

The Daily

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Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, March 2014

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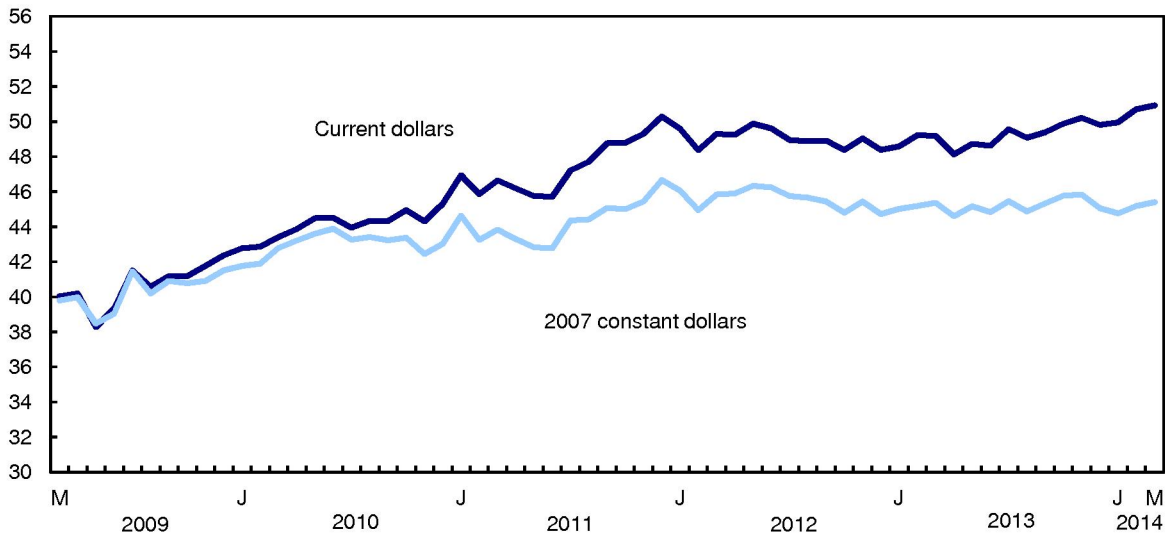
Canadian manufacturing sales edged up 0.4% to \$50.9 billion in March, the sixth advance in seven months. The rise mostly reflected higher sales in the food, machinery, and plastics and rubber products industries. However, these increases were largely offset by declines in the paper, and petroleum and coal products industries.

Sales were up in 11 of 21 industries, representing approximately two-thirds of the manufacturing sector. Both durable and non-durable goods sales increased 0.4%.

Constant dollar sales increased 0.5%, indicating a rise in the volume of goods sold.

Chart 1 Manufacturing sales increase

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Sales rise in the food industry

In the food industry, sales rose 2.1% to \$7.8 billion in March, as a result of widespread increases. The largest sales gains were posted by the meat and dairy sub-industries.

Machinery sales increased 3.3% to \$3.1 billion in March. In the plastics and rubber products industry, sales advanced 2.7% to \$2.1 billion.

Offsetting these increases were a 3.8% decrease in the paper products industry and a 0.8% decline in the petroleum and coal product industry. Some respondents in the paper products industry reported that the decrease in sales was the result of a strike at the Port Metro Vancouver.

Sales rise in five provinces

Sales increased in five provinces in March, led by gains in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

A 2.0% rise in sales in Quebec stemmed largely from a 19.9% increase in production in the aerospace product and parts industry. Production in this industry tends to be volatile. Gains in sales were also reported in the primary metal and food industries.

Ontario manufacturers reported a 0.6% increase in sales as a result of the petroleum and coal product, and food industries. Sales of petroleum and coal products were up 7.1%, while food industry sales advanced 2.5% in March.

Alberta sales rose 1.7% in March, reflecting gains in the food and machinery industries.

These increases were partially offset by declines in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador. Lower sales of petroleum and coal products, food, and machinery were reported across these provinces.

Petroleum and coal products behind the increase in inventories

Inventories edged up 0.2% to \$71.6 billion, a third consecutive increase. Petroleum and coal products led the advance in March. The paper, wood and food industries also contributed to the rise. Lower inventories in the aerospace product and parts industry partially offset the gains.

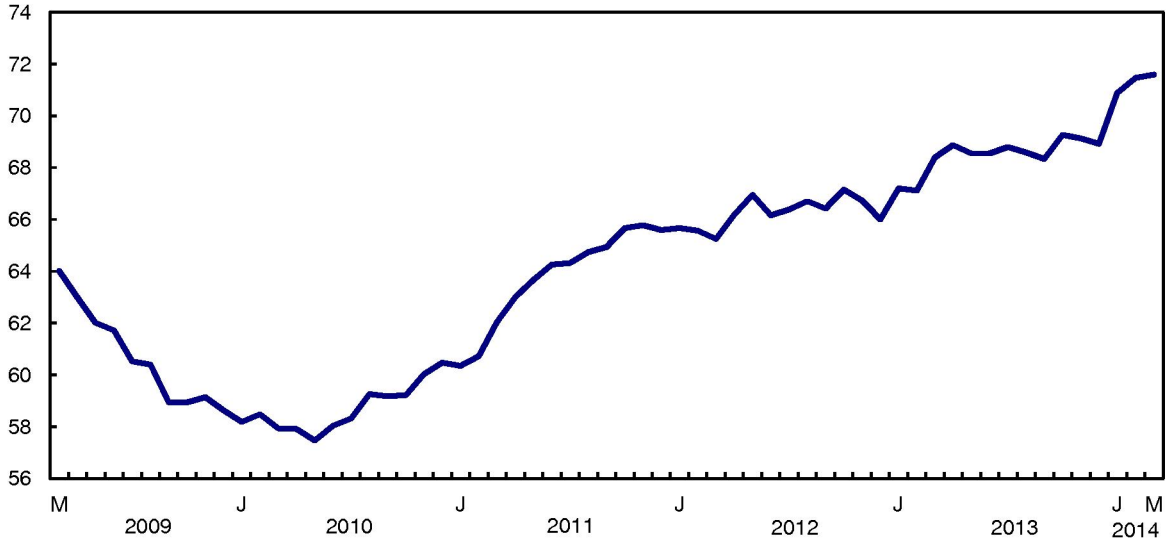
In the petroleum and coal products industry, inventories rose 4.5%, reflecting higher levels of raw materials (+19.0%). The increase was partly related to a rise in the price of conventional crude oil, up 12.6% from December according to the Raw Materials Price Index.

Inventories increased 4.9% in the paper industry and 3.3% in the wood product industry. Some manufacturers in the paper industry reported lower sales and higher inventories, in part due to the Port Metro Vancouver strike. Food products also played a part in the overall increase, up 1.6%, the fourth consecutive gain for the industry.

Aerospace products and parts were down 2.2% from their record high in February. This decline offset part of the growth in inventories.

Chart 2
Inventories edge up

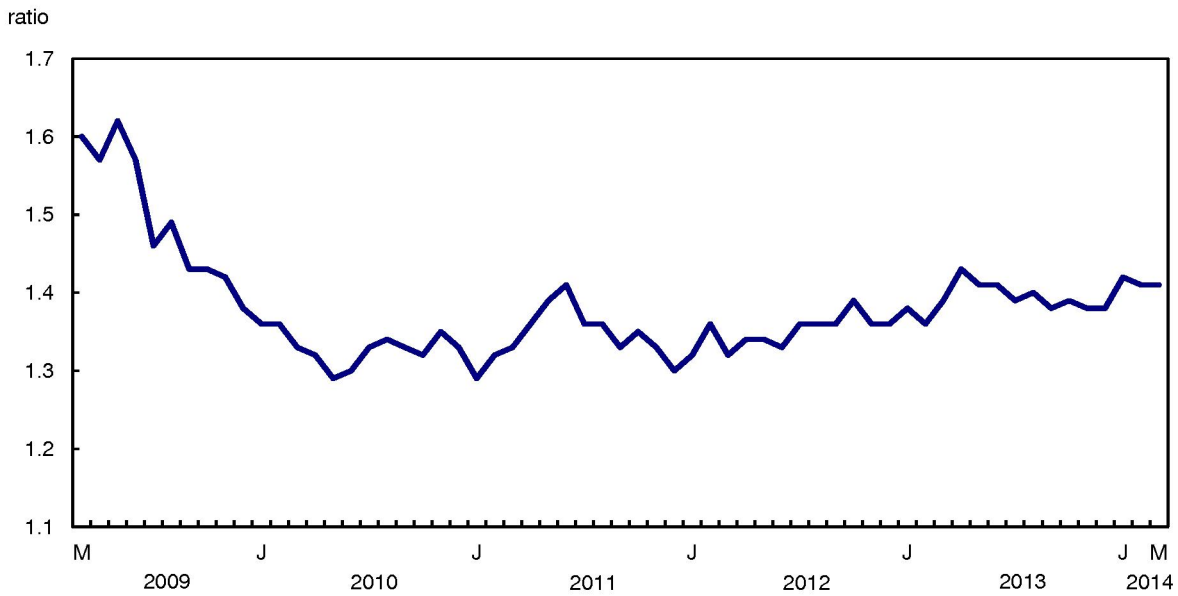
billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio was unchanged at 1.41 in March. The 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 is flat



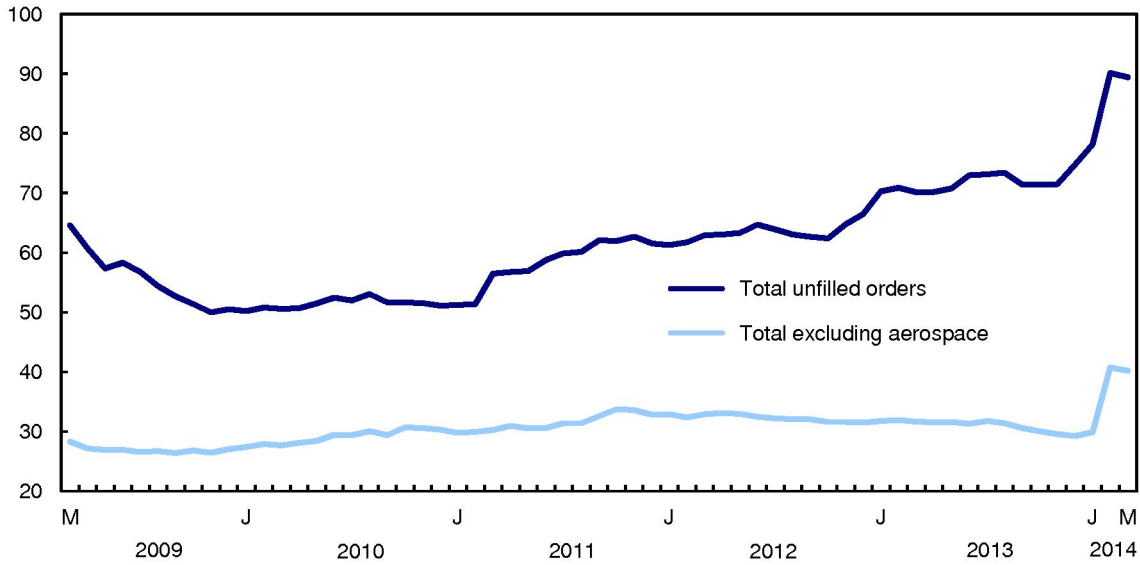
Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders decline

Unfilled orders fell 0.8% to \$89.4 billion, following a 15.4% gain in February. The decrease in March was mostly caused by a 0.8% drop in the transportation equipment industry. Unfilled orders in the transportation equipment industry represent almost three-quarters of total orders.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders decline

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

New orders fell 19.9% to \$50.2 billion in March, as they returned to normal levels after a jump in February. New orders are derived by adding sales to the monthly change in unfilled orders.

Note to readers

Estimates of sales of goods manufactured, inventories and orders have been revised back to January 2009 for the unadjusted data, and back to January 2007 for the seasonally adjusted data. These important data changes are the result of the following:

1. Data confrontation between the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (MSM) and the 2012 Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging (ASML)

Data confrontation to improve the coherence between MSM data and revised 2011 and preliminary 2012 ASML estimates was completed along with historical revisions to MSM data. This is an annual process to ensure that the data received for the largest units in both the annual and monthly surveys are consistent.

2. Updates to X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment models

As in past years, trading-day weights and analysis of trends, levels and moving averages have been updated and revised. This ensures that seasonally adjusted data accurately reflect the latest developments in manufacturing.

3. Revisions to the constant dollar series

The constant dollar series has been updated based on revised MSM data. The volumes data were revised back to January 2007.

4. Review of the MSM confidentiality pattern

A review of the MSM confidentiality pattern was undertaken based on the revised data. Changes to the pattern were made for 2011 to 2014.

Definitions

Monthly data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.

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 2013	February 2014 ^r	March 2014 ^P	February to March 2014	March 2013 to March 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	49,191	50,707	50,922	0.4	3.5
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	45,367	45,181	45,405	0.5	0.1
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,873	44,309	44,538	0.5	3.9
Inventories	68,381	71,464	71,591	0.2	4.7
Unfilled orders	70,118	90,113	89,392	-0.8	27.5
New orders	48,451	62,708	50,201	-19.9	3.6
Inventory-to-sales ratio ²	1.39	1.41	1.41

^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

	March 2013	February 2014 ^r	March 2014 ^P	February to March 2014	March 2013 to March 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	7,485	7,641	7,801	2.1	4.2
Beverage and tobacco product	950	1,014	1,014	0.0	6.7
Textile mills	113	119	114	-3.5	1.6
Textile product mills	130	133	135	1.0	3.8
Clothing manufacturing	166	209	199	-4.7	19.9
Leather and allied product	38	34	34	0.4	-8.4
Wood product	2,021	1,954	1,933	-1.0	-4.3
Paper manufacturing	2,015	2,058	1,980	-3.8	-1.8
Printing and related support activities	759	754	748	-0.8	-1.4
Petroleum and coal product	6,851	7,355	7,294	-0.8	6.5
Chemical	3,814	4,087	4,135	1.2	8.4
Plastics and rubber products	2,047	2,056	2,112	2.7	3.2
Non-metallic mineral product	1,010	1,065	1,042	-2.2	3.1
Primary metal	3,812	3,837	3,846	0.2	0.9
Fabricated metal product	2,798	2,802	2,850	1.7	1.9
Machinery	2,851	2,968	3,067	3.3	7.6
Computer and electronic product	1,102	1,034	1,014	-1.9	-8.0
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	873	840	844	0.5	-3.3
Transportation equipment	8,416	8,829	8,832	0.0	4.9
Motor vehicle	4,385	4,244	4,231	-0.3	-3.5
Motor vehicle body and trailer	280	322	299	-7.2	6.7
Motor vehicle parts	1,933	2,154	2,153	0.0	11.4
Aerospace product and parts	1,373	1,555	1,625	4.5	18.3
Railroad rolling stock	61	97	98	1.7	62.3
Ship and boat building	91	101	108	6.1	18.8
Furniture and related product	841	894	906	1.3	7.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,100	1,024	1,022	-0.2	-7.1
Non-durable goods industries	24,366	25,460	25,566	0.4	4.9
Durable goods industries	24,825	25,247	25,356	0.4	2.1

^r revised

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	March 2013	February 2014 ^r	March 2014 ^P	February to March 2014	March 2013 to March 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	49,191	50,707	50,922	0.4	3.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	539	609	545	-10.5	1.1
Prince Edward Island	126	125	128	2.3	1.5
Nova Scotia	870	584	615	5.3	-29.4
New Brunswick	1,759	1,612	1,485	-7.9	-15.6
Quebec	11,794	11,960	12,203	2.0	3.5
Ontario	22,340	23,189	23,326	0.6	4.4
Manitoba	1,279	1,344	1,342	-0.2	4.9
Saskatchewan	1,202	1,404	1,305	-7.0	8.6
Alberta	5,929	6,490	6,602	1.7	11.3
British Columbia	3,349	3,387	3,368	-0.6	0.6
Yukon	2	2	2	-7.4	-10.2
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	2	3	30.3	49.2

^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 April Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on June 13.

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 Energy Division.

Study: The distribution of employment growth rates in Canada: The role of high-growth and rapidly shrinking firms, 2000 to 2009

Studies on job growth typically seek answers to questions such as: What is the source of the growth of jobs? Does job growth lie predominantly in small, large, young or old firms? Where is job growth strongest? Where is it most volatile?

An earlier Statistics Canada study, published in [The Daily](#) on July 5, 2012, showed that the average annual rate of job growth does not differ significantly for firms of different sizes once the age of the firm is taken into account.

A new study looks at whether large positive or negative growth rates can be found among growing and declining firms. The study moves beyond examining average job growth rates to examining the variability in the distributions of the growth rates of firms of different sizes and ages. In doing so, it looks at the extent to which job growth, either positive or negative, is concentrated in what are referred to as high-growth or rapidly shrinking firms.

Making use of data from Statistics Canada's Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program, the study estimates annual rates of employment growth for continuing firms in the business sector over the 2000-to-2009 period. Although many incumbent firms did not change their employment substantially year over year, the study finds that the distribution of annual job growth rates had a high variance—specifically, that there are a significant number of incumbent firms with either very positive or very negative growth rates.

As a result, both the growth of jobs and the decline in jobs, at any point in time, are concentrated in a relatively small part of the incumbent firm population. Over the 2000-to-2009 period, the top 10% of growing firms accounted for 38% of the overall employment creation and the top 10% of shrinking firms were responsible for 35% of the overall employment destruction.

Some types of firms have especially large variances in their growth rates. In particular, the study finds that the small firms sector has a relatively large concentration of rapidly shrinking firms, while young firms have a particularly large concentration of high-growth firms.

Together, these two phenomena suggest that small and young firms are more volatile than their larger and older counterparts.

Note to readers

Using data from Statistics Canada's Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program, this study analysed the distribution of year-over-year employment growth rates of firms in the Canadian business sector between 2000 and 2009. The study was produced jointly by Statistics Canada and Industry Canada.

The research paper "The Distribution of Employment Growth Rates in Canada: The Role of High-Growth and Rapidly Shrinking Firms," part of the *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series* (11F0027M), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are available in the [Update on Economic Analysis](#) module of our website.

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 Anne-Marie Rollin (613-951-3116; anne-marie.rollin@statcan.gc.ca), Economic Analysis Division.

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, February 2014

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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).

Income of immigrants: Manitoba, 2011

Data from the Longitudinal Immigration Database for Manitoba are now available for 1980 to 2011. Tables at the Canada level were released in [The Daily](#) on December 23, 2013.

Note to readers

The Longitudinal Immigration Database provides information on immigrant economic outcomes. It was created to respond to the need for detailed and reliable data on the outcome and impact of immigration policy levers. It allows the analysis of different categories of immigrants over a period long enough to assess the impact of immigrant characteristics at landing, such as education and knowledge of French or English, on their settlement outcome.

The database combines an Administrative Landing File with the T1 Family File through exact matching record-linkage techniques. The overall linkage rate is approximately 80%. The population includes immigrants who landed between 1980 and 2011 and who filed taxes at least once between 1982 and 2011.

Available in CANSIM: tables 054-0010 and 054-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5057.

A more detailed description of immigrant admission categories from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) is available on the CIC website (www.cic.gc.ca/english/helpcentre/glossary.asp).

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 Wendt (613-951-7314; michael.wendt@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.

New products and studies

New studies

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