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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, November 2014	2
Manufacturing sales declined 1.4% in November, reflecting lower sales of motor vehicles and chemicals.	
Travel between Canada and other countries, November 2014	10
Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, November 2014	13
Job vacancies in brief, three-month average ending in October 2014	16
Natural gas sales, November 2014	17

New products and studies	18
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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, November 2014

Manufacturing sales declined 1.4% in November to \$51.5 billion, reflecting lower sales of motor vehicles, chemicals, primary metals and food. This was the third decrease in four months. Year-to-date sales in 2014, however, were 5.2% higher than those in the first 11 months of 2013.

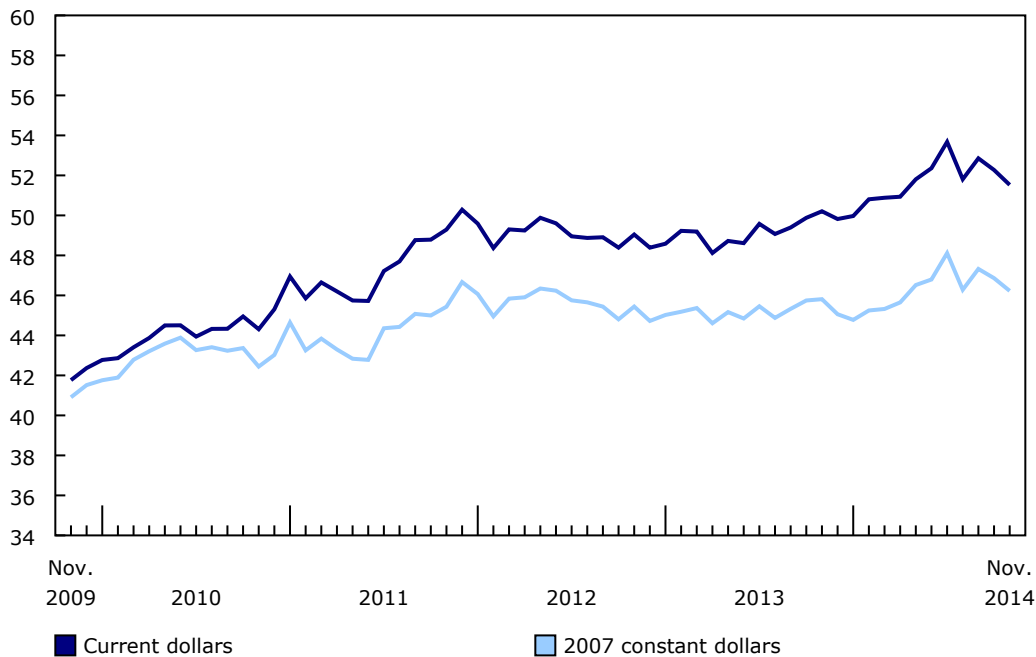
Sales declined in 16 of 21 industries, representing more than 80% of total Canadian manufacturing. Constant dollar sales fell 1.4%, indicating that a lower volume of manufactured goods was sold.

Motor vehicle and chemical sales decline

Sales of motor vehicles fell 5.9% in November to \$4.6 billion, as a result of widespread decreases. The decline offset almost all of the gains that occurred in the previous two months. Sales were 10.0% lower than the two-year high reached in July 2014.

Chart 1
Manufacturing sales decline

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM tables [304-0014](#) and [377-0009](#).

Chemical manufacturers reported a 3.6% decrease in sales in November. The declines reflected lower sales in all sub-industries of chemical manufacturing. This was the fourth consecutive monthly decline for sales of chemicals.

Sales in November were down 3.0% in the primary metal industry following a 5.4% drop in October. In both months, lower volumes were the primary cause of the sales decline. Despite the drop, sales in the industry remained at just over \$4 billion in November. Monthly sales of primary metals have been over \$4 billion since June 2014, when they reached that level for the first time in nearly three years.

The food manufacturing industry posted a 1.3% decrease in sales following three months of gains. Widespread reductions in sales were reported by food manufacturers.

Partially offsetting the declines was a 9.1% increase in the production of aerospace products and parts. Gains were widespread in the aerospace industry and were partly due to the decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar. As most inventories held by aerospace manufacturers are valued in US dollars, the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar increased the value of those inventories. Production in the industry is measured as the value of sales plus the change in the value of goods-in-process and finished product inventories held by manufacturers. As a result, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar directly contributed to the production increase in the aerospace industry.

Lower sales in Ontario and Quebec

Sales in Ontario fell 2.1% to \$23.7 billion as 18 of 21 manufacturing industries, representing nearly 90% of the province's manufacturing sector, posted lower sales. This was the third decline in four months. Sales of motor vehicles and chemicals were down 5.9% and 6.1% respectively. Ontario manufacturing sales in the first 11 months of 2014 were 5.8% higher than in the first 11 months of 2013.

Quebec manufacturers reported a 2.2% sales decrease in November, also the third decline in four months. The largest decreases in sales occurred in the petroleum and coal product and primary metals industries. Despite the decline, monthly sales of manufactured goods in Quebec have been over \$12 billion in each of the past six months, a level that has not been sustained since the six-month period immediately preceding the 2008-2009 recession.

Sales in Alberta declined 3.8%, reflecting lower sales of petroleum and coal products. Sales in the province were at their lowest level since January 2014. The decline was largely due to a drop in prices in the petroleum and coal product industry.

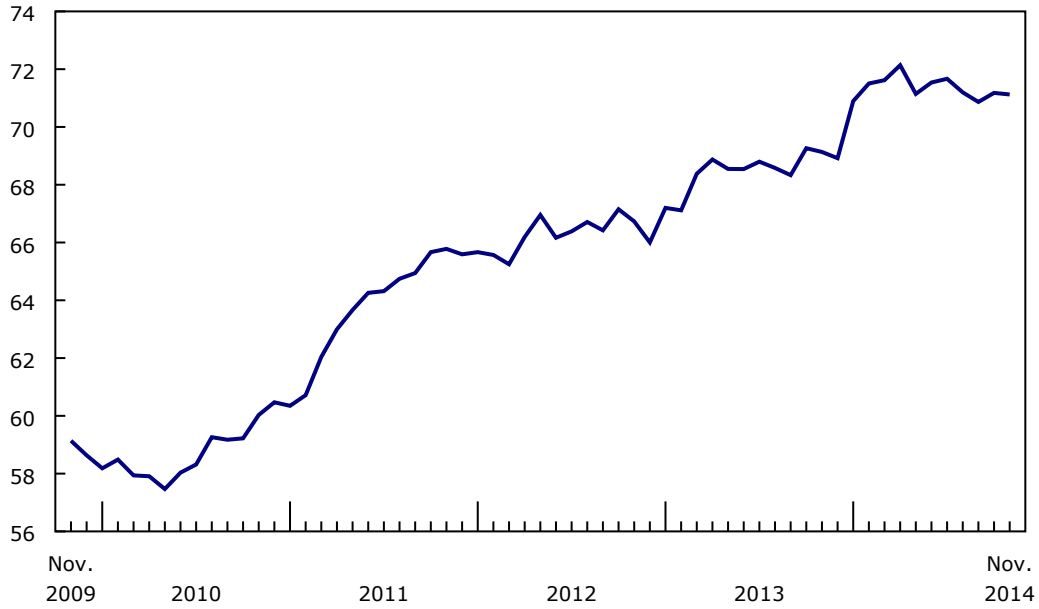
Partially offsetting the declines was a 16.6% increase in sales in New Brunswick, which reflected gains in non-durable goods.

Inventories edge down

Manufacturers' inventories edged down 0.1% in November following a 0.4% increase in October. A decline in primary metal industry inventories was partially offset by a rise in motor vehicle and food stocks.

Chart 2
Inventories edge down

billions of dollars

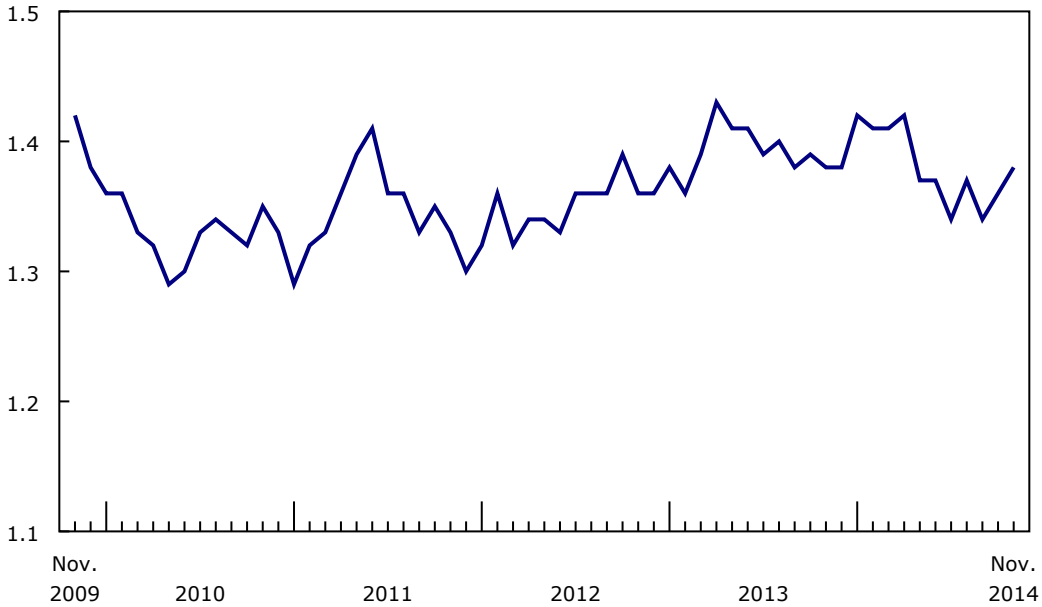


Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [304-0014](#).

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose to 1.38 in November from 1.36 in October. 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 rises

ratio



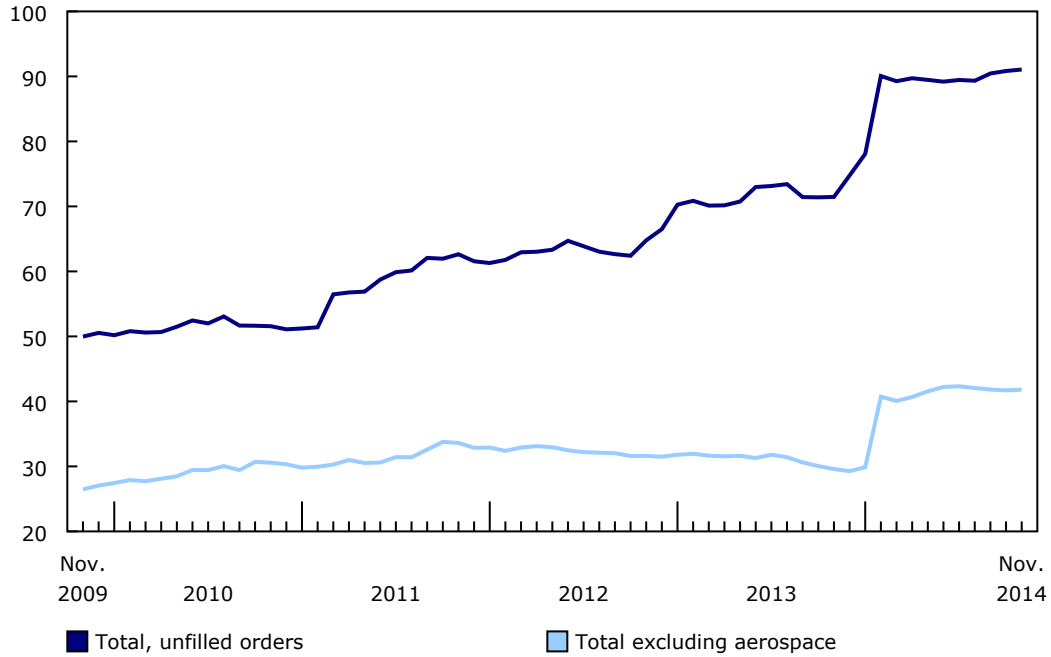
Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [304-0014](#).

Unfilled orders edge up

Unfilled orders edged up 0.2% in November to \$91.1 billion, the fourth increase in five months. Unfilled orders in the machinery industry rose 1.7%, reflecting higher reported orders in two sub-industries: engine, turbine and power transmission equipment; and agricultural, construction and mining machinery. Unfilled orders in the machinery industry were at their highest level since July 2013. These increases were largely offset by a decline in unfilled orders in the fabricated metal product and transportation equipment industries.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders edge up

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table [304-0014](#).

New orders fell 1.7% in November as a result of a 6.2% drop in the transportation equipment industry.

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.

The analytical article "[Manufacturing at a Glance: Oil and gas field machinery manufacturing](#)" is now available as part of The Daily published on December 4, 2014.

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. 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

	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	50,206	52,272	51,526	-1.4	2.6
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	45,811	46,862	46,226	-1.4	0.9
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	43,461	45,186	44,680	-1.1	2.8
Inventories	69,134	71,179	71,124	-0.1	2.9
Unfilled orders	71,457	90,830	91,057	0.2	27.4
New orders	50,271	52,656	51,752	-1.7	2.9
Inventory-to-sales ratio ²	1.38	1.36	1.38

^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 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.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [304-0014](#) and [377-0009](#).

Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	7,545	8,052	7,944	-1.3	5.3
Beverage and tobacco product	990	980	972	-0.9	-1.9
Textile mills	121	131	124	-5.5	1.9
Textile product mills	137	150	144	-3.8	4.9
Clothing manufacturing	200	208	212	1.9	5.8
Leather and allied product	37	45	39	-12.7	5.4
Wood product	2,022	2,170	2,111	-2.7	4.4
Paper manufacturing	2,027	2,143	2,101	-2.0	3.7
Printing and related support activities	746	774	766	-1.1	2.7
Petroleum and coal product	6,838	6,605	6,570	-0.5	-3.9
Chemical	3,979	4,131	3,982	-3.6	0.1
Plastics and rubber products	2,101	2,254	2,200	-2.4	4.7
Non-metallic mineral product	1,036	1,101	1,070	-2.8	3.3
Primary metal	3,704	4,123	4,001	-3.0	8.0
Fabricated metal product	2,767	2,913	2,918	0.2	5.4
Machinery	2,986	3,007	3,041	1.2	1.9
Computer and electronic product	1,008	1,073	1,081	0.8	7.2
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	825	841	791	-6.0	-4.1
Transportation equipment	9,257	9,555	9,478	-0.8	2.4
Motor vehicle	4,653	4,858	4,573	-5.9	-1.7
Motor vehicle body and trailer	292	341	322	-5.6	10.1
Motor vehicle parts	2,092	2,228	2,273	2.0	8.7
Aerospace product and parts	1,820	1,589	1,733	9.1	-4.8
Railroad rolling stock	82	83	140	67.5	71.1
Ship and boat building	91	117	123	4.6	34.9
Furniture and related product	889	964	921	-4.5	3.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	991	1,052	1,060	0.7	7.0
Non-durable goods industries	24,722	25,473	25,054	-1.6	1.3
Durable goods industries	25,484	26,799	26,472	-1.2	3.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Source(s): CANSIM table [304-0014](#).

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	50,206	52,272	51,526	-1.4	2.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	561	460	580	26.2	3.5
Prince Edward Island	132	142	140	-1.6	5.7
Nova Scotia	584	627	614	-2.0	5.0
New Brunswick	1,728	1,349	1,573	16.6	-9.0
Quebec	11,681	12,421	12,145	-2.2	4.0
Ontario	22,970	24,198	23,688	-2.1	3.1
Manitoba	1,311	1,292	1,278	-1.1	-2.5
Saskatchewan	1,319	1,371	1,401	2.2	6.2
Alberta	6,393	6,749	6,490	-3.8	1.5
British Columbia	3,521	3,659	3,614	-1.2	2.6
Yukon	2	3	3	-0.2	13.7
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	2	2	-12.3	0.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [304-0014](#) and [304-0015](#).

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

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

Data from the December 2014 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on February 13, 2015.

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 Jeff Paul (613-951-7328; jeff.paul@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries, November 2014

Travel to Canada fell 3.9% in November compared with October. The decrease was largely the result of fewer US travellers to Canada.

Travel by American residents to Canada declined 4.7% to 1.7 million trips in November.

Declines were recorded in trips from the United States for all transportation modes, with car travel reporting the sharpest decrease. Same-day car travel fell 5.3% to 578,000 trips, while overnight car travel was down 6.1% to 550,000 trips.

Travel to Canada from overseas countries decreased 1.1% in November to 444,000 trips.

In the other direction, Canadian travel abroad declined 0.6%, as a result of fewer trips by Canadians to the United States.

Canadian residents made 4.3 million trips to the United States, down 1.0% compared with October. A drop of 2.3% in same-day car trips to the United States accounted for most of the decline.

Trips by Canadians to overseas countries increased 1.7% to 928,000.

Note to readers

Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Overseas markets refer to countries other than the United States.

A **Canadian resident traveller** is an international traveller from Canada who has travelled outside of Canada for a period of less than 12 months.

A **non-resident traveller** is an international traveller resident of a country other than Canada who is travelling to Canada for a period of less than 12 months.

Table 1
Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2013 ^r	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014
	thousands			% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	5,477	5,275	5,245	-0.6
To the United States	4,642	4,363	4,317	-1.0
To other countries	834	913	928	1.7
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,694	2,424	2,369	-2.3
Total trips, one or more nights	2,745	2,814	2,840	0.9
United States ³	1,910	1,901	1,912	0.6
Car	1,133	1,119	1,121	0.2
Plane	682	685	696	1.5
Other modes of transportation	95	97	95	-1.5
Other countries ⁴	834	913	928	1.7
Travel to Canada²	2,092	2,198	2,111	-3.9
From the United States	1,685	1,749	1,668	-4.7
From other countries	406	448	444	-1.1
Same-day car trips from the United States	592	610	578	-5.3
Total trips, one or more nights	1,389	1,473	1,428	-3.0
United States ³	995	1,043	1,000	-4.1
Car	576	586	550	-6.1
Plane	310	347	342	-1.2
Other modes of transportation	110	111	108	-2.7
Other countries ⁴	393	430	428	-0.4
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets⁶, by country of origin⁵				
United Kingdom	56	60	59	-0.8
France	39	43	43	1.1
China	31	40	40	-1.0
Germany	29	29	29	-0.4
Australia	24	26	25	-0.5
Japan	20	23	24	1.6
Mexico	15	16	16	0.5
India	14	16	16	2.0
South Korea	14	18	16	-15.6
Hong Kong	12	13	12	-6.5
Italy	9	11	11	-0.9
Switzerland	9	10	9	-6.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Data for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and data for planes, trains, boats and other methods of transportation.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

6. Overseas markets refer to countries other than the United States.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [427-0004](#), [427-0005](#) and [427-0006](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [427-0001 to 427-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5005](#).

The November 2014 issue of *International Travel: Advance Information*, Vol. 30, no. 11 ([66-001-P](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

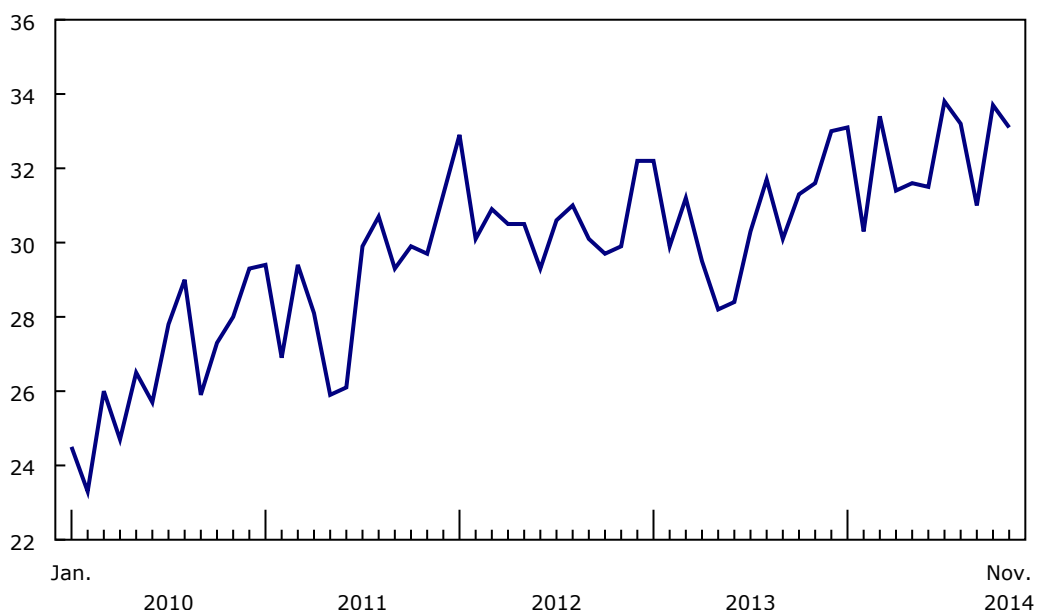
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, November 2014

Canadian pipelines net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products totalled 33.1 million cubic metres in November, up 4.9% from the same month a year earlier. The increase reflected a rise in receipts from processing plants, which were up 6.5% from November 2013 to 17.2 million cubic metres, as well as from fields, refineries and imports. Conversely, receipts from other sources, such as rail and truck terminals, fell 2.1% to 1.4 million cubic metres.

Chart 1
Canadian pipelines net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

millions of cubic metres



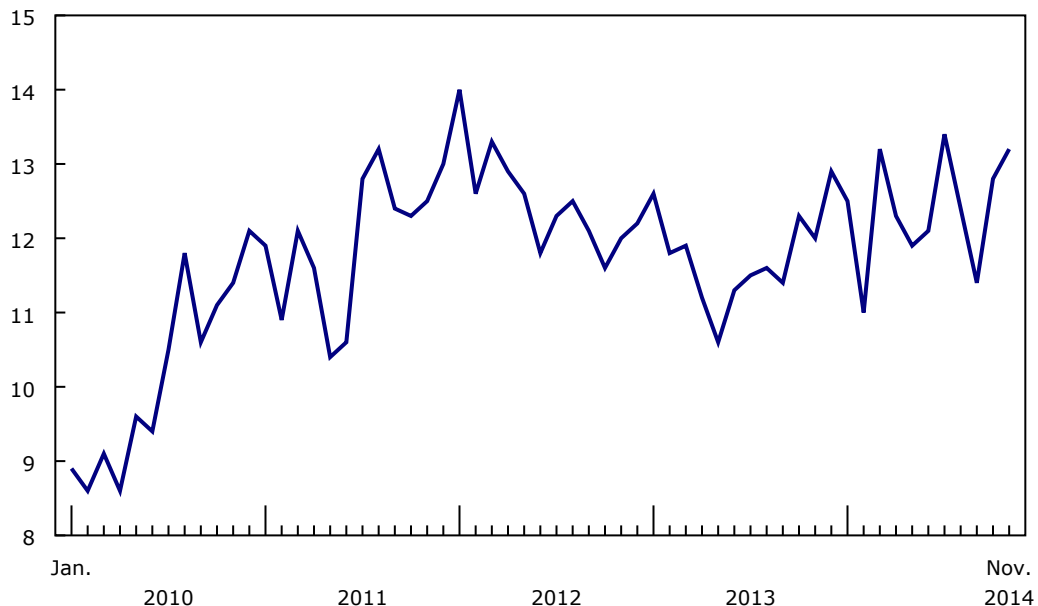
Source(s): CANSIM table [133-0003](#).

Deliveries to processing plants increase

In November, net deliveries of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products increased 5.1% from November 2013 to 33.3 million cubic metres. The increase was mainly attributable to deliveries to processing plants, which rose 10.3% to 13.2 million cubic metres. While deliveries to processing plants and other facilities, and exports were up, deliveries to refineries declined 5.7% year over year to 5.5 million cubic metres in November.

Chart 2
Canadian pipelines net deliveries to processing plants of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

millions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [133-0003](#).

Inventories grow

In November, inventories of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products held in tanks and terminals grew 8.7% compared with the same month in 2013 to 6.3 million cubic metres. Inventories held in pipeline lines edged up 2.0% to 12.5 million cubic metres.

Note to readers

This report covers the monthly activities of all pipelines in Canada receiving and delivering crude oils, liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butane and ethane) and refined petroleum products.

Oil pipelines net receipts include receipts of products from fields, processing plants, refineries, imports, and other sources. Total receipts include net receipts and transfers from provinces and other pipelines. Net deliveries include deliveries to refineries, plants, and other destinations, as well as exports. Total deliveries include net deliveries and transfers to other provinces and other pipelines, inventory changes, and line losses and adjustments.

The difference between total receipts and deliveries is in inventory changes and line losses and adjustments applied to total deliveries.

Available in CANSIM: tables [133-0001](#) to [133-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2148](#) and [2191](#).

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).

Job vacancies in brief, three-month average ending in October 2014

Canadian businesses reported 252,000 job vacancies in October, up 17,000 from October 2013. There were 5.0 unemployed people for every job vacancy, down from 5.6 a year earlier. The decline in the ratio was the result of both fewer unemployed people and more job vacancies.

The national job vacancy rate was 1.7% in October, little changed from 12 months earlier.

Note to readers

Monthly data are based on three-month moving averages. For example, data for the current month are based on an average of the data from the current month and the previous two months.

Data on job vacancies are not seasonally adjusted and should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. Given this is a new data series, trends are not yet available; therefore, data should be interpreted with caution.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data for the previous month have been revised. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

The differences between estimates presented in the text are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

Available in CANSIM: tables [284-0001](#) and [284-0003](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5202](#).

The job vacancies release for November 2014 will be on February 17, 2015.

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).

Natural gas sales, November 2014

Natural gas sales totalled 8 427 million cubic metres in November, up 4.3% from November 2013.

The volumes of sales to the residential (+3.5%), commercial (+3.2%) and industrial sector (+5.0%) sectors were up compared with the same month a year earlier.

Total sales in November were 35.8% higher compared with the previous month.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Table 1
Natural gas sales

	November 2013	October 2014	November 2014 ^P	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	8 077 615	6 205 013	8 427 225	35.8	4.3
Residential ¹	1 855 730	926 642	1 920 785	107.3	3.5
Commercial ²	1 349 810	710 095	1 392 874	96.2	3.2
Industrial ³ and direct sales ⁴	4 872 075	4 568 276	5 113 566	11.9	5.0

^P preliminary

1. Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit.

2. Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.

3. Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.

4. Represents direct, non-utility sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.

Source(s): Survey on Gas Utilities/Transportation and Distribution Systems (2149).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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New products and studies

New products

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