

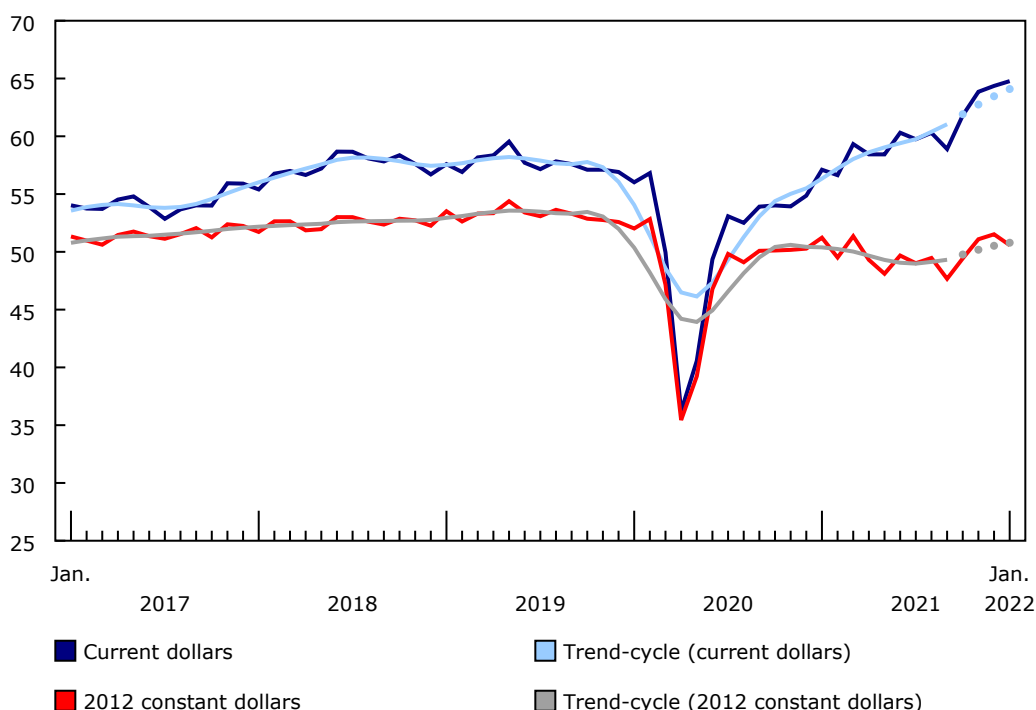
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, January 2022

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Tuesday, March 15, 2022

Manufacturing sales rose for the fourth consecutive month, up 0.6% to \$64.8 billion in January on higher sales in 14 of 21 industries, led by the petroleum and coal (+6.8%) and wood (+6.5%) product industries. The gain was partially offset by lower sales of motor vehicles (-17.5%). On a year-over-year basis, total manufacturing sales were up 13.4% in January.

Chart 1
Manufacturing sales

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted. The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the three previous months. For more information, see the Note to readers.

Source(s): Tables [16-10-0047-01](#) and [16-10-0013-01](#).

Sales in constant dollars decreased 1.8% in January, indicating the modest monthly growth was a result of rising prices as the [Industrial Product Price Index](#) increased 3.0% month over month in January.

Petroleum and coal posts record sales on higher prices

Following a 0.7% decline in December, petroleum and coal product sales rose 6.8% to \$7.9 billion in January, the highest level on record. The gain was driven by higher prices of refined petroleum products (+10.6%), which largely reflects an increase in the price of crude oil. Sales of petroleum and coal product in constant dollars fell 1.3%. Meanwhile, [exports of refined petroleum energy products](#) rose 7.5% in January.



Sales of wood products rose 6.5% to \$4.1 billion in January, the fifth consecutive monthly increase, driven as well by higher prices. Sales in constant dollars were unchanged. Prices of lumber and other sawmill products increased 14.6%, mostly on higher prices of softwood lumber. Exports of building and packaging materials increased 6.6% in January. Despite the gain in January, wood sales were down 2.0% in January compared with the same month a year earlier.

Sales also increased in the non-metallic mineral product (+10.6%), fabricated metal product (+3.7%) and paper (+5.4%) industries in January.

Sales of motor vehicles fell 17.5% to \$3.0 billion in January, following three consecutive monthly increases. Meanwhile, sales of motor vehicle parts were down 7.1%. Several motor vehicle assembly plants experienced production shutdowns in January due to supply chain disruptions and semiconductor shortages. The capacity utilization rate of the motor vehicle industry dropped accordingly. Sales of motor vehicles were down 20.4% year over year and exports of motor vehicles and parts fell 9.6% in January.

Following three consecutive monthly gains, sales of primary metals fell 5.0% to \$5.5 billion in January on lower sales of non-ferrous metals (except aluminum) and iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy products. Nevertheless, sales of primary metals stood 24.0% higher compared with January 2021.

Other industries that contributed to the decline in January were the plastic and rubber (-1.6%) and aerospace product and parts (-2.4%) industries.

Quebec posts the largest sales increase

Manufacturing sales increased in five provinces in January, led by Quebec and British Columbia. Meanwhile, Ontario and Saskatchewan posted the largest declines.

In Quebec, sales increased 3.9% to \$17.0 billion in January on higher sales in 15 of 21 industries, led by the petroleum and coal product, fabricated metal product and transportation equipment industries. Sales of primary metals decreased the most, down 4.4% to \$2.5 billion in January.

In British Columbia, sales increased 4.3% to \$5.5 billion in January, led by the wood (+11.5%) and paper (+24.6%) product industries. The wood product industry has become the largest manufacturing industry in British Columbia since June 2020 and contributed 24.2% to total manufacturing sales in January.

Sales in Ontario decreased 1.3% to \$27.7 billion in January, mainly on lower sales of motor vehicles (-17.2%), primary metals (-7.6%) and motor vehicle parts (-7.1%). Motor vehicle and part production was impacted by shutdowns at some auto assembly plants due to semiconductor shortages. On a year-over-year basis, sales declined 20.7% in the motor vehicle and 6.6% in the motor vehicle part industries in Ontario.

Sales in Saskatchewan decreased 6.0% to \$1.7 billion in January, the third consecutive monthly decline, primarily on lower sales of chemicals.

Montréal reports the largest sales in dollars terms increase among select census metropolitan areas

Manufacturing sales increased in 4 of the 12 select census metropolitan areas in January. Sales in Montréal and Québec rose the most, while Regina and Toronto posted the largest declines.

In Montréal, sales rose 4.3% to \$7.4 billion in January, mostly on higher production of aerospace product and parts (+25.4%).

Sales in Québec were up 15.7% to \$1.9 billion in January, mostly on higher sales of petroleum and coal products.

Meanwhile, sales in Regina were down 23.3% to \$630.5 million in January on lower sales at chemical manufacturers due to below seasonal sales of pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical products.

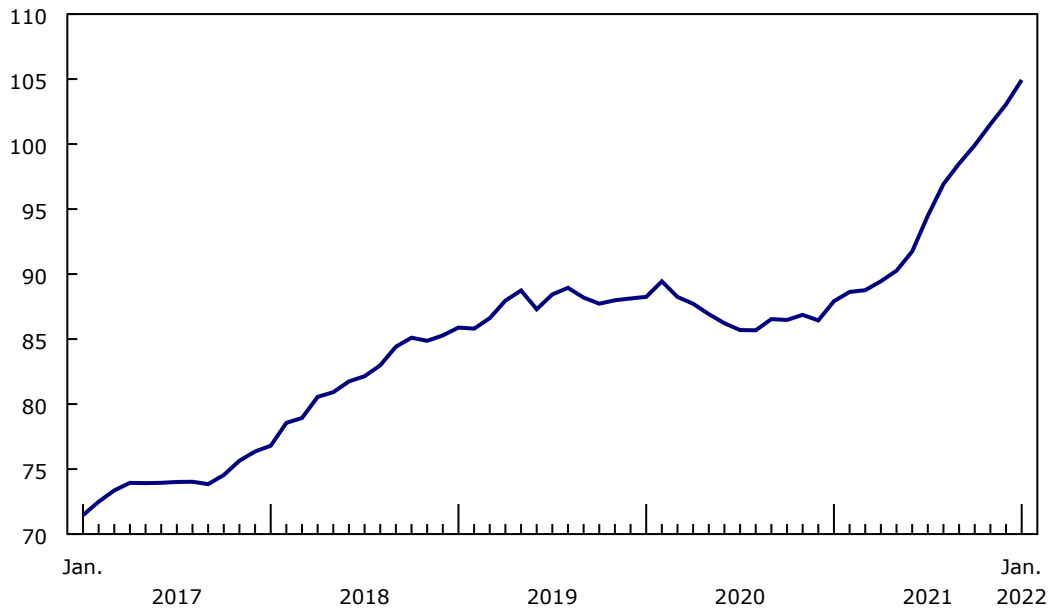
In Toronto, following three consecutive monthly increases, sales declined 0.9% to \$10.9 billion, driven by lower sales of transportation equipment, primary metals, beverage and tobacco product and plastics and rubber products industries.

Record-high inventory levels continue

Total inventories increased 1.8% to a new record high of \$105.0 billion in January, on higher inventories of petroleum and coal product (+6.0%), machinery (+2.5%), beverage and tobacco (+6.0%), and fabricated metal product (+2.5%) industries. This was mainly attributable to higher prices for raw materials. Year over year, total inventories rose 19.4% in January.

Chart 2 Inventory levels rise

billions of dollars



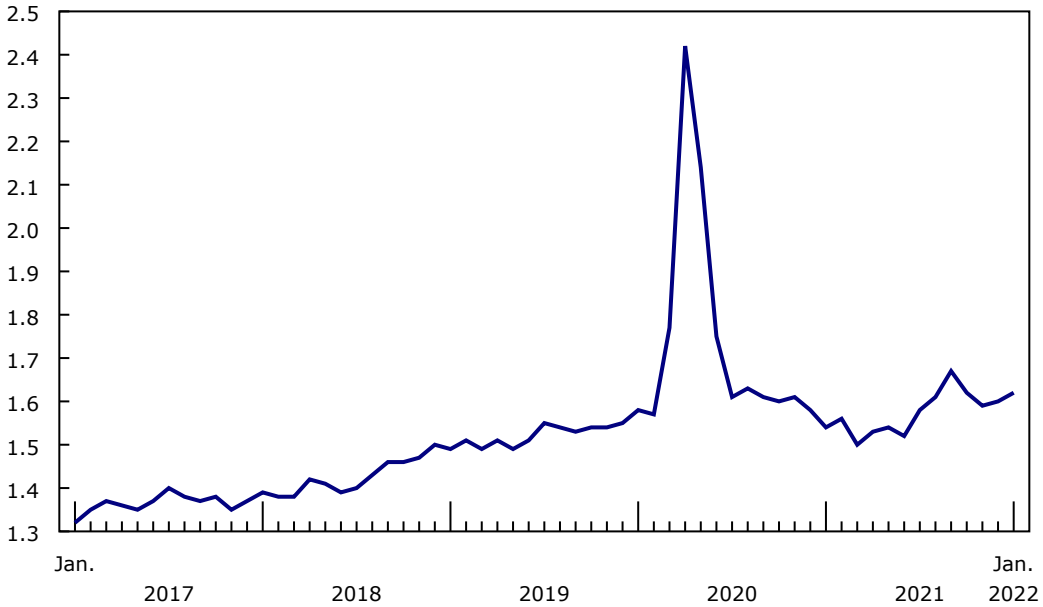
Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Source(s): Table 16-10-0047-01.

The inventory-to-sales ratio increased from 1.60 in December to 1.62 in January. This ratio measures the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sale were to remain at their current level.

Chart 3 The inventory-to-sales ratio increases

ratio



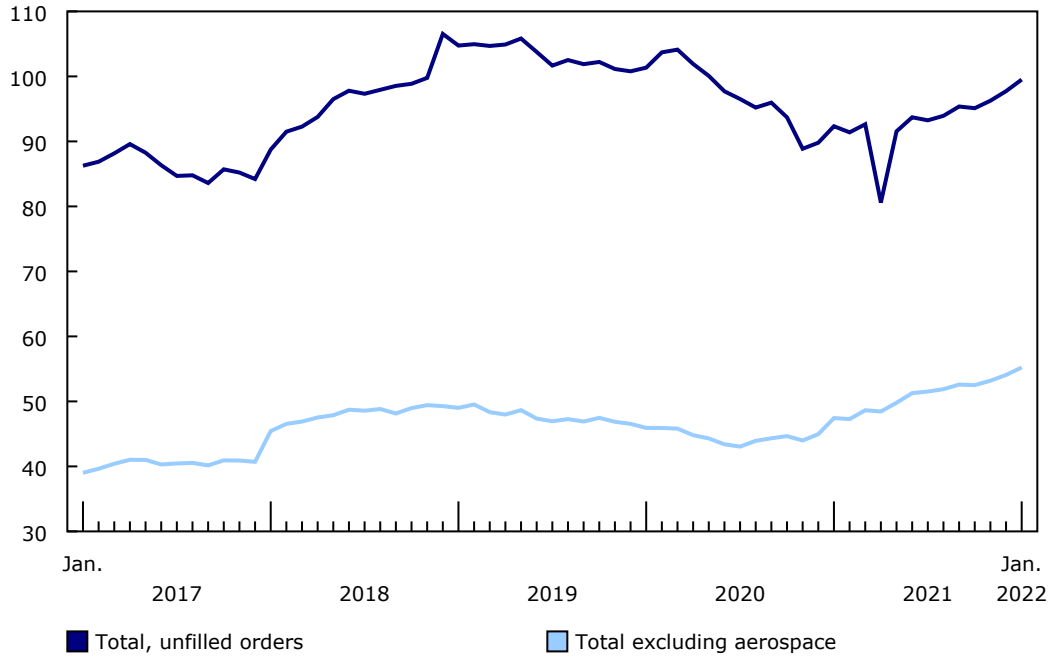
Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): Table [16-10-0047-01](#).

Unfilled orders rise

The total value of unfilled orders rose 1.8% to \$99.5 billion in January mostly due to higher unfilled orders of aerospace product and parts (+1.5%) and machinery (+5.1%).

Chart 4
Unfilled orders rise

billions of dollars



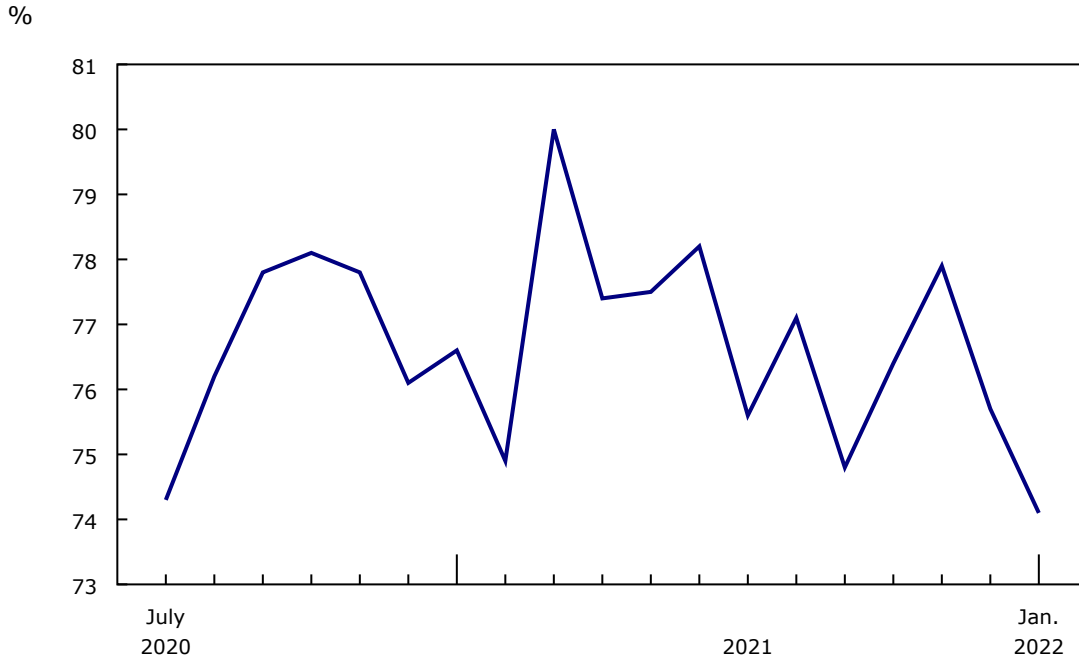
Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): Table 16-10-0047-01.

Total value of new orders increased 1.1% to \$66.6 billion in January, mainly attributable to higher new orders of petroleum and coal product (+8.7%). The increase was partially offset by lower new orders of motor vehicles (-16.3%).

Capacity utilization rate decreases on lower production

The capacity utilization rate (not seasonally adjusted) for the total manufacturing sector decreased from 75.7% in December to 74.1% in January on lower production.

Chart 5
The capacity utilization rate decreases



Note(s): Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): Table [16-10-0012-01](#).

The capacity utilization rate fell in 12 of 21 industries, driven by transportation equipment (-9.8 percentage points), primary metal (-4.1 percentage points) and non-metallic mineral product (-11.2 percentage points). Shutdowns at auto assembly plants were responsible for the decline in the capacity utilization rate of the transportation industry. The decline was partially offset by higher capacity utilization in the wood product industry (+6.6 percentage point).

Table 1
Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2021	December 2021 ^r	January 2022 ^P	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	57,105	64,358	64,773	0.6	13.4
Manufacturing sales (2012 constant dollars)	51,224	51,519	50,578	-1.8	-1.3
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	50,850	58,238	59,468	2.1	16.9
Inventories	87,912	103,053	104,933	1.8	19.4
Unfilled orders	92,332	97,728	99,509	1.8	7.8
New orders	59,642	65,828 ^E	66,554 ^E	1.1	11.6
Inventory-to-sales ratio ²	1.54	1.60	1.62

^r revised

^P preliminary

... not applicable

^E use with caution

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 it would take to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at the current rate.

Source(s): Tables 16-10-0047-01 and 16-10-0013-01.

Table 2
Manufacturing sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2021	December 2021 ^r	January 2022 ^P	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	9,559	10,886	10,935	0.5	14.4
Beverage and tobacco product	1,381	1,411	1,411	-0.0	2.2
Textile mills	143	158	154	-2.7	7.2
Textile product mills	125	145	149	2.3	18.9
Clothing manufacturing	223	233	224	-4.2	0.4
Leather and allied product	20	25	29	14.4	40.4
Wood product	4,211	3,875	4,127	6.5	-2.0
Paper manufacturing	2,271	2,401	2,530	5.4	11.4
Printing and related support activities	577	723	701	-3.0	21.6
Petroleum and coal product	4,710	7,376	7,877	6.8	67.3
Chemical	4,624	5,374	5,449	1.4	17.8
Plastics and rubber products	2,969	3,353	3,300	-1.6	11.2
Non-metallic mineral product	1,667	1,530	1,692	10.6	1.5
Primary metal	4,422	5,772	5,484	-5.0	24.0
Fabricated metal product	3,444	4,021	4,170	3.7	21.1
Machinery	3,260	3,670	3,697	0.7	13.4
Computer and electronic product	1,467	1,361	1,384	1.8	-5.6
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	880	949	1,009	6.3	14.6
Transportation equipment	8,690	8,582	7,878	-8.2	-9.3
Motor vehicle	3,818	3,681	3,038	-17.5	-20.4
Motor vehicle body and trailer	342	x	338	x	-1.4
Motor vehicle parts	2,437	2,440	2,268	-7.1	-7.0
Aerospace product and parts	1,382	1,398	1,364	-2.4	-1.3
Railroad rolling stock	176	x	176 ^E	x	0.1
Ship and boat building	298	229	286	24.7	-3.9
Furniture and related product	1,116	1,213	1,233	1.7	10.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,346	1,302	1,341	3.0	-0.4
Non-durable goods industries	26,601	32,084	32,757	2.1	23.1
Durable goods industries	30,504	32,274	32,016	-0.8	5.0

^r revised

^P preliminary

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Source(s): Table 16-10-0047-01.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2021	December 2021 ^r	January 2022 ^p	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	57,105	64,358	64,773	0.6	13.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	291	258	236	-8.6	-19.0
Prince Edward Island	179	234	236	1.1	31.8
Nova Scotia	793	837	830	-0.9	4.6
New Brunswick	1,609	1,958	2,017	3.0	25.3
Quebec	14,066	16,407	17,041	3.9	21.1
Ontario	25,900	28,051	27,684	-1.3	6.9
Manitoba	1,681	1,892	1,793	-5.2	6.7
Saskatchewan	1,398	1,773	1,666	-6.0	19.2
Alberta	6,098	7,712	7,810	1.3	28.1
British Columbia	5,084	5,231	5,455	4.3	7.3
Yukon	3	2	3	15.8	-4.7
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	4	3 ^E	-24.3	130.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

^E use with caution

1. Percentage change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Source(s): Tables 16-10-0047-01 and 16-10-0048-01.

Table 4
Manufacturing sales by selected census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2021	December 2021 ^r	January 2022 ^p	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Halifax	244	260	249	-3.9	2.2
Québec	1,255	1,675	1,938	15.7	54.5
Montréal	6,437	7,102	7,406	4.3	15.1
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario and Quebec	693	791	740	-6.4	6.8
Toronto	9,676	10,983	10,880	-0.9	12.4
Hamilton	1,681	1,955	1,912	-2.2	13.8
Winnipeg	896	937	864	-7.8	-3.6
Regina	532	822	630	-23.3	18.5
Saskatoon	352	416	412	-0.9	17.1
Calgary	940	1,076	998	-7.3	6.1
Edmonton	2,488	3,449	3,496	1.4	40.5
Vancouver	2,523	2,675	2,724	1.8	8.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percentage change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Note(s): Data in this table are seasonally adjusted.

Source(s): Table 16-10-0011-01.

Table 5
Manufacturing capacity utilization rates by industry – Unadjusted

	January 2021	December 2021 ^r	January 2022 ^p	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
	%			percentage point change	
Manufacturing	76.6	75.7	74.1	-1.6	-2.5
Non-durable goods industries	79.3	78.0	79.0	1.0	-0.3
Food manufacturing	79.4	78.4 ^E	76.6 ^E	-1.8	-2.8
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	72.1	66.6	76.2	9.6	4.1
Beverage manufacturing	72.2	64.8	74.9 ^E	10.1	2.7
Tobacco manufacturing	71.7	83.6	83.8	0.2	12.1
Textile mills	79.3	81.0	80.5	-0.5	1.2
Textile product mills	75.0	65.9	69.2 ^E	3.3	-5.8
Clothing manufacturing	72.2	73.7 ^E	71.5 ^E	-2.2	-0.7
Leather and allied product manufacturing	72.4	70.5 ^E	79.9 ^E	9.4	7.5
Paper manufacturing	87.7	81.0	85.3	4.3	-2.4
Printing and related support activities	68.4	73.7 ^E	69.8 ^E	-3.9	1.4
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	82.1	88.8	89.4	0.6	7.3
Chemical manufacturing	80.7	76.7 ^E	74.4 ^E	-2.3	-6.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	72.0	64.4 ^E	72.8 ^E	8.4	0.8
Plastic product manufacturing	71.8	63.8 ^E	71.6 ^E	7.8	-0.2
Rubber product manufacturing	72.8	68.9	80.9	12.0	8.1
Durable goods industries	74.2	73.4	69.7	-3.7	-4.5
Wood product manufacturing	82.6	74.0	80.6	6.6	-2.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	64.6	72.6 ^E	61.4 ^E	-11.2	-3.2
Primary metal manufacturing	77.2	73.8	69.7	-4.1	-7.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	67.1	70.0 ^E	71.2 ^E	1.2	4.1
Machinery manufacturing	73.3	76.1 ^E	72.6 ^E	-3.5	-0.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	80.6	79.1	76.6	-2.5	-4.0
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	75.2	74.9	75.6 ^E	0.7	0.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	73.0	71.0	61.2	-9.8	-11.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	71.9	77.9 ^E	74.1 ^E	-3.8	2.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	75.8	79.3	78.4 ^E	-0.9	2.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

^E use with caution

Note(s): Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

Source(s): Table 16-10-0012-01.

Sustainable development goals

On January 1, 2016, the world officially began implementing the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)—the United Nations' transformative plan of action that addresses urgent global challenges over the following 15 years. The plan is based on 17 specific sustainable development goals.

The Monthly Survey of Manufacturing is an example of how Statistics Canada supports the reporting on the global sustainable development goals. This release will be used to help measure the following goal:



Note to readers

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

Seasonally adjusted data are data that have been modified to eliminate the effect of seasonal and calendar influences to allow for more meaningful comparisons of economic conditions from period to period. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Trend-cycle estimates are included in selected charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. These data represent a smoothed version of the seasonally adjusted time series and provide information on longer-term movements, including changes in direction underlying the series. For information on trend-cycle data, see [Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions](#).

Both seasonally adjusted data and trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and could even lead to a reversal of movement, especially for reference months near the end of the series or during periods of economic disruption.

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 and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of the value of sales of goods manufactured. The value of production is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured. The value of production is used because of the extended period of time that it normally takes to manufacture products in these industries.

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 sales, inventories and unfilled orders 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 established by the Bank of Canada is used for the conversion. The monthly average exchange rate is available in table 33-10-0163-01. Inventories and unfilled orders are reported at the end of the reference period. For most respondents, the daily average exchange rate on the last working day of the month is used for the conversion of these variables.

However, some manufacturers choose to report their data as of a day other than the last working day of the month. In these instances, the daily average exchange rate on the day selected by the respondent is used. Note that because of exchange rate fluctuations, the daily average exchange rate on the day selected by the respondent can differ from both the exchange rate on the last working day of the month and the monthly average exchange rate. Daily average exchange rate data are available in table 33-10-0036-01.

Revision policy

Each month, the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing releases preliminary data for the reference month and revised data for the previous three months. Revisions are made to reflect new information provided by respondents and updates to administrative data.

Once a year, a revision project is undertaken to revise multiple years of data.

Real-time data tables

Real-time data tables 16-10-0118-01, 16-10-0119-01, 16-10-0014-01 and 16-10-0015-01 will be updated on March 22, 2022.

Next release

Data from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing for February will be released on April 14, 2022.

Available tables: [16-10-0011-01](#) to [16-10-0013-01](#) , [16-10-0047-01](#) and [16-10-0048-01](#).

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

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 (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).