1%), professional, scientific and technical services (58.9%) and manufacturing (53.1%) leading in the use of at least one advanced technology. Advanced computerized design and engineering was the most important type of advanced technology used in these three sectors.

In contrast, the industrial sectors least likely to use an advanced technology in 2012 were retail trade (15.9%); real estate and rental and leasing (23.6%); and construction (29.3%). Again, advanced computerized design and engineering use led for real estate and rental and leasing and construction, while advanced computerized inspection technologies and advanced information integration and control technologies use tied for first in retail trade.

Large enterprises most likely to use advanced technology

Overall, large enterprises were the most likely to use at least one advanced technology in 2012 at 48.7%, followed by medium-sized enterprises (43.6%) and small enterprises (34.7%). For large enterprises, the top three most important advanced technologies used were communication (30.2%); computerized design and engineering (27.2%) and information integration and control (24.3%).

In 2012, advanced technology use in order of importance for medium-sized and small enterprises was similar to that of large enterprises, although for both medium-sized and small enterprises, computerized design and engineering led, followed by communication and computerized processing, fabrication and assembly.

Advanced technology use: A regional perspective

In 2012, Quebec (44.2%) and Ontario (42.2%) were the leaders with enterprises using at least one type of advanced technology, while enterprises in the Atlantic region (14.7%) lagged in advanced technology use. The choice of advanced technology use across the regions showed little variance, with computerized design and engineering and communication technologies appearing in the top three for each region.

Table 4
Advanced technology users by enterprise size, for selected sectors, all surveyed industries, 2012

	All enterprises	Small enterprises (20 to 99 employees)	Medium-sized enterprises (100 to 249 employees)	Large enterprises (250 or more employees)
	%			
All surveyed industries	36.5^B	34.7^B	43.6^B	48.7^B
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	40.8 ^B	37.9 ^B	49.9 ^E	F
Utilities	65.1 ^B	56.0 ^B	82.7 ^B	91.2 ^B
Manufacturing	53.1 ^A	50.5 ^A	62.6 ^A	61.8 ^A
Wholesale trade	33.0 ^B	32.3 ^B	F	5.4 ^B
Transportation and warehousing	35.2 ^B	31.6 ^B	48.5 ^B	71.4 ^B
Information and cultural industries	45.5 ^B	44.7 ^B	44.8 ^E	55.1 ^E
Finance and insurance	39.9 ^B	37.2 ^B	43.8 ^E	53.2 ^E
Professional, scientific and technical services	58.9 ^B	60.9 ^B	41.5 ^E	52.5 ^E

A very reliable (standard error between 0% and 2.49%)

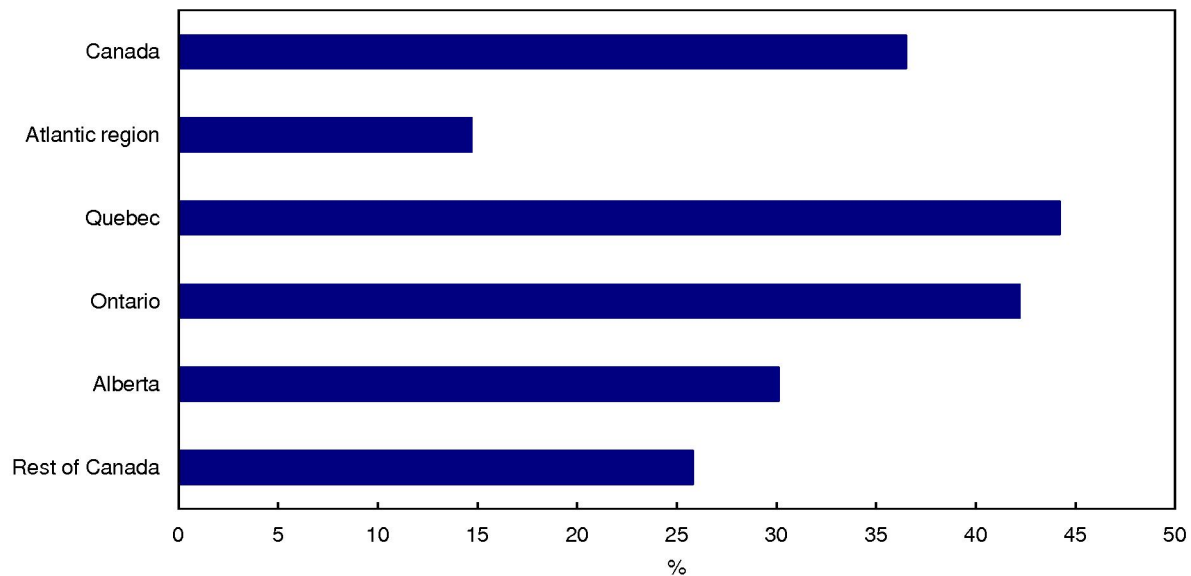
B reliable (standard error between 2.50% and 7.49%)

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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Chart 3
Use of advanced technologies, all surveyed industries, by region, 2012



Note to readers

The 2012 Survey of Innovation and Business Strategy (SIBS) is a joint initiative of Statistics Canada; Industry Canada; the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development; the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency; Institut de la statistique du Québec; the Ontario Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and Employment and the Ontario Ministry of Research and Innovation; and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education.

SIBS 2012 provides key information on strategic decisions, innovation activities and operational tactics used by Canadian enterprises. Innovation data are collected for a three-year period. For SIBS 2012, the three-year period was 2010 to 2012 while for the previous iteration of SIBS (2009), the three-year period was 2007 to 2009.

The SIBS 2012 sample was composed of 7,818 enterprises in Canada with at least 20 employees and revenues of \$250,000 or more. These enterprises spanned 14 sectors within the North American Industry Classification System (2007). In 2012, the sample was stratified into five regions: the Atlantic region; Quebec; Ontario; Alberta; and the rest of Canada; the previous SIBS (2009) was not stratified by region. For Canada, the sample was also stratified by industry groups and by enterprise size: small (20 to 99 employees); medium (100 to 249 employees) and large (250 or more employees). Data collection for the 2012 reference period was undertaken between March and August 2013.

SIBS 2012 estimates are provided as percentages accompanied by quality indicators. Data quality indicators are based on the standard error (SE) and number of observations in the estimates. Quality indicators for SIBS are the following:

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Definitions

Innovative: the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process, or a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations.

Product innovation: the market introduction of a new or significantly improved good or service with respect to its capabilities, user friendliness, components or sub-systems.

Process innovation: the implementation of a new or significantly improved production process, distribution method, or support activity for goods or services.

Marketing innovation: the implementation of a new marketing concept or strategy that differs significantly from the enterprise's existing marketing methods and that has not been used before.

Organisational innovation: new organizational method in the enterprise's business practices (including knowledge management), workplace organization or external relations that has not been previously used by the enterprise.

Available in CANSIM: tables 358-0221 to 358-0223.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5171.

This is the first of three planned releases from the 2012 Survey of Innovation and Business Strategy. The next release will be on global value chains and obstacles to exporting. The third release is dedicated to business strategy.

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 Louise Earl (613-951-2880) or Marc Nadeau (613-951-3692), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

New motor vehicle sales, December 2013

New motor vehicle sales data are now available for December.

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

Fertilizer Shipments Survey, second quarter 2013/2014

Final data from the Fertilizer Shipments Survey are now available for the second 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. 4 (21-022-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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New products and studies

New products

Fertilizer Shipments Survey, No. 4
Catalogue number 21-022-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

Release dates: February 17 to 21, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 2013
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 2013
19	Wholesale trade	December 2013
20	Employment Insurance	December 2013
21	Consumer Price Index	January 2014
21	Retail trade	December 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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