

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 16, 2008

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 2008

2

Manufacturing sales continued their broadly-based advance in July, gaining 2.7% for a fourth consecutive monthly increase. Sales were pushed higher mainly by increased volumes.

National Apprenticeship Survey, 2007

6

Nationally, 88% of apprentices who completed their program were employed, compared with 82% of those who did not finish. Those who completed were also more likely to have full-time jobs and receive substantially higher wages.

Study: Making sense of health rankings

8

New products

9



Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

July 2008

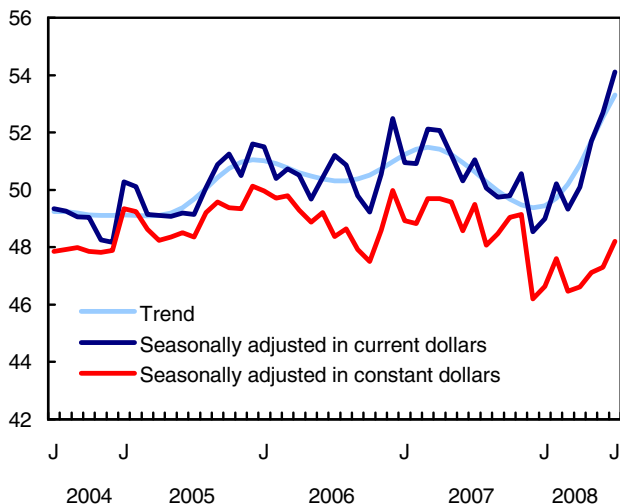
Current dollar manufacturing sales continued their broadly-based advance in July, rising 2.7% to \$54.1 billion, a fourth consecutive monthly increase. Manufacturers last reported four consecutive months of growth in the first half of 2002.

Overall, 17 out of the 21 manufacturing industries increased compared with June, accounting for over 97% of total sales.

Most of the sales gains in July were due to higher volumes, in contrast to the price-induced increases observed in recent months. In 2002 constant dollar prices, July sales increased 2.0% to \$48.2 billion, the highest level since November 2007.

Manufacturing sales up for fourth consecutive month in July

\$ billions



Durable goods industries strong in July

Durable goods industries reported sales increases of 4.0% and accounted for about three-quarters of the gains in manufacturing sales for July.

Primary metal sales were the principal force behind the manufacturing sales advance in July, posting their strongest monthly increase since September 2003. Sales rose 10.1% to \$5.5 billion in July, following a 7.7% gain in June. International demand helped to push sales

Note to readers

With this release, in accordance with standard practices, Statistics Canada has published revised estimates based on annually revised data and updated seasonal adjustment patterns. Estimates of sales of goods manufactured, inventories, and orders in current and constant dollars have been revised back to January 2004 for unadjusted data and to January 2002 for seasonally adjusted data.

There were two principal changes to the new estimates:

1) Data confrontation between the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (MSM) and the 2006 Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging (ASML)

Data confrontation using the revised 2005 and preliminary 2006 ASML was completed along with historical revisions to MSM data. This is an annual process to ensure that the data for the largest units in both surveys are consistent.

2) Updates to X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment models

As in past years, trading-day weights and analysis of trends, levels and moving averages have been updated and revised. This ensures that the data accurately reflect the latest developments in manufacturing.

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.

higher, as exports of metals and alloys increased 5.4% in July to a new high of \$3.6 billion.

The transportation equipment industry continued to recover with a 2.3% gain in July. Motor vehicle manufacturers' sales increased 3.1% to \$4.3 billion, and motor vehicle part sales were up 2.0%. However, in the motor vehicle industry, sales remained well below the \$5.0 billion monthly average in 2007.

Machinery manufacturers reported a 4.0% increase in sales, largely due to higher sales of agricultural, construction and mining equipment.

Provincial sales strengthen in Central Canada and the Prairies

In July, six provinces posted increased manufacturing sales. There was some weakness on the East and West Coasts, while sales in Central Canada and the Prairie provinces improved compared with June.

Manitoba posted the largest percentage gain amongst the provinces, increasing by 6.2% in July. Machinery manufacturers provided much of the strength, with a notable 18.8% sales gain during the

month. Manufacturers in the transportation and food industries also fared well compared with June.

Ontario manufacturers reported their sixth increase in seven months as 15 of 21 industries were up. Manufacturing sales in the province rose 4.7% in July to \$25.0 billion, the highest level since April 2007.

Primary metal products sales in Ontario advanced a record 19.6% in July, as a number of iron and steel plants maintained or increased production during a month that is more frequently known for summer slowdowns.

In addition, Ontario's transportation equipment industry continued to recover from the large decreases reported at the end of 2007, gaining 5.0% in July.

Quebec manufacturers posted a 2.0% sales gain in July, the eighth increase in the last 10 months. Primary metal manufacturers in Quebec played a major role in the province's strength in July, with sales up 8.1% compared with June. Other areas of strength included plastic and rubber products (+14.7%) and computer and electronic products (+12.2%).

Manufacturing sales, provinces and territories

	June 2008 ^r	July 2008 ^p	June to July 2008
Seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change ¹
Canada	52,685	54,105	2.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	692	674	-2.5
Prince Edward Island	123	115	-6.1
Nova Scotia	944	966	2.2
New Brunswick	1,914	1,872	-2.2
Quebec	13,019	13,280	2.0
Ontario	23,902	25,015	4.7
Manitoba	1,360	1,445	6.2
Saskatchewan	1,079	1,108	2.8
Alberta	6,298	6,316	0.3
British Columbia	3,347	3,306	-1.2
Yukon	3	4	45.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	4	3	-27.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The percentage change is calculated in thousands of dollars.

British Columbia was the only province in July to report back-to-back monthly sales declines.

Manufacturing sales in the province dipped 1.2% on weakness in the wood industry and a drop by fabricated metal product manufacturers. Primary metal manufacturers in the province also bucked the national trend, with sales down 8.0%.

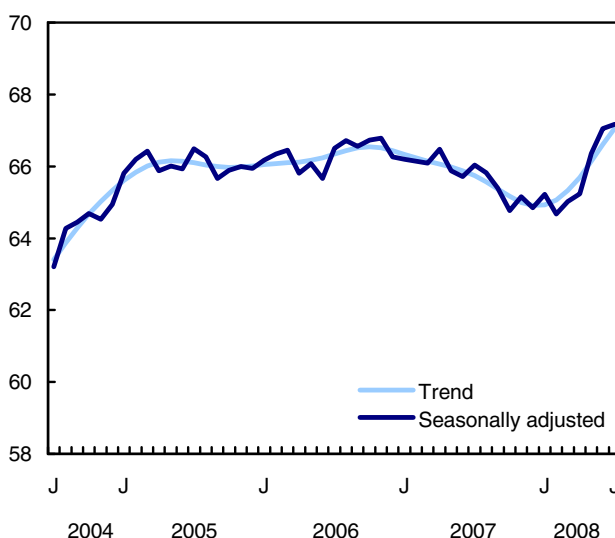
Most of the Atlantic provinces reported decreased manufacturing sales in July, with only Nova Scotia posting a monthly gain.

Inventories, unfilled orders and new orders remain stable

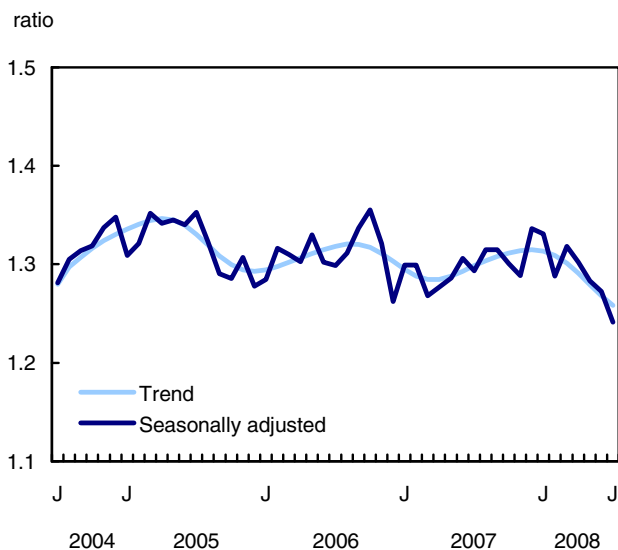
Inventory levels stabilized in July, edging up 0.2% to \$67.2 billion. As a result of the strong increase in sales, the inventory-to-sales ratio dropped to 1.24, the lowest level since January 1995. The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Inventory levels edge up in July

\$ billions



The inventory-to-sales ratio drops to lowest level in over a decade

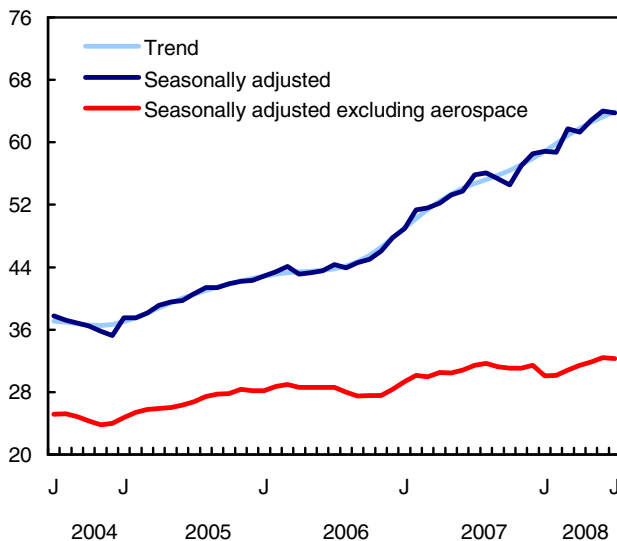


Unfilled orders decreased 0.4% in July to \$63.8 billion, after two months of strong increases. Unfilled orders have been trending steadily upward since the beginning of 2005, and provide an indication of future sales.

New orders remained unchanged in July at \$53.8 billion.

Unfilled orders decrease slightly in July

\$ billions



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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the August Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on October 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 this 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	
July 2007	51,052	1.5	66,032	0.5	55,858	3.9	53,140	4.5	1.29
August 2007	50,054	-2.0	65,820	-0.3	56,107	0.4	50,303	-5.3	1.31
September 2007	49,743	-0.6	65,394	-0.6	55,336	-1.4	48,972	-2.6	1.31
October 2007	49,795	0.1	64,772	-1.0	54,540	-1.4	48,999	0.1	1.30
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	51,707	3.2	66,355	1.7	62,849	2.5	53,250	7.2	1.28
June 2008	52,685	1.9	67,052	1.1	64,013	1.9	53,849	1.1	1.27
July 2008	54,105	2.7	67,172	0.2	63,752	-0.4	53,843	0.0	1.24

Manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories

	Sales		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
July 2007	43,417	-0.1	63,184	0.5	55,075	3.9	45,486	3.5
August 2007	43,167	-0.6	62,929	-0.4	55,404	0.6	43,496	-4.4
September 2007	42,192	-2.3	62,596	-0.5	54,699	-1.3	41,486	-4.6
October 2007	42,526	0.8	62,028	-0.9	53,912	-1.4	41,739	0.6
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	45,825	3.5	63,719	1.7	61,747	2.4	47,247	8.1
June 2008	46,597	1.7	64,524	1.3	62,884	1.8	47,734	1.0
July 2008	47,849	2.7	64,550	0.0	62,647	-0.4	47,612	-0.3



National Apprenticeship Survey

2007

Nationally, 88% of apprentices who completed their program were employed, compared with 82% of those who did not finish. Those who completed were also more likely to have full-time jobs and receive substantially higher wages.

At a provincial and territorial level, apprentices who completed their programs were also more likely to be employed than those who did not finish. This difference was more pronounced in Ontario, where 91% of completers were employed compared with 82% of discontinuers. In contrast, the difference was least pronounced in Quebec, where 72% of completers and 70% of discontinuers were employed.

Across Canada, among those who were employed, people who finished their training were more likely to have permanent jobs (80% of completers compared with 76% of discontinuers). This was true in all provinces and territories except Alberta, where an equal proportion (77%) of completers and discontinuers who worked held permanent employment.

Those who completed their programs earned more per hour than those who discontinued their programs. Nationally, the median hourly wage of completers was \$27 compared with \$20 for discontinuers. Across provinces and territories, the difference in the median hourly wage between completers and discontinuers was highest in the Atlantic provinces and in Alberta, while it was lowest in the territories and in Saskatchewan.

Some discontinuers do go on to finish their training

More than one-third (36%) of long-term continuers as of 2004 had completed their apprenticeship program by 2007, while 56% were still pursuing their program. Only 8% had discontinued their apprenticeship training.

However, almost two-thirds (64%) of those who had discontinued an apprenticeship program as of 2004 had returned to their apprenticeship program by 2007 and had either completed their apprenticeship program (26%), or were still enrolled in one (38%). Just over one-third of discontinuers as of 2004 were still discontinuers three years later.

Women were more likely to come back and complete their program than men. About 38% of women who had dropped out in 2004 had finished their program by 2007, compared with only 24% of their male counterparts.

Note to readers

The National Apprenticeship Survey 2007 provides a comprehensive look at the factors affecting the completion, certification and transition of apprentices to the labour market.

The survey focused on three groups, including completers (those who completed their program) and discontinuers (those who dropped out of their program). It also focused on a new group of apprentices, "long-term continuers," namely those who had remained in their programs for one and a half times the expected length, to try to understand why some apprentices take longer to complete their apprenticeship programs.

The survey was a collaborative effort by Human Resources and Social Development Canada, apprenticeship authorities in each of the provinces and territories, and Statistics Canada. The work was carried out under the guidance of the Canadian Council of Directors of Apprenticeship.

Reasons for not finishing an apprenticeship program

There was not one major factor but rather a multitude of factors that explained why discontinuers left their apprenticeship program. The reason most often cited by discontinuers (16%) for not completing their program was that there was not enough work in the trade to warrant continuing or insufficient income as an apprentice to meet their requirements.

About 10% of discontinuers stopped their program because they had received a better job offer. An additional 8% of discontinuers stopped because they disliked the work or the working conditions.

A further 8% of apprentices discontinued their program because they wanted to change jobs or careers, became self-employed or lost interest. An additional 4% discontinued their studies as a result of employer, company, or union issues, including problems such as the employer discontinuing the apprenticeship program or not following the rules.

As well, 3 in 10 discontinuers (30%) reported a diverse range of other reasons for not completing their apprenticeship program.

The profiles of women and men classified as long-term continuers in 2004 were very similar. For both genders, 36% had completed their program by 2007, while slightly over half (55% of women and 56% of men) were still in their apprenticeship programs. Roughly the same proportion of men (7%) and women (8%) had discontinued their program by 2007.

By 2007, 34% of Aboriginal peoples and 37% of non-Aboriginals had completed their apprenticeships, while 56% in both groups were still registered in their

programs. About 9% of Aboriginal peoples had left their program, close to the rate of 7% for non-Aboriginals.

The comparison was similar for landed immigrants and all other apprentices. For both groups, 36% had completed their programs by 2007, and over half (58% of landed immigrants and 56% of all others) were still registered in their programs. About 6% of landed immigrants had discontinued their program, compared with 8% of all others.

Among those who discontinued their program, women were more likely to cite family issues as their main reason for discontinuing, while men were more likely to cite not enough work or insufficient incomes. Aboriginal apprentices were more likely to cite family issues and not enough available work as the main reasons for discontinuing.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3160.

The publications *National Apprenticeship Survey: Canada Overview Report 2007* (81-598-XWE2008001, free), *National Apprenticeship Survey: Atlantic Provinces*

Overview Report 2007 (81-598-XWE2008002, free), *National Apprenticeship Survey: Quebec Overview Report 2007* (81-598-XWE2008003, free), *National Apprenticeship Survey: Ontario Overview Report 2007* (81-598-XWE2008004, free), *National Apprenticeship Survey: Manitoba Overview Report 2007* (81-598-XWE2008005, free), *National Apprenticeship Survey: Saskatchewan Overview Report 2007* (81-598-XWE2008006, free), *National Apprenticeship Survey: Alberta Overview Report 2007* (81-598-XWE2008007, free), *National Apprenticeship Survey: British Columbia Overview Report 2007* (81-598-XWE2008008, free) and *National Apprenticeship Survey: Territories Overview Report 2007* (81-598-XWE2008009, free) are now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; TTY: 1-800-363-7629; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Study: Making sense of health rankings

The methodological paper, entitled *Making Sense of Health Rankings*, is designed to help readers understand and assess reports that rank the health status or health system performance of a country, province or jurisdiction.

It outlines the components and processes that underlie health rankings, explores why such rankings can be difficult to interpret and includes a plain-language checklist to use as a critical evaluative resource when reading health-ranking reports.

The methodological paper *Making Sense of Health Rankings* (82-582-XWE, free), a joint project between Statistics Canada and the Canadian Institute for Health Information, 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 (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca), Statistics Canada, or Christina Lawand (613-694-6805; clawand@cihi.ca), Canadian Institute for Health Information. ■

New products

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, second quarter 2008, Vol. 56, no. 2
Catalogue number 13-001-XIB
(free).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 2008, Vol. 80, no. 7
Catalogue number 63-007-XWE
(free).

National Apprenticeship Survey: Canada Overview Report 2007, no. 1
Catalogue number 81-598-XWE2008001
(free).

National Apprenticeship Survey: Atlantic Provinces Overview Report 2007, no. 2
Catalogue number 81-598-XWE2008002
(free).

National Apprenticeship Survey: Quebec Overview Report 2007, no. 3
Catalogue number 81-598-XWE2008003
(free).

National Apprenticeship Survey: Ontario Overview Report 2007, no. 4
Catalogue number 81-598-XWE2008004
(free).

National Apprenticeship Survey: Manitoba Overview Report 2007, no. 5
Catalogue number 81-598-XWE2008005
(free).

National Apprenticeship Survey: Saskatchewan Overview Report 2007, no. 6
Catalogue number 81-598-XWE2008006
(free).

National Apprenticeship Survey: Alberta Overview Report 2007, no. 7
Catalogue number 81-598-XWE2008007
(free).

National Apprenticeship Survey: British Columbia Overview Report 2007, no. 8
Catalogue number 81-598-XWE2008008
(free).

National Apprenticeship Survey: Territories Overview Report 2007, no. 9
Catalogue number 81-598-XWE2008009
(free).

Making Sense of Health Rankings
Catalogue number 82-582-XWE
(free).

Crime and Justice Research Paper Series: "Factors Associated with Youth Delinquency and Victimization in Toronto, 2006", no. 14
Catalogue number 85-561-MWE2008014
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
 From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
 To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
 For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
 Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.gc.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2008. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.