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## Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, February 2012
Manufacturing sales edged down $0.3 \%$ to $\$ 49.1$ billion in February, following a $1.3 \%$ decrease in January.

New motor vehicle sales, February 2012
The number of new motor vehicles sold in February declined $6.7 \%$ to 141,589 units, partially offsetting January's gain. Lower sales in Ontario and Quebec accounted for over three-quarters of the national decrease.

Farm Input Price Index, fourth quarter 2011
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## Releases

## Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, February 2012

Manufacturing sales edged down $0.3 \%$ to $\$ 49.1$ billion in February, following a $1.3 \%$ decrease in January. Lower sales were recorded for the motor vehicle assembly, food, and motor vehicle parts industries. These declines were mostly offset by increases in the aerospace product and parts, non-metallic mineral products, and petroleum and coal products industries.

Sales decreased in 11 of 21 industries, representing about 64\% of Canadian manufacturing. Sales of durable goods rose $0.2 \%$ while those of non-durable goods declined $0.8 \%$.

Constant dollar sales fell $0.1 \%$ in February, indicating a decrease in the volume of manufactured goods.

Chart 1
Manufacturing sales edge downward


## Sales down in the motor vehicle and parts industries

Motor vehicle assembly sales were down $8.7 \%$, the first decline since June 2011. Similarly, motor vehicle parts sales were down 7.2\%, the first decrease since August.

Food manufacturers posted the second-largest decline in sales in dollar terms, down $3.1 \%$ to $\$ 6.9$ billion. This was the largest decrease in the industry since June 2010 and partly reflected declines in the grain and oilseed milling industry, and the seafood product preparation and packaging industry.

In the chemical industry, sales declined $2.5 \%$ to $\$ 4.0$ billion. The decrease reflected lower volumes reported by a large number of manufacturers.

These declines were largely offset by increases in the aerospace product and parts, non-metallic mineral product, and petroleum and coal products industries.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, production advanced $32.1 \%$ to $\$ 1.2$ billion in February, following a $32.7 \%$ drop in January.

Non-metallic mineral product sales were up $22.9 \%$ to $\$ 1.2$ billion. Some manufacturers indicated that favourable weather conditions stimulated sales related to construction activity.

Petroleum and coal products manufacturers reported a $3.0 \%$ increase in sales. The increase partly reflects a $1.7 \%$ rise in prices in the industry.

## Sales declines centred in Ontario

The vast majority of the sales declines were in Ontario, where manufacturers reported a $2.7 \%$ decrease to $\$ 22.0$ billion, following a decrease of $1.0 \%$ in January. Sales decreased in 13 of 21 industries, representing more than three-quarters of the province's manufacturing. In particular, motor vehicle assembly sales fell $9.1 \%$ while motor vehicle parts sales were down $7.3 \%$. A $5.0 \%$ decline in the food industry also contributed to the decrease.

In contrast, manufacturing sales advanced $2.7 \%$ to $\$ 11.9$ billion in Quebec. The increase reflected higher sales in the petroleum and coal products and machinery industries. An increase in production in the aerospace product and parts industry also contributed to the provincial gain.

Sales in Alberta were up $1.8 \%$ to $\$ 6.5$ billion. A $6.5 \%$ gain in petroleum and coal products sales was largely responsible for the increase.

## Inventory levels rise

Inventories rose $0.3 \%$ in February to $\$ 65.8$ billion, the 16 th gain in 17 months. Inventories were up in 10 of 21 industries.

Inventory levels in the computer and electronic products industry advanced $5.0 \%$ to $\$ 3.4$ billion. Higher inventories of raw materials were responsible for most of the gain.

In the machinery industry, inventories rose $1.4 \%$ to $\$ 6.9$ billion. Manufacturers reported higher inventories for all three stages of fabrication: raw materials, goods in process and finished products inventories.

Petroleum and coal products inventories advanced $1.7 \%$ to $\$ 4.9$ billion. A number of refineries increased the value of finished products on hand in February.

Most of these gains were offset by declines in the fabricated metal product (-1.0\%), other transportation equipment ( $-11.9 \%$ ) and motor vehicle assembly ( $-4.2 \%$ ) industries.

## Chart 2

Inventory levels rise


The inventory-to-sales ratio advanced to 1.34 in February from 1.33 in January. 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.

Chart 3
The inventory-to-sales ratio increases


## Unfilled orders increase

Unfilled orders rose $1.9 \%$ to $\$ 61.6$ billion in February, the first increase since November 2011. Despite the gain in February, unfilled orders have been relatively flat since September 2011.

A 3.0\% advance in the aerospace product and parts industry was mostly responsible for the increase. Excluding this industry, unfilled orders were up $0.9 \%$.

In the machinery industry, unfilled orders rose $7.6 \%$ to $\$ 8.0$ billion. The gain was concentrated in the engine, turbine and power equipment manufacturing industry.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders rise


New orders increased $2.5 \%$ to $\$ 50.3$ billion in February, the seventh gain in nine months. The gain largely stemmed from increases in the aerospace product and parts, and machinery industries.

## 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 metal, 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.

## Table 1

Manufacturing: Principal statistics - Seasonally adjusted

|  | February 2011 | January $2012^{\text {r }}$ | February 2012 ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | January to February 2012 | February 2011 to February 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Manufacturing sales (current dollars) | 46,201 | 49,264 | 49,121 | -0.3 | 6.3 |
| Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars) | 41,520 | 43,385 | 43,329 | -0.1 | 4.4 |
| Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars) | 40,949 | 42,802 | 43,191 | 0.9 | 5.5 |
| Inventories | 60,700 | 65,652 | 65,844 | 0.3 | 8.5 |
| Unfilled orders | 52,313 | 60,414 | 61,551 | 1.9 | 17.7 |
| Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 51,737 | 59,864 | 60,986 | 1.9 | 17.9 |
| New orders | 46,724 | 49,050 | 50,257 | 2.5 | 7.6 |
| New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 41,483 | 42,600 | 44,313 | 4.0 | 6.8 |
| Inventory-to-sales ratio | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.34 | ... | ... |

[^0]Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates - Seasonally adjusted

|  | February 2011 | January $2012^{r}$ | February $2012^{p}$ | January to <br> February 2011 <br> February 2012 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{r}$ revised
${ }^{p}$ preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories - Seasonally adjusted

|  | February 2011 | January 2012 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | February $2012{ }^{\text {p }}$ | January to <br> February 2012 | February 2011 to February 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Canada | 46,201 | 49,264 | 49,121 | -0.3 | 6.3 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 424 | 634 | 591 | -6.8 | 39.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 99 | 120 | 106 | -11.7 | 7.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 880 | 929 | 905 | -2.5 | 2.9 |
| New Brunswick | 1,595 | 1,512 | 1,540 | 1.8 | -3.5 |
| Quebec | 11,401 | 11,549 | 11,856 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| Ontario | 20,971 | 22,589 | 21,985 | -2.7 | 4.8 |
| Manitoba | 1,277 | 1,272 | 1,304 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 930 | 1,089 | 1,121 | 2.9 | 20.5 |
| Alberta | 5,498 | 6,396 | 6,509 | 1.8 | 18.4 |
| British Columbia | 3,120 | 3,168 | 3,199 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Yukon | 4 | 5 | 2 | -49.9 | -33.1 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 2 | 2 | 2 | 48.7 | 21.6 |

[^1]Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.
Table 304-0014: Canada data (sales, inventories, orders) by industry.
Table 304-0015: Provincial sales by industry.
Table 377-0008: Constant dollar sales, inventories and orders.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.
Data from the March Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on May 16.
For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832; michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

## New motor vehicle sales, February 2012

The number of new motor vehicles sold in February declined $6.7 \%$ to 141,589 units, partially offsetting January's gain. Lower sales in Ontario and Quebec accounted for over three-quarters of the national decrease.

Chart 1
New motor vehicle sales down in February


Preliminary industry data indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold in March declined $2 \%$.

## Sales decrease for both passenger cars and trucks

Passenger car sales in February decreased 8.3\%, partially offsetting gains in January. Sales of North American-built passenger cars accounted for most of the decline, falling 10.9\%. Following five consecutive monthly increases, sales of overseas-built passenger cars declined $3.9 \%$.

Sales of trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) decreased $5.3 \%$ in February, the third decline in four months. February's decline did not offset January's increase.

## Chart 2

## Passenger car and truck sales fall in February

thousands of units ${ }^{1}$


## Sales decrease most in Ontario and Quebec

New motor vehicle sales were down in seven provinces in February. Sales decreased most in Ontario and Quebec.
The number of new motor vehicles sold in Ontario fell 9.5\%. This decrease partially offset a $21.4 \%$ gain in January. Sales in this province have been trending upward since mid-2011.

Following five consecutive monthly increases, sales of new motor vehicles in Quebec fell 9.1\%.
Sales in Saskatchewan (+2.6\%) advanced for a third month in a row. Sales in this province have been trending upward since mid-2010.

Table 1
New motor vehicle sales - Seasonally adjusted

|  | February 2011 | January $2012^{\text {r }}$ | February $2012^{\text {p }}$ | February 2011 to February 2012 | January to February 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number of vehicles |  |  | \% change |  |
| New motor vehicles | 133,863 | 151,752 | 141,589 | 5.8 | -6.7 |
| Passenger cars | 58,274 | 69,391 | 63,627 | 9.2 | -8.3 |
| North American ${ }^{1}$ | 35,279 | 44,092 | 39,308 | 11.4 | -10.9 |
| Overseas | 22,995 | 25,299 | 24,319 | 5.8 | -3.9 |
| Trucks, vans and buses | 75,589 | 82,361 | 77,962 | 3.1 | -5.3 |
| New motor vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,607 | 2,895 | 2,728 | 4.6 | -5.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 471 | 558 | 566 | 20.2 | 1.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 3,863 | 4,312 | 3,989 | 3.3 | -7.5 |
| New Brunswick | 2,989 | 3,388 | 3,378 | 13.0 | -0.3 |
| Quebec | 34,254 | 39,138 | 35,595 | 3.9 | -9.1 |
| Ontario | 50,439 | 57,251 | 51,832 | 2.8 | -9.5 |
| Manitoba | 4,015 | 4,353 | 4,164 | 3.7 | -4.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 4,102 | 4,755 | 4,880 | 19.0 | 2.6 |
| Alberta | 17,491 | 20,838 | 20,129 | 15.1 | -3.4 |
| British Columbia ${ }^{2}$ | 13,632 | 14,264 | 14,328 | 5.1 | 0.4 |

[^2]Table 2
New motor vehicle sales - Not seasonally adjusted

|  | February 2011 | January $2012^{\text {r }}$ | February $2012^{\text {p }}$ | February 2011 to February 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number of vehicles |  |  | \% change |
| New motor vehicles | 98,147 | 100,448 | 109,817 | 11.9 |
| Passenger cars | 39,579 | 40,585 | 46,282 | 16.9 |
| North American ${ }^{1}$ | 23,456 | 26,345 | 28,295 | 20.6 |
| Overseas | 16,123 | 14,240 | 17,987 | 11.6 |
| Trucks, vans and buses | 58,568 | 59,863 | 63,535 | 8.5 |
| New motor vehicles |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1,684 | 1,700 | 1,851 | 9.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 292 | 345 | 404 | 38.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,796 | 2,776 | 3,059 | 9.4 |
| New Brunswick | 2,135 | 2,159 | 2,514 | 17.8 |
| Quebec | 24,047 | 22,415 | 26,686 | 11.0 |
| Ontario | 36,818 | 37,454 | 39,644 | 7.7 |
| Manitoba | 2,894 | 2,902 | 3,187 | 10.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,840 | 3,716 | 3,637 | 28.1 |
| Alberta | 13,728 | 16,217 | 16,586 | 20.8 |
| British Columbia ${ }^{2}$ | 10,913 | 10,764 | 12,249 | 12.2 |

[^3]
## Available without charge in CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.
The February 2012 issue of New Motor Vehicle Sales (63-007-X, free) will soon be available.
This is the last release of the monthly New Motor Vehicle Sales in its current format. Effective on May 14, 2012, with the release of data for the March 2012 reference month, only unadjusted data on new motor vehicle sales will be available. The unadjusted data will continue to be available on CANSIM. Seasonally adjusted data will no longer be available.

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 Jason Aston (613-951-0746), Distributive Trades Division.

## Farm Input Price Index, fourth quarter 2011

The Farm Input Price Index rose $1.5 \%$ in the fourth quarter, following a $0.4 \%$ increase in the third quarter.
Crop production (+2.6\%) contributed the most to the quarterly movement of the index, but was offset by decreases in general business costs ( $-0.7 \%$ ).

The index increased in all provinces during the fourth quarter, led by higher prices for animal production in Alberta $(+2.2 \%)$ and Ontario ( $+1.8 \%$ ). Higher prices for cattle in Alberta ( $+5.2 \%$ ) and Ontario ( $+7.4 \%$ ) contributed the most to these provincial increases.

Nationally, farm input prices increased 8.3\% between the fourth quarter of 2010 and the fourth quarter of 2011.
All main components of the index showed an annual increase, with animal production (+13.0\%), machinery and motor vehicles ( $+10.0 \%$ ) and crop production ( $+7.2 \%$ ) contributing the most to the overall annual increase.

Higher annual animal production costs were primarily the result of cattle prices rising $19.7 \%$ since the fourth quarter of 2010.

Year over year, the Farm Input Price Index increased in all regions across Canada, with Alberta ( $+10.8 \%$ ) and Ontario ( $+8.0 \%$ ) contributing the most to the advance of the index.

## Note to readers

For more information about the methodology, go to the "Definitions, data sources and methods" section by clicking survey number 2305, which appears below.

## Table 1

Farm Input Price Index, by component, Canada - Not seasonally adjusted

|  | Relative importance ${ }^{1}$ | Fourth quarter $2010^{r}$ | Third quarter $2011^{r}$ | Fourth quarter $2011^{p}$ | Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011 | Fourth quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | (2002=100) |  |  | \% change |  |
| Farm input total | 100.00 | 128.6 | 137.2 | 139.3 | 1.5 | 8.3 |
| Buildings | 9.36 | 133.5 | 140.9 | 142.2 | 0.9 | 6.5 |
| Machinery and motor vehicles | 19.27 | 132.5 | 142.7 | 145.8 | 2.2 | 10.0 |
| General business costs | 15.33 | 129.4 | 131.4 | 130.5 | -0.7 | 0.9 |
| Crop production | 23.17 | 148.7 | 155.3 | 159.4 | 2.6 | 7.2 |
| Animal production | 32.88 | 110.4 | 123.1 | 124.7 | 1.3 | 13.0 |

[^4]Table 2
Farm Input Price Index, total, by region - Not seasonally adjusted

|  | Relative importance ${ }^{1}$ | Fourth quarter $2010^{r}$ | Third quarter $2011^{r}$ | Fourth quarter $2011^{p}$ | Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011 | Fourth quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | $(2002=100)$ |  |  | \% change |  |
| Canada | 100.00 | 128.6 | 137.2 | 139.3 | 1.5 | 8.3 |
| Eastern Canada | 44.21 | 125.4 | 133.9 | 135.4 | 1.1 | 8.0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 0.23 | 127.8 | 137.8 | 140.8 | 2.2 | 10.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0.99 | 127.1 | 134.7 | 135.6 | 0.7 | 6.7 |
| Nova Scotia | 1.15 | 130.3 | 137.8 | 138.4 | 0.4 | 6.2 |
| New Brunswick | 1.13 | 126.3 | 136.5 | 141.0 | 3.3 | 11.6 |
| Quebec | 16.24 | 121.1 | 130.7 | 130.8 | 0.1 | 8.0 |
| Ontario | 24.47 | 127.8 | 135.6 | 138.0 | 1.8 | 8.0 |
| Western Canada | 55.79 | 131.1 | 139.9 | 142.3 | 1.7 | 8.5 |
| Manitoba | 9.96 | 129.2 | 138.1 | 139.9 | 1.3 | 8.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 16.14 | 141.9 | 148.9 | 151.0 | 1.4 | 6.4 |
| Alberta | 23.62 | 125.7 | 136.3 | 139.3 | 2.2 | 10.8 |
| British Columbia | 6.06 | 126.3 | 132.7 | 134.9 | 1.7 | 6.8 |

${ }^{r}$ revised
${ }^{p}$ preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.

## Available without charge in CANSIM: table 328-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2305.
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116;
infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## Dairy statistics, February 2012 (preliminary data)

Dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for February.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3430, 3431 and 3432.
The first quarter 2012 issue of Dairy Statistics, Vol. 7, no. 1 (23-014-X, free), will be available in May.
For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Brad McKay (613-951-6571), Agriculture Division.

## Quarterly civil aviation statistics, second quarter 2011 (preliminary data)

Operational and financial data on civil aviation are now available for the second quarter.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2712.
Civil aviation data will appear later in the publication Aviation: Service Bulletin (51-004-X, free).
For more information, to order data tables, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business, 2010

The three-volume series of Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business are now available on CD-ROM. The CD-ROM provides three years of data (2008, 2009 and 2010).

This series uses up-to-date, reliable and comprehensive data on Canadian businesses derived from Statistics Canada databases of financial statements and offers a full slate of financial ratios and a common-sized balance sheet for sectors and industries in Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2510.
The CD-ROMFinancial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business, 2008 to 2010 (61-224-X, various prices), is now available. The set of all volumes costs $\$ 1,045$; the set of volumes 1,2 and 3 national, $\$ 590$; Volume 1 national, \$240; Volume 2 national, \$240; Volume 3 national, \$240; Volume 3, province, territory or region, $\$ 240$ each. Statistics Canada is working toward making all its standard products free online.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Joycelyn Francisco (613-951-0583; joycelyn.francisco@statcan.gc.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

## New products and studies

## New products

Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business, 2008 to 2010
Catalogue number 61-224-X (CD-ROM, various prices)
Canada's International Transactions in Securities, February 2012, Vol. 78, no. 2
Catalogue number 67-002-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

## New studies

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Choice or Necessity: Do Immigrants and Their Children Choose Self-employment for the Same Reasons?", No. 342
Catalogue number 11F0019M2012342 (HTML, free | PDF, free)


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[^0]:    ${ }^{r}$ revised
    p preliminary
    .. not applicable

    1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.
[^1]:    ${ }^{r}$ revised
    ${ }^{p}$ preliminary

    1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.
[^2]:    ${ }^{r}$ revised
    ${ }^{p}$ preliminary

    1. Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.
    2. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

    Note(s): Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^3]:    ${ }^{r}$ revised
    p preliminary

    1. Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.
    2. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

    Note(s): Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^4]:    ${ }^{r}$ revised
    ${ }^{p}$ preliminary

    1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.
