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

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 18, 2003
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

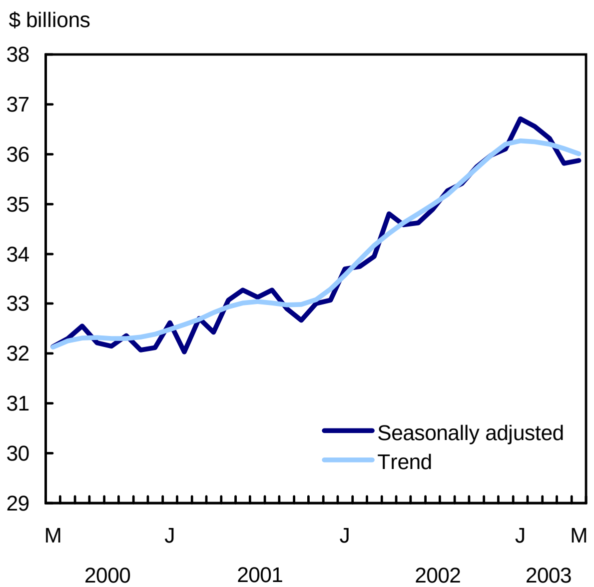
MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale trade

May 2003

Wholesale sales edged up 0.2% in May with $35.9 billion in goods and services sold, ending three consecutive months of contraction. Since the start of 2003, sales have fallen an average of 0.1% per month, after a solid performance from the fall of 2001 to December 2002 (average variation of +0.6%).

In May, wholesale sales have shown a slight increase



Despite the weakness in sales since the start of 2003, total sales for the first five months of the year were up 6.1% from the same period of 2002, the result of sizable gains throughout 2002.

US wholesalers posted a 0.2% decline in May. From January to May, sales of US wholesalers grew only 2.3% from the same period of 2002. Like Canadian wholesalers, US wholesalers have seen their sales decline in three of the past four months. Since September 2002, sales have remained relatively stable. Previously, US wholesalers' sales followed a slightly upward trend that began in October 2001.

In May, 7 of the 11 trade groups recorded an increase. The groups that contributed the most to the increase in terms of value were motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+1.4%) and farm machinery (+10.6%). These increases were partly offset by strong declines in wholesale sales of computer and electronic equipment (-2.9%) and metals and hardware (-1.9%).

In constant prices, wholesale sales rose 1.5%, indicating that the volume of sales increased in May. Price declines in both the automotive sector and the lumber and building materials sector did much to boost the sales volume.

Note to readers

Estimates from the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC80).

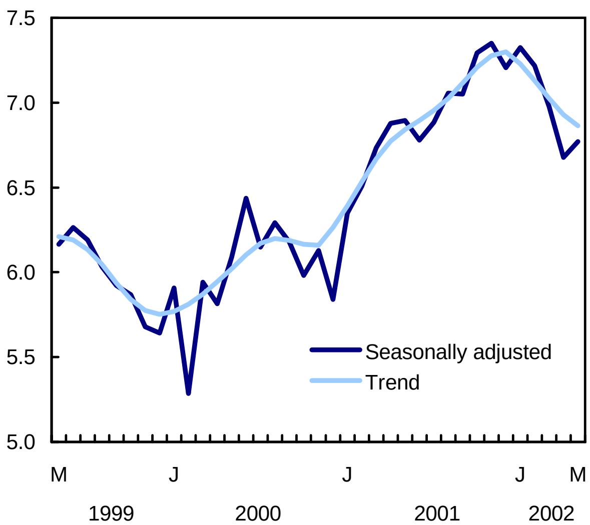
Direct comparisons between wholesale trade in Canada and the United States should be undertaken with care. However, to promote a degree of uniformity, we have excluded the wholesaling of oilseeds and grain as well as petroleum products from the US data.

In addition, unlike the estimates generated in Canada, the monthly estimates of wholesale trade in the United States are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Under NAICS, some wholesale trade establishments in a number of SIC80 industries have been re-classified to other industries. For example, computer equipment wholesalers and office supply stores are now classified in retail trade if they sell primarily through storefront locations similar to other retail establishments. Under SIC80, they remain in wholesale trade.

Automotive product wholesalers record first increase in their sales in four months

Wholesale sales of automotive products rose 1.4% in May, in contrast with the declines recorded in the previous three months. The increased number of new motor vehicles sold by car dealers in May (+8.4%) helps explain this month's turnaround in wholesale sales. Despite May's increase, wholesale sales in this industry have been following a downward movement in recent months, and this movement is largely responsible for the contraction of total sales of wholesalers overall. Previously, wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts experienced strong sales growth from the fall of 2001 to the end of 2002.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories rose in May



Wholesale sales of farm machinery up sharply

Wholesale sales of farm machinery rose 10.6% in May to $823 million. Despite the high volatility of this trade group, sales have generally been following an upward trend since the fall of 2002. Previously, this sector went through a period of declines extending from April 2002 to late summer of the same year.

Meanwhile, sales in the "other products" category rose only slightly in May (+0.3%). However, some components of this category showed strong growth, including products related to the agricultural industry, such as seeds and seed processing, agricultural chemicals and other farm supplies. These products, which account for roughly a third of this trade group, pushed up sales for the group and were also mainly responsible for the reduction in inventories in the "other products" category. Sales were also greatly boosted by good prospects for the agricultural market in the Prairies in 2003. Farmers in Western Canada were hard hit by the drought that occurred in 2001 and 2002.

Computer and electronic equipment sales down

Sales of computers, software and other electronic products declined in May (-2.9%). Sales have generally been declining since the start of the year, cancelling out the increases recorded in the fall of 2002. This trade group was severely affected in the first nine months of 2001, with its sales falling sharply. Increases since then have not been enough to offset that steep decline.

Prairie and Atlantic provinces posted higher wholesale sales

In May, all provinces in the Prairie and Atlantic regions contributed to the rise in wholesale sales. Quebec (-1.7%), Ontario (-0.6%), British Columbia (-0.1%) and the territories all experienced declines.

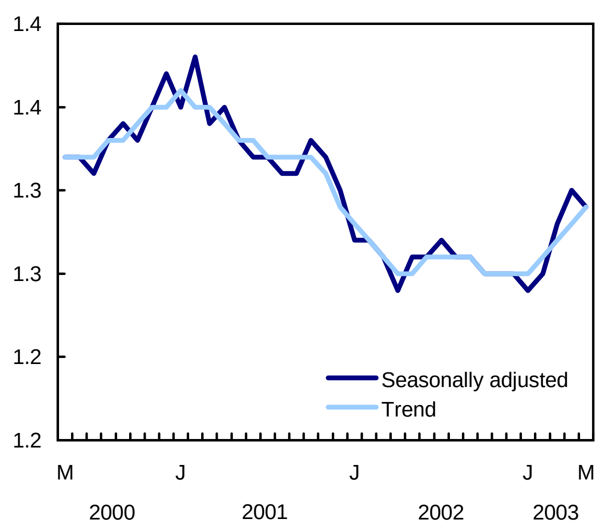
The largest gains were recorded on the Prairies, with 7.9% for Saskatchewan, 6.0% for Manitoba and 3.5% for Alberta. These provinces benefited from the strong performance of farm machinery sales and the "other products" category (mainly agricultural supplies).

Quebec sales declined 1.7%. They were affected by lower sales of food products and beverage, drug and tobacco products, both of which are sectors that are heavily represented in Quebec. However, despite this decline, the trend remains slightly upward in Quebec.

Inventory-to-sales ratio edges down

The inventory-to-sales ratio edged down to 1.29 in May from 1.30 in April. Since the start of the year, this ratio has ranged between 1.24 and 1.30. It has generally been rising since the start of the year, partly because of weak sales during this period. The motor vehicles, parts and accessories group is one of the main factors in the rise of this ratio since the start of the year.

Since the beginning of the year, the inventory to sales ratio has increased



Inventories declined in May (-0.3%). Lower inventories in the "other products" category and in the beverage, drug and tobacco products sector were the main source of the general decrease observed among wholesalers. Wholesalers in the motor vehicles, parts and accessories group saw their inventories rise for a third straight month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0001 and 081-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The May 2003 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008-XIB, $14/$140) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Estimates for wholesale sales for June will be released August 20.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Lebreux (613-951-4907; *jean.lebreux@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division.

□

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	May 2002	February 2003^r	March 2003^r	April 2003^r	May 2003^p	April to May 2003	May 2002 to May 2003
	Seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	**34,587**	**36,552**	**36,316**	**35,819**	**35,877**	**0.2**	**3.7**
Food products	5,526	5,801	5,814	5,798	5,763	-0.6	4.3
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,966	3,090	3,087	3,125	3,112	-0.4	4.9
Apparel and dry goods	624	621	656	664	678	2.2	8.8
Household goods	998	1,017	1,057	1,068	1,071	0.3	7.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6,894	7,216	6,978	6,678	6,770	1.4	-1.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,063	2,183	2,217	2,088	2,048	-1.9	-0.7
Lumber and building materials	2,662	2,857	2,779	2,860	2,870	0.3	7.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	725	731	765	745	823	10.6	13.5
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,816	4,872	4,985	4,884	4,895	0.2	1.6
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,772	2,986	2,761	2,757	2,678	-2.9	-3.4
Other products	4,541	5,178	5,217	5,154	5,168	0.3	13.8
Sales by province and territory							
Newfoundland and Labrador	219	209	214	211	215	1.8	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	52	58	57	61	63	3.2	20.3
Nova Scotia	605	629	622	612	625	2.1	3.2
New Brunswick	438	453	449	443	446	0.8	1.8
Quebec	7,052	7,251	7,293	7,334	7,211	-1.7	2.3
Ontario	17,433	18,462	18,218	17,980	17,873	-0.6	2.5
Manitoba	1,010	1,049	1,064	1,056	1,119	6.0	10.8
Saskatchewan	984	1,071	1,058	1,005	1,084	7.9	10.2
Alberta	3,457	3,782	3,781	3,661	3,789	3.5	9.6
British Columbia	3,308	3,561	3,529	3,423	3,420	-0.1	3.4
Yukon	10	10	10	12	11	-13.2	3.7
Northwest Territories	16	14	19	19	17	-9.8	6.0
Nunavut	2	2	2	2	2	-1.9	13.5
Inventories, all trade groups	**43,413**	**45,641**	**46,437**	**46,409**	**46,255**	**-0.3**	**6.5**
Food products	3,311	3,391	3,520	3,440	3,437	-0.1	3.8
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,318	3,570	3,681	3,701	3,598	-2.8	8.4
Apparel and dry goods	1,249	1,315	1,351	1,351	1,350	-0.1	8.1
Household goods	1,598	1,730	1,794	1,677	1,669	-0.5	4.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6,345	6,800	7,166	7,252	7,473	3.1	17.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	3,643	3,806	3,828	3,776	3,757	-0.5	3.1
Lumber and building materials	4,187	4,581	4,665	4,657	4,662	0.1	11.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,879	1,923	1,945	1,954	1,967	0.7	4.7
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	10,170	10,060	10,155	10,207	10,293	0.8	1.2
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	1,968	1,962	1,878	1,975	1,903	-3.6	-3.3
Other products	5,744	6,503	6,455	6,420	6,146	-4.3	7.0

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

■

OTHER RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

May 2003

Every commodity group posted moderate to strong increases in May for the group of large retailers. The strongest year-over-year gains were seen in hardware, lawn and garden products and health and personal care products. Overall sales amounted to $7.8 billion, up 7.4% from May 2002.

Sales of hardware, lawn and garden products reversed course in May with an 18.1% increase from May 2002, after a 3.6% year-over-year decline in April. Sales had been flat or negative on a year-over-year basis since October 2002. After weak sales in April for the group of large retailers, lawn and garden product sales jumped in May (+27.9%) and accounted for close to three-quarters of the entire gain in this category.

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

	April 2003[r]	May 2002[r]	May 2003[p]	May 2002 to May 2003
	Unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Commodities				
Food and beverages	2,401	2,375	2,517	6.0
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,208	1,285	1,387	7.9
Home furnishings and electronics	918	935	985	5.4
Health and personal care products	647	652	720	10.4
Housewares	311	317	337	6.3
Sporting and leisure goods	337	336	366	8.9
Hardware & lawn and garden products	326	493	582	18.1
All other goods and services	826	851	886	4.1
Total	**6,974**	**7,245**	**7,781**	**7.4**

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

After posting the largest year-over-year decrease in more than five years in April, clothing, footwear and accessory sales rallied in May (+7.9%). Clothing prices edged down from May 2002 (-2.1%), indicating that actual sales increased about 10%. This may have been a result of discounting on the part of retailers after poor April sales. Women's clothing and accessory sales provided the backbone to the increase in May, accounting for over 50% of the growth in sales for the group of large retailers.

After five months of increases ranging from 1% to 3%, home furnishings and electronics sales rose 5.4% in May from May 2002. Although an improvement, this growth was still below the 8.8% annual increase seen in 2002. Household appliance sales showed strength in May (+14.6%) after weak sales in previous months. However, the increase in appliance sales was partly offset by a 2.1% drop in sales of home furnishings.

Of the major commodity groups, the "other goods and services" category posted the smallest increase in May from May 2002 (+4.1%). Sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives slowed (+2.8%), as the price of gas levelled out compared with May 2002 (-1.3%). Tobacco sales continued to drop in real terms. The price of tobacco products and supplies jumped 25.0% year-over-year, while sales increased only 4.7% in May.

Sporting and leisure good sales remained strong in May for the group of large retailers (+8.9%). With the exception of out-of-season goods, sporting good sales were up strongly. However, sales of leisure goods were mixed. Within leisure goods, sales of toys, games and hobby supplies increased 13.0% from May 2002. Sales of other leisure goods such as pre-recorded audio and video-tapes, and books, magazines and newspapers remained relatively flat.

Note: This survey includes large retailers mainly in the food, clothing, home furnishings, electronics, sporting goods, and general merchandise sectors. These retailers represent about 38% of total annual retail sales, excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

A data table is also available in the *Canadian statistics* module of Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

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 Elton Cryderman (613-951-0669; *elton.cryderman@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Couriers and local messengers industry

2000 (revised) and 2001 (preliminary)

The couriers and local messengers industry enjoyed another strong year of growth in 2001. Operating revenues of businesses in the industry totalled $5.3 billion, up 7% from 2000. However, the impact of this gain was undermined by an even larger increase in operating expenses (+8%). The operating margin — the difference between revenues and expenses — edged down 3% from 2000. This marked the end of two straight years of significant improvement in the industry's profitability.

The industry has two main segments: courier companies, which provide mostly next-day or overnight delivery services to national and international destinations, and local messenger businesses, which traditionally provide same-day local delivery service. While couriers accounted for only about 10% of the 18,829 firms in the industry in 2001, they generated roughly 80% of the total operating revenues. Local messengers accounted for 90% of the businesses but only 20% of the operating revenues.

The average operating margin was substantially higher for couriers (over $116,000) than for local messengers (just under $10,000) in 2001. In comparison with 2000, however, operating margins declined 5% for couriers but remained steady for local messengers.

Firms are also classified by annual revenue: large companies with revenues of $25 million or more, medium-sized firms with revenues from $1 million to $24,999,999, and small companies with less than $1 million in revenues. In 2001, large firms made up about 1% of the total number of businesses in the industry, but earned three quarters of the operating revenues. In contrast, small firms accounted for 98% of the businesses in the industry, but took in only 15% of the operating revenues. Medium-sized companies accounted for 1% of all businesses and 10% of operating revenues.

Large firms had the highest operating margins and medium-sized companies had the lowest. In comparison with 2000, small firms reported an 11% increase in their operating margin, while large and medium-sized companies posted declines of 10% and 30%, respectively.

Large and medium-size firms delivered nearly 485 million pieces, generating just over $4 billion in delivery revenues in 2001. Both figures represent an increase of about 4% from 2000. Couriers moved 88% of all items and earned 89% of total delivery revenues. Their delivery revenues rose 5%, while local messengers' delivery revenues were virtually unchanged from 2000 to 2001. Next-day and overnight services accounted for more than half of total delivery revenues but just one-third of the total pieces delivered. In contrast, second-day and other services earned only 38% of total delivery revenues, even though they accounted for 56% of all pieces delivered.

Ontario remained the dominant province in the industry, as it was the origin of shipment for over half of delivery revenues. Canadian destinations accounted for 80% of delivery revenues; shipments to the United States made up about 16%, up 17% from 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 402-0001 to 402-0003.

A special article, including an analytical text, data tables and graphs, will be available in a few weeks in the Service bulletin - Surface and marine transport (50-002-XIB, $10). See *How to order products*.

To order data, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486, *laroque@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-2707, *denis.pilon@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. □

Couriers and local messengers industry

	1999[r]	2000[r]	2001[p]	1999 to 2000	2000 to 2001
	$ millions			% change	
Couriers and local messengers					
Operating revenue	4,658	4,981	5,317	7	7
Operating expenses	4,274	4,584	4,932	7	8
Operating margin	384	397	385	3	-3
Couriers					
Operating revenue	3,699	3,993	4,261	8	7
Operating expenses	3,466	3,762	4,041	9	7
Operating margin	233	231	220	-1	-5
Local messengers					
Operating revenue	959	988	1 056	3	7
Operating expenses	808	822	891	2	8
Operating margin	151	166	165	9	0
Large couriers and local messengers[1]					
Operating revenue	3,561	3,716	3,944	4	6
Operating expenses	3,343	3,513	3,761	5	7
Operating margin	217	203	183	-6	-10
Medium-sized couriers and local messengers[2]					
Operating revenue	453	526	553	16	5
Operating expenses	428	493	531	15	8
Operating margin	25	32	23	30	-30
Small couriers and local messengers[3]					
Operating revenue	645	739	819	15	11
Operating expenses	503	578	640	15	11
Operating margin	142	161	179	13	11

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Revenues of $25 million or more.*
2 *Revenues of $1 million to under $25 million.*
3 *Revenues less than $1 million.*
Note: *Data may not sum up because of rounding.*

■

Farm operators' total income
2001

For a second consecutive year, farm operators saw a substantial increase in their average total income in 2001, according to analysis of data from personal income tax returns.

Average total income of farm operators grew 7.9% in 2001, to $46,998. The increase came as a result of an 11.3% rise in average net farm operating income (before depreciation), as well as a 5.2% increase in average off-farm income.

Starting in 2001, the Taxation Data Program adopted the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which includes poultry hatcheries within poultry and egg farms. This addition affects year-over-year comparisons for this particular farm type, as well as comparisons at the Canada level. If poultry hatcheries were excluded, average total income of farm operators would have risen 7.6% to $46,859.

Net farm operating income was supported by higher livestock and product revenues, as cattle and hog markets remained strong. Revenues from poultry and egg sales also rose significantly, mostly because of the addition of hatcheries. Higher program payments and insurance proceeds — resulting from poor growing conditions and increased payments from various income disaster programs — also accounted for the rise. Average off-farm income was mostly helped by higher average off-farm employment income.

Operators running hog and pig farms enjoyed a solid 18.2% growth in average total income in 2001, earning almost $71,000, well above the average income of all farm operators. This was the largest recorded increase in average total income for the third year in a row. The latest increase was largely the result of a gain of just over 22% in average net farm operating income, as prices and marketings of domestic slaughter hogs continued to rise. Increased revenues from hog exports, mostly to the United States, also helped to raise average net farm operating income.

Operators specializing in oilseed and grain farming, beef cattle ranching and farming, and fruit and tree nut farming saw the next largest percentage gains in average total income.

Farm operators specializing in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production made much less money in 2001 than the previous year. Owing to a 43.9%

decline in their average net farm operating income, those operators saw their average total income fall to $65,187 in 2001, down 24.1% from 2000. Lower revenues from the sales of greenhouse, nursery and floriculture products, along with higher energy costs, reduced average net farm operating income. Accordingly, these farm operators saw their average total income slip to fourth place in 2001, after ranking first in 2000.

In 2001, operators running poultry and egg farms posted the highest average total income, at $87,975, up 6.2% from 2000. Excluding poultry hatcheries, average total income of these operators dipped 0.7% to $82,304.

Among operators of farms of different sizes, those operating medium-sized farms posted the largest percentage gain in average total income, up 9.9% to $35,857 in 2001. These farm operators, however, saw their dependence on off-farm income increase. Their share of off-farm income, which includes employment, investment and pension income, government social transfers, child tax payments and the like, was just over 68% in 2001, up almost 2 percentage points from 2000.

Operators of large farms, which recorded the next largest increase in average total income (+8.2%), saw their reliance on off-farm income drop slightly to 36%. Overall, farm operators saw their dependence on off-farm income drop in 2001 to around 55%, the lowest share since 1997.

The publication *Farm and off-farm income statistics* (21-019-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*. Estimates for total income of farm families for 2000 were released in *The Daily* on July 7, 2003.

For custom data requests, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171, fax: 613-951-3868; *lina.dipietro@statcan.ca*), or Sylvana Beaulieu (613-951-5268; *sylvana.beaulieu@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division.

Sources of farm operators' income, by farm size[1]

	2000	2001					2000 to 2001
	Total	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Very large farms	Total	
	$						% change
Off-farm employment income	15,138	19,068	15,397	10,097	26,489	15,946	5.3
Wages and salaries	13,762	17,389	13,720	8,942	24,563	14,431	4.9
Net non-farm self-employment	1,376	1,679	1,677	1,155	1,926	1,515	10.1
Investment income	3,894	3,756	3,657	3,604	8,734	4,137	6.2
Pension income	3,499	5,673	3,680	2,064	1,929	3,721	6.3
Other off-farm income	1,924	1,790	1,671	2,167	2,028	1,925	0.1
Total off-farm income[2]	**24,455**	**30,287**	**24,406**	**17,931**	**39,180**	**25,729**	**5.2**
Net farm operating income[3]	19,103	1,958	11,451	31,837	80,673	21,269	11.3
Total operators' income	**43,558**	**32,245**	**35,857**	**49,768**	**119,854**	**46,998**	**7.9**
Off-farm income as a share of total income (%)	56.1%	93.9%	68.1%	36.0%	32.7%	54.7%	

1. *Gross farm revenues defines farm size: small farms (revenues between $10,000 and $49,999); medium farms (revenues between $50,000 and $99,999) ; large farms (revenues between $100,000 and $499,999); very large farms (revenues of $500,000 and over).*
2. *Excluding taxable capital gains.*
3. *Before capital cost allowance.*

Average total income of farm operators, by farm type

	Number of farm operators	Total off-farm income[1]	Net farm operating income[2]	Total income	2000 to 2001
		$			% change
Poultry and egg production	6,580	36,649	51,327	87,975	6.2
Potato farming	2,320	29,733	56,555	86,288	0.8
Hog and pig farming	9,810	19,146	51,463	70,609	18.2
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	6,120	37,939	27,248	65,187	-24.1
Dairy cattle and milk production	31,900	11,571	39,185	50,756	2.9
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	4,230	24,988	25,379	50,367	7.0
Oilseed and grain farming	103,000	26,689	23,130	49,819	13.0
Fruit and tree nut farming	7,020	30,403	9,689	40,092	8.2
Other crop farming	20,850	27,800	12,277	40,077	3.9
Other animal production	15,960	39,209	77	39,286	-2.2
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	86,200	25,418	12,153	37,571	10.7
Total	**293,990**	**25,729**	**21,269**	**46,998**	**7.9**

1 *Excluding taxable capital gains.*
2 *Before capital cost allowance.*

■

Energy consumption by manufacturing industries

2002 (preliminary)

Manufacturers consumed 2,587,881 terajoules of energy in 2002, compared with 2,546,198 terajoules in 2001.

Manufacturers are improving their energy efficiency. The gross domestic product (GDP) of manufacturing industries rose 2.6% from 2001 to 2002, while energy consumption increased 1.6% during the same period.

Energy consumption in manufacturing is concentrated in the wood, paper, petroleum and coal product, chemical, and primary metal manufacturing industries. In 2002 these five industries, which were responsible for 28% of manufacturing GDP, accounted for 83% of total manufacturing energy consumption.

Electricity and natural gas were the most common sources of energy used by the manufacturing sector, with each accounting for 29% of energy consumption. Wood and spent pulping liquor contributed another 18%, followed by the consumption of petroleum products representing 15%. Coal, coal coke, coke oven gas, propane and steam accounted for the remainder of the energy consumed.

Note: These estimates are from the Industrial Consumption of Energy Survey and are based on a sample of 3000 manufacturing establishments. The data are classified according to the North American Industrial Classification System. Funding for the survey is provided by Natural Resources Canada and Environment Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5047.

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

Energy consumption by manufacturing industries
2002

	Terajoules[1]	% change over 2001
Total manufacturing	**2,587,881**	**1.6**
Food manufacturing	90,459	-1.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	13,245	3.3
Textile mills	8,947	-5.1
Textile product mills	4,798	4.5
Clothing manufacturing	5,108	-9.6
Leather and allied product manufacturing	1,171	-0.9
Wood product manufacturing	137,174	8.7
Paper manufacturing	831,105	-0.5
Printing and related support activities	10,316	6.7
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	364,380	5.4
Chemical manufacturing	266,226	-3.8
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	44,511	14.2
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	118,540	1.0
Primary metal manufacturing	538,953	2.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	47,239	14.2
Machinery manufacturing	15,928	4.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	4,431	-7.3
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	6,203	-10.6
Transportation equipment manufacturing	59,849	2.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing	11,533	-4.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,766	26.6

1 *1,000 terajoules roughly equals the amount of energy required to operate the Montreal subway system for one year.*

■

Refined petroleum products
May 2003 (Preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for May. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat
July 1, 2003 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on July 1 totalled 61,652 metric tonnes, down 17.2% from July 1, 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

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. ■

Canadian potato production
July 2003 (preliminary)

Demand for processing potatoes continues to drive Canadian potato acreage upwards. Preliminary 2003 potato area is estimated at 448,500 acres (181 500 hectares), up 3.2% from 2002's estimate of 434,400 acres (175 900 hectares). Again, Manitoba led the increase, up 10.6% to 94,000 acres (38 000 hectares). Alberta was up 4.8% to 65,000 acres (26 300 hectares). Prince Edward Island showed the largest decrease, down 2.8% to 106,000 acres (42 900 hectares).

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3407, 3446 and 3465.

The July 2003 issue of *Canadian potato production*, Vol. 1, no. 1 (22-008-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, call 1-800-216-2299. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin, (902-893-7251; *barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Sawmills and planing mills

January, February, March and April 2003

Data on sawmills and planning mills are now available for January, February, March and April 2003. Monthly data for 2000, 2001 and 2002 were revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The January, February, March and April 2003 issues of *Sawmills and planing mills*, Vol. 57, no. 1, 2, 3 and 4 (35-003-XIB, $9/$86) are 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. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, July 18, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE ($3/$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, July 18, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE ($4/$145).

Insights on the Canadian economy: Productivity and prosperity in the information age: A Canada–US comparison, no. 2
Catalogue number 11-624-MIE2003002
(free).

Canadian potato production, July 2003, Vol. 1, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-008-XIE
(free).

Production of eggs, May 2003
Catalogue number 23-003-XIB
(free).

Sawmills and planing mills, January 2003, Vol. 57, no. 1
Catalogue number 35-003-XIB ($9/$86).

Sawmills and planing mills, February 2003, Vol. 57, no. 2
Catalogue number 35-003-XIB ($9/$86).

Sawmills and planing mills, March 2003, Vol. 57, no. 3
Catalogue number 35-003-XIB ($9/$86).

Sawmills and planing mills, April 2003, Vol. 57, no. 4
Catalogue number 35-003-XIB ($9/$86).

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 or –XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or –XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products

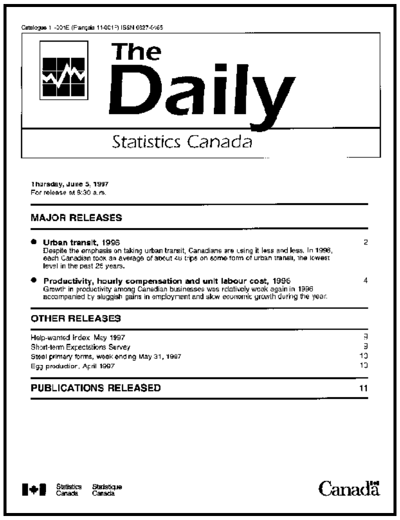
Order products by phone:
Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

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 website *(www.statcan.ca).* From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *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".

RELEASE DATES: JULY 21 TO 25

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
21	**Retail trade**	May 2003
22	**Consumer Price Index**	June 2003
23	**Leading indicators**	June 2003
23	**Private and public investment in Canada**	Revised intentions 2003
24	**Crime statistics**	2002
25	**Government expenditure on culture**	2000/01
25	**Sexual offences**	2001