

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 16, 2008

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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 2008	2
In 2002 prices, manufacturing sales edged up 0.2% in May.	
Study: Motor vehicle accident deaths, 1979 to 2004	6
Despite the ever-increasing number of vehicles on the roads, half as many Canadians were killed in a motor vehicle accident in 2004 as there had been 25 years earlier. Even so, motor vehicle accidents remain a leading cause of death for young people, a new study shows.	
Study: Depression and risk of heart disease, 1994/1995 to 2006/2007	8
Canadian Vehicle Survey, 2007	8
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, May 2008	9
Steel pipe and tubing, May 2008	9
Steel wire and specified wire products, May 2008	9

New products	10
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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

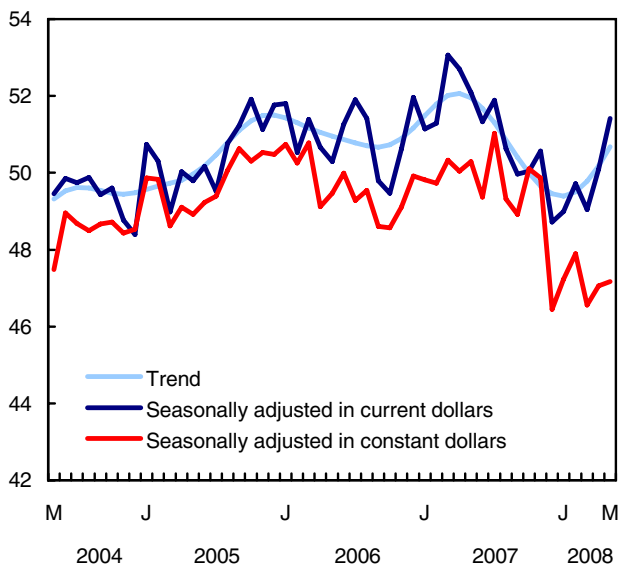
May 2008

In 2002 prices, manufacturing sales edged up 0.2% to \$47.2 billion in May.

Current dollar manufacturing sales rose 2.7% to \$51.4 billion. This was the largest increase since March 2007 and the fourth increase in five months.

Manufacturing sales gains widespread in May

\$ billions



Sales increased for 16 of 21 industries, representing 94% of total manufacturing sales.

However, despite these gains, May's sales remained below year earlier levels and well below the peak of \$53.1 billion in March 2007.

Petroleum and coal products (+9.2%) accounted for almost half of the growth in manufacturing sales in May. Sales climbed to \$7.7 billion, and have increased by almost 20% since March 2008. Rapidly rising prices accounted for most of this growth, as the price for petroleum and coal products increased by about 17% during the same period.

Primary metal manufacturers had another strong month, with sales rising 3.1% in May. Sales have increased within this industry for seven consecutive months, increasing by 13.3% since October 2007. Sales were up on a combination of price and volume, as

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 prior 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.

exports for copper, iron, steel and aluminum products have grown significantly in recent months.

Manufacturing sales of chemical products were also strong in May, gaining 3.5% on the heels of 2.3% growth in April. Much of the increase in sales was attributable to fertilizer manufacturers, where prices have increased for 10 consecutive months.

The only notable decrease for the month was a 13.1% drop in sales by textile product mills. Textile and clothing manufacturers continued to struggle as they faced increased international competition, with sales falling by as much as 50% since 2003.

Sales up strongly across the country

Provincially, manufacturers reported healthy sales gains in nine provinces. Only Prince Edward Island reported a decrease in May, with most of the weakness in the non-durable goods manufacturing sectors.

The Prairie provinces led the advance in May, with Saskatchewan up 8.6%, Alberta up 8.5%, and Manitoba

increasing by 2.6%. Primary metal and chemical manufacturers supplied most of the sales gains in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In Alberta, petroleum and coal product manufacturers, as well as machinery manufacturers (many of whom supply oil-field projects), drove sales higher.

Manufacturing sales, provinces and territories

	April 2008 ^r	May 2008 ^p	April to May 2008
Seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	50,086	51,417	2.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	608	628	3.3
Prince Edward Island	115	102	-11.7
Nova Scotia	915	927	1.3
New Brunswick	1,736	1,771	2.0
Quebec	12,355	12,479	1.0
Ontario	22,925	23,396	2.1
Manitoba	1,308	1,342	2.6
Saskatchewan	1,010	1,097	8.6
Alberta	5,698	6,183	8.5
British Columbia	3,406	3,483	2.2
Yukon	3	3	-17.0
Northwest Territories including Nunavut	7	8	23.1

^r revised
^p preliminary

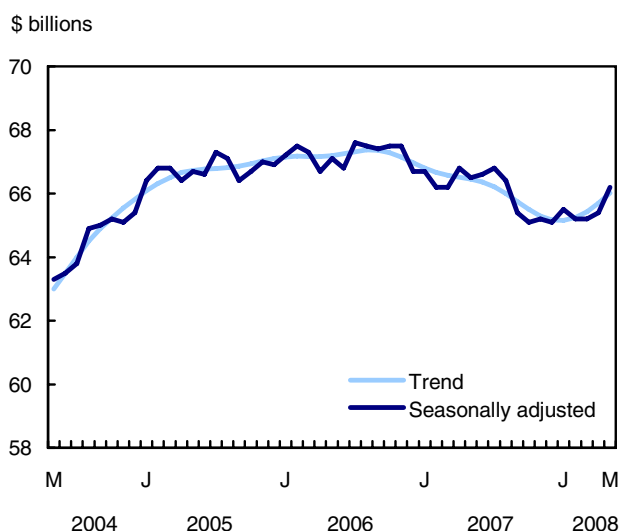
Inventory levels rise significantly

Manufacturers reported a 1.3% increase in inventory levels in May, rising to \$66.3 billion. In particular, inventories were up at primary metal, machinery, and petroleum and coal product manufacturers, mainly due to higher prices.

Inventories at manufacturing plants had generally been decreasing since the end of 2006. However, this trend has recently changed as levels began to rise at the start of 2008. Most of the recent increases were due to growth in goods in process and finished product inventories, which have advanced in six of the last seven months.

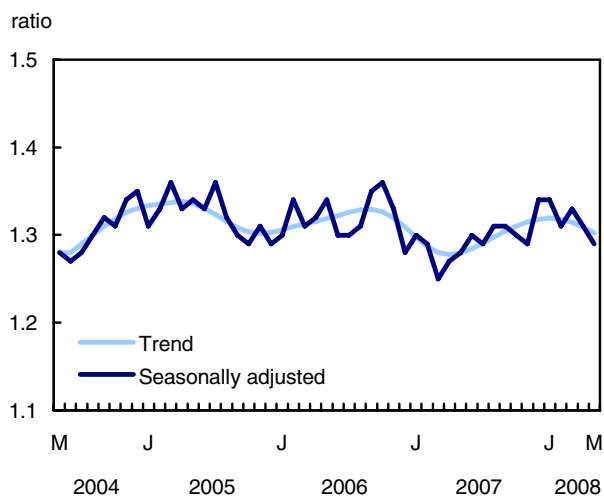
Although inventory levels rose in May, the much stronger increase in manufacturing sales helped to pull down the inventory-to-sales ratio for a second consecutive month. The ratio decreased two points to 1.29, the lowest level in six months.

Manufacturers report sizeable increase in inventories



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 drops due to robust sales

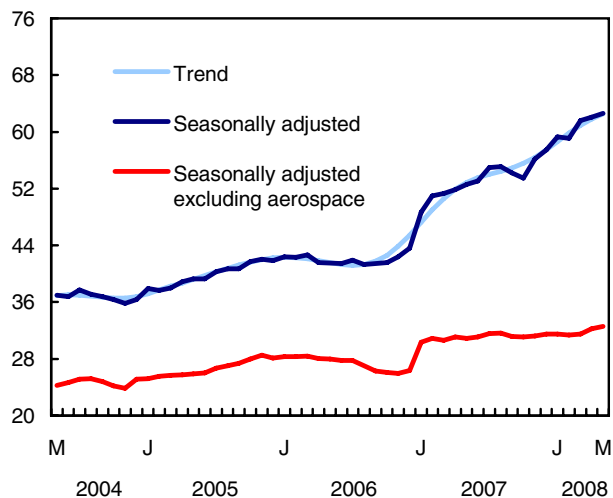


Unfilled orders continue to rise

Manufacturers continued to backlog orders in May, as unfilled orders increased 0.8% to \$62.6 billion — almost \$10 billion higher than one year ago. Unfilled orders have increased in 18 of the past 21 months, driven largely by the aerospace industry.

Unfilled orders continue to move higher

\$ billions



However, in May, much of the growth came from industries other than aerospace. Primary metal manufacturers saw unfilled orders increase a substantial 5.6% to \$2.2 billion, as world-wide demand for metals such as steel and aluminum remained high.

In addition, the backlog for fabricated metal product manufacturers rose 1.9%. Unfilled orders within this industry have increased every month but one over the past year.

New orders advanced 2.7% in May to \$51.9 billion. Overall, new orders were down slightly from a year ago.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the June 2008 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on August 15.

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.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-4317, elton.cryderman@statcan.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	
May 2007	52,087	-1.2	66,533	-0.4	52,628	1.5	52,868	-0.7	1.28
June 2007	51,326	-1.5	66,570	0.1	53,135	1.0	51,869	-1.9	1.30
July 2007	51,886	1.1	66,789	0.3	55,007	3.5	53,758	3.6	1.29
August 2007	50,630	-2.4	66,354	-0.7	55,112	0.2	50,736	-5.6	1.31
September 2007	49,970	-1.3	65,359	-1.5	54,242	-1.6	49,099	-3.2	1.31
October 2007	50,042	0.1	65,073	-0.4	53,542	-1.3	49,342	0.5	1.30
November 2007	50,560	1.0	65,245	0.3	56,183	4.9	53,201	7.8	1.29
December 2007	48,715	-3.6	65,120	-0.2	57,461	2.3	49,994	-6.0	1.34
January 2008	48,999	0.6	65,512	0.6	59,281	3.2	50,818	1.6	1.34
February 2008	49,716	1.5	65,196	-0.5	59,103	-0.3	49,538	-2.5	1.31
March 2008	49,043	-1.4	65,217	0.0	61,603	4.2	51,543	4.0	1.33
April 2008	50,086	2.1	65,432	0.3	62,082	0.8	50,565	-1.9	1.31
May 2008	51,417	2.7	66,268	1.3	62,577	0.8	51,912	2.7	1.29

Manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories

	Sales		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
May 2007	44,658	-0.8	63,574	-0.3	51,579	1.5	45,402	-0.3
June 2007	44,421	-0.5	63,567	0.0	52,093	1.0	44,972	-0.9
July 2007	43,887	-1.2	63,766	0.3	53,962	3.6	45,756	1.7
August 2007	43,765	-0.3	63,364	-0.6	54,167	0.4	43,970	-3.9
September 2007	42,341	-3.3	62,528	-1.3	53,381	-1.5	41,555	-5.5
October 2007	42,939	1.4	62,294	-0.4	52,687	-1.3	42,245	1.7
November 2007	43,312	0.9	62,564	0.4	55,365	5.1	45,990	8.9
December 2007	43,035	-0.6	62,541	0.0	56,627	2.3	44,297	-3.7
January 2008	43,129	0.2	62,817	0.4	58,413	3.2	44,914	1.4
February 2008	43,434	0.7	62,518	-0.5	58,138	-0.5	43,159	-3.9
March 2008	43,168	-0.6	65,589	0.1	60,553	4.2	45,582	5.6
April 2008	44,191	2.4	62,807	0.3	60,908	0.6	44,546	-2.3
May 2008	45,544	3.1	63,594	1.3	61,283	0.6	45,919	3.1

■

Study: Motor vehicle accident deaths

1979 to 2004

Despite the ever-increasing number of vehicles on the roads, half as many Canadians were killed in a motor vehicle accident in 2004 as there had been 25 years earlier. Even so, motor vehicle accidents remain a leading cause of death for young people, a new study shows.

The study "Motor vehicle accident deaths, 1979 to 2004," published today in *Health Reports*, showed that during the past quarter-century, 97,964 people were killed in motor vehicle accidents. The annual number of deaths fell 52% from 5,933 in 1979 to 2,875 in 2004.

Sharp declines were detected even after adjusting for the aging of the population, suggesting that factors other than demographics are behind the drop. Almost three-quarters (71%) of the people who died in these accidents were male.

The study examined motor vehicle accident deaths in Canada from 1979 through 2004, with a more in-depth look from 2000 through 2004. Data came from the Canadian vital statistics database, composed of information from death certificates. Pedestrian and bicycle fatalities were included if a motor vehicle was involved. Motor vehicles include those often found "off road" such as snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles, agricultural and construction vehicles.

Motorists who were at either end of the age spectrum (young people and the elderly) had higher-than-average death rates. Senior pedestrians experienced higher rates as well.

Teens and young adults

From 2000 through 2004, 14,082 people died in a motor vehicle accident in Canada. Of these, 3,417, or nearly one-quarter (24%), were aged 15 to 24.

Nationally, the rate of death from motor vehicle accidents for all age groups combined was 9.0 deaths per 100,000 population. However, at ages 15 to 24, the rate was significantly above the national average at 16.0 deaths per 100,000 population. In contrast, the rate was much lower than the national average for children aged 14 or younger.

Males

Regardless of age group, males consistently had higher death rates from a motor vehicle accident than did females.

Young men aged 15 to 24 were particularly at risk, with a rate of 22.8 deaths per 100,000, compared with 8.8 deaths per 100,000 among women of the same age.

Seniors

Among seniors, the rate of death from a motor vehicle accident from 2000 through 2004 was 13.2 per 100,000 population. This was higher than the national rate of 9.0 per 100,000 for the total population and second only to the rate for 15- to 24-year-olds.

As pedestrians, seniors were also vulnerable. From 2000 through 2004, 1,746 pedestrians died in accidents involving motor vehicles; over one-third of them (636) were 65 or older. The average annual death rate among seniors from this cause was over 3 per 100,000 population, significantly higher than the rate for any other age group.

Seasons

From 2000 through 2004, deaths were generally more numerous in the summer, perhaps reflecting a peak period for holiday road travel.

During the five-year study period, an average of just under 8 Canadians died each day in motor vehicle accidents. Deaths peaked in August 2004, with an average of more than 10 fatalities each day.

Deaths by province and territory

From 2000 through 2004, rates of death from motor vehicle accidents were significantly below the national average of 9 per 100,000 population in only two provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario.

Yukon had the highest death rate from motor vehicle accidents in the country at 16.4 deaths per 100,000 population, followed by Saskatchewan at 14.4.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3233.

The article, "Motor vehicle accident deaths, 1979 to 2004," which is part of today's *Health Reports*, Vol. 19, no. 3 (82-003-XWE, free) online release, is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information on this article, contact Pamela L. Ramage-Morin (613-951-1760;

pamela.ramage-morin@statcan.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.ca), Health Information and Research Division. ■

Study: Depression and risk of heart disease

1994/1995 to 2006/2007

When other risk factors were taken into account, depression was significantly associated with increased risk of heart disease among women. However, the association between depression and heart disease did not reach statistical significance among men.

Although the study, "Depression and risk of heart disease," published today in *Health Reports*, and others indicate an association between depression and heart disease, a causal link between the two disorders has not been confirmed.

The study found that among people aged 40 or older and free of heart disease in 1994/1995, 19% of men and 15% of women had developed or died from heart disease by 2006/2007. The risk of heart disease was significantly higher for women who had depression, but not for men.

Note: This is the first nationally representative study of the association between depression and incident heart disease in the Canadian population. The study is based on seven cycles of the National Population Health Survey, including new data for 2006/2007 released today. The study used data from a sample of 4,948 men and women aged 40 or older who did not report having heart disease in 1994/1995. It followed them through to 2006/2007 to determine if depression was associated with increased risk of heart disease diagnosis or death.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3225 and 5015.

The article, "Depression and risk of heart disease," which is part of today's *Health Reports*, Vol. 19, no. 3 (82-003-XWE, free) online release, is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Some data tables are also available today in *Healthy Today, Healthy Tomorrow? Findings from the National Population Health Survey*. "Depression and risk of heart disease," Vol. 3, no. 1 (82-618-MWE2008007, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information about this article, contact Heather Gilmour (613-951-2114; heather.gilmour@statcan.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

For more information about the National Population Health Survey data released today or about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.ca) or Ron Gravel (613-951-2295; ron.gravel@statcan.ca). ■

Canadian Vehicle Survey

2007

The number of light vehicles (weighing less than 4.5 tonnes) registered increased by 2.5% from 2006. This was the second highest increase since 2002. Alberta led the provinces in registration growth, while Prince Edward Island was the province with the smallest increase.

Large passenger styles (vans, sport utility vehicles and pickup trucks) continued to be popular with Canadian drivers. For the first time, larger styles were driven as much as smaller styles (cars and station wagons). Each now account for approximately half of all kilometres driven by light vehicles. In 2000, cars and station wagons had driven 60% of all light vehicle kilometres.

Canadians also drove these vehicles more than ever. Nationally, vehicles travelled more than 332 billion kilometres in 2007. Light vehicles travelled 1.1% more kilometres in 2007 than they had the year before. Despite rising gasoline prices, light vehicle kilometres have increased each year since 2004 at a rate averaging 1.2% per year.

Light vehicles in Canada travelled an average of 15,797 kilometres during 2007, the lowest annual average ever recorded. The average dropped, despite a slight increase in kilometres driven, due to the larger increase in the number of vehicles on the road compared with the previous year. Among the provinces, drivers in Nova Scotia were the busiest, while drivers in British Columbia drove their vehicles the least.

Light vehicles fuelled by gasoline have shown improved fuel efficiency over the last few years. They consumed 10.9L/100km in 2007, compared with 11.1L/100km in 2004. Newer vehicles tended to outperform older vehicles in terms of fuel efficiency. Vehicles 2 years old or newer at the time of the survey consumed 4% less fuel per 100 kilometres driven compared with vehicles 3 to 5 years old, and 9% less than vehicles 14 years or older.

As with light vehicles, there were more registrations for trucks weighing 4.5 tonnes or more than had ever been recorded. The trucks travelled 10% more kilometres in 2007 than they had in 2006. This was the

most kilometres ever recorded for the heaviest vehicles on the road.

Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0055 to 405-0070, 405-0072 to 405-0086, 405-0088 to 405-0090, 405-0097, 405-0098, 405-0100 and 405-0111 to 405-0120.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.

The publication *Canadian Vehicle Survey: Annual*, 2007 (53-223-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 Réjean Doiron (613-951-5680; rejean.doiron@statcan.ca) or Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

May 2008

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.

The May 2008 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins*, Vol. 51, no. 5 (46-002-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 the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

May 2008

Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The May 2008 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) will soon be available.

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.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

May 2008

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.

The May 2008 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) will soon be available.

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.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,
May 2008, Vol. 51, no. 5
Catalogue number 46-002-XWE
(free).

Canadian Vehicle Survey: Annual, 2007
Catalogue number 53-223-XWE
(free).

Energy Statistics Handbook, First quarter 2008
Catalogue number 57-601-XWE
(free).

Energy Statistics Handbook, First quarter 2008
Catalogue number 57-601-XCB (\$54/\$161).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, May 2008, Vol. 80, no. 5
Catalogue number 63-007-XWE
(free).

Health Reports, Vol. 19, no. 3
Catalogue number 82-003-XWE
(free).

**Healthy Today, Healthy Tomorrow? Findings from
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
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Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2

The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities compared with a lower level of deficit in the financial account. Foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008 7

Study: The year to review for wholesale trade, 2007 9

Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 10

Consumer and Manufacturers Services Price Index, April 2008 11

Placement of fishery, choice and turkey profits, April 2008 12

Health indicators, 2008 12

New products 13

2006 Census profiles

Within the boundaries of the census and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions. To obtain these profiles in electronic format (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.




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