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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 15, 2010
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Releases

Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

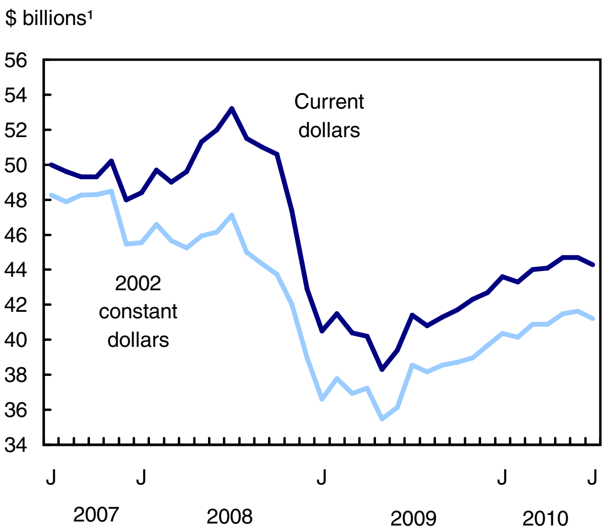
July 2010

Manufacturing sales decreased 0.9% in July to $44.3 billion. Despite the decrease, sales were 15.5% higher than their low reached in May 2009.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales declined 1.0% in July.

Sales fell in 12 of 21 industries, representing about half of total manufacturing sales.

Manufacturing sales decline in July



1 Seasonally adjusted.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Statistics Canada is releasing revised monthly manufacturing data this month in accordance with standard practices. Sales of goods manufactured, inventories, and orders in current and constant dollars have been revised back to January 2007 for unadjusted data and to January 2004 for seasonally adjusted data.*
>
> *The revisions were based on three sources. The monthly data were compared to the latest information available from the Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging (ASML). Revisions were made based on new information from respondents, the availability of more up-to-date administrative data, and through reconciliation with the ASML data. The seasonal adjustment parameters were also reviewed.*
>
> *Starting with this release, the constant dollar data are derived from the industrial product price indexes (IPPI), based on a 2002 basket of products. Previously, the IPPI was based on a 1997 basket.*
>
> *The revised data are now available on CANSIM.*
>
> ***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.*

Automobiles, paper, and furniture industries lead declines

Decreases in July were focused in three key industries, namely motor vehicles, paper products and furniture and related products.

Motor vehicle manufacturing sales fell 8.0% in July, reflecting larger-than-usual production declines at several plants during the month.

Paper product manufacturers reported a 5.5% decline in sales in July, the first decrease in five months. Several manufacturers reported a downturn in demand compared with June.

Manufacturing sales dropped 10.7% for furniture and related products in July, following a 5.8% gain in June. Most of the changes in June and July were focused in Ontario and British Columbia. About half of furniture and related product manufacturing takes place in these two provinces.

In July, nine industries reported gains, including a 3.2% rise in beverage and tobacco product manufacturing and a 1.2% increase in food sales.

Provincial results mixed

Sales increased in five provinces in July. However, sizeable decreases in other provinces more than offset these gains.

Manufacturing sales fell 10.9% in Newfoundland and Labrador compared with June. The declines were mostly centred in the non-durable goods industries.

Sales in Saskatchewan fell for a third consecutive month, losing 3.8%. Durable goods industries were behind most of the decline in July.

Sales decreased 2.9% in both British Columbia and Quebec. Paper product manufacturers in the two provinces reported sizeable declines (-11.5% and -8.7% respectively). In Quebec, transportation equipment sales accounted for much of the decrease, falling 18.3% compared with June.

Manitoba posted the largest increase in July, up 1.7% on the strength of transportation equipment, food, and chemical product sales. Sales in Ontario were unchanged in July, while Alberta posted its first gain (+1.0%) in four months.

Inventory levels rise

Inventory levels rose 0.3% to $59.1 billion in July. In general, inventory levels have been declining since October 2008, although the downward trend has slowed since January 2010.

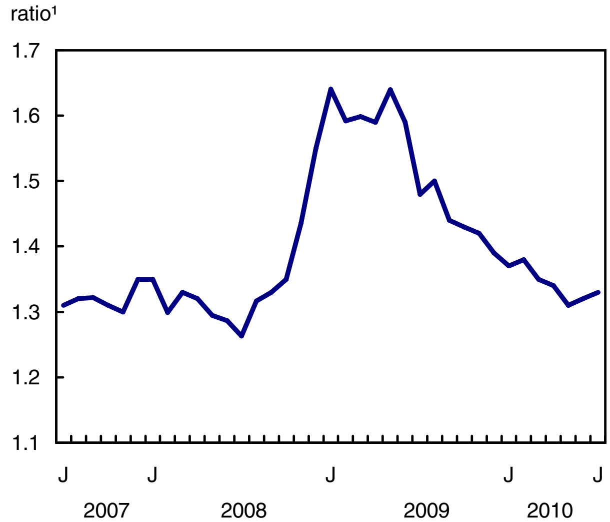
Most of the increase in July was centred in three industries, namely paper products (+2.7%), petroleum and coal products (+2.6%), and primary metals (+1.1%). These gains were largely offset by a 5.4% decrease in the inventory levels of aerospace product and parts manufacturers.

Inventory levels rise

[1] Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio increased for a second month, reaching 1.33 in July. The ratio has stabilized in recent months, after rapidly declining between May 2009 and March 2010.

The inventory-to-sales ratio increases



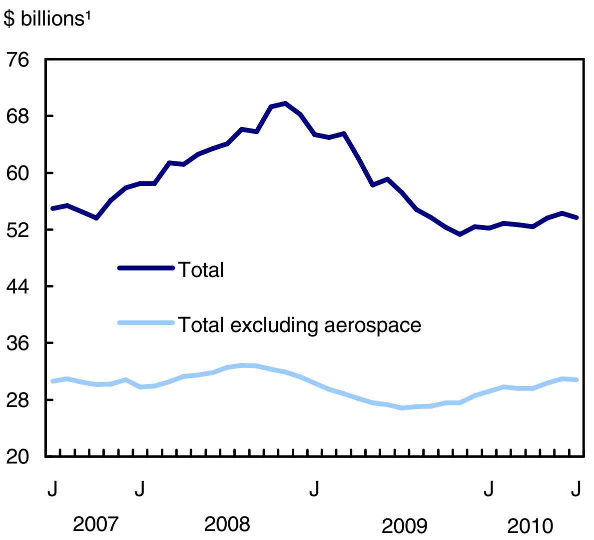
[1] Seasonally adjusted.

Backlog of orders falls in July

Unfilled orders declined 1.1% to $53.7 billion in July. Despite the decrease in July, the backlog of orders at manufacturing plants across Canada has been gradually increasing since November 2009.

Aerospace product and parts manufacturers reported a 1.7% decline in unfilled orders compared with June, accounting for much of the decrease in July. Miscellaneous manufacturers (+17.6%) and machinery manufacturers (+1.4%) offset some of the drop. This represented the sixth increase in seven months for the machinery industry.

Unfilled orders are down in July



[1] Seasonally adjusted.

New orders fell 3.9% in July to $43.6 billion, mainly reflecting large declines in the transportation equipment industry. Excluding the transportation equipment industry, new orders edged down 0.3% compared with June.

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

Table 304-0014: Data on manufacturing sales, inventories and orders, Canada, by industry; monthly.

Table 304-0015: Data on manufacturing sales, provinces, by industry; monthly.

Table 377-0008: Data on constant dollar manufacturing sales, inventories and orders, Canada; monthly.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the August Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on October 14.

For a more detailed synopsis of the trends and indicators that affected manufacturers in 2009, consult the article "Manufacturing: The year 2009 in review," released in *Analysis in Brief* on June 24, 2010 (11-621-M, free).

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 this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832, *michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Manufacturing: Principal statistics

	July 2009[r]	June 2010[r]	July 2010[p]	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	41,449	44,657	44,269	-0.9	6.8
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	38,566	41,618	41,207	-1.0	6.8
Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars)	36,676	39,109	38,970	-0.4	6.3
Inventories	61,292	58,919	59,079	0.3	-3.6
Unfilled orders	57,210	54,329	53,708	-1.1	-6.1
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	56,548	53,658	53,013	-1.2	-6.3
New orders	39,510	45,405	43,648	-3.9	10.5
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	34,763	39,838	38,325	-3.8	10.2
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.48	1.32	1.33	...	...

r revised
p preliminary
... not applicable
1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.

Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates

Major group of industries	July 2009r	June 2010r	July 2010p	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Food manufacturing	6,600	6,798	6,878	1.2	4.2
Beverage and tobacco product	866	898	926	3.2	7.0
Textile mills	126	124	122	-1.4	-2.6
Textile product mills	144	166	171	3.1	18.7
Clothing manufacturing	192	191	183	-4.4	-4.8
Leather and allied product	31	29	28	-2.7	-8.1
Wood product	1,397	1,584	1,521	-4.0	8.9
Paper manufacturing	2,000	2,300	2,175	-5.5	8.8
Printing and related support activities	754	768	760	-1.0	0.8
Petroleum and coal product	4,804	5,270	5,289	0.4	10.1
Chemical	3,661	3,730	3,718	-0.3	1.5
Plastics and rubber product	1,636	1,760	1,751	-0.5	7.0
Non-metallic mineral product	987	1,154	1,140	-1.2	15.6
Primary metal	2,590	3,472	3,481	0.3	34.4
Fabricated metal product	2,386	2,476	2,475	-0.1	3.7
Machinery	2,184	2,380	2,409	1.2	10.3
Computer and electronic product	1,366	1,354	1,378	1.7	0.8
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	806	803	823	2.6	2.2
Transportation equipment	7,173	7,448	7,178	-3.6	0.1
Motor vehicle	3,299	3,823	3,519	-8.0	6.7
Motor vehicle body and trailer	217	271	299	10.4	37.8
Motor vehicle parts	1,475	1,726	1,781	3.2	20.7
Aerospace product and parts	1,744	1,224	1,207	-1.4	-30.8
Railroad rolling stock	94	94	84	-10.7	-10.1
Ship and boat building	111	108	89	-17.5	-20.1
Furniture and related product	892	945	844	-10.7	-5.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	856	1,007	1,019	1.2	19.1
Non-durable goods industries	**20,813**	**22,034**	**22,002**	**-0.1**	**5.7**
Durable goods industries	**20,635**	**22,623**	**22,268**	**-1.6**	**7.9**

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.*

Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories

	July 2009r	June 2010r	July 2010p	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Canada	**41,449**	**44,657**	**44,269**	**-0.9**	**6.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	411	459	409	-10.9	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	111	107	109	1.5	-1.8
Nova Scotia	758	801	813	1.4	7.2
New Brunswick	1,285	1,454	1,472	1.3	14.6
Quebec	10,559	11,191	10,865	-2.9	2.9
Ontario	19,199	20,638	20,648	0.0	7.5
Manitoba	1,216	1,204	1,225	1.7	0.7
Saskatchewan	970	913	879	-3.8	-9.4
Alberta	4,225	4,792	4,842	1.0	14.6
British Columbia	2,711	3,093	3,003	-2.9	10.8
Yukon	2	3	2	-10.1	2.7
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	1	1	-6.7	-7.7

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.*

■

Study: An update on cancer survival

2004-2006

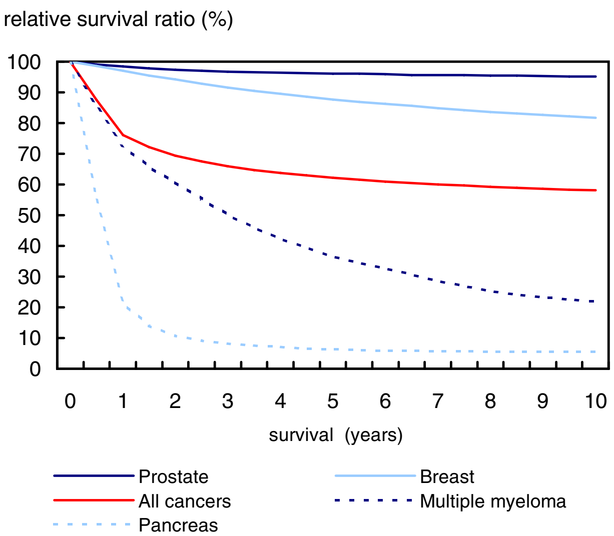
From 1992-1994 to 2004-2006, the five-year relative survival ratio for a number of cancers increased, usually slightly, but in some cases, appreciably.

For example, the age-standardized relative survival ratio for non-Hodgkin lymphoma rose from 51% to 63%. The ratio for leukemia rose from 44% to 54%, and for liver cancer, it nearly doubled, from 9% to 17%.

Increases in relative survival ratios over time could be due to a number of factors, including diagnosis at earlier stages of the disease or improvements in treatment.

The five-year relative survival ratio for all cancers combined was 62% for cases diagnosed in 2004-2006. In other words, compared with people without cancer, those diagnosed with cancer are predicted to have about three-fifths the probability of surviving the next five years. The ten-year relative survival ratio was a little lower, at 58%.

Cancer ten-year relative survival ratios, Canada (excluding Quebec), 2004-2006



In 2004-2006, five-year relative survival ratios ranged from 6% for pancreatic cancer to 98% for cancer of the thyroid.

The five-year relative survival ratio was high for cancers of the prostate (96%) and testis (95%), skin melanoma (89%) and breast cancer (88%).

Cancer sites for which five-year relative survival ratios were low included esophagus (13%) and lung and bronchus (16%).

For cancers with moderate to poor long-term prognoses, the probability of dying was typically highest in the time shortly after diagnosis. For example, the one-year relative survival ratio for pancreatic cancer was 21%. The three-year ratio was 8%, while the ten-year ratio was 6%.

For most cancers, relative survival ratios were higher at younger ages than at older ages, and, for some cancers, the survival advantage at younger ages was quite marked. For example, at ages 15 through 44, five-year relative survival for cancer of the brain was 58%, compared with 9% at ages 65 through 74, and 4% at ages 75 through 99.

Note: The five-year relative survival ratio is the ratio of the observed survival of a group of people with cancer to the expected survival for people in the general population who are assumed to be free of cancer and otherwise have the same characteristics affecting survival as the group with cancer.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3207.

The article, "An update on cancer survival," which is part of today's *Health Reports*, Vol. 21, no. 3 (82-003-X, free), print release, is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Larry F. Ellison (613-951-5244; *larry.ellison@statcan.gc.ca*) or Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769; *kathryn.wilkins@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division.

Today's release of *Health Reports* also includes the article "Regional patterns of risk for sexually transmitted infections in British Columbia." This study uses data from Statistics Canada's 2005 Canadian Community Health Survey to investigate the relationship between age, geographic region and risk factors for sexually transmitted infections in British Columbia. For more information, contact Kathleen N. Deering (604-314-4350; *kdeering@cefenet.ubc.ca*), University of British Columbia.

The online edition of *Health Reports*, Vol. 21, no. 3 (82-003-X, free), is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The print version of the latest issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 21, no. 3 (82-003-X, $24/$68), is also now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; *janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division. ■

Dairy statistics

July 2010 (preliminary)

Dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for July.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The third quarter 2010 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 3 (23-014-X, free), will be available in November.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; *robert.plourde@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Cement

July 2010

Data on cement are now available for July. Revised data for June are also available.

Available on 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 the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products and studies

New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 2010, Vol. 82, no. 7
Catalogue number 63-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Health Reports, Vol. 21, no. 3
Catalogue number 82-003-X (PDF, free; HTML, free; Print, $24/$68)

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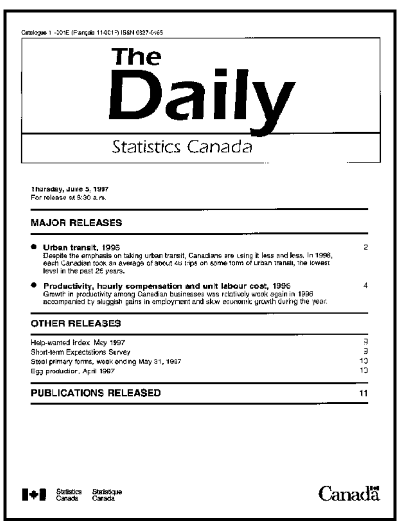
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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