

The Daily

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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

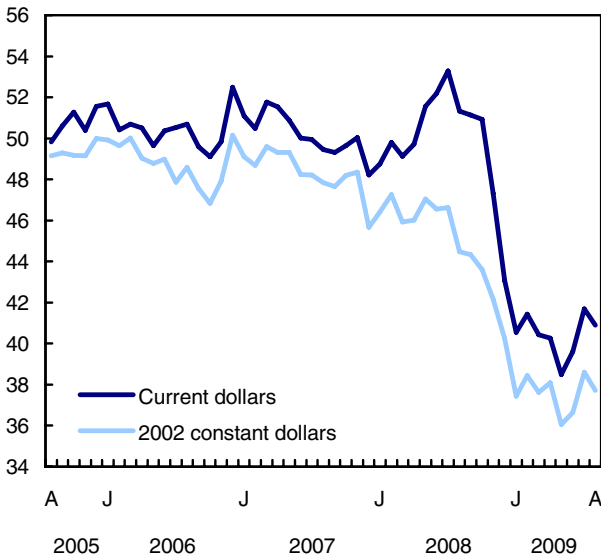
August 2009

Manufacturing sales declined 2.1% to \$40.9 billion in August following a 5.2% gain in July. The aerospace product and parts and motor vehicle industries were the major contributors to the decline in sales. Sales have been relatively level since February, after declining 20.4% between October 2008 and January 2009.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales fell 2.3% in August.

Manufacturing sales decline in August

\$ billions



Sales in 13 of 21 manufacturing industries decreased in August.

The aerospace product and parts and motor vehicle industries decline

Production in the aerospace product and parts industry fell 35.6% to \$1.2 billion. Production in the

Note to readers

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

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the three previous months.

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 metals, 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.

industry has been volatile over the past several months. Excluding the decline in aerospace, manufacturing sales decreased by 0.6%.

Manufacturing sales in the motor vehicle industry fell 6.3% to \$3.1 billion. The decline in August follows a 48.8% gain by the industry in July.

Miscellaneous manufacturing (-10.5%) and chemical manufacturing (-2.5%) also reported decreases.

Sales in the petroleum and coal products industry rose 7.2%. The increase in sales was mostly driven by higher prices, as the Industrial Product Price Index for the industry was up 5.8%.

Sales vary by province

In Quebec, sales decreased 4.0% in August. A 29.0% drop in production in the aerospace product and parts industry largely contributed to the provincial decline. Other durable goods industries also reported declines, including computer and electronic products (-14.1%), miscellaneous manufacturing (-11.1%) and machinery manufacturing (-8.4%). Petroleum and coal products (+5.0%) and food manufacturing (+2.7%) partially offset the declines reported by durable goods industries.

Sales in Ontario declined 3.2% in August following an 11.6% gain in July. The decline in August mostly reflected a 7.4% decrease in sales in the motor vehicle industry and a 58.5% drop in aerospace products and parts manufacturing. A 14.3% drop in miscellaneous manufacturing also contributed to the provincial decline.

In Alberta, a 4.9% gain in sales largely reflected an increase in the petroleum and coal products industry. Machinery manufacturing (+11.6%) also contributed to the province's strength in August.

Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick were other provinces with sales increases. Sales declined in Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Sales in British Columbia remained unchanged from July.

Manufacturing sales, provinces and territories

	July 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^p	July to August 2009
Seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change ¹
Canada	41,724	40,858	-2.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	416	458	10.2
Prince Edward Island	110	106	-3.7
Nova Scotia	758	731	-3.5
New Brunswick	1,268	1,291	1.8
Quebec	10,912	10,473	-4.0
Ontario	19,214	18,603	-3.2
Manitoba	1,188	1,171	-1.4
Saskatchewan	888	840	-5.4
Alberta	4,309	4,521	4.9
British Columbia	2,659	2,660	0.0
Yukon	2	2	-8.7
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	2	57.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

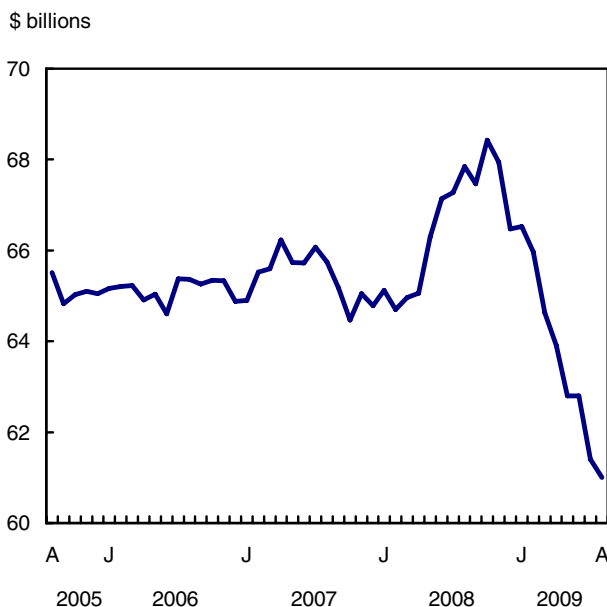
Inventories continue to decline

Manufacturers reported a 0.7% decline in inventories compared with July, with levels falling to \$61.0 billion. Inventories have been decreasing since January 2009.

Inventories of aerospace products and parts (-6.5%), fabricated metal products (-2.3%), machinery (-2.0%) and food (-1.9%) were responsible for most of the drop in manufacturing inventories.

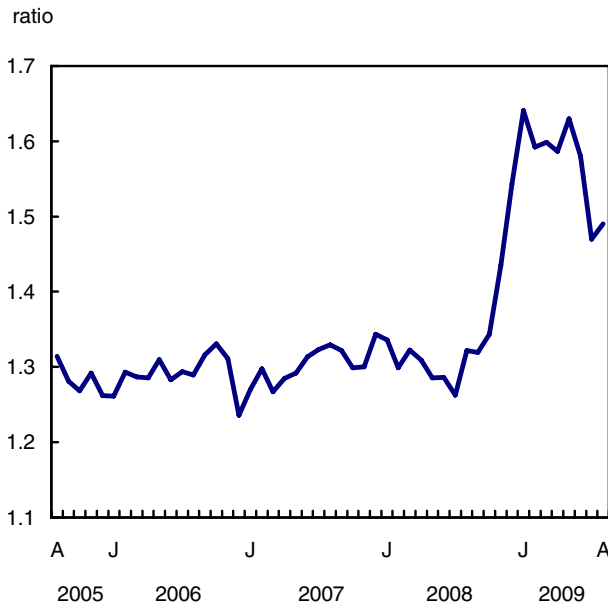
Petroleum and coal products and primary metals were the main offsetting industries in August. Petroleum inventories rose 9.7%, reflecting both price and volume increases. Price increases led to the 2.7% rise in primary metals inventories.

Inventories continue to decline

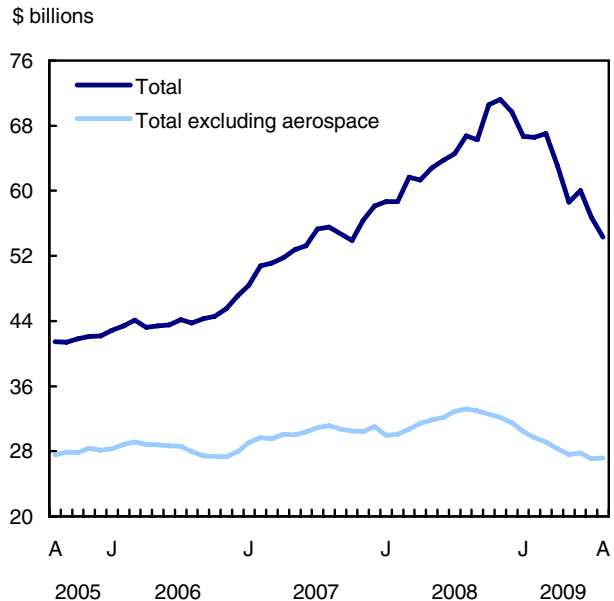


The larger percentage decrease in sales relative to the decline in inventories explains the slight rise in the inventory-to-sales ratio from 1.47 to 1.49.

The inventory-to-sales ratio rises slightly



Unfilled orders drop in August



Unfilled orders drop in August

The backlog of unfilled orders fell 4.2% to \$54.3 billion in August. Unfilled orders were 23.7% lower than the record level of \$71.2 billion posted in November 2008.

The decrease in August was driven by an 8.3% decline in the aerospace industry. Excluding aerospace products and parts, unfilled orders rose 0.3%.

New orders increased 0.2% to \$38.5 billion in August.

Available on CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the September Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on November 16.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-3877; manufact@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832; michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

□

Sales, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Sales		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventory-to-sales ratio
	Seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
August 2008	51,326	-3.7	67,848	0.8	66,732	3.4	53,498	-1.1	1.32
September 2008	51,145	-0.4	67,470	-0.6	66,252	-0.7	50,665	-5.3	1.32
October 2008	50,925	-0.4	68,430	1.4	70,558	6.5	55,232	9.0	1.34
November 2008	47,331	-7.1	67,946	-0.7	71,238	1.0	48,011	-13.1	1.44
December 2008	43,077	-9.0	66,474	-2.2	69,665	-2.2	41,503	-13.6	1.54
January 2009	40,557	-5.8	66,529	0.1	66,659	-4.3	37,551	-9.5	1.64
February 2009	41,426	2.1	65,965	-0.8	66,556	-0.2	41,324	10.0	1.59
March 2009	40,422	-2.4	64,629	-2.0	67,032	0.7	40,898	-1.0	1.60
April 2009	40,275	-0.4	63,909	-1.1	63,089	-5.9	36,332	-11.2	1.59
May 2009	38,488	-4.4	62,792	-1.7	58,648	-7.0	34,047	-6.3	1.63
June 2009	39,650	3.0	62,758	-0.1	60,041	2.4	41,043	20.5	1.58
July 2009	41,724	5.2	61,448	-2.1	56,722	-5.5	38,406	-6.4	1.47
August 2009	40,858	-2.1	60,998	-0.7	54,345	-4.2	38,480	0.2	1.49

Manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories

	Sales		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
August 2008	45,502	-3.4	65,178	1.1	65,217	3.5	47,703	-0.5
September 2008	45,402	-0.2	64,920	-0.4	64,840	-0.6	45,024	-5.6
October 2008	45,419	0.0	65,746	1.3	69,363	7.0	49,942	10.9
November 2008	41,697	-8.2	65,276	-0.7	70,042	1.0	42,375	-15.2
December 2008	38,772	-7.0	64,159	-1.7	68,551	-2.1	37,281	-12.0
January 2009	37,807	-2.5	63,806	-0.5	65,612	-4.3	34,868	-6.5
February 2009	37,920	0.3	63,483	-0.5	65,472	-0.2	37,780	8.4
March 2009	36,509	-3.7	62,121	-2.1	66,101	1.0	37,138	-1.7
April 2009	35,997	-1.4	61,525	-1.0	62,212	-5.9	32,108	-13.5
May 2009	34,988	-2.8	60,375	-1.9	57,850	-7.0	30,626	-4.6
June 2009	36,248	3.6	60,474	0.2	59,336	2.6	37,734	23.2
July 2009	36,890	1.8	59,113	-2.2	56,050	-5.5	33,604	-10.9
August 2009	36,291	-1.6	58,681	-0.7	53,662	-4.3	33,903	0.9



Study: Family violence and shelters for abused women

2007

Family violence accounted for about 23% of all police-reported violent crime in 2007. Of the nearly 75,800 incidents of police-reported family violence, about 40,200, or 53%, were violent incidents perpetrated by a current or former spouse or common-law partner. Spousal violence was more likely to occur between current spouses or common-law partners than between former spouses or partners.

Nationally, the rate of police-reported spousal violence was 188 incidents for every 100,000 population in 2007, down 15% from 1998. This decline was primarily the result of a drop in the police-reported rate of violence committed against women. The rate of violence against men remained relatively stable.

In 2007, as in previous years, women continued to represent the vast majority (83%) of victims of spousal violence.

The most frequent type of spousal violence offence reported to police was common assault, which includes pushing, slapping and punching but does not involve weapons or serious physical injury. The next most frequently reported offence was major assault, which involves a weapon or results in bodily harm.

Police-reported data show that the types of criminal offences committed against male and female victims of spousal violence were generally similar. However, major assault was an exception. About 23% of male victims of spousal violence reported a major assault, compared with 13% of female victims.

In 2008, there were 569 shelters across Canada providing residential services to women and children escaping abusive situations. The Transition Home Survey captured information on the characteristics of the women and children staying in these shelters on a specific "snapshot day," in this case April 16, 2008.

On this date, about 4,300 women and their 3,400 dependent children resided in shelters. About three-quarters of women were there to escape an abusive situation. The remainder were there for other reasons, such as housing or addiction problems.

Of the nearly 2,900 children who had accompanied their mothers fleeing abuse, 69% were under the age of 10.

Some 117 shelters, just over 20%, had to refer 299 women and 148 children elsewhere on "snapshot day", most often because the facility had reached its capacity.

Overall, in the 12-month period from April 1, 2007, to March 31, 2008, admissions to shelters reached just over 101,000 people: 62,000 women and 38,000 children. Over the previous 10 years, admissions to shelters remained relatively stable.

The various types of facilities providing shelter to abused women include transition homes, emergency-type facilities, such as women's emergency centres and emergency shelters, second stage housing and safe home networks. They differ in terms of the length of stay and the array of services offered.

Transition homes, which provide short- to moderate-term housing, were the most common type of shelter. In 2008, they represented 47% of all shelters, while emergency-type facilities accounted for 26%.

Since about 70% of mothers coming to shelters to escape abuse are accompanied by their children, many facilities offer services that address the needs of child residents. About three-quarters provided recreational facilities for children; about half offered specialized programming for child witnesses and victims of abuse.

Note: Spousal violence refers to violence committed by legally married, common-law, separated and divorced partners. Data for spousal violence come from a sub-set of 153 police services, representing about 94% of Canada's population in 2007, which reported to the newest version of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2.2).

Disclosing spousal violence can be difficult for many victims. As such, not all incidents are reported to the police. This analysis was limited to those incidents of spousal violence reported to the police. Provincial and territorial variations in charging practices, as well as different policies and police resources, may be related to differences in the distribution of offence types across the country.

Information on shelters in Canada was collected through the Transition Home Survey, a biennial census of all residential facilities for female victims of family violence. Since about 9 in 10 shelters prohibited the admission of men, information on men using these facilities is limited.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3302, 3315 and 3328.

The 2009 edition of *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile* (85-224-X, free) is now available. The focus of this edition is a profile of shelters that provide residential services to women and children

fleeing abusive situations. The 2009 edition also presents fact sheets, data tables and figures on spousal violence, family violence against children and youth, family violence against seniors aged 65 and older, and family-related homicides.

From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*. A printed copy is also available from

the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence (toll-free 1-800-267-1291; 613-957-2938).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Number of violent crimes by sex of victim and relationship to accused, reported to a subset of police services, 2007

Relationship of accused to victim	Total		Sex of victim			
			Female		Male	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Total victims of violent crime	335,676	100	167,994	100	167,682	100
Total family	75,779	23	54,186	32	21,593	13
Total spouse	40,165	12	33,227	20	6,938	4
Current spouse ¹	28,637	9	23,726	14	4,911	3
Ex-spouse ²	11,528	3	9,501	6	2,027	1
Total other family	35,614	11	20,959	12	14,655	9
Parent	11,064	3	6,412	4	4,652	3
Child	6,640	2	4,282	3	2,358	1
Sibling	8,317	2	4,782	3	3,535	2
Extended family	9,593	3	5,483	3	4,110	2
Total friends/acquaintances	125,918	38	66,412	40	59,506	35
Boyfriend/girlfriend	19,851	6	16,333	10	3,518	2
Ex-boyfriend/girlfriend	11,886	4	9,817	6	2,069	1
Close friend	11,143	3	5,534	3	5,609	3
Casual acquaintance	64,858	19	27,754	17	37,104	22
Business relationship	12,534	4	4,767	3	7,767	5
Criminal relationship	1,863	1	399	0	1,464	1
Authority figure	3,783	1	1,808	1	1,975	1
Stranger	77,250	23	22,888	14	54,362	32
Unknown	56,729	17	24,508	15	32,221	19

1. Includes legally married and common-law partners.

2. Includes separated and divorced partners.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. Current spouse and ex-spouse categories include victims aged 15 to 98.

Number of shelters for abused women by type of facility, Canada, provinces and territories, 2007/2008

	Transition house	Second stage housing	Women's emergency centre	Emergency shelter	Safe home network	Other ¹	Total, all shelter types	Rate ²
	number						number	
Canada	265	104	67	77	17	39	569	7
Newfoundland and Labrador	6	4	1	2	0	2	15	11
Prince Edward Island	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	14
Nova Scotia	11	4	0	1	0	0	16	7
New Brunswick	14	4	0	2	1	1	22	12
Quebec	101	12	2	1	0	10	126	7
Ontario	49	29	20	47	0	15	160	5
Manitoba	3	7	6	5	1	7	29	11
Saskatchewan	8	6	3	6	0	1	24	10
Alberta	4	10	31	3	0	2	50	6
British Columbia	64	23	1	6	15	1	110	10
Yukon	2	1	1	1	0	0	5	65
Northwest Territories and Nunavut ³	3	0	2	2	0	0	7	47

1. Includes Ontario's Family Resource Centres, Manitoba's Interim housing, satellites and other facilities not otherwise classified.

2. Rates are calculated based on 100,000 population of married, common-law and separated women. Separated includes persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce. Persons who are separated but who live with a common-law partner are not included. Population estimates are provided by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1: preliminary post-censal estimates for 2007.

3. Due to a limited number of facilities in conjunction with low response rates for Northwest Territories and Nunavut, information for shelters in these territories has been combined, for reasons of confidentiality and data quality.

Federal government spending on science and technology

2009/2010 (intentions)

The federal government's spending on science and technology is expected to reach \$10.7 billion in the fiscal year 2009/2010. Science and technology spending is composed of research and development expenditures and related scientific activities expenditures.

Intended spending on research and development for 2009/2010 will be \$6.9 billion. Related scientific activities, which include the gathering, processing and analyzing of data; information services; museum services; feasibility and policy studies; and education support will receive \$3.7 billion.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4212.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Charlene Lonmo (613-951-6617; charlene.lonmo@statcan.gc.ca) or Louise Earl (613-951-2880; louise.earl@statcan.gc.ca), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

August 2009

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.

The August 2009 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

August 2009

Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The August 2009 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Annual Survey of Water Carriers

2007 (preliminary)

Data for the Annual Survey of Water Carriers are now available for 2007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2753.

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

New products

Canadian Economic Observer, October 2009, Vol. 22, no. 10
Catalogue number 11-010-X (HTML, free)

New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 2009, Vol. 81, no. 8
Catalogue number 63-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 2009
Catalogue number 85-224-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Transition Homes in Canada: National, Provincial and Territorial Fact Sheets, 2007/2008
Catalogue number 85-404-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Science Statistics, Vol. 33, no. 6
Catalogue number 88-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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