

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 15, 2009

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

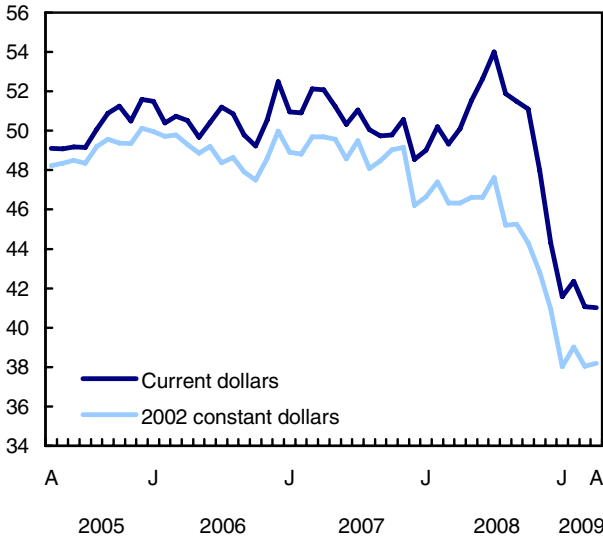
April 2009

Manufacturing sales edged down 0.1% to \$41.0 billion in April. Manufacturing sales levelled off between February and April, after falling by 18.7% between October 2008 and January 2009. Sizeable gains in the transportation equipment industry were offset by weakness in other industries. Excluding the transportation equipment industry, manufacturing sales decreased by 2.8%.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales gained 0.4% in April. The slight rise in constant dollar sales indicates an increase in the volume of sales between March and April.

Manufacturing sales flat in April

\$ billions



Although manufacturing sales remaining largely unchanged in April, sales decreased in 16 of 21 manufacturing industries.

Weakness in many sectors offset by transportation gains

The weakness in most sectors was offset by a 16.4% gain in the transportation equipment industry. Production in the aerospace industry increased

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.

by \$714 million in April, following a \$626 million decline in March. Motor vehicle parts manufacturers also reported a 19.4% sales gain, reversing most of the 20.5% drop in March.

Petroleum and coal product manufacturing sales fell for the ninth time in 10 months, dropping 6.7% in April. A major plant shutdown, combined with reduced output at some locations as a result of low prices, was behind the decrease according to industry sources.

Primary metal manufacturers reported a 4.6% sales decrease in April, with plant shutdowns also playing a role in the decline. Sales have fallen by almost 48% in this industry since July 2008. Prices in the industry accounted for about one-third of the decrease over this period.

Fabricated metal products (-8.0%), miscellaneous manufacturers (-5.6%), and machinery manufacturers (-2.7%) were other industries with large sales declines in April.

Most provinces report declines

Sales fell in seven provinces during April. The Atlantic provinces, led by a sharp drop in Newfoundland and Labrador, reported a 7.9% decrease in sales. Most of the weakness in the Atlantic provinces was in non-durable goods industries such as petroleum and coal products and paper products.

Sales in Ontario slipped 0.6%, despite some gains in the motor vehicle industry. Primary metal sales for the province fell 15.3%, as a result of several plant closures and slowdowns. Petroleum and coal product sales also pulled down provincial results, declining 6.1% compared with March.

Sales in Quebec rebounded 4.7% in April, regaining much of the 6.7% drop reported in March. A 60.4% gain in the transportation equipment industry was partially offset by a 20.9% drop in machinery manufacturing sales during the month.

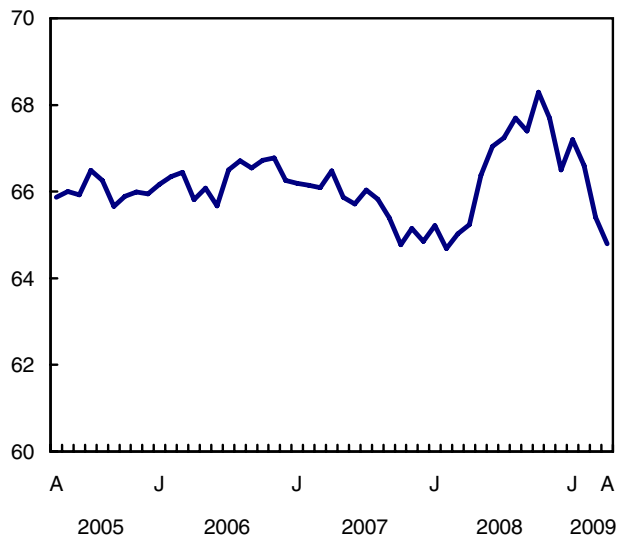
Inventories continue to move lower

Manufacturers reported a 0.9% decrease in inventories compared with March, with levels dropping to \$64.8 billion. This was the fifth time in six months that inventory levels fell.

Inventory decreases were focused mainly in three industries: primary metals (-3.5%), fabricated metals (-2.6%) and chemical products (-1.8%). These declines were partially offset by a 3.4% rise in petroleum and coal inventories, which increased on a combination of higher volume and price.

Inventory levels moving lower

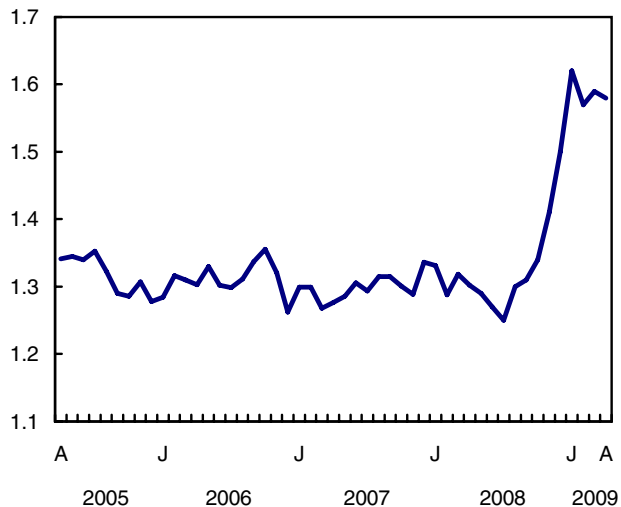
\$ billions



The inventory-to-sales ratio decreased to 1.58 in April, down slightly from the 1.59 reported in March. The inventory-to-sales ratio has stopped rising in recent months, after increasing from 1.25 in July 2008 to 1.62 in January 2009.

The inventory-to-sales ratio levels off in recent months

ratio



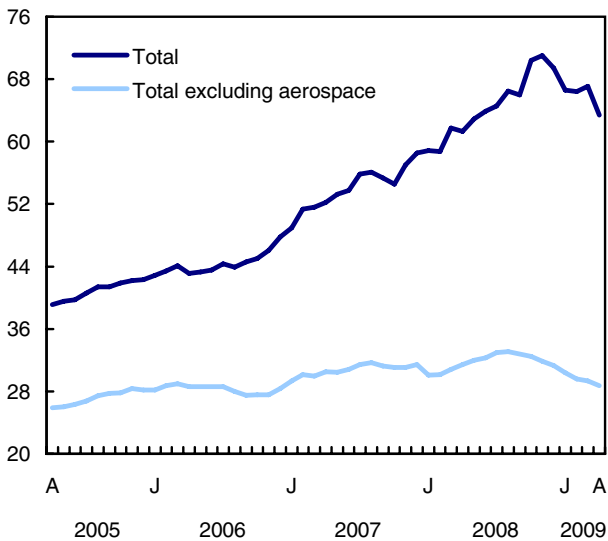
Unfilled orders pull back

The backlog of unfilled orders fell 5.5% in April to \$63.4 billion. This was the largest decrease in unfilled orders since January 2003. Unfilled orders for the most part had steadily increased between 2005 and 2008. However, recent months have partly reversed this trend, with unfilled orders falling in four of the past five months.

In April, the aerospace industry reported one of the sharpest drops in unfilled orders, falling by 8.3% or \$3.1 billion. Excluding aerospace products and parts, unfilled orders decreased 2.0%.

Unfilled orders trending lower

\$ billions



New orders fell 10.8% in April to \$37.3 billion. This was the lowest level recorded since August 1998.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the May Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on July 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 (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.

□

Manufacturing sales, provinces and territories

	March 2009 ^r	April 2009 ^p	March to April 2009
Seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change ¹
Canada	41,055	41,010	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	407	225	-44.8
Prince Edward Island	126	124	-1.6
Nova Scotia	720	703	-2.4
New Brunswick	1,108	1,123	1.4
Quebec	10,352	10,844	4.7
Ontario	18,751	18,632	-0.6
Manitoba	1,293	1,235	-4.5
Saskatchewan	894	896	0.2
Alberta	4,658	4,539	-2.6
British Columbia	2,738	2,681	-2.1
Yukon	2	3	43.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	4	3	-11.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

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	
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	41,575	-6.1	67,195	1.1	66,627	-4.0	38,777	-9.2	1.62
February 2009	42,363	1.9	66,586	-0.9	66,359	-0.4	42,095	8.6	1.57
March 2009	41,055	-3.1	65,373	-1.8	67,139	1.2	41,835	-0.6	1.59
April 2009	41,010	-0.1	64,776	-0.9	63,437	-5.5	37,308	-10.8	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
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	38,816	-1.9	64,562	0.5	66,150	-4.0	36,094	-5.2
February 2009	38,604	-0.5	64,218	-0.5	65,887	-0.4	38,341	6.2
March 2009	37,050	-4.0	62,995	-1.9	66,777	1.4	37,939	-1.0
April 2009	36,646	-1.1	62,474	-0.8	63,123	-5.5	32,993	-13.0

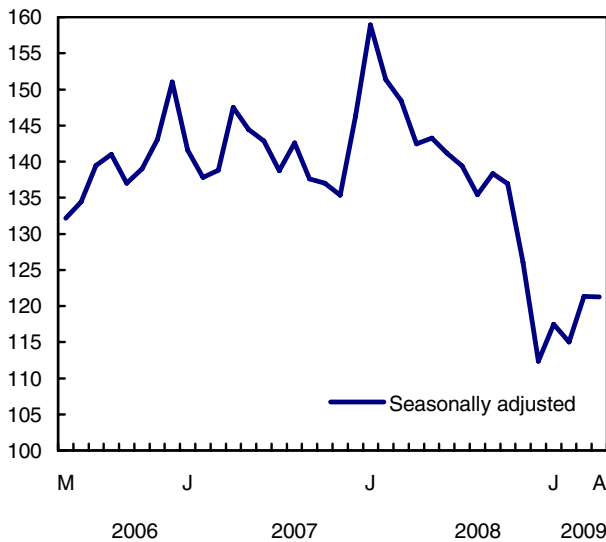
New motor vehicle sales

April 2009

The number of new motor vehicles sold remained essentially unchanged in April at 121,290 units, following a strong increase in March. April sales were 8.0% higher than those reported in December 2008, when new motor vehicles sold were at their lowest level in 10 years.

New motor vehicle sales

thousands of units



Preliminary industry data for May indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold was up about 1% from April.

Passenger car and truck sales flat in April

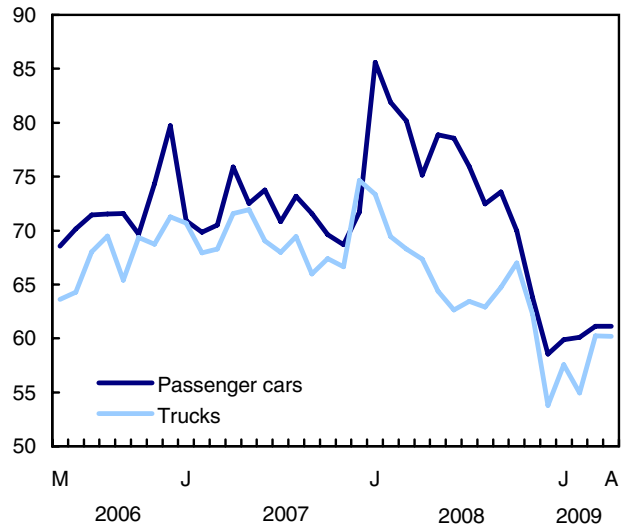
Sales of new trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) edged down 0.1% to 60,184 units in April. The number of new trucks sold in April was up 11.9% from December 2008.

Passenger car sales in April were essentially the same as in March. A 5.0% sales gain for overseas-built passenger cars was offset by a 3.7% sales decline for North American-built passenger cars.

The number of new passenger cars sold was up 4.4% from the December 2008 low. This was due entirely to higher sales of overseas-built passenger cars.

Passenger car and truck sales

thousands of units



Losses in Quebec and Ontario offset gains elsewhere

While sales were up in eight provinces in April, the two most populous provinces registered sales drops. The 3.3% decline in Quebec did not offset March's gain. Ontario's 1.6% decrease came after three consecutive months of increases.

Among the sales gains in the other provinces, the ones that had the most impact on the national level were the advances in Alberta and British Columbia. Alberta was the only province where sales in April were below its December 2008 level.

The 7.0% rise in Manitoba was the largest monthly gain in the province since December 2007.

Available on CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

The April 2009 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-X, free) will soon be available.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for May will be released on July 14.

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 Jian Zhu (613-951-4906), Distributive Trades Division.

New motor vehicle sales

	April 2008	March 2009 ^r	April 2009 ^p	April 2008 to April 2009	March to April 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	142,464	121,349	121,290	-14.9	0.0
Passenger cars	75,124	61,108	61,106	-18.7	0.0
North American ¹	46,609	35,073	33,758	-27.6	-3.7
Overseas	28,515	26,035	27,348	-4.1	5.0
Trucks, vans and buses	67,340	60,241	60,184	-10.6	-0.1
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,516	2,208	2,348	-6.7	6.3
Prince Edward Island	468	438	469	0.2	7.1
Nova Scotia	3,980	3,674	3,720	-6.5	1.3
New Brunswick	3,555	2,761	2,852	-19.8	3.3
Quebec	36,662	34,167	33,023	-9.9	-3.3
Ontario	51,776	44,489	43,795	-15.4	-1.6
Manitoba	3,985	3,495	3,739	-6.2	7.0
Saskatchewan	4,103	3,627	3,698	-9.9	2.0
Alberta	19,616	14,932	15,543	-20.8	4.1
British Columbia ²	15,803	11,558	12,103	-23.4	4.7
	April 2008	March 2009 ^r	April 2009 ^p	April 2008 to April 2009	
Unadjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	179,289	129,831	146,026	-18.6	
Passenger cars	98,333	65,695	75,332	-23.4	
North American ¹	60,137	38,347	40,460	-32.7	
Overseas	38,196	27,348	34,872	-8.7	
Trucks, vans and buses	80,956	64,136	70,694	-12.7	
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,585	2,234	3,148	-12.2	
Prince Edward Island	571	417	551	-3.5	
Nova Scotia	5,679	4,098	4,860	-14.4	
New Brunswick	4,522	2,958	3,556	-21.4	
Quebec	52,557	38,272	44,077	-16.1	
Ontario	61,895	47,304	51,047	-17.5	
Manitoba	4,801	3,643	4,236	-11.8	
Saskatchewan	5,013	3,795	4,035	-19.5	
Alberta	22,597	15,152	17,076	-24.4	
British Columbia ²	18,069	11,958	13,440	-25.6	

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

2. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Residential Telephone Service Survey

December 2008

Nearly three-quarters (74.3%) of Canadian households indicated they had a cell phone in 2008, up from (72.4%) in 2007.

The proportion of households with cell phones was highest in Alberta (84.5%), Saskatchewan (78.0%), British Columbia (77.8%) and Ontario (76.8%). Quebec had the lowest rate of cell phone use at 65.5% of households.

In 2008, 8.0% of households reported having cell phones only, up from 6.4% in 2007.

Younger households were much more likely to use only a cell phone, with 34.4% of households comprised solely of adults aged between 18 and 34 relying exclusively on cell phones. Among all other households the rate was 4.5%.

In 2008, two-thirds (67.0%) of the households that used only cell phones were renters rather than homeowners.

The proportion of households without any phone service remained unchanged from 2007 at 0.9%.

Note: The Residential Telephone Service Survey, conducted since the fall of 1998, monitors residential phone penetration rates across all provinces in Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4426.

For more information on related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; ssd@statcan.gc.ca), Special Surveys Division.

Proportion of households by type of phone service

	December 2008				
	Cell phone only households				
	At least one cell phone	Total cell phone only	Households comprised solely of 18 to 34 year olds	Households of all other age compositions	Percentage of cell phone only households who were renters
Canada	74.3	8.0	34.4	4.5	67.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	68.2	4.1	F	2.2	74.5
Prince Edward Island	73.5	6.1	F	4.5	62.8
Nova Scotia	72.3	6.6	25.9	4.6	69.5
New Brunswick	66.0	4.3	19.8	2.5	49.9
Quebec	65.5	6.7	24.6	4.2	78.2
Ontario	76.8	7.4	35.8	4.2	61.7
Manitoba	73.8	10.0	46.5	5.4	58.1
Saskatchewan	78.0	7.2	28.7	3.9	58.4
Alberta	84.5	11.5	41.0	6.2	62.6
British Columbia	77.8	10.3	46.7	5.4	71.7

F too unreliable to be published



Dairy statistics

April 2009 (preliminary)

Cheese manufacturers produced 12 186 metric tonnes of cheddar cheese and 15 721 metric tonnes of specialty cheeses in April. Processed cheese production stood at 6 144 metric tonnes.

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

The second quarter 2009 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (23-014-X, free), will be available in August.

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. ■

Natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases

November 2008 to January 2009

Data on the supply and demand for natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases are now available for November 2008 to January 2009.

Available on CANSIM: table 132-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 7524.

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. ■

Cancellation of the Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products survey

The quarterly "Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products survey" has been cancelled, effective immediately.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2189.

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. ■

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Pages 11-001-001-1000-1000-0000)

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 28, 2008
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008	2
<small>The largest dividend supplier 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 combined with a lower import deficit. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the acquisition-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.</small>	
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2006 Census profiles

Within the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census tracts, 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 (only vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

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.

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