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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 22, 2010
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Releases

Releases

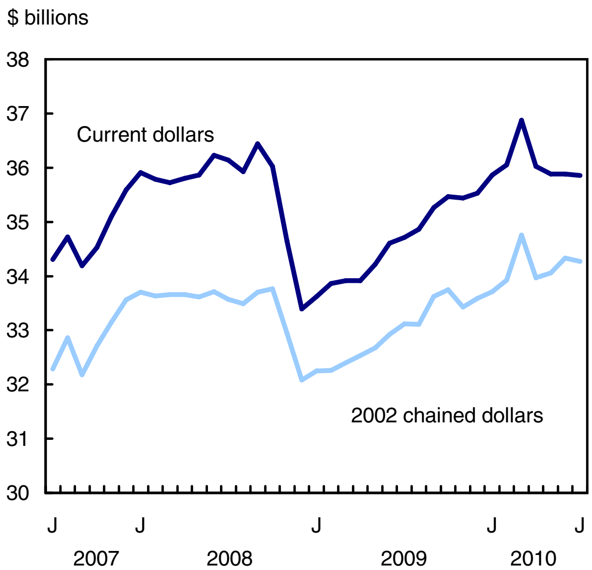
Retail trade

July 2010

Retail sales edged down 0.1% in current dollars to $35.9 billion in July. Results were mixed at the subsector level as lower sales were reported in 5 of 11 subsectors.

When price changes are factored in, retail sales in volume terms edged down 0.2%.

Retail sales edge down in July



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted.*
>
> *Total retail sales by volume are measured by deflating values in current dollars of the various trade groups using consumer price indexes. This retail sales in chained dollars series (2002) is a chain Fisher volume index with 2002 as the reference year.*
>
> *Starting with the April 21, 2010, release of February 2010 data, the presentation of results makes direct use of the North American Industry Classification System instead of its trade group variant (see concordance table).*

The largest decrease among the subsectors was registered at furniture and home furnishing stores, where sales fell 8.4%. This decline comes after sales had been trending upward over the past year and a half. Sales at home furnishings stores were mainly responsible for this decline, reporting a drop of 15.0%. Furniture store sales were down 4.5%.

Sales fell 4.9% at electronics and appliance stores, completely offsetting a large gain in the previous month. Sales in this subsector have been trending upward since October 2009.

Sales at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers decreased 2.3%, a fourth consecutive monthly decline.

The largest increase was a 2.4% gain at general merchandise stores after three months of decreases.

Motor vehicle and parts dealers' sales increased 1.0%. Within this subsector, new car dealers reported gains of 1.1%, reflecting higher sales of new motor vehicles, according to the New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey. Other motor vehicle dealers (+1.7%) and used car dealers (+0.3%) recorded increases for a second month. Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (-0.7%) posted lower sales.

Sales at gasoline stations rose 0.7% after three consecutive monthly sales declines.

Sales at clothing and clothing accessories stores increased 0.9%. This subsector has been trending upwards since April 2009. Within the subsector, sales rose at shoe stores (+1.7%) and clothing stores (+1.0%), while they fell at jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores (-0.7%).

Nova Scotia posts the largest decline

Increased sales in seven provinces were offset by declines in the other three. The largest sales drop was in Nova Scotia, where sales decreased 5.3%. This province posted the largest increase in June.

Retailers in British Columbia (-0.4%) and Ontario (-0.3%) also registered sales declines in July.

Manitoba (+1.6%) saw the largest growth in sales, a third consecutive monthly increase.

Quebec retailers registered a 0.5% sales increase in July after three consecutive monthly decreases.

Retail sales by province and territory

	July 2009	June 2010r	July 2010p	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Canada	**34,713**	**35,881**	**35,856**	**-0.1**	**3.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	601	603	607	0.7	1.1
Prince Edward Island	138	144	144	0.2	4.5
Nova Scotia	1,012	1,081	1,024	-5.3	1.2
New Brunswick	836	862	868	0.7	3.9
Quebec	7,851	8,049	8,090	0.5	3.0
Ontario	12,374	12,827	12,792	-0.3	3.4
Manitoba	1,250	1,297	1,318	1.6	5.4
Saskatchewan	1,217	1,236	1,237	0.1	1.6
Alberta	4,716	4,844	4,859	0.3	3.0
British Columbia	4,589	4,805	4,786	-0.4	4.3
Yukon	44	46	46	-1.0	3.9
Northwest Territories	58	59	58	-3.2	-1.1
Nunavut	27	27	28	1.2	3.0

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

It is possible to consult the tables of unadjusted data by industry and by province and territory from the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the *Latest statistics* page on our website.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0021.

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

The July 2010 issue of the publication *Retail Trade* (63-005-X, free) will be available shortly.

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

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca*). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Switzer (613-951-7137), Distributive Trades Division.

Retail sales by industry

	July 2009	June 2010r	July 2010p	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Total retail trade	**34,713**	**35,881**	**35,856**	**-0.1**	**3.3**
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	**27,270**	**28,078**	**27,977**	**-0.4**	**2.6**
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	**23,776**	**24,352**	**24,225**	**-0.5**	**1.9**
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	**7,443**	**7,803**	**7,879**	**1.0**	**5.9**
New car dealers	5,873	6,235	6,303	1.1	7.3
Used car dealers	473	476	477	0.3	1.0
Other motor vehicle dealers	590	582	592	1.7	0.3
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	508	511	507	-0.7	-0.2
Furniture and home furnishing stores	**1,206**	**1,296**	**1,186**	**-8.4**	**-1.7**
Furniture stores	791	810	773	-4.5	-2.3
Home furnishings stores	415	486	413	-15.0	-0.4
Electronics and appliance stores	**1,124**	**1,186**	**1,128**	**-4.9**	**0.3**
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	**2,302**	**2,294**	**2,242**	**-2.3**	**-2.6**
Food and beverage stores	**8,385**	**8,610**	**8,606**	**0.0**	**2.6**
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	5,967	6,148	6,142	-0.1	2.9
Convenience stores	564	560	558	-0.4	-1.1
Specialty food stores	382	408	406	-0.4	6.3
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,471	1,494	1,500	0.4	2.0
Health and personal care stores	**2,598**	**2,626**	**2,598**	**-1.1**	**0.0**
Gasoline stations	**3,493**	**3,725**	**3,752**	**0.7**	**7.4**
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	**1,927**	**2,027**	**2,045**	**0.9**	**6.1**
Clothing stores	1,500	1,585	1,600	1.0	6.7
Shoe stores	227	227	231	1.7	1.6
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	200	216	214	-0.7	7.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	**946**	**940**	**947**	**0.7**	**0.1**
General merchandise stores	**4,354**	**4,467**	**4,574**	**2.4**	**5.1**
Miscellaneous store retailers	**933**	**907**	**899**	**-0.9**	**-3.7**

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

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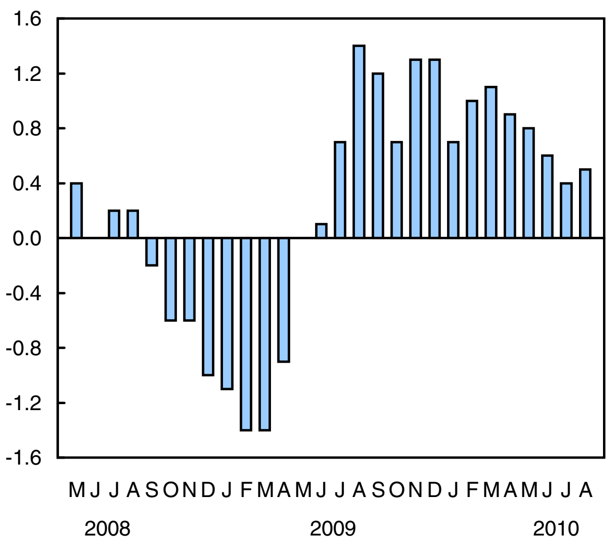
Leading indicators

August 2010

The leading index rose 0.5% in August, matching its average increase over the previous two months. The sources of growth were little changed, as manufacturing posted the largest gains while housing continued to retrench.

Composite leading indicator

smoothed % change



New orders for durable manufactured goods continued to strengthen, rising 5.2%. The steady advances in new orders since November 2009 continued to support higher shipments, which led the increase in the ratio of shipments to inventories.

Household spending was mixed, with declines for the housing-related components and increases for other durable goods. The rate of decline in the housing index levelled off at 4.0%, entirely the result of the housing starts component. With existing home sales continuing to decline, furniture and appliance sales dropped for the second straight month. Spending on other durable goods rebounded 1.0% after five straight decreases.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the October 2010 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 23, no. 10 (11-010-X, free). For more information on the economy, consult the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; *ceo@statcan.gc.ca*), Current Economic Analysis Group.

□

Leading indicators

	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	**235.1**	**237.3**	**239.3**	**240.7**	**241.6**	**242.7**	**0.5**
Housing index (1992=100)[1]	138.1	138.9	136.4	132.8	127.4	122.3	-4.0
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,950	2,960	2,955	2,968	2,979	2,991	0.4
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	11,591	11,744	11,747	11,787	11,804	11,779	-0.2
Money supply, M1 ($ millions, 1992)[2]	212,990	214,194	215,511	216,766	217,709	218,581	0.4
U.S. Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100)[3]	129.1	130.3	131.2	131.9	132.4	132.9	0.4
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.6	36.5	-0.3
New orders, durables ($ millions, 1992)[4]	21,225	21,247	22,015	22,449	22,957	24,154	5.2
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.77	1.81	1.85	1.88	1.91	1.92	0.01[5]
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	2,907	2,930	2,957	2,970	2,954	2,942	-0.4
Other durable goods sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	10,075	10,022	9,979	9,931	9,885	9,986	1.0
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	**238.8**	**243.6**	**243.3**	**240.6**	**241.8**	**244.2**	**1.0**

1. *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2. *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.*
5. *Difference from previous month.*

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Study: Trends in glacier mass balance for six Canadian glaciers

1960 to 2007

Six Canadian glaciers have been shrinking since standardized measurements began at various times during the 1960s and 1970s. Glaciers in two regions are featured in the article "Trends in glacier mass balance for six Canadian glaciers": the Western Cordillera (Helm Glacier and Place Glacier in British Columbia and the Peyto Glacier in Alberta) and the High Arctic (the Devon Ice Cap, the Meighen Ice Cap and the White Glacier, all in Nunavut).

Although the mass of all six glaciers declined, there were regional differences, with the three glaciers located in the High Arctic showing a less pronounced and slower loss of mass than those in the Western Cordillera.

The general findings in this article are consistent with international research, which shows that worldwide, rapid glacier shrinkage has been taking place over the past century.

Note: This article examines the cumulative mass balance of the six featured glaciers. Glacier net mass balance is the difference between accumulation and ablation (or mass loss) over a given year. Cumulative mass balance adds together sequential annual measurements over a number of years.

The glacier mass balance data used in this article are derived from Natural Resources Canada's Earth Science Sector's Climate Change Geoscience Program, which supports Canada's national glacier-climate observing system. Research and monitoring of Canada's glaciers is conducted in partnership with several government departments and universities.

Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada and Statistics Canada are collaborating to develop a series of CANSIM tables and *EnviroStats* articles presenting data related to Canada's climate and the impacts of climate change.

For further information related to glaciers and the effects of climate change, consult the page Enhancing Resilience in a Changing Climate from the Natural Resources Canada website.

The article "Trends in glacier mass balance for six Canadian glaciers" is now available in *EnviroStats*, fall 2010, Vol. 4, no. 3 (16-002-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The article "Ecoregion profile: Îles-de-la-Madeleine" is also available in this issue of *EnviroStats*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; *environ@statcan.gc.ca*), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

Farm Product Price Index

June 2010

Prices farmers received for their commodities fell 8.2% in June from June 2009, as the declining crops index offset gains in the livestock and animal products index.

The prices producers received for crops in June were 21.3% lower compared with the same month a year earlier, as lower prices were recorded for all crop commodities. The overall crop index continued its downward trend, which began in December 2008 when world grain and oilseed supplies were replenished by record harvests.

The prices producers received for livestock and animal products in June rose 5.5% compared with June 2009. This was the second consecutive increase, following 11 months of decreases. Increases were recorded for all commodities except poultry and dairy.

The total crops index fell 2.3% compared with the May index, as all commodities except oilseeds and potatoes recorded declines.

The spring seeding weather for the 2010 crop was unusually wet and cold in many areas of Western Canada. At the end of June, the Canadian Wheat Board reported that wheat acres were at their lowest in 40 years. However, the International Grains Council continued to forecast an increase in year-end world stocks.

In June, the overall livestock and animal products index stood at 109.8, down 3.2% from the May level of 113.4. Decreases were recorded for all commodities except eggs, which were unchanged.

The hog index fell by 7.9%, while the cattle and calves index was down 4.3%, the first monthly decrease for these commodities this year.

Note: The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is derived from a weighted average of the component indexes using a different set of weights in consecutive months. It is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The June 2010 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 10, no. 6 (21-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax 204-983-7543; *gailann.breese@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division.

Farm Product Price Index

	June 2009[r]	May 2010[r]	June 2010[p]	June 2009 to June 2010	May to June 2010
	(1997=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	**116.5**	**111.1**	**106.9**	**-8.2**	**-3.8**
Crops	**131.8**	**106.1**	**103.7**	**-21.3**	**-2.3**
Grains	140.0	88.5	87.6	-37.4	-1.0
Oilseeds	125.3	101.8	105.8	-15.6	3.9
Specialty crops	165.4	132.6	126.5	-23.5	-4.6
Fruit	131.8	117.5	116.1	-11.9	-1.2
Vegetables	120.6	122.6	119.6	-0.8	-2.4
Potatoes	182.9	164.3	167.8	-8.3	2.1
Livestock and animal products	**104.1**	**113.4**	**109.8**	**5.5**	**-3.2**
Cattle and calves	100.5	107.5	102.9	2.4	-4.3
Hogs	65.1	93.2	85.8	31.8	-7.9
Poultry	116.5	111.6	110.2	-5.4	-1.3
Eggs	102.2	108.8	108.8	6.5	0.0
Dairy	143.1	143.3	141.2	-1.3	-1.5

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

Steel pipe and tubing
July 2010

Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The July 2010 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

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

Quarterly civil aviation statistics
First quarter to fourth quarter 2009 (preliminary)

Quarterly operational and financial data on civil aviation are now available for 2009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2712.

Civil aviation data will appear later in the publication *Aviation: Service Bulletin* (51-004-X, free).

For more information, to order data tables, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca*), Transportation Division.

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New products and studies

EnviroStats, fall 2010, Vol. 4, no. 3
Catalogue number 16-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Farm Product Price Index, June 2010, Vol. 10, no. 6
Catalogue number 21-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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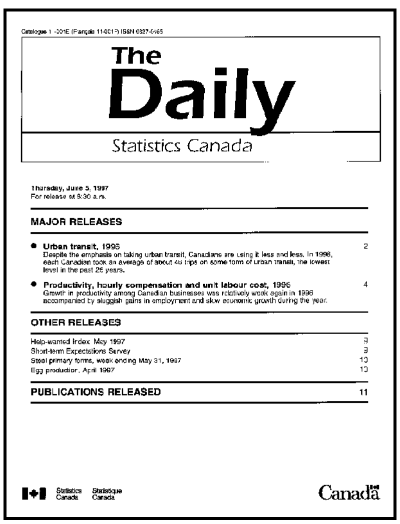
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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