

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 20, 2009

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Manufacturing sales declined for a fourth consecutive month in November, reflecting both volume and price decreases.	
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In 2006, as in 2001, about 16% of immigrant workers in Canada used languages other than English or French at work. The use of non-official languages at work was associated with a lack of official language skills, low levels of education, lower skilled jobs and lower earnings for immigrants. It was more common among those who had arrived recently in Canada.	
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Canadian Social Trends

January 2009

The January 2009 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, available today, contains three articles.

"Métis in Canada: Selected findings of the 2006 Census" provides a demographic and socio-economic profile of the people who reported Métis as their Aboriginal identity in the most recent census. It examines the growth of the Métis population over the decade 1996 to 2006, as well as their housing conditions, languages, education, labour force participation and earnings.

Also available are two articles titled "Immigrants in Canada who work in a language other than English or French" and "The impact of working in a non-official language on the occupations and earnings of immigrants in Canada."

These related articles used data from the 2001 and 2006 censuses to describe immigrants who used a language other than one of Canada's official languages in their workplace at least on a regular basis.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.



Statistics
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New products

13

Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

November 2008

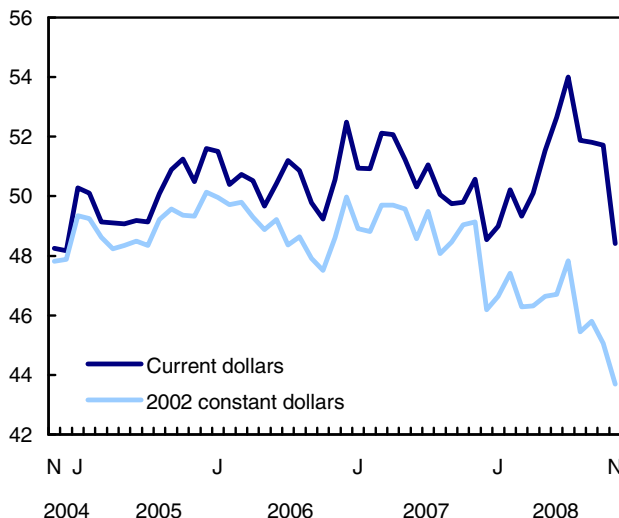
Manufacturing sales decreased for a fourth consecutive month in November. Sales fell 6.4% to \$48.4 billion, the lowest level since December 2004.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales, which are measured in 2002 prices, fell to their lowest level in almost 10 years, decreasing by 3.0% in November. Therefore, about half of the drop in the current dollar series compared with October reflected price declines. The most significant price decreases were in the petroleum and coal industry (-18.5%) and primary metal industry (-6.0%).

At the industry level, sales in 12 of 21 manufacturing industries decreased in November, accounting for over four-fifths of total sales.

Manufacturing sales down a fourth straight month in November

\$ billions



The five largest manufacturing industries in Canada report decreases

November sales were down in the five largest industries, led by a 20.6% drop by petroleum and coal product manufacturers. Petroleum and coal product sales have fallen for five consecutive months. Sales have decreased by almost \$3 billion compared with the peak of \$8.2 billion reached in June 2008. Falling prices were the most significant factor in explaining the lower value of sales in November.

Note to readers

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

Preliminary estimates are provided for the current reference month. Estimates, based on late responses, are revised for the three previous months.

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 metals, 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.

Primary metal manufacturers also reported significantly lower sales, down 17.4% to \$4.1 billion. Sales in November were at the lowest level since March 2006, as both falling prices and deteriorating global demand negatively influenced the value of sales.

Sales in the transportation equipment industry decreased 3.9% in November. Aerospace products and parts production pulled back 22.5%, after a 27.2% gain in October. This was the first production decrease in the aerospace industry since August.

In November, chemical product manufacturers posted an 8.7% drop in sales, which was largely due to the resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments industry.

Sales decline in all provinces

Every province reported decreased manufacturing sales in November, ranging from a 0.3% decline in Saskatchewan to a 31.5% drop in New Brunswick. In the Atlantic provinces as a whole, manufacturing sales were down 21.7%, reflecting a sizeable decline in petroleum product prices.

Manufacturing sales fell by 7.6% in Quebec, erasing the 3.6% rise in October. The drop in sales for November was mainly due to declines in the primary metal and aerospace manufacturing industries.

Ontario's manufacturing sales declined 3.9%, the fourth consecutive monthly decrease. Petroleum and coal product sales fell by 20.1%, reflecting the drop in petroleum prices. Primary metal manufacturing for the province declined by 16.2% compared with October.

The decline in Alberta's manufacturing sales steepened in November. Sales fell 8.8%, following a 6.2% drop in October. The chemical product industry (-31.7%) was the leading cause of decreased provincial sales. In addition, petroleum and coal products sales fell by 15.2%.

Sales in British Columbia decreased by 3.6%, primarily due to declines in the wood and paper product industries.

Manufacturing sales, provinces and territories

	October 2008 ^r	November 2008 ^p	October to November 2008
Seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change ¹
Canada	51,707	48,414	-6.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	524	411	-21.5
Prince Edward Island	113	106	-6.0
Nova Scotia	912	845	-7.4
New Brunswick	1,524	1,044	-31.5
Quebec	13,351	12,334	-7.6
Ontario	23,403	22,492	-3.9
Manitoba	1,414	1,370	-3.1
Saskatchewan	1,048	1,044	-0.3
Alberta	6,012	5,484	-8.8
British Columbia	3,400	3,278	-3.6
Yukon	3	3	-0.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	2	-11.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

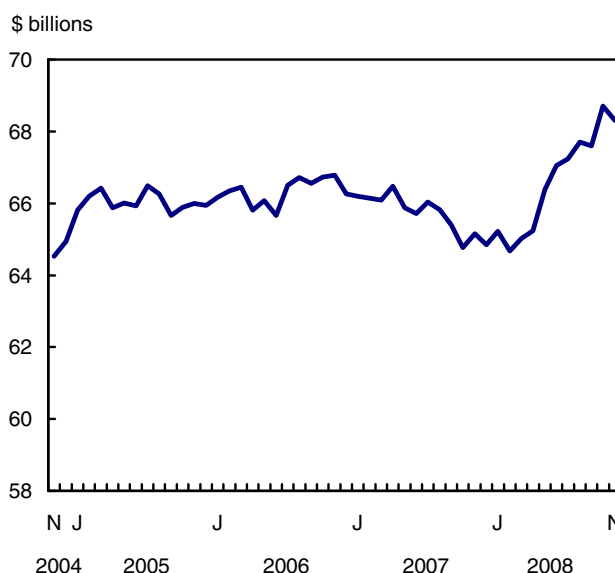
1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Inventory levels move downward

Inventory levels pulled back 0.6% in November to \$68.3 billion, the second decrease in nine months.

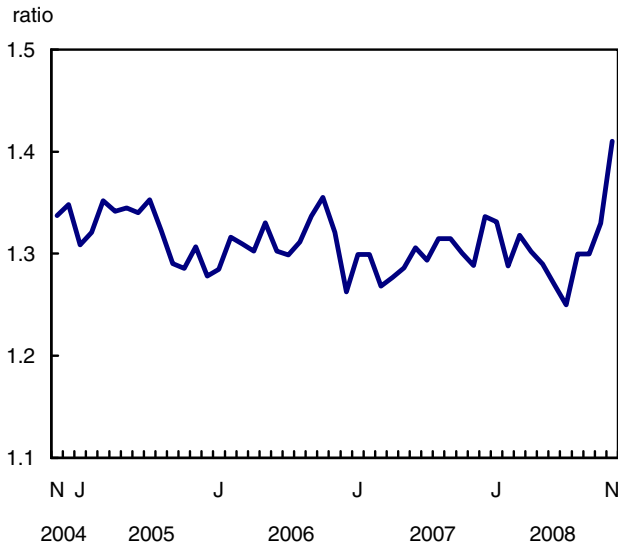
Petroleum and coal product inventories declined 9.8%, and primary metal manufacturers reported a 2.7% drop. Price decreases were a significant factor in the lower value of inventory in both cases. Offsetting these declines were increases of 4.6% in computers and electronics and 2.5% in aerospace products and parts.

Inventory levels move downward in November



The inventory-to-sales ratio increased to 1.41 in November, the highest level since January 2002. This eight-point jump was the largest month-to-month gain since June 1998, moving the ratio well above its three-year average of 1.30. The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

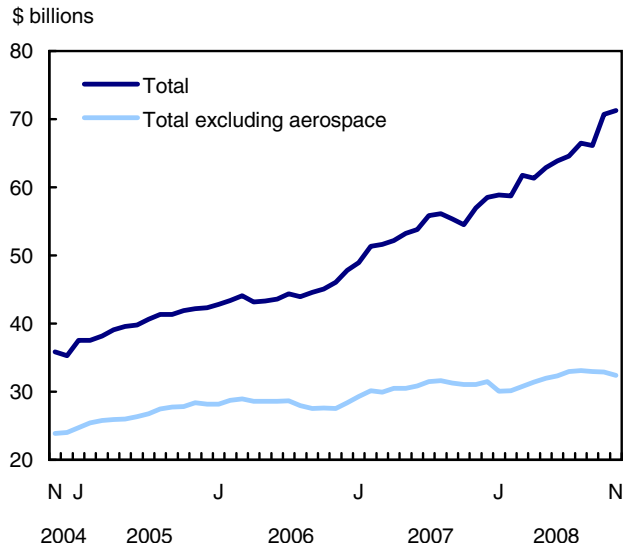
The inventory-to-sales ratio at its highest level since January 2002



Unfilled orders rose 0.8% in November for the sixth gain in seven months. Aerospace products and parts increased 2.7% after a 14.1% gain in October. Fabricated metal products partially offset this advance with a decline of 3.8%, the second decrease in three months. Excluding the aerospace industry, unfilled orders decreased 1.4% in November.

For the first time since April 2008, new orders fell below \$50 billion, dropping 12.9% in November to \$49.0 billion. The aerospace industry accounted for half of this decline, with new orders down \$4.1 billion.

Unfilled orders remain positive due to aerospace industry



Available on CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the December Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on February 16.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-3877; manufact@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-4317; elton.cryderman@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

□

Sales, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Sales		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventory-to-sales ratio
	Seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
November 2007	50,569	1.6	65,154	0.6	57,005	4.5	53,034	8.2	1.29
December 2007	48,535	-4.0	64,854	-0.5	58,530	2.7	50,060	-5.6	1.34
January 2008	48,999	1.0	65,220	0.6	58,857	0.6	49,326	-1.5	1.33
February 2008	50,211	2.5	64,679	-0.8	58,733	-0.2	50,088	1.5	1.29
March 2008	49,326	-1.8	65,026	0.5	61,753	5.1	52,346	4.5	1.32
April 2008	50,102	1.6	65,240	0.3	61,306	-0.7	49,655	-5.1	1.30
May 2008	51,509	2.8	66,389	1.8	62,866	2.5	53,069	6.9	1.29
June 2008	52,646	2.2	67,046	1.0	63,903	1.6	53,683	1.2	1.27
July 2008	53,998	2.6	67,243	0.3	64,564	1.0	54,660	1.8	1.25
August 2008	51,873	-3.9	67,682	0.7	66,493	3.0	53,802	-1.6	1.30
September 2008	51,819	-0.1	67,618	-0.1	66,145	-0.5	51,470	-4.3	1.30
October 2008	51,707	-0.2	68,749	1.7	70,702	6.9	56,264	9.3	1.33
November 2008	48,414	-6.4	68,330	-0.6	71,296	0.8	49,008	-12.9	1.41

Manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories

	Sales		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
November 2007	43,281	1.8	62,513	0.8	56,378	4.6	45,747	9.6
December 2007	42,914	-0.8	62,305	-0.3	57,810	2.5	44,346	-3.1
January 2008	43,283	0.9	62,580	0.4	58,162	0.6	43,635	-1.6
February 2008	43,889	1.4	62,055	-0.8	57,955	-0.4	43,682	0.1
March 2008	43,496	-0.9	62,425	0.6	60,896	5.1	46,437	6.3
April 2008	44,288	1.8	62,669	0.4	60,325	-0.9	43,717	-5.9
May 2008	45,625	3.0	63,753	1.7	61,763	2.4	47,062	7.7
June 2008	46,579	2.1	64,529	1.2	62,769	1.6	47,586	1.1
July 2008	47,763	2.5	64,644	0.2	63,459	1.1	48,453	1.8
August 2008	46,100	-3.5	65,190	0.8	65,468	3.2	48,109	-0.7
September 2008	46,115	0.0	65,256	0.1	65,242	-0.3	45,889	-4.6
October 2008	46,215	0.2	66,228	1.5	70,037	7.3	51,009	11.2
November 2008	42,837	-7.3	65,834	-0.6	70,649	0.9	43,449	-14.8



Study: Immigrants' use of non-official languages in the workplace

2006

In 2006, as in 2001, about 16% of immigrant workers in Canada used languages other than English or French at work. The use of non-official languages at work was associated with a lack of official language skills, low levels of education, lower skilled jobs and lower earnings for immigrants. It was more common among those who had arrived recently in Canada.

Immigrants have been making a growing contribution to Canada's labour force. In 2006, about 3.8 million immigrants worked or had recently worked in Canada, up from 3.3 million in 2001. Immigrant workers who used a non-official language at work totalled 611,400 in 2006.

Of the 611,400 immigrants who used languages other than English or French at work, about 17% used only non-official languages and made no regular use of the official ones. About 26% used non-official languages most of the time but also used an official language, and 57% used a non-official language on a regular basis but an official language was the one which they used most of the time.

Official language ability, education and age are associated with working in a non-official language

Almost 16% of those who used a non-official language at work reported that they could not conduct a conversation in either English or French.

Immigrants who used a non-official language at work generally tended to have less formal education than those who did not. Almost half had a high school diploma or less; close to one in four had no diploma or certificate at all.

In contrast, among those who made no use of non-official languages, about one-third had a high school diploma or less and about 1 in 10 had no diploma or certificate.

Immigrants who arrived at older ages, particularly after the age of 50 years, were more likely to use a non-official language at work.

The use of non-official languages at work was less frequent among younger immigrants, 12% among 15 to 24 years old who held jobs. At the same time, more than 18% of immigrants over the age of 65 who worked used non-official languages on the job.

Note to readers

This report is based on two articles published in the January 2009 issue of Canadian Social Trends.

The articles use data from the 2001 and 2006 censuses to describe immigrants who used a language other than one of Canada's official languages in their workplace at least on a regular basis. These immigrants include persons who used only a non-official language, as well as persons who used both non-official and official languages at work. Only immigrants who worked at some point in the year of the census or the immediately preceding year were included in the analysis.

One article explores their official language ability, gender, age, age at immigration, level of education, and their place of work, as they relate to which languages they used at work. The second explores the impact of working in a non-official language on immigrants' occupations and earnings.

The use of a non-official language at work is a transitional phase for some immigrants. The proportion of immigrants who used these languages decreases with the length of residence in Canada.

Impact of working in a non-official language

Even when gender, age, education, year of immigration and official language ability were taken into account, immigrants who used non-official languages at work earned less per year on average.

Holding other factors constant, they were also less able to convert their educational qualifications into higher earnings.

Generally, immigrants who used a non-official language at work were more likely to be members of low-income households. Also, those who used a non-official language in the last job they held were about twice as likely to be unemployed in the week prior to the census. Moreover, they were more likely to be in low skilled jobs.

For instance, in 2006, immigrants who used a non-official language at work were four times as likely to work as sewing machine operators and two and a half times as likely to work as cooks and childcare workers, twice as likely to work as labourers and 25% more likely to be restaurant workers than were those who did not.

Immigrants who use a non-official language at work are more likely to be self-employed and to own businesses which employ others. The services and employment they provide may be important to the functioning of their linguistic communities and to newcomers who lack official language skills.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The January 2009 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 87 (11-008-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

Travel between Canada and other countries

November 2008

Overall, travel both to and from Canada declined in November compared with October.

Visitors made 2.2 million trips to Canada in November, down 0.9% from the previous month. Travel from the United States declined 0.7% from October.

Same-day car travel by American residents to Canada decreased 2.6% in November to 749,000 trips.

However, overnight travel from the United States to Canada increased 0.7% compared with October. Overnight trips by car (+0.4%) and by plane (+0.7%) both increased.

Overseas travel to Canada decreased 2.1% in November compared with October. Travel from 7 of the top 12 overseas markets to Canada also decreased in November, with Japan posting the largest decline (-19.6%). Travel from Japan has declined steadily in the last few years.

In November 2008, there were 18,000 trips from Japan making it Canada's sixth most important overseas market. In November 2005, Japan was the nation's second most important overseas market with 39,000 trips to Canada.

On an outbound basis, Canadian residents took 4.1 million trips outside the country, down 1.1% from October.

Of these, 3.4 million were trips to the United States, down 1.9% from October. Same-day car travel to the United States decreased 4.4% to 1.8 million trips. By contrast, overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States rose 1.2%. Overnight plane (+1.9%) and car (+0.9%) travel both increased from October to November.

Canadians took 701,000 trips to overseas countries in November, up 2.6% from October. This was also a 37.6% increase from November 2005 when Canadian residents took 509,000 trips to overseas countries.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The November 2008 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 24, no. 11 (66-001-PWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; frances.kremarik@statcan.gc.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	November 2007 ^r	May 2008 ^r	October 2008 ^r	November 2008 ^p	October to November 2008
Seasonally adjusted					
	thousands				% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	4,767	4,453	4,111	4,065	-1.1
To the United States	4,109	3,791	3,428	3,364	-1.9
To other countries	658	663	683	701	2.6
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,284	2,117	1,855	1,773	-4.4
Total trips, one or more nights	2,431	2,278	2,206	2,242	1.6
United States ³	1,773	1,615	1,524	1,542	1.2
Car	1,150	977	917	925	0.9
Plane	508	533	506	515	1.9
Other modes of transportation	114	106	101	102	0.7
Other countries ⁴	658	663	683	701	2.6
Travel to Canada²	2,428	2,309	2,270	2,250	-0.9
From the United States	2,031	1,897	1,885	1,872	-0.7
From other countries	397	412	386	378	-2.1
Same-day car trips from the United States	821	766	769	749	-2.6
Total trips, one or more nights	1,501	1,447	1,403	1,404	0.1
United States ³	1,115	1,046	1,029	1,036	0.7
Car	671	614	622	624	0.4
Plane	307	306	291	293	0.7
Other modes of transportation	137	127	116	119	2.3
Other countries ⁴	386	401	374	368	-1.6
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵					
United Kingdom	76	73	67	70	4.6
France	34	36	35	34	-3.2
Germany	26	28	29	28	-3.2
Mexico	23	23	22	22	-3.0
Australia	20	21	22	22	-0.9
Japan	27	24	22	18	-19.6
South Korea	18	18	14	14	0.4
China	13	15	12	13	4.1
Hong Kong	10	11	12	11	-4.5
Netherlands	10	10	10	9	-5.8
India	9	10	9	9	2.8
Switzerland	9	9	7	8	9.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

Civil Court Survey 2007/2008

Civil courts in seven provinces and territories handled almost 817,000 cases in 2007/2008. Civil courts typically deal with cases that involve a dispute between two private parties, such as divorce and breach of contract matters.

Compared with the previous year, the civil court caseload was up in Ontario (+2%) and British Columbia (+5%). The remaining four jurisdictions reported decreases ranging from declines of 2% in both Yukon and the Northwest Territories to a 13% drop in Nunavut.

In general, there were fewer cases added to the civil court caseload in 2007/2008, with Nova Scotia, Ontario, Yukon and Nunavut registering declines from the year before. The number of new cases remained about the same in British Columbia, while it increased in the Northwest Territories.

In all reporting jurisdictions except Nunavut, general civil cases accounted for the majority of the civil court caseload in 2007/2008, ranging from 51% in the Northwest Territories to 66% in Ontario. These included cases relating to injury caused by a motor vehicle, bankruptcy matters and probate cases.

Family cases, relating to issues such as divorce, child and spousal support, custody of children and access to children, represented the remaining civil court caseload, ranging from 34% of all civil cases in Ontario to 72% in Nunavut.

Note: The figures for 2007/2008 include data for Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and partial data for Alberta. These seven jurisdictions represent 66% of the Canadian population.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5052.

Data for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 are now available upon request only. For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Initiated and active civil court cases

Province/territory	2006/2007		2007/2008		2006/2007 to 2007/2008	
	Initiated	Active ¹	Initiated	Active ¹	Initiated	Active ¹
	number				% change	
Nova Scotia	19,728	38,765	19,102	37,759	-3	-3
Ontario	261,806	469,709	259,348	481,250	-1	2
Alberta ²	22,660	26,440	61,427	121,578	..	..
British Columbia	87,478	162,860	87,165	171,472	0	5
Yukon	806	1,481	741	1,452	-8	-2
Northwest Territories	1,005	2,130	1,036	2,095	3	-2
Nunavut	746	1,137	653	989	-12	-13
Total	394,229	702,522	429,472	816,595	..	..

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Active cases include all cases with activity during the year and thus include initiated cases.

2. Alberta data for all general civil cases and for family cases at the superior court level are not available for 2006/2007 and are available for the final six months of 2007/2008 only.

Refined petroleum products

November 2008 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for November. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Investment in new housing construction

November 2008

Data on the investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for November.

These series are not offered on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.

To order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

November 2008

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for November.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available from the *Summary Tables* module of our website.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252), Distributive Trades Division. ■

New products

Canadian Social Trends, no. 87
Catalogue number 11-008-XWE
(free).

International Travel: Advance Information,
November 2008, Vol. 24, no. 11
Catalogue number 66-001-PWE
(free).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities,
November 2008, Vol. 74, no. 11
Catalogue number 67-002-XWE
(free).

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