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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

New products

NAICS Canada

2007

The manual *North American Industry Classification System Canada 2007* is available today.

This volume reflects revisions to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which are done at five-year intervals. NAICS Canada 2007 now replaces NAICS Canada 2002.

In this revision, the Information and Cultural Industries sector has been further updated to reflect rapid changes occurring in this area. These have led to the merger of a number of Internet-related industries.

The revision also reflects the outcome of a convergence project among North American, European and United Nations statistical agencies. The objective of the project was to achieve greater comparability between NAICS, the International Standard Industrial Classification and the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community. This has led to the redefinition of a number of the classes within each of the three classifications.

NAICS was jointly developed by three agencies: the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática of Mexico; the United States Office of Management and Budget; and Statistics Canada. The goal was to provide a consistent framework for the collection, analysis and dissemination of industrial statistics used by government policy analysts, academics and researchers, the business community and the public.

This revision makes industrial statistics produced in the three countries even more comparable. The revision is scheduled to go into effect for the reference year 2007 in Canada and the United States, and for 2009 in Mexico.

For more information on *NAICS Canada 2007* (12-501-XPE, $45), contact Michael Pedersen (613-951-3305; *standards@statcan.ca*), Standards Division.

Releases

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

Annual 2006 and fourth quarter 2006

Consumer spending in the nation's retail stores in 2006 was at very buoyant levels, thanks to strong increases in most commodity groupings.

Canadians spent $392.4 billion in retail stores last year, up 6.4% from 2005.

Proportionately, of every $100 in consumer spending in retail stores last year, consumers spent about $21 on food and beverages, $22 on motor vehicles, parts and services, $10 on automotive fuels oils and additives, $9 on furniture and home furnishing, $9 on health and personal care, $8 on clothing footwear and accessories, $7 on hardware, lawn and garden materials, $3 on sporting and leisure goods, and $2 on non-electric housewares. The remainder, about $9, was spent on all other goods and services such as tobacco and pet food.

The big annual gain in 2006 occurred despite modest growth in the last three months of the year. Sales in the fourth quarter of 2006 amounted to $103.4 billion, up 4.9% from the same quarter of 2005. This was the weakest quarterly increase in six consecutive quarters.

Note to readers

The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects data at the national level on retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. All percentage changes are year-over-year.

Strongest growth in automobile fuels, oils and additives

The strongest year-over-year increase of all the major commodity groupings occurred in sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives, which rose 10.0% to $37.6 billion.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and services rose a modest 5.0% over 2005 to $84.7 billion. Sales of new vehicles, which accounted for 54% of this category, increased 4.1%. Sales of used automotive vehicles enjoyed a robust 6.3% increase in 2006, after declines in 2003 and 2004, and a lackluster increase of 1.5% in 2005. According to the used car industry, the number of second-hand vehicles imported from the United States surged in 2006, pushing down prices.

Ongoing housing boom boosts sales of hardware, lawn and garden products

Retailers of hardware and lawn and garden supplies had another strong year in sales, thanks to Canada's ongoing housing boom.

Sales in the hardware, lawn and garden category surged 9.3% to $27.5 billion. Sales in the largest component in this commodity grouping (hardware and home renovation products) hit $21.7 billion, up 9.5% from 2005.

Sales of lumber and other building materials increased 12.9% to $10.2 billion. However, the 8.1% increase in lawn and garden products was the slowest rate of growth in seven years.

The housing boom also had an impact on furniture, home furnishings and electronics retailers, whose sales rose 8.2% to $35.9 billion, the strongest increase since 2002. Within this commodity grouping, home furnishings, such as draperies, bedding, flooring and artwork, enjoyed a healthy 9.5% increase, also the strongest since 2002.

Sales of household appliances increased 12.8% over 2005, the strongest gain since the survey began in 1998. Sales of home electronics such as televisions, cameras, computer hardware and software and telephones, rose a modest 4.6%. However, within this grouping, the 10.2% increase in sales of televisions and audio video equipment was the fastest since 2000.

Slowdown in consumer spending on food

Sales of food and beverages edged up 4.1% to $84.3 billion. Food sales alone, which accounted for almost 73% of this commodity grouping, increased a modest 3.5%, the slowest rate of growth since 2003. Non-alcoholic beverage sales rose 6.5% and alcoholic beverages rose 5.3%. In 2006, food and beverages stores lost over one percent of the food market to general merchandisers (which includes department stores, warehouse clubs, superstores and home and auto supplies stores).

On the other hand, sales of health and personal care products amounted to $33.5 billion, up 8.7%, the fastest pace in four years. Annualized sales of prescription and non-prescription drugs in 2006 increased 11.0% and 7.2% respectively. Food and beverage stores lost over one percent of their share of the market for health and personal care products to pharmacies and personal care stores in 2006.

In 2006, clothing, footwear and accessories sales hit $32.5 billion, up 7.0% over 2005, the fastest gain in nine years. While clothing sales rose 6.0%, it trailed the increases in sales of luggage and jewellery (+11.6%) and footwear (+8.7%).

Sales of sporting and leisure goods rose 4.9% to $13.5 billion. While sporting goods (+7.9%) and toys, games, and hobby supplies (which includes electronic games and game systems) rose 9.1%, the strongest annual increase since 2001, there were weak performances registered by books, newspapers and other periodicals (+1.6%) and pre-recorded CDs, DVDs and video and audio tapes (+0.4%).

Consumers also spent $35.0 billion in all other goods and services in retail stores in 2006, a 5.9% increase over 2005.

Fourth quarter of 2006: Health, personal care products post fastest gain

Health and personal care products registered the fastest year-over-year percentage increase (+8.3%) of all commodity groupings in the fourth quarter of 2006. Sales of prescription drugs, which represented over one-half of the spending in this category, rose 12.0%. Over-the-counter drugs and vitamins were up 8.7% following lethargic increases since 2003.

Sales of clothing, footwear, and accessories surged 5.6% over the fourth quarter of 2005. Higher sales of luggage and jewellery (+12.1%) and footwear (+6.3%) led the way.

Falling sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives were the key factor moderating fourth-quarter gains. Sales in this category declined 1.2% from the fourth quarter of 2005, following a single-digit increase in the third quarter and, prior to that, double-digit gains for eight quarters.

The main factor was a 5.7% decline in gasoline prices in the fourth quarter of 2006, the fastest decrease since the first three months of 2004.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and services rose 6.9%, the strongest gain in five consecutive quarters. Sales of used automotive vehicles rose by 14.6%, the fastest since the first quarter of 2002.

Sales of hardware, lawn and garden products rose 6.7% in the fourth quarter, while lawn and garden products edged up 3.9%.

Following healthy increases in the first three quarters of 2006, sales of other goods and services rose only 2.5% in the fourth quarter. Sales of tobacco products and supplies, a major component of this commodity grouping, fell 6.1%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Abdulelah Mohammed (613-951-7719), Distributive Trades Division.

□

Annual sales by commodity, all retail stores

	2004	2005	2006	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006
	$ millions			% change	
Commodity					
Food and beverages	76,869	81,019	84,303	5.4	4.1
Health and personal care products	29,283	30,796	33,485	5.2	8.7
Clothing, footwear and accessories	29,206	30,421	32,534	4.2	6.9
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	31,605	33,197	35,932	5.0	8.2
Motor vehicles, parts and services	76,599	80,711	84,734	5.4	5.0
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	29,016	34,163	37,574	17.7	10.0
Housewares	7,287	7,486	7,882	2.7	5.3
Hardware, lawn and garden products	23,189	25,144	27,474	8.4	9.3
Sporting and leisure goods	12,292	12,840	13,466	4.5	4.9
All other goods and services	32,357	33,063	34,998	2.2	5.9
Total	**347,704**	**368,840**	**392,383**	**6.1**	**6.4**

Sales by commodity, all retail stores

	Fourth quarter 2005[r]	Third quarter 2006[r]	Fourth quarter 2006[p]	Fourth quarter 2005 to Fourth quarter 2006
	Unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Commodity				
Food and beverages	21,492	21,944	22,313	3.8
Health and personal care products	8,361	8,425	9,056	8.3
Clothing, footwear and accessories	9,948	8,113	10,508	5.6
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	10,479	9,028	11,155	6.5
Motor vehicles, parts and services	18,778	22,783	20,080	6.9
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	8,843	10,466	8,733	-1.2
Housewares	2,175	2,035	2,247	3.3
Hardware, lawn and garden products	5,966	7,693	6,366	6.7
Sporting and leisure goods	4,349	3,219	4,532	4.2
All other goods and services	8,201	9,375	8,404	2.5
Total	**98,593**	**103,080**	**103,394**	**4.9**

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

■

Study: Risk factors associated with farm injuries
2001

A new study has found that farm operators aged 55 and over were less likely in 2001 to have reported a farm injury than those in younger age categories, contrary to what is usually expected in the industry.

The study found that operators under the age of 35 were more likely to have a farm injury. In fact, the likelihood of injury declines with age.

The results suggest that know-how from farming experience may more than offset the effect of the aging process on the probability of having a farm injury.

The study examined the relationship between the likelihood of a farm operator suffering a farm-related injury and the characteristics of the farm and the farm operator. It was based on data from the 2001 Census of Agriculture.

Exposure to farm work, such as working on a farm with a sizable beef cattle herd and those with a large area under cultivation, increased the probability of farm injury. Operators of poultry and field crop farms were less likely than other farm types to suffer a farm-related injury.

The study also looked at the relationship between reported farm injury and the amount of hours an operator worked on and off the farm. The results showed that operators working fewer than 20 hours per week on the farm were 2.4 times more likely to report a farm injury than those working more than 40 hours per week on the farm.

Similarly, operators working off the farm for more than 40 hours per week were more likely to get injured while doing farm-related activities than those working fewer hours per week off-farm.

On May 16, 2007, the release of the 2006 Census of Agriculture results will enable new analysis on the topic of farm-related injuries. It will provide different but more detailed information on farm injuries. The census asked respondents to report farm injuries requiring medical attention for operators, other family members and other persons by type of injury.

The study "Risk Factors Associated with Farm Injuries in Canada" (21-601-MIE2007084, free), as part of *The Agriculture and Rural Working Paper Series*, is now available online from the *Publications* module or our website. Under *Free internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Véronique Maltais (613-951-6857; *veronique.maltais@statcan.ca*) or Verna Mitura (613-951-8718; *verna.mitura@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics
March 2007 (preliminary)

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers were up 3.4% in March over March 2006. This marks the tenth consecutive increase in year-over-year monthly comparisons.

Take-offs and landings reached 379,141 movements in March compared with 366,577 movements the same month a year earlier. The variations ranged from an increase of 88.8% for Moncton/Greater Moncton International to a 40.9% decline for Chicoutimi/St-Honoré. Overall, 22 reported increases in aircraft movements.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) decreased by 0.4% (-1,022 movements) in March compared with the same month a year earlier. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased by 12.6% (+13,586 movements) in March compared with March 2006.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The March 2007 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 3 (51F0001PWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

February 2006

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI for February was 68.1 (2001=100), down 1.0% from January.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *prices-prix@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Neil Killips (613-951-5722; *neil.killips@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

New products

North American Industry Classification System Canada - NAICS, 2007
Catalogue number 12-501-XPE ($45).

The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 2003/2004
Catalogue number 15-201-XWE
(free).

People, Products and Services, Agriculture Division,
Catalogue number 21F0003GIE
(free).

Agriculture and Rural Working Paper Series : "Risk Factors Associated with Farm Injuries in Canada", 1991 to 2001, no. 84
Catalogue number 21-601-MIE2007084
(free).

Aircraft Movement Statistics, Monthly, March 2007, Vol. 6, no. 3
Catalogue number 51F0001PWE
(free).

Profiles of Ethnic Communities in Canada : The Vietnamese Community in Canada, 2001, no. 2
Catalogue number 89-621-XWE2006002
(free).

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

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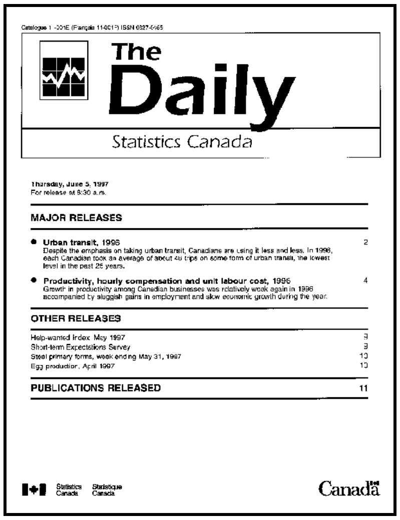

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Statistics Canada

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 45 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

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 11

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