The

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## Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 2012
Manufacturing sales fell $1.5 \%$ to $\$ 48.3$ billion in July, the third decrease in five months. Declines in transportation equipment were largely responsible for the overall drop.

Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures, 2011 (final)
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## Releases

## Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 2012

Manufacturing sales fell $1.5 \%$ to $\$ 48.3$ billion in July, the third decrease in five months. Declines in transportation equipment were largely responsible for the overall drop. Manufacturers in 11 of 21 industries reported lower sales, representing over $60 \%$ of total manufacturing.

Constant dollar sales decreased $2.0 \%$. Sales of durable goods fell $2.7 \%$ while sales of non-durable goods edged down 0.1\%.

## Chart 1

Manufacturing sales decrease


## Transportation equipment loses traction after strong advances

Sales of transportation equipment fell $6.4 \%$ to $\$ 8.6$ billion in July. The decrease follows four consecutive months of increases. A $22.1 \%$ drop in aerospace product and parts led the decline, followed by a $3.2 \%$ decrease in motor vehicle assembly.

Despite the decline in transportation equipment in July, manufacturers in this industry reported strong advances in the first half of 2012. Sales rose $17.8 \%$ compared with the first half of 2011. Higher sales in the motor vehicle assembly ( $+22.4 \%$ ) and motor vehicle parts (+23.3\%) industries drove the increase. In the first half of 2012, motor vehicle assembly was at its highest level since 2007, the year before the industry experienced a sharp downturn.

Lower sales of machinery equipment (-2.4\%) also played a part in the overall drop. After reporting gains in June, manufacturers in the commercial and service machinery manufacturing industry reported lower sales in July.

## Largest declines in Ontario and Quebec

Manufacturing sales declined in five provinces in July. Ontario and Quebec posted the largest decreases in dollar terms.

In Ontario, sales were down $1.9 \%$ to $\$ 22.3$ billion. The decrease partly reflects a $3.0 \%$ decline in the motor vehicle assembly industry to $\$ 4.4$ billion. Lower sales in the machinery ( $-6.6 \%$ ), primary metals ( $-3.9 \%$ ) and petroleum and coal product $(-4.4 \%)$ industries also contributed to the provincial decline.

Manufacturing sales in Quebec decreased $2.6 \%$ to $\$ 11.3$ billion, largely stemming from lower production in the aerospace product and parts industry. Aerospace production was down $45.1 \%$ to $\$ 569$ million. Higher sales in the fabricated metal product industry partly offset the decline.

In Nova Scotia, sales were down $12.6 \%$ to $\$ 772$ million, reflecting lower sales in the non-durable goods industries.
The largest provincial rise was posted by New Brunswick, where sales advanced $6.8 \%$ to $\$ 1.6$ billion. The gain was mostly attributable to higher sales of non-durable goods.

## Inventories rise

Inventories rose $1.0 \%$ in July to $\$ 65.5$ billion, led by increases in the aerospace product and parts, and machinery industries. The aerospace product and parts industry posted a $7.4 \%$ increase to $\$ 4.9$ billion, while inventories of machinery were up $2.8 \%$ to $\$ 6.9$ billion.

Inventories in the computer and electronic product ( $+2.7 \%$ ), motor vehicle (+7.1\%), and wood product ( $+2.6 \%$ ) industries also posted gains.

Decreases in inventories in the petroleum and coal products ( $-5.3 \%$ ) and primary metal ( $-2.0 \%$ ) industries partly offset the overall gain.

Chart 2
Inventories rise


The inventory-to-sales ratio increased from 1.32 in June to 1.36 in July. 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 decline

Unfilled orders decreased $1.2 \%$ to $\$ 63.4$ billion in July, following two months of gains. The decrease reflected lower unfilled orders in the aerospace product and parts, machinery, and fabricated metal product industries.

In the aerospace industry, unfilled orders declined $0.7 \%$ to $\$ 32.6$ billion. The decline stemmed from an increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar in July. A large portion of unfilled orders in this industry are in US dollars.

Unfilled orders in the machinery industry were down $2.3 \%$ to $\$ 8.1$ billion, while those in the fabricated metal product industry fell $1.9 \%$ to $\$ 6.6$ billion. In both industries, many manufacturers reported lower unfilled orders.

## Chart 4

Unfilled orders decline


New orders fell $5.6 \%$ in July to $\$ 47.5$ billion, mainly reflecting a drop in orders in the aerospace product and parts industry.

## Note to readers

The 2011 manufacturing review was released on August 3, 2012. The annual report Manufacturing: The Year 2011 in Review examines recent trends for sales by industry and other relevant variables related to manufacturing.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

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

|  | July 2011 | June 2012 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | July $2012^{\text {p }}$ | June to July 2012 | July 2011 to July 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Manufacturing sales (current dollars) | 47,202 | 49,031 | 48,297 | -1.5 | 2.3 |
| Manufacturing sales ( 2002 constant dollars) | 41,842 | 44,031 | 43,158 | -2.0 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 41,978 | 42,286 | 41,688 | -1.4 | -0.7 |
| Inventories | 63,427 | 64,819 | 65,498 | 1.0 | 3.3 |
| Unfilled orders | 59,403 | 64,145 | 63,388 | -1.2 | 6.7 |
| Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 58,805 | 63,651 | 62,935 | -1.1 | 7.0 |
| New orders | 48,073 | 50,340 | 47,540 | -5.6 | -1.1 |
| New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 42,870 | 43,610 | 40,972 | -6.0 | -4.4 |
| Inventory-to-sales ratio | 1.34 | 1.32 | 1.36 | ... | ... |

${ }^{r}$ 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

|  | July 2011 | June 2012 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | July $2012^{p}$ | June to July 2012 | July 2011 to July 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Food manufacturing | 6,903 | 7,012 | 7,047 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| Beverage and tobacco product | 885 | 988 | 975 | -1.4 | 10.1 |
| Textile mills | 133 | 147 | 163 | 10.7 | 22.5 |
| Textile product mills | 138 | 142 | 150 | 5.3 | 8.2 |
| Clothing manufacturing | 179 | 166 | 168 | 1.1 | -6.2 |
| Leather and allied product | 34 | 35 | 36 | 4.8 | 7.9 |
| Wood product | 1,514 | 1,677 | 1,702 | 1.5 | 12.4 |
| Paper manufacturing | 2,211 | 2,066 | 2,015 | -2.4 | -8.9 |
| Printing and related support activities | 685 | 733 | 720 | -1.7 | 5.1 |
| Petroleum and coal product | 6,329 | 5,771 | 5,771 | 0.0 | -8.8 |
| Chemical | 3,936 | 3,926 | 3,907 | -0.5 | -0.7 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 1,934 | 1,962 | 1,975 | 0.7 | 2.1 |
| Non-metallic mineral product | 1,112 | 1,162 | 1,150 | -1.1 | 3.3 |
| Primary metal | 4,263 | 3,971 | 3,927 | -1.1 | -7.9 |
| Fabricated metal product | 2,881 | 3,012 | 3,011 | -0.0 | 4.5 |
| Machinery | 2,821 | 3,229 | 3,152 | -2.4 | 11.7 |
| Computer and electronic product | 1,351 | 1,207 | 1,183 | -2.0 | -12.5 |
| Electrical equipment, appliance and component | 820 | 865 | 870 | 0.5 | 6.1 |
| Transportation equipment | 7,188 | 9,206 | 8,616 | -6.4 | 19.9 |
| Motor vehicle | 3,573 | 4,681 | 4,532 | -3.2 | 26.8 |
| Motor vehicle body and trailer | 286 | 314 | 306 | -2.5 | 7.0 |
| Motor vehicle parts | 1,651 | 2,065 | 2,077 | 0.6 | 25.8 |
| Aerospace product and parts | 1,165 | 1,547 | 1,205 | -22.1 | 3.4 |
| Railroad rolling stock | 116 | 152 | 106 | -30.5 | -9.1 |
| Ship and boat building | 85 | 119 | 113 | -5.3 | 33.0 |
| Furniture and related product | 888 | 936 | 943 | 0.8 | 6.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 996 | 819 | 816 | -0.4 | -18.1 |
| Non-durable goods industries | 23,368 | 22,948 | 22,928 | -0.1 | -1.9 |
| Durable goods industries | 23,834 | 26,084 | 25,369 | -2.7 | 6.4 |

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

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories - Seasonally adjusted

|  | July 2011 | June 2012 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | July $2012{ }^{\text {p }}$ | June to July 2012 | July 2011 to July 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Canada | 47,202 | 49,031 | 48,297 | -1.5 | 2.3 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 271 | 630 | 597 | -5.1 | 120.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 94 | 110 | 103 | -6.7 | 9.7 |
| Nova Scotia | 921 | 883 | 772 | -12.6 | -16.2 |
| New Brunswick | 1,600 | 1,467 | 1,567 | 6.8 | -2.1 |
| Quebec | 11,482 | 11,559 | 11,256 | -2.6 | -2.0 |
| Ontario | 21,489 | 22,750 | 22,313 | -1.9 | 3.8 |
| Manitoba | 1,285 | 1,320 | 1,329 | 0.7 | 3.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,054 | 1,196 | 1,217 | 1.7 | 15.4 |
| Alberta | 5,856 | 5,927 | 5,935 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| British Columbia | 3,147 | 3,185 | 3,203 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| Yukon | 3 | 3 | 3 | -7.1 | -9.6 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 1 |  | 2 | 25.3 | 125.7 |

[^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 August Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on October 16.
For further 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.

## Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures, 2011 (final)

Capital expenditures by the conventional oil and gas extraction industry totalled $\$ 39.6$ billion in 2011, up $12.7 \%$ from 2010.

The non-conventional sector capital expenditures increased $31.9 \%$ to $\$ 23.3$ billion.
Operating expenses for the conventional sector rose $9.6 \%$ from 2010 to $\$ 27.7$ billion, mainly the result of higher royalty payments. For the non-conventional sector, operating expenses increased $32.4 \%$ to $\$ 22.8$ billion, mainly a result of higher royalty payments and operating costs.

Table 1
Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures

|  | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 to 2011 |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$$ millions |  | $\%$ change |
| Capital |  |  |  |
| Conventional | $35,165.2$ | $39,639.2$ | 12.7 |
| Non-conventional | $17,695.4$ | $23,344.3$ | 31.9 |
| Operating | $25,249.6$ | $27,664.1$ | 9.6 |
| Conventional | $17,235.1$ | $22,821.2$ | 32.4 |
| Non-conventional |  |  |  |

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2178.
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).

## Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production, 2011 (final)

Crude oil and equivalent production increased $4.8 \%$ from 2010 to 175.8 million cubic metres in 2011. Marketable production of natural gas by-products increased by $2.2 \%$ while natural gas ( $0.0 \%$ ) was unchanged.

The value of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons produced totalled $\$ 95.8$ billion in 2011, up $25.8 \%$ from $\$ 76.2$ billion in 2010. The increase was mainly attributable to higher wellhead prices in 2011. The value of natural gas marketable production decreased $8.7 \%$ from 2010 to $\$ 18.0$ billion, as a result of lower wellhead prices in 2011. The value of natural gas by-products increased $14.9 \%$ to $\$ 7.6$ billion.

Table 1
Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production

|  | 2010 | 2011 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | 2010 to 2011 |
| Crude oil and equivalent |  |  |
| Volume (thousands of cubic metres) | $167,774.9$ | 4.8 |
| Value (millions of dollars) | $76,165.4$ | 25.8 |
| Natural gas | $145,813.3$ |  |
| Volume (millions of cubic metres) | $19,406.8$ | $95,799.3$ |
| Value (millions of dollars) |  | $144,448.5$ |
| Natural gas by-products 1 | $28,026.4$ | $17,977.9$ |
| Volume (thousands of cubic metres) | $6,649.6$ | $28,629.6$ |
| Value (millions of dollars) | $7,640.9$ |  |

1. Excludes the volume and value of elemental sulphur.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.
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, July 2012

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

Note to readers
These data are subject to revision.

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.

## Energy supply and demand, 1995 to 2010

Provincial data on energy supply and demand are now available from 1995 to 2010.

Note to readers
These data will be revised in December.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 128-0012 to 128-0014 and 128-0016 to 128-0018.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2003, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2167, 2168, 2191, 2194, 2196, 2198, 5047 and 5168.

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

There are no new products today.

## Release dates: September 17 to 21, 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release <br> date | Title | Reference period |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 17 | Canada's international transactions in securities <br> Job vacancies | July 2012 <br> 18 |
| Three-month period ending in  <br> 18 Travel between Canada and other countries <br> 19 2011 Census of Population: Families, households, marital | June 2012 |  |
|  | July 2012 |  |
| 20 | status, structural type of dwelling, collectives |  |
| 20 | Employment Insurance | July 2012 |
| 21 | Health Reports <br> Consumer Price Index | September 2012 |
| 21 | Wholesale trade | August 2012 |

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.

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

    1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.
