



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **New motor vehicle sales, December 2002 and annual 2002** 3
 Incentives did much to sustain the growth in the auto sector in 2002, as they had done in 2001. Further enhanced in December, they caused sales to rise 6.3% from November. This gain helped propel the number of new motor vehicles sold in 2002 to a new record high.
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Annual retail store data

1999 and 2000

The *Annual retail store data* CD-ROM is a new electronic product that provides survey documentation and many detailed data tables from the Annual Retail Store Survey for the 1999 and 2000 reference years. These results are based on the North American Industry Classification System. The data tables include a large number of variables, such as revenue, expenses, inventory, gross and profit margins, sales per square foot for retail chain stores and the number of stores. For the first time, many of the data tables provide detailed industry and type of store data by province and territory. These data can provide retailers, analysts and others researchers with valuable information on the performance of the retail trade sector.

This new CD-ROM replaces two discontinued publications — *Retailing in Canada* (63-236-XIB) and *Retail chain and department stores* (63-210-XIB).

The *Annual retail store data* CD-ROM (63F0026XCB, \$100) is now available. See *How to order products*. Data from the 2000 retail store survey were originally released in *The Daily* on July 31, 2002.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; fax: 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades division.



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NEW PRODUCTS

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MAJOR RELEASES

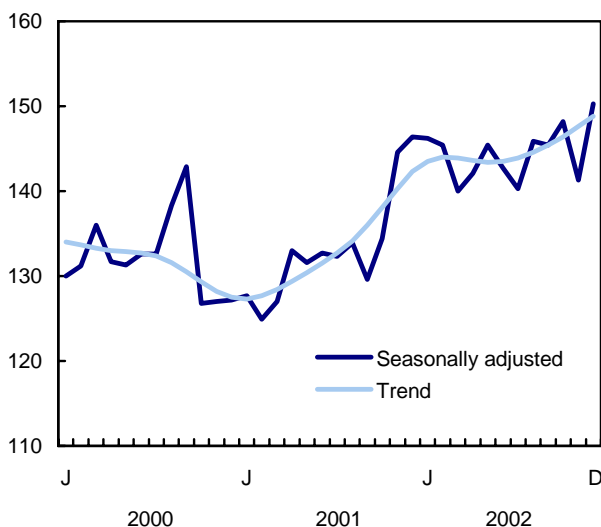
New motor vehicle sales

December 2002 and annual 2002

Incentives did much to sustain the growth in the auto sector in 2002, as they had done in 2001. Further enhanced in December, they caused sales to rise 6.3% from November. This gain helped propel the number of new motor vehicles sold in 2002 to a new record high.

Number of new motor vehicles sold bounces back in December

'000 units



Drawn by attractive incentive programs offered by manufacturers in December, consumers purchased 150,302 new motor vehicles, up 8,969 units from November. Most of this growth came from robust passenger car sales, which advanced 10.6% in December; truck sales rose only 1.8%. Trucks include minivans, sport utility-vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

Preliminary figures from the auto industry indicate a steep drop in the number of new motor vehicles sold in January 2003. It will likely be the largest decrease since January 1998, with declines for both passenger cars and trucks.

Record annual sales

In 2002, dealers sold 1,733,318 new motor vehicles, up 8.5% from 2001. This is the second largest annual advance in the past six years, after the one observed in 1997 (+18.2%).

Note to readers

At the end of each calendar year, seasonally adjusted monthly figures are revised to equal the sum of the unadjusted estimates. Revised seasonally adjusted figures are presented this month for September to November 2002. The complete revision of seasonally adjusted data for the 2002 calendar year will be released in April. All annual comparisons in this release use the sum of unadjusted monthly estimates.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise indicated. Seasonally adjusted provincial data from January 1991 are available on CANSIM.

Passenger cars include those used for personal and commercial purposes, such as taxis or rental cars. **Trucks** include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

North American-built new motor vehicles include vehicles manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico. All other new motor vehicles are considered to have been manufactured overseas.

For reasons of confidentiality, data for Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included with those for British Columbia.

The availability of the different incentive programs can, at least in part, explain consumers' buying spree of new vehicles in 2002. These incentives, first introduced in force in the fall of 2001, subsequently multiplied and became the norm. North American manufacturers were the most aggressive in offering incentives.

Annual sales up for both trucks and cars

Sales of both trucks and passenger cars posted gains in 2002 compared with 2001.

In 2002, 798,613 new trucks were sold, up 9.5% from 2001, when a 1.2% decline was observed. For the same one-year period, the number of overseas-built trucks sold increased 22.6%, whereas the increase for North American-built trucks was 7.9%.

Truck sales have been moving upward since the summer of 2002. They levelled off during the first half of 2002 following a period of exceptional growth that began in the summer of 2001. Previously, in the first half of 2001, truck sales were stable following a period of declines observed in the fall of 2000.

A total of 934,705 passenger cars were sold in 2002, up 7.6% from 2001, when a gain of 2.3% was recorded. The increase in sales of new passenger cars was mainly due to overseas-built cars. Sales of these cars advanced 13.9%, whereas sales of North American-built cars increased 5.1% during the same period.

The upward movement exhibited by sales of new passenger cars since the summer of 2002 has so far continued, but it should slow as a result of the steep drop in sales in January. Passenger car sales were stable throughout the first part of 2002. Previously, they had followed an upward movement since the start of 2001.

Sales up in all provinces

New motor vehicle sales advanced in all provinces in 2002 compared with 2001.

Manitoba (+13.9%) and the region formed by British Columbia and the territories (+13.1%) registered the strongest advances. Vehicle sales in these regions were strong in 2002, both for trucks and passenger cars.

Nova Scotia (+9.6%), Alberta (+9.0%) and Quebec (+9.0%) also recorded increases above the national average.

The group formed by Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.6%) registered the smallest increase in 2002. With truck sales advancing substantially (+10.5%), the weakness in new vehicle sales in Newfoundland and Labrador resulted from sluggish sales of passenger car (+0.5%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 079-0001 and 079-0002.

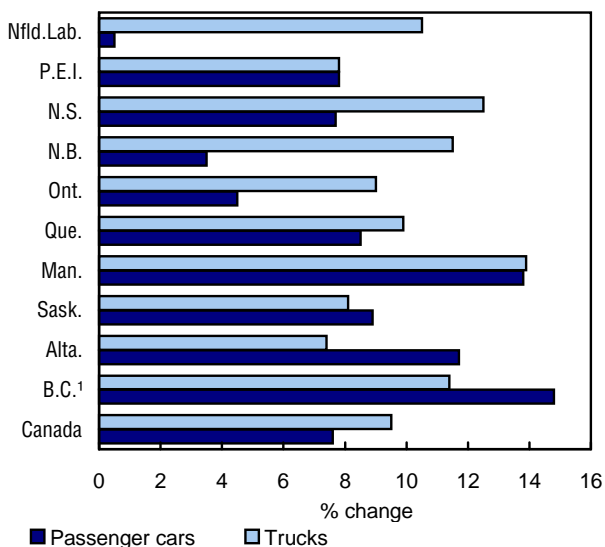
Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2402.

The December 2002 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007-XIB, \$13/\$124) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

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 Clérance Kimanyi (613-951-6363; clerance.kimanyi@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

□

Sales of new motor vehicles rose in all provinces in 2002 compared with 2001



¹ Includes the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

New motor vehicle sales

	December 2001	November 2002 ^r	December 2002 ^p	December 2001 to December 2002	November to December 2002
Seasonally adjusted					
	Number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	146,363	141,333	150,302	2.7	6.3
Passenger cars	78,505	72,983	80,696	2.8	10.6
North American ¹	56,089	49,318	56,443	0.6	14.4
Overseas	22,416	23,665	24,252	8.2	2.5
Trucks, vans and buses	67,858	68,350	69,606	2.6	1.8
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,247	2,153	2,702	20.2	25.5
Prince Edward Island	415	432	421	1.4	-2.5
Nova Scotia	3,901	4,081	4,253	9.0	4.2
New Brunswick	3,400	2,984	3,669	7.9	23.0
Quebec	36,478	35,651	38,253	4.9	7.3
Ontario	60,023	55,358	59,478	-0.9	7.4
Manitoba	3,956	4,125	4,302	8.7	4.3
Saskatchewan	3,559	3,439	3,663	2.9	6.5
Alberta	16,631	17,055	17,344	4.3	1.7
British Columbia ²	15,753	16,055	16,216	2.9	1.0
Unadjusted					
	December 2001	November 2002	December 2002 ^p	December 2001 to December 2002	
	Number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	135,801	127,244	143,312	5.5	
Passenger cars	66,248	64,350	70,478	6.4	
North American ¹	49,903	44,232	52,048	4.3	
Overseas	16,345	20,118	18,430	12.8	
Trucks, vans and buses	69,553	62,894	72,834	4.7	
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,376	1,578	1,765	28.3	
Prince Edward Island	347	357	384	10.7	
Nova Scotia	3,359	3,163	3,817	13.6	
New Brunswick	2,953	2,527	3,283	11.2	
Quebec	28,236	29,330	31,452	11.4	
Ontario	58,560	52,066	59,743	2.0	
Manitoba	3,888	3,804	4,311	10.9	
Saskatchewan	3,781	3,215	3,995	5.7	
Alberta	17,465	16,647	18,238	4.4	
British Columbia ²	15,836	14,557	16,324	3.1	

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

² Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

**Sales of new motor vehicles
2002**

	Total	Passenger cars	Trucks	Total	Passenger cars	Trucks
	Number of vehicles			% change from 2001		
Canada	1,733,318	934,705	798,613	8.5	7.6	9.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	25,790	14,654	11,136	4.6	0.5	10.5
Prince Edward Island	4,996	2,835	2,161	7.8	7.8	7.8
Nova Scotia	47,475	28,035	19,440	9.6	7.7	12.5
New Brunswick	40,938	21,074	19,864	7.2	3.5	11.5
Quebec	433,629	280,849	152,780	9.0	8.5	9.9
Ontario	689,654	371,399	318,255	6.5	4.5	9.0
Manitoba	49,315	22,440	26,875	13.9	13.8	13.9
Saskatchewan	41,583	16,870	24,713	8.4	8.9	8.1
Alberta	204,804	79,834	124,970	9.0	11.7	7.4
British Columbia ¹	195,134	96,715	98,419	13.1	14.8	11.4

¹ Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.



OTHER RELEASES

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Fourth quarter 2002

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1986=100) was 141.0 in the fourth quarter, up 1.0% from the third. The domestic and imported components increased 0.7% and 1.2%, respectively. Compared with the fourth quarter of 2001, the overall index advanced 1.5%; the domestic component rose 1.9% and the imported component, 1.3%.

Compared with the third quarter, all industry groups increased. Manufacturing (+0.9%), transport (+0.9%), agriculture (+1.2%), and community, business and personal services (+1.2%) contributed substantially. Manufacturing was led mainly by paper and allied products (+0.9%) and chemicals (+0.9%). In the transportation sector, electricity (+0.5%) and air transport (+1.2%) contributed most heavily to the price increase, and the jump in the price of gas (+2.6%) was the biggest sector increase.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1986=100)

	Relative importance	Fourth quarter 2002 ^P	Third quarter 2002 to fourth quarter 2002 % change	Fourth quarter 2001 to fourth quarter 2002
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	100.0	141.0	1.0	1.5
Agriculture	11.0	172.3	1.2	2.3
Forestry	1.5	150.1	1.2	2.0
Fishing	0.6	133.9	0.8	3.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.0	144.5	0.8	1.8
Manufacturing	29.9	149.4	0.9	1.3
Construction	3.5	148.9	1.1	0.5
Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.9	132.4	0.9	1.9
Trade	4.0	125.2	1.0	1.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.8	112.8	1.1	0.9
Community, business and personal services	11.1	114.2	1.2	0.6
Public administration	4.7	137.1	1.0	1.3

^P Preliminary figures.

The year-over-year increase was due primarily to transportation (+1.9%), manufacturing (+1.3%), and agriculture (+2.3%). The rise in transportation was due to an increase in telephones (+3.2%) and gas (+8.7%). The growth in manufacturing was sustained by paper and allied products (+1.4%), chemicals (+1.2%) and food and beverages (+2.1%).

In the fourth quarter, most commodities contributed positively, in particular trucks (+1.8%), specialized industrial equipment (+0.8%), passenger automobiles (+1.7%), the group of machinery defined as "all others" (+0.9%), farm and garden tractors (+1.1%), other agricultural machinery (+0.9%), special purpose furniture (+3.3%) and aircraft (+1.4%).

The Canadian dollar was worth an average of 63.5 cents US in the fourth quarter, down 1.0% from the third quarter and down 0.4% from the fourth quarter of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0013, 327-0014 and 327-0016.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2312.

The fourth quarter 2002 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in April. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rebecca McDougall (613-951-3357; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Dairy statistics

December 2002 (preliminary)

Producers sold 7.4 million kilolitres of milk and cream to dairies in 2002, down 2.4% from 2001. Fluid milk sales were virtually unchanged at 2.8 million kilolitres. Industrial milk sales were down 3.3% to 4.6 million kilolitres. Industrial milk is used to manufacture butter, cheese, yogurt, ice cream, milk powders and concentrates.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The October–December 2002 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001-XIB, \$27/\$89) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anna Michalowska (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-2442; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Footwear statistics

July to December 2002

Data on footwear are now available for July to December.

Available on CANSIM: 303-0011.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2119.

The July–December 2002 issue of *Footwear statistics*, Vol. 77, no. 2 (33-002-XIB, \$6/\$11) 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 ■

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products

Fourth quarter 2002

Data on shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products are now available for the fourth quarter.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2189.

The fourth quarter 2002 issue of *Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products*, Vol. 21, no. 4 (25-002-XIB, \$6/\$19) 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 ■

Steel primary forms — weekly data

Week ending February 8, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 8 totalled 302 693 metric tonnes, down 6.7% from 324 491 tonnes a week earlier but up 0.1% from 302 256 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of February 8 was 1 672 790 tonnes, up 2.4% from 1 634 182 tonnes in the same period of 2002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2131.

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. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products,
Fourth quarter 2002, Vol. 21, no. 4
Catalogue number 25-002-XIB (\$6/\$19).

Footwear statistics, July–December 2002, Vol. 77,
no. 2
Catalogue number 33-002-XIB (\$6/\$11).

Natural gas transportation and distribution,
May 2002, Vol. 44, no. 5
Catalogue number 55-002-XIB (\$13/\$125).

Industry price indexes, November 2002, Vol. 28,
no. 11
Catalogue number 62-011-XPB (\$22/\$217).

Retail store data, 1999–2000
Catalogue number 63F0026XCB (\$100).

**Canadian education and training services abroad:
the role of contracts funded by international
financial institutions,** 2003, no. 2
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MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
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