

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 16, 2014
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, August 2014

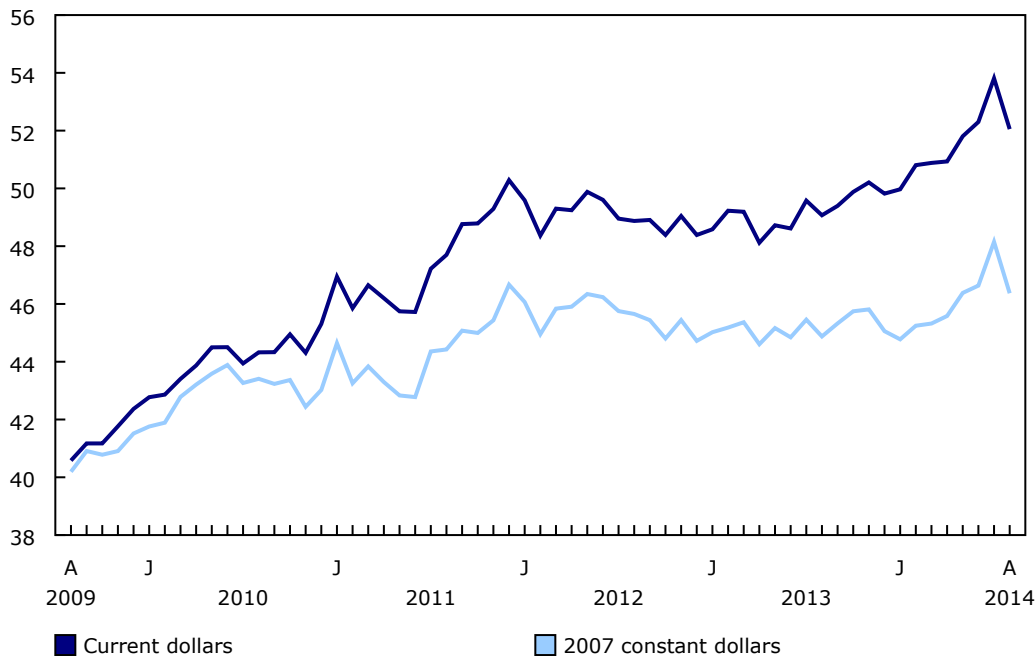
Canadian manufacturing sales fell 3.3% in August to \$52.1 billion, the first decline in 2014. The decrease mostly reversed the gains recorded for June and July.

In August, about half of the decrease was caused by lower sales of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts. Excluding motor vehicles and parts, sales declined 1.9%. Overall, 16 of 21 industries representing about 81% of the manufacturing sector posted declines.

Constant dollar sales decreased 3.7%, indicating that a lower volume of products was sold.

Chart 1 Manufacturing sales decline

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Sales decline in the transportation equipment industry

Transportation equipment sales fell 12.8% to \$8.9 billion in August, mostly as a result of lower sales of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts.

In the motor vehicle industry, sales decreased 12.0% to \$4.5 billion. The decline followed stronger than usual sales in July (+13.7%). Unadjusted sales in August, on a year-to-date basis, were 3.5% higher than the same period last year.

Sales in the motor vehicle parts industry were down 10.8% to \$2.0 billion in August. The decline was the second in eight months.

Other transportation equipment sales were down 40.6% to \$274 million in August, giving back most of the 43.6% gain in July. Sales in this industry are volatile compared with sales for the transportation equipment industry as a whole.

Petroleum and coal product sales declined 3.4% to \$7.3 billion, mostly as a result of lower volumes of product sold.

Sales decrease in seven provinces

Sales were down in seven provinces in August, with the bulk of the decrease concentrated in Ontario.

Manufacturing sales in Ontario declined 4.6% to \$23.9 billion, essentially reversing the 4.8% advance in July. Declines in the transportation equipment industry were the main cause of the sales drop in the province in August. In particular, sales in the motor vehicle (-12.4%), motor vehicle parts (-11.1%) and aerospace product and parts (-28.5%) industries were lower.

The manufacturing sector in Quebec declined 1.6% to \$12.1 billion in August, following three months of gains. The transportation equipment and the petroleum and coal product industries were the main contributors to the decrease.

Manufacturing sales in Alberta decreased 2.8% to \$6.7 billion. Lower sales in the petroleum and coal product and chemical industries were the main source of the decline.

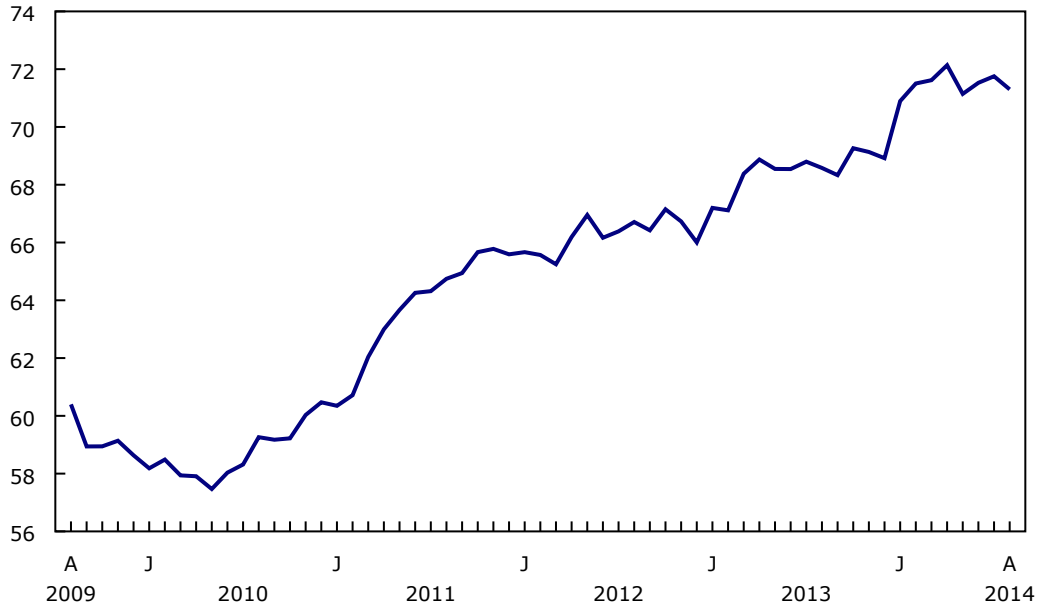
Sales in Manitoba declined 9.9% to \$1.3 billion in August, following a 14.3% gain in July. The decrease was largely attributable to lower sales in the primary metal and transportation equipment industries.

Inventories decline

Total inventories decreased 0.6% to \$71.3 billion in August, the second decline in eight months. The decrease was caused primarily by lower inventories in the petroleum and coal product industry, which declined 8.6% to \$7.0 billion. Most of the decrease stemmed from lower raw materials held at petroleum refineries. Higher inventories in the primary metal industry offset some of the decline.

Chart 2
Inventories decline

billions of dollars

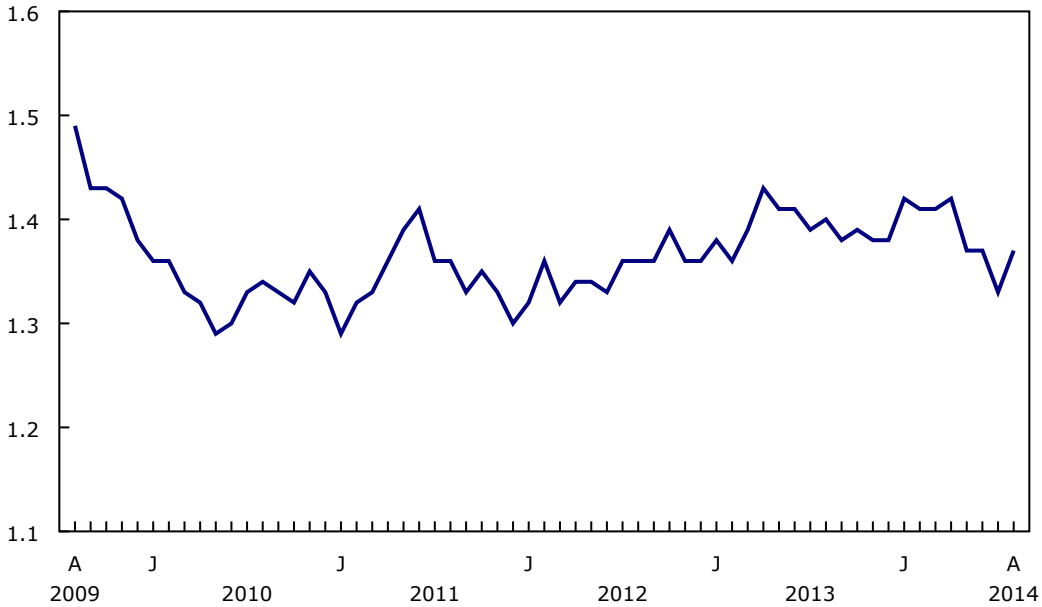


Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 1.33 in July to 1.37 in August. The inventory-to-sales ratio measures 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

ratio



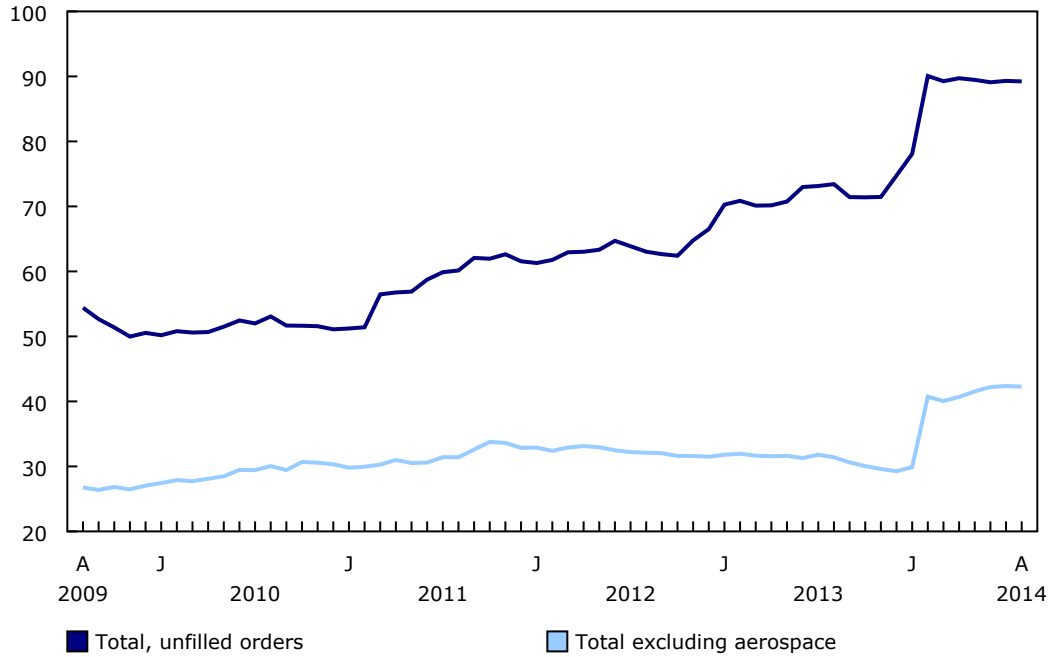
Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders edge down

Unfilled orders edged down 0.1% to \$89.2 billion in August. Total unfilled orders have been relatively stable over the past six months, after rising 15.3% in February 2014. In August, lower unfilled orders in the primary metal (-6.2%) and machinery (-1.4%) industries were mostly offset by a 0.3% gain in the transportation equipment industry.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders edge down

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

New orders were down 3.8% to \$52.0 billion in August. About half of the decline was attributable to a decrease in the transportation equipment industry. New orders were also down in the petroleum and coal product, primary metal, machinery, and the computer and electronic product industries.

Note to readers

Monthly data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified. For more information on seasonal adjustment, refer to the document [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

With this release, data have been revised for the previous three 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.

Manufacturers reporting in US dollars

Some Canadian manufacturers report sales, inventories and unfilled orders in US dollars. These data are then converted to Canadian dollars as part of the data production cycle.

For sales, based on the assumption that they occur throughout the month, the average monthly exchange rate for the reference month (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada is used for the conversion. The monthly average exchange rate is available on CANSIM Table 176-0064.

Inventories and unfilled orders are reported at the end of the reference period. Therefore, for these variables, the noon spot exchange rate on the last working day of the month is used for the conversion. The noon spot exchange rate is available on CANSIM Table 176-0067. Note that because of exchange rate fluctuations, the monthly average exchange rate can differ substantially from the exchange rate on the last working day of the month.

Table 1
Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2013	July 2014 ^r	August 2014 ^P	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	49,070	53,811	52,052	-3.3	6.1
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	44,875	48,150	46,370	-3.7	3.3
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,752	46,375	45,481	-1.9	6.4
Inventories	68,581	71,754	71,301	-0.6	4.0
Unfilled orders	73,424	89,308	89,228	-0.1	21.5
New orders	49,355	54,024	51,972	-3.8	5.3
Inventory-to-sales ratio ²	1.40	1.33	1.37

^r revised

^P preliminary

... not applicable

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

2. The ratio measures the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2013	July 2014 ^r	August 2014 ^P	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	7,037	8,014	8,003	-0.1	13.7
Beverage and tobacco product	931	1,036	994	-4.0	6.8
Textile mills	118	127	124	-2.2	5.2
Textile product mills	136	148	146	-1.3	7.5
Clothing manufacturing	186	239	214	-10.4	15.0
Leather and allied product	38	39	27	-31.9	-28.4
Wood product	1,967	2,074	2,057	-0.8	4.6
Paper manufacturing	1,972	2,069	2,045	-1.2	3.7
Printing and related support activities	749	785	769	-2.1	2.7
Petroleum and coal product	7,207	7,557	7,303	-3.4	1.3
Chemical	3,936	4,296	4,338	1.0	10.2
Plastics and rubber products	2,079	2,257	2,202	-2.4	5.9
Non-metallic mineral product	1,049	1,112	1,111	-0.1	5.9
Primary metal	3,610	4,130	4,103	-0.6	13.7
Fabricated metal product	2,835	2,927	2,938	0.4	3.6
Machinery	2,864	2,900	2,861	-1.3	-0.1
Computer and electronic product	1,055	1,110	1,084	-2.4	2.7
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	848	848	861	1.5	1.6
Transportation equipment	8,585	10,253	8,942	-12.8	4.2
Motor vehicle	4,354	5,143	4,526	-12.0	3.9
Motor vehicle body and trailer	291	337	327	-3.1	12.3
Motor vehicle parts	1,963	2,293	2,046	-10.8	4.2
Aerospace product and parts	1,540	1,728	1,571	-9.1	2.0
Railroad rolling stock	104	185	97	-47.5	-7.0
Ship and boat building	98	107	102	-4.7	3.9
Furniture and related product	902	926	929	0.3	3.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	966	964	1,002	4.0	3.7
Non-durable goods industries	24,389	26,567	26,165	-1.5	7.3
Durable goods industries	24,680	27,244	25,887	-5.0	4.9

^r revised

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2013	July 2014 ^r	August 2014 ^P	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	49,070	53,811	52,052	-3.3	6.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	526	591	602	1.8	14.4
Prince Edward Island	122	138	151	9.6	24.1
Nova Scotia	876	634	608	-4.1	-30.6
New Brunswick	1,489	1,759	1,729	-1.7	16.1
Quebec	11,540	12,253	12,056	-1.6	4.5
Ontario	22,290	25,092	23,939	-4.6	7.4
Manitoba	1,298	1,487	1,340	-9.9	3.2
Saskatchewan	1,260	1,403	1,345	-4.1	6.7
Alberta	6,375	6,872	6,679	-2.8	4.8
British Columbia	3,288	3,577	3,598	0.6	9.4
Yukon	3	3	3	-0.9	-3.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	2	2	-14.4	-18.9

^r revised

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Available in CANSIM: tables [304-0014](#), [304-0015](#) and [377-0009](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2101](#).

Data from the September Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on November 14.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; 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 Wholesale Trade Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities, August 2014

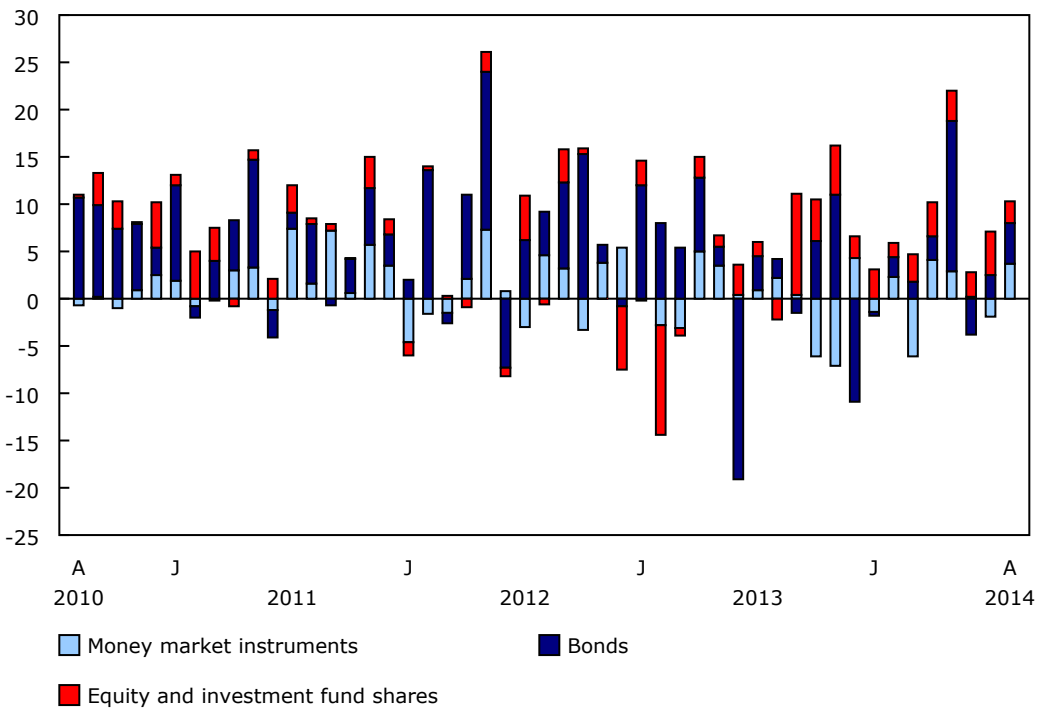
Foreign investment in Canadian securities was \$10.3 billion in August and included both debt and equity instruments. Canadian investment in foreign securities decelerated from July, with holdings largely unchanged as acquisitions of non-US foreign instruments were offset by a divestment in US instruments.

Foreign investment in Canadian debt securities increase

Foreign investment in Canadian debt securities totalled \$8.0 billion in August, almost evenly split between bonds and money market instruments. This marked the largest such activity in three months.

Chart 1
Foreign investment in Canadian securities

billions of dollars



Foreign acquisitions of Canadian bonds amounted to \$4.3 billion, mainly federal government business enterprise bonds and provincial government bonds. Foreign investment in federal government bonds totalled \$482 million, as acquisitions on the secondary market were partly offset by retirements. A \$572 million reduction in foreign holdings of Canadian private corporate bonds, all retirements, moderated the overall inflows in the month. Canadian long-term interest rates were down by 16 basis points in August.

Foreign investors resumed their investment in the Canadian money market by acquiring \$3.7 billion worth of these instruments in August, the highest such investment in four months. Foreign acquisitions of government paper were \$2.7 billion, with \$1.5 billion in the provincial government sector. Foreign investment in corporate paper reached \$977 million. Canadian short-term interest rates edged down two basis points in August.

Non-resident investors continue to add Canadian shares to their holdings

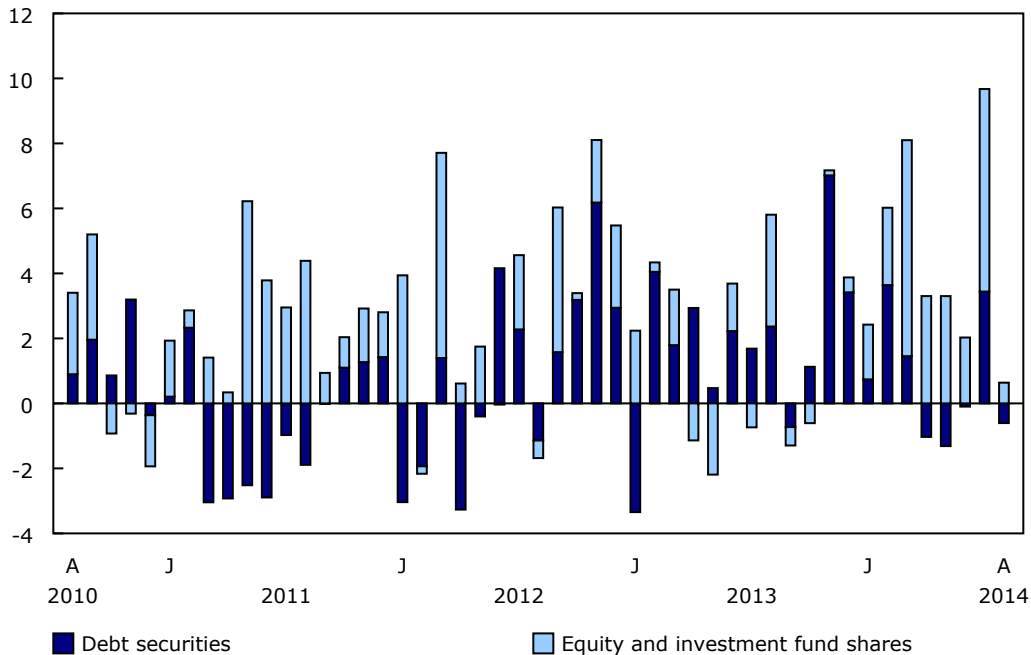
Foreign investors acquired \$2.3 billion of Canadian shares in August, marking 12 consecutive months of investment totalling \$46.4 billion. Canadian stock prices were up 1.9% in the month, and 23.5% higher over the last 12 months. The Canadian dollar depreciated against its US counterpart by less than one cent in August.

Canadian investors adjust their portfolio of foreign securities

Overall Canadian investment in foreign securities was minimal in August, compared with \$9.7 billion of acquisitions in July. August activity reflected offsetting movement of funds between US and non-US foreign securities as well as between debt and equity instruments.

Chart 2
Canadian investment in foreign securities

billions of dollars



Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign debt securities by \$605 million in August. The divestment was largely composed of US government securities, both long- and short-term instruments. This activity mainly reflected retirements for short-term instruments and sales for longer-term instruments. Acquisitions of US corporate bonds and non-US foreign bonds moderated the overall divestment in these instruments.

Canadian investors acquired \$638 million of foreign equities in August, the lowest such investment to date in 2014. Investors added \$1.6 billion of non-US foreign equities to their holdings and reduced their exposure to US equities by \$924 million. The sales of US equities were the largest observed since October 2013.

Note to readers

The data series on international transactions in securities cover portfolio transactions in equity and investment fund shares, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues. This activity excludes transactions in equity and debt instruments between affiliated enterprises, classified as foreign direct investment in the international accounts.

Equity and investment fund shares include common and preferred equities as well as units/shares of investment funds.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less.

Government of Canada paper includes Treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills.

All values in this release are net transactions unless otherwise stated.

Table 1
Canada's international transactions in securities

	June 2014	July 2014	August 2014	January to August 2013 ¹	January to August 2014 ¹
	millions of dollars				
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	-1,056	5,199	10,276	24,004	52,385
Debt securities	-3,610	623	7,957	27,802	28,663
Money market instruments	224	-1,924	3,675	6,059	3,805
Governments	1,825	-2,789	2,698	-902	-3,579
Federal government	1,285	-2,938	1,192	-4,170	-5,865
Other governments	540	149	1,506	3,268	2,287
Corporations	-1,602	865	977	6,961	7,383
Government business enterprises	-1,673	-351	363	2,270	2,025
Private corporations	71	1,216	614	4,691	5,358
Bonds	-3,834	2,547	4,283	21,743	24,859
Governments	-11,864	777	2,153	-2,433	-2,676
Federal government	-9,418	931	482	-662	-9,982
Other governments	-2,446	-154	1,670	-1,771	7,306
Corporations	8,031	1,770	2,130	24,176	27,535
Government business enterprises	2,248	-538	2,702	1,339	12,813
Private corporations	5,783	2,308	-572	22,837	14,722
Equity and investment fund shares	2,554	4,576	2,318	-3,798	23,722
Canadian investment in foreign securities	1,928	9,673	33	17,249	32,436
Debt securities	-98	3,440	-605	12,179	6,224
Money market instruments	688	-598	-861	1,290	-73
Bonds	-786	4,038	256	10,889	6,297
Equity and investment fund shares	2,027	6,233	638	5,070	26,212

1. Cumulative transactions.

Note(s): In this table, a positive value denotes an increase in investment and a negative value denotes a decrease in investment. Transactions are recorded on a net basis. Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables [376-0131 to 376-0138](#), [376-0145](#) and [376-0146](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1535](#).

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for September will be released on November 17.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lauren Dong (613-951-3282; lauren.dong@statcan.gc.ca), International Accounts and Trade Division.

Study: Aboriginal languages and selected vitality indicators, 2011

Over 60 Aboriginal languages are spoken in Canada today. Aboriginal languages are important to the identity of many First Nations people, Inuit and Métis in Canada.

There were 213,490 people who reported an Aboriginal mother tongue in the 2011 Census of Population. The Cree languages, Inuktitut and Ojibway were the most frequently reported Aboriginal languages. Dene, Innu/Montagnais and Oji-Cree were other Aboriginal languages with a mother tongue population size of 10,000 or more. About 25 Aboriginal languages were reported as mother tongue by less than 500 people. Some examples are Squamish, Tlingit, Sarcee, Oneida and Gwich'in.

According to the 2011 National Household Survey, about one in six Aboriginal people can conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language. Among the three Aboriginal groups (First Nations people, Métis and Inuit), the proportion reporting an ability to conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language was the highest among Inuit. In 2011, 63.7% of Inuit reported being able to conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language, mostly Inuktitut. The proportion was 22.4% among First Nations people and 2.5% among Métis.

More than 52,000 Aboriginal people were able to converse in an Aboriginal language that was different from their mother tongue, suggesting that these individuals acquired an Aboriginal language as a second language. Conversely, about 14,000 Aboriginal people who reported an Aboriginal mother tongue have lost their ability to converse in that language.

The assessment of language vitality through the measurement of various factors, such as absolute number of speakers, trends in the population size, proportion of speakers within the total population and second language acquisition, can provide information to better understand the situation of a language in Canada and its potential linguistic continuity. The report illustrates how the 2011 Census of Population and the 2011 National Household Survey can be used to measure some of the factors that provide information related to the vitality of Aboriginal languages.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3901](#) and [5178](#).

The publication *Aboriginal Languages and Selected Vitality Indicators in 2011* ([89-655-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; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Cement, August 2014

Data on cement are now available for August.

Note to readers

Data for July have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables [303-0060](#) and [303-0061](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2140](#).

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Travel Survey of Residents of Canada, 2013 (final)

Final data on domestic travel from the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada for every quarter of 2013 as well as the year 2013 are now available on CANSIM.

Note to readers

The Travel Survey of Residents of Canada underwent a redesign in 2011. The survey scope is more inclusive and allows more trips to be collected. Moreover, its new design makes it easier to report trips. These changes are increasing the survey estimates from previous years. This creates a break in the domestic tourism series.

A more exhaustive document explaining the [differences between the redesigned 2011 Travel Survey of Residents of Canada and the 2010 survey](#) is available on our website.

Available in CANSIM: tables [426-0024](#) to [426-0028](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3810](#).

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New products and studies

New products

Aviation: "Civil Aviation, Monthly Key Operating Statistics, Major Canadian Air Carriers", January to December 2013, Vol. 46, no. 4
Catalogue number [51-004-X2014004](#) (HTML | PDF)

Aboriginal Languages and Selected Vitality Indicators in 2011
Catalogue number [89-655-X](#) (HTML | PDF)



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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