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Surging auto sales, combined with smaller increases in the food, furniture and pharmacy sectors drove total retail sales to a new high in July. Retailers sold $31.3 billion worth of goods and services in July, up 1.5% from June.

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Perspectives on Labour and Income

Autumn 2005

The Autumn 2005 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* contains six articles.

"Whither the workweek" attempts to explain the gap that has recently developed between employment and hours worked. "How Canada compares in the G8" presents selected economic indicators describing Canada's place in the G8, highlighting changes since the early 1990s. "Who gains from computer use?" asks whether workers who use computers earn more than others because a computer makes them more productive or because they have particular characteristics. "Job strain and retirement" finds that managers, professionals, and technicians are more likely than others to point to job strain as their reason for retiring early. "Collective bargaining priorities" looks at recent collective agreements, finding that aside from the usual pay, leave and medical coverage provisions, job security and occupation health and safety are the most popular. All these articles have appeared previously in online editions of *Perspectives*.

The "Key labour and income facts" section features our annual update on unionization, as well as a new fact sheet on residential construction. "What's New?" highlights recent studies of interest from Statistics Canada and other organizations.

The Autumn 2005 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 17, no. 3 (75-001-XPE, $20/$63) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; *henry.pold@statcan.ca*), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

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Releases

Retail trade

July 2005

Surging auto sales, combined with smaller increases in the food, furniture and pharmacy sectors drove total retail sales to a new high in July. Retailers sold $31.3 billion worth of goods and services in July, up 1.5% from June.

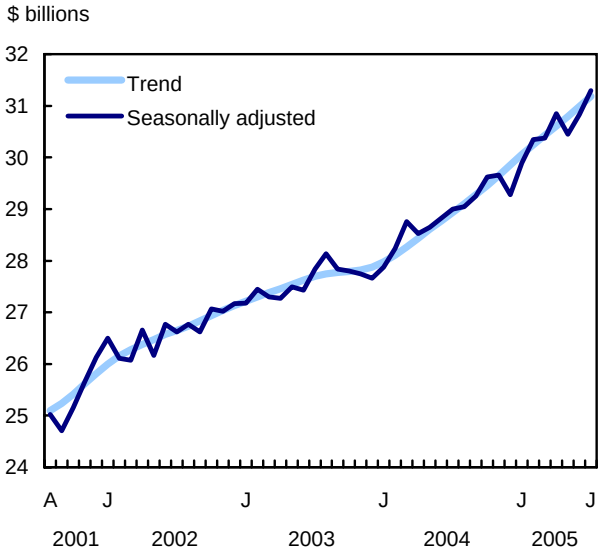
Excluding sales by dealers of new, used and recreational vehicles and auto parts from total retail sales, July's growth rate was a more moderate 0.7%. This followed a sales increase of 0.3% in June.

Adjusted for price changes, constant dollar retail sales rose 1.2% in July, following an identical gain in June. Higher gasoline prices at the pump (+4.0%) were the only significant price change affecting retail trade in July.

Consumer spending in retail stores has been particularly strong since the start of 2005. Retailers have enjoyed five monthly sales gains of at least 1.3% in the first seven months of the year. Retail sales in July stood at 7.9% above those in the same month of last year, an annual growth rate similar to that of the first six months of 2005.

In July, retailers experienced their 16th sales gain in 19 months since the beginning of 2004, after falling temporarily in the last four months of 2003. Previously, retailers had generally experienced increasing sales since the fall of 2001.

Retail trade continues to show strong sales gains



Incentives push auto sales into overdrive

Sales in the automotive sector surged 3.6% in July, thanks mainly to innovative pricing incentives at new car dealers, although rising gasoline prices were also a factor.

Employee pricing programs offered by some auto manufacturers helped propel sales at new car dealers by 4.3% in July. This gain brought sales at new car dealers 11.4% above those in the same month in 2004, representing their largest year-over-year sales gain in almost three years. New car dealers have generally experienced rising sales since early 2004, after a period of declines in the second half of 2003.

Higher gasoline prices at the pump continued to ignite the value of gasoline station sales (+2.9%) in July. These retailers have seen their sales rise rapidly since the spring of 2003, advancing by almost 43% since May 2003.

Sales increased by 1.2% at supermarkets in July, led to a 0.9% gain in the food and beverage sector. Supermarkets have recently gained momentum after experiencing essentially flat activity in the first four months of 2005. July's sales at supermarkets stood at 6.8% above those in the same month of 2004.

Shoppers spent 0.6% more in pharmacies and personal care stores in July than they did in June. Sales in these stores have generally been increasing since the fall of 2002, after a short pause in the summer of that year. Pharmacies and personal care stores sell about two-thirds of all health and personal care products, while the remaining sales are shared between food stores and general merchandise stores.

In July, increased consumer spending in furniture (+1.0%) and home furnishings (+1.1%) stores led to a marginal 0.4% sales gain in the overall furniture, home furnishings and electronics sector. Sales in this sector have remained essentially flat since the start of 2005, due to declining sales in furniture and computer stores and little change in sales at home furnishing stores. However, despite edging down 0.2% in July, home electronics and appliance stores have generally enjoyed strong sales gains since the start of the year, with sales advancing by 8.1% over the period.

In terms of sales growth, July has been a slow month for retailers in the building supplies (+0.1%), clothing (+0.1%) and general merchandise (-0.1%) sectors.

Manitoba leads on strong auto sales

Manitoba led the country in retail sales growth with an increase of 4.0% from June. While the majority of retail sectors in Manitoba posted higher sales in July,

the automotive sector enjoyed the most significant sales gain. Manitoba new car dealers sold 16.7% more new motor vehicles in July than they did in June, surpassing their counterparts in other provinces. This brought total retail sales in Manitoba to a new high in July, after showing little change since February 2005. Retailers in Manitoba have generally been experiencing rising sales since the spring of 2003.

Retail sales advances were also significant in several other provinces in July. In addition to Manitoba, four other provinces posted retail sales advances above the national average: Alberta (+2.8%), New Brunswick (+2.5%), Saskatchewan (+1.7%) and Ontario (+1.6%). Consumers flocked to new car dealers, pushing up the number of new motor vehicles sold in each of these provinces by more than 10% in July.

Related indicators for August

Growth in total employment resumed in August (+0.2%), after remaining flat in July. Total employment in August surpassed by 1.5% the level observed in the same month a year ago, thanks to advances in the number of full-time jobs. Housing starts took a hit in August by falling 17.1% from July. Nevertheless, housing starts have remained above the strong seasonally adjusted annual rate level of 200,000 units for the last 27 months. The number of new motor vehicles sold in August has fallen by about 6% compared with July, according to early results from the auto industry.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0014 to 080-0017 and 076-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2406 and 2408.

The July issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-XIE, $18/$166) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for August will be released on October 21.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541), Distributive Trades Division. ❑

Retail sales

	July 2004	April 2005[r]	May 2005[r]	June 2005[r]	July 2005[p]	June to July 2005	July 2004 to July 2005
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Automotive	**9,715**	**10,611**	**10,236**	**10,603**	**10,982**	**3.6**	**13.0**
New car dealers	5,758	6,166	5,816	6,149	6,416	4.3	11.4
Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,185	1,330	1,337	1,323	1,344	1.6	13.4
Gasoline stations	2,772	3,114	3,083	3,131	3,222	2.9	16.3
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores	**1,994**	**2,157**	**2,108**	**2,127**	**2,135**	**0.4**	**7.1**
Furniture stores	692	765	726	720	727	1.0	5.1
Home furnishings stores	374	390	389	391	396	1.1	5.9
Computer and software stores	131	139	135	134	132	-1.3	1.1
Home electronics and appliance stores	797	863	857	882	880	-0.2	10.3
Building and outdoor home supplies stores	**1,759**	**1,916**	**1,911**	**1,901**	**1,903**	**0.1**	**8.2**
Home centres and hardware stores	1,371	1,521	1,518	1,514	1,511	-0.2	10.2
Specialized building materials and garden stores	389	394	393	387	392	1.3	0.8
Food and beverage stores	**6,879**	**7,170**	**7,262**	**7,238**	**7,300**	**0.9**	**6.1**
Supermarkets	4,977	5,197	5,256	5,252	5,315	1.2	6.8
Convenience and specialty food stores	734	771	776	774	774	0.1	5.5
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,168	1,202	1,230	1,212	1,211	-0.1	3.6
Pharmacies and personal care stores	**1,892**	**1,978**	**1,993**	**1,988**	**1,999**	**0.6**	**5.7**
Clothing and accessories stores	**1,714**	**1,790**	**1,752**	**1,762**	**1,764**	**0.1**	**2.9**
Clothing stores	1,311	1,380	1,344	1,359	1,358	-0.1	3.5
Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	403	410	408	403	407	0.9	1.0
General merchandise stores	**3,516**	**3,637**	**3,604**	**3,635**	**3,632**	**-0.1**	**3.3**
Department stores	1,836	1,859	1,846	1,868	1,862	-0.3	1.4
Other general merchandise stores	1,680	1,778	1,758	1,767	1,771	0.2	5.4
Miscellaneous retailers	**1,532**	**1,586**	**1,583**	**1,576**	**1,576**	**0.0**	**2.9**
Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores	743	790	781	772	797	3.2	7.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	788	796	802	804	779	-3.2	-1.2
Total retail sales	**29,000**	**30,845**	**30,449**	**30,830**	**31,292**	**1.5**	**7.9**
Total excluding new car dealers, used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	**22,057**	**23,349**	**23,297**	**23,359**	**23,532**	**0.7**	**6.7**
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	471	495	487	490	495	0.9	5.1
Prince Edward Island	111	121	116	120	119	-1.2	6.8
Nova Scotia	870	899	883	896	897	0.1	3.1
New Brunswick	661	697	678	699	717	2.5	8.5
Quebec	6,589	7,004	6,932	7,073	7,100	0.4	7.8
Ontario	10,732	11,385	11,075	11,293	11,472	1.6	6.9
Manitoba	983	1,043	1,026	1,038	1,079	4.0	9.8
Saskatchewan	863	930	953	943	959	1.7	11.1
Alberta	3,637	4,032	4,062	4,050	4,165	2.8	14.5
British Columbia	3,986	4,133	4,130	4,122	4,183	1.5	4.9
Yukon	35	38	39	36	36	-0.3	4.9
Northwest Territories	43	48	48	48	49	2.5	13.6
Nunavut	19	21	20	22	20	-5.3	7.5

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

Retail sales

	July 2004	June 2005[r]	July 2005[p]	July 2004 to July 2005
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Automotive	**10,659**	**12,236**	**11,891**	**11.6**
New car dealers	6,250	7,310	6,865	9.8
Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,374	1,636	1,526	11.1
Gasoline stations	3,036	3,291	3,500	15.3
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores	**1,972**	**2,030**	**2,089**	**5.9**
Furniture stores	758	748	793	4.6
Home furnishings stores	372	384	382	2.6
Computer and software stores	119	124	114	-4.3
Home electronics and appliance stores	723	774	801	10.8
Building and outdoor home supplies stores	**2,084**	**2,418**	**2,186**	**4.9**
Home centres and hardware stores	1,647	1,893	1,751	6.4
Specialized building materials and garden stores	437	525	435	-0.6
Food and beverage stores	**7,633**	**7,382**	**7,968**	**4.4**
Supermarkets	5,375	5,320	5,627	4.7
Convenience and specialty food stores	827	820	865	4.6
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,430	1,243	1,476	3.2
Pharmacies and personal care stores	**1,858**	**1,970**	**1,939**	**4.4**
Clothing and accessories stores	**1,617**	**1,747**	**1,644**	**1.7**
Clothing stores	1,226	1,340	1,250	2.0
Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	391	407	393	0.8
General merchandise stores	**3,610**	**3,825**	**3,704**	**2.6**
Department stores	1,763	1,858	1,787	1.4
Other general merchandise stores	1,848	1,967	1,917	3.8
Miscellaneous retailers	**1,504**	**1,577**	**1,523**	**1.3**
Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores	709	730	751	5.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	794	847	772	-2.8
Total retail sales	**30,937**	**33,187**	**32,944**	**6.5**
Total excluding new car dealers, used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	**23,313**	**24,241**	**24,554**	**5.3**
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	529	538	541	2.2
Prince Edward Island	137	134	143	4.6
Nova Scotia	954	995	969	1.7
New Brunswick	717	772	767	6.9
Quebec	7,060	7,755	7,498	6.2
Ontario	11,306	12,117	11,925	5.5
Manitoba	1,051	1,118	1,135	8.0
Saskatchewan	930	1,013	1,016	9.3
Alberta	3,843	4,288	4,374	13.8
British Columbia	4,299	4,342	4,459	3.7
Yukon	42	42	43	0.4
Northwest Territories	48	52	53	11.9
Nunavut	20	21	21	6.6

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

■

Study: Trends and conditions in census metropolitan areas: Final assessment

During the past 16 months, Statistics Canada has released a series of eight reports shedding light on economic and social issues of importance for the nation's 27 largest metropolitan centres.

Based primarily on census data, this series provided substantial information and analysis on topics such as low income, health, immigration, culture, housing, labour markets, industrial structure, mobility, public transit and commuting, and Aboriginal people.

This final assessment summarizes the major findings of the eight reports, and evaluates what has been learned. It points out that the series had three key contributions.

First, it detailed how place matters. Census metropolitan areas differ greatly in many indicators, and their economic and social differences are important factors that define them. Accordingly, policy prescriptions affecting cities may need to reflect this diversity.

Second, it contributed substantially to the amount of data and analysis needed to make accurate policy assessments of what may be ailing in Canada's largest cities and where each problem is most acute. Hopefully, it provided guidance to policy makers seeking to better quality of life in Canadian cities.

Third, it provided benchmarks against which future data (most notably data from the 2006 Census) can be examined.

Among its more important findings, the series pointed to significant developments between 1981 and 2001 in the economic and social fabric of census metropolitan areas.

For example, it found an increase in the income gap between higher- and lower-income families in metropolitan areas, which was reflected in an increasing income gap between lower- and higher-income neighbourhoods.

Moreover, while the low-income rate in metropolitan areas did not change significantly between 1981 and 2001, low income was not shared equally among demographic groups. Recent immigrants (those who immigrated in the last decade), Aboriginal people, and people in lone parent families had much higher low-income rates than others.

The series found that labour markets varied widely from one urban centre to another in 2001. But while these differences were large, they were not as great as they had been two decades earlier. This indicated that a movement towards more labour market equality had occurred among urban centres between 1981 and 2001.

However, the fact that the unemployment rate in Chicoutimi-Jonquière in 2001 was 2.5 times the rate in Calgary indicated that the labour markets in metropolitan areas at the turn of the millennium were still dominated by differences.

The series also showed that commuting patterns in Canada's largest urban centres have become more complex as a result of stronger employment growth in the suburbs than in city core areas. And in most instances, workers going to suburban jobs have been driving to work rather than taking public transit. This tendency to commute by car increased the farther jobs were located from the city centre.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The ninth and final research paper in the series *Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas, Ten Things to Know about Canadian Metropolitan Areas: A Synthesis of Statistics Canada's Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas Series* (89-613-MIE2005009, free), is now available online. To access the series, go to the Statistics Canada home page, select *Studies* on the left sidebar, then under *Browse periodical and series*, choose *Free and for sale*.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andrew Heisz (613-951-3748; *andrew.heisz@a.statcan.ca*) or Sébastien LaRochelle-Côté at (613-951-0803; *sebastien.larochelle-cote@statcan.ca*), Business and Labour Market Analysis. ■

Railway carloadings

July 2005

Canadian railways were quieter in July as freight activity in all three rail sectors declined after a busy June.

In total, railways shipped 22.9 million tonnes of goods in July, a 7.1% decrease from June. However, the volume in June was the highest during any month of June for the past six years.

Freight carried in July is often lower than in June because of the summer holiday season. Coal movements and iron ore shipments led July's decline.

The non-intermodal portion of freight totalled 20.6 million tonnes, down 7.7% from June. About 255,000 railcars were required to load all of July's non-intermodal freight.

Loadings of intermodal freight, that is, containers and trailers hauled on flat cars, fell 1.1% to 2.3 million tonnes.

Freight coming from the United States, either destined for or passing through Canada, reached 2.1 million tonnes, down 5.1%.

Iron ore shipments declined 18.4% to 2.5 million tonnes. However, shipments in June were higher than

normal as a result of catch-up activities from a previous strike action.

Coal movements were down 7.5% while potash, at 1.2 million tonnes, continued a decline that started in early spring. July loadings of these commodities are often lower during the summer.

Loadings of wheat remained steady from June at just under 1.5 million tonnes.

On a year-over-year basis, non-intermodal tonnage was up 7.6% from July 2004. Intermodal traffic was about the same, while traffic received from the United States was down 1.7%.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The July issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 82, no. 7 (52-001-XIE, $9/$83) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Aircraft movement statistics

August 2005 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 406,643 aircraft take-offs and landings in August, up 0.7% compared with August 2004 (403,773 movements). Year-over-year increases in aircraft movements were reported by 23 of the airports in August. The variations ranged from an increase of 28.6% at Chicoutimi/St-Honoré to a decline of 37.6% at St-Jean, Québec.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased by 0.4% (+1,186 movements) in August compared with the same month a year earlier. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased by 1.6% (+1,684 movements) in August compared with the same month a year earlier.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in August showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 16.7% increase (+1,184 movements) at Boundary Bay to a decline of 12.4% (-1,111 movements) at Toronto/Buttonville Municipal. Of the top 10 airports, 8 recorded increases in itinerant movements compared with 7 airports in July.

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 35.7% increase (+1,308 movements) at Chicoutimi/St-Honoré to a decline of 26.8% (-2,324 movements) at Montréal/St-Hubert. Of the top 10 airports, 6 recorded increases in local movements compared with 7 airports in July 2005.

The August issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 8 (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

September 1, 2005 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on September 1 totalled 67,603 metric tonnes, up 4.9% from a year ago.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; *sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of crude oil and natural gas

July 2005 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for July.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497; 1-866-873-8789; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, July 2005, Vol. 28, no. 7
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB ($12/$120).

Aircraft Movement Statistics, August 2005, Vol. 4, no. 8
Catalogue number 51F0001PIE
(free).

Monthly Railway Carloadings, July 2005, Vol. 82, no. 7
Catalogue number 52-001-XIE ($9/$83).

Wholesale Trade, July 2005, Vol. 68, no. 7
Catalogue number 63-008-XIE ($15/$150).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, July 2005, Vol. 71, no. 7
Catalogue number 67-002-XIE ($15/$142).

Canada's International Investment Position, Second quarter 2005, Vol. 3, no. 2
Catalogue number 67-202-XIE ($23/$51).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Autumn 2005, Vol. 17, no. 3
Catalogue number 75-001-XPE ($20/$63).

Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas: Ten Things to Know About Canadian Metropolitan Areas: A Synthesis of Statistics Canada's Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas Series, no. 9
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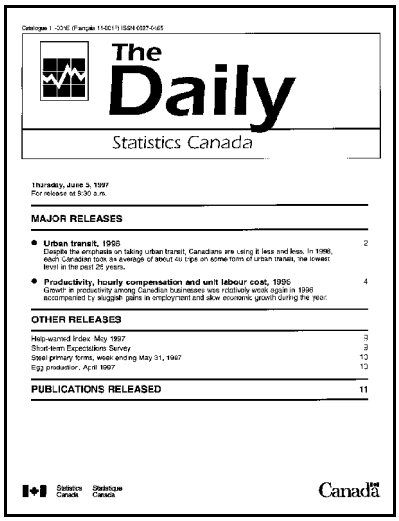

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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Canada

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