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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

New products and studies

Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, February 2015

Manufacturing sales declined 1.7% to $50.0 billion in February, the fourth decrease in five months. The drop reflected lower sales of motor vehicles and reduced production of aerospace products and parts. Monthly manufacturing sales have fallen 6.8% since their most recent high of $53.7 billion in July 2014.

Sales data for January that was originally estimated as a 1.7% decline was revised to a 3.0% decline with this release, as a result of new information provided to Statistics Canada by respondents. Larger than usual revisions were also made to goods in process and unfilled orders data. More information is available in the note to readers.

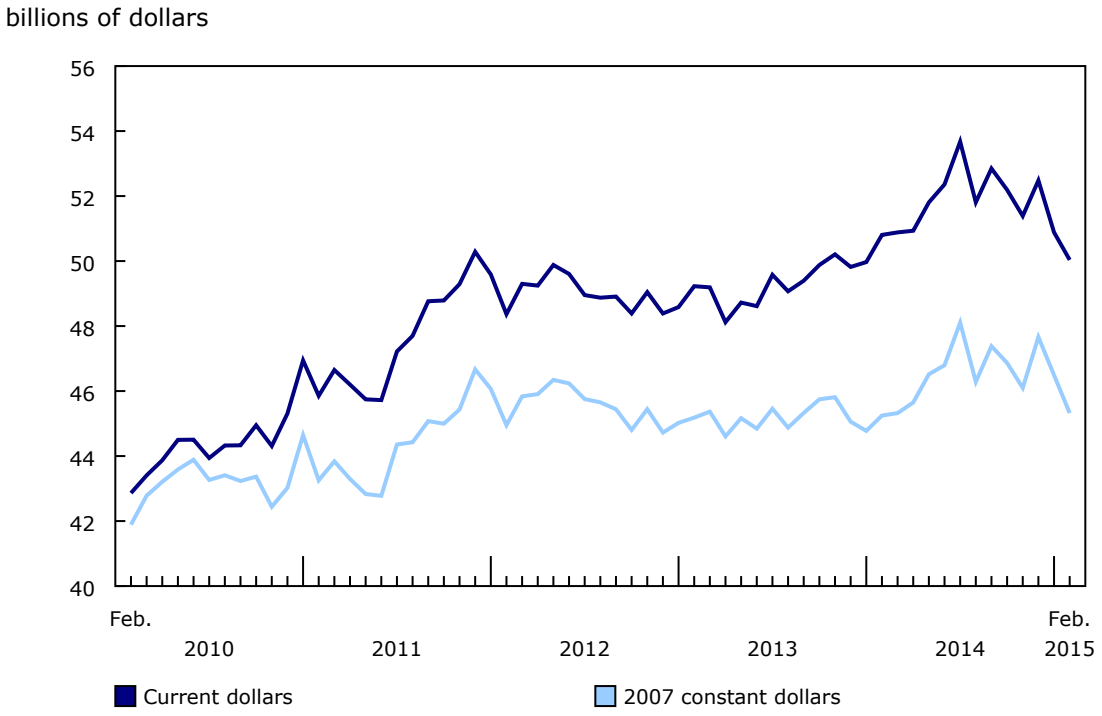
Sales fell in 10 of 21 industries representing just over half of all Canadian manufacturing.

Constant dollar sales were down 2.5%, indicating that a lower volume of products was sold in February.

Motor vehicle and aerospace industries decline

Sales of motor vehicles fell 14.9% to $4.2 billion, the lowest level since December 2012. Closures for retooling at assembly plants in Ontario were largely responsible for the low sales level. Sales in February were more than $1 billion lower than in December when motor vehicle sales reached their 2014 high.

Chart 1
Manufacturing sales decline



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

Production of aerospace products and parts declined 25.7% in February. Most economic activity in the industry is conducted in US dollars, therefore the measurement of production in the industry is highly sensitive to movements in the value of the Canadian dollar. In January, a sharp decline in the value of the Canadian dollar contributed to the increased value of production in the industry. This effect was not observed in February, as the value of the Canadian dollar was relatively stable.

Partially offsetting these declines were increases in the chemical as well as the petroleum and coal products industries. Chemical product sales rose 8.2%, reflecting increased volumes in February as well as higher prices. The increase was concentrated in the pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical sub-industry.

Petroleum and coal product sales rose 5.7% following seven months of declines. The higher sales reflected an 8.7% increase in prices in the industry. Notwithstanding the gain, sales were still more than $2 billion lower than their 2014 high of $7.6 billion posted in June. The volume of petroleum and coal products sold declined in February.

Sales down in three provinces

Although national manufacturing sales fell 1.7% in February, only three provinces reported lower sales: Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

In Ontario, sales declined 2.8% to $23.1 billion, the lowest level since January 2014. The decline reflected a 15.7% drop in motor vehicle sales, and a 3.4% decrease in sales of motor vehicle parts. Sales in the province were 7.7% lower than their 2014 peak in July.

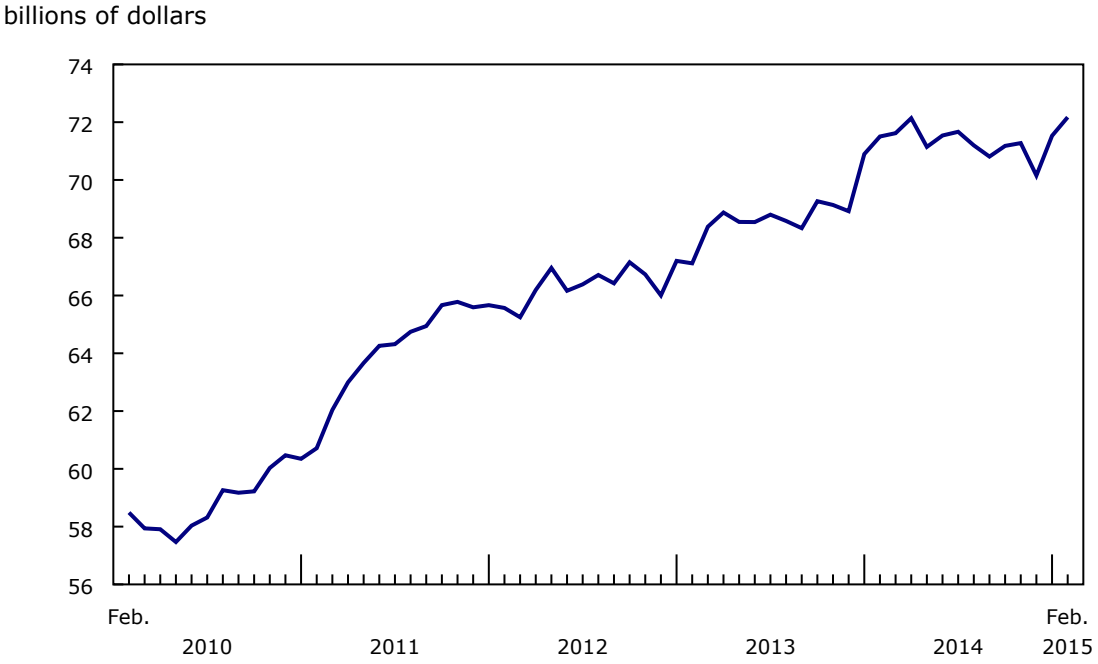
Sales in Quebec fell 5.3%, the largest monthly decline in the province since April 2013. Production in the aerospace product and parts industry fell 44.0%. Production in the aerospace industry is more volatile than in most other industries. In addition, sales of primary metals in the province were 4.4% lower.

Sales in Nova Scotia were 0.8% lower, reflecting declines in the paper, non-metallic mineral product and food industries.

Inventories rise

Inventories rose 0.9% in February to $72.2 billion, the highest level since the current series began in 1992. The increase reflected higher inventories held in the motor vehicle and food industries.

Chart 2
Inventories rise

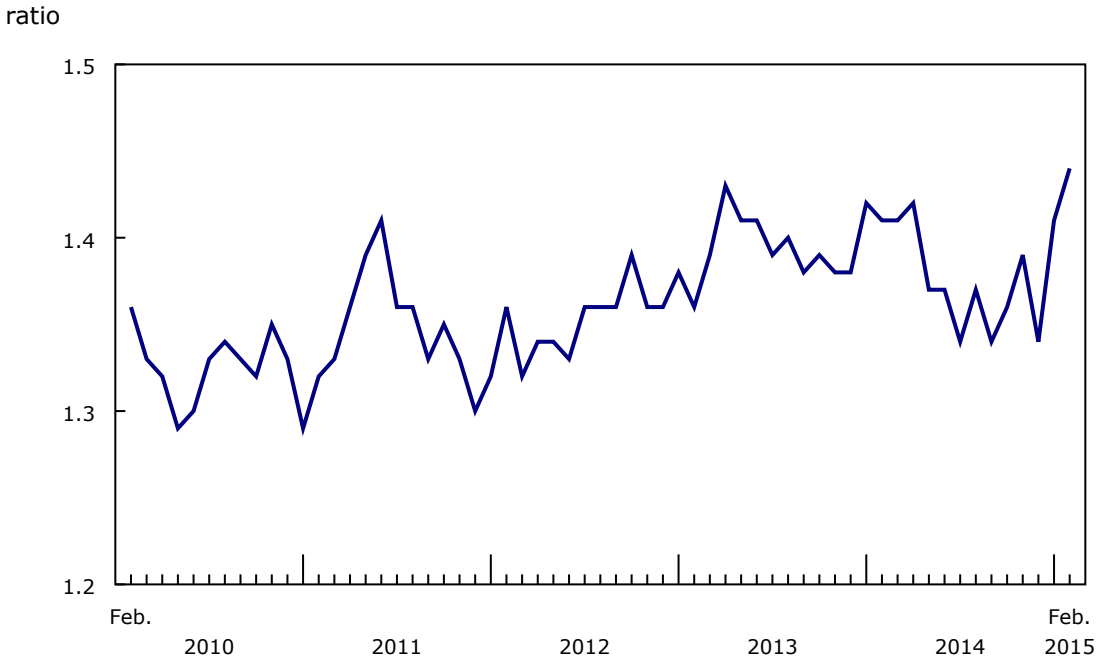


Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table 304-0014.

Partially offsetting these gains was a 1.4% decline in inventories in the petroleum and coal product industry. This was the eighth consecutive month of lower inventories, with inventory levels falling 34.1% over this period, largely as a result of lower prices. However, the decline in February was volume based as prices in the industry rose.

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 1.41 in January to 1.44 in February. 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

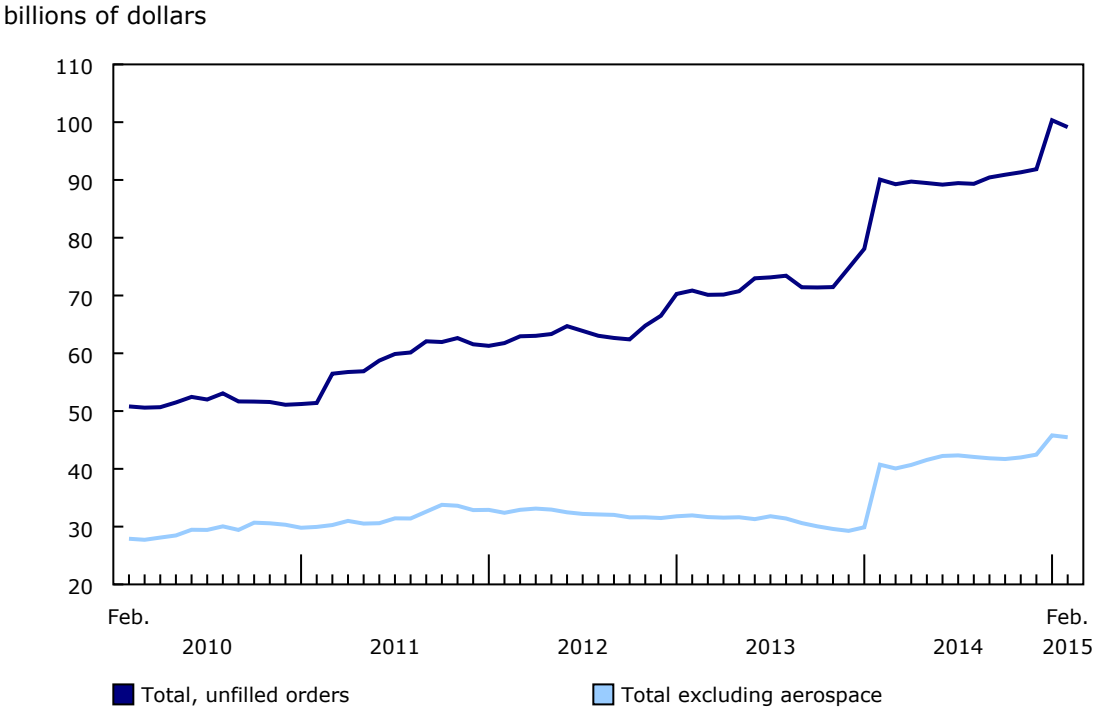


Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM table 304-0014.

Unfilled orders fall

Unfilled orders fell 1.2% in February to $99.1 billion, reflecting lower unfilled orders in the aerospace product and parts industry and the other transportation equipment industry. Partially offsetting the declines was a 4.9% increase in unfilled orders in the electric equipment, appliance and component product industry.

Chart 4
Unfilled orders fall



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): CANSIM tables 304-0014.

New orders fell 17.7% in February, reflecting a drop in new orders 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, refer to the following document: Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions.

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

January data revised

Each month the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing releases preliminary estimates for one month and revises published estimates for the three previous months. These revisions are made to improve the quality of the data, based on a number of factors such as new information provided by respondents, updates to administrative data, and changes to seasonal adjustment calculations. This month, larger than usual revisions were made to the January estimates for sales, unfilled orders and goods-in-process. The revisions reflect new information received from respondents.

***Non-durable goods industries** include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.*

***Durable goods industries** include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.*

Production-based industries

For the aerospace industry and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of sales of goods manufactured. This value is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured.

***Unfilled orders** are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.*

***New orders** are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.*

Manufacturers reporting in US dollars

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

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

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

Table 1
Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2014	January 2015[r]	February 2015[p]	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	millions of dollars			% change[1]	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	50,805	50,884	50,036	-1.7	-1.5
Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars)	45,246	46,491	45,323	-2.5	0.2
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	44,338	43,720	43,672	-0.1	-1.5
Inventories	71,504	71,528	72,172	0.9	0.9
Unfilled orders	90,064	100,331	99,146	-1.2	10.1
New orders	62,785	59,356	48,852	-17.7	-22.2
Inventory-to-sales ratio[2]	1.41	1.41	1.44	...	...

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

	February 2014	January 2015[r]	February 2015[p]	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	millions of dollars			% change[1]	
Food manufacturing	7,668	8,156	8,088	-0.8	5.5
Beverage and tobacco product	1,006	1,012	1,006	-0.6	0.0
Textile mills	118	123	129	5.1	9.4
Textile product mills	130	152	152	-0.2	16.4
Clothing manufacturing	202	230	217	-5.6	7.4
Leather and allied product	35	39	43	10.3	23.8
Wood product	1,978	2,179	2,174	-0.2	9.9
Paper manufacturing	2,069	2,171	2,185	0.7	5.6
Printing and related support activities	752	743	733	-1.4	-2.5
Petroleum and coal product	7,365	4,918	5,196	5.7	-29.4
Chemical	4,065	3,969	4,294	8.2	5.6
Plastics and rubber products	2,046	2,278	2,284	0.3	11.7
Non-metallic mineral product	1,073	1,110	1,077	-3.0	0.3
Primary metal	3,824	3,783	3,785	0.0	-1.0
Fabricated metal product	2,825	2,945	2,950	0.2	4.4
Machinery	2,921	3,043	2,975	-2.2	1.9
Computer and electronic product	1,080	1,190	1,164	-2.2	7.8
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	842	808	826	2.2	-1.9
Transportation equipment	8,900	10,036	8,691	-13.4	-2.3
Motor vehicle	4,314	4,884	4,155	-14.9	-3.7
Motor vehicle body and trailer	323	370	386	4.3	19.5
Motor vehicle parts	2,153	2,281	2,209	-3.1	2.6
Aerospace product and parts	1,557	1,835	1,364	-25.7	-12.4
Railroad rolling stock	96	114	116	1.1	21.1
Ship and boat building	100	111	107	-3.1	7.2
Furniture and related product	886	968	971	0.3	9.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,020	1,031	1,094	6.2	7.2
Non-durable goods industries	25,457	23,791	24,329	2.3	-4.4
Durable goods industries	25,349	27,093	25,707	-5.1	1.4

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

	February 2014	January 2015[r]	February 2015[p]	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	millions of dollars			% change[1]	
Canada	**50,805**	**50,884**	**50,036**	**-1.7**	**-1.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	594	513	521	1.7	-12.2
Prince Edward Island	122	135	152	12.4	24.6
Nova Scotia	577	601	597	-0.8	3.4
New Brunswick	1,607	1,380	1,451	5.2	-9.7
Quebec	11,961	12,253	11,601	-5.3	-3.0
Ontario	23,250	23,748	23,093	-2.8	-0.7
Manitoba	1,340	1,282	1,399	9.2	4.5
Saskatchewan	1,422	1,355	1,482	9.3	4.2
Alberta	6,526	5,906	5,971	1.1	-8.5
British Columbia	3,402	3,704	3,761	1.5	10.5
Yukon	2	2	2	-5.3	1.2
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	5	6	26.7	198.1

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 March Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on May 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 Jeff Paul (613-951-7328; **jeff.paul@statcan.gc.ca**), Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade Division.

Health Reports, April 2015

Prevalence and correlates of marijuana use in Canada, 2012

According to the 2012 Canadian Community Health Survey–Mental Health, about 12% of Canadians aged 15 or older (3.4 million) used marijuana in the year prior to the survey. The percentage was higher among males (16%) than among females (8%).

One-third (33%) of 18- to 24-year-olds reported past-year use of marijuana. The percentages of people in other age groups reporting past-year use were lower: 20% at ages 15 to 17, 16% at ages 25 to 44, 7% at ages 45 to 64, and less than 1% at age 65 or older. In all age groups except 15 to 17 (among whom percentages were similar), males were more likely than females to report past-year use.

In 2012, 16% of Nova Scotians and 15% of British Columbians reported using marijuana in the past year, significantly above estimates for the rest of Canada. Saskatchewan (10%) residents had lower-than-average reported use.

About 2% of the population aged 15 or older reported daily use of marijuana in the previous year, and another 3% reported at least weekly use (one or more times a week).

About 43% of Canadians aged 15 or older have tried marijuana with over half (54%) of 18- to 24-year-olds and 25- to 44-year-olds having ever used it. This compared with 46% at ages 45 to 64, 25% at ages 15 to 17 and 13% of seniors.

In both 2002 and 2012, the overall prevalence of past-year marijuana use among Canadians aged 15 or older was stable at around 12%. However, trends differed by age. Past-year use declined by 30% among 15- to 17-year-olds, remained unchanged at ages 18 to 24, and increased slightly at ages 25 to 44 and at age 45 or older.

Over the 10 years, the percentage of Canadians who said they had ever used marijuana fell among 15- to 17-year-olds and 18- to 24-year-olds, remained stable among 25- to 44-year-olds, and rose among older age groups. Some of the increase in lifetime prevalence at older ages, especially 45 to 64, may simply reflect aging of the cohort who were in the 25- to-44 age group in 2002.

About 97% of Canadians who have used other illicit drugs (such as cocaine, hallucinogens and heroin) and 72% who have used psychotherapeutic pharmaceuticals (such as sedatives, stimulants and opioid analgesics) for non-medical purposes have also used marijuana. Much lower percentages of marijuana users have used other illicit drugs (36%) and psychotherapeutic pharmaceuticals (16%). Because the survey did not ask about the age of the respondent at initiation for each drug used, it is not known if marijuana use preceded or followed use of the other drugs.

Note to readers

This analysis investigates the prevalence of, and factors associated with, past-year and lifetime marijuana use by the household population aged 15 or older. The data are from the cross-sectional 2012 Canadian Community Health Survey–Mental Health (CCHS–MH). Estimates for 2012 are compared with those for 2002.

Past-year and lifetime marijuana use were based on responses to the following questions: "Have you ever used or tried marijuana or hashish?" and "Have you used it in the past 12 months?" Past-year users were classified according to how frequently they used marijuana in the 12 months before they were interviewed: once, less than once a month, one to three times a month, weekly, or daily. Marijuana users (past-year and lifetime) were further subdivided into repeat users (excluding one-time use).

Marijuana use was examined in relation to the use of other illicit drugs (such as cocaine, ecstasy, ketamine, hallucinogens, heroin, inhalants/solvents) and psychotherapeutics (such as sedatives/tranquilizers, stimulants, opioid analgesics) for non-medical reasons.

The data have several limitations. The information is self-reported and so may be subject to social desirability bias. No information is available about intensity of use or the amount of active ingredients consumed. The survey did not collect information about age at initiation of marijuana use. Respondents whose past-year use varied considerably over the period were instructed to reference the period when use was highest, which may overstate typical use. Finally, no information is available from the CCHS–MH about the use of marijuana for medical purposes.

The article "Prevalence and correlates of marijuana use in Canada, 2012" is available in the April 2015 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 26, no. 4 (**82-003-X**) from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *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 Michelle Rotermann (**michelle.rotermann@statcan.gc.ca**), Health Analysis Division.

This issue of *Health Reports* contains another research article, "Colorectal cancer incidence in the Aboriginal population of Ontario, 1998 to 2009."

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this research article, contact Stephanie W. Young (**Stephanie.Young@cancercare.on.ca**), Cancer Care Ontario.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-799-7746; **janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca**), Health Analysis Division.

Canadian Health Measures Survey: Hearing loss of Canadians, 2012 and 2013

Results from the 2012 and 2013 Canadian Health Measures Survey indicate that 20% of adults aged 19 to 79 had at least mild hearing loss in one or both ears. Hearing loss was more prevalent as age increased. Adults aged 60 to 79 (47%) were significantly more likely to have hearing loss compared with younger adults aged 40 to 59 (16%) and 19 to 39 (7%). Hearing loss was unilateral (one ear only) in 48% and bilateral (both ears) in 52% of adults with at least mild hearing loss.

However, bilateral hearing loss was significantly more likely in the older age groups. About one-fifth of adults aged 19 to 39 with hearing loss had bilateral loss compared with about half of those aged 40 to 59 and two-thirds among those aged 60 to 79.

The results also indicate that 5% of children and youth aged 6 to 18 had at least mild hearing loss in one or both ears. The vast majority of these children and youth (90%) reported hearing loss in one ear only.

The majority of Canadians with measured hearing loss were not aware they had any hearing problems. About 70% of adults and 83% of children or youth with measured hearing loss did not report any diagnosis of hearing problems by a health care professional.

Note to readers

The Canadian Health Measures Survey was conducted from January 2012 to December 2013.

Available in CANSIM: table 117-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5071.

The fact sheet "Hearing loss of Canadians, 2012 and 2013" from the publication *Health Fact Sheets* (**82-625-X**) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

This publication also includes data on fluoride and volatile organic compounds. Fluoride was measured in household tap water and in urine, and volatile organic compounds were measured in household tap water and in blood. Weight files and instructions are available for combining cycle 3 Canadian Health Measures Survey data (where possible) with equivalent data from cycle 1 and/or cycle 2.

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**).

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, February 2015

Aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations decreased 1.8% in February from the same month a year earlier. These 91 airports reported 355,531 movements during the month compared with 362,053 at 92 airports in February 2014.

Prince Rupert Airport in British Columbia, while still open, lost its status as a flight service station effective July 24, 2014. This airport accounted for 193 movements in February 2014.

The total number of movements was the lowest recorded for the month of February since 2011, possibly as a result of the adverse weather conditions experienced in much of the country. Environment Canada reported that temperatures during the month in both Ontario and Quebec were colder than historic averages and record levels of snow fell in the Maritimes.

Decreases in both itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) and local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) contributed to the overall decline. Itinerant movements fell 1.1% to 260,955, the lowest level since 1986. Local movements, which fell by 3.7% to 94,576, were the lowest since 2011.

Note to readers

This release also includes the monthly aircraft movement statistics of major airports from November 2014 to January 2015. Data for November 2013, December 2013 and February 2014 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

Additional analytical information is now available in "Monthly Aircraft Movements: Major airports – NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations," as part of the service bulletin *Aviation* (**51-004-X**), 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**).

StatCan Blog, April 2015

Consulting users

This month's *StatCan Blog* article examines some of the ways that Statistics Canada consults with clients and users to ensure the agency continues to meet their needs and stays relevant to Canadians.

Not all clients seek the same thing and no one product can satisfy all user requirements. That's why the agency listens to a vast array of clients, product users, stakeholders and Canadians to refine and improve its products and to adapt surveys to Canada's changing reality.

On the business side of the statistical ledger, the Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade Division seeks clients' views as an integral part of its normal processes. This allows the agency to stay up-to-date on the changing nature of industry in Canada, and to produce relevant data that meet users' needs.

In Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division, broad consultations ensure that clients can use data products to their full potential and that the agency can develop critical surveys such as the Canadian Health Survey on Children and Youth, a pilot survey that will provide new data on the health of Canadian children.

The April 2015 edition of the *StatCan Blog* is now available from the *Stay Connected* 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 Penny Stuart (613-951-2005; **penny.stuart@statcan.gc.ca**), Communications Division.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, February 2015

Monthly data from the Large Retailers program are now available for February.

The Large Retailers program provides a commodity breakdown of national retail sales for a panel of about 80 large retail enterprises participating in the Retail Commodity Survey.

Note to readers

Unadjusted monthly data were revised back to January 2014. The revisions take into account late reporting and corrected respondent information.

Available in CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A summary table is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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**).

New products and studies

New products

Aviation: "Monthly Aircraft Movements: Major airports – NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations", February 2015, Vol. 47, no. 5
Catalogue number **51-004-X2015005** (HTML)

Health Reports, Vol. 26, no. 4
Catalogue number **82-003-X** (HTML | PDF)

Health Fact Sheets
Catalogue number **82-625-X** (HTML)

New studies

Colorectal cancer incidence in the Aboriginal population of Ontario, 1998 to 2009
Health Reports

Prevalence and correlates of marijuana use in Canada, 2012
Health Reports

Hearing loss of Canadians, 2012 and 2013
Health Fact Sheets

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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