

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 23, 2013

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Retail trade, May 2013

2

Retail sales rose 1.9% in May, the largest rate of growth since March 2010. This followed relatively flat sales the previous two months.

Study: Adjusting for variations in capital utilization in the measurement of multifactor productivity growth in Canada, 1961 to 2007

7

Oilseed crushing statistics, June 2013

8

Deliveries of major grains, June 2013

9

Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, May 2013

10

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, July and August 2012

11

New products and studies

12



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

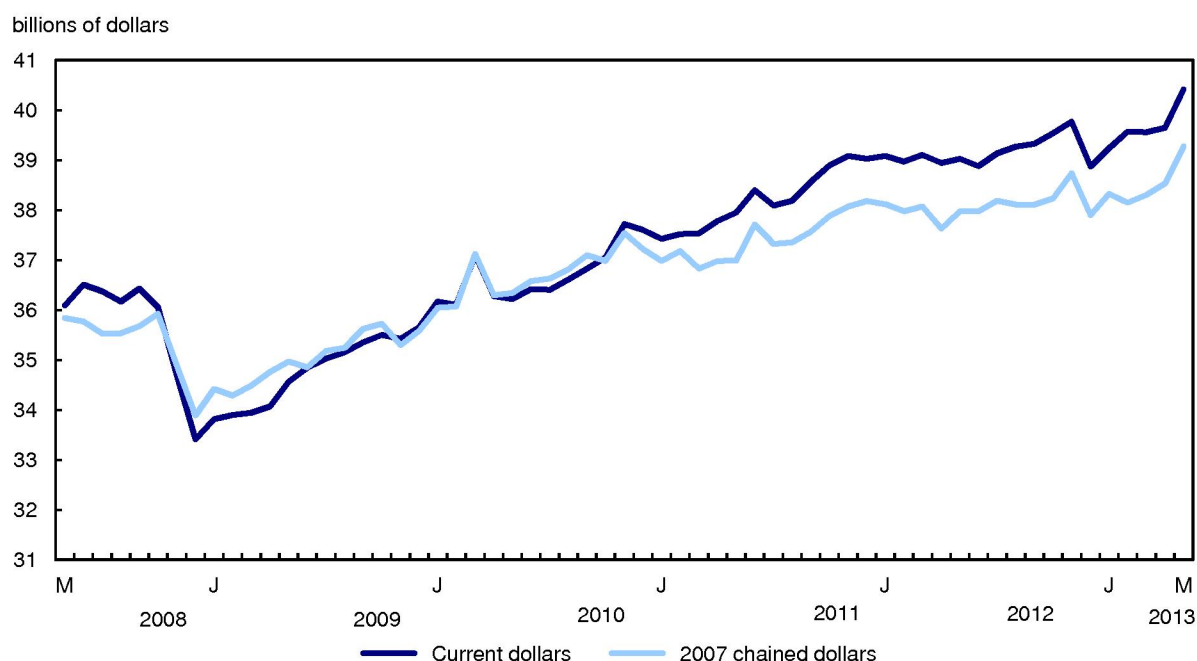
Releases

Retail trade, May 2013

Retail sales rose 1.9% to \$40.4 billion in May, the largest rate of growth since March 2010. This followed relatively flat sales the previous two months. The gains were widespread as higher sales were reported in 9 of 11 subsectors, representing 94% of total retail trade.

In volume terms, sales were also up 1.9%, a third consecutive month of growth.

Chart 1
Retail sales rise in May



The largest sales increase in dollar terms among all subsectors was a 4.3% gain at motor vehicle and parts dealers. Sales were up at new car dealers (+3.3%) for a fifth consecutive month, mainly because of higher sales of light trucks. Higher sales at other motor vehicle dealers (+13.1%) more than offset the decline in April. Other motor vehicle dealers include retailers of recreational vehicles, motorcycles and boats. Sales at used car dealers (+3.5%) and automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+8.8%) were both up from April.

Sales at food and beverage stores rose 1.1%. Supermarkets and other grocery store sales increased 0.7% following declines in March and April. Beer, wine and liquor store sales increased 2.2%, following declines the three previous months. The gain coincided with a later start to the National Hockey League playoffs.

A later start to the spring planting season affected the sales of retailers that sell lawn and garden products. These types of products are mainly sold at building materials and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+3.7%) and general merchandise stores (+1.4%).

Lower sales at electronics and appliance stores (-0.8%) and miscellaneous store retailers (-0.5%) did not offset the sales gains in April.

Sales up in all provinces

Retail sales rose in every province in May. The largest gain in dollar terms occurred in Quebec, where sales increased 3.1% and more than offset the declines of the previous two months. Gains were widespread across subsectors.

Higher sales at new car dealers as well as beer, wine and liquor stores contributed to a 1.8% increase in sales at Ontario retailers.

Sales gains in Alberta (+1.6%) were led by higher sales at new car dealers and gas stations.

Retailers in Saskatchewan reported a 5.0% sales gain in May. Higher sales in April and May more than offset the sales declines of the previous four months. Retailers in this province were strongly affected by the delay in the start of the spring planting season.

Nova Scotia (+1.4%) reported a third consecutive monthly sales increase in May.

Sales in New Brunswick (+0.7%) were up for a fifth consecutive month.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Total retail sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using consumer price indexes. The retail sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Calculation of Volume of Retail Trade Sales](#).

With this release, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted retail trade data in volume terms, including the chain Fisher volume index, were revised back to January 2004. Factors influencing this revision include updates to the commodity distribution of retail sales and seasonal factors.

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2012	April 2013 ^r	May 2013 ^p	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	39,024	39,648	40,419	1.9	3.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	690	718	726	1.1	5.3
Prince Edward Island	161	162	163	0.5	1.1
Nova Scotia	1,113	1,119	1,135	1.4	2.0
New Brunswick	916	927	933	0.7	1.9
Quebec	8,523	8,639	8,911	3.1	4.5
Ontario	13,741	13,816	14,063	1.8	2.3
Manitoba	1,405	1,449	1,482	2.3	5.4
Saskatchewan	1,487	1,499	1,574	5.0	5.9
Alberta	5,682	6,037	6,133	1.6	7.9
British Columbia	5,151	5,134	5,152	0.4	0.0
Yukon	56	54	55	0.7	-1.3
Northwest Territories	68	64	64	-0.5	-5.4
Nunavut	31	30	29	-4.0	-6.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2012	April 2013 ^r	May 2013 ^p	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	39,024	39,648	40,419	1.9	3.6
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	37,978	38,531	39,274	1.9	3.4
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	30,362	30,535	30,913	1.2	1.8
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	25,431	25,691	25,999	1.2	2.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	8,662	9,113	9,506	4.3	9.8
New car dealers	6,990	7,447	7,695	3.3	10.1
Used car dealers	492	501	519	3.5	5.4
Other motor vehicle dealers	608	574	649	13.1	6.8
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	572	591	643	8.8	12.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,256	1,292	1,319	2.1	5.1
Furniture stores	795	821	842	2.5	5.9
Home furnishings stores	461	471	478	1.5	3.6
Electronics and appliance stores	1,255	1,256	1,245	-0.8	-0.8
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,244	2,242	2,326	3.7	3.7
Food and beverage stores	8,931	8,949	9,046	1.1	1.3
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,308	6,330	6,377	0.7	1.1
Convenience stores	572	548	552	0.7	-3.5
Specialty food stores	434	459	468	2.0	7.8
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,616	1,613	1,649	2.2	2.0
Health and personal care stores	2,775	2,885	2,889	0.2	4.1
Gasoline stations	4,931	4,844	4,914	1.4	-0.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,190	2,236	2,262	1.2	3.3
Clothing stores	1,690	1,718	1,755	2.2	3.8
Shoe stores	250	250	252	0.9	0.9
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	250	268	255	-4.8	2.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	897	887	903	1.8	0.7
General merchandise stores	4,948	4,956	5,025	1.4	1.6
Department stores	2,263	2,194	2,224	1.4	-1.7
Other general merchandise stores	2,685	2,762	2,801	1.4	4.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	936	988	982	-0.5	4.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2406 and 2408.

The May 2013 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for June will be released on August 22.

For more information, or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252; ashley.ker@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Study: Adjusting for variations in capital utilization in the measurement of multifactor productivity growth in Canada, 1961 to 2007

The decline in the multifactor productivity (MFP) growth in Canada since the year 2000 is largely because of lower capacity utilization, according to the research paper "Productivity Growth and Capacity Utilization" released today.

This paper uses an experimental approach for adjusting the MFP growth measure for the variations in capacity utilization.

Over the 2000-to-2007 period, the annual MFP growth in the total business sector changes from a decline of 0.37% to a 0.02% gain by adjusting for variations in capacity utilization. The change is much larger in goods-producing industries than in services-producing industries. For manufacturing, the annual MFP growth changes from a decline of 0.28% to a gain of 0.94% over the same period.

Adjusting for variations in capacity utilization has a small impact on the long-run trends in MFP growth rates. Annual MFP growth over the 1961-to-2007 period ranged from 0.36% to 0.41% for the total business sector, but remained virtually unchanged (at about 1.65%) for the manufacturing sector.

Note to readers

Capacity utilization rises and falls over the business cycle. Variations in capacity utilization need to be taken into account when measuring multifactor productivity (MFP) growth as the MFP growth estimate can more closely reflect technological progress. However, statistical agencies including Statistics Canada do not make such an adjustment when measuring MFP growth as the rate of capacity utilization is often not observed as accurately measured. In the empirical literature, ad-hoc indicators are sometimes used for this purpose.

This paper develops a non-parametric approach for adjusting the MFP growth measure for variations in capacity utilization of capital over time. In this approach, a new measure of capital utilization is derived. In particular, the capital utilization rate is defined as the ratio of capital-in-use to capital-in-place, whereas capital-in-use corresponds to the minimal capital input required together with the observed labour input to produce the observed output. This paper shows that the capital utilization rate can be estimated by comparing the ex-post return with the ex-ante expected return on capital. This approach offers a practical solution that can be used by statistical agencies to adjust for capacity utilization in their MFP growth measures.

The research paper "Productivity Growth and Capacity Utilization," part of the *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series*, no. 85 (11F0027M), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis Division are available online (www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis).

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Weimin Wang (613-951-3606), Economic Analysis Division.

Oilseed crushing statistics, June 2013

Oilseed processors crushed 478 213 tonnes of canola in June. Oil production totalled 209 070 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 287 164 tonnes.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Deliveries of major grains, June 2013

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for June.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3403, 3404, 3443, 5046 and 5153.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, May 2013

Data on milled wheat and wheat flour produced are now available for May.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3403 and 3443.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, July and August 2012

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for July and August.

Available in CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2148 and 2191.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Statistical Methods Research and Development Program... Achievements, 2012/2013
Catalogue number 12-206-X (HTML)

Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire, May 2013, Vol. 9, no. 5
Catalogue number 41-019-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series: "Productivity Growth and Capacity Utilization", No. 85
Catalogue number 11F0027M2013085 (HTML | PDF)



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2013. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>