Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 23, 2002
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail trade

July 2002

Retailers posted a 0.3% sales decrease in July, following a 1.9% gain in June and a 1.0% decline in May. Retail sales in July were $25.6 billion. Excluding sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales decreased 0.1% in July, after a 2.2% gain in June.

Retail sales have progressed little (+1.4%) since January, following four months of sharp advances. As a result, overall spending in retail stores was up 6.5% from July 2001. Furthermore, retail sales in the first seven months of 2002 were 6.1% higher than in the same period of 2001.

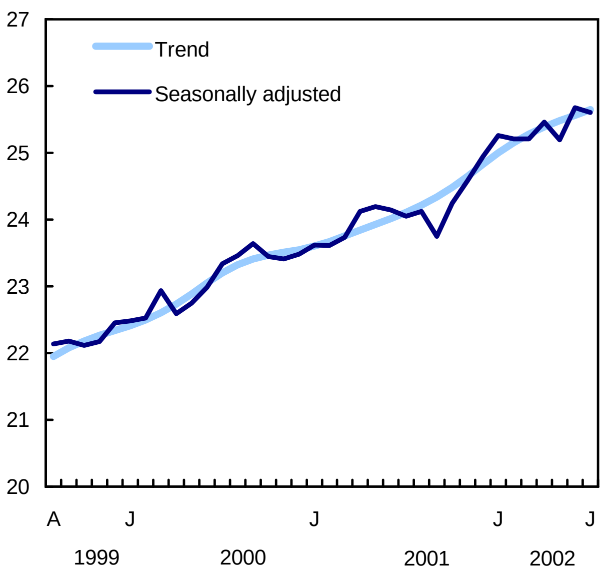
Before October 2001, retail sales showed little movement in the spring and summer of 2001, followed by a significant drop in September 2001.

July's weakness in retail sales was concentrated in the clothing (-3.3%), furniture (-1.6%) and general merchandise (-1.1%) sectors. Smaller declines occurred in the other retail category (-0.5%) and drug stores (-0.2%). Sales advanced in the food (+0.5%) and automotive sectors (+0.2%).

In constant dollars, retail sales fell 0.7% in July, following a 1.8% increase in June.

Retail sales decline slightly in July

$ billions



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Estimates from the Monthly Retail Survey are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.*

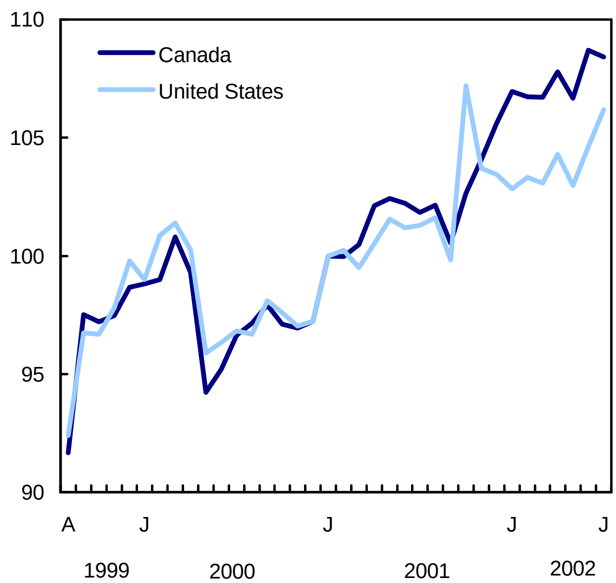
Post-September 11 retail sales

During the four months following the events of September 11, Canadian and US retail sales behaved very differently. Both countries reported similar declines in September 2001 (-1.6% in Canada and -1.7% in the United States). In October, US sales soared 7.4%, but sales in Canada rose a relatively modest 2.1%. After October, sales in Canada continued to advance through January 2002, before flattening out. In the United States, sales peaked in October and were generally lacklustre thereafter.

Since February 2002, sales performance in the two countries has been quite similar, although July sales fell 0.3% in Canada and rose 1.5% in the United States. (Food services, building material dealers and non-store retailers were excluded from total US retail sales in order to make a more direct comparison with Canadian retail sales.)

Retail sales in Canada and the United States

Index (January 2001=100)



Consumers reduce spending in clothing stores

Consumer spending in clothing stores fell 3.3% in July after jumping 6.1% in June. All store types in the clothing sector posted lower sales in July. Sales in clothing have been generally flat since January. This contrasts with the growth seen in the fall of 2001.

Sales in the furniture sector fell 1.6% in July, a second consecutive decline. Both segments of the sector reported decreases in July: retailers of household furniture and appliances saw their sales fall for a second month (-1.5%), and sales by household furnishings stores dropped 1.8%. Sales in the furniture sector have slowed in recent months after a period of rapid growth since 1996.

Sales setback in the general merchandise sector

Consumers spent 1.1% less in the general merchandise sector in July, after a 3.9% gain in June. The main contributors to the decline were stores in the "other general merchandise" category, where sales were down 3.3%, mostly offsetting June's 3.7% increase. Sales by department stores rose 0.5% in July after a 4.0% gain in June. Sales in the general merchandise sector have advanced rapidly since September 2001, after a period of moderate growth that started in the spring of 2000.

Food and automobile sectors report higher sales

Food store sales grew 0.5% in July, after a 0.9% gain in June. With five gains in the last six months, food store retailers continued the sales growth begun in the spring of 2000.

In July, sales by retailers in the automotive sector increased slightly (+0.2%), after a 1.7% gain in June. Despite this gain, sales in this sector increased at a much slower pace recently after strong growth in the fall of 2001. Sales by gasoline service stations (+3.4%) were the main contributor to July's increase. The increase in the gasoline service stations reflects a 2.8% rise in the price of gasoline at the pump. Partly offsetting the gain in gasoline service stations sales was the 0.8% drop in sales by automobile and recreational vehicle dealers.

Mixed signals from the provinces

Retail sales advanced in Prince Edward Island (+3.8%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.7%), Saskatchewan (+0.9%) and New Brunswick (+0.3%). Sales were almost unchanged in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

British Columbia (-1.7%) and Alberta (-1.3%) reported drops in sales. In both provinces, July's weaker sales ended three consecutive months of growth. Retail sales have generally been rising since the spring of 1999 in British Columbia and Alberta.

Related indicators for August

Total employment surged by 59,000 in August, continuing the upward trend that began at the start of 2002. Preliminary figures from the automotive industry indicate that new motor vehicle sales rose in August from July. Housing starts bounced back in August with a 5.9% rise after remaining almost unchanged in July.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0001 to 080-0005.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2406.

The July 2002 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005-XIB, $16/$155) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Retail sales estimates for August will be released on October 23.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682; *pierre.desjardins@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division. □

Retail sales

	July 2001	April 2002r	May 2002r	June 2002r	July 2002p	June to July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002
	Seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	**5,317**	**5,488**	**5,489**	**5,538**	**5,566**	**0.5**	**4.7**
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,911	5,091	5,098	5,145	5,175	0.6	5.4
All other food stores	405	397	392	393	392	-0.2	-3.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	**1,201**	**1,284**	**1,305**	**1,299**	**1,296**	**-0.2**	**7.9**
Clothing	**1,293**	**1,386**	**1,320**	**1,401**	**1,355**	**-3.3**	**4.8**
Shoe stores	146	153	144	156	155	-0.7	6.3
Men’s clothing stores	118	124	117	118	115	-2.9	-2.3
Women’s clothing stores	383	420	393	419	406	-3.2	5.9
Other clothing stores	646	690	666	707	679	-3.9	5.1
Furniture	**1,349**	**1,506**	**1,529**	**1,515**	**1,491**	**-1.6**	**10.5**
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,093	1,215	1,243	1,226	1,207	-1.5	10.5
Household furnishings stores	257	292	285	290	285	-1.8	10.8
Automotive	**9,558**	**10,264**	**10,126**	**10,301**	**10,318**	**0.2**	**8.0**
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	6,390	6,856	6,847	6,927	6,872	-0.8	7.5
Gasoline service stations	1,789	1,933	1,867	1,886	1,950	3.4	9.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,379	1,475	1,412	1,487	1,497	0.6	8.6
General merchandise stores	**2,747**	**2,832**	**2,787**	**2,896**	**2,865**	**-1.1**	**4.3**
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	**2,587**	**2,701**	**2,641**	**2,728**	**2,715**	**-0.5**	**4.9**
Other semi-durable goods stores	754	771	765	802	768	-4.3	1.8
Other durable goods stores	639	667	657	667	668	0.1	4.6
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,194	1,264	1,218	1,258	1,279	1.7	7.1
Total, retail sales	**24,053**	**25,461**	**25,197**	**25,676**	**25,608**	**-0.3**	**6.5**
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	**17,662**	**18,605**	**18,350**	**18,749**	**18,736**	**-0.1**	**6.1**
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	424	432	415	417	424	1.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	108	113	111	105	109	3.8	0.4
Nova Scotia	729	759	762	758	758	0.0	4.0
New Brunswick	578	601	605	611	613	0.3	6.0
Quebec	5,477	5,841	5,822	5,888	5,883	-0.1	7.4
Ontario	9,049	9,571	9,295	9,595	9,609	0.1	6.2
Manitoba	835	906	882	893	893	0.0	6.9
Saskatchewan	697	740	745	755	762	0.9	9.4
Alberta	2,895	3,083	3,110	3,159	3,119	-1.3	7.8
British Columbia	3,180	3,326	3,361	3,404	3,345	-1.7	5.2
Yukon	29	30	32	33	34	1.9	14.7
Northwest Territories	35	42	41	40	42	4.3	19.3
Nunavut	17	17	17	17	17	-0.4	3.2

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Retail sales

	July 2001	June 2002[r]	July 2002[p]	July 2001 to July 2002
	Unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	**5,375**	**5,703**	**5,724**	**6.5**
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,957	5,290	5,318	7.3
All other food stores	417	413	406	-2.7
Drug and patent medicine stores	**1,167**	**1,254**	**1,273**	**9.1**
Clothing	**1,162**	**1,359**	**1,220**	**5.0**
Shoe stores	131	168	143	9.7
Men's clothing stores	101	125	99	-2.3
Women's clothing stores	357	419	377	5.7
Other clothing stores	573	647	601	4.9
Furniture	**1,336**	**1,464**	**1,480**	**10.8**
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,074	1,174	1,185	10.3
Household furnishings stores	261	290	295	12.8
Automotive	**10,149**	**11,443**	**11,240**	**10.7**
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	6,747	7,876	7,442	10.3
Gasoline service stations	1,949	1,968	2,167	11.2
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,453	1,599	1,631	12.3
General merchandise stores	**2,544**	**2,853**	**2,700**	**6.1**
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	**2,712**	**2,835**	**2,869**	**5.8**
Other semi-durable goods stores	789	860	816	3.3
Other durable goods stores	627	660	664	5.9
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,295	1,314	1,389	7.2
Total, retail sales	**24,444**	**26,911**	**26,506**	**8.4**
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	**17,696**	**19,036**	**19,064**	**7.7**
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	447	446	455	2.0
Prince Edward Island	128	116	130	1.6
Nova Scotia	760	804	799	5.2
New Brunswick	596	649	643	7.8
Quebec	5,613	6,238	6,131	9.2
Ontario	9,070	10,078	9,870	8.8
Manitoba	835	916	913	9.3
Saskatchewan	706	785	791	12.1
Alberta	2,905	3,259	3,181	9.5
British Columbia	3,297	3,522	3,492	5.9
Yukon	34	38	40	18.2
Northwest Territories	36	43	44	21.8
Nunavut	17	17	17	2.5

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Deliveries of major grains

August 2002

Data on August grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

The August 2002 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, $11/$112; 22-007-XPB, $15/$149) will be available in November. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; *sue.anderson@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

July 2002

Pulpwood receipts in July totalled 2 594 151 cubic metres, up 17.2% from 2 212 506 cubic metres in July 2001. Wood residue receipts increased 7.8% to 7 190 434 cubic metres from 6 669 798 cubic metres in July 2001. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 10 239 784 cubic metres, up 8.6% from 9 428 956 cubic metres in July 2001.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 11 324 514 cubic metres, down 13.9% from 13 157 689 cubic metres in July 2001. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue at the end of July was 66 595 322 cubic metres, down 1.6% from 67 703 973 cubic metres in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0008.

The July 2002 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics*, Vol. 45, no. 7 (25-001-XIB, $6/$55) 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 officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Commercial and Institutional Building Energy Use Survey

2000

Buildings in food-related industries, such as grocery stores, bakeries and restaurants, were on average the biggest energy users in the commercial and institutional sector in 2000, according to first-ever data from a survey that provides information on energy consumption.

The new Commercial and Institutional Building Energy Use Survey showed that food-related buildings had the highest average energy intensities, based on gigajoules per square foot, for all three main energy sources: electricity, natural gas and heating oil.

In contrast, public assembly buildings such as galleries, community centres and concert halls had the lowest levels of energy intensity, less than one-fifth the level of food retail stores.

The survey, sponsored by Natural Resources Canada, provides data on energy consumption and building characteristics for commercial and institutional buildings in census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with populations of 50,000 and greater in Atlantic Canada, and 175,000 and greater for other provinces.

About 64% of sampled commercial and institutional buildings used natural gas as the main source of energy for heating. Electricity was second (28%).

Forced air furnaces were by far the most popular equipment used to heat commercial and institutional buildings, followed by boilers and packaged or self-contained heating units.

Packaged air conditioning units, also known as self-contained units, were the equipment of choice for the majority of commercial and institutional buildings that used cooling equipment. About 51% of cooled commercial and institutional buildings used such units. Forced central air accounted for 21% of cooling equipment, and only about 10% of buildings used window-mounted units.

About 53% of building owners or managers cited economic competitiveness as a factor in their decision to install energy conservation features, and 41% cited access to funding. Only 15% of building owners or managers cited concern for the environment.

Regular maintenance and repair was the most popular means of conserving energy for heating and air conditioning. Temperature setbacks, outdoor air economizers, equipment resets and variable air volume systems were also common conservation features.

Aggregate data from the Commercial and Institutional Building Energy Use Survey are now available in table format.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-679-2746). To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact David Ogden (613-951-1564; *dave.ogden@statcan.ca*), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

The Office of Energy Efficiency (OEE) at Natural Resources Canada is currently producing an in-depth publication related to these data. For more information on this publication, contact David McNabb (613-947-3316) or consult the OEE's Web site (*www.oee.nrcan.gc.ca*). ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, July 2002, Vol. 45, no. 7
Catalogue number 25-001-XIB ($6/$55).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 2002, Vol. 56, no. 7
Catalogue number 31-001-XIB ($15/$147).

Wholesale trade, July 2002, Vol. 65, no. 7
Catalogue number 63-008-XIB ($14/$140).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products

Order products by phone:

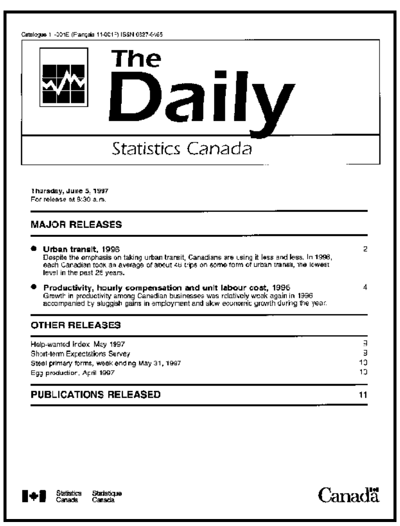
Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:	**1-800-267-6677**
From other countries call:	**1-613-951-7277**
To fax your order:	**1-877-287-4369**
Address changes or account inquiries:	**1-800-700-1033**

To order a product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet: write to *order@statcan.ca* or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site *(www.statcan.ca)* under the headings *Our products and services* and *Publications for sale ($).*

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.


Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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 46 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

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at *http://www.statcan.ca*. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to *listproc@statcan.ca.* Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".