

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 15, 2014

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## Releases

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**Labour Force Survey, July 2014 (corrected)** 2  
Employment rose by 42,000 in July, the result of an increase in part-time work (+60,000). The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points to 7.0%.

**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, June 2014** 11  
Manufacturing sales rose 0.6% in June to \$52.0 billion, the fifth gain in six months.

New motor vehicle sales, June 2014 19

Exports of grains by final destination, June 2014 20

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**New products and studies** 21

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**Release dates:** August 18 to 22, 2014 22

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## Releases

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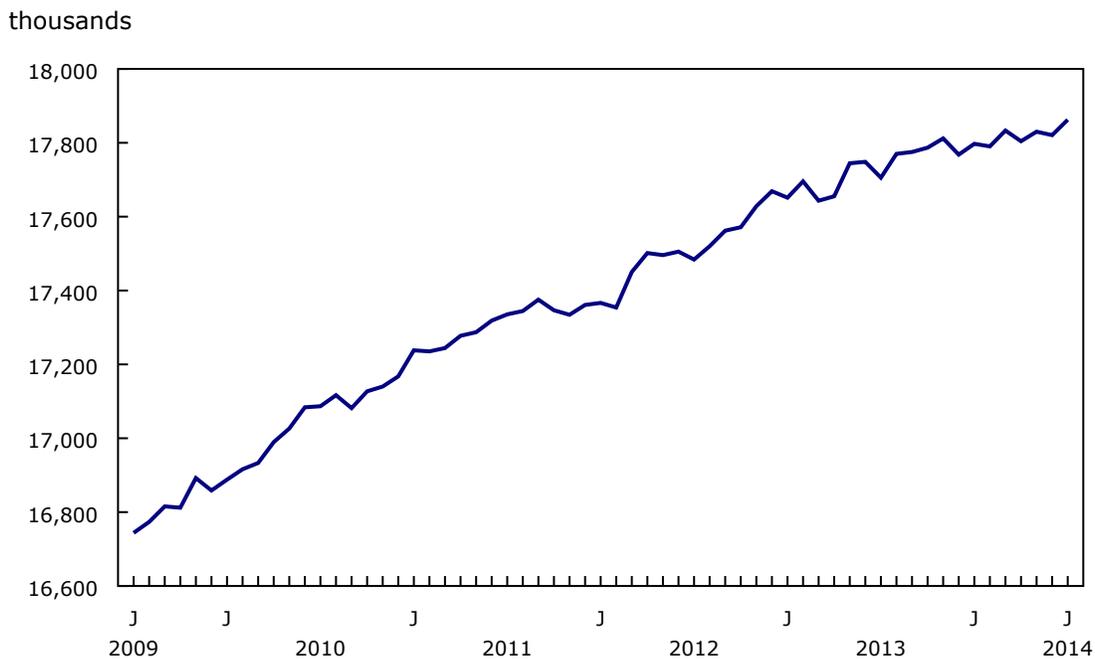
### Labour Force Survey, July 2014 (corrected)

Employment rose by 42,000 in July, the result of an increase in part-time work (+60,000). The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points to 7.0%.

In the 12 months to July, employment increased by 157,000 or 0.9%, with most of the growth in part-time work. The total hours worked were up slightly (+0.3%) compared with July 2013.

#### Chart 1 Employment

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In July, employment increased among people aged 25 to 54 and youths aged 15 to 24, while it fell among people aged 55 and over.

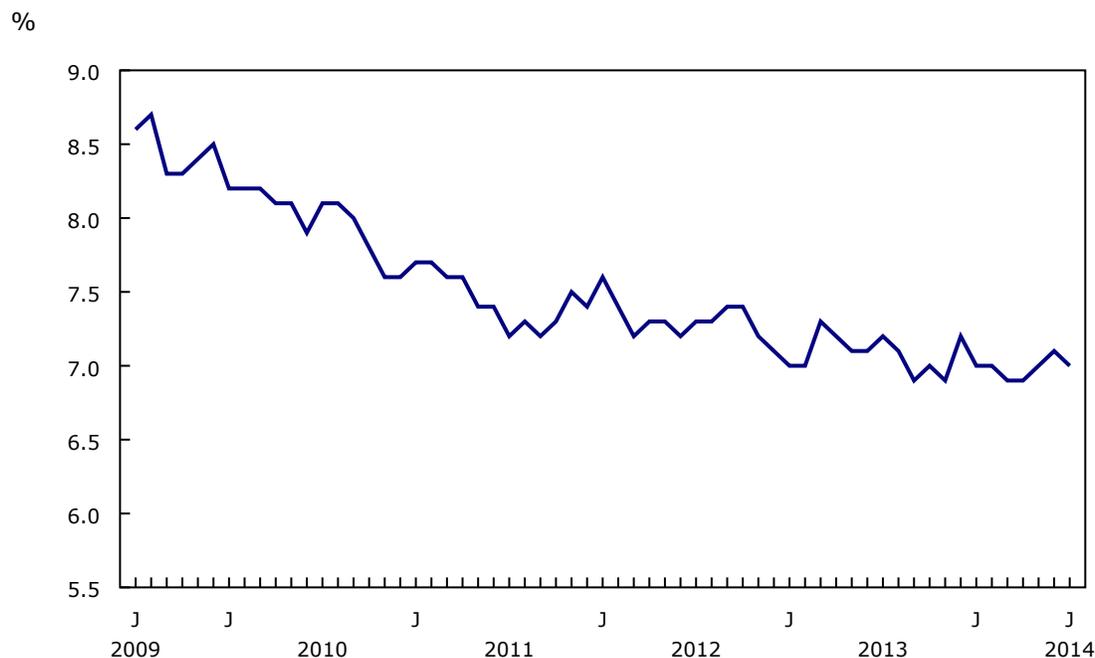
Provincially, employment increased in Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador, while it declined in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In July, there were more people employed in educational services and in information, culture and recreation. At the same time, employment declined in construction as well as health care and social assistance.

Private sector employment increased in July, while the number of self-employed declined.

Adjusted to the concepts used in the United States, the unemployment rate in Canada was 6.1% in July, compared with the US rate of 6.2%.

**Chart 2**  
**Unemployment rate**



### Gains among youths and people aged 25 to 54

Employment rose by 38,000 among people aged 25 to 54 in July, and their unemployment rate declined by 0.1 percentage points to 6.0%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this age group was little changed.

In July, employment among youths aged 15 to 24 increased by 34,000, but the unemployment rate was little changed at 13.1% as more youths participated in the labour market. Despite the employment increase in July, employment levels were little changed from 12 months earlier.

Employment fell by 30,000 among people aged 55 and over, partly offsetting gains in June. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment was up by 151,000 (+4.5%). These gains were mainly the result of a 3.2% growth in the population of this age group.

### Provincial summary

Employment increased by 40,000 in Ontario in July, offsetting the decline the previous month. The unemployment rate remained at 7.5% as more people participated in the labour market. Compared with July 2013, employment in the province was up by 60,000 (+0.9%).

Following three consecutive months of decline, employment in Newfoundland and Labrador grew by 4,700 in July. The unemployment rate was little changed at 12.4% as more people participated in the labour market. Despite the increase in July, employment in the province was down by 5,000 (-2.2%) compared with 12 months earlier.

Employment in Nova Scotia declined by 3,900, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.7 percentage points to 9.4%. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was down 10,000 (-2.2%).

In New Brunswick, the number of people working fell by 3,400. The unemployment rate was 10.0%, little changed from a month earlier as fewer people participated in the labour market. Compared with a year earlier, employment in the province was virtually unchanged.

In July, employment was little changed in Saskatchewan. However, a decline in the number of people searching for work pushed the unemployment rate down 0.7 percentage points to 3.2%, the lowest rate in the province since comparable data became available in 1976. Compared with a year earlier, employment in the province was up 8,200 (+1.5%).

## **Industry perspective**

Employment in educational services increased by 46,000 in July, mainly in primary and secondary schools in Ontario (see "Seasonal adjustment" and "Educational services" in the note to readers).

In July, there were 17,000 more people employed in information, culture and recreation. Compared with a recent low in July 2013, employment in this industry has increased by 55,000 (+7.3%).

The number of people employed in construction declined by 39,000 in July, offsetting an increase in the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this industry was down by 46,000 (-3.4%), the result of declines in the fall of 2013.

Employment in health care and social assistance fell by 26,000 in July, mostly in the social assistance sector in Quebec. Compared with a recent low in July 2013, employment in this industry was up by 90,000 (+4.2%).

Private sector employment increased by 55,000 in July, while the number of public sector employees edged up slightly and self-employment declined by 37,000. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of employees increased in both the private sector (+1.2% or +141,000) and the public sector (+1.9% or +69,000). Self-employment was down 2.0% (-54,000) over this 12-month period.

## **Summer employment for students**

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market data about young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March and who intend to return to school full time in the fall. The published data are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

Compared with July 2013, employment was up by 32,000 among students aged 20 to 24, the result of an increase in part-time work. The rate of employment for this group was little changed at 71.1%, as employment and the number of returning students increased at a similar pace. Their unemployment rate was 8.1%, also little changed compared with a year earlier.

The employment rate for students aged 17 to 19 was 58.8% in July, similar to the rate 12 months earlier. Their unemployment rate was little changed at 17.0%.

Among students aged 15 to 16, the rate of employment was 29.1%, virtually unchanged compared with July 2013. Their unemployment rate was 28.6%, also little changed from 12 months earlier.

## **Canada–United States comparison**

Adjusted to US concepts, the unemployment rate in Canada was 6.1% in July, compared with 6.2% in the United States. In the 12 months to July, the unemployment rate in Canada was down 0.2 percentage points, while the rate in the United States fell 1.1 percentage points.

In July, the employment rate in Canada (adjusted to US concepts) was 62.1%, compared with 59.0% in the United States. For further information, see ["The labour market in Canada and the United States since the last recession, 2007 to 2014."](#)

### **Note to readers**

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for July 2014 are for the week of July 13 to 19.

The LFS estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. For more information, see "Interpreting Monthly Changes in Employment from the Labour Force Survey." Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries also have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X).

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

The **employment rate** is the number of employed persons as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The rate for a particular group (for example, youths aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The **unemployment rate** is the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The **participation rate** is the number of employed and unemployed as a percentage of the population. For more detailed information, see the Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G).

### **Seasonal adjustment**

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Each year, LFS estimates for the previous three years are revised using the latest seasonal factors.

### **Educational services**

The LFS seasonal adjustment process removes typical seasonal patterns in the monthly data, according to trends established in previous years. While there have been larger movements in educational services employment in summer months in recent years, there has not been a consistent pattern in the magnitude or direction of these changes.

**Table 1**  
**Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted**

	June 2014	July 2014	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	29,036.8	29,069.6	...	32.8	374.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	19,190.2	19,214.9	29.0	24.7	139.3	0.1	0.7
Employment	17,820.7	17,862.4	28.5	41.7	156.8	0.2	0.9
Full-time	14,429.9	14,411.8	38.8	-18.1	38.5	-0.1	0.3
Part-time	3,390.7	3,450.6	36.0	59.9	118.4	1.8	3.6
Unemployment	1,369.5	1,352.5	24.6	-17.0	-17.5	-1.2	-1.3
Participation rate	66.1	66.1	0.1	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.4	0.1	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	19.0	19.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	...	...
<b>Youths, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	4,423.7	4,421.5	...	-2.2	-28.6	0.0	-0.6
Labour force	2,807.6	2,837.6	17.0	30.0	7.4	1.1	0.3
Employment	2,431.1	2,464.9	15.8	33.8	27.4	1.4	1.1
Full-time	1,256.6	1,260.2	18.7	3.6	-7.5	0.3	-0.6
Part-time	1,174.5	1,204.7	19.7	30.2	34.8	2.6	3.0
Unemployment	376.5	372.7	14.5	-3.8	-20.0	-1.0	-5.1
Participation rate	63.5	64.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	13.1	0.5	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	55.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	...	...
Part-time rate	48.3	48.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	12,057.9	12,075.6	...	17.7	205.4	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,692.5	8,696.4	15.3	3.9	91.2	0.0	1.1
Employment	8,139.9	8,145.7	16.3	5.8	76.4	0.1	0.9
Full-time	7,503.5	7,494.4	21.9	-9.1	55.2	-0.1	0.7
Part-time	636.4	651.3	18.1	14.9	21.3	2.3	3.4
Unemployment	552.6	550.7	14.5	-1.9	14.7	-0.3	2.7
Participation rate	72.1	72.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.3	0.2	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.5	67.5	0.1	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	7.8	8.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	12,555.2	12,572.6	...	17.4	197.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,690.1	7,680.9	16.8	-9.2	40.8	-0.1	0.5
Employment	7,249.6	7,251.8	16.3	2.2	53.0	0.0	0.7
Full-time	5,669.8	5,657.2	25.3	-12.6	-9.3	-0.2	-0.2
Part-time	1,579.8	1,594.6	23.9	14.8	62.3	0.9	4.1
Unemployment	440.5	429.1	13.5	-11.4	-12.3	-2.6	-2.8
Participation rate	61.3	61.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.7	0.1	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	21.8	22.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X) for further explanations.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087. The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

**Table 2**  
**Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS<sup>1</sup>) – Seasonally adjusted**

	June 2014	July 2014	Standard error <sup>2</sup>	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>							
Employees	15,115.9	15,194.6	35.6	78.7	210.3	0.5	1.4
Self-employed	2,704.8	2,667.8	25.9	-37.0	-53.5	-1.4	-2.0
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,637.8	3,662.0	25.0	24.2	68.9	0.7	1.9
Private	11,478.0	11,532.6	38.2	54.6	141.4	0.5	1.2
<b>All industries</b>	<b>17,820.7</b>	<b>17,862.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,852.1</b>	<b>3,825.8</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>-26.3</b>	<b>-84.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Agriculture	299.2	296.4	7.8	-2.8	-21.0	-0.9	-6.6
Natural resources <sup>3</sup>	351.3	354.3	7.9	3.0	-12.6	0.9	-3.4
Utilities	153.7	153.5	5.3	-0.2	9.2	-0.1	6.4
Construction	1,337.1	1,298.3	17.6	-38.8	-46.3	-2.9	-3.4
Manufacturing	1,710.9	1,723.4	18.9	12.5	-13.2	0.7	-0.8
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>13,968.6</b>	<b>14,036.6</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>240.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Trade	2,726.1	2,739.8	24.3	13.7	28.5	0.5	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	897.4	902.1	14.6	4.7	46.3	0.5	5.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,096.8	1,101.2	16.7	4.4	-20.9	0.4	-1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,364.1	1,369.9	18.7	5.8	13.9	0.4	1.0
Business, building and other support services	703.5	689.5	14.2	-14.0	-56.0	-2.0	-7.5
Educational services	1,292.1	1,338.2	16.2	46.1	47.7	3.6	3.7
Health care and social assistance	2,238.5	2,212.7	19.4	-25.8	89.8	-1.2	4.2
Information, culture and recreation	790.1	807.2	14.8	17.1	55.0	2.2	7.3
Accommodation and food services	1,125.5	1,142.4	17.1	16.9	24.3	1.5	2.2
Other services	787.7	775.6	13.5	-12.1	-7.7	-1.5	-1.0
Public administration	946.6	958.0	12.4	11.4	20.2	1.2	2.2

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X) for further explanations.

3. Also referred to as forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas.

**Note(s):** Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089. The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

**Table 3**  
**Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted**

	June 2014	July 2014	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Population	427.5	427.3	...	-0.2	-2.3	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	253.1	258.1	1.8	5.0	-2.1	2.0	-0.8
Employment	221.5	226.2	2.0	4.7	-5.0	2.1	-2.2
Full-time	185.1	189.0	2.4	3.9	-7.6	2.1	-3.9
Part-time	36.5	37.1	1.9	0.6	2.4	1.6	6.9
Unemployment	31.6	32.0	1.8	0.4	3.0	1.3	10.3
Participation rate	59.2	60.4	0.4	1.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	12.4	0.7	-0.1	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	51.8	52.9	0.5	1.1	-0.9	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
Population	121.6	121.7	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	82.3	82.0	0.6	-0.3	-1.7	-0.4	-2.0
Employment	74.2	74.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7
Full-time	61.8	62.6	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.3	2.5
Part-time	12.3	11.7	0.7	-0.6	-0.9	-4.9	-7.1
Unemployment	8.1	7.7	0.7	-0.4	-2.3	-4.9	-23.0
Participation rate	67.7	67.4	0.5	-0.3	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.4	0.8	-0.4	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Population	780.4	780.5	...	0.1	-0.9	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	489.4	489.2	2.6	-0.2	-8.2	0.0	-1.6
Employment	447.0	443.1	2.7	-3.9	-10.1	-0.9	-2.2
Full-time	364.6	359.4	3.5	-5.2	-6.5	-1.4	-1.8
Part-time	82.4	83.8	3.3	1.4	-3.4	1.7	-3.9
Unemployment	42.4	46.0	2.3	3.6	1.8	8.5	4.1
Participation rate	62.7	62.7	0.3	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	56.8	0.3	-0.5	-1.2	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
Population	619.9	620.0	...	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Labour force	390.4	388.2	2.2	-2.2	-1.7	-0.6	-0.4
Employment	352.8	349.4	2.3	-3.4	-1.4	-1.0	-0.4
Full-time	296.0	291.7	3.0	-4.3	-1.0	-1.5	-0.3
Part-time	56.8	57.7	2.5	0.9	-0.3	1.6	-0.5
Unemployment	37.6	38.9	2.2	1.3	-0.3	3.5	-0.8
Participation rate	63.0	62.6	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.0	0.5	0.4	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.4	0.4	-0.5	-0.2	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>							
Population	6,742.0	6,748.2	...	6.2	53.2	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,374.9	4,375.6	15.0	0.7	19.2	0.0	0.4
Employment	4,018.5	4,020.4	14.9	1.9	16.3	0.0	0.4
Full-time	3,239.6	3,218.8	19.8	-20.8	-8.4	-0.6	-0.3
Part-time	778.9	801.6	18.5	22.7	24.8	2.9	3.2
Unemployment	356.4	355.1	12.9	-1.3	2.7	-0.4	0.8
Participation rate	64.9	64.8	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.6	0.2	0.0	-0.2	...	...

**Table 3 - continued**  
**Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted**

	June 2014	July 2014	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
<b>Ontario</b>							
Population	11,336.0	11,345.6	...	9.6	134.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,463.4	7,500.3	19.8	36.9	53.6	0.5	0.7
Employment	6,900.8	6,940.3	18.7	39.5	60.3	0.6	0.9
Full-time	5,575.9	5,578.4	26.0	2.5	8.0	0.0	0.1
Part-time	1,324.9	1,362.0	24.2	37.1	52.4	2.8	4.0
Unemployment	562.7	559.9	17.1	-2.8	-6.9	-0.5	-1.2
Participation rate	65.8	66.1	0.2	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.5	0.2	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	61.2	0.2	0.3	-0.2	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Population	985.9	987.2	...	1.3	13.4	0.1	1.4
Labour force	668.3	669.3	2.7	1.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.1
Employment	632.1	633.8	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
Full-time	510.0	507.3	3.8	-2.7	-3.7	-0.5	-0.7
Part-time	122.1	126.4	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.3
Unemployment	36.3	35.5	2.1	-0.8	-1.1	-2.2	-3.0
Participation rate	67.8	67.8	0.3	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	64.2	0.3	0.1	-0.8	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Population	842.5	843.6	...	1.1	16.8	0.1	2.0
Labour force	586.9	585.3	2.5	-1.6	3.7	-0.3	0.6
Employment	564.0	566.5	2.6	2.5	8.2	0.4	1.5
Full-time	466.6	470.6	3.5	4.0	10.7	0.9	2.3
Part-time	97.3	95.9	3.2	-1.4	-2.6	-1.4	-2.6
Unemployment	22.9	18.8	1.8	-4.1	-4.5	-17.9	-19.3
Participation rate	69.7	69.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	66.9	67.2	0.3	0.3	-0.3	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>							
Population	3,278.7	3,288.4	...	9.7	108.3	0.3	3.4
Labour force	2,400.9	2,395.1	9.4	-5.8	73.3	-0.2	3.2
Employment	2,284.1	2,282.6	10.0	-1.5	66.1	-0.1	3.0
Full-time	1,910.6	1,900.2	12.8	-10.4	40.8	-0.5	2.2
Part-time	373.5	382.5	11.5	9.0	25.4	2.4	7.1
Unemployment	116.8	112.5	7.4	-4.3	7.3	-3.7	6.9
Participation rate	73.2	72.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	0.3	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.7	69.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Population	3,902.3	3,907.1	...	4.8	50.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,480.6	2,471.9	10.3	-8.7	4.1	-0.4	0.2
Employment	2,325.8	2,325.8	10.3	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.9
Full-time	1,819.7	1,833.9	14.7	14.2	4.8	0.8	0.3
Part-time	506.1	491.9	13.8	-14.2	16.6	-2.8	3.5
Unemployment	154.8	146.1	8.3	-8.7	-17.3	-5.6	-10.6
Participation rate	63.6	63.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.9	0.3	-0.3	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X) for further explanations.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087. The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

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Available in CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051, 282-0054, 282-0055, 282-0060 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0089, 282-0092 to 282-0095, 282-0100 to 282-0121 and 282-0200 to 282-0225.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X), is now available online for the week ending July 19. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

[Data tables](#) are also now available online. From the *Browse by subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on September 5.

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

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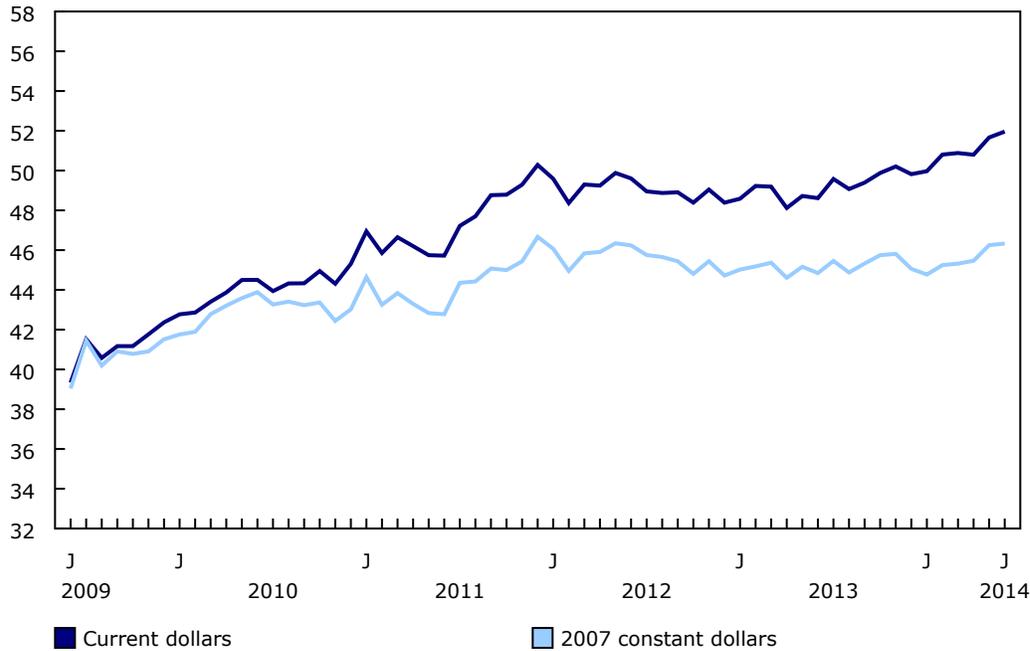
## Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, June 2014

Manufacturing sales rose 0.6% in June to \$52.0 billion, the fifth gain in six months. The gain stemmed from a 3.0% increase in non-durable goods sales, led by the chemical, petroleum and coal product as well as the food industries. Excluding the chemical industry, total sales edged down 0.1% in June.

Constant dollar sales rose 0.2% in June.

### Chart 1 Sales rise in June

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

### Higher chemical sales lead the gains

Sales in the chemical industry rose 8.6% to \$4.2 billion in June, their highest level since October 2008. Much of the gain in June reflected higher than usual sales in the pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical sub-industry. This year, colder and wetter weather in the Western provinces delayed planting, leading to some sales in this sub-industry shifting from May to June, which contributed to the stronger seasonally adjusted sales for the month. In addition, sales of pharmaceuticals and medicines also rose in June, contributing to the overall gain in the chemical industry.

In the petroleum and coal product industry, sales increased 4.0% to \$7.6 billion. Most of the increase stemmed from higher volumes of products sold.

Food sales rose 2.2% to \$8.0 billion in June, the fourth increase in six months. Part of the gain in June reflected an increase in the seafood product preparation and packaging sub-industry, following weak sales in May.

Lower sales in the motor vehicle industry offset a portion of the gains in June. Sales in the industry were down 8.6% to \$4.5 billion, the first decrease following two months of strong gains.

### **Sales rise in Alberta and Quebec**

Sales rose in six provinces in June, led by Alberta and Quebec. A decrease in Ontario manufacturing sales offset some of the gains.

In Alberta, sales rose 4.7% to \$6.9 billion, the sixth consecutive monthly gain. Total sales over the first six months of 2014 were 9.6% higher than in the same period in 2013. In the chemical industry, sales in June rose 12.5% following a 6.2% decline in May. Some sales in this industry shifted from May to June following a later than normal planting season. The machinery industry was also up in June, reflecting higher sales of mining and oil and gas field equipment.

Sales in Quebec increased 2.3% to \$12.1 billion, following two months of declines. Over the first half of 2014, sales in Quebec were up 5.8% compared with the same period in 2013. Most of the gain in June stemmed from higher sales in the petroleum and coal product industry. Sales also rose in the chemical and primary metal industries.

Ontario manufacturing sales declined 1.3% to \$23.8 billion in June, following four months of gains. Despite the decrease in June, overall manufacturing sales for the province over the first half of 2014 were \$140.7 billion, up 5.0% compared with the same period in 2013. The decrease in June was caused by an 8.5% drop in motor vehicle manufacturing sales. Excluding the motor vehicle industry, sales for the province were up 0.5%.

### **Inventories rise**

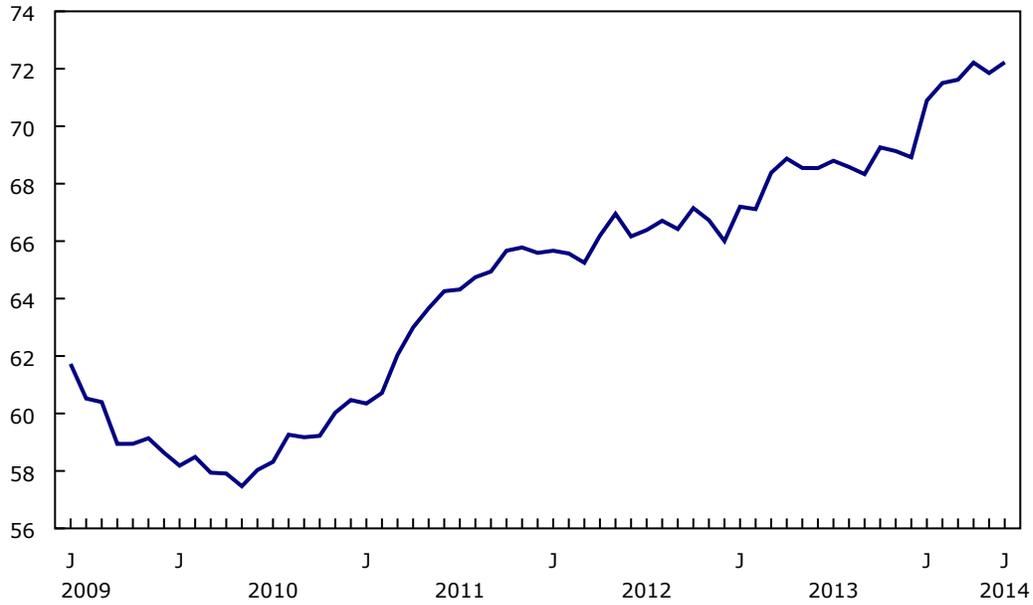
Inventories rose 0.5% to \$72.2 billion in June, the fifth increase in six months. However, because of a similar rise in sales, the inventory-to-sales ratio remained at 1.39, the same level posted in May.

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**Chart 2**  
**Inventories rise**

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billions of dollars

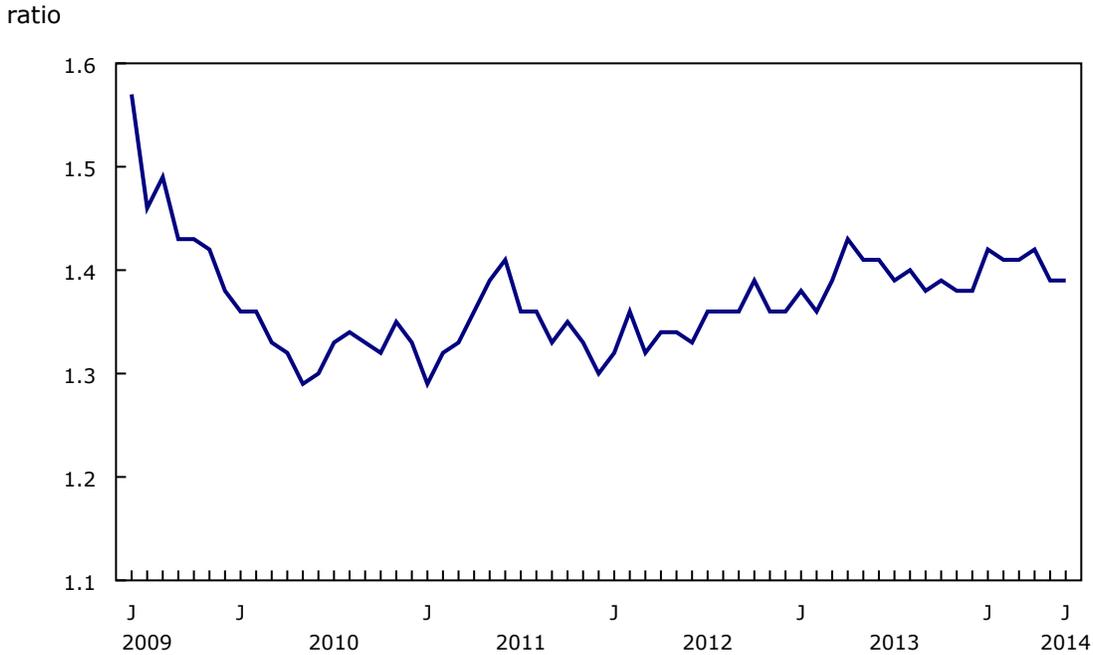


**Note(s):** Data are seasonally adjusted.

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A 13.6% increase in petroleum and coal product inventories was the main factor behind the rise in total manufacturing inventories. Refineries increased their levels of raw materials on hand. Lower inventory levels in the aerospace product and parts industry (-4.4%) offset some of the gain.

**Chart 3**  
**The inventory-to-sales ratio remains at the same level**



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

### Unfilled orders edge down

Unfilled orders edged down 0.3% to \$89.1 billion in June, the third decrease in four months. Lower unfilled orders in the aerospace product and parts industry were responsible for the decline. This decrease was mostly offset by higher unfilled orders in the computer and electronic product industry.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders were down 2.0% to \$47.0 billion, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. A 3.6% decrease in the value of the US dollar since the end of February was the primary factor causing these declines. Most unfilled orders in the aerospace industry are held in US dollars.

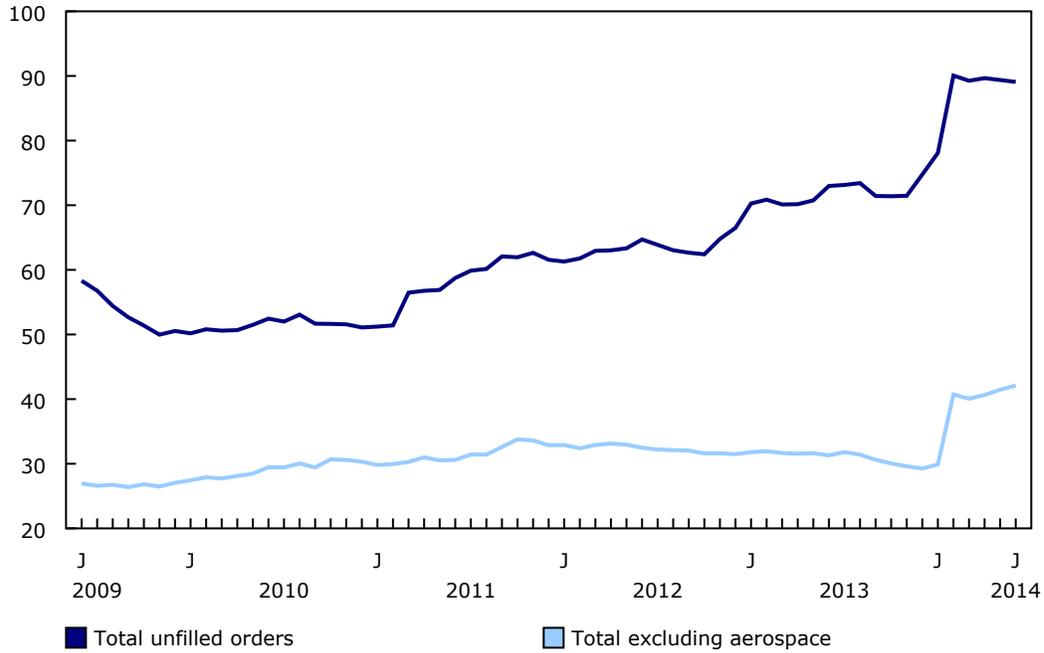
Unfilled orders in the computer and electronic product industry rose 22.6% to \$4.2 billion. The gain was the third largest percentage increase since the current series began in 1992. A large increase in the navigational, measuring, medical and control instruments manufacturing sub-industry was the principal factor behind the advance.

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**Chart 4**  
**Unfilled orders edge down**

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billions of dollars



**Note(s):** Data are seasonally adjusted.

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New orders rose 0.6% to \$51.7 billion in June as a result of gains in 12 of 21 manufacturing 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, please refer to the following document: [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

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 U.S. 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**

	June 2013	May 2014 <sup>r</sup>	June 2014 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	48,613	51,665	51,960	0.6	6.9
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	44,845	46,249	46,329	0.2	3.3
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,307	44,492	45,254	1.7	7.0
Inventories	68,542	71,851	72,225	0.5	5.4
Unfilled orders	72,978	89,375	89,080	-0.3	22.1
New orders	50,842	51,378	51,665	0.6	1.6
Inventory-to-sales ratio <sup>2</sup>	1.41	1.39	1.39	...	...

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> 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**

	June 2013	May 2014 <sup>r</sup>	June 2014 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Food manufacturing	7,222	7,795	7,966	2.2	10.3
Beverage and tobacco product	933	1,013	1,041	2.8	11.5
Textile mills	113	116	117	0.3	3.2
Textile product mills	129	140	140	0.0	9.0
Clothing manufacturing	215	210	210	-0.2	-2.4
Leather and allied product	35	40	39	-2.0	11.2
Wood product	1,845	2,040	2,045	0.2	10.8
Paper manufacturing	1,954	2,145	2,072	-3.4	6.1
Printing and related support activities	737	750	749	-0.1	1.6
Petroleum and coal product	6,935	7,350	7,640	4.0	10.2
Chemical	4,030	3,880	4,213	8.6	4.5
Plastics and rubber products	2,078	2,130	2,155	1.2	3.7
Non-metallic mineral product	979	1,076	1,077	0.1	10.0
Primary metal	3,617	3,896	3,961	1.7	9.5
Fabricated metal product	2,660	2,846	2,819	-0.9	6.0
Machinery	2,823	2,865	2,899	1.2	2.7
Computer and electronic product	1,033	1,092	1,052	-3.7	1.9
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	873	845	839	-0.7	-3.8
Transportation equipment	8,558	9,587	9,069	-5.4	6.0
Motor vehicle	4,384	4,948	4,525	-8.6	3.2
Motor vehicle body and trailer	294	311	302	-2.6	3.0
Motor vehicle parts	1,923	2,225	2,181	-2.0	13.5
Aerospace product and parts	1,577	1,592	1,528	-4.0	-3.1
Railroad rolling stock	87	71	107	51.7	23.3
Ship and boat building	88	88	109	23.2	24.1
Furniture and related product	873	912	892	-2.2	2.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	970	936	964	3.0	-0.6
Non-durable goods industries	24,382	25,570	26,343	3.0	8.0
Durable goods industries	24,232	26,096	25,617	-1.8	5.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

**Table 3**  
**Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted**

	June 2013	May 2014 <sup>r</sup>	June 2014 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>48,613</b>	<b>51,665</b>	<b>51,960</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	546	510	540	5.8	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	128	110	124	12.7	-3.2
Nova Scotia	805	585	589	0.8	-26.9
New Brunswick	1,717	1,620	1,645	1.5	-4.2
Quebec	11,219	11,815	12,086	2.3	7.7
Ontario	22,335	24,120	23,805	-1.3	6.6
Manitoba	1,265	1,287	1,265	-1.7	0.0
Saskatchewan	1,285	1,419	1,416	-0.2	10.3
Alberta	6,096	6,612	6,925	4.7	13.6
British Columbia	3,214	3,583	3,560	-0.6	10.8
Yukon	2	2	2	0.7	-0.3
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	2	2	-6.0	40.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> 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 July Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on September 16.

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

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## New motor vehicle sales, June 2014

New motor vehicle sales data are now available for June.

### **Note to readers**

*These data are subject to revision.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 079-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.**

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Exports of grains by final destination, June 2014

Data on exports of grains by final destination are now available for June.

**Available in CANSIM: table 001-0015.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3403.**

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## **New products and studies**

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There are no new products today.

## Release dates: August 18 to 22, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
18	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	June 2014
19	<b>Industrial research and development characteristics</b>	2014 (intentions)
19	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	June 2014
20	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	June 2014
20	<b>Study: Net worth of the household sector: A Canada–United States comparison</b>	1970 to 2012
20	<b>Health Reports</b>	August 2014
21	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	June 2014
21	<b>Production of principal field crops</b>	July 2014
22	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	July 2014
22	<b>Retail trade</b>	June 2014

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



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