

The Daily

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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 2014	2
Manufacturing sales rose 1.6% to \$51.6 billion in May, the fourth increase in five months.	
Study: The ups and downs of minimum wage, 1975 to 2013	10
In 2013, the average minimum wage in Canada was \$10.14 per hour. The 1975 minimum wage translated into 2013 dollars was almost identical at \$10.13.	
Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, February 2014	13
Health Reports, July 2014	14
StatCan Blog, July 2014	15
Travel Survey of Residents of Canada, fourth quarter 2013	16
Capital expenditures by type of asset, 2012 (final)	17

New products and studies	18
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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 2014

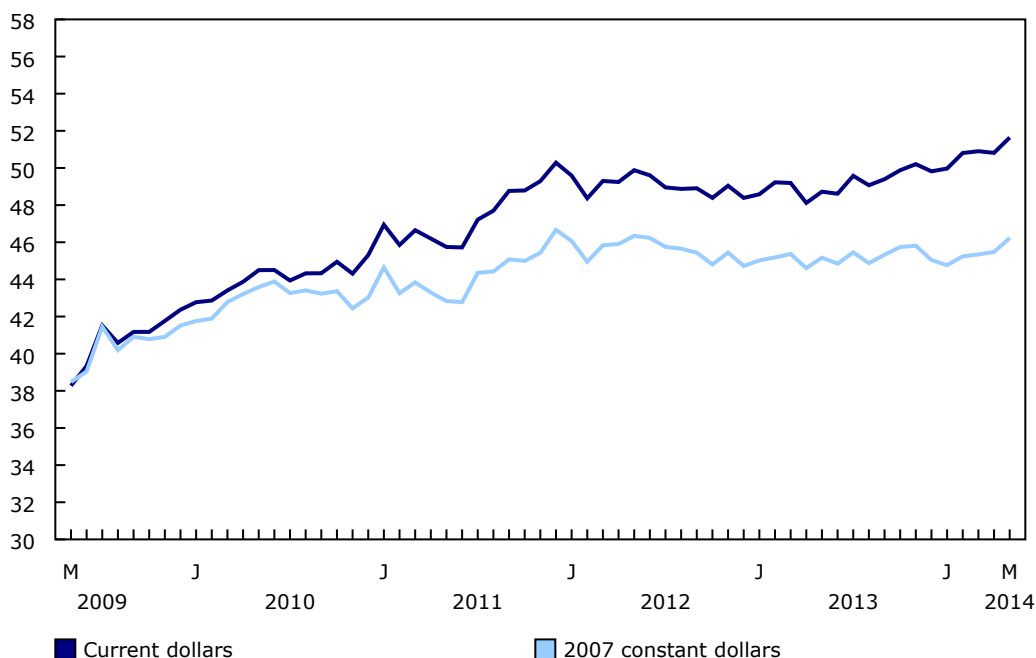
Manufacturing sales rose 1.6% to \$51.6 billion in May, the fourth increase in five months. The gain was largely due to higher sales in the petroleum and coal product and motor vehicle industries.

Sales rose in 11 of 21 industries, representing about 61% of the manufacturing sector.

Constant dollar sales were also up 1.6% in May, indicating a rise in the volume of goods sold.

Chart 1 Manufacturing sales rise

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Sales rise in the petroleum and coal and motor vehicle industries

In the petroleum and coal product industry, sales increased 7.2% to \$7.4 billion in May. The gain reflected a return to more normal sales levels at several refineries following partial shutdowns in April for maintenance and retooling work.

Sales in the motor vehicle industry increased 9.3% to \$4.9 billion, reaching the highest level since January 2012. Sales at some plants returned to normal levels after shutdowns for part of April.

Primary metal sales rose 2.4% to \$3.9 billion in May. Gains in the industry were widespread.

A 2.0% decline in the food industry offset some of the gains in May. One factor behind the decrease was lower than normal sales in the seafood product preparation and packaging industry.

Ontario manufacturing sales increase

Manufacturing sales rose in six provinces in May, with almost two-thirds of the gain concentrated in Ontario.

In Ontario, sales rose 2.3% to \$24.1 billion, the fourth consecutive increase for the province. With the latest advance, sales reached their highest level since July 2008, before the last recession. Most of the gain in May was caused by higher sales in the motor vehicle industry.

Sales in New Brunswick rose 15.8% to \$1.6 billion, following six months of declines. Higher non-durable goods sales were the primary factor behind the gain.

The manufacturing sector in Alberta posted a 1.6% increase to \$6.7 billion in sales. The rise was the fifth consecutive monthly advance for the province. The gain in May stemmed from higher petroleum and coal product sales.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, sales declined 11.3% to \$488 million. Manufacturing sales in the province tend to be more volatile compared with other provinces. The decline reflected lower sales of non-durable goods.

Quebec manufacturing edged down 0.4% to \$11.8 billion in May. Declines in the food and paper industries were partly offset by higher primary metal sales.

Inventories decrease

Inventories declined 0.6% to \$71.9 billion in May, the first decline in five months. The decrease in May was largely a result of lower inventories held by petroleum and coal product manufacturers.

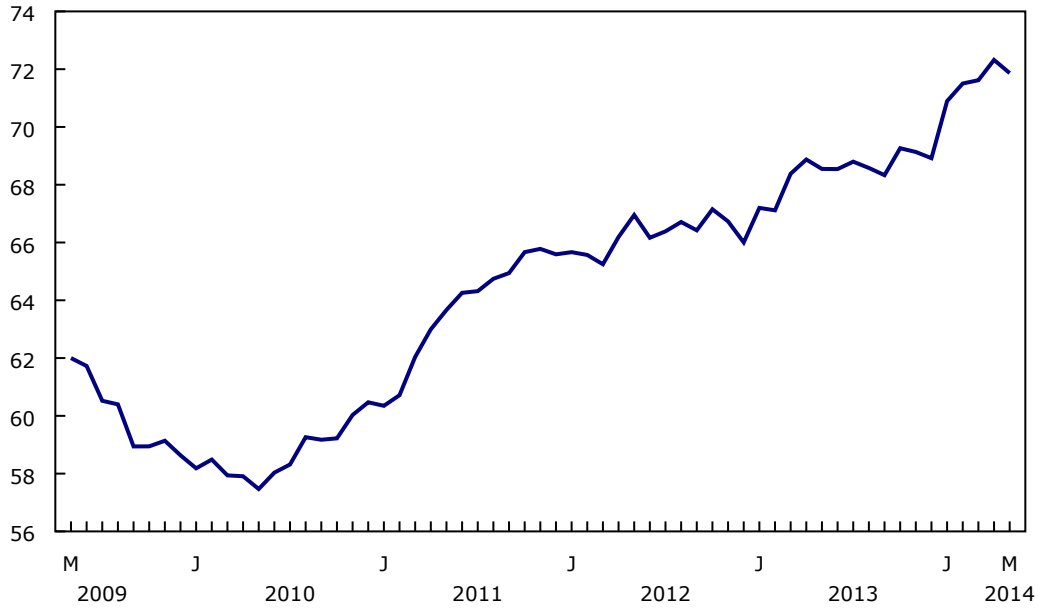
In the petroleum and coal product industry, inventories dropped 7.1% to \$6.9 billion. Most of the decline reflected lower raw materials on hand at some plants.

Transportation equipment inventories declined 0.9% to \$12.8 billion in May. The decrease was caused by lower inventories in the motor vehicle as well as other transportation equipment industries.

The declines were partly offset by a 1.4% gain in primary metal inventories and a 1.5% increase in the chemical industry.

Chart 2
Inventories decrease

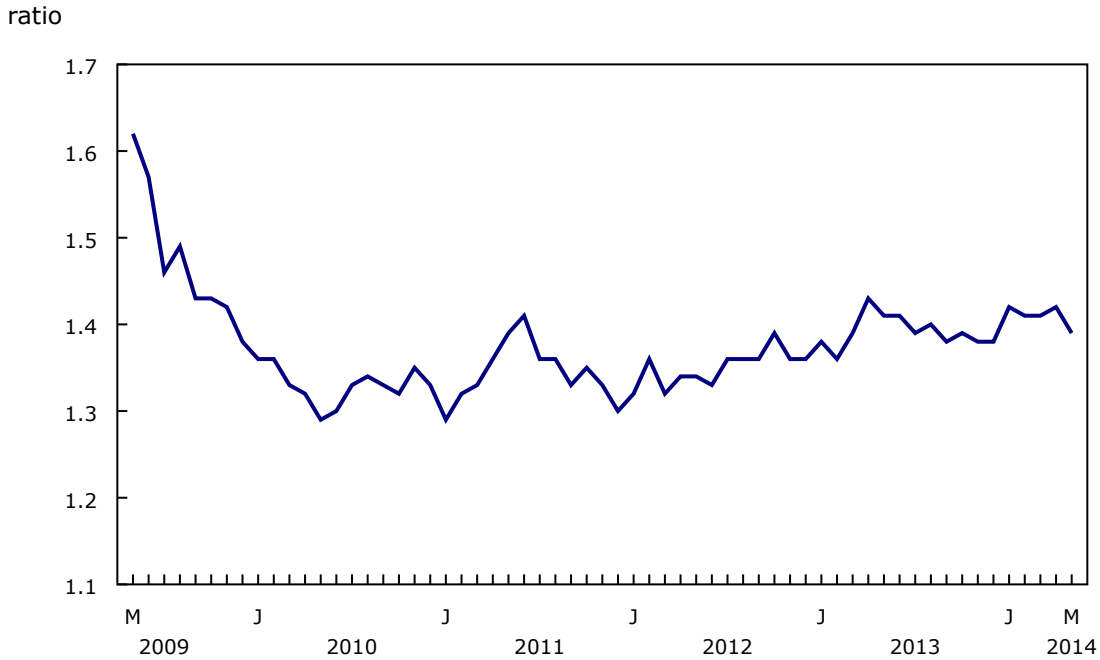
billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio decreased from 1.42 in April to 1.39 in May, its lowest level since December 2013. 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 declines



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders decline

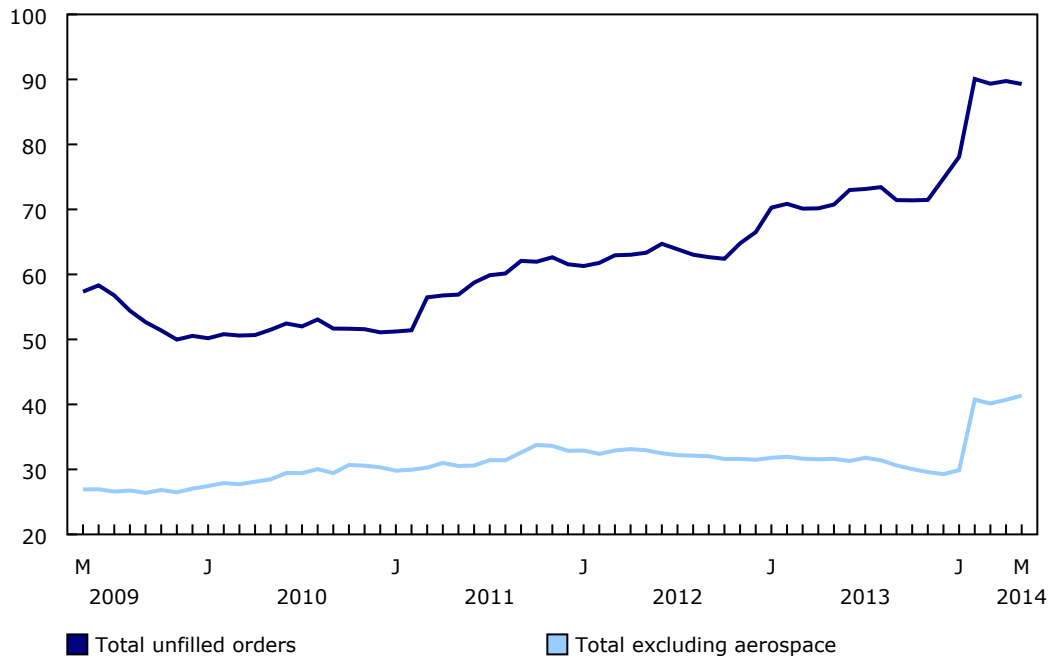
Unfilled orders were down 0.5% to \$89.3 billion in May as a result of a decline in the aerospace product and parts industry. Higher unfilled orders in the machinery and primary metal industries offset part of the decline.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders decreased 2.2% to \$47.9 billion in May. Part of the decrease reflected a 0.8% gain in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar. Most unfilled orders in the aerospace industry are held in US dollars.

Unfilled orders rose 6.8% to \$7.2 billion in the machinery industry, the fourth increase in five months. With the advance in May, unfilled orders for the industry reached their highest level since July 2013. In the primary metal industry, unfilled orders advanced 20.1%, reaching their highest level since November 2008.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders decrease

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

New orders edged down 0.1% to \$51.2 billion. Declines in the transportation equipment and food industries were largely offset by gains in the petroleum and coal product and primary metal industries.

Note to readers

Monthly data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified. With this release, data for the previous three months have been revised.

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 in 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 in 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

	May 2013	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^P	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	48,723	50,813	51,641	1.6	6.0
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	45,165	45,481	46,229	1.6	2.4
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,370	44,140	44,532	0.9	5.1
Inventories	68,547	72,320	71,864	-0.6	4.8
Unfilled orders	70,749	89,746	89,291	-0.5	26.2
New orders	49,312	51,226	51,185	-0.1	3.8
Inventory-to-sales ratio ²	1.41	1.42	1.39

^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

	May 2013	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^P	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	7,374	7,901	7,740	-2.0	5.0
Beverage and tobacco product	1,006	1,011	1,013	0.2	0.7
Textile mills	113	120	119	-1.3	4.9
Textile product mills	135	139	143	2.9	6.0
Clothing manufacturing	209	194	193	-0.5	-7.9
Leather and allied product	39	40	37	-8.2	-4.9
Wood product	2,012	2,029	2,033	0.2	1.0
Paper manufacturing	1,925	2,175	2,141	-1.6	11.2
Printing and related support activities	756	744	748	0.5	-1.0
Petroleum and coal product	6,282	6,872	7,364	7.2	17.2
Chemical	4,019	4,029	4,003	-0.6	-0.4
Plastics and rubber products	2,074	2,110	2,128	0.9	2.6
Non-metallic mineral product	1,029	1,060	1,057	-0.3	2.7
Primary metal	3,608	3,803	3,893	2.4	7.9
Fabricated metal product	2,804	2,848	2,864	0.5	2.1
Machinery	2,860	2,844	2,824	-0.7	-1.3
Computer and electronic product	1,037	1,145	1,115	-2.7	7.5
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	862	868	869	0.0	0.8
Transportation equipment	8,577	8,996	9,494	5.5	10.7
Motor vehicle	4,427	4,468	4,885	9.3	10.3
Motor vehicle body and trailer	301	307	304	-0.9	1.2
Motor vehicle parts	1,926	2,205	2,225	0.9	15.5
Aerospace product and parts	1,473	1,520	1,573	3.5	6.8
Railroad rolling stock	104	60	69	15.7	-34.0
Ship and boat building	103	91	85	-6.5	-17.6
Furniture and related product	902	903	916	1.4	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,098	981	949	-3.3	-13.6
Non-durable goods industries	23,933	25,335	25,629	1.2	7.1
Durable goods industries	24,790	25,478	26,012	2.1	4.9

^r revised

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2013	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^P	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	48,723	50,813	51,641	1.6	6.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	512	551	488	-11.3	-4.7
Prince Edward Island	118	121	103	-14.8	-12.0
Nova Scotia	887	593	573	-3.3	-35.4
New Brunswick	1,653	1,389	1,608	15.8	-2.7
Quebec	10,754	11,817	11,766	-0.4	9.4
Ontario	22,639	23,533	24,065	2.3	6.3
Manitoba	1,297	1,279	1,294	1.2	-0.2
Saskatchewan	1,391	1,423	1,458	2.4	4.8
Alberta	6,096	6,589	6,694	1.6	9.8
British Columbia	3,372	3,514	3,586	2.0	6.3
Yukon	2	2	2	7.2	-6.6
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	3	3	1.9	20.8

^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 June Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on August 15.

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.

Study: The ups and downs of minimum wage, 1975 to 2013

In 2013, the average minimum wage in Canada amounted to \$10.14 per hour. The 1975 minimum wage translated into 2013 dollars (that is, the real minimum wage) was almost identical at \$10.13.

In this release, the real minimum wage for Canada is a weighted average of the provincial minimum wages, expressed in 2013 constant dollars to account for inflation.

Although the real minimum wage in Canada was nearly identical in 1975 and 2013, it varied between these two years.

Between 1975 and 1986, the real minimum wage declined from \$10.13 to \$7.53, before increasing to \$8.81 in 1996. Up to 2003, the real minimum wage remained stable at around \$8.50.

Since 2003, the real minimum wage increased by almost two dollars, from \$8.27 in 2003 to \$10.14 in 2013. All provinces saw increases in the real minimum wage over that period.

Recent increases in the ratio of minimum wage to average hourly earnings

When looking at changes over time, the minimum wage is sometimes expressed as a ratio of the average hourly earnings. The value of the average hourly earnings can vary, depending on the source and type of employees covered in labour surveys.

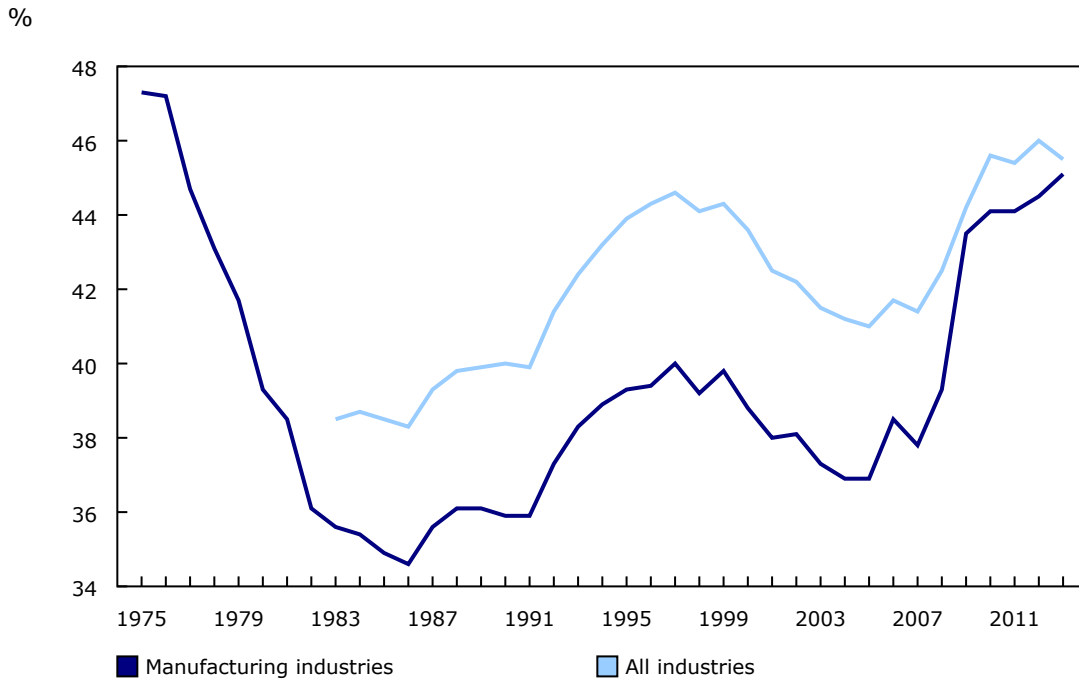
One commonly used source for long-term wage trends is the average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour in the Survey of Employment, Payrolls, and Hours.

In 2013, the average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour in this survey amounted to \$22.27. This means that the average minimum wage corresponded to 46% of the average hourly earnings.

In recent years, the ratio of the average minimum wage to average hourly earnings increased from 41% in 2005 to 46% in 2013. This is because the average minimum wage rose faster than the average hourly earnings (in constant 2013 dollars).

Prior to 2005, the ratio fluctuated between 38% and 45%. These changes were mainly the result of variations in the real minimum wage, since the average real hourly earnings varied little over the period.

Chart 1
Ratio of average minimum wage to average hourly earnings



Note(s): Data for 1975 to 1982 are not available for "all industries." See note to readers.

Similar trends were found when the real minimum wage was expressed as a ratio of the average real hourly earnings of paid employees in manufacturing industries, which could be examined over a longer period (see note to readers).

In 2013 dollars, the average hourly earnings of employees in manufacturing industries remained stable throughout the whole period at around \$22.

Long-term comparisons with the average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries indicate that the ratio is now similar to levels that were seen in the mid-1970s.

Rising share of employees earning the minimum wage

Another source of data, the Labour Force Survey, can be used to determine the proportion of paid employees earning the minimum wage.

In 2013, the proportion of all paid employees earning the minimum wage was 6.7%, up from 5.0% in 1997. Most of the increase took place between 2003 and 2010.

To some degree, the increase in the proportion of minimum-wage employees during those years was the result of increases in the minimum-wage rate in many provinces.

This is because a portion of those who were paid just above the former minimum rate became paid at the new, revised rate and joined the group of minimum-wage earners.

For example, the proportion of young employees aged 15 to 19 who were paid the minimum wage rose from 30% in 2003 to 45% in 2010. At the same time, the proportion of those who were paid a rate between the minimum wage and 10% above the minimum wage declined from 31% to 21%.

Young employees most likely to be paid at minimum wage

Young employees, less educated employees, part-time employees and those working in service industries were most likely to be paid at minimum wage.

In 2013, 50% of employees aged 15 to 19 years old were paid at minimum wage. Among those aged 20 to 24, the rate was 13%.

Among those who had less than a high school degree, one in five employees was paid at minimum wage in 2013.

The proportion of paid employees at the minimum-wage rate was 17% in retail trade industries and 27% in accommodation and food services industries. Together, these two industries accounted for more than 60% of all employees earning the minimum wage in 2013.

The proportion of employees paid at minimum wage also varied by province in 2013, led by Prince Edward Island (9.3%) and Ontario (8.9%). Alberta had the lowest rate at 1.8%.

The minimum wage rate hovered around \$10 in all provinces in 2013.

Note to readers

In this study, data from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment, Payrolls, and Hours (SEPH) are used to examine the evolution of the minimum wage in relationship to average hourly earnings, and the proportion of paid employees at minimum wage.

In the SEPH, information on all employees paid by the hour is available for all industries since 1983. Prior to 1983, the survey did not cover small businesses with less than 20 employees. Comparisons with manufacturing industries extend to the period before 1983 because this industry had a smaller proportion of individuals employed in small businesses.

Minimum wage data for each province over the period 1975 to 2013 have been collected from Employment and Social Development Canada. The national minimum wage corresponds to the average of provincial minimum wages, weighted by the number of employees in each province. All values for the minimum wage are expressed in 2013 dollars.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2612 and 3701.

The article "The ups and downs of minimum wage" is now available online in *Insights on Canadian Society* (75-006-X). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

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 Diane Galarneau (613-951-4626; diane.galarneau@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

For information on *Insights on Canadian Society*, contact Sébastien LaRoche-Côté (613-951-0803; sebastien.larochelle-cote@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, February 2014

The number of take-offs and landings for 127 airports without air traffic control towers reached 35,236 movements in February, with six airports each recording more than 1,000 take-offs and landings. These airports—Peterborough, Ontario (3,642 movements), Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (2,258), Trois-Rivières, Quebec (1,341), Comox, British Columbia (1,205), Pickle Lake, Ontario (1,188) and Red Lake, Ontario (1,178)—accounted for 31% of the movements during the month.

Note to readers

Data for February 2013 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The February 2014 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report, which presents monthly statistics for Canadian airports without NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and/or flight service stations, is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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).

Health Reports, July 2014

The July 2014 online issue of *Health Reports*, released today, contains two articles.

The first article, "A comparison of self-reported leisure-time physical activity and measured moderate-to-vigorous physical activity in adolescents and adults," uses data from the Canadian Health Measures Survey to compare self-reported and measured physical activity, and to explain the limitations of each method.

For more information on this article, contact Didier Garriguet (613-951-7187; didier.garriguet@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

The second article, "Association between blood lead and blood pressure: Results from the Canadian Health Measures Survey (2007 to 2011)" examines the association between blood lead levels and blood pressure among adults aged 40 to 79. Data are from the first two cycles of the Canadian Health Measures Survey.

For more information on this article, contact Tracey Bushnik (613-951-2301; tracey.bushnik@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

The July 2014 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 25, no. 7 (82-003-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).

For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

StatCan Blog, July 2014

StatCan calling

They are the front line workers in the mission to provide Canadians with the best data possible. Whether it is door-to-door, on the telephone or via the Web, Statistics Canada's interviewers help the agency fulfill its core function—collecting information to produce an accurate statistical portrait of the country.

The July edition of the [StatCan Blog](#) examines the role of interviewers and the challenges they encounter as they reach out to Canadians and invite them to share both their time and information. Success is paramount, as a low response rate from Canadians can be detrimental to the quality of the data gathered.

Interviewers follow precise procedures when contacting people. They do not simply show up on doorsteps unannounced. Statistics Canada sends notification letters to each household to be visited before interviewers begin their rounds. Interviewers also learn interview techniques and receive instruction specific to each survey.

Through the hard work of interviewers and the goodwill of Canadians, Statistics Canada is able to produce high-quality statistical information that matters.

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 Janine Warner (613-951-0785; janine.warner@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

Travel Survey of Residents of Canada, fourth quarter 2013

Data on domestic travel from the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada are now available for the fourth quarter of 2013.

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.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

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).

Capital expenditures by type of asset, 2012 (final)

Final data on capital expenditures by type of asset for building and engineering construction are now available for 2012.

Available in CANSIM: tables 029-0039 and 029-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.

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 Debra Roberts (613-951-8360; debra.roberts@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

New products and studies

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), February 2014
Catalogue number 51-008-X (HTML | PDF)

Insights on Canadian Society
Catalogue number 75-006-X (HTML | PDF)

Health Reports, Vol. 25, no. 7
Catalogue number 82-003-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

The ups and downs of minimum wage
Insights on Canadian Society

Association between blood lead and blood pressure: Results from the Canadian Health Measures Survey (2007 to 2011)
Health Reports

A comparison of self-reported leisure-time physical activity and measured moderate-to-vigorous physical activity in adolescents and adults
Health Reports



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