

The Daily

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Releases

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Manufacturing sales rose 2.4% in January to \$44.6 billion. With this gain, sales have advanced for five consecutive months.	
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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

January 2010

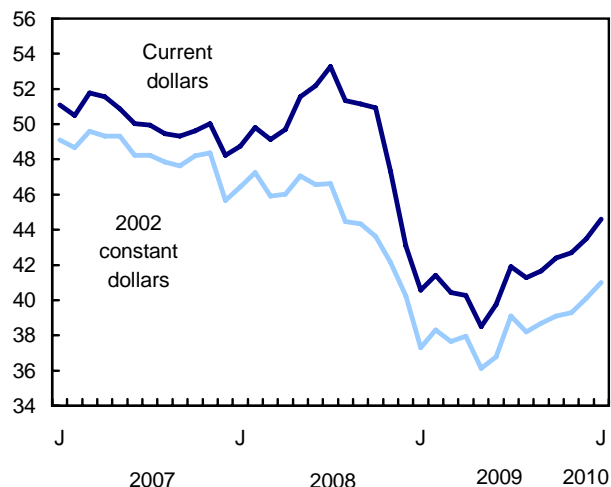
Manufacturing sales rose 2.4% in January to \$44.6 billion. With this gain, sales have advanced for five consecutive months.

Sales gains were broadly based in January, with 17 of 21 industries reporting increases compared with December. Some of the larger gains included advances in primary metals, and petroleum and coal products.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales increased 2.2% in January, reaching the highest sales level since November 2008.

Manufacturing sales continue to recover in January

\$ billions¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Widespread increases in manufacturing sales

Most industries reported an increase in sales for January. Primary metal manufacturers led the gains, up 8.5% compared with December. Sales by primary metal manufacturers have been improving steadily since July 2009. The increase in January was partly due to a rise in production after several plants were shutdown during December.

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.

Sales of plastic and rubber products advanced 5.6% in January. Most of the gains in this industry reflected increases by tire manufacturers.

The petroleum and coal products industry reported a sales increase of 3.4% in January. Price increases rather than improved volumes were behind most of this advance.

The transportation equipment industry was one of only four industries to report weaker sales in January. The decrease was led by aerospace product and parts production, which declined 3.4% in January, giving back a small portion of the 28.5% increase recorded the previous month.

Most provinces report strong gains

Stronger manufacturing sales were reported in seven provinces in January, led by British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario.

Manufacturers in British Columbia reported a 4.2% rise in sales, reversing a 2.7% decrease the previous month. Other than December, sales in British Columbia had increased every month since August 2009. Gains in January were focused in the primary metals and wood product industries.

Sales in Quebec increased for a fourth consecutive month, up 3.2% from December. The two largest contributors to the provincial sales gains were computer and electronic products, and petroleum and coal products. These advances were partially offset by a 5.8% drop in the transportation equipment industry.

Primary metal and petroleum and coal product manufacturers were behind the gains in Ontario for January. Sales in Ontario have generally been improving since June 2009.

Sales in the Atlantic provinces were up 3.2% in January. Strong gains in New Brunswick (+6.8%) and Nova Scotia (+5.5%) were partially offset by decreased sales in Newfoundland and Labrador (-11.0%) and Prince Edward Island (-7.2%).

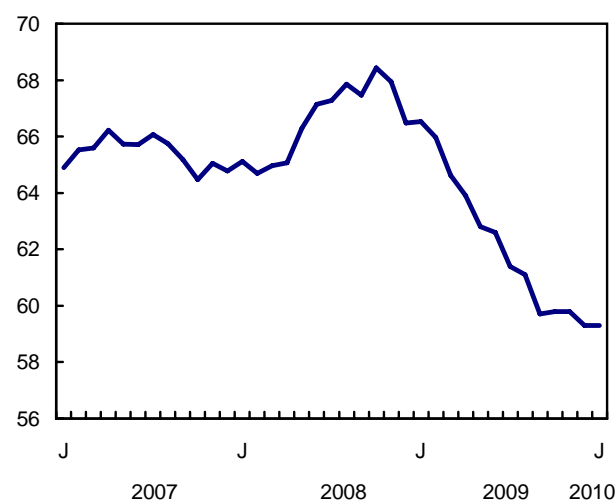
Inventory levels stabilize

Inventory levels remained unchanged in January. Manufacturers had shed \$8.8 billion or 12.8% of their inventories between October 2008 and September 2009, before levelling off in recent months.

Petroleum and coal product inventories declined 2.1%, despite rising prices. This was the first decrease in petroleum inventories in four months.

Inventory levels stabilize

\$ billions¹



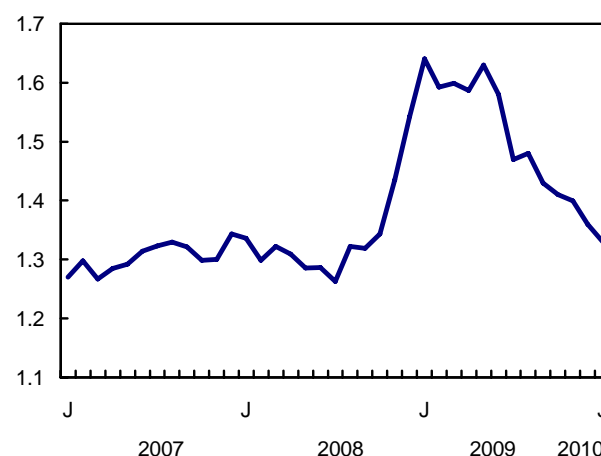
1. Seasonally adjusted.

The largest inventory increase reported was in the chemical product industry (+1.7%), much of which was in the pharmaceutical and medicine sector.

The inventory-to-sales ratio declined for the seventh time in eight months, dropping to 1.33 in January. This was the lowest ratio since September 2008, and was more consistent with levels seen prior to the economic downturn.

The inventory-to-sales ratio lowest since September 2008

ratio¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders advance

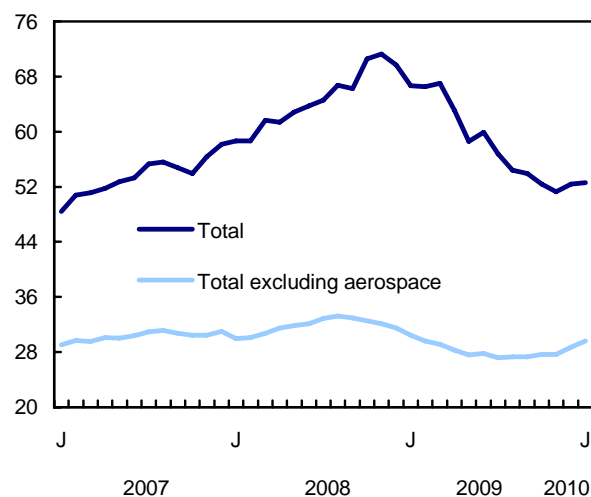
The backlog of unfilled orders advanced 0.4% in January to \$52.6 billion, following a 2.2% gain the previous month. This was the first back-to-back increase in unfilled orders since October and November 2008.

Unfilled orders continued their descent in the aerospace industry, decreasing by 3.1% in January. This was the sixth decrease in unfilled orders in seven months for aerospace product and parts manufacturers.

In contrast, excluding the aerospace industry, unfilled orders have increased in three of the previous four months, advancing 3.2% in January.

Unfilled orders rise in January

\$ billions¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

New orders edged up 0.2% in January to \$44.8 billion, the highest level since November 2008. New orders have been generally rising since June 2009.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

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

Manufacturing: Principal statistics

	January 2009	December 2009 ^r	January 2010 ^p	December 2009 to January 2010	January 2009 to January 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	40,557	43,547	44,601	2.4	10.0
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	37,442	40,109	40,990	2.2	9.5
Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars)	37,807	38,209	39,215	2.6	3.7
Total inventories	66,529	59,336	59,307	0.0	-10.9
Unfilled orders	66,659	52,448	52,635	0.4	-21.0
New orders	37,551	44,698	44,787	0.2	19.3
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.64	1.36	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	January 2009	December 2009 ^r	January 2010 ^p	December 2009 to January 2010	January 2009 to January 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	6,653	6,948	7,017	1.0	5.5
Beverage and tobacco product	899	900	920	2.2	2.3
Textile mills	148	119	139	16.8	-6.6
Textile product mills	144	141	178	25.6	23.3
Clothing manufacturing	222	174	173	-0.7	-22.2
Leather and allied product	36	34	35	4.2	-1.6
Wood product	1,415	1,482	1,507	1.7	6.5
Paper manufacturing	2,197	2,066	2,117	2.5	-3.6
Printing and related support activities	812	754	781	3.6	-3.8
Petroleum and coal product	4,663	5,685	5,876	3.4	26.0
Chemical	3,570	3,619	3,706	2.4	3.8
Plastics and rubber products	1,573	1,613	1,703	5.6	8.3
Non-metallic mineral product	941	1,010	1,083	7.2	15.1
Primary metal	3,051	3,173	3,444	8.5	12.9
Fabricated metal product	2,558	2,368	2,405	1.6	-6.0
Machinery	2,404	2,207	2,184	-1.0	-9.1
Computer and electronic product	1,537	1,368	1,425	4.2	-7.3
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	827	780	801	2.7	-3.2
Transportation equipment	5,116	7,294	7,257	-0.5	41.9
Motor vehicle	1,614	3,673	3,707	0.9	129.6
Motor vehicle body and trailer	260	221	270	21.8	3.7
Motor vehicle parts	1,135	1,665	1,679	0.9	47.9
Aerospace product and parts	1,639	1,308	1,263	-3.4	-22.9
Railroad rolling stock	131	113	54	-52.7	-59.1
Ship and boat building	80	104	110	5.4	38.0
Furniture and related product	865	888	870	-2.0	0.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	927	925	980	6.0	5.7
Non-durable goods industries	20,916	22,053	22,644	2.7	8.3
Durable goods industries	19,641	21,494	21,956	2.2	11.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories

	January 2009	December 2009 ^r	January 2010 ^p	December 2009 to January 2010	January 2009 to January 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Canada	40,557	43,547	44,601	2.4	10.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	348	392	349	-11.0	0.3
Prince Edward Island	121	108	100	-7.2	-17.0
Nova Scotia	754	747	788	5.5	4.5
New Brunswick	1,144	1,375	1,468	6.8	28.4
Quebec	10,917	11,282	11,643	3.2	6.6
Ontario	17,481	20,016	20,431	2.1	16.9
Manitoba	1,256	1,171	1,168	-0.3	-7.0
Saskatchewan	883	923	934	1.3	5.8
Alberta	4,872	4,795	4,864	1.4	-0.2
British Columbia	2,777	2,734	2,850	4.2	2.6
Yukon	3	3	3	21.9	20.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	3	1	2	40.6	-28.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

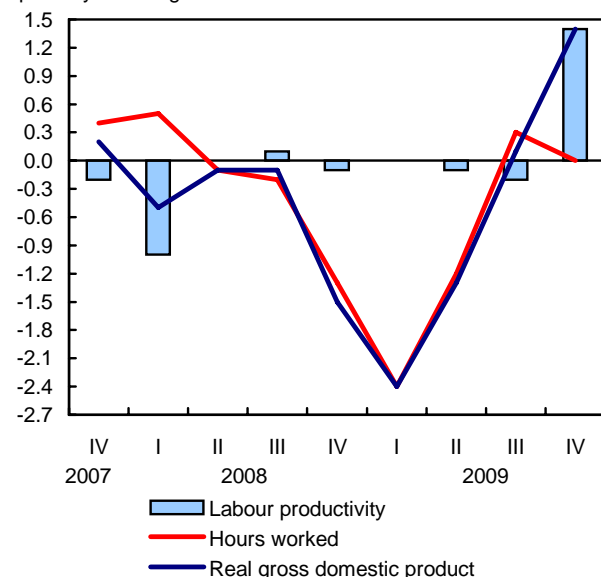
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

Fourth quarter 2009

The labour productivity of Canadian businesses grew 1.4% in the fourth quarter, the first increase since the third quarter of 2008. This marks the highest quarterly growth rate since the first quarter of 1998.

Productivity of Canadian businesses rebounds significantly

quarterly % change



Businesses increased their real output by 1.4% in the fourth quarter, the highest growth rate since the first quarter of 2002. The fourth-quarter gain was fuelled primarily by exports, consumer spending and residential investment.

Hours worked in the business sector remained unchanged in the fourth quarter, after increasing 0.3% in the third quarter. Employment edged up 0.1%, while hours worked per job fell by 0.1%.

Both goods-producing and service-producing sectors made positive contributions to the upturn in business productivity in the fourth quarter.

The productivity of goods-producing businesses increased 1.7% following three quarters of declines. The growth was widespread, most notable being manufacturing, which advanced 2.1%.

Productivity in the service-producing industries increased 1.0%, a fourth consecutive quarterly gain.

The largest increases were in wholesale trade, retail trade and information and cultural services.

Labour costs per unit of production in Canadian dollars were unchanged for Canadian businesses in the fourth quarter, after edging down 0.1% the previous quarter.

In the fourth quarter, the Canadian dollar continued to appreciate in relation to the American dollar, rising 4.0%. This was reflected in a 3.8% rise in the unit labour costs of Canadian businesses in American dollars, the third consecutive quarterly increase. By comparison, American businesses' unit labour costs, which have fallen sharply since the beginning of 2009, declined by 1.6% in the fourth quarter.

The labour productivity figures for the fourth quarter, released today, were revised back to the first quarter of 2009.

The second wave of influenza A (H1N1), the seasonal flu and the vaccination campaign in November and December 2009 resulted in the loss of 27 million hours worked on a national basis. However, hours lost due to illness in the fourth quarter were not significantly different from hours lost due to illness in previous years. Since 2000, the proportion of hours lost because of illness or child care obligations in the fourth quarter has ranged from 2.7% in 2001 to 3.2% in 2006. The proportion in the fourth quarter of 2009 was 3.1%.

Note: The term "productivity" in this release refers to labour productivity. For the purposes of this analysis, labour productivity, gross domestic product (GDP) and unit labour cost cover the business sector only. Labour productivity is a measure of real GDP per hour worked. Unit labour cost is defined as the cost of workers' wages and benefits per unit of real GDP.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

Additional charts and tables are now available in the fourth quarter 2009 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 8, no. 4 (13-010-X, free). From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

First quarter data of 2010 for labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost will be released on June 15.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release contact the information officer (613-951-3640, iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States

	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009
	% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted								
Canada									
Labour productivity	-0.2	-1.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	1.4
Real gross domestic product	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-1.5	-2.4	-1.3	0.1	1.4
Hours worked	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-1.3	-2.4	-1.2	0.3	0.0
Hourly compensation	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.2	-0.3	1.3
Unit labour cost	1.6	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.3	-0.1	0.0
Exchange rate ¹	6.5	-2.3	-0.6	-3.0	-14.1	-2.7	6.7	6.3	4.0
Unit labour cost in US dollars	8.1	-0.1	0.3	-2.3	-12.6	-1.9	7.1	6.3	3.8
United States²									
Labour productivity	0.6	-0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.9	1.9	1.8
Real gross domestic product	0.5	-0.3	0.3	-0.9	-1.9	-2.3	-0.3	0.6	1.8
Hours worked	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-1.3	-2.4	-2.5	-2.1	-1.4	0.1
Hourly compensation	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.0	-1.0	1.8	0.0	0.2
Unit labour cost	0.7	0.3	-0.4	1.1	0.5	-1.3	0.0	-1.9	-1.6
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009
	% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted			
Canada									
Labour productivity	2.4	1.2	0.4	-1.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	1.1
Real gross domestic product	3.2	2.7	2.3	-0.4	-4.2	-4.1	-5.2	-5.0	-2.3
Hours worked	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.8	-4.3	-4.0	-5.1	-4.6	-3.3
Hourly compensation	4.9	5.1	3.6	4.0	3.0	4.2	3.5	2.3	2.1
Unit labour cost	2.4	3.9	3.1	5.2	2.9	4.2	3.6	2.8	1.0
Exchange rate ¹	7.3	6.8	6.0	0.9	-6.7	-19.4	-13.4	-5.1	14.8
Unit labour cost in US dollars	9.9	10.9	9.4	5.9	-3.9	-16.0	-10.3	-2.4	16.0
United States²									
Labour productivity	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.1	3.8	1.8	3.0	4.6	5.9
Real gross domestic product	3.4	3.1	2.2	0.0	-3.5	-4.7	-5.2	-3.8	-0.2
Hours worked	1.6	2.1	0.4	-2.1	-7.0	-6.4	-7.9	-8.0	-5.7
Hourly compensation	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.7	3.3	1.8	0.9
Unit labour cost	2.2	2.8	2.4	0.8	-1.8	-0.1	0.3	-2.7	-4.7

1. The exchange rate corresponds to the Canadian dollar value expressed in US dollars.

2. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs: Fourth quarter 2009 published in NEWS, March 4.

Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)

Third quarter 2009

The market value of employer-sponsored pension funds amounted to \$898.1 billion at the end of the third quarter, up 6.3% or \$53.4 billion from the previous quarter.

This was the second consecutive quarter of growth in pension fund assets, as they rebounded from significant losses experienced in 2008 and the first quarter of 2009.

However, the third-quarter market value of these assets was still 7.5% below the high of \$970.8 billion reached in the second quarter of 2008.

Stocks and equity funds accounted for 33.7% of total pension fund assets at the end of the third quarter of 2009, down from a high of 40.1% in the first quarter of 2006.

The proportion of fund assets held in bonds decreased to 35.1%. Real estate investments accounted for 8.1%, mortgages, 1.5%, and short-term investments, 3.9%. The remaining assets, which include pooled foreign funds, accounted for 17.7%.

Pension fund revenues increased 7.5% to \$28.2 billion in the third quarter. This was due to special employer payments to reduce pension unfunded liabilities. With losses on the sale of securities down for a third quarter in a row, total expenditures declined 16.7% to \$12.9 billion. This resulted in a positive cash flow of \$15.3 billion.

About 5.9 million Canadian workers are members of employer pension plans. Of this group, 4.8 million workers are members of trusteed plans. The remaining 1.1 million members with employer pension plans are managed principally by insurance company contracts. Data in this release refer only to trusteed plans and their pension funds.

Note: Data for quarterly estimates of trustee pension funds are revised once each year, with the release of third quarter data. With today's release, previous estimates back to the first quarter of 2008 have been revised. The revision process incorporates the use of late returns and updating survey estimates using the most recent benchmark data from the 2008 biennial Census of Trustee Pension Funds (IMDB 2608).

Available on CANSIM: tables 280-0002 to 280-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2607.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-7355 or 1-888-297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.gc.ca), Income Statistics Division.

Trustee pension funds, market value of assets by type

	Third quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Second quarter 2009 ^r	Second quarter 2009 ^r	Third quarter 2009 ^p	Third quarter 2009 ^p
	\$ millions	% of total assets	\$ millions	% of total assets	\$ millions	% of total assets
Total assets	887,308	100.0	844,654	100.0	898,096	100.0
Bonds	313,957	35.4	305,732	36.2	315,401	35.1
Stocks	303,655	34.2	278,394	33.0	302,597	33.7
Mortgages	15,465	1.7	13,720	1.6	13,627	1.5
Real estate	76,796	8.7	70,606	8.4	72,501	8.1
Short-term	28,811	3.2	30,869	3.7	35,439	3.9
Other assets	143,777	16.2	140,743	16.7	153,374	17.1
Assets, funds under \$10 million	4,847	0.5	4,590	0.5	5,158	0.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

Trustee pension funds: Revenue and expenditures

	Second quarter 2009 ^r	Third quarter 2009 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2009
	\$ millions		% change
Total revenue	26,270	28,232	7.5
Revenue from contributions	10,476	15,063	43.8
Investment income	8,910	6,735	-24.4
Net profit on sale of securities	5,820	5,699	-2.1
Miscellaneous revenue	843	300	-64.4
Revenue, funds under \$10 million	221	435	96.8
Total expenditures	15,500	12,905	-16.7
Pension payments out of funds	9,408	9,750	3.6
Cost of pensions purchased	69	38	-44.9
Cash withdrawals	1,347	891	-33.9
Administration costs	735	676	-8.0
Net loss on sale of securities	3,426	1,019	-70.3
Other expenditures	306	362	18.3
Expenditures, funds under \$10 million	210	169	-19.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

Canadian Vehicle Survey

July to September 2009

Canadians drove more during the third quarter compared with the same quarter of 2008. For the third quarter, Canadian vehicles were driven 96.7 billion kilometres, up 9.4% from the same quarter in 2008.

The number of vehicles on the road increased by 2.3% in the third quarter.

Canadians drove their vehicles on average 4,647 kilometers during the third quarter, up 7.0% compared with the same quarter in 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0005 to 405-0020, 405-0026 to 405-0036, 405-0039 to 405-0042, 405-0044 to 405-0046, 405-0053, 405-0054, 405-0099 and 405-0101 to 405-0110.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.

The July to September 2009 issue of *Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly* (53F0004X, free) 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 Réjean Doiron (613-951-5680; rejean.doiron@statcan.gc.ca) or Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

January 2010

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for January.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available in the *Summary Tables* module online.

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 Ashley Ker (613-951-2252), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

December 2009

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for December.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The December 2009 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 64, no. 12 (45-004-X, free), 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 the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Industrial Water Survey

2007

Selected data from the Industrial Water Survey are now available for 2007.

The survey provides information on the intake and discharge of water by three groups of industries: manufacturing, mining and thermal-electric generating industries.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5120.

To order data, to obtain more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; environ@statcan.gc.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review,
Fourth quarter 2009, Vol. 8, no. 4
Catalogue number 13-010-X (HTML, free)

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New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 2010, Vol. 82, no. 1
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