Monday, January 26, 2004
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

## MAJOR RELEASES

- Wholesale trade, November 2003

Wholesale sales declined marginally ( $-0.1 \%$ ) for a second consecutive month. The level of inventories rose slightly ( $+0.3 \%$ ), after falling sharply in October ( $-1.2 \%$ ).

## OTHER RELEASES

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## MAJOR RELEASES

## Wholesale trade

November 2003
Wholesale sales declined slightly in November (-0.1\%), with wholesalers selling goods and services worth $\$ 36.5$ billion. This followed a $0.3 \%$ decrease in October. For the first 11 months of 2003, wholesale sales rose $3.7 \%$ from the same period of 2002 . However, this growth rate is much weaker than the rate observed for the same period of the previous year (+6.0\%). Since February, sales had generally trended downwards, until levelling out by the beginning of summer. Prior to February, wholesale sales had a good stretch of growth extending back to the fall of 2001.


Seven of the 11 trade groups reported an increase in November. The largest gains were in farm machinery (+2.3\%), household goods (+1.5\%) and computer and electronic products (+1.3\%). The apparel and dry goods sector ( $-3.6 \%$ ) and the "other products" category (-1.8\%) registered the largest decreases.

Measured in constant prices, the volume of sales rose $0.3 \%$ in November. Price declines in the automotive sector and the computer and electronic products sector

## Note to readers

Estimates from the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.
greatly contributed to this increase in the volume of sales.

## Wholesalers build up their inventories

The total value of wholesalers' inventories in November rose slightly ( $+0.3 \%$ ) to $\$ 45.9$ billion. This rise was mainly attributable to computer and electronic products and to lumber and building materials. As a result of the increase in the level of inventories, the inventory-to-sales ratio also rose, from 1.25 in October to 1.26 in November.

In contrast, inventories of industrial machinery were down for a third consecutive month. The value of industrial machinery inventories accounts for approximately $22 \%$ of total inventories.


## Decline in apparel sales related to sharp drop in import prices

Wholesalers of apparel and dry goods wholesalers saw their sales decline $3.6 \%$ in November. This was the fifth decrease in the past six months. Compared with November 2002, sales in this sector were down $2.4 \%$. However, apparel and dry goods wholesalers have enjoyed a $13.7 \%$ drop in the prices of clothing imports since November 2002, partly because of the appreciation in the Canadian dollar, as well as the lifting of Canadian quotas and custom tariffs on textiles and apparel from the 48 least advanced countries (LACs). The decline of some of their supply costs were followed by a reduction in their selling prices. The impact was significant, as sales volumes rose $3 \%$ in November from November 2002.

Fifth decline in sales of apparel and dry goods in the past six months


## Decreased sales of chemical products pull down the "other products" category

Wholesalers of "other products" saw their first decline $(-1.8 \%)$ in the last four months. This decline was partly attributable to chemical products and other agricultural supplies as well as household and industrial chemical products. However, these sectors had shown a strong increase in their sales in October. Despite the drop this month, wholesale sales in the "other
products" category have generally been trending upward since August, in contrast to the previous four months. Previously, this trade group had experienced a strong surge from July 2002 to March 2003.

## Farm machinery sales post modest turnaround in November

After declining for five consecutive months, the farm machinery sector posted a modest $2.3 \%$ increase in November. However, sales remain 20\% below the record level reached in May 2003. At the start of the second quarter, this sector experienced a strong surge, largely due to prospects for good growth in the sales of Western farmers. However, the one case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, or mad cow disease) that was reported on May 20, 2003, had a major impact on farm income, possibly depressing wholesale sales.

## Half the provinces register a decrease in November

The largest decreases at the provincial level occurred in Prince Edward Island (-7.9\%) and Nova Scotia (-2.3\%). The drop recorded in Prince Edward Island was largely attributable to the food products and farm machinery sectors. For their part, Nova Scotia wholesalers saw steep declines in the automotive sector and the computer and electronic products sector.

The provinces experiencing the strongest gains were Saskatchewan ( $+4.6 \%$ ) and Manitoba (+2.9\%). Saskatchewan benefited primarily from increased sales in the farm machinery sector. Manitoba wholesalers showed increased sales in the "other products" category.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The November 2003 issue of Wholesale Trade (63-008-XIB, \$15/\$150) will be available soon. See How to order products.

Wholesale sales estimates for December will be issued on February 26, 2004.

For data or general information, 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), Distributive Trades Division.

The Daily, January 26, 2004

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { November } \\ 2002 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { August } \\ 2003^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { September } \\ 2003^{r} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { October } \\ 2003^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { November } \\ 2003^{\text {p }} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { October } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { November } \\ 2003 \end{array}$ | November <br> 2002 <br> to <br> November <br> 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  |  |  | \% change |  |
| Sales, all trade groups | 35,974 | 34,488 | 36,682 | 36,577 | 36,523 | -0.1 | 1.5 |
| Food products | 5,734 | 5,645 | 5,715 | 5,707 | 5,720 | 0.2 | -0.2 |
| Beverage, drug and tobacco products | 2,995 | 3,352 | 3,450 | 3,484 | 3,451 | -0.9 | 15.2 |
| Apparel and dry goods | 651 | 659 | 673 | 659 | 635 | -3.6 | -2.4 |
| Household goods | 1,023 | 1,021 | 1,052 | 1,058 | 1,074 | 1.5 | 5.0 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 7,349 | 5,467 | 6,766 | 6,620 | 6,639 | 0.3 | -9.7 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies | 2,156 | 1,991 | 2,107 | 2,077 | 2,084 | 0.3 | -3.3 |
| Lumber and building materials | 2,811 | 3,045 | 3,216 | 3,091 | 3,059 | -1.0 | 8.8 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | 694 | 680 | 678 | 656 | 670 | 2.3 | -3.4 |
| Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies | 4,867 | 4,899 | 5,123 | 5,094 | 5,118 | 0.5 | 5.2 |
| Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery | 2,690 | 2,662 | 2,727 | 2,815 | 2,850 | 1.3 | 6.0 |
| Other products | 5,004 | 5,068 | 5,174 | 5,316 | 5,222 | -1.8 | 4.4 |
| Sales by province and territory |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 212 | 229 | 231 | 229 | 232 | 1.3 | 9.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 56 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 57 | -7.9 | 2.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 637 | 631 | 634 | 643 | 629 | -2.3 | -1.3 |
| New Brunswick | 454 | 438 | 443 | 456 | 456 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Quebec | 7,142 | 7,266 | 7,583 | 7,492 | 7,444 | -0.6 | 4.2 |
| Ontario | 18,315 | 16,733 | 18,347 | 18,175 | 18,169 | 0.0 | -0.8 |
| Manitoba | 1,014 | 989 | 1,009 | 1,003 | 1,032 | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,036 | 967 | 1,011 | 1,025 | 1,072 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| Alberta | 3,613 | 3,749 | 3,832 | 3,944 | 3,904 | -1.0 | 8.1 |
| British Columbia | 3,462 | 3,395 | 3,499 | 3,517 | 3,500 | -0.5 | 1.1 |
| Yukon | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | -6.2 | -10.9 |
| Northwest Territories | 21 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 17 | -8.8 | -18.3 |
| Nunavut | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4.5 | -34.3 |
| Inventories, all trade groups | 44,861 | 45,950 | 46,297 | 45,762 | 45,903 | 0.3 | 2.3 |
| Food products | 3,430 | 3,586 | 3,705 | 3,680 | 3,699 | 0.5 | 7.8 |
| Beverage, drug and tobacco products | 3,443 | 3,884 | 3,742 | 3,631 | 3,622 | -0.3 | 5.2 |
| Apparel and dry goods | 1,301 | 1,353 | 1,350 | 1,354 | 1,317 | -2.7 | 1.3 |
| Household goods | 1,748 | 1,665 | 1,699 | 1,727 | 1,758 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 6,698 | 6,967 | 7,206 | 7,096 | 7,126 | 0.4 | 6.4 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies | 3,744 | 3,723 | 3,596 | 3,545 | 3,567 | 0.6 | -4.7 |
| Lumber and building materials | 4,426 | 4,589 | 4,705 | 4,533 | 4,588 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | 1,857 | 1,963 | 2,014 | 2,034 | 2,071 | 1.8 | 11.5 |
| Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies | 10,247 | 10,273 | 10,247 | 10,075 | 9,976 | -1.0 | -2.6 |
| Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery | 2,033 | 1,830 | 1,900 | 1,890 | 1,971 | 4.3 | -3.1 |
| Other products | 5,934 | 6,117 | 6,134 | 6,195 | 6,208 | 0.2 | 4.6 |

[^0]
## OTHER RELEASES

## Restaurants, caterers and taverns <br> November 2003

Total receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns in November were an estimated $\$ 2.79$ billion, up 1.6\% over the November 2002 estimate.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

The November 2003 issue of Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics (63-011-XIE, $\$ 7 / \$ 59$ ) 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 Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011), Services Industries Division.

## Monthly railway carloadings

November 2003
Total freight loaded by Canadian railway carriers in November reached 23.0 million metric tonnes. This represents a $4 \%$ decrease from October and a 6\% increase from November 2002.

While November typically shows a decline from October, the year-over-year rise is partly a reflection of higher crop yield, which resulted in an increase in wheat and other cereal grain loadings. Increases in iron ore and potash loadings also contributed to the rise.

The non-intermodal portion of freight loaded on Canadian railroads in November totalled 263,000 carloads and 20.7 million tonnes. This represents a $3.7 \%$ drop in tonnage from October and a $6.8 \%$ increase from November 2002. Non intermodal freight represents approximately $90 \%$ of the total tonnage loaded on Canadian railways.

Loadings for the intermodal portion (containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars) totalled 2.3 million tonnes. Following the overall trend for all cargo loaded, where a decline from October and a rise from last year is observed, intermodal loadings showed a 6.4\% drop from October and a $2 \%$ rise from November 2002. The steeper drop in intermodal loadings (-6.4\%) compared with the one in overall loadings ( $-4 \%$ ) could be a reflection of the stronger Canadian dollar. Since a significant proportion of intermodal loadings are destined for the United States, a stronger dollar may make Canadian goods less appealing for our southern neighbours.

The cumulative total for January to November (excluding intermodal loadings) climbed to 212.8 million tonnes, compared with 218.7 million tonnes for the same period in 2002. Weak coal loading had the greatest influence on the decline, while higher loadings of iron ore compared with the previous year played an important role in reducing the gap.

Cumulative tonnage for intermodal traffic for January to November reached 24.2 million tonnes, compared with 22.8 million tonnes for the same period of 2002.

Traffic received from the United States destined for Canada or passing through Canada back into the United States reached 2.7 million tonnes, down $2.6 \%$ from October. From January to November, US loadings destined for Canada reached 27.9 million tonnes, up from 24.6 million tonnes in the same period of 2002. The strength of the Canadian dollar, giving Canadian buyers a greater purchasing power, might explain part of the observed increase in received traffic.

## Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

## Definitions, data sources and methods: survey

 number 2732.The November 2003 issue of Monthly Railway Carloadings, Vol. 80, no. 11 (52-001-XIE, \$9/\$83) is now available. See How to order products.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (1-866-500-8400; fax: 1-613-951-0009; TransportationStatistics @statcan.ca), Transportation Division.

## Primary iron and steel

November 2003
Data on primary iron and steel are now available for November.

## Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2106, 2116 and 2184.

The November 2003 issue of Primary Iron and Steel, Vol 58 , no. 11 (41-001-XIB, $\$ 6 / \$ 51$ ) 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.

## Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing

 2000, 2001 and 2002Additional data about business financing provided by domestic banks are now available for reference years 2000, 2001 and 2002 from the Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing. These include data on debt financing and leasing data for domestic banks by authorization size, province and industry.

Statistics Canada conducts the Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing in partnership with Industry Canada and the Department of Finance, as part of a larger program of research into financing for small and medium-sized enterprises, the SME Financing Data Initiative.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2514.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bruno Morin (613-951-0396; bruno.morin@statcan.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

## Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard <br> November 2003

Data on particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard are now available for November.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0002.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2141.

The November 2003 issue of Particleboard, Oriented Strandboard and Fibreboard, Vol. 39, no. 11 ( $36-003-\mathrm{XIB}, \$ 6 / \$ 51$ ) 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.

## NEW PRODUCTS

Particleboard, Oriented Strandboard and
Fibreboard, November 2003, Vol. 39, no. 11
Catalogue number 36-003-XIB (\$6/\$51).
Primary Iron and Steel, November 2003, Vol. 58, no. 11
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB (\$6/\$51).
Monthly Railway Carloadings, November 2003, Vol. 80, no. 11
Catalogue number 52-001-XIE (\$9/\$83).
Quarterly Telecommunications Statistics, Third quarter 2003, Vol. 27, no. 3
Catalogue number 56-002-XIE (\$23/\$43).
Science, Innovation and Electronic Information
Division Working Papers: The Many Guises of Innovation: What We Have Learnt and Where We
Are Heading, 2003, no. 4
Catalogue number 88F0006XIE2004004 (free).

## Days of Our Lives: Time Use and Transitions Over the Life Course: The Time of Our Lives: Juggling Work and Leisure Over the Life Cycle, 1998, no. 4 Catalogue number 89-584-MIE2003004 (free).

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

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## 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 OT6.

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".

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[^0]:    $r$ Revised figures.
    $p$ Preliminary figures.

