

Friday, February 15, 2013
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## Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, December 2012
Manufacturing sales declined $3.1 \%$ in December to $\$ 48.0$ billion, the largest decline since May 2009.
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## Releases

## Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, December 2012

Manufacturing sales declined $3.1 \%$ in December to $\$ 48.0$ billion, the largest decline since May 2009. Just over half of the decrease reflected lower sales in the transportation equipment industry. Sales were also down in the chemical, petroleum and coal product as well as the fabricated metal product industries.

Sales decreased in 16 of 21 industries, representing $82 \%$ of the manufacturing sector. Durable goods sales were down $4.2 \%$ while non-durable goods sales declined $2.0 \%$.

Constant dollar sales decreased $3.8 \%$, indicating that the decline in manufactured goods sold was a result of lower volumes.

Chart 1
Manufacturing sales decrease


## Sales drop in the transportation equipment industry

Manufacturing sales fell $9.1 \%$ in the transportation equipment industry to $\$ 7.8$ billion, the largest percentage decrease since February 2011. A $15.4 \%$ decline in the motor vehicle assembly industry was the main reason for the decline in transportation equipment sales. Motor vehicle assembly plants are often shutdown in December for a portion of the month. However, in December 2012, the reduction in production was greater than usually observed.

Sales in the motor vehicle parts industry were down $2.7 \%$ to $\$ 1.9$ billion, the fourth decrease in five months.
In the chemical manufacturing industry, sales declined $4.2 \%$ to $\$ 3.9$ billion. Most manufacturers in the industry reported lower sales.

Petroleum and coal product sales decreased $2.2 \%$ to $\$ 7.2$ billion, reflecting lower volumes of product sold.
In the fabricated metal product industry, sales were down $4.0 \%$ to $\$ 2.8$ billion. The drop largely stemmed from lower sales volumes.

## Sales declines concentrated in Ontario

More than two-thirds of the decline in Canadian manufacturing sales was concentrated in Ontario. In total, six provinces posted lower sales in December.

In Ontario, sales fell $4.6 \%$ to $\$ 21.9$ billion, the largest drop in percentage terms since May 2009. The decline mostly reflected decreases in the motor vehicle assembly industry ( $-15.9 \%$ ). The aerospace product and parts ( $-41.2 \%$ ), chemical, ( $-4.3 \%$ ), computer and electronic product ( $-9.8 \%$ ), and motor vehicle parts $(-2.7 \%)$ industries were also down.

In Alberta, sales fell $4.5 \%$ to $\$ 5.8$ billion, the third consecutive monthly decrease. The drop reflected declines in the machinery ( $-16.0 \%$ ), fabricated metal product ( $-14.5 \%$ ) and chemical ( $-4.8 \%$ ) industries.

Sales were down in New Brunswick (-6,7\%) and British Columbia (-3.3\%). In New Brunswick, lower sales in the non-durable goods industries were mostly responsible for the decline. In British Columbia, sales were down in 18 of 21 industries.

In Quebec, sales were up $0.7 \%$ to $\$ 11.6$ billion, offsetting a small portion of the overall national decline. Higher production in the aerospace product and parts industry was responsible for the provincial gain.

## Inventories decline

Inventories decreased $1.0 \%$ to $\$ 64.5$ billion, primarily reflecting declines in the transportation equipment as well as the petroleum and coal product industries.

In the transportation equipment industry, inventories were down $2.7 \%$ to $\$ 9.1$ billion. Lower inventory levels in the aerospace product and parts, motor vehicle assembly, and motor vehicle parts industries were responsible for most of the decrease.

In the petroleum and coal product industry, inventories declined $4.6 \%$ to $\$ 4.9$ billion. The decline largely reflected lower inventory volumes for all three stages of fabrication held by manufacturers.

## Chart 2

Inventories decline


The inventory-to-sales ratio rose to 1.34 in December from 1.32 in November. The 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 rises


## Unfilled orders rise

Unfilled orders rose $2.6 \%$ to $\$ 65.8$ billion. The increase stemmed from a $5.0 \%$ gain in the aerospace product and parts industry. Unfilled orders in the aerospace industry stood at $\$ 35.9$ billion in December. A $3.2 \%$ decline in the machinery industry offset a small portion of the gain.

## Chart 4

Unfilled orders rise


New orders declined $4.4 \%$ to $\$ 49.7$ billion in December.

## Manufacturing at a glance: Slower sales growth in 2012

For 2012 as a whole, Canadian manufacturing sales reached $\$ 590.5$ billion, up $3.4 \%$ from 2011. This was less than half the rate of growth of $7.8 \%$ in 2011 and $8.9 \%$ in 2010.

The largest contributor to the $3.4 \%$ increase in 2012 was the transportation equipment industry, where sales rose $12.6 \%$ during the year to $\$ 102.5$ billion. Over two-thirds of the annual gain stemmed from higher sales in the motor vehicle assembly industry - a result that contrasts with the decrease in sales for the industry in December 2012. Another major contributor to the annual sales increase in 2012 was the petroleum and coal products industry, where sales were up $6.6 \%$.

The slowdown in growth for the manufacturing sector in 2012 was the result of sales trends in some key industries. In the primary metals industry, annual sales fell $3.4 \%$ to $\$ 46.9$ billion in 2012, following a $15.6 \%$ increase the year before. Sales in the petroleum and coal products industry increased $6.6 \%$ in 2012, compared with a $17.0 \%$ gain in 2011. Sales in the food industry fell $0.8 \%$ in 2012, following a $4.0 \%$ advance in 2011. Finally, sales gains in the machinery and chemical industries in 2012 were less than half those in 2011.

## Note to readers

Monthly 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. The annual data in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

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

|  | December 2011 | November $2012^{r}$ | December $2012^{\text {p }}$ | November to December 2012 | December 2011 to December 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Manufacturing sales (current dollars) | 49,993 | 49,566 | 48,024 | -3.1 | -3.9 |
| Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars) | 44,083 | 43,759 | 42,088 | -3.8 | -4.5 |
| Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 43,700 | 43,045 | 42,255 | -1.8 | -3.3 |
| Inventories | 64,625 | 65,196 | 64,535 | -1.0 | -0.1 |
| Unfilled orders | 60,601 | 64,157 | 65,827 | 2.6 | 8.6 |
| Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 60,038 | 63,700 | 65,339 | 2.6 | 8.8 |
| New orders | 48,951 | 51,993 | 49,694 | -4.4 | 1.5 |
| New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 42,705 | 45,478 | 43,895 | -3.5 | 2.8 |
| Inventory-to-sales ratio | 1.29 | 1.32 | 1.34 | ... | ... |

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

|  | December 2011 | November $2012^{r}$ | December $2012^{\text {p }}$ | November to December 2012 | December 2011 to December 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Food manufacturing | 7,117 | 6,743 | 6,716 | -0.4 | -5.6 |
| Beverage and tobacco product | 863 | 984 | 964 | -2.1 | 11.7 |
| Textile mills | 137 | 157 | 154 | -1.5 | 12.4 |
| Textile product mills | 133 | 121 | 120 | -1.1 | -9.9 |
| Clothing manufacturing | 206 | 160 | 150 | -6.5 | -27.4 |
| Leather and allied product | 34 | 29 | 26 | -9.1 | -22.2 |
| Wood product | 1,582 | 1,763 | 1,796 | 1.8 | 13.5 |
| Paper manufacturing | 2,076 | 2,046 | 1,987 | -2.9 | -4.3 |
| Printing and related support activities | 695 | 738 | 702 | -4.8 | 1.0 |
| Petroleum and coal product | 6,873 | 7,362 | 7,199 | -2.2 | 4.7 |
| Chemical | 4,006 | 4,092 | 3,921 | -4.2 | -2.1 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 2,139 | 1,851 | 1,852 | 0.0 | -13.4 |
| Non-metallic mineral product | 1,162 | 1,095 | 1,098 | 0.2 | -5.5 |
| Primary metal | 4,189 | 4,047 | 3,960 | -2.2 | -5.5 |
| Fabricated metal product | 2,970 | 2,905 | 2,790 | -4.0 | -6.0 |
| Machinery | 3,214 | 2,891 | 2,891 | 0.0 | -10.0 |
| Computer and electronic product | 1,282 | 1,168 | 1,099 | -5.9 | -14.3 |
| Electrical equipment, appliance and component | 869 | 880 | 858 | -2.5 | -1.3 |
| Transportation equipment | 8,582 | 8,622 | 7,838 | -9.1 | -8.7 |
| Motor vehicle | 4,393 | 4,537 | 3,837 | -15.4 | -12.7 |
| Motor vehicle body and trailer | 263 | 307 | 279 | -8.9 | 6.1 |
| Motor vehicle parts | 1,900 | 1,985 | 1,932 | -2.7 | 1.7 |
| Aerospace product and parts | 1,399 | 1,349 | 1,437 | 6.5 | 2.7 |
| Railroad rolling stock | 153 | 106 | 78 | -26.2 | -49.1 |
| Ship and boat building | 105 | 112 | 85 | -23.9 | -18.4 |
| Furniture and related product | 894 | 940 | 925 | -1.6 | 3.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 973 | 972 | 979 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Non-durable goods industries | 24,278 | 24,283 | 23,791 | -2.0 | -2.0 |
| Durable goods industries | 25,715 | 25,284 | 24,233 | -4.2 | -5.8 |

${ }^{r}$ revised
p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories - Seasonally adjusted

|  | December 2011 | November $2012^{\text {r }}$ | December $2012^{\text {p }}$ | November to December 2012 | December 2011 to December 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Canada | 49,993 | 49,566 | 48,024 | -3.1 | -3.9 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 561 | 619 | 617 | -0.2 | 10.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 105 | 105 | 107 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 871 | 834 | 840 | 0.7 | -3.5 |
| New Brunswick | 1,602 | 1,815 | 1,694 | -6.7 | 5.7 |
| Quebec | 12,062 | 11,484 | 11,564 | 0.7 | -4.1 |
| Ontario | 22,849 | 22,922 | 21,869 | -4.6 | -4.3 |
| Manitoba | 1,312 | 1,310 | 1,212 | -7.5 | -7.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,139 | 1,171 | 1,194 | 2.0 | 4.9 |
| Alberta | 6,342 | 6,044 | 5,773 | -4.5 | -9.0 |
| British Columbia | 3,148 | 3,258 | 3,149 | -3.3 | 0.1 |
| Yukon | 3 | 3 | 2 | -22.8 | -13.3 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7.4 | 88.7 |

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

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.
Data from the January Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on March 19.
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 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.

## Crude oil and natural gas production, December 2012

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

Note to readers
These data are subject to revision.

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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, November 2012

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

## Available in CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.
The November 2012 issue of The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, Vol. 67, no. 11 ( $45-004-\mathrm{X}$ ), is now available from the Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## Steel wire and specified wire products, December 2012

Data on the production of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for December.

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Available in CANSIM: table 303-0047.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.
The December 2012 issue of Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire (41-019-X) will soon be available.
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).
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## Architectural services, 2011

Data on the architectural services industry are now available for 2011.
The 2011 edition of the publication Architectural Services, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available. The publication also includes product information as well as data by type of client and by geographic region.

## Available in CANSIM: tables 360-0004, 360-0010 and 360-0011. <br> Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2420.

The publication Architectural Services, 2011 (63-245-X), is now available from the Browse by key resource module of our website under Publications.

For more information or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).
For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Cimeron McDonald (613-951-2741; cimeron.mcdonald@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

## New products and studies

## New products

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, November 2012, Vol. 67, no. 11 Catalogue number 45-004-X (HTML | PDF)

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141), November 2012 Catalogue number 51-007-X (HTML | PDF)

Industry Price Indexes, December 2012, Vol. 38, no. 12
Catalogue number 62-011-X (HTML | PDF)
Architectural Services, 2011
Catalogue number 63-245-X (HTML | PDF)

## Release dates: February 18 to 22, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release <br> date | Title | Reference period |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 19 | Canada's international transactions in securities <br> 19 | Wholesale trade |
| 19 | Travel between Canada and other countries | December 2012 |
| 19 | Job vacancies | December 2012 |
|  |  | December 2012 |
| 20 | Health Reports | Three-month average ending in |
| 21 | Employment Insurance | November 2012 |
| 22 | Retail trade | February 2013 |
| 22 | Consumer Price Index | December 2012 |

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


## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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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.
