



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 5, 2002

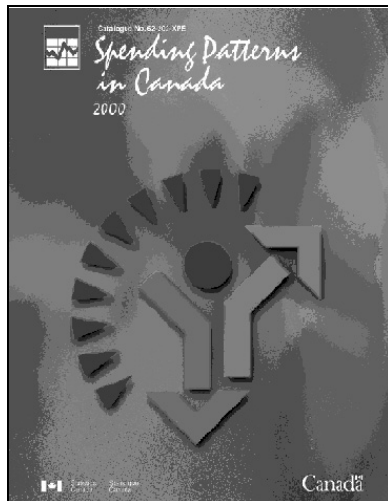
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, June 2002** 3
Employment rose an estimated 66,000 in June, propelled by a large increase in full-time jobs. Since the labour market rebound began in January, employment has increased 303,000 (+2.0%). The unemployment rate in June fell 0.2 percentage points to 7.5%.

- **Domestic travel, 1998 to 2001** 8
The domestic travel sector, after registering an increase of 3.1% in 1999, lost its momentum in 2000, recording a sharp decline in 2001.

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Spending patterns in Canada 2000

Spending patterns in Canada presents analysis and key tables from the annual Survey of Household Spending, which replaces the Survey of Family Expenditures and the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. You'll find, for example, how Canadian households spend their money and what appliances and communications or home entertainment equipment they have. You'll also discover more about the characteristics of Canadian homes — how many rooms they have, how they are heated, and whether they are in good repair.

The survey collects information about expenditures by households and families in Canada on a wide variety of goods and services — from food and shelter to pet expenses and movie admissions. It also collects data about dwelling characteristics, household appliances, home entertainment and communications equipment, and vehicles.

Spending patterns in Canada, 2000 (62-202-XIE, \$34; 62-202-XPE, \$45) is now available. See *How to order products*. Data from the 2000 Survey of Household Spending were originally released in *The Daily* on December 12, 2001.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

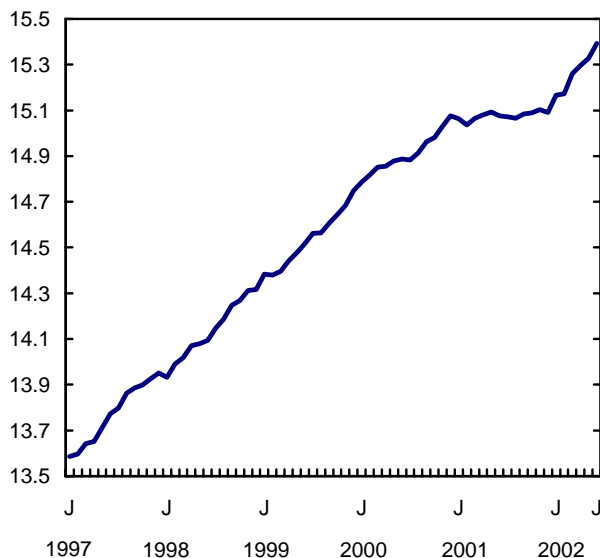
June 2002

Employment rose an estimated 66,000 in June, propelled by a large increase in full-time jobs. Since the labour market rebound began in January, employment has increased 303,000 (+2.0%). The unemployment rate in June fell 0.2 percentage points to 7.5%.

June's employment growth was almost entirely in full-time work (+60,000). So far this year, full-time employment rose 199,000 (+1.6%), while part-time grew 104,000 (+3.8%).

Employment

Millions Seasonally adjusted



With the strength in full-time jobs in June, the number of hours worked (518.4 million) continued on a strong upward trend. Over the first half of 2002, hours worked have increased 2.2%. However, they remain 0.2% below the peak reached in January 2001. That month, the average workweek was 34.5 hours, well above the June level of 33.7.

Continuing the advance that began earlier in 2002, manufacturing jumped another 30,000, despite reduced employment in wood products manufacturing. Employment was also up sharply in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (+22,000).

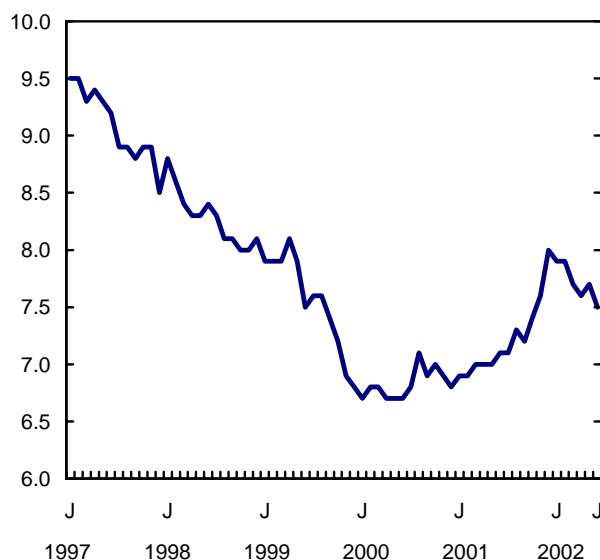
Job gains were concentrated in the West. British Columbia led the way with an increase of 27,000 jobs,

while Alberta (+11,000), Manitoba (+5,000) and Saskatchewan (+3,000) also grew.

In June, employment advanced among adult women and men, with gains of 30,000 and 25,000 jobs respectively. Among youths (aged 15 to 24), full-time employment grew 30,000, while part-time declined 19,000.

Unemployment rate

% Seasonally adjusted



For the second consecutive month, there were more summer jobs for 20- to 24-year-old students than a year earlier (+18,000). However, as in May, competition for these jobs was stiff — the number of students in that age group was up 36,000 from June 2001. As a result the summer employment rate for older students was 67.6%, down a full percentage point.

Continued strength in manufacturing

Since the beginning of 2002, manufacturing employment has risen 113,000, returning employment in this industry to the peak reached in December 2000. June's gain of 30,000 was distributed among several industries, but so far this year, transportation equipment manufacturing and food manufacturing have posted the largest gains. With the tariffs on softwood lumber back in place, wood product manufacturing fell in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec.

The robust factory employment is in line with the April results of the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, which showed that for the first time in ten months, manufacturers had increased their inventories. The inventories-to-shipments ratio was at its lowest level since October 2000 (1.42). Shipments rose 5% in April.

The increase of 22,000 jobs in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing brought gains over the last four months to 42,000. The recent strength in this industry follows little growth over 2001. June's increase was concentrated in Ontario (+16,000) and British Columbia (+7,000).

Construction employment rose 11,000 in June, with 7,000 of this increase occurring in Quebec. So far this year, employment in this industry is up 25,000 in Quebec and 12,000 in Alberta.

Continuing its upward trend, employment in health care and social assistance grew 14,000 in June. Since July 2001, employment has advanced 62,000 in this sector. The increase in June was mainly in hospitals, posting a third consecutive monthly increase. Employment gains in hospitals since April have totalled 47,000.

June's job increase in management of companies, administrative and other support (+12,000) continues the long-term upward trend in this industry, with gains over the last year totalling 53,000.

Self-employment continues to grow

Self-employment advanced 17,000, bringing gains over the last three months to 56,000. The number of employees continued to rise in June (+49,000), with the increase divided almost equally between the public and private sectors.

Provincial labour markets

Employment in British Columbia rose 27,000, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.8 percentage points to 8.7%. The finance, insurance, real estate and leasing industry, along with information, culture and recreation, led June's increase. In the first half of 2002, employment has risen 56,000, with two-thirds of this increase concentrated in Vancouver (+36,000). Employment in the province followed a downward trend throughout 2001, with losses totalling 61,000 over that period.

In Alberta, employment rose 11,000, almost all full-time, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 5.6%. The gain in June was concentrated in manufacturing and in management of companies, administrative and other

support services. Continuing the long-term upward trend, employment in Alberta grew 21,000 in the first half of 2002.

With 3,000 more jobs in Saskatchewan in June, the unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 5.3%. The increase was concentrated in health care and social assistance. So far in 2002, overall employment has risen 16,000, in contrast with the previous year and a half, when employment declined 24,000.

In Manitoba, employment rose 5,000 and the unemployment rate declined half a percentage point to 4.9%. Professional, scientific and technical services, and information, culture and recreation were the industries showing the strongest employment increases in June.

In Quebec, overall employment changed little in June, as an increase of 21,000 full-time jobs was offset by a decrease of 13,000 part-time jobs. The unemployment rate was 8.2% in June (-0.1 percentage points). Led by strength in manufacturing and construction, employment has surged 128,000 in the first half of 2002.

Employment changed little in Ontario in June (+12,000), with gains of 67,000 since the start of the year. Even though manufacturing employment was unchanged in June, this sector posted the largest gains in the province so far this year (+54,000). The unemployment rate in June was 7.1% (+0.1 percentage point).

Employment rose 4,000 in Newfoundland and Labrador, pushing the unemployment rate down 1.1 percentage points to 15.7%. The job gains were distributed among several industries.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0094.

Available at 7:00 am on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from the Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information* for the week ending June 15 (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, August 9.

For general information or to order data, contact the Client Services Unit (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325), Labour Statistics Division.

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Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2002	June 2002	May to June 2002	May 2002	June 2002	May to June 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	16,611.0	16,646.2	0.2	66.7	66.8	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	257.8	259.3	0.6	58.7	59.1	0.4
Prince Edward Island	75.3	75.8	0.7	67.5	67.9	0.4
Nova Scotia	477.7	472.9	-1.0	63.3	62.6	-0.7
New Brunswick	383.8	381.3	-0.7	63.2	62.8	-0.4
Quebec	3,932.9	3,935.7	0.1	65.2	65.2	0.0
Ontario	6,477.7	6,494.7	0.3	67.4	67.5	0.1
Manitoba	594.7	596.9	0.4	68.8	69.0	0.2
Saskatchewan	509.0	508.5	-0.1	67.0	66.9	-0.1
Alberta	1,757.2	1,763.6	0.4	72.8	72.9	0.1
British Columbia	2,145.0	2,157.5	0.6	64.6	64.9	0.3
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	15,327.2	15,393.6	0.4	61.5	61.7	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.6	218.5	1.8	48.9	49.8	0.9
Prince Edward Island	66.7	66.6	-0.1	59.8	59.6	-0.2
Nova Scotia	431.1	428.7	-0.6	57.1	56.8	-0.3
New Brunswick	346.0	344.7	-0.4	57.0	56.8	-0.2
Quebec	3,606.8	3,614.6	0.2	59.8	59.9	0.1
Ontario	6,024.7	6,036.7	0.2	62.7	62.7	0.0
Manitoba	562.7	567.9	0.9	65.1	65.7	0.6
Saskatchewan	478.8	481.7	0.6	63.0	63.4	0.4
Alberta	1,654.1	1,665.3	0.7	68.5	68.9	0.4
British Columbia	1,941.7	1,968.9	1.4	58.5	59.2	0.7
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	1,283.7	1,252.6	-2.4	7.7	7.5	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	43.2	40.8	-5.6	16.8	15.7	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	8.6	9.2	7.0	11.4	12.1	0.7
Nova Scotia	46.6	44.3	-4.9	9.8	9.4	-0.4
New Brunswick	37.8	36.6	-3.2	9.8	9.6	-0.2
Quebec	326.1	321.1	-1.5	8.3	8.2	-0.1
Ontario	452.9	457.9	1.1	7.0	7.1	0.1
Manitoba	32.0	29.0	-9.4	5.4	4.9	-0.5
Saskatchewan	30.2	26.8	-11.3	5.9	5.3	-0.6
Alberta	103.0	98.3	-4.6	5.9	5.6	-0.3
British Columbia	203.3	188.7	-7.2	9.5	8.7	-0.8

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001 to June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001 to June 2002
Unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,496.7	16,921.3	2.6	67.0	67.9	0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	267.3	271.5	1.6	60.9	61.9	1.0
Prince Edward Island	77.8	79.1	1.7	70.4	70.8	0.4
Nova Scotia	478.0	482.1	0.9	63.6	63.8	0.2
New Brunswick	388.2	394.6	1.6	64.1	65.0	0.9
Quebec	3,875.6	4,018.1	3.7	64.8	66.6	1.8
Ontario	6,435.3	6,570.0	2.1	68.1	68.3	0.2
Manitoba	594.6	606.4	2.0	68.9	70.1	1.2
Saskatchewan	508.6	519.6	2.2	66.8	68.4	1.6
Alberta	1,740.9	1,789.8	2.8	73.6	74.0	0.4
British Columbia	2,130.3	2,190.1	2.8	65.0	65.9	0.9
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,391.1	15,723.9	2.2	62.6	63.1	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	226.5	229.5	1.3	51.6	52.3	0.7
Prince Edward Island	72.6	72.7	0.1	65.7	65.1	-0.6
Nova Scotia	433.4	441.2	1.8	57.7	58.4	0.7
New Brunswick	350.2	360.3	2.9	57.9	59.3	1.4
Quebec	3,547.0	3,707.2	4.5	59.3	61.5	2.2
Ontario	6,059.4	6,128.5	1.1	64.1	63.7	-0.4
Manitoba	565.7	580.6	2.6	65.6	67.2	1.6
Saskatchewan	481.5	494.3	2.7	63.2	65.1	1.9
Alberta	1,670.3	1,698.8	1.7	70.7	70.2	-0.5
British Columbia	1,984.8	2,010.7	1.3	60.5	60.5	0.0
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,105.5	1,197.4	8.3	6.7	7.1	0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	40.8	42.0	2.9	15.3	15.5	0.2
Prince Edward Island	5.2	6.4	23.1	6.7	8.1	1.4
Nova Scotia	44.7	40.9	-8.5	9.4	8.5	-0.9
New Brunswick	38.0	34.3	-9.7	9.8	8.7	-1.1
Quebec	328.7	310.9	-5.4	8.5	7.7	-0.8
Ontario	375.9	441.4	17.4	5.8	6.7	0.9
Manitoba	29.0	25.8	-11.0	4.9	4.3	-0.6
Saskatchewan	27.1	25.3	-6.6	5.3	4.9	-0.4
Alberta	70.7	91.0	28.7	4.1	5.1	1.0
British Columbia	145.5	179.4	23.3	6.8	8.2	1.4

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2002	June 2002	May to June 2002	June 2001 to June 2002	May to June 2002	June 2001 to June 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
All industries	15,327.2	15,393.6	66.4	318.0	0.4	2.1
Goods-producing sector	3,886.5	3,927.6	41.1	60.6	1.1	1.6
Agriculture	318.3	321.9	3.6	-5.3	1.1	-1.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	262.5	264.6	2.1	-23.7	0.8	-8.2
Utilities	136.8	131.4	-5.4	6.2	-3.9	5.0
Construction	868.4	878.9	10.5	24.0	1.2	2.8
Manufacturing	2,300.4	2,330.8	30.4	59.4	1.3	2.6
Services-producing sector	11,440.8	11,466.0	25.2	257.4	0.2	2.3
Trade	2,450.4	2,433.5	-16.9	56.2	-0.7	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	745.9	748.1	2.2	-28.7	0.3	-3.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	889.6	911.4	21.8	29.3	2.5	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	989.5	993.7	4.2	-11.3	0.4	-1.1
Management, administrative and other support	588.7	601.1	12.4	53.4	2.1	9.7
Educational services	1,019.9	1,019.6	-0.3	58.1	0.0	6.0
Health care and social assistance	1,577.2	1,591.3	14.1	61.8	0.9	4.0
Information, culture and recreation	705.5	715.3	9.8	10.9	1.4	1.5
Accommodation and food services	1,003.6	991.2	-12.4	15.9	-1.2	1.6
Other services	699.1	694.3	-4.8	12.8	-0.7	1.9
Public administration	771.4	766.5	-4.9	-1.0	-0.6	-0.1
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,876.8	2,901.1	24.3	92.0	0.8	3.3
Private sector	12,450.4	12,492.5	42.1	226.0	0.3	1.8
Private employees	10,123.1	10,148.1	25.0	192.5	0.2	1.9
Self-employed	2,327.3	2,344.4	17.1	33.5	0.7	1.4

Note: Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	June 2002	May to June 2002	June 2001 to June 2002	June 2002	May to June 2002	June 2001 to June 2002	June 2002	May to June 2002	June 2001 to June 2002
	Seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes		Men			Women			
	'000								
Employment	15,393.6	66.4	318.0	8,264.9	23.6	149.9	7,128.7	42.8	168.1
Full-time	12,536.6	60.2	208.0	7,371.4	16.8	127.9	5,165.2	43.4	80.1
Part-time	2,857.0	6.2	110.0	893.6	6.9	22.1	1,963.4	-0.7	87.9
15–24	2,354.3	11.4	45.3	1,200.1	-1.1	16.7	1,154.2	12.6	28.6
25+	13,039.3	54.9	272.6	7,064.8	24.7	133.2	5,974.4	30.1	139.4
25–54	11,284.2	44.8	118.3	6,008.5	23.9	38.6	5,275.7	20.8	79.6
55+	1,755.0	10.0	154.3	1,056.3	0.7	94.5	698.7	9.3	59.7

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Domestic travel

1998 to 2001 (revised estimates)

The domestic travel sector, after registering an increase of 3.1% in 1999, lost its momentum in 2000, recording a sharp decline in 2001. The estimated number of trips taken by Canadians within Canada went from 162.1 million in 2000 to 144.2 million in 2001, dropping 11.0%. Several factors contributed to this reduction: the economic slowdown in Canada for the first three quarters of 2001; a drop in consumer confidence that occurred, according to the Conference Board of Canada, from January to September 2001; and the events of September 11.

Domestic travel expenditures, after recording an increase in 1999, reached a peak of \$25.3 billion in 2000; this was in part the result of a significant increase in the price of gas that occurred throughout the year. However, expenditures fell 2.9% to an estimated \$24.6 billion in 2001. Converted into constant dollars, domestic tourism expenditures dropped 4.4% in 2001 from 2000.

Domestic travel in Canada

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total trips (millions)	159.2	164.1	162.1	144.2
% change		3.1	-1.2	-11.0
Same-day trips (millions)	75.3	78.2	78.7	70.3
% change		3.8	0.6	-10.6
Overnight trips (millions)	84.0	85.9	83.4	73.9
% change		2.3	-2.8	-11.5
Number of nights (millions)	270.3	275.5	274.2	243.8
% change		1.9	-0.5	-11.1
Spending (\$ billions)	21.1	22.6	25.3	24.6
% change		7.4	11.8	-2.9
Spending (\$ billions, constant 1992 dollars)	18.5	19.1	20.3	19.4
% change		3.2	6.3	-4.4

These estimates come from the Canadian Travel Survey, a monthly survey that collects information on trips from a sample of about 14,700 Canadian households. A trip is defined as travel to a Canadian destination at least 80 km (one-way) from home for any reason (with a few exceptions).

2001 ends on a positive note despite September 11

The events of September 11 reinforced an already declining trend in the first six months of 2001. The number of domestic trips declined 8.9% in the first quarter of 2001 and 21.2% in the third quarter, compared with the same quarters of 2000.

Note to readers

In the summer of 2000, the method of collecting data for the Canadian Travel Survey changed. Formerly, data were gathered through interviews carried out by interviewers in the home (decentralized method). Since then, interviews are in majority carried out in all of Statistics Canada's regional offices (centralized method). Because of this change, adjustments to previous estimates for 1996 and from 1998 to 2001 were made. These adjustments also take into account the phenomenon of respondent conditioning, a downward bias among respondents who were interviewed for a second time.

The magnitude of the adjustments varied from one province to another and from one month to another. However, on average, the adjustment raised the estimates by about 16% at the Canada level in the period from 1996 to 2001.

However, the number of domestic trips increased 4.9% in the fourth quarter of 2001 from the fourth quarter of 2000 because of a significant recovery in December. In fact, December 2001 accounted for 44.5% of the 36.3 million domestic trips that occurred in the fourth quarter compared with 35.7% in 2000. All types of travel, except for business or to attend a convention, recorded an increase during the fourth quarter. For this same period, the international border counts showed that the number of trips by Canadians to the United States and to other countries dropped 22.8%, indicating that Canadians preferred to travel at home after the events of September 11.

Domestic travel in Canada by quarter

	2000	2001	2000 to 2001
	Millions of trips		% change
First quarter	31.3	28.5	-8.9
Second quarter	38.5	33.9	-11.9
Third quarter	57.7	45.5	-21.2
Fourth quarter	34.6	36.3	4.9
Year	162.1	144.2	-11.0

Rapid recovery in overnight trips in 2001

Similar annual declines were observed in 2001 for same-day trips (-10.6%) and overnight trips (-11.5%). However, the increase in overnight trips was stronger than that of same-day trips in the fourth quarter. Overnight trips grew 7.7% to reach 17.9 million trips in the fourth quarter; such an upswing should have generated a sense of optimism in the Canadian tourism industry, given that about 8 out of 10 overnight trips in Canada are taken by Canadians.

The average expenditures relating to overnight trips reached \$264 per trip per person in 2001; travellers

spent an average of three nights away from home for each of these trips. The expenditures relating to these trips were almost four times higher than those arising from same-day trips.

Domestic travel by duration

	2000		2001		2000 to 2001	
	Same-day trips	Overnight trips	Same-day trips	Overnight trips	Same-day trips	Overnight trips
	Millions of trips				% change	
First quarter	17.3	14.0	15.4	13.1	-10.9	-6.4
Second quarter	18.9	19.7	16.7	17.2	-11.3	-12.7
Third quarter	24.5	33.2	19.8	25.7	-19.1	-22.5
Fourth quarter	18.0	16.6	18.4	17.9	2.2	7.7
Year	78.7	83.4	70.3	73.9	-10.6	-11.5

The total number of nights spent outside the home reached 243.8 million in 2001, down 11.1% from 274.2 million in 2000. Nights spent in commercial establishments fell slightly less (-10.3%) than those spent at relatives or friends or in private cottages (-11.5%).

2001: A difficult year for business trips

The business and convention travel niche market was strongly affected in 2001. The number of these trips fell 19.2% from 2000 to 18.5 million in 2001. In contrast with the other types of trips taken by Canadians in Canada, business trips did not recover in the fourth quarter of 2001. Even though this market represents only 13% of total domestic trips, it is the most lucrative market for the tourism industry. In 2001, it represented 30% of domestic tourism expenditures, averaging \$453 per trip per person.

Shopping: The only spending category on the upswing

Canadians travelling in Canada spent \$3.7 billion to purchase clothing and other consumer goods in 2001, up 7.4% from 2000. These expenditures contributed

to the 4.5% increase in retail sales in Canada in 2001. For recreation and entertainment, tourist consumption remained relatively stable in 2001 (-0.4%).

Compared with other categories, spending on accommodation saw the greatest decline in 2001, despite an increase in overnight trips in the fourth quarter. Canadians spent \$4.0 billion on accommodation during overnight travel in Canada, a drop of 7.9% from 2000. Transport costs, which represented 38% of travel costs, declined 4.8% to \$9.5 billion in 2001.

Domestic travel expenditures in Canada by category

	2000	2001	2000 to 2001
	\$ billions		% change
Transportation	10.0	9.5	-4.8
Food and beverage	5.9	5.8	-2.8
Accommodation	4.4	4.0	-7.9
Clothing and other	3.4	3.7	7.4
Recreation and entertainment	1.6	1.6	-0.4
Total	25.3	24.6	-2.9

For more information on the context and the perspective of the tourism industry, contact Ed Thomson (613-946-2145; fax: 613-954-3826; thomson.ed@ctc-cct.ca), Canadian Tourism Commission.

Revised data on domestic travel from 1998 to 2001 are available for free at Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) under the heading *Canadian Statistics*. Several statistical profiles as well as microdata files are available on request.

To obtain one or more of these products, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to get a copy of a more detailed statement on the Canadian Travel Survey adjustment project, contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-951-1672; fax: 613-951-2909; gervliz@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales and stocks

May 2002

Department store sales in May declined 2.5% from April to \$1.73 billion (seasonally adjusted). Even with this decline, department store sales for the first five months of 2002 were 7.8% higher than in the same period of 2001.

Partly because of May's weak sales, the upward movement maintained by department store sales since the spring of 2000 appears to have stalled. Previously, sales had been declining since September 1999, following a period of growth that lasted more than a year.

Department store sales including concessions

	May 2001	May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002	Jan. to May 2002	Jan.-May 2001 to Jan.-May 2002
	Unadjusted				
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions	% change
Canada	1,585.3	1,685.6	6.3	7,200.0	8.2
Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island ¹	34.1	38.0	11.6	161.7	16.2
Nova Scotia	43.9	50.3	14.6	211.9	15.6
New Brunswick	35.5	37.3	4.9	156.4	7.4
Quebec	305.1	328.3	7.6	1,361.5	11.4
Ontario	666.7	696.2	4.4	3,030.4	7.2
Manitoba	64.2	67.7	5.6	288.4	5.1
Saskatchewan	57.3	60.2	5.1	254.4	6.2
Alberta	195.7	210.9	7.7	892.3	8.1
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut ¹	182.9	196.7	7.6	843.1	5.8

¹ For reasons of confidentiality, data for Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island are combined, as are data for British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

In May, average sales per location totalled \$2.34 million, down 2.5% from April. In each of these months, there were 741 stores. This number has risen, going from 730 in September 2001 to 745 in January 2002. Since then, the number of locations has remained stable, averaging 742 stores for the first five months of 2002. Average sales, after fluctuating in the fall of 2001, have remained stable since the start of 2002.

At the national level, department store sales (unadjusted for seasonality) advanced 6.3% in May from May 2001. During the same period, sales rose in all provinces; the largest increases were observed

in Nova Scotia (+14.6%) and the group formed by Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island (+11.6%). Alberta, Quebec and the region formed by British Columbia and the territories followed, each posting a year-over-year increase of at least 7.0%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 076-0001 to 076-0003.

For general information or to order data, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Clérance Kimanyi (613-951-6363, clerance.kimanyi@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending June 29, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 29 totalled 309 846 metric tonnes, up 2.7% from 301 774 tonnes a week earlier and up 3.1% from 300 621 tonnes in the same week of 2001. The year-to-date total as of June 29 was 8 140 938 tonnes, up 10.1% from 7 394 275 in the same period of 2001.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Boucher (613-951-4070; nicole.boucher@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Production of poultry and eggs

May 2002 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 48.9 million dozen in May, up 1.9% from May 2001.

Poultry meat production was 92.8 million kilograms in May, up 0.9% from May 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

The May 2002 issue of *Production of eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will be available soon on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

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

release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860; conrad.ogrodnik@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

April 2002

Reduced demand in export markets led to a decrease in coal production in April. Coal production totalled 5 572 kilotonnes, down 1.8% from April 2001. Production in British Columbia (directed mainly to export markets) decreased 3.1% from April 2001 to 2 196 kilotonnes. Saskatchewan's 23.2% increase in production was offset by a decrease in other producing provinces (supplying mainly power generating stations). Year-to-date production to the end of April stood at 22 096 kilotonnes, down 6.0% from the same period of 2001.

Exports in April totalled 2 343 kilotonnes, down 26.8% from April 2001. Exports to

Japan, the largest consumer of Canadian coal, decreased 36.5% to 805 kilotonnes. Year-to-date exports totalled 8 997 kilotonnes, down 17.2% from the same period of 2001.

Coke production in April fell to 256 kilotonnes, down 6.2% from April 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.

The April 2002 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Melanie Murray (613-951-4923; melanie.murray@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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
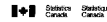

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12	Multifactor productivity	2001
12	Control and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada	March 31, 2002