

Overview

Nearly two million Canadians work in manufacturing. They transform raw materials into the finished products that line our store shelves and are exported for consumers around the world. Traditionally one of Canada's strongest industries, manufacturing is still a cornerstone of hundreds of communities large and small.

But our economy has been changing quickly. In the face of lower-priced global competition, a stronger Canadian dollar, and the robust growth of the services sector, the manufacturing sector is in a period of decline.

Factories thinning out

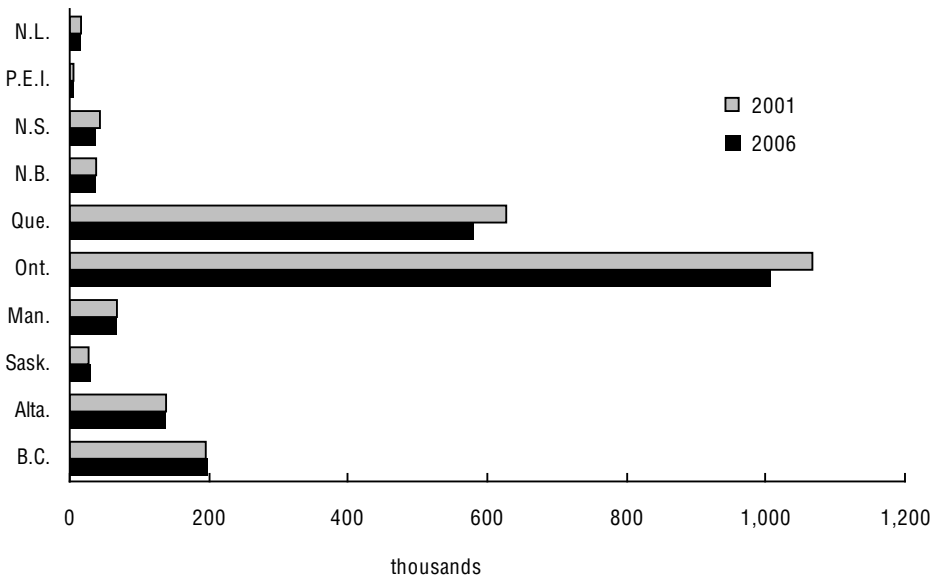
Employment in manufacturing has been shrinking. According to the Annual Survey of Manufacturers, there were 1.3 million

manufacturing production workers in 2005, a drop from 1.4 million in 2003. Many of these jobs were lost in Ontario and Quebec.

During the mid- to late-1990s, manufacturing was a major source of new jobs. By 2001, however, the high-tech sector began to collapse and many production workers were laid off. By the end of 2002, employees were being swept from factory floors in droves. Another challenge hit manufacturers when the Canadian dollar rose to a 14-year high in the fourth quarter of 2005. The higher exchange rate made Canadian products more expensive abroad and slowed sales.

The decline in manufacturing jobs that followed is the sharpest since the recession of the early 1990s, when factory jobs vanished at twice the current rate. Quebec and Ontario have seen 90% of the manufacturing job losses nationwide since 2002.

Chart 23.1
Employment in manufacturing, by province



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

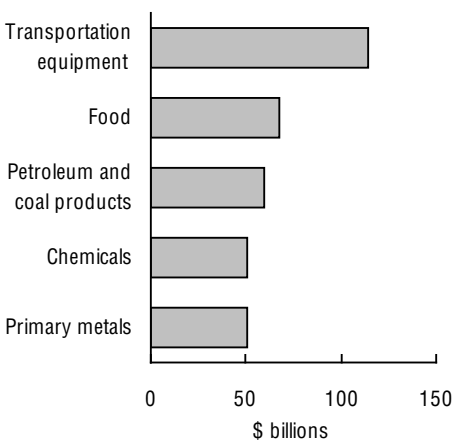
Shipping it out

Nevertheless, manufacturing remains a significant economic driving force in this country. The sector accounts for about 16% of Canada's gross domestic product and is the economic lifeblood of many communities and provinces.

Canada's largest manufacturing industry is transportation equipment. Automobile and automobile parts manufacturing play a major role in this sector and account for about one-third of Ontario's manufacturing output. Transportation equipment generated 21% of the \$591 billion worth of goods manufactured in 2005. Food manufacturing was the second largest component of this total, accounting for 11% of the value of all shipped goods.

As the hub of Canada's manufacturing activity, Ontario and Quebec are responsible for close to three-quarters of the country's manufacturing shipments. However, of these two manufacturing powerhouses, Ontario has been losing strength relative to the country as a whole. In Ontario, industries such as petroleum and coal product manufacturing

Chart 23.2
Manufacturing shipments, selected industries, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0014.

Table 23.a
Manufacturing shipments, by region, 2006

	\$ billions	% of total
Atlantic provinces	27.7	4.7
Quebec	141.1	24.0
Ontario	287.6	49.0
Prairies	88.9	15.1
British Columbia	42.0	7.1

Note: Data for the territories represent less than 1% of the total.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0015.

have done well, but a downturn in auto making has pulled down the overall level and value of the province's shipments. Quebec, however, has strengthened in recent years, with petroleum refining, aerospace and chemical products buoying the sector there. In fact, the transportation equipment industry has become Quebec's second-largest source of manufacturing shipments, after primary metals.

Growth in the manufacturing sector made a noticeable shift westward in 2005. Shipments in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan have been increasing at a faster pace than in Central Canada. In particular, manufacturers in Alberta and Saskatchewan have made dramatic gains, mostly because of resource-based production of petroleum products and primary metals. The four Western provinces accounted for 21% of all Canadian manufacturing shipments in 2005, compared with 18% in 2000.

Atlantic Canada has a strong food manufacturing industry and accounts for almost 5% of the country's manufacturing shipments.

Overall, though, Canada's manufacturers have maintained consistent shipment volumes over the past couple of years. Yet they are becoming more concerned about their ability to boost production in the face of a few developments: the stronger loonie, particularly against the U.S. dollar—the United States is their principal trading partner; higher costs for raw materials;

competition from cheaper foreign imports, notably from Asia; and shortages of skilled labour, especially in Western Canada. Labour shortages affected one-fifth of manufacturers in Alberta in 2005.

Profits drop in some industries

These pressures on the sector have translated into substantially lower operating profits for manufacturing companies. Their total profits had reached \$49 billion in 2004, after an exceptional gain of 34% over 2003. However, by the end of 2005, their total operating profits fell to \$42 billion.

Ten of the 13 manufacturing industries lost ground in 2005, and in 2006 profits remained essentially flat. Most notably, declining North American demand, rising fuel prices, foreign competition and high marketing and restructuring costs all combined to hit the auto and auto parts manufacturers hard—their profits plunged 83% from \$9.0 billion in 2000 to \$1.5 billion in 2006.

Change is also giving rise to new challenges for other manufacturers. For instance, the shift to electronic media and shrinking

newsprint markets have contributed to a 58% drop in operating profits for wood and paper producers in the past six years, from a high of \$7.8 billion in 2000 to \$3.3 billion in 2006.

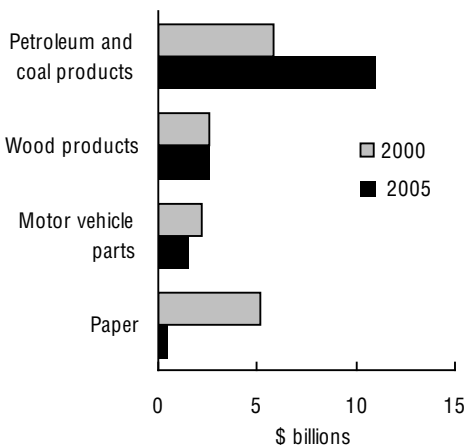
Elsewhere, greater demand for petroleum and coal is helping operating profits in those industries to surge—profits climbed to \$11.7 billion in 2005 from less than half that in 2000. Also over the past few years, computers and electronics manufacturers—a group which includes communications, audio and video equipment—have been profiting from high consumer demand for their products. Though they have not yet reached the high-tech boom levels of 2000, these manufacturers have been enjoying growth in their operating profits since 2003.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Analysis in Brief*. Occasional. 11-621-MIE
- *Canadian Economic Observer*. Monthly. 11-010-XWB
- *Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series*. Occasional. 11F0027MIE
- *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*. Monthly. 15-001-XIE
- *Labour Force Information*. Monthly. 71-001-XIE
- *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. Monthly. 75-001-XIE
- *Update on Economic Analysis*. Irregular. 11-623-XIE

Chart 23.3
Operating profits, selected manufacturing industries



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 62-219-XIE.

Productivity and Canadian manufacturing

Productivity is fuel for economic growth. Doing more with less—by training higher-skilled workers, using less expensive materials, or introducing new technologies—enables factories to be more efficient. This reduces costs, leaving more dollars to create even more products, raise wages or lower prices for consumers.

Productivity growth is so important that it has accounted for more than half of the growth in Canada's gross domestic product over the past 40 years. It matters for individual Canadians as well: over the past four decades, the rise in hourly wages has closely followed the rise in labour productivity.

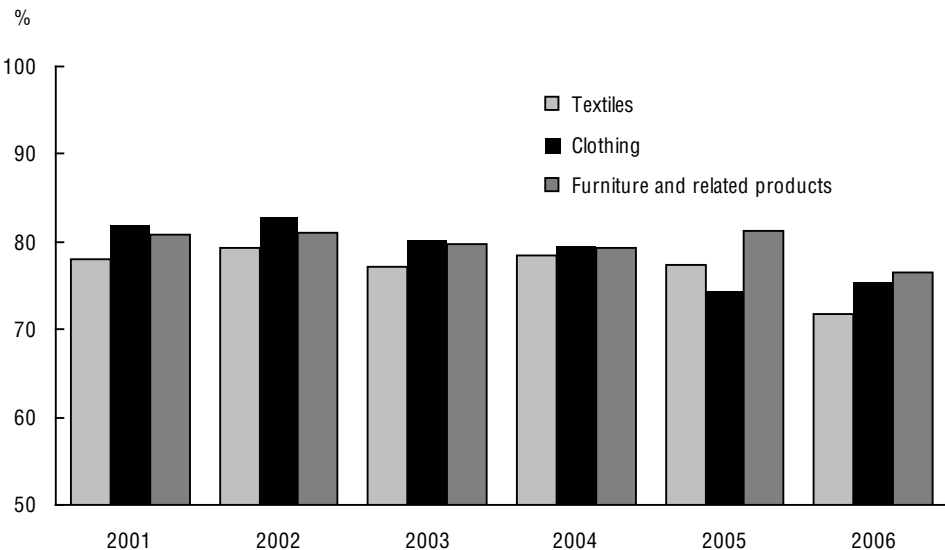
Unfortunately for Canadian manufacturers, one of the major economic developments in 2006 was the slowdown in productivity growth for goods-producing industries. After

brisk 3.6% growth in 2005, productivity stalled in 2006, edging up just 0.1%.

Falling productivity in 2006 was driven by a decline in output per employee: each employee in manufacturing produced, on average, less in 2006 than in the previous year. This lowered the 'capacity utilization' of Canada's factories—how close they were running to their full potential. At year-end, Canadian industries were operating at just 82.5% of their capacity, a drop of 1.2% from 2005.

In fact, so far this decade, factories have not come close to matching their stellar productivity gains during the high-tech boom in the late 1990s. The sudden productivity downturn in 2006 was particularly notable in industries not normally considered high-tech, such as textiles, clothing and furniture. Many factories in these industries closed in 2006.

Chart 23.4
Industrial capacity utilization rates, selected industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 028-0002.

Manufacturing plants have short lives

Manufacturing plants have a life expectancy like humans do. But unlike humans, whose lifespan is rising over time in many countries, manufacturing plants have relatively short lives—most expire early; others may be weak yet cling to life for a time.

Over half of new manufacturing plants shut down by the time they are six years old. By the age of 15, fewer than 20% are still functioning. The average new manufacturing plant in Canada operates for only nine years; 14% of new plants close in their first year.

How long a plant survives varies by industry. The longest lifespan is 13 years, in the primary metals and paper and allied products industries. The shortest is less than eight years in the wood and furniture industries.

The high rate of plant closures means that a person working at one production facility is not likely to have a job that lasts a lifetime.

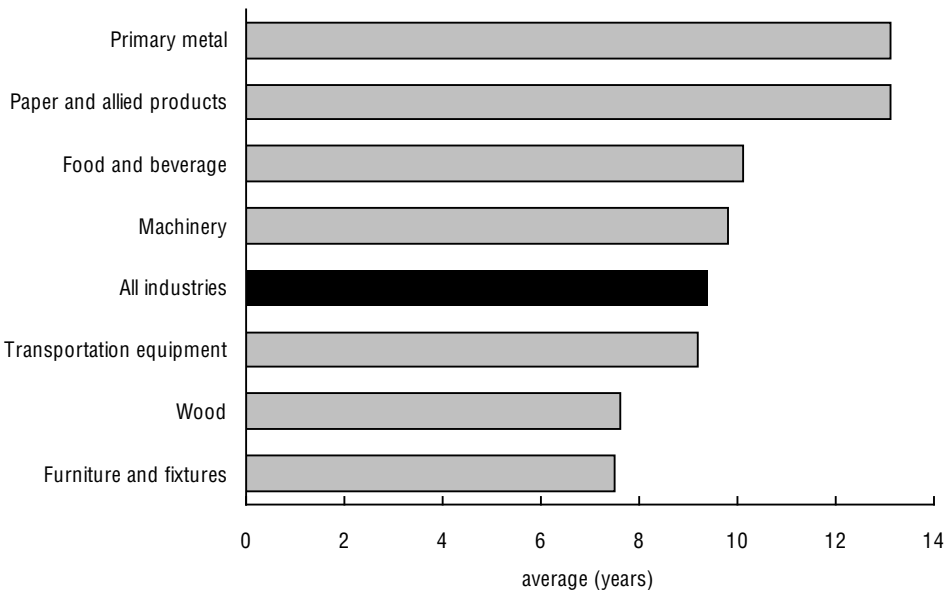
When shutdowns occur, workers might be relocated to other plants within the same firm.

However, when the firm goes out of business, employees often face periods of unemployment. In many cases, workers have no alternative except to take up new positions that often pays less than the job they left.

Manufacturing plants that introduce technological innovations to their manufacturing processes have a higher survival rate than those that put their efforts into changing their products.

Innovation also increases the likelihood that a firm will see higher rates of productivity growth. Though it is the new smaller plants that tend to fold most rapidly, failing to innovate will lead to early death—even for larger plants.

Chart 23.5
Life of new manufacturing plants, by selected industries



Note: The closure rate is based on data from 1960 to 1999 for new plants in the Canadian manufacturing sector.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11F0027MIE.

Competitiveness and the exchange rate

Over the past 40 years, the value of the Canadian dollar, or loonie, against the U.S. dollar has ranged from a high of US\$1.04 in October 1959 to a low of US\$0.62 in January 2002. In December 2006, CAN\$1.00 was worth US\$0.90. What do these exchange rate fluctuations mean for Canadian manufacturers?

We export 43% of the machinery, autos and consumer goods we manufacture. Thus, the ups and downs of the loonie can strongly influence how competitive our products are on the global market.

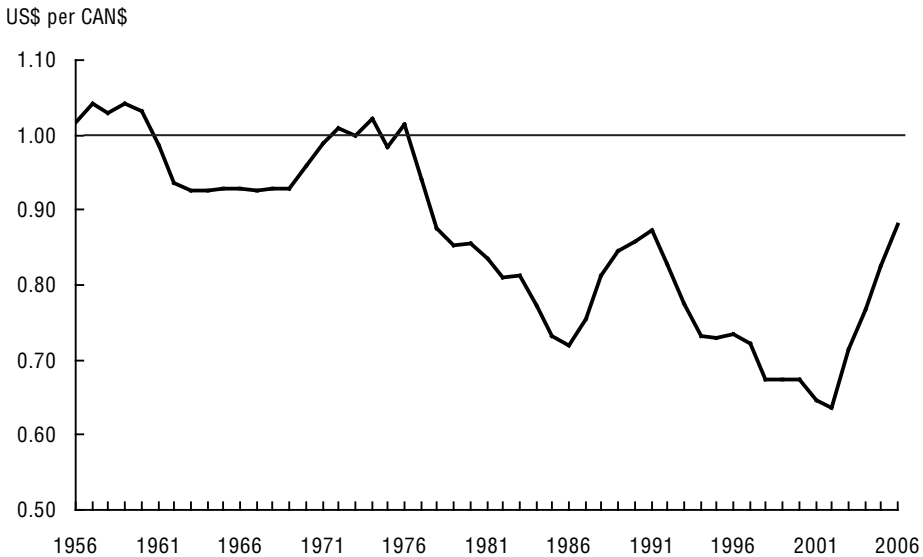
In the mid-1990s, a low loonie boosted demand for Canadian-made goods in other countries. Since 2002, however, the loonie—and thus the prices of Canadian-made goods—has been rising, making other countries' products more competitive against ours.

Two other factors that affect Canadian competitiveness are productivity growth and production costs, such as labour, energy and materials. When productivity is growing faster in Canada than in the United States, our goods are generally cheaper, giving Canadian manufacturers an edge selling their products in the global marketplace.

But when production costs are higher in Canada than in the United States, our products are more expensive than American ones, and so Canadian manufacturers have a tougher time competing. However, the exchange rate can also affect these factors.

Many export-oriented industries—such as motor vehicles, machinery, pulp, paper and wood products—have been able to adjust their profit margins rapidly, reducing the effects of exchange rate fluctuations.

Chart 23.6
Exchange rate, United States dollar to Canadian dollar



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 176-0064.

Autos driving Canada's economy

The auto industry is one that drives the Canadian economy. It is concentrated in Ontario, and is vital to the province's economy. Auto manufacturing employs 42,000 people in Ontario, comprises 24% of all sales of manufactured goods and drives other industries, such as automotive parts.

Over the past 30 years, the automotive sector has had its ups and downs, thanks to factors such as changes in what consumers demand, more competition from countries outside North America, and an oversupply of certain models. Energy-conscious consumers are also reassessing their need for large vehicles, so demand for SUVs and other gas-guzzlers has fallen off in North America. In 2005, layoffs, temporary shutdowns of assembly lines and permanent plant closures hit the industry.

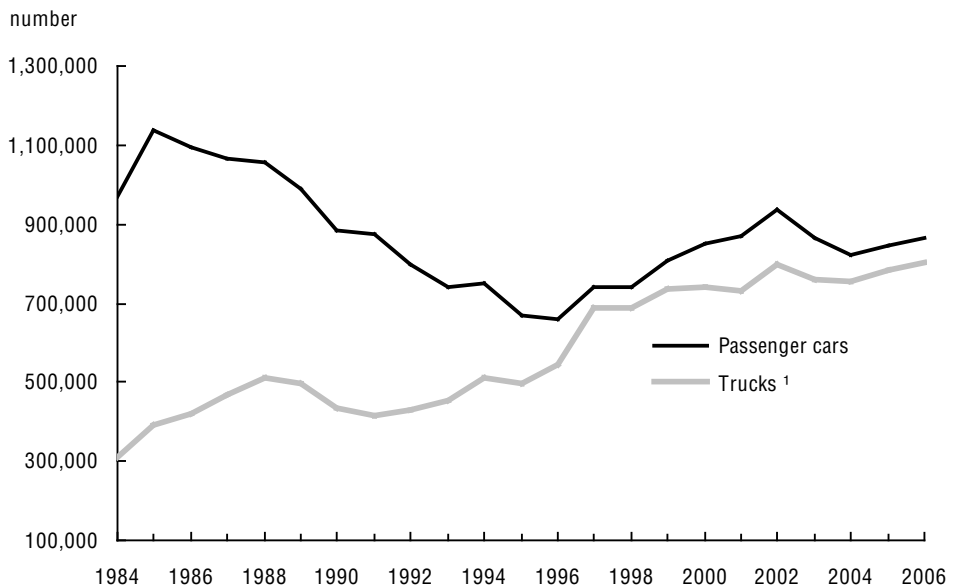
All three North American automakers—General Motors, Ford and DaimlerChrysler—

have lost retail sales because of competition from innovative, foreign-owned automakers. In 2005, these three companies accounted for 75% of Canadian auto assembly, down from 85% just five years earlier.

Nevertheless, Canadians continued to buy trucks and SUVs in increasing numbers in 2005. Truck sales were especially high in Alberta, and remained strong in British Columbia and Ontario and Quebec.

The good news for the industry is that auto manufacturing in Canada may be revving up. Several of the world's biggest players have announced billions of dollars in new investment in Canada over the next few years, and many car manufacturers are re-engineering their product lines to meet changing consumer demand.

Chart 23.7
Sales of new motor vehicles, by type



1. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 63-007-XIE.

Table 23.1 Gross domestic product at basic prices, by manufacturing subsector, 1998 to 2006

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	chained (1997) \$ millions								
Manufacturing sector	149,314	161,634	177,618	170,247	171,800	170,465	173,726	174,987	172,706
Food	14,520	14,883	15,499	16,627	16,528	16,316	16,665	16,879	17,041
Beverage and tobacco products	5,186	4,729	4,896	4,690	4,679	4,478	4,593	4,706	4,140
Textile mills and textile product mills	2,431	2,458	2,703	2,555	2,539	2,211	2,153	1,993	1,723
Clothing	3,266	3,164	3,778	3,655	3,419	3,290	3,054	2,758	2,617
Leather and allied products	388	371	437	372	362	310	248	179	173
Paper	10,559	11,606	12,035	11,430	12,007	12,101	12,077	11,711	10,940
Printing and related support activities	4,313	4,411	5,042	5,608	5,252	5,106	5,023	4,979	4,861
Petroleum and coal products	1,805	1,737	1,741	1,950	1,981	2,002	2,044	1,987	1,999
Chemicals	12,958	13,470	14,926	15,307	16,052	16,473	17,109	17,202	17,400
Plastics and rubber products	7,343	7,989	9,138	9,123	9,845	9,772	9,643	9,349	8,814
Wood products	9,669	10,390	11,524	11,016	12,281	12,482	13,280	13,488	13,219
Non-metallic mineral products	4,121	4,152	4,566	4,772	4,869	5,120	5,145	5,149	5,158
Primary metals and fabricated metal products	20,186	21,300	24,815	24,135	24,875	24,309	24,430	24,932	25,000
Machinery	10,111	9,938	11,383	11,184	10,896	10,605	10,686	10,983	11,365
Computer and electronic products	8,841	12,384	14,963	8,854	7,620	8,731	8,915	9,496	9,734
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	3,625	3,803	4,573	4,519	3,825	3,340	3,288	3,236	3,160
Transportation equipment	23,181	27,779	28,104	25,345	25,241	25,196	26,736	27,342	26,947
Furniture and related products	4,102	4,487	5,241	5,461	5,405	4,954	4,952	5,031	4,800
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,768	2,734	3,142	3,123	3,479	3,500	3,480	3,470	3,657

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0017.

Table 23.2 Manufacturing shipments, by manufacturing subsector, 1994 to 2006

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	\$ millions												
Manufacturing sector	346,940.8	389,779.5	400,085.1	426,519.4	441,152.6	510,549.9	561,300.9	543,272.0	559,902.7	562,551.7	586,105.8	591,086.0	587,642.6
Food	43,075.3	45,170.0	48,246.0	50,513.4	51,468.6	55,104.9	57,278.7	61,609.3	64,089.5	67,065.8	68,163.7	65,814.5	67,587.2
Beverage and tobacco products	9,175.8	9,317.9	9,610.4	10,154.4	11,190.5	11,250.8	11,625.5	11,699.1	12,074.4	12,191.5	12,428.2	12,607.1	11,762.9
Textile mills and textile products mills	5,303.5	5,558.6	5,621.5	5,960.2	6,371.0	6,602.4	6,966.1	6,848.8	7,211.0	6,672.8	6,167.6	5,514.5	4,936.8
Clothing	6,229.0	6,568.4	6,677.7	6,947.0	6,967.6	7,429.3	7,936.6	7,685.0	8,024.4	7,893.8	6,482.3	4,980.1	4,793.2
Leather and allied products	1,005.0	985.9	942.8	1,001.3	944.2	967.1	956.4	967.2	933.6	849.6	668.2	475.1	452.5
Paper	25,226.4	36,013.7	30,663.2	29,761.6	29,790.5	33,236.4	38,213.2	35,852.9	34,284.4	33,359.4	33,894.4	33,241.8	31,753.2
Printing and related support activities	7,641.3	8,447.9	8,841.4	8,961.8	9,341.9	10,436.0	11,079.3	11,633.8	12,155.3	12,435.5	11,948.7	11,717.1	11,455.3
Petroleum and coal products	16,677.2	17,969.3	20,688.6	20,932.8	16,325.6	21,347.3	33,918.0	33,407.5	33,690.1	37,585.3	45,736.2	56,278.3	59,282.3
Chemicals	27,822.1	30,074.0	30,252.6	32,486.3	31,374.1	34,194.7	37,205.8	38,391.4	40,469.2	43,088.5	47,425.1	50,177.5	51,081.3
Plastics and rubber products	12,504.8	14,048.1	15,045.3	16,504.1	17,362.1	21,108.8	21,858.0	22,986.9	25,286.6	26,464.1	26,069.6	26,130.8	25,460.9
Wood products	22,274.8	22,621.5	24,000.3	25,960.2	25,994.4	31,214.5	31,669.8	30,074.1	32,801.6	32,360.0	35,913.6	31,811.5	28,229.5
Non-metallic mineral products	6,794.4	7,220.7	7,851.9	8,487.7	8,930.3	9,653.4	9,926.8	10,324.3	11,630.8	12,029.4	12,272.2	12,315.7	12,799.1
Primary metals	24,019.4	26,178.1	26,781.9	28,743.2	29,596.9	30,755.1	36,352.2	34,115.3	36,074.9	36,812.6	43,249.5	44,160.2	50,523.0
Fabricated metal products	15,391.5	17,505.8	19,174.5	21,082.6	22,850.8	27,625.0	29,685.8	30,189.5	32,210.5	33,080.6	33,032.4	32,707.8	32,900.7
Machinery	15,407.3	18,060.8	19,548.5	21,835.9	23,097.3	24,284.6	26,283.4	26,422.0	27,448.5	28,070.2	28,833.2	30,015.2	31,449.4
Computer and electronic products	18,122.7	22,845.0	22,072.9	23,154.3	25,356.4	27,295.3	37,273.3	27,040.1	22,656.3	20,826.3	20,195.8	18,630.4	17,250.5
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	6,889.0	7,587.9	7,834.5	8,085.3	8,486.9	10,488.1	11,595.5	11,637.6	10,135.9	9,482.2	9,534.2	9,554.6	9,872.0
Transportation equipment	73,392.3	82,992.4	84,548.0	92,822.9	101,064.1	130,037.5	132,252.5	122,560.4	126,451.6	119,935.1	122,745.9	123,079.7	113,895.1
Furniture and related products	5,664.9	6,140.3	6,839.8	7,892.6	9,013.0	10,995.4	12,608.2	13,054.9	13,916.5	13,719.5	13,349.2	12,786.5	12,622.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,324.3	4,473.0	4,843.2	5,231.8	5,626.2	6,523.2	6,615.9	6,771.9	8,357.6	8,702.3	8,525.2	9,087.7	9,534.7

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0014.

Table 23.3 Employment, by manufacturing subsector, 1994 to 2006

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	number												
Manufacturing sector	1,716,245	1,748,443	1,788,952	1,855,391	1,916,170	1,955,914	2,047,798	2,008,877	1,968,314	1,950,380	1,909,124	1,872,657	1,854,475
Food	210,941	209,853	217,599	219,833	226,471	228,779	238,354	237,652	241,948	244,954	246,537	241,232	240,828
Beverage and tobacco products	33,371	32,984	29,736	32,068	34,255	33,791	35,424	36,594	37,214	34,396	33,004	29,105	29,038
Textile mills	26,357	26,992	27,278	28,594	29,793	29,834	30,365	30,336	30,222	30,350	26,482	21,897	18,136
Textile product mills	17,863	16,507	17,885	19,840	20,495	20,411	20,923	19,707	19,020	18,412	18,071	17,681	16,474
Clothing	85,610	86,515	85,886	88,574	90,427	89,471	93,351	87,287	81,190	75,697	66,558	55,288	49,166
Leather and allied products	12,238	12,396	12,459	12,656	11,775	11,561	12,566	12,842	14,846	14,799	12,868	11,413	10,253
Paper	104,779	104,450	103,394	104,098	100,821	103,110	110,144	103,835	95,981	97,039	94,093	88,316	84,437
Printing and related support activities	75,309	80,375	76,787	76,948	79,810	82,459	85,537	83,529	79,678	78,593	73,774	72,829	73,148
Petroleum and coal products	21,622	19,770	20,397	19,875	20,377	22,876	25,110	23,217	21,238	20,896	20,499	21,296	22,608
Chemicals	89,019	88,054	86,874	88,774	89,227	91,385	95,493	93,535	92,285	92,803	92,765	92,828	90,168
Plastics and rubber products	94,081	96,920	104,370	111,773	115,544	117,708	123,490	125,996	127,801	128,875	129,969	127,967	127,374
Wood products	109,790	108,431	116,544	124,299	127,559	134,177	141,872	134,714	132,267	131,707	135,115	133,721	128,887
Non-metallic mineral products	43,880	47,077	45,687	48,554	52,166	53,286	56,440	53,719	52,547	53,351	53,307	53,066	55,521
Primary metals	102,587	102,127	101,727	98,828	100,957	100,529	104,253	91,936	90,322	85,394	79,703	78,297	79,740
Fabricated metal products	134,821	139,590	146,910	157,630	165,626	173,072	183,246	187,521	183,980	183,364	178,988	178,727	184,311
Machinery	108,524	116,421	124,531	131,837	134,385	132,451	136,361	134,877	137,296	137,130	136,007	140,369	144,433
Computer and electronic products	79,622	87,969	87,403	91,747	95,685	98,444	101,877	98,889	88,788	83,349	81,651	79,718	80,158
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	52,507	46,669	45,178	45,477	45,898	48,538	53,780	50,375	47,002	46,362	43,898	43,044	43,157
Transportation equipment	198,701	204,515	214,514	215,733	229,457	235,528	244,176	242,698	233,576	231,248	229,222	229,313	222,773
Furniture and related products	67,232	68,425	70,346	80,754	85,247	87,844	93,489	98,154	99,033	98,660	93,770	94,879	90,918
Miscellaneous manufacturing	47,390	52,402	53,447	57,498	60,192	60,661	61,544	61,465	62,079	63,004	62,842	61,673	62,946

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 23.4 Manufacturing sector establishments and workers, by province and territory, 2004 and 2005

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number													
Establishments														
2004	32,657	387	204	747	656	8,058	13,533	1,034	760	3,088	4,129	32	18	11
2005	32,582	369	196	707	631	8,059	13,451	995	767	3,100	4,241	35	20	11
Production workers														
2004	1,317,711	14,957	5,164	30,208	29,386	351,649	612,078	46,357	18,513	93,685	115,329	128	170	87
2005	1,312,484	14,136	4,973	29,867	28,028	342,379	609,718	46,432	20,071	99,697	116,737	159	204	83

Note: The number of establishments represents a count of locations that perform manufacturing activities and normally correspond to a plant, factory or mill. It excludes sales offices and warehouses that support manufacturing activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 301-0006.

Table 23.5 Industrial capacity utilization rates, 2006

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
	%			
All industries	85.8	84.5	83.4	82.5
Manufacturing	84.6	83.2	82.2	81.4
Food	81.9	81.1	80.8	80.3
Beverage and tobacco products	72.7	73.8	76.9	77.7
Textile mills and textile products	74.1	70.5	69.5	73.0
Clothing	75.9	81.0	74.9	70.3
Leather and allied products	76.0	76.3	73.6	68.6
Paper	86.2	86.7	88.0	88.5
Printing and related support activities	78.2	77.0	72.1	71.9
Petroleum and coal products	87.4	85.8	88.5	84.4
Chemical	82.3	83.2	82.8	83.0
Plastics and rubber products	81.9	78.0	76.4	73.4
Wood products	89.7	84.7	82.6	78.5
Non-metallic mineral products	88.8	82.4	79.4	79.1
Primary metals	94.1	94.5	93.6	89.3
Fabricated metal products	84.4	80.0	79.3	78.1
Machinery	87.9	80.9	81.2	81.7
Computer and electronic products	88.2	87.8	87.7	91.2
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	77.8	77.6	77.3	80.1
Transportation equipment	86.5	87.0	84.4	83.1
Furniture and related products	76.2	76.3	77.7	76.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	83.0	80.8	79.3	82.5

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 028-0002.

Abbreviations and symbols



Provinces and territories

Newfoundland and Labrador	N.L.
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
New Brunswick	N.B.
Quebec	Que.
Ontario	Ont.
Manitoba	Man.
Saskatchewan	Sask.
Alberta	Alta.
British Columbia	B.C.
Yukon	Y.T.
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.
Nunavut	Nvt.

Measurements

centimetre	cm
metre	m
kilometre	km
gram	g
kilogram	kg
litre	L
millilitre	mL
hour	h
watt	W
kilowatt	kW
degrees Celsius	°C

The symbols described in this document apply to all data published by Statistics Canada from all origins, including surveys, censuses and administrative sources, as well as straight tabulations and all estimations.

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to zero where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
P	preliminary
r	revised
X	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Note: In some tables, figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

When the figure is not accompanied by a data quality symbol, it means that the quality of the data was assessed to be 'acceptable or better' according to the policies and standards of Statistics Canada.

The statistics in this edition are the most up-to-date available at the time of its preparation. For more recent data, visit Canadian Statistics at www.statcan.ca