

# Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, June 2025

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, August 15, 2025

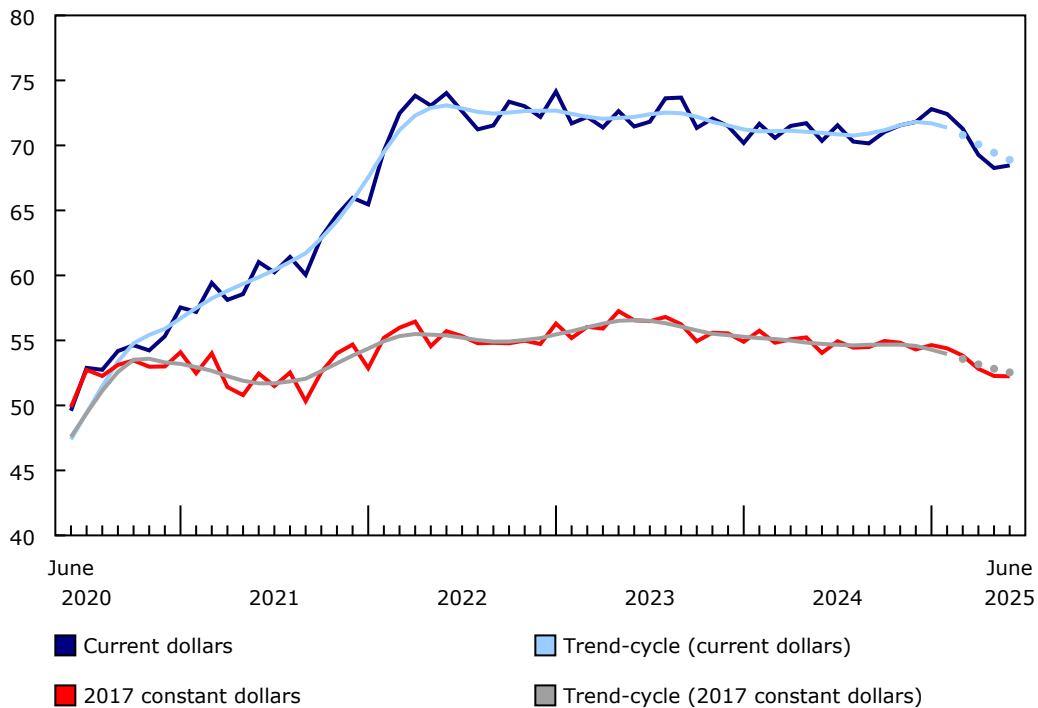
Manufacturing sales edged up 0.3% to \$68.5 billion in June, following four consecutive monthly declines. Sales rose in 13 of 21 subsectors, led by the petroleum and coal (+11.8%) and food (+2.5%) product subsectors. These increases were partly offset by a 5.0% decline in the transportation equipment subsector. Despite the overall monthly increase, total manufacturing sales were 2.7% lower on a year-over-year basis in June.

In constant dollars, total sales were unchanged in June, while the [Industrial Product Price Index](#) rose 0.4%.

On a quarterly basis, sales declined 4.8% to \$206.0 billion in the second quarter, the largest quarterly decline since the second quarter of 2020. The petroleum and coal product (-18.0%), transportation equipment (-6.5%) and primary metal (-10.6%) subsectors were the largest contributors to the decline in the second quarter of 2025. In contrast, food product sales posted the largest quarterly increase, up 0.5% to \$39.1 billion.

**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 previous three months. For more information, see the Note to readers.  
**Source(s):** Tables [16-10-0047-01](#) and [16-10-0013-01](#).

## Impact of tariffs on manufacturing activities

Feedback from respondents highlighted the impact that the recent tariffs imposed by the United States have had on Canada's manufacturing sector. According to data collected for June, approximately two-fifths of manufacturers reported being impacted by these measures. The most cited impacts included price increases, higher expenses for raw materials, shipping or labour, as well as changes in demand for products. While the precise sales lost due to

the tariffs cannot be quantified, data indicate that the primary metal, machinery, fabricated metal and transportation equipment subsectors were among the most affected in June. Relative to other provinces, Ontario experienced the largest decline in sales attributable to the tariffs.

## Petroleum and coal product sales drive monthly increase

Following four consecutive monthly declines, petroleum and coal sales increased 11.8% to \$6.8 billion in June. The increase was driven by increased production at some refineries following maintenance shutdowns in April and May. Sales in constant dollars rose 10.7% in June. Year over year, sales of petroleum products were down 14.5% in June, and quarterly sales decreased 18.0% in the second quarter, marking the largest quarterly decline since the second quarter of 2020.

Sales in the food product subsector reached their highest level on record, up 2.5% to \$13.2 billion in June 2025. The gains were most notable in the meat product industry group and the fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food industry group. On a constant dollar basis, sales of food products rose 1.6%. Sales in the food product subsector rose 0.5% in the second quarter, the second consecutive quarterly increase.

In the transportation equipment subsector, sales declined 5.0% to \$10.5 billion in June, the fourth consecutive monthly decline and the lowest level since November 2022. Lower sales of motor vehicles (-9.4%) and motor vehicle parts (-2.8%) as well as decreased production of aerospace products and parts (-4.8%) were largely responsible for the decline in June 2025. Canada's auto industry has been among the most affected by the recent implementation of US tariffs on imports of Canadian goods. [Exports of motor vehicles and parts](#) declined by 3.2% in June, while exports of aircraft, aircraft engines and parts fell by 0.9%. On a quarterly basis, transportation equipment sales decreased 6.5% in the second quarter, with motor vehicle manufacturing accounting for the largest share of this decrease.

## Sales increase in four provinces, led by Quebec

Manufacturing sales rose in four provinces in June, led by Quebec. Meanwhile, Ontario posted the largest decline.

Sales in Quebec increased 3.6% to \$17.7 billion in June. Gains were recorded in 10 of 21 subsectors, led by the petroleum and coal product subsector and the food product subsector (+4.4%). The end of a major shutdown at a refinery was mainly responsible for the increase in petroleum product sales in Quebec. Within the food product subsector, higher-than-typical seasonal sales of meat products drove the gain. Despite the monthly increase, year-over-year manufacturing sales in Quebec declined 2.0% in June, while quarterly sales were down 6.8% in the second quarter.

In Ontario, manufacturing sales fell 2.2% to \$29.9 billion in June, the fourth consecutive monthly decrease. The decline was driven by the motor vehicle industry group (-11.3%) as well as the chemical product subsector (-12.1%). Motor vehicle production decreased in Ontario in June, as some auto assembly plants modified their production schedules in response to the tariffs imposed by the United States on Canadian exports. Meanwhile, the decline in chemical product sales was attributable to lower sales of pharmaceutical products.

## Total inventories are unchanged

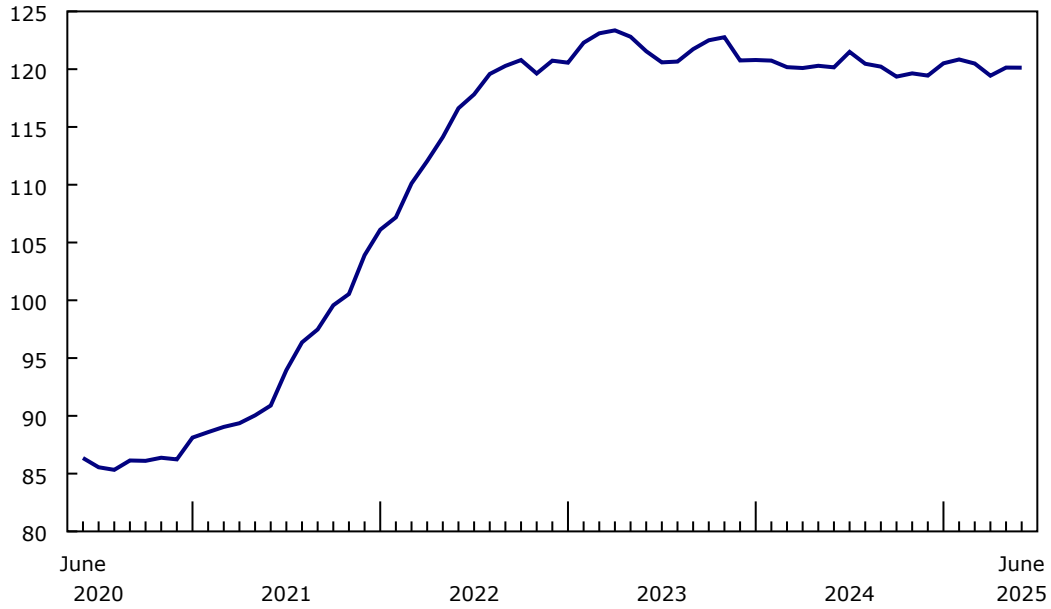
Total manufacturing inventories were unchanged in June, at \$120.1 billion. Declines in raw material (-0.5%) and goods in process (-0.1%) inventories were offset by a 0.7% increase in inventories of finished products. The chemical (-2.1%) and petroleum and coal (-2.1%) product subsectors posted the largest inventory decreases. In contrast, inventories of machinery (+1.7%) rose the most.

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## Chart 2 Inventories are unchanged in June

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billions of dollars



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

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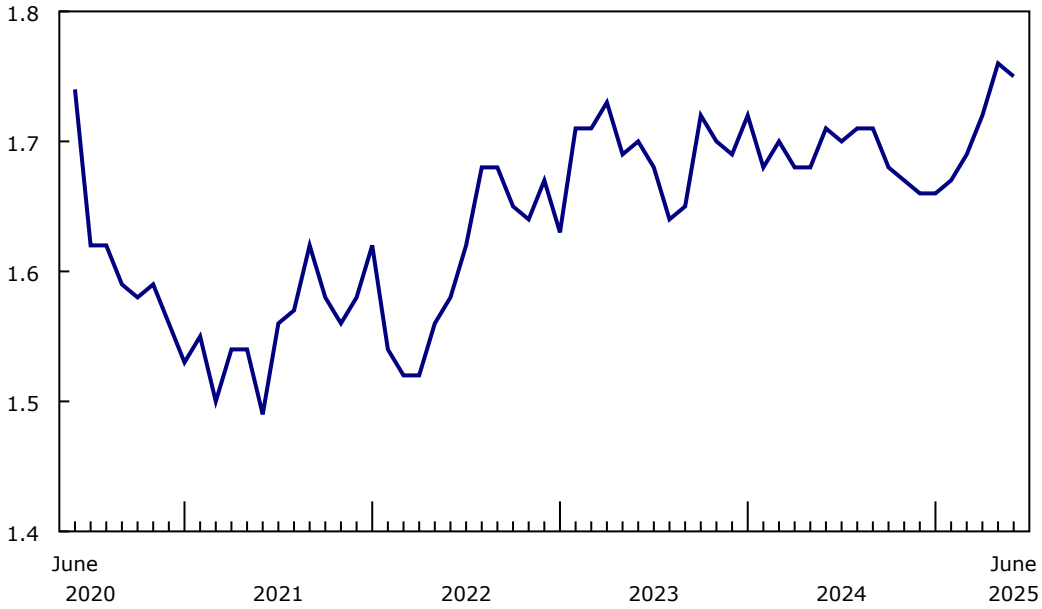
The inventory-to-sales ratio decreased from 1.76 in May to 1.75 in June. This ratio measures the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

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### Chart 3 The inventory-to-sales ratio decreases in June

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ratio



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

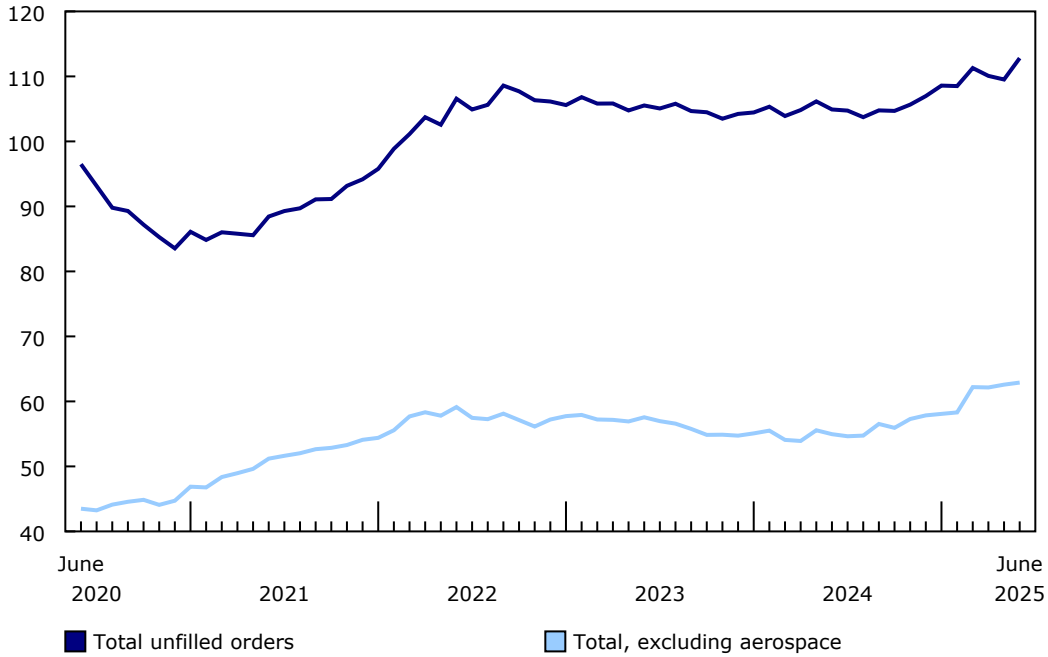
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### Unfilled orders increase

Unfilled orders rose 3.0% to \$112.8 billion in June, almost entirely due to higher unfilled orders of aerospace products and parts (+6.3%). This gain was partially offset by a 3.2% decline in unfilled orders of fabricated metals.

**Chart 4**  
**Unfilled orders increase in June**

billions of dollars

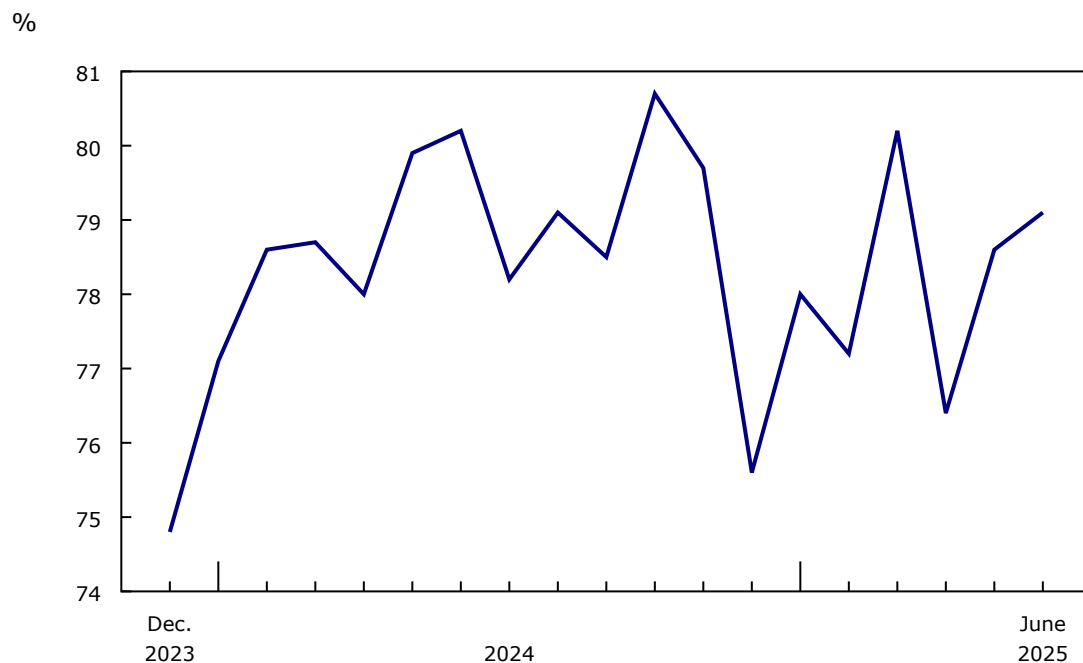


**Note(s):** Data are seasonally adjusted.  
**Source(s):** Table 16-10-0047-01.

**Capacity utilization rate increases**

The manufacturing sector's capacity utilization rate (not seasonally adjusted) rose from 78.6% in May to 79.1% in June. The most notable gains occurred in the petroleum and coal (+15.9 percentage points), plastic and rubber (+2.5 percentage points) and food (+0.6 percentage points) product subsectors. The capacity utilization rate in the transportation equipment subsector declined 1.7 percentage points during the same period.

**Chart 5**  
Capacity utilization rate increases in June



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

### Focus on Canada and the United States

The United States is important for Canadian manufactured products, serving as Canada's largest export market. In 2024, Canadian manufacturers sold about half of their products to foreign customers, with roughly 80% of those exports going to the United States. The transportation equipment and food product subsectors were the top exporters. Notably, in 2024, Canadian transportation equipment manufacturers sold approximately two-thirds of their products to the United States, which accounted for roughly one-quarter of total exports of manufactured products to the United States.

For more data and insights on areas touched by the socio-economic relationship between Canada and the United States, see the [Focus on Canada and the United States](#) webpage.

**Table 1**  
Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2024	May 2025 <sup>f</sup>	June 2025 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2025	June 2024 to June 2025
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	70,348	68,259	68,463	0.3	-2.7
Manufacturing sales (2017 constant dollars)	54,036	52,262	52,239	-0.0	-3.3
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	63,071	61,142	61,827	1.1	-2.0
Inventories	120,158	120,138	120,129	-0.0	-0.0
Unfilled orders	104,912	109,522	112,810	3.0	7.5

**Table 1**  
**Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted**

	June 2024	May 2025 <sup>r</sup>	June 2025 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2025	June 2024 to June 2025
New orders	69,108 <sup>E</sup>	67,702 <sup>E</sup>	71,750 <sup>E</sup>	6.0	3.8
Inventory-to-sales ratio <sup>2</sup>	1.71	1.76	1.75	...	...

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

... not applicable

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

1. Percentage 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 their current rate.

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

**Table 2**  
**Manufacturing sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	June 2024	May 2025 <sup>r</sup>	June 2025 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2025	June 2024 to June 2025
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Food manufacturing	12,807	12,911	13,238	2.5	3.4
Beverage and tobacco product	1,551	1,550	1,572	1.5	1.4
Textile mills	143	136	139	2.7	-2.5
Textile product mills	131	109	104	-5.0	-20.8
Apparel manufacturing	178	193	195	1.3	9.5
Leather and allied product	24	24	26	5.4	7.3
Wood product	3,145	3,032	2,981	-1.7	-5.2
Paper manufacturing	2,592	2,413	2,428	0.6	-6.3
Printing and related support activities	791	783	767	-2.0	-3.0
Petroleum and coal product	7,968	6,094	6,810	11.8	-14.5
Chemical	5,362	5,334	5,127	-3.9	-4.4
Plastics and rubber products	3,324	3,233	3,252	0.6	-2.2
Non-metallic mineral product	1,741	1,783	1,788	0.3	2.7
Primary metal	5,608	5,483	5,324	-2.9	-5.1
Fabricated metal product	4,289	4,256	4,209	-1.1	-1.9
Machinery	4,272	4,325	4,372	1.1	2.3
Computer and electronic product	1,572	1,649	1,690	2.5	7.5
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	1,320	1,291	1,253	-3.0	-5.1
Transportation equipment	11,114	11,088	10,535	-5.0	-5.2
Motor vehicle	4,509	4,276	3,876	-9.4	-14.0
Motor vehicle body and trailer	510	464	492	6.1	-3.6
Motor vehicle parts	2,769	2,841	2,760	-2.8	-0.3
Aerospace product and parts	2,580	2,822	2,686	-4.8	4.1
Railroad rolling stock	111	120	123	3.0	11.3
Ship and boat building	358	372	411	10.3	14.8
Furniture and related product	1,269	1,350	1,394	3.3	9.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,145	1,225	1,256	2.6	9.7
Non-durable goods industries	34,872	32,778	33,659	2.7	-3.5
Durable goods industries	35,476	35,481	34,804	-1.9	-1.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Percentage change calculated at thousands of dollars.

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

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

	June 2024	May 2025 <sup>r</sup>	June 2025 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2025	June 2024 to June 2025
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>70,348</b>	<b>68,259</b>	<b>68,463</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	466	373 <sup>E</sup>	316 <sup>E</sup>	-15.4	-32.3
Prince Edward Island	288	332	311	-6.5	8.1
Nova Scotia	1,015	1,093	1,083	-0.9	6.6
New Brunswick	2,041	1,866	1,861	-0.3	-8.8
Quebec	18,012	17,037	17,658	3.6	-2.0
Ontario	30,730	30,582	29,909	-2.2	-2.7
Manitoba	2,237	2,193	2,318	5.7	3.6
Saskatchewan	1,632	1,708	1,696	-0.7	3.9
Alberta	8,533	7,890	8,035	1.8	-5.8
British Columbia	5,387	5,179	5,270	1.7	-2.2
Yukon	4 <sup>E</sup>	4	5	10.9	25.6
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	3	1	3	105.2	-2.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

<sup>E</sup> 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**

	June 2024	May 2025 <sup>r</sup>	June 2025 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2025	June 2024 to June 2025
	millions of dollars			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Halifax	320	323	324	0.4	1.4
Québec	1,813	977	1,698	73.8	-6.3
Sherbrooke	263	256	268	4.7	2.1
Montréal	8,520	8,742	8,643	-1.1	1.4
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario and Quebec	658	723	611	-15.5	-7.1
Toronto	11,979	11,422	11,374	-0.4	-5.1
Hamilton	1,961	1,812	1,968	8.6	0.4
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2,229	2,421	2,293	-5.3	2.9
Windsor	1,763	1,419	1,470	3.6	-16.6
Winnipeg	1,191	1,306	1,371	5.0	15.2
Regina	644	582	617	6.0	-4.1
Saskatoon	365	403	365	-9.5	-0.1
Calgary	1,451	1,378	1,390	0.9	-4.2
Edmonton	3,951	3,329	3,337	0.2	-15.6
Vancouver	2,927	2,877	2,917	1.4	-0.4

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> 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**

	June 2024	May 2025 <sup>r</sup>	June 2025 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2025	June 2024 to June 2025
	%			percentage point change	
Manufacturing	80.2	78.6	79.1 <sup>E</sup>	0.5	-1.1
Non-durable goods industries	81.3	76.7 <sup>E</sup>	80.2 <sup>E</sup>	3.5	-1.1
Food manufacturing	80.1 <sup>E</sup>	79.0 <sup>E</sup>	79.6 <sup>E</sup>	0.6	-0.5
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	75.2	76.3	73.5	-2.8	-1.7
Beverage manufacturing	83.5	79.9	80.3 <sup>E</sup>	0.4	-3.2
Tobacco manufacturing	56.1	52.4	41.4	-11.0	-14.7
Textile mills	69.9	75.0	72.7	-2.3	2.8
Textile product mills	63.9 <sup>E</sup>	63.5 <sup>E</sup>	63.7 <sup>E</sup>	0.2	-0.2
Apparel manufacturing	82.2 <sup>E</sup>	79.6 <sup>E</sup>	87.5 <sup>E</sup>	7.9	5.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	62.1	75.4 <sup>E</sup>	82.0	6.6	19.9
Paper manufacturing	84.3	81.1	81.6 <sup>E</sup>	0.5	-2.7
Printing and related support activities	77.0 <sup>E</sup>	75.9 <sup>E</sup>	78.7 <sup>E</sup>	2.8	1.7
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	91.1	73.4	89.3	15.9	-1.8
Chemical manufacturing	77.2	76.5 <sup>E</sup>	76.2 <sup>E</sup>	-0.3	-1.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	74.6 <sup>E</sup>	72.8 <sup>E</sup>	75.3	2.5	0.7
Plastic product manufacturing	73.6 <sup>E</sup>	72.6 <sup>E</sup>	76.5 <sup>E</sup>	3.9	2.9
Rubber product manufacturing	80.7	74.0	69.4	-4.6	-11.3
Durable goods industries	79.2	80.3	78.2 <sup>E</sup>	-2.1	-1.0
Wood product manufacturing	79.2	79.5 <sup>E</sup>	77.7 <sup>E</sup>	-1.8	-1.5
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	73.7 <sup>E</sup>	77.6 <sup>E</sup>	72.5 <sup>E</sup>	-5.1	-1.2
Primary metal manufacturing	75.5	76.5	75.1	-1.4	-0.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	74.0 <sup>E</sup>	75.8 <sup>E</sup>	70.2 <sup>E</sup>	-5.6	-3.8
Machinery manufacturing	80.7 <sup>E</sup>	76.2 <sup>E</sup>	77.0 <sup>E</sup>	0.8	-3.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	81.5	88.1 <sup>E</sup>	87.9 <sup>E</sup>	-0.2	6.4
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	78.3 <sup>E</sup>	82.7 <sup>E</sup>	82.7 <sup>E</sup>	0.0	4.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	84.1	86.2	84.5	-1.7	0.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing	78.8 <sup>E</sup>	74.3 <sup>E</sup>	73.2 <sup>E</sup>	-1.1	-5.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	77.3 <sup>E</sup>	82.2 <sup>E</sup>	79.5 <sup>E</sup>	-2.7	2.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

<sup>E</sup> 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:



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### 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; apparel; 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 industry groups, 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 using 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 August 29.

**Next release**

Data from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing for July will be released on September 15.

**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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations ([statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca)).