



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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The 12-month Consumer Price Index dropped from 2.4% in April to 1.6% in May 2005. However, the 12-month change in the All-items excluding energy index remained stable, rising 1.6%.	
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Canada Food Stats

Canada Food Stats is an easy-to-use CD-ROM that provides access to a broad spectrum of food statistics and indicators. It contains information on food consumption and food prices, nutrition, supply and demand, as well as data on the food industry, processing, employment, productivity, trade and much more.

This product, developed by Statistics Canada's Agriculture Division in co-operation with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, contains over 65 formatted reports with up to 40 years of data in some cases, along with topical analyses. There are also a number of data sets available for the provinces, along with selected quarterly and monthly statistics. It is an invaluable research tool for nutritionists, food industry analysts, market researchers, or consumers who are just looking for reliable data on food.

Making a query is simple. Just select the data series, geographic area and time period. Submit the query. Click on "Show Data" and the results will be displayed. You can also download results to your own software application.

The *Canada Food Stats* CD-ROM (23F0001XCB) is now available. See *How to order products*. The price is \$81 per copy or \$129 for a subscription, which includes two issues released in June and November.

For more information, contact Kim Boyuk (613-951-2510; foodstats@statcan.ca) or Client Services (1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division.



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The Daily, June 24, 2005

Release dates: June 27 to 30

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Releases

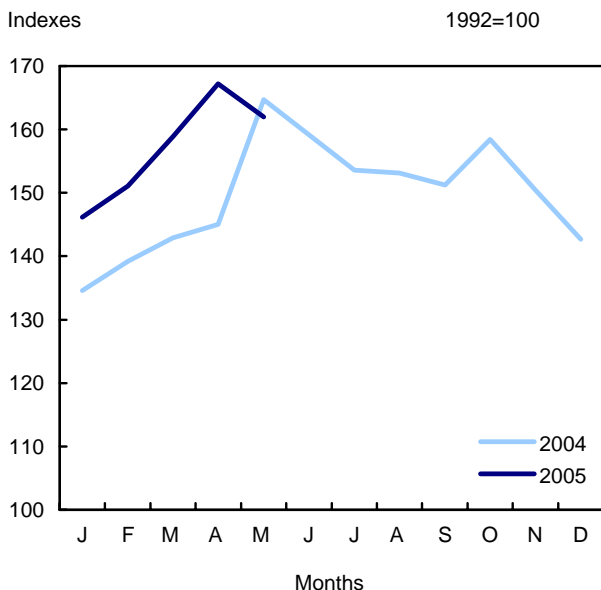
Consumer Price Index

May 2005

In May 2005, consumers paid 1.6% more than in May 2004 for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket, an increase lower than the 2.4% rise recorded in April. The 12-month change in the All-items excluding energy index, however, remained stable, rising 1.6% between May 2004 and May 2005.

Gasoline prices were the primary reason for the substantial decline in the 12-month change in the All-items index between April and May. The 12-month change in gasoline prices went from an increase of 15.3% in April to a decrease of 1.6% in May. A jump in gasoline prices between April and May of last year (+13.6%), combined with a 3.1% drop this year, served to narrow the gap between the 2004 and 2005 April and May indexes.

Gasoline prices



The All-items index, excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada, rose by 1.6% between May 2004 and May 2005, a slight slowdown compared to the 1.7% increase recorded in April.

Between April and May, the All-items index increased by 0.1% after having risen by 0.3% between March and April. The deceleration in the change of the

All-items index is attributable to the decrease in gasoline prices.

On a monthly basis, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada increased by 0.2% in May, after having remained unchanged in April.

The first decrease in the 12-month change of the gasoline index since March 2004

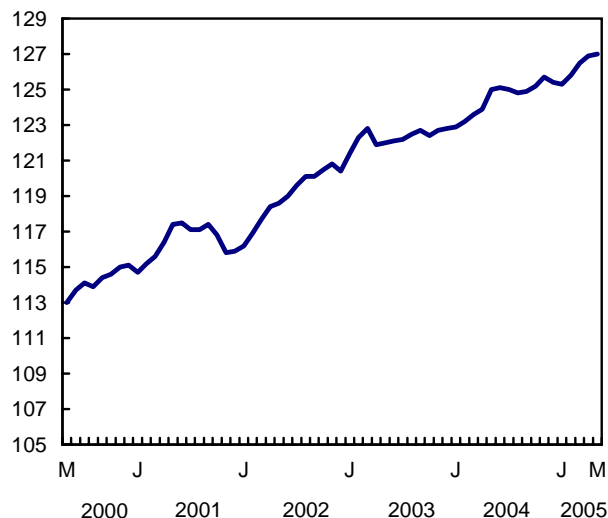
The CPI increased 1.6% in May compared to May 2004. Upward pressure was exerted primarily by homeowners' replacement cost, restaurant meals, property taxes and fuel oil.

Moderating these increases were lower prices for computer equipment and supplies, gasoline, and traveller accommodation.

The Consumer Price Index

Index (Unadjusted)

1992=100



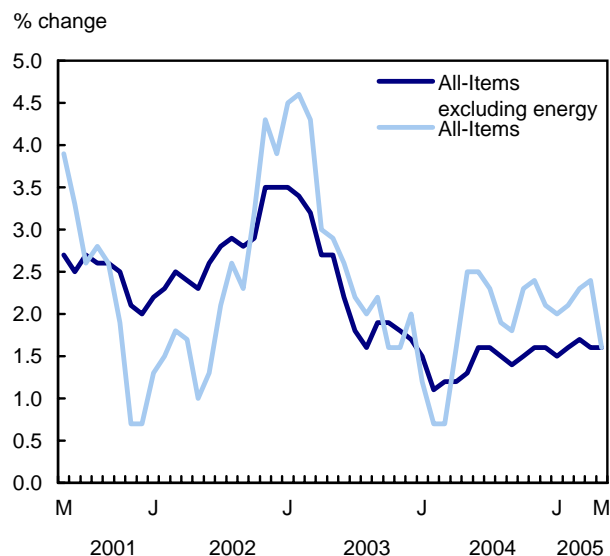
The 4.3% increase in property taxes reflected in the CPI in October 2004 continued to be an important contributor to the 12-month rise in the All-items index.

Fuel oil prices jumped an average of 27.2% between May 2004 and May 2005, following a 31.6% increase in April. Increases were observed in all provinces, ranging from 18.7% in British Columbia to 41.5% in Prince Edward Island.

Exerting a moderating effect on the 12-month change of the All-items index, the index for computer equipment and supplies dropped by 23.7% compared to May 2004.

Gasoline prices were down 1.6% in May, the first decrease in the 12-month change since March 2004. At a level of 162.0, the May 2005 gasoline price index was below the May 2004 level of 164.7 (1992=100). The situation was not the same in all provinces, since Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia posted increases ranging from 2.2% to 12.2%.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year



Continuing the trend that started in June 2001, the index for traveller accommodation was down 6.9% compared to May 2004. Nine provinces recorded decreases, ranging from 2.2% in Manitoba to 9.8% in Ontario, while Saskatchewan posted a slight 0.4% increase.

Prices in May 2005 were higher than prices in May 2004 for six of the eight major components of the

CPI. Shelter (+3.2%) and food (+3.3%) indexes exerted the strongest upward pressure. The downward pressure came from the recreation, education and reading index (-0.7%) and the clothing and footwear index (-0.5%).

Even with the drop in gasoline prices, the CPI increases

Between April and May, the CPI increased by 0.1%, from a level of 126.9 to 127.0 (1992=100). Higher prices for fresh fruit, the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and traveller accommodation were the main factors behind the increase. Lower gasoline prices offset most of the upward pressure.

Fresh fruit prices recorded a seasonal increase of 7.2% in May. All categories of fresh fruit increased, especially "other fresh fruit" (for example, pears, grapefruit, grapes, cantaloupes and pineapple) which rose 8.7% and accounted for most of the rise in fresh fruit.

Reductions in the financial incentives offered by some automobile manufacturers led to a monthly increase of 0.6% in prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles.

The index for homeowners' maintenance and repairs posted a 2.4% increase in May. Quebec was the province with the highest increase (+3.9%) followed closely by Alberta (+3.8%). Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Manitoba posted decreases ranging from 0.1% to 1.4%.

With the advent of the summer season, prices for traveller accommodation were up by 5.8%, a small increase for the month of May. All regions entered the high tourist season with increases ranging from 2.5% in Quebec to 12.6% in British Columbia.

For the first time since December 2004, gasoline prices were down 3.1% in May. Decreases were posted in eight provinces, ranging from 0.9% in New Brunswick to 4.7% in Saskatchewan. Prices increased in Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.6%) and Prince Edward Island (+4.2%).

The seasonally adjusted CPI falls between April and May

Seasonally adjusted, the CPI was down by 0.2% between April and May 2005.

The indexes for transportation (-0.3%), recreation, education and reading (-0.2%), and health and personal care (-0.2%) exerted downward pressure on the seasonally adjusted All-items index.

Upward pressure came from the index for food (+0.3%), shelter (+0.2%), clothing and footwear (+0.5%),

household operations and furnishings (+0.2%), and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (+0.1%).

All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components

The All-items index, excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada, rose by 1.6% between May 2004 and May 2005. The main contributors to this increase were homeowners' replacement cost (+5.3%), restaurant meals (+2.9%) and property taxes (+4.3%). The increase was partially offset by lower prices for computer equipment and supplies (-23.7%), and traveller accommodation (-6.9%).

From April to May 2005, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada increased by 0.2%. Higher prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles (+0.6%) and homeowners' maintenance and repairs (+2.4%) were attenuated by the decrease in prices for non-alcoholic beverages (-2.7%) and women's clothing (-1.2%).

Energy

The energy index rose 1.7% between May 2004 and May 2005, compared to the 12-month increase of 10.7% between April 2004 and April 2005. Gasoline prices were behind the slowdown in the 12-month change, falling 1.6% in May after increasing 15.3% in April 2005.

Higher prices for fuel oil (+27.2%), electricity (+3.1%), natural gas (+1.4%), as well as for fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (+1.0%) contributed to pushing up the energy index in May 2005.

On a monthly basis, the energy index decreased 1.9%, again mainly due to gasoline prices (-3.1%). Prices for natural gas (-1.7%), fuel oil (-1.9%) and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (-1.4%) also exerted a mitigating effect on the index. Only electricity prices (+0.2%) exerted upward pressure.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0002, 326-0009, 326-0012 and 326-0016 to 326-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-XIB free).

Available at 7 a.m. online under *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index*.

The May 2005 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 84, no. 5 (62-001-XIB, \$9/\$83; 62-001-XPB, \$12/\$111) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The June 2005 Consumer Price Index will be released on July 22.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Rebecca McDougall (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components (1992=100)

	Relative importance ¹	May 2005	April 2005	May 2004	April to May 2005	May 2004 to May 2005
unadjusted						
					% change	
All-items	100.00	127.0	126.9	125.0	0.1	1.6
Food	16.89	128.5	128.3	124.4	0.2	3.3
Shelter	26.75	123.6	123.4	119.8	0.2	3.2
Household operations and furnishings	10.58	115.6	115.5	115.4	0.1	0.2
Clothing and footwear	5.37	102.3	102.9	102.8	-0.6	-0.5
Transportation	19.79	149.0	149.5	148.2	-0.3	0.5
Health and personal care	4.52	120.7	120.9	119.0	-0.2	1.4
Recreation, education and reading	11.96	127.5	126.8	128.4	0.6	-0.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	4.13	147.6	146.5	143.4	0.8	2.9
All-items (1986=100)		162.7				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992		78.7	78.8	80.0		
Special aggregates						
Goods	48.84	121.9	122.2	120.8	-0.2	0.9
Services	51.16	132.6	132.1	129.8	0.4	2.2
All-items excluding food and energy	74.27	123.5	123.2	122.0	0.2	1.2
Energy	8.84	158.8	161.9	156.2	-1.9	1.7
All-items excluding the 8 most volatile components ³	82.75	126.6	126.4	124.6	0.2	1.6

1. 2001 CPI basket weights at June 2004 prices, Canada: Effective July 2004. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 at (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/index.htm>).

2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

3. Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, consult the Bank of Canada Web site (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit (1992=100)

	May 2005	April 2005	May 2004	April to May 2005	May 2004 to May 2005
unadjusted					
				% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador	126.0	126.0	122.8	0.0	2.6
Prince Edward Island	128.4	127.8	124.3	0.5	3.3
Nova Scotia	129.1	128.9	126.0	0.2	2.5
New Brunswick	126.9	127.1	124.6	-0.2	1.8
Quebec	123.1	122.9	121.1	0.2	1.7
Ontario	128.0	128.0	126.1	0.0	1.5
Manitoba	131.1	130.8	128.1	0.2	2.3
Saskatchewan	131.8	132.5	129.7	-0.5	1.6
Alberta	133.4	133.6	131.7	-0.1	1.3
British Columbia	125.2	124.9	123.4	0.2	1.5
Whitehorse	123.4	122.9	121.5	0.4	1.6
Yellowknife	123.4	122.4	121.0 ²	0.8	2.0 ²
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	102.8	102.1	101.4	0.7	1.4

1. View the geographical details for the city of Whitehorse, the city of Yellowknife and the town of Iqaluit.

2. Part of the increase first recorded in the shelter index for Yellowknife for December 2004 inadvertently reflected rent increases that actually occurred earlier. As a result, the change in the shelter index was overstated in December 2004, and was understated in the previous two years. The shelter index series for Yellowknife has been corrected from December 2002. In addition, the Yellowknife All-items CPI and some Yellowknife special aggregate index series have also changed. Data for Canada and all other provinces and territories were not affected.

National balance sheet accounts

First quarter 2005

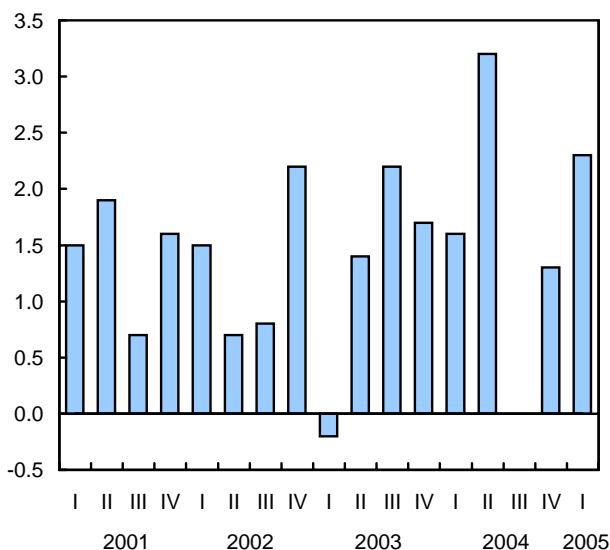
National net worth reached \$4.3 trillion by the end of the first quarter, or \$134,400 per capita.

Growth in national net worth accelerates

Growth in national net worth strengthened to 2.3% in the first quarter from the fourth quarter (+1.3%). The increase in net worth resulted from stronger growth in national wealth as well as a further reduction in net foreign debt.

National net worth advances at a faster pace

% change, not seasonally adjusted



National wealth growth accelerated to 2.1%, exceeding growth in the fourth quarter (+1.0%). While investment in new residential construction slowed, the gain in value of residential real estate was supported by firmer housing prices. Overall, the increase in the value of residential real estate accounted for about 40% of the increase in national wealth in the quarter.

Canadians' net indebtedness to non-residents declined in the first quarter — the second straight decline. Canadian assets abroad grew, helped by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar during the quarter, while Canadian liabilities to non-residents grew more modestly.

Note to readers

The national balance sheet accounts are statements of the balance sheets of all of the various sectors of the economy. They consist of the non-financial assets owned in the various sectors of the economy and of financial claims outstanding. National wealth is the sum of non-financial assets (produced assets, land surrounding structures and agricultural land) in all sectors of the economy. National net worth is wealth less net foreign liabilities (i.e., what is owed to non-residents less what non-residents owe to Canadians). Alternatively, it is the sum of the net worth of persons, corporations and governments. Quarterly series run from the first quarter of 1990.

Market value estimates have been available since June 2004. For more information, consult the page Balance sheet estimates at market value on our Web site.

With the first quarter 2005 release of the National balance sheet accounts, the data are revised back to the first quarter of 2001.

An annual measure of national wealth that includes selected natural resources is also available (CANSIM table 378-0005). Users are advised that the estimates of natural resources have been revised back to 1961, reflecting improvements in methodology.

Household net worth driven by real estate and equities

The first quarter of 2005 was marked by the first negative savings by households in decades with the personal savings rate dropping to -0.6%. Despite this development, household net worth continued to advance (+1.5%) but at a slower pace than the fourth quarter.

Gains in the market value of residential real estate and of equities were the greatest contributors to the change in household net worth. Stock market advances boosted the value of personal sector share holdings. Increases in household assets, however, were partially offset by expanded liabilities.

The demand for consumer and mortgage credit was up from the previous quarter. With sustained low interest rates, the growth in total household debt continued to outpace the growth in personal disposable income. This resulted in a debt to income ratio of 107.3% in the first quarter, up from 105.8% in the fourth. However, the ratio of household debt to net worth slid to 17.9% in the quarter, as growth in net worth exceeded growth in debt.

Corporate debt-to-equity edges down

Since 2000, corporations have generated more funds from internal operations in most quarters than they required to finance their non-financial capital acquisitions. As a result of this profit-driven string of surpluses, the corporate sector has been a net lender to the rest of the economy and has also used these funds

to restructure their balance sheets, largely through paying down debt.

For non-financial private corporations, the ratio of debt-to-equity (at book value) continued its downward trend, reaching a new low in the first quarter as it has done in each quarter over the last four years.

Government debt-to-GDP at 20-year low

Government net debt (that is, total liabilities less total financial assets) edged down, as the government sector maintained its surplus position in the first quarter. Net government debt as a percentage of GDP declined further, continuing a four year string of quarterly declines and has reached levels last seen 20 years ago.

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0003 to 378-0007, 378-0009 and 378-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1806.

The first quarter 2005 issue of *National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates*, Vol. 3,

National balance sheet accounts¹

	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	2003	2004
National net worth	Market value, not seasonally adjusted, billions of dollars							
National wealth	4,153	4,203	4,293	4,341	4,386	4,477	4,153	4,386
	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.1	4.6	5.6
Net foreign debt	-174	-162	-124	-170	-161	-156	-174	-161

National net worth	3,979	4,041	4,169	4,170	4,225	4,321	3,979	4,225
	1.7	1.6	3.2	0.0	1.3	2.3	5.2	6.2
National net worth per capita (dollars)	125,200	126,900	130,500	130,200	131,700	134,400	125,200	131,700
	1.5	1.4	2.8	-0.2	1.2	2.1	4.2	5.2

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in billions of dollars. The second line is the period-to-period percentage change.

... Not applicable.

no. 1 (13-214-XIE, \$23/\$49) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The first quarter 2005 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (13-010-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete national balance sheet accounts can be obtained on computer diskette. The diskettes (13-214-DDB \$321/\$1,284) can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-214-XDB, \$65/\$257). To purchase any of these products, contact the client services officer (613-951-3810; iead-info-dcrrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Youth court statistics

2003/04

The caseload in Canada's youth courts incurred its single largest annual decline in more than a decade in 2003/04, the first year under the new *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA).

Judges heard 70,465 cases during the 2003/04 fiscal year, down 17% from the previous year. It was the single largest annual decline since 1991/92, the first year for which complete national data coverage was available from the Youth Court Survey.

The youth court caseload has been falling gradually since 1991/92, primarily due to the steady drop in the number of cases involving crimes against property. Overall, the youth court caseload has declined by one-third since 1991/92.

The YCJA, introduced in April 2003, emphasizes keeping the less serious cases out of court and dealing with them in less formal manners. At the same time, it stresses the importance of providing meaningful consequences for youth such as repairing any harm done to victims.

The YCJA was a large contributing factor to the decline of youth court cases in 2003/04.

The impact of the new legislation is also reflected in the rate of youth charged by police. In 2003, the rate of youth charged with criminal offences dropped 15% from 2002.

Meanwhile, the rate of youth who received a warning, caution, referral to community program or no further action by the police in lieu of charges, increased by 30%. This of course affects the number of youth who appear in court.

Five offences accounted for just over one-half of the total caseload in youth court: theft, failure to comply with a disposition under either the new YCJA or the old *Young Offenders Act*; common assault; breaking and entering and possession of stolen property.

Over one-half of the cases before youth courts involved older teenagers, those aged 16 and 17. Youth aged under 15 were involved in one-fifth of cases, while younger adolescents aged 12 to 14 accounted for about one-quarter.

Accused youth were found guilty in 57% of cases heard in youth courts in 2003/04. Cases involving Criminal Code traffic offences had the highest proportion of convictions at 69%. Probation, still

the most frequently ordered sentence for youth, was imposed in 63% of convicted cases.

Court cases in which the youth was found guilty of being unlawfully at large were most likely to receive a sentence to custody and supervision, with 79% of these convicted cases receiving such a sentence.

The average length for probation was just over one year, 381 days. Custodial sentences tended to be much shorter, with an average length of 67 days.

Youth court cases are becoming more complex and lengthier. In 2003/04, multiple charge cases represented 56% of the total youth caseload, up from the previous high of 52% in 2001/02.

In comparison, cases involving multiple charges represented 42% of youth court cases in 1991/92.

Cases involving both single and multiple charges took longer to process in 2003/04 — singles averaged 134 days and multiples 146 days.

This compares to 105 days for single charge cases and 122 days for multiple charge cases the year before.

Note: Caution should be used when comparing sentencing statistics from this release to previous releases. This is particularly true of custody data. In the past, custody sentences were presented by the level (i.e., open or secure) of custody to which a youth was sentenced. Although the YCJA provides for various levels of custody, it does not specify these levels. For that reason, the majority of the provinces and territories no longer maintain this level of detail. Hence, custodial sentences are presented as simply "custody."

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0027 to 252-0030, 252-0036 to 252-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3309.

The publication *Juristat: Youth Court Statistics*, 2003/04, Vol. 25, no. 4 (85-002-XIE, \$9/\$75, 85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our Web site. Choose *Justice and crime*, then *Police and courts*.

For standard tables, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Cases heard in youth court by major crime category

Offence category	1991/92	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03 to 2003/04	1991/92 to 2003/04	1991/92	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03 to 2003/04	1991/92 to 2003/04
	Number of cases			% change		Rate of cases per 10,000 youths			% change	
Total cases	105,538	84,592	70,465	-17	-33	464	336	278	-17	-40
Violent crimes	17,917	22,462	20,416	-9	14	79	89	81	-10	2
Property crimes	61,124	32,465	25,663	-21	-58	269	129	101	-21	-62
Administration of Justice offences ¹	8,087	7,790	6,784	-13	-16	36	31	27	-13	-25
Other Criminal Code offences	6,598	4,267	3,896	-9	-41	29	17	15	-9	-47
Criminal Code traffic offences	1,909	1,225	1,121	-8	-41	8	5	4	-9	-47
Other Federal Statute offences ²	9,903	16,383	12,585	-23	27	44	65	50	-24	14

1. Administration of Justice offences under the Criminal Code include such offences as breach of probation and failure to comply with a court order.

2. Other Federal Statutes refers to offences against Canadian federal statutes, such as the Youth Criminal Justice Act, Young Offenders Act, Customs Act, the Employment Insurance Act, Firearms Act, the Income Tax Act, and the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act.

Natural gas sales

April 2005 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 5 655 million cubic metres in April, down 2.7% from April 2004. Warmer weather conditions throughout most regions of Canada resulted in reduced sales to the residential (-4.6%) and the commercial sector (-4.4%). Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) slipped 1.3%.

Natural gas sales

	April 2005 ^P	April 2004	April 2004 to April 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	5 655 015	5 810 292	-2.7
Residential	1 395 243	1 462 517	-4.6
Commercial	1 003 203	1 049 692	-4.4
Industrial	1 477 286	1 525 167	-1.3
Direct	1 779 283	1 772 916	
	year-to-date		
	2005 ^P	2004	2004 to 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	30 774 212	31 364 333	-1.9
Residential	9 272 388	9 327 491	-0.6
Commercial	6 505 529	6 744 737	-3.5
Industrial	6 717 583	6 885 525	-1.9
Direct	8 278 712	8 406 580	

^P Preliminary figures.

Year-to-date sales at the end of April were down 1.9% from the same period of 2004. Natural

gas sales to the residential (-0.6%), commercial (-3.5%) and industrial (including direct sales) sectors (-1.9%) are all down so far this year compared with the same four months a year earlier.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

May 2005 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 57.4 million birds in May, up 7.9% from May 2004. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 6.8% to 1.9 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending June 18, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 18 totalled 315 725 metric tonnes, up 7.7% from 293 286 tonnes a week earlier and up 5.2% from 300 075 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of June 18 was 7 441 496 tonnes, down 1.4% from 7 547 281 tonnes in the same period of 2004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, First quarter 2005
Catalogue number **13-214-DDB** (\$321/\$1,284).

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, First quarter 2005, Vol. 3, no. 1
Catalogue number **13-214-XDB** (\$65/\$257).

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, First quarter 2005, Vol. 3, no. 1
Catalogue number **13-214-XIE** (\$23/\$49).

Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2005, Vol. 4, no. 1
Catalogue number **21-015-XIE**
(free).

Statistics on Income of Farm Operators, 2002
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
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Release date	Title	Reference period
28	Movie theatres and drive-ins	2003/04
28	Deaths involving firearms	2002
28	Employment Insurance	April 2005
29	National tourism indicators	First quarter 2005
29	Exploring crime trends in Canada	1962 to 2003
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	May 2005
30	Gross domestic product by industry	April 2005