The Canadian Retail Landscape

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## About Canada About Canadians



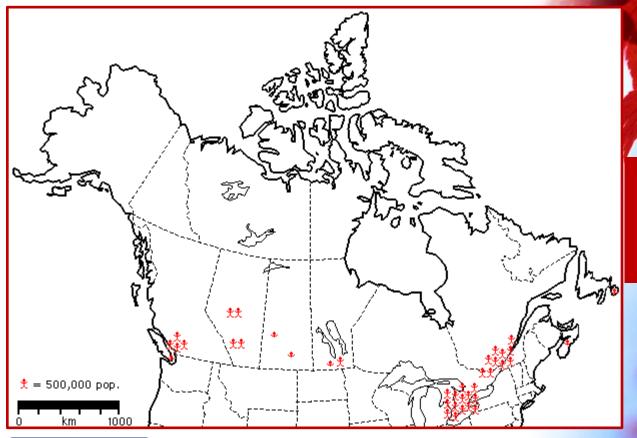
Population: 33,487,000

1.5 million international immigrants since 2001

 Highest per-capita immigration rate among industrialized countries

- More than two-thirds of Canadians live in urban areas
- 1 in 5 Canadians live in rural areas
- Two official languages: English and French









- Canada has 1.6% more total area
- USA has 9.2 times more people
- USA has a 17% higher growth rate (population)
- Canada has a 26% higher migrant rate
- USA has 29.3% higher disposable income (2009)

Factoid: More people live in California than in all of Canada.





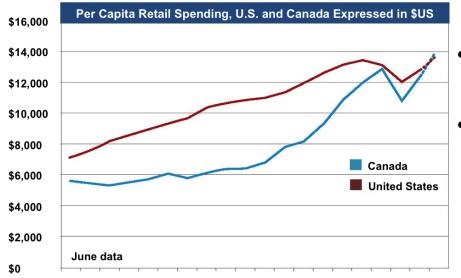
 Visible minority groups are expected to grow at roughly 8 times the rate of the rest of the Canadian population over the next two decades.

 Their ranks will grow from 5.3 million today to between 11.4 million and 14.4 million by 2031, 1/3 of whom will be Canadian-born.

Factoid: "Visible minorities" will drive over 70% of all growth in consumer spending in the next decade.







- Per capita retail spending (2011)
- Retail spending per capita for Canada and the U.S., expressed in US dollars, are now equal.

Factoid: As recently as 2004, Canadians' retail sales per capita equated to US \$8,000, while south of the border, Americans' spending power was 50% higher, at about US \$12,000 per capita



The average household debt in Canada for a family of four is \$176,461.

- Source: Collier International
- Household debt includes mortgage, credit cards, etc...





- Multi-cultural, savvy, well-educated
- More confident than consumers in the U.S.
- Value-conscious (traditionally less income)
- Quest for value is still very much the current mindset
- Slowly embracing on-line shopping



Factoid: e-Commerce retail sales in Canada are about 1% of total retail sales, while U.S. e-Commerce sales are 8.6% of total.





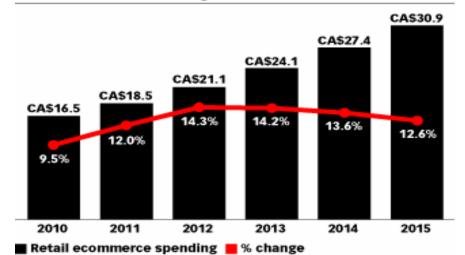
 eMarketer estimates consumers in Canada spent CAD16.5 billion (\$16.0 billion) in 2010 on both domestic and foreign sites for products and services (including travel). By 2015, that amount will nearly double to CAD30.9 billion (\$30.0 billion)

 Online buyers in Canada are extending their purchases beyond travel services, books and event tickets to home electronics, apparel, luxury items and even bulky packaged goods like diapers



Retail Ecommerce Spending in Canada, 2010-2015

billions of CA\$ and % change



Note: includes travel, digital downloads, event tickets and spending on foreign sites

Source: eMarketer, Feb 2011

124239 www.eMarketer.com





 Proximity to the U.S. allows Canadians to do more price comparisons and to wait until 'the price is right'

 Most Canadians believe if they wait long enough, prices will go down

- Price comparison shopping is a hobby in Canada
- Consumers are knowledgeable and take time to find the best deal

Factoid: 76% of Canadians describe themselves as cost conscious

Factoid: Black Friday & Cyber Monday now part of the Canadian landscape showing promotional mindset of Canadian consumers





## About Canadian Retailers



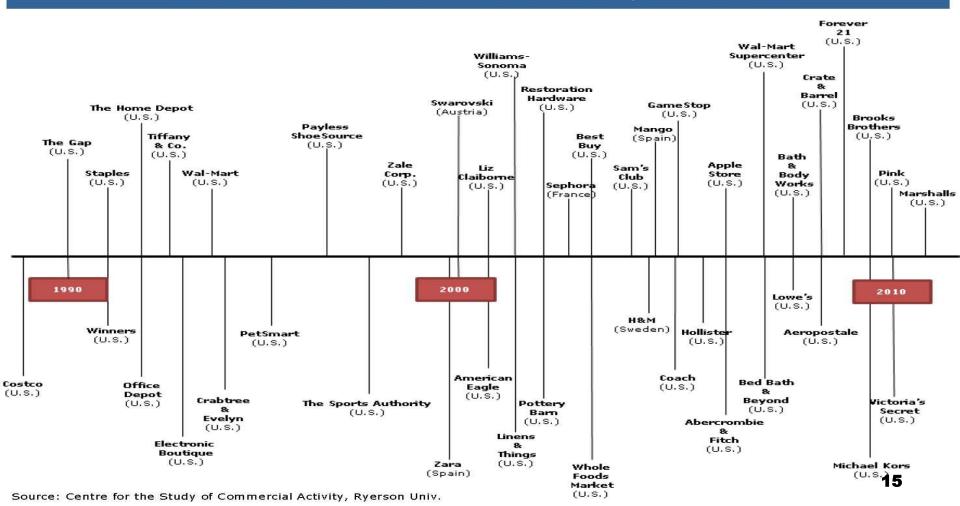


## Canadian Retail Market

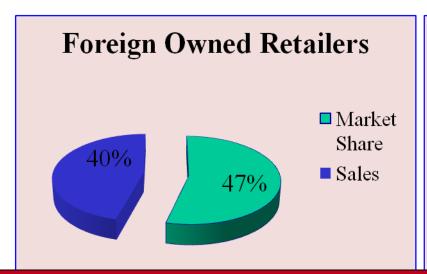
All Stores	\$454 Billion	100%
All Stores less Auto	\$297 Billion	65% of total sales
Food & Beverage	\$105 Billion	35% of all stores less auto
GM	\$57 Billion	19% of all stores less auto
Health & Personal Care	\$32 Billion	11% of all stores less auto
Furniture/Furnishings	\$29 Billion	10% of all stores less auto
Building Material/Garden	\$27 Billion	9% of all stores less auto
Clothing/Accessories	\$26 Billion	9% of all stores less auto

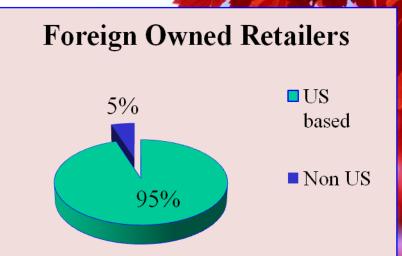


Figure 3-1
Selected New Retail Entrants to the Canadian Marketplace, Since 1986



### Impact of Foreign Leading Retailers in Canada





Factoid: By end of 2009, 57 (or 47%) of the top 121 leading retailers in Canada were foreign owned and operated. They accounted for more than \$85 billion in sales.



Consolidation Competition Lower prices

More convenient store locations

Store formats that adapt to the way consumers live and want to shop

Multi-channels as consumers want to shop where and when it's convenient



**Blurring of Channels** 



**Retail Convergence** 

Moving beyond traditional product assortments to stocking and selling new product categories

More Canadian customers patronizing alternative channels than before

Moving from grocery to mass merchants, wholesale clubs, drug chains and dollar stores

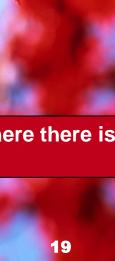


Time-starved consumers focused on value and convenience

- Canadians have 39% less mall space per capita than Americans, though those scarcer but more heavily used malls sell 45% more product per square foot.
- Development does not happen as easily as it does in the U.S. It is due to the shortage of available land, the restrictions many Canadian cities put on commercial space and zoning regulations (industrial/office versus retail)

Factoid: Canadians lack the shopping density that can be found in the U.S., where there is 23 sq. ft. of shopping floor area per capita. In Canada, there is 14 sq. ft.





Differences between Canada and the U.S.

Highly regulated with little harmonization

Higher minimum wage

Socially-minded consumers – Social Safety Net

Increased labour pressures

Transportation (higher gas prices) and supply

chain costs (scale issues)

Corporate Social Responsibility
(sustainability & community giving)



# Legislative Issues Retail Council of Canada



Duty Remission on Imported Consumer Goods

Products		,
	Duty applied into Canada	<b>Duty applied into US</b>
Ice Hockey Pants	18.0%	2.9%
Dresses Of cotton	18.0%	3.0-5.0%
Ice Skates	18.0%	2.9%
Boots	17.5%	6.0%
Cotton Towels	17.0%	9.0%
UP/Pant	15.5%	0.0%
Gloves	16.5%	0.0%
Hockey Helmet	8.5%	0.0%





Canada: Extended Producer Responsibility - Over 50 legislated waste diversion programs in Canada as of 2011 - Without a harmonized approach.



Beverage Containers **Printed Paper & Packaging** Household

E-Waste **Tires** 

**Used Oil** 

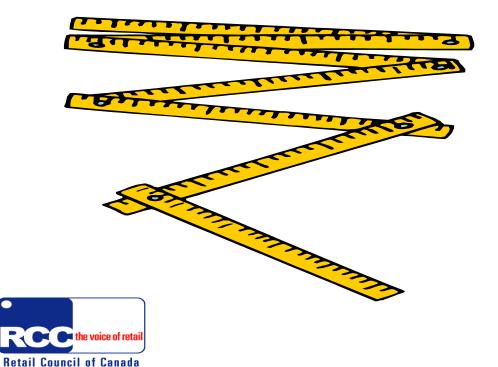
Paints/Solvents

**Program Under** Development Program

Changes

### **Regulatory Burden**

Lack of Harmonization





### Conclusion

Continued emphasis on value

Multi-channel (increased emphasis on e-commerce)

Convergence (blurring of channels)

Consolidation

Smaller footprints to serve urban customer

- More foreign competition
- Corporate social responsibility (sustainability)
- Increased costs of doing business in Canada







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