

The Daily

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National net worth edged up 0.6% from the first quarter to \$7,907 billion in the second quarter. This was the slowest advance since the third quarter of 2012. On a per capita basis, national net worth edged up to \$222,400.	
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Releases

National balance sheet and financial flow accounts, second quarter 2014

National net worth edged up 0.6% from the first quarter to \$7,907 billion in the second quarter. This was the slowest advance since the third quarter of 2012. On a per capita basis, national net worth edged up to \$222,400.

National wealth, or the total value of non-financial assets in the Canadian economy, rose 1.8% to \$7,965 billion at the end of the second quarter, led by a \$122.0 billion increase in the value of real estate.

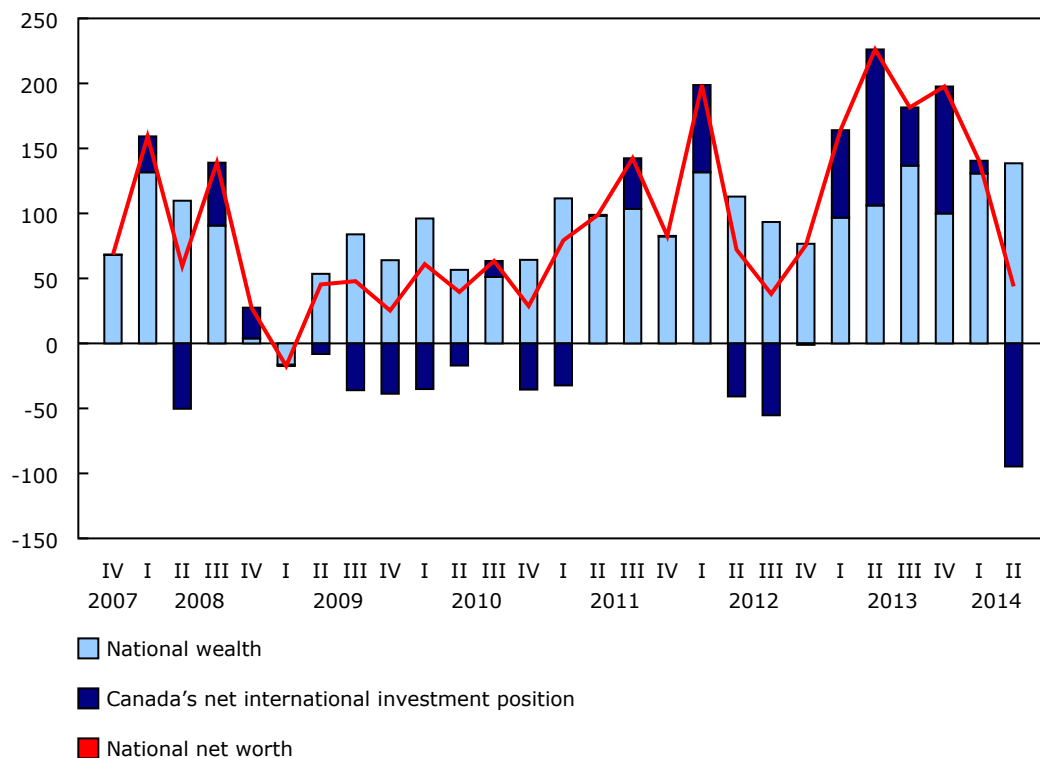
The slower growth in net worth was principally due to a decline in Canada's net international investment position, which fell by \$94.7 billion in the second quarter, pushing Canada from a net foreign asset position to a net foreign debt position of \$57.3 billion. The decline reflected a higher Canadian dollar as well as relatively strong Canadian equity markets, which together increased the value of Canada's liabilities more than the value of its international assets.

Demand for funds by the domestic non-financial sectors (households, non-profit institutions serving households, governments, and non-financial corporations) was \$77.6 billion in the second quarter.

Credit market debt (consumer credit, mortgages, non-mortgage loans, short-term paper and bonds) of domestic non-financial sectors reached \$4,359 billion at the end of the second quarter. Bonds and debentures and mortgages continued to account for the majority of total outstanding credit market debt.

Chart 1
Changes in national net worth

billions of dollars



Household sector

Household net worth advanced 2.3% in the second quarter, led by a gain in the value of household real estate. The increase in household net worth was also supported by continued strength in the value of shares and other equities as well as life insurance and pension assets. On a per capita basis, household net worth rose to \$227,000 in the second quarter.

Total credit market debt (consumer credit, mortgage, and non-mortgage loans) stood at \$1,797 billion at the end of the second quarter, an increase of 1.3%, which outpaced the growth in disposable income. Consequently, leverage, as measured by household credit market debt to disposable income, edged up to 163.6% in the second quarter but remained below the peak of 164.1% reached in the third quarter of 2013.

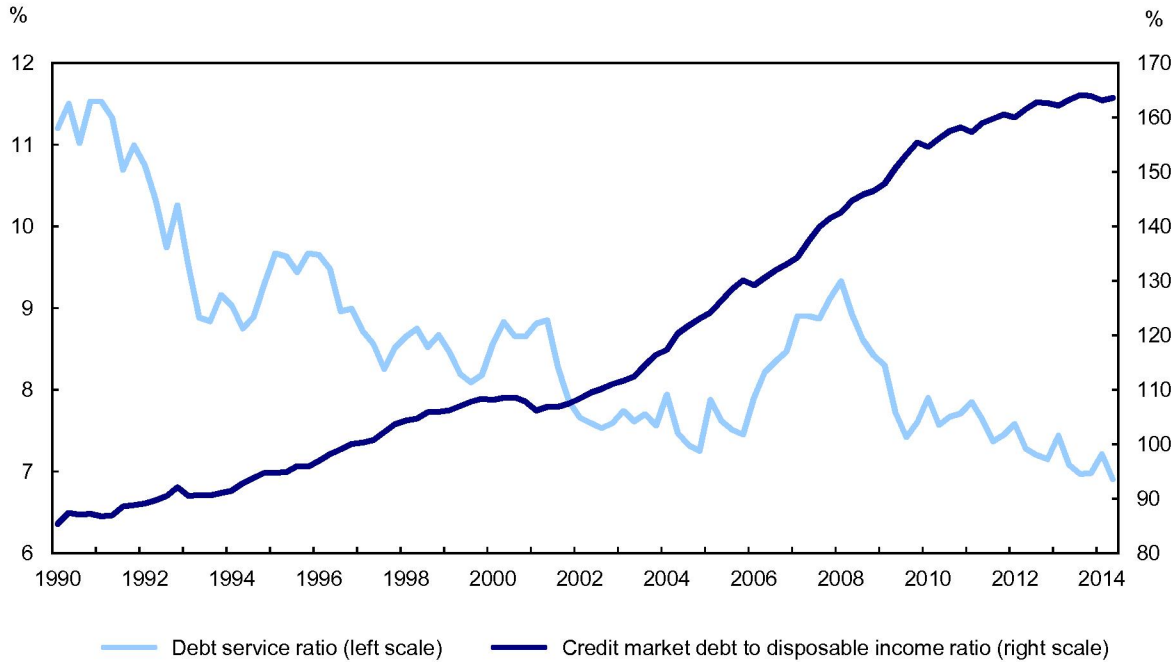
At the end of the second quarter, consumer credit debt stood at \$513 billion, up \$7.1 billion from the first quarter, while mortgage debt rose 1.4% to \$1,170 billion.

The household debt service ratio, defined as household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid as a proportion of disposable income, declined to 6.9% in the second quarter, remaining below the historical average of 8.6%.

The ratio of financial assets to non-financial assets has followed a general upward trend since its marked decline in 2008, when equity prices declined sharply relative to non-financial assets such as real estate. At the end of the second quarter, the ratio stood at 119.2%, nearly unchanged from the previous quarter as both financial and non-financial assets recorded similar rates of growth.

Household owners' equity as a percentage of real estate reached 70.2% at the end of the second quarter, the highest it has been since the first quarter of 2010. The value of household real estate increased at a faster rate than did mortgage debt.

Chart 2
Household sector leverage indicators



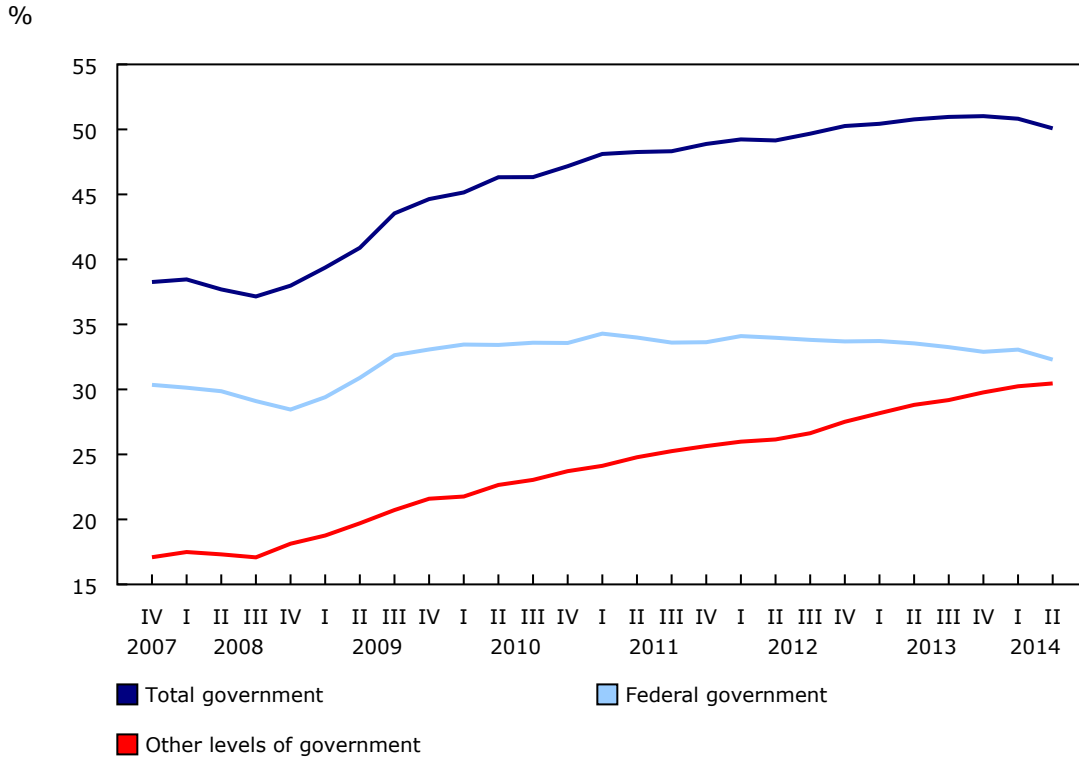
Government sector

Total government gross debt (expressed at book value) increased by \$24.8 billion in the second quarter. By the end of the second quarter, the overall government deficit stood at \$1.3 billion compared with \$9.0 billion in the second quarter of 2013.

Total government borrowing was \$26.9 billion in financial markets during the second quarter. Both the federal government and other levels of government were net issuers of short-term paper in the second quarter, a reversal from the net retirements of the previous quarter. Other levels of government also borrowed funds through the sale of bonds and debentures.

The ratio for the federal government net debt (expressed at book value) to gross domestic product declined to 32.3% in the second quarter, while the ratio for other levels of government rose to 30.5%, continuing the upward trend that began in late 2008.

Chart 3
Net debt (book value) as a percentage of gross domestic product



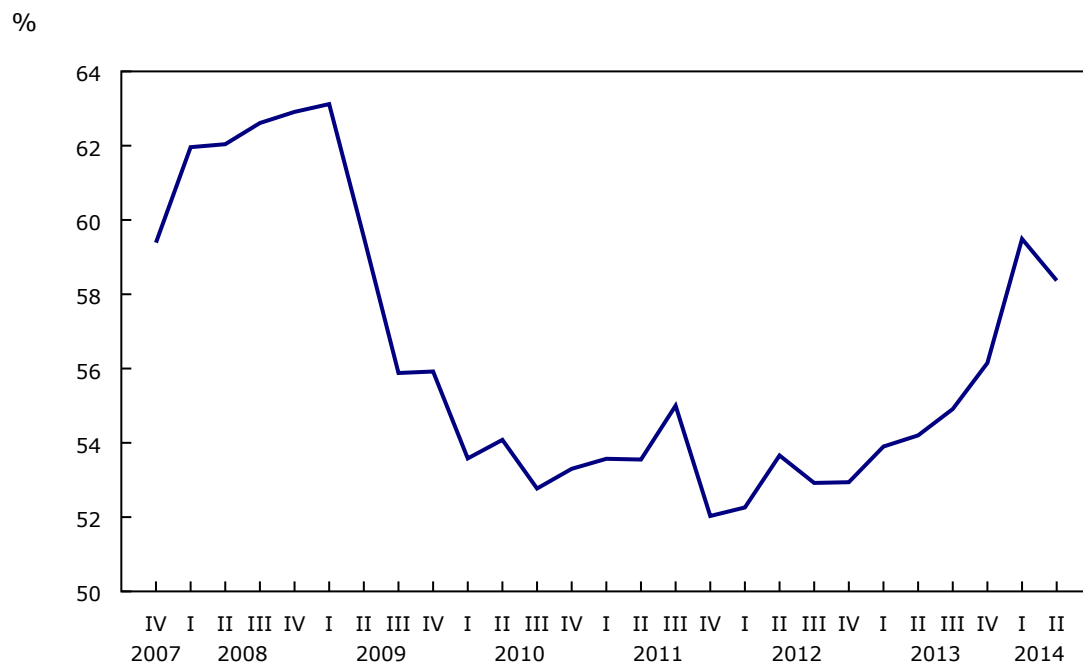
Corporate sector

The financial corporate sector remained a net lender to the rest of the economy in the second quarter. Financial corporate net lending amounted to \$10.6 billion over the quarter, while non-financial corporations remained in a small net borrowing position.

Non-financial private corporations borrowed \$26.5 billion worth of funds in financial markets during the second quarter. This was largely in the form of bonds and debentures and non-mortgage loans. On a book value basis, the debt-to-equity ratio of non-financial corporations was 58 cents of credit market debt for every dollar of equity at quarter end. While this ratio had been generally declining since the financial crisis, it has trended upward over the last two years.

At the end of the second quarter, financial assets of financial corporations increased 2.1% to \$10,554 billion. Domestic equity assets accounted for the largest share of this gain, reflecting a quarter of strong domestic stock prices.

Chart 4
Non-financial corporate debt-to-equity ratio



Note to readers

This is a combined release of the National balance sheet accounts and Financial flow accounts. The National balance sheet accounts comprise the balance sheets of all sectors and subsectors of the economy. The main sectors are households, non-profit institutions serving households, financial corporations, non-financial corporations, government, and non-residents. They cover all national non-financial assets and financial asset-liability claims outstanding in all sectors. All data are unadjusted for seasonal variation.

The Financial flow accounts (FFA) articulate net lending or borrowing activity by sector by measuring financial transactions in the economy. The FFA arrive at a measure of net financial investment, which is the difference between transactions in financial assets and liabilities (for example, net purchases of securities less net issuance of securities). The FFA also provide the link between financial and non-financial activity in the economy, which ties estimates of saving and non-financial capital acquisition (for example, investment in new housing) with the underlying financial transactions.

Definitions concerning financial indicators can be found in ["Financial indicators from the National Balance Sheet Accounts"](#) and in the [System of macroeconomic accounts glossary](#).

Table 1
National balance sheet accounts – Market value, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	First quarter to second quarter 2014
	billions of dollars						change in billions of dollars
National net worth	7,118	7,344	7,525	7,723	7,864	7,907	43
Period-to-period percentage change	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.6	1.8	0.6	...
National wealth	7,353	7,459	7,596	7,695	7,826	7,965	139
Period-to-period percentage change	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.8	...
Canada's net foreign debt	235	115	70	-28	-37	57	94
National net worth, by sector							
Household sector	7,247	7,310	7,469	7,692	7,886	8,069	183
Non-profit institutions serving household sector	71	72	73	74	76	77	1
Corporate sector	47	189	174	153	109	-24	-133
General government sector	-247	-228	-191	-196	-207	-215	-8
	dollars						change in dollars
National net worth per capita	203,200	208,900	213,200	218,500	222,000	222,400	400

... not applicable

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

Table 2
Households and non-profit institutions serving household sector indicators – Market value, not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014
	%					
Household sector						
Debt to gross domestic product (GDP)	94.30	95.02	95.26	95.11	94.50	94.49
Debt to disposable income	164.31	165.34	166.22	166.13	165.36	165.87
Credit market debt to disposable income	162.14	163.24	164.10	163.93	163.13	163.60
Consumer credit and mortgage liabilities to disposable income	151.47	152.55	153.51	153.58	152.73	153.26
Net worth as a percentage of disposable income	690.93	691.57	699.61	714.15	725.55	734.83
Debt to total assets	19.21	19.29	19.20	18.87	18.56	18.42
Debt to net worth	23.78	23.91	23.76	23.26	22.79	22.57
Credit market debt to net worth	23.47	23.60	23.46	22.95	22.48	22.26
Consumer credit and mortgage liabilities to net worth	21.92	22.06	21.94	21.51	21.05	20.86
Total assets to net worth	123.78	123.91	123.76	123.26	122.79	122.57
Financial assets to net worth	66.94	66.41	66.41	66.83	66.76	66.66
Financial assets to non-financial assets	117.77	115.51	115.80	118.42	119.13	119.24
Owner's equity as a percentage of real estate	69.32	69.47	69.41	69.50	69.93	70.20
Real estate as a percentage of disposable income	339.94	344.57	346.93	348.85	353.13	357.41
Households and non-profit institutions serving household sector						
Debt to GDP	96.55	97.28	97.52	97.39	96.78	96.78
Debt to disposable income	164.13	165.20	166.06	165.97	165.28	165.78
Credit market debt to disposable income	159.03	160.16	161.00	160.81	160.08	160.52

Table 3
Corporations sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014
	%					
Corporations sector						
Private non-financial corporations total debt to equity (market value)	183.68	188.99	188.84	187.43	186.46	183.33
Private non-financial corporations credit market debt to equity (book value)	53.90	54.20	54.91	56.15	59.49	58.37

Table 4
General government sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014
	%					
General government sector						
General government gross debt (book value) to gross domestic product (GDP)	111.36	112.69	112.18	111.27	110.20	110.02
Federal general government gross debt (book value) to GDP	49.36	49.39	49.16	47.80	46.79	45.91
Other levels of general government gross debt (book value) to GDP	60.55	61.17	61.32	61.44	61.66	61.96
General government net debt (book value) to GDP	50.43	50.77	50.96	51.02	50.82	50.08
Federal general government net debt (book value) to GDP	33.72	33.54	33.25	32.89	33.06	32.29
Other levels of general government net debt (book value) to GDP	28.17	28.81	29.18	29.77	30.24	30.46

Available in CANSIM: tables 378-0119 to 378-0125.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1804 and 1806.

The [System of macroeconomic 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.

Links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the second quarter 2014 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 13, no. 2 (13-010-X). This publication is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. The revised National balance sheet and financial flow accounts for the first quarter have been released, along with those for the second quarter. These data incorporate new and revised source data and updated data.

Data on the National balance sheet and financial flow accounts for the third quarter will be released on December 15.

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).

Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production, 2013

Crude oil and equivalent production increased 6.2% from 2012 to 200.9 million cubic metres in 2013. Marketable production of natural gas (+0.1%) and natural gas by-products (+4.5%) also increased.

The value of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons produced rose 12.6% to \$105.9 billion. The value of natural gas marketable production increased 27.3% to \$15.2 billion, while the value of natural gas by-products was up 19.0% to \$6.7 billion.

Table 1
Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production

	2012	2013	2012 to 2013 % change
Crude oil and equivalent			
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	189 129.9	200 877.4	6.2
Value (millions of dollars)	94,074.5	105,938.6	12.6
Natural gas			
Volume (millions of cubic metres)	141 274.0	141 396.2	0.1
Value (millions of dollars)	11,956.9	15,224.4	27.3
Natural gas by-products¹			
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	28 508.3	29 781.0	4.5
Value (millions of dollars)	5,599.7	6,660.9	19.0

1. Excludes the volume and value of elemental sulphur.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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).

Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures, 2013

Capital expenditures by the conventional oil and gas extraction industry increased 9.0% from 2012 to \$42.8 billion in 2013.

Non-conventional sector capital expenditures rose 12.6% to \$31.2 billion.

Operating expenses for the conventional sector increased 15.4% to \$30.3 billion.

For the non-conventional sector, operating expenses were up 19.7% to \$28.6 billion.

Table 1
Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures

	2012	2013	2012 to 2013
	millions of dollars		% change
Capital expenditures			
Conventional	39,213.5	42,749.1	9.0
Non-conventional	27,718.5	31,224.4	12.6
Operating expenditures			
Conventional	26,302.9	30,343.8	15.4
Non-conventional	23,937.9	28,643.8	19.7

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2178.

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).

Cement, July 2014

Data on cement are now available for July.

Available in CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

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).

Fuel Consumption Survey, first quarter 2014

Data from the Fuel Consumption Survey for Ontario are now available upon request.

Note to readers

The Fuel Consumption Survey measures the road use, fuel consumption and environmental impact of light motor vehicles (weighing less than 4.5 tonnes).

The data collection was restricted to Ontario only for the first quarter of 2014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.

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).

New products and studies

There are no new products today.

Release dates: September 15 to 19, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 2014
16	Job vacancies	Three-month average ending in June 2014
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	July 2014
17	Health Reports	September 2014
18	Employment Insurance	July 2014
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	July 2014
19	Consumer Price Index	August 2014
19	Wholesale trade	July 2014

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



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