

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 15, 2009

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Manufacturing sales decreased 2.7% in March, reversing February's gain. Most of the weakness could be found in the durable goods industries.	
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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

March 2009

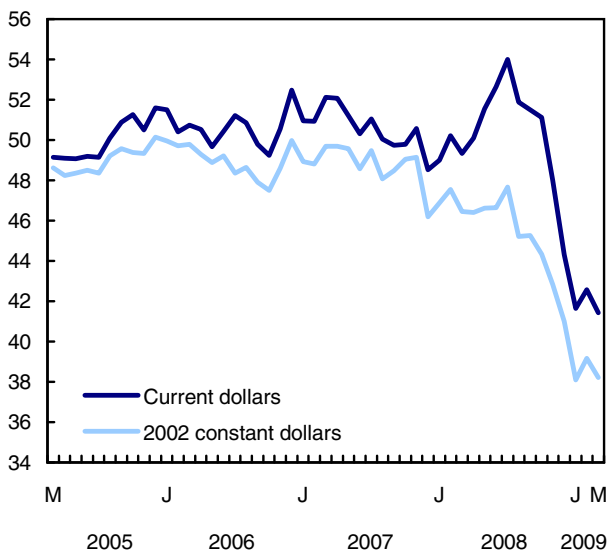
Manufacturing sales decreased 2.7% to \$41.4 billion in March, reversing February's gain. With this decrease, manufacturing sales have fallen almost 25% from their peak reached in July 2008, with most of the drop occurring between November 2008 and January 2009. Durable goods industries such as aerospace parts and products, motor vehicle parts, and primary metal products were behind most of the losses in March.

Much of the decline in manufacturing sales was focused in Quebec, which accounted for slightly over half of the national decrease.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales decreased 2.4% in March to \$38.2 billion, indicating that most of the decline was due to a drop in the volume of sales.

Manufacturing sales decrease in March

\$ billions



At the industry level, sales in 15 of 21 manufacturing industries decreased in March, accounting for about three-quarters of total sales.

Note to readers

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

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated 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.

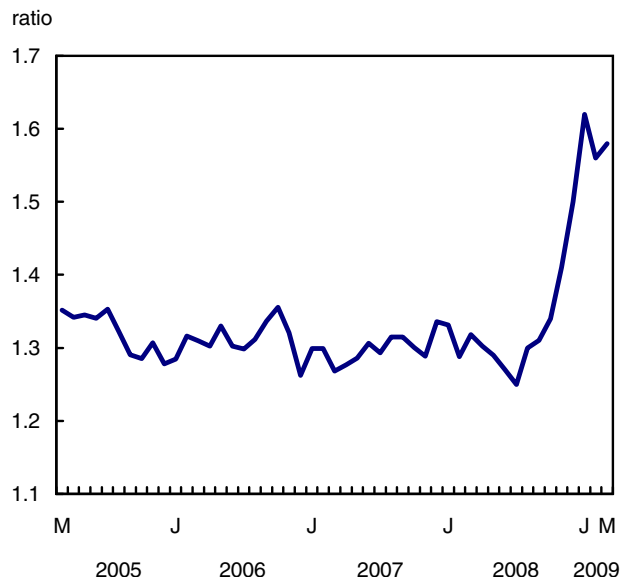
New orders are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.

Durable goods industries report decreases

Durable goods industries reported the strongest decreases in March, down 4.4% from February and the fourth decrease in five months. Aerospace products and parts production pulled down results, falling 32.4% compared with February. A number of cancelled orders prior to March may have factored into the decrease.

Motor vehicle parts sales decreased 17.6% in March, as manufacturers in this industry continued to struggle with the rapidly changing needs of motor vehicle plants.

The inventory-to-sales ratio edges back up



The aerospace industry reported a 2.6% increase in unfilled orders in March. Excluding the aerospace products and parts industry, unfilled orders remained virtually unchanged (+0.1%) in March. The only other industry reporting a notable gain was machinery, with unfilled orders up 4.3%.

New orders edged down 0.4% to \$42.4 billion in March, following a 9.3% gain in February.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

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

For a more detailed synopsis of the trends and indicators that affected manufacturers in 2008, the "Annual review of manufacturing" was released on April 29, 2009 in *Analysis in Brief* (11-621-M, free), and is available from the *Publications* module of our website.

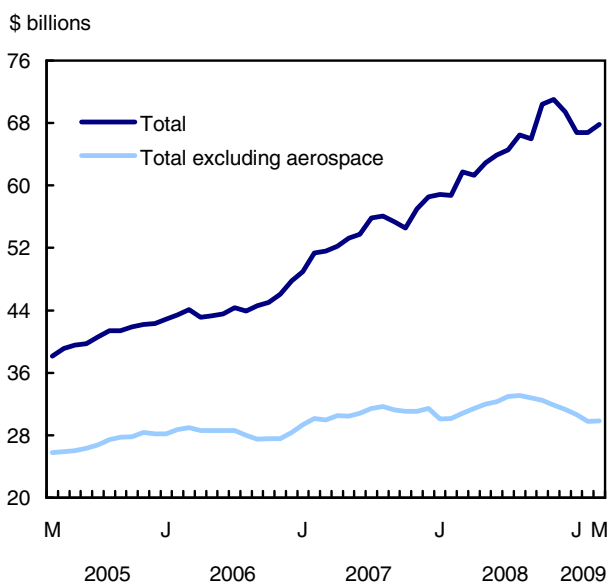
For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-3877; manufact@statcan.gc.ca). To inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Mike Schimpf (613-951-9832, michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

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Unfilled orders advance on aerospace orders

The backlog of unfilled orders increased 1.5% to \$67.8 billion in March. Unfilled orders steadily increased from the summer of 2006 to the fall of 2008 before levelling off in recent months.

Unfilled orders advance due to aerospace industry



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	
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	51,495	-0.7	67,433	-0.4	65,965	-0.8	51,040	-5.1	1.31
October 2008	51,114	-0.7	68,330	1.3	70,438	6.8	55,597	8.9	1.34
November 2008	47,991	-6.1	67,704	-0.9	71,033	0.8	48,668	-12.5	1.41
December 2008	44,298	-7.7	66,482	-1.8	69,425	-2.3	42,709	-12.2	1.50
January 2009	41,646	-6.0	67,296	1.2	66,752	-3.8	38,973	-8.7	1.62
February 2009	42,565	2.2	66,582	-1.1	66,782	0.0	42,595	9.3	1.56
March 2009	41,429	-2.7	65,445	-1.7	67,772	1.5	42,420	-0.4	1.58

Manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories

	Sales		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
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	45,806	-0.6	65,077	-0.2	65,062	-0.6	45,474	-5.5
October 2008	45,662	-0.3	65,821	1.1	69,775	7.2	50,384	10.8
November 2008	42,496	-6.9	65,216	-0.9	70,389	0.9	43,192	-14.3
December 2008	39,558	-6.9	64,219	-1.5	68,873	-2.2	38,063	-11.9
January 2009	38,884	-1.7	64,656	0.7	66,275	-3.8	36,285	-4.7
February 2009	38,759	-0.3	64,241	-0.6	66,306	0.0	38,791	6.9
March 2009	37,372	-3.6	63,130	-1.7	67,407	1.7	38,472	-0.8

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Tourism satellite account: Human resource module

2007

Tourism industries accounted for 1.7 million jobs in 2007, about 10% of the 17.1 million jobs in the economy that year.

Among the five tourism industry groups (transportation, accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment, and travel services), food and beverage services was the largest employer, accounting for over half of all jobs in tourism.

About 525,000 jobs in the sector could be directly attributed to tourism demand. The remaining 1.1 million jobs were attributed to non-tourism demand, such as local spending on taxis, in restaurants, hotels and casinos.

The number of jobs in tourism industries increased 3.4% in 2007, outpacing the economy-wide job gains (+2.1%). Food and beverages services added 23,000 jobs, while recreation and entertainment and other transportation each added another 10,000.

Workers in tourism industries put in an average 29.8 hours per week in 2007, less than the Canadian average of 33.3 hours, reflecting the high proportion of part-time jobs in tourism. Hourly compensation in tourism in 2007 averaged \$18.33 per hour, up 5.1% from 2006. This was slightly faster than the pace set economy-wide (+4.0%).

Three occupation groups dominated the sector, accounting for almost 40% of employee jobs. These were food counter attendants and kitchen helpers, food and beverage servers, and cooks.

Youth aged 15 to 24 held nearly 40% of all employee jobs in the tourism industries in 2007, twice their share in the economy overall, while women held 56%.

Immigrants were a significant source of labour for the sector, accounting for 22% of tourism employee jobs in 2007.

Note: This update of the human resource module includes revised data for 1997 to 2006 and new data for reference year 2007. It provides the annual total employment in the tourism industries, which includes jobs that are attributable to demand from both tourists

and non-tourists. This is different from the estimate of tourism employment in the National Tourism Indicators and the Tourism Satellite Account, which include only those jobs that are directly attributable to demand from tourists.

The human resources module is funded jointly by the Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and Statistics Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The paper "Human resource module of the tourism satellite account, 2007" is now available as part of the *Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series* (13-604-M2009061, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact an information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■

Dairy statistics

March 2009 (preliminary)

Consumers purchased 245 100 kilolitres of milk and cream in March, up 0.4% from March 2008. Sales of milk increased 0.6% from one year earlier and cream sales were 1.0% lower.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.

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

The first quarter 2009 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (23-014-X, 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 Anna Michalowska (613-951-2442; toll-free 1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

March 2009

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

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.

The March 2009 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins*, Vol. 52, no. 3 (46-002-X, 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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Logging

2007

Principal statistics for logging for 2007 are now available for Canada and the provinces. The principal statistics for 2006 have also been revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 301-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.

To order data, obtain 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

Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series: "Human resource module of the Tourism Satellite Account, 2007", no. 61
Catalogue number 13-604-M2009061 (PDF, free; Print, free; HTML, free)

Dairy Statistics, First quarter 2009, Vol. 4, no. 1
Catalogue number 23-014-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, March 2009, Vol. 52, no. 3
Catalogue number 46-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers: Annual Report (TP 577), 2008
Catalogue number 51-210-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Energy Statistics Handbook, Fourth quarter 2008
Catalogue number 57-601-X (CD-ROM \$54/\$161; PDF, free; HTML, free)

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The Daily, May 15, 2009

Release dates: May 19 to 22, 2009

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 2009
20	Consumer Price Index	April 2009
20	Leading indicators	April 2009
21	Wholesale trade	March 2009
21	Canada's international transactions in securities	March 2009
22	Retail trade	March 2009