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## Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, March 2012Manufacturing sales increased $1.9 \%$ in March to $\$ 49.7$ billion, the largest advance sinceSeptember 2011. The gain was led by the petroleum and coal products industry.
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## Releases

## Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, March 2012

Manufacturing sales increased $1.9 \%$ in March to $\$ 49.7$ billion, the largest advance since September 2011. The gain was led by the petroleum and coal products industry.

Sales rose in 13 of 21 industries, representing just over three-quarters of the manufacturing sector. Sales of durable goods increased $1.4 \%$, while non-durable goods sales rose $2.4 \%$.

Constant dollar sales advanced $1.9 \%$ in March, indicating an increase in the volume of manufactured goods sold. The increase was the largest since July 2011.

## Chart 1

Manufacturing sales increase


1. Seasonally adjusted.

## Sales gains led by the petroleum and coal products industry

Sales of petroleum and coal products increased $4.5 \%$ to $\$ 7.5$ billion, the highest level since July 2008. The increase was largely the result of higher sales volumes at many oil refineries.

In the chemical industry, sales rose $3.2 \%$ to $\$ 3.9$ billion. Most chemical manufacturers reported higher sales, largely reflecting greater volumes of products sold.

Production in the aerospace product and parts industry increased $9.9 \%$ to $\$ 1.4$ billion.
Following an $8.6 \%$ decline in February, sales rose $2.3 \%$ in the motor vehicle assembly industry.
Although eight industries posted lower sales in March, most declines were relatively small. Sales decreased $1.2 \%$ in the primary metals industry and $1.6 \%$ in the plastics and rubber products industry.

## Gains in seven provinces

Sales increased in seven provinces, representing more than $90 \%$ of Canadian manufacturing. Ontario, New Brunswick and Quebec reported the largest gains.

In Ontario, growth was widespread as 15 of 21 industries posted higher sales. Sales advanced $1.9 \%$ to $\$ 22.4$ billion, reflecting increases in the petroleum and coal products, motor vehicle assembly, chemical, and computer and electronic product industries. This was the first gain in sales in Ontario following two months of declines.

Sales in New Brunswick advanced 21.3\% to \$1.9 billion, reflecting increases in the non-durable goods industries. The level in March was the second-highest on record, $\$ 9$ million below sales in September 2011.

In Quebec, manufacturers posted a $1.2 \%$ gain to $\$ 11.8$ billion, with sales increasing in 9 of 21 industries. The increase was led by a $34.5 \%$ rise in aerospace product and parts manufacturing. This was the third advance in four months for this industry.

## Inventory levels fall

Inventory levels fell $1.2 \%$ in March, the largest decline since September 2009. Inventories decreased in three of the last four months.

Petroleum and coal products manufacturers reported the largest drop in inventories, down $10.9 \%$ to $\$ 4.3$ billion. Lower finished products inventories accounted for two-thirds of the decline, while one-third was attributable to decreases in raw material inventories.

Machinery manufacturers reduced inventories $2.3 \%$ to $\$ 6.7$ billion, mainly as a result of lower raw materials inventories.

## Chart 2

Inventory levels fall


The inventory-to-sales ratio fell to 1.30 in March from 1.34 in February. 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 falls


## Unfilled orders increase

In March, unfilled orders rose $2.0 \%$ to $\$ 62.6$ billion, the second consecutive monthly increase. Unfilled orders were at their highest level since March 2009.

The advance reflected a $2.5 \%$ rise in the aerospace product and parts industry to $\$ 30.5$ billion, the highest level in nearly three years. Excluding the aerospace industry, unfilled orders rose $1.5 \%$.

The machinery industry reported a $3.5 \%$ gain to $\$ 8.3$ billion, reflecting increased orders for construction machinery.

## Chart 4

Unfilled orders increase


New orders were up $2.0 \%$ in March, the second consecutive monthly increase. The advance was the result of increases in the transportation equipment, petroleum and coal products, and computer and electronic product 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

|  | March 2011 | February $2012^{\text {r }}$ | March $2012^{\text {p }}$ | February to March 2012 | March 2011 to March 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Manufacturing sales (current dollars) | 46,889 | 48,741 | 49,657 | 1.9 | 5.9 |
| Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars) | 42,089 | 42,921 | 43,731 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars) | 41,542 | 42,822 | 43,642 | 1.9 | 5.1 |
| Inventories | 61,878 | 65,264 | 64,453 | -1.2 | 4.2 |
| Unfilled orders | 56,349 | 61,361 | 62,575 | 2.0 | 11.0 |
| Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 55,799 | 60,798 | 61,991 | 2.0 | 11.1 |
| New orders | 50,924 | 49,896 | 50,871 | 2.0 | -0.1 |
| New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 45,605 | 43,962 | 44,835 | 2.0 | -1.7 |
| Inventory-to-sales ratio | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1.30 | ... | ... |

## ${ }^{r}$ revised

${ }^{p}$ preliminary
.. not applicable

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.

Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates - Seasonally adjusted

|  | March 2011 | February $2012^{\text {r }}$ | March $2012^{\text {p }}$ | February to March 2012 | March 2011 to March 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Food manufacturing | 6,879 | 6,764 | 6,847 | 1.2 | -0.5 |
| Beverage and tobacco product | 872 | 916 | 952 | 3.9 | 9.1 |
| Textile mills | 141 | 151 | 142 | -6.5 | 0.4 |
| Textile product mills | 134 | 141 | 144 | 1.8 | 6.8 |
| Clothing manufacturing | 176 | 152 | 166 | 9.0 | -5.9 |
| Leather and allied product | 32 | 40 | 35 | -14.1 | 9.1 |
| Wood product | 1,564 | 1,609 | 1,623 | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| Paper manufacturing | 2,308 | 2,069 | 2,093 | 1.1 | -9.3 |
| Printing and related support activities | 760 | 695 | 699 | 0.6 | -8.0 |
| Petroleum and coal product | 6,576 | 7,205 | 7,531 | 4.5 | 14.5 |
| Chemical | 3,843 | 3,823 | 3,946 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 1,838 | 1,939 | 1,907 | -1.6 | 3.8 |
| Non-metallic mineral product | 1,055 | 1,245 | 1,236 | -0.8 | 17.1 |
| Primary metal | 3,909 | 3,986 | 3,938 | -1.2 | 0.7 |
| Fabricated metal product | 2,646 | 3,001 | 2,991 | -0.3 | 13.1 |
| Machinery | 2,645 | 3,168 | 3,237 | 2.2 | 22.4 |
| Computer and electronic product | 1,323 | 1,217 | 1,286 | 5.7 | -2.8 |
| Electrical equipment, appliance and component | 863 | 904 | 889 | -1.6 | 3.0 |
| Transportation equipment | 7,556 | 7,971 | 8,233 | 3.3 | 9.0 |
| Motor vehicle | 3,745 | 4,027 | 4,122 | 2.3 | 10.1 |
| Motor vehicle body and trailer | 267 | 320 | 323 | 1.0 | 21.0 |
| Motor vehicle parts | 1,602 | 1,892 | 1,893 | 0.1 | 18.2 |
| Aerospace product and parts | 1,418 | 1,244 | 1,367 | 9.9 | -3.6 |
| Railroad rolling stock | 130 | 99 | 158 | 60.1 | 21.5 |
| Ship and boat building | 86 | 121 | 97 | -20.4 | 12.7 |
| Furniture and related product | 888 | 907 | 901 | -0.7 | 1.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 881 | 838 | 863 | 3.0 | -2.0 |
| Non-durable goods industries | 23,560 | 23,895 | 24,460 | 2.4 | 3.8 |
| Durable goods industries | 23,329 | 24,846 | 25,197 | 1.4 | 8.0 |

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

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories - Seasonally adjusted

|  | March 2011 | February $2012^{\text {r }}$ | March $2012^{\text {p }}$ | February to March 2012 | March 2011 to March 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | $\%$ change $^{1}$ |  |
| Canada | 46,889 | 48,741 | 49,657 | 1.9 | 5.9 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 538 | 582 | 597 | 2.6 | 11.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 102 | 102 | 112 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| Nova Scotia | 969 | 893 | 861 | -3.6 | -11.1 |
| New Brunswick | 1,647 | 1,538 | 1,865 | 21.3 | 13.2 |
| Quebec | 11,617 | 11,675 | 11,810 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Ontario | 20,873 | 21,983 | 22,408 | 1.9 | 7.4 |
| Manitoba | 1,251 | 1,297 | 1,296 | -0.1 | 3.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,019 | 1,116 | 1,109 | -0.6 | 8.8 |
| Alberta | 5,671 | 6,376 | 6,407 | 0.5 | 13.0 |
| British Columbia | 3,197 | 3,174 | 3,186 | 0.4 | -0.4 |
| Yukon | 4 | 3 | 3 | 34.0 | -3.9 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 1 | 2 | 3 | 32.1 | 138.7 |

[^0]Available without charge in 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 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.

## Health Reports, May 2012

The May 2012 online issue of Health Reports, released today, contains two articles.
The first article, "Abdominal obesity and cardiovascular disease risk factors within body mass index categories," examines associations between measures of abdominal obesity and cardiovascular disease risk factors within the body mass index (BMI) categories for adults aged 18 to 79 . Data are from the 2007 to 2009 Canadian Health Measures Survey.

The second article, "Measures of abdominal obesity within body mass index categories, 1981 and 2007-2009," documents changes in obesity indicators between 1981 and 2007 to 2009 in Canadians aged 20 to 69, based on measured data collected by two population-based health surveys. The primary objective was to examine changes in abdominal obesity within BMI categories, based on waist circumference, waist-to-hip ratio and waist-to-height ratio. Current estimates are from the 2007 to 2009 Canadian Health Measures Survey. Historical estimates are based on the 1981 Canada Fitness Survey.

The May 2012 online issue of Health Reports, Vol. 23, no. 2 (82-003-X, free), is now available from the Key resource module of our website under Publications.

For more information on these articles, contact Margot Shields (613-951-4177;
margot.shields@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.
For information about Health Reports, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

## Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories, 2011 (preliminary data)

Preliminary data on provincial and territorial labour productivity and its related variables for the business sector by industry for 2011 are now available. These data are consistent with the preliminary data on provincial and territorial gross domestic product by industry for 2011, released on April 27, 2012.

## Note to readers

No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised data on hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories for 2007 to 2011 will be published in January 2013.

Provincial and territorial measures of labour productivity and its related variables are consistent with the concepts of the System of National Accounts and with the 2007 input-output industry coding.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 383-0009 to 383-0011.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5103.
Information on the System of National Economic Accounts is available from the Key resource module of our website.

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).

## Crude oil and natural gas production, March 2012 (preliminary data)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for March.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.
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 Anthony Caouette (613-951-2515), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

## Intellectual property management in federal science-based departments, 2010/2011

Results from the 2010/2011 Federal Intellectual Property Management Survey are now available.

## Note to readers

This is the final release of the Federal Intellectual Property Management Survey. The survey has been discontinued.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 358-0026.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5188.
For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rad Joseph (613-951-6830; robert.joseph@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

## Logging, 2010

Principal statistics for logging for 2010 are now available for Canada and the provinces.

Note to readers
The principal statistics for 2009 have been revised.

## Available without charge in CANSIM: table 301-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.
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).

## New products and studies

## New products

Health Reports, Vol. 23, no. 2
Catalogue number 82-003-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

## New studies

Measures of abdominal obesity within body mass index categories, 1981 and 2007-2009 Health Reports

Abdominal obesity and cardiovascular disease risk factors within body mass index categories Health Reports

|  | Statistics Canada's official release bulletin |
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[^0]:    ${ }^{r}$ revised
    ${ }^{p}$ preliminary

    1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.
