



The Daily

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Releases

Livestock estimates

As of July 1, 2005

The national cattle herd surged to a record 17.3 million head as of July 1, 2005, 17 days before the United States accepted the first shipment of live cattle from Canada in more than two years.

According to the July Livestock Survey of 18,000 farmers, there were 537,000 more head of cattle on their farms than on July 1, 2004. This 3.2% gain was largely the result of limited markets for cattle.

The survey also found that hog inventories increased to nearly 15.0 million due to declining exports.

Livestock inventories at July 1

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
	'000 of head					
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Canada	16,758	17,295	14,838	14,976	1,238	1,226
Atlantic	295	295	358	346	48	50
Quebec	1,515	1,470	4,350	4,380	280	301
Ontario	2,308	2,300	3,690	3,725	340	319
Manitoba	1,750	1,755	2,890	2,940	82	81
Saskatchewan	3,540	3,660	1,350	1,395	160	145
Alberta	6,400	6,900	2,030	2,020	248	248
British Columbia	950	915	170	170	80	82

Note: Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Survey results reflect the impact of a ban on Canadian cattle that was lifted by the United States after the July 1 survey reference date.

On July 18, the United States accepted the first shipments of live cattle from Canada in over two years. Four days earlier, a US panel of judges overturned an injunction intended to keep the border from re-opening to Canadian cattle.

The ban took effect following the disclosure of a single reported case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or mad cow disease, on May 20, 2003. The border remained closed to all Canadian beef exports until September 2003 and to imports of live cattle until July 18, 2005.

The expansion of the herd slowed down compared to the year following the ban. Record domestic slaughter and reduced imports have partially offset the dismal live cattle exports.

Increase in herd concentrated in Alberta

Much of the increase in inventories at the national level can be attributed to Alberta, where cattle numbers were up 7.8% over the year preceding July 1, 2005.

Interprovincial shipments of feeder cattle to Alberta rose significantly during that time.

Alberta is the largest cattle-producing province. Both feedlots and processing plants can be found there. The province is also home to many of the cattle that have been "set-aside" under a federal government initiative.

Although both Manitoba and Saskatchewan cattle inventories were on the rise, the magnitude was limited by the increased shipments into Alberta. The cattle herd in Manitoba on July 1, 2005 was only 0.3% higher than the same time last year while Saskatchewan experienced a 3.4% gain.

Cattle inventories in Central Canada declined modestly. Quebec's cattle herd shrunk 3.0% while Ontario was down a negligible 0.4%.

However, looking further back, Canadian farmers recorded 1.6 million more head of cattle on their farms when compared to July 1, 2003, shortly after the ban was imposed.

The Prairie provinces accounted for the vast majority of the jump in cattle numbers during the two-year period before July 1, 2005. Combined, those three provinces climbed by 1.4 million head, led by Alberta.

The herd expanded 10.4% in Manitoba during the two years while Saskatchewan's cattle numbers soared 13.7%. Alberta's herd size shot up 13.1%.

Cull cows retained

For the first time in July, producers were asked additional questions designed to assist in the analysis of the impact of the border closures at the farm level. Respondents were requested to provide data related to the number of cull cows on their operations along with weight break-downs for feeder cattle.

The July Livestock Survey shows that producers are holding on to cows that would normally be culled if conditions were normal. There were 914,600 cull cows in Canada, representing 13.9% of the 6.6 million cows held on farms at July 1, 2005.

Beef farmers retained 763,200 cull cows, or 13.9% of the 5.5 million cows found on beef operations. Meanwhile, dairy producers indicated that 14.3% of the 1.1 million milk cows were cull animals.

Cattle producers conveyed that 31.6% of all cows, or 2.1 million head, were over seven years of age. (In 1997, specific products were banned for use as cattle feed.) Beef cows were generally older. About 35.1% of all beef cows were over seven years of age, representing 1.9 million animals. On the other

hand, dairy producers maintained fewer older animals, reporting 13.5% in this group.

Lighter animals accounted for 46.6% of the 3.1 million feeder cattle. At the other end of the scale, some 25.9% of the feeder cattle were in the heavy category.

Farmers also pointed out that well over half of the total feeder animals, or 1.7 million head, were being fed a finishing ration. The higher energy ration results in much faster weight gains meaning that these animals will be slaughter-ready sooner than if they were fed a roughage ration.

Plunge in exports following border closure

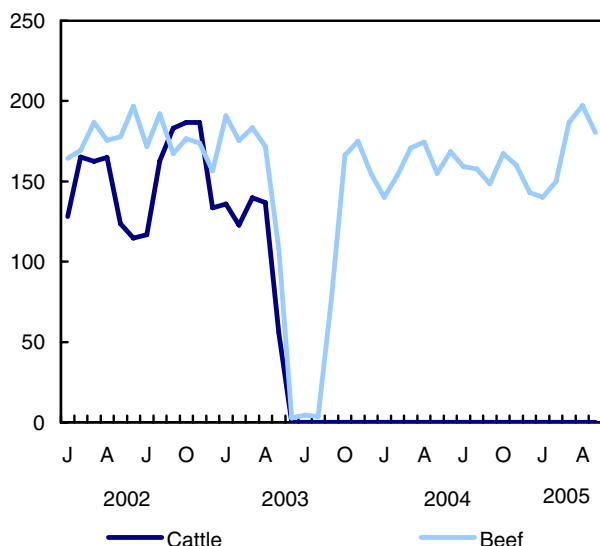
The BSE crisis has resulted in record numbers of cattle on Canadian farms. However, it has also crippled the nation's value of beef exports to the world.

In 2002, pre-BSE, total cattle and beef exports hit \$3.9 billion, the equivalent of \$11 million in sales each day. By 2004, the value of these exports had plunged to only \$1.9 billion, less than half of the 2002 levels.

Trade has been a crucial factor for Canada's beef industry. Expansion in the industry during the 1980s coincided with freer trade, and was primarily driven by exports to the United States, Canada's largest trading partner.

World exports of Canadian cattle and beef

\$ millions



Other factors have offset the drop in exports. Most importantly, slaughter has climbed to record levels. In the first half of 2005, slaughter was 6.9% above the same period in 2004 and 33.7% above the first six months of 2003. These gains were fuelled by domestic demand combined with lower levels of beef imports.

At the same time, prices for all cattle (slaughter animals, feeders as well as calves) tumbled because of the domestic oversupply resulting from the plunge in exports.

Although they have improved since the months following the ban, slaughter prices during the spring of 2005 amounted to 76% of prices last seen in the spring of 2003.

Hog numbers up as exports drop

Farmers had 15.0 million hogs on their farms as of July 1, 2005, 0.9% higher than the same date in 2004.

In the first half of 2005, exports declined to 3.8 million animals, 11.0% lower than the record exports recorded during the comparable period in 2004. Hog exports jumped following the border closure to Canadian cattle.

Even though exports dropped in the first half of 2005, they remained 18.7% above the first half of 2003 (pre-BSE). Many of the exported animals were younger hogs for feeding in the United States.

Higher hog prices, low feed costs and strong exports have benefited hog producers.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0004 and 003-0030 to 003-0032.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3460.

The reports *Cattle Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (23-012-XIE, free), *Hog Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 3 (23-010-XIE, free) and *Sheep Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (23-011-XIE, free) are now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; robert.plourde@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

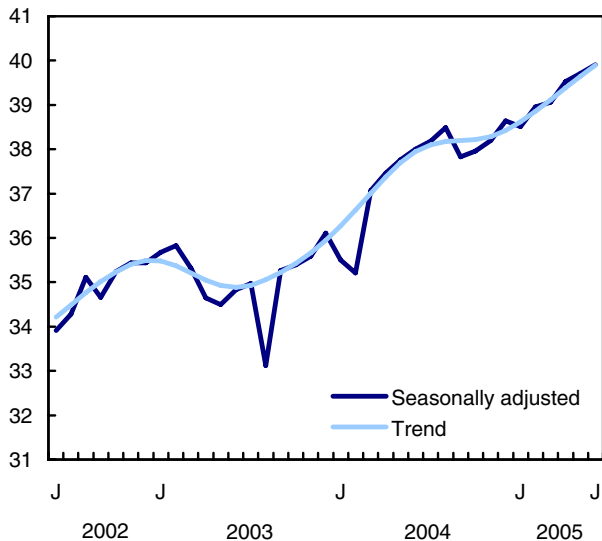
Wholesale trade

June 2005

Wholesale sales rose 0.5% in June to \$39.9 billion, posting a fifth consecutive monthly gain. Excluding the automotive sector, sales increased a more substantial 1.0%.

Fifth straight increase for wholesalers

\$ billions



In June, five of the seven sectors, with sales representing 69% of total sales, posted gains. Most of the growth in June was attributable to increased demand for machinery and electronic equipment (+3.4%) and for personal and household goods (+2.8%). This was partly offset by lower wholesale sales of "other products" (mainly chemicals and other farm supplies) and motor vehicles.

The overall sales trend has moderated since July 2004, slowed by weaker motor vehicles sales. Previously, total wholesale sales went through a period of strong growth that began in September 2003.

In constant dollars, wholesale sales rose 0.8% in June.

Sales of computers and other electronic equipment boost the machinery and electronic equipment sector

Following the 3.3% advance in May, sales of computers and other electronic equipment rose

Note to readers

Changes in wholesale and retail sales of motor vehicles may not necessarily match, due to lags between when a wholesaler supplies a motor vehicle to a retailer and the date the latter sells it, and also to the fact many wholesalers deal in both the import (the origin of most vehicles sold to consumers in Canada) and export of vehicles (which are not sold by Canadian retailers).

another 9.8% to reach \$2.9 billion in June. The growing popularity of cellular phones and increased business investment in informatics systems were partly responsible for this growth.

Sales rebound in the personal and household goods sector

Following declines in April and May, sales in the personal and household goods sector rose 2.8% in June. This gain was most pronounced in sales in the household products group (+5.7%), which posted their strongest monthly advance since November 2004. Since September 2003, the sales of this group have generally been rising, partly influenced by the real estate boom.

Sales of apparel wholesalers also rose in June (+1.8%), after climbing 7.1% in May. This group has seen its sales soar during the first half of the year, boosted by the solid performance of the apparel group in retail trade, along with the elimination of import quotas on clothing.

Motor vehicle sales decline after two strong months

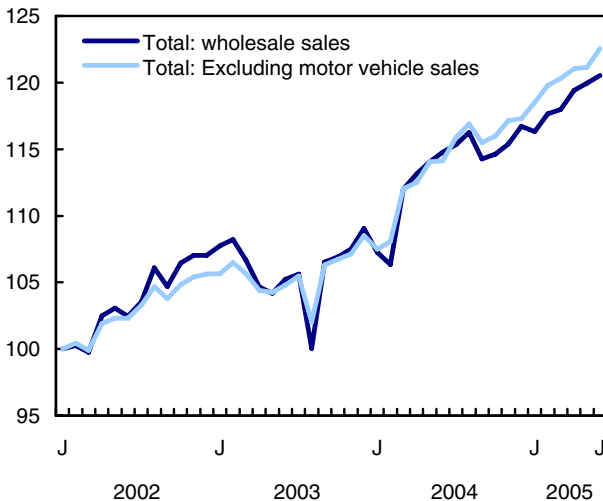
Motor vehicle wholesalers saw their sales drop 3.1% to \$6.0 billion. The decline followed gains of 4.6% in April and 2.5% in May. Since April this year, the trend in wholesale sales of motor vehicles has been slightly rising, pulled up by strong sales of new motor vehicles at Canadian dealers.

Previously, sales of new motor vehicles went through a downward period that started in July 2004. The lacklustre performance was partly due to weak sales of vehicles destined for export. The weakness in sales of this group has cut deeply into the growth of total wholesale sales during this period.

Wholesalers of motor vehicle parts saw sales increase 5.2% in June, which more than offset the 1.6% decline in May. Wholesalers in this industry, who sell mainly to retailers and dealers, have registered generally rising sales since January 2004.

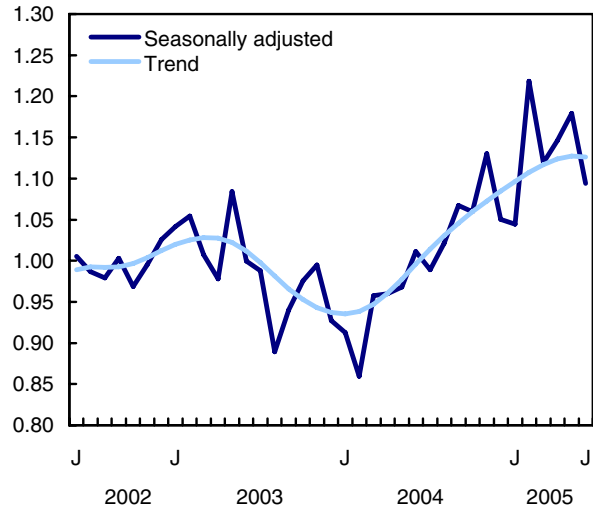
Weak motor vehicle sales has cut into the growth of total wholesale sales

(January 2002=100)



Saskatchewan wholesale sales up substantially since second quarter of 2004

\$ billions



Gains concentrated in Eastern Canada

Among provinces posting an increase in their sales in June, Quebec (+1.8%) and New Brunswick (+1.0%) led the way. In contrast, most of the Western provinces posted declines, affected by weak sales of wholesalers of natural resources. Nevertheless, wholesalers in Western Canada have registered strong increases in sales in previous months.

Quebec benefited from increased sales of food products and household and personal products. Together, these two groups account for about one-third of that province's total sales. Quebec wholesalers have generally enjoyed rising sales since September 2003, following a period of contraction that began in February of that year.

New Brunswick wholesalers registered a second consecutive gain, with their sales increasing 1.0% to \$424 million. June's increase was mainly attributable to food products. Despite these two increases, New Brunswick's total wholesale sales have generally been declining since July 2004.

Saskatchewan wholesalers registered a steep decline in their sales in June (-7.2%), wiping out the gains of the previous two months. The drop was mainly attributable to the "other products" category. Saskatchewan wholesalers have generally recorded rising sales since March 2004. The robust sales have been partly attributable to the importance of machinery and electronic equipment and "other products" in that province, with both sectors showing vigorous growth.

A strong quarter for wholesalers

Wholesale sales rose 2.3% in the second quarter, the strongest growth since the second quarter of 2004. About 60% of the increase was attributable to the "other products" category and to the machinery and electronic equipment sector. Strong business investment and higher prices for some products on the international market contributed to this result.

Inventories up slightly

After rising 0.5% in May, inventories increased another 0.3% in June. The trend in total inventories has generally been rising since November 2003, after a period of five months in which wholesalers cut back their inventories.

The inventory-to-sales ratio remained essentially unchanged in June at 1.19. Since October 2004, this ratio has generally remained stable after a downward period that began in October 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0007 to 081-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The June 2005 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-XIE, \$15/\$150) will be available soon.

Wholesale trade estimates for July will be released September 20.

For data or general information, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the

concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Lebreux (613-951-4907; 613-293-3368 or jean.lebreux@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale merchants' sales

	June 2004	March 2005 ^r	April 2005 ^r	May 2005 ^r	June 2005 ^p	May to June 2005	June 2004 to June 2005
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Total, wholesale sales	38,002	39,061	39,532	39,713	39,909	0.5	5.0
Farm products	395	407	430	414	416	0.6	5.5
Food, beverages and tobacco products	7,178	7,421	7,228	7,182	7,274	1.3	1.3
Food products	6,514	6,751	6,578	6,575	6,655	1.2	2.2
Alcohol and tobacco	664	670	650	607	619	2.0	-6.7
Personal and household goods	5,181	5,648	5,604	5,589	5,745	2.8	10.9
Apparel	729	803	799	856	871	1.8	19.5
Household and personal products	2,315	2,500	2,482	2,439	2,578	5.7	11.4
Pharmaceuticals	2,136	2,345	2,323	2,294	2,296	0.1	7.5
Automotive products	7,979	7,284	7,598	7,726	7,612	-1.5	-4.6
Motor vehicles	6,437	5,790	6,055	6,208	6,015	-3.1	-6.6
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,541	1,494	1,543	1,519	1,597	5.2	3.6
Building materials	5,128	5,541	5,679	5,499	5,503	0.1	7.3
Building supplies	2,922	3,172	3,316	3,199	3,249	1.6	11.2
Metal products	1,080	1,158	1,138	1,132	1,106	-2.3	2.4
Lumber and millwork	1,126	1,211	1,226	1,168	1,149	-1.6	2.0
Machinery and electronic equipment	7,654	8,133	8,041	8,286	8,569	3.4	12.0
Machinery and equipment	3,315	3,671	3,701	3,860	3,871	0.3	16.8
Computer and other electronic equipment	2,632	2,644	2,562	2,646	2,905	9.8	10.4
Office and professional equipment	1,707	1,817	1,778	1,780	1,793	0.7	5.0
Other products	4,487	4,627	4,952	5,018	4,789	-4.6	6.7
Total, excluding automobiles	30,023	31,776	31,934	31,987	32,297	1.0	7.6
Sales, province and territory							
Newfoundland and Labrador	225	212	218	225	227	0.5	0.8
Prince Edward Island	53	51	49	51	51	0.2	-3.3
Nova Scotia	496	507	522	509	508	0.0	2.5
New Brunswick	449	424	416	419	424	1.0	-5.6
Quebec	7,268	7,563	7,481	7,504	7,641	1.8	5.1
Ontario	19,940	19,701	20,111	20,164	20,346	0.9	2.0
Manitoba	1,017	1,011	1,113	1,070	1,071	0.1	5.4
Saskatchewan	1,011	1,119	1,146	1,179	1,094	-7.2	8.2
Alberta	3,864	4,484	4,549	4,580	4,548	-0.7	17.7
British Columbia	3,658	3,965	3,902	3,983	3,970	-0.3	8.5
Yukon	7	8	7	7	7	10.6	10.1
Northwest Territories	12	14	15	20	19	-4.1	58.7
Nunavut	2	2	1	2	3	78.2	82.7

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.

Wholesale merchants' inventories and inventory-to-sales ratio

	June 2004	March 2005 ^r	April 2005 ^r	May 2005 ^r	June 2005 ^p	May to June 2005	June 2004 to June 2005	May 2005 ^r	June 2005 ^p
seasonally adjusted									
	\$ millions					% change		Inventory-to-sales ratio	
Inventories	44,422	47,383	47,215	47,447	47,599	0.3	7.2	1.19	1.19
Farm products	164	153	153	172	178	3.4	8.7	0.42	0.43
Food products	4,334	4,413	4,530	4,501	4,513	0.3	4.1	0.68	0.68
Alcohol and tobacco	291	297	297	286	281	-1.5	-3.4	0.47	0.45
Apparel	1,408	1,621	1,630	1,610	1,601	-0.5	13.7	1.88	1.84
Household and personal products	3,537	3,525	3,466	3,684	3,752	1.9	6.1	1.51	1.46
Pharmaceuticals	2,565	2,635	2,763	2,824	2,800	-0.8	9.1	1.23	1.22
Motor vehicles	4,094	4,241	4,127	4,075	4,174	2.4	2.0	0.66	0.69
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,927	3,025	3,067	3,116	3,056	-1.9	4.4	2.05	1.91
Building supplies	4,495	4,865	4,860	4,838	4,909	1.5	9.2	1.51	1.51
Metal products	2,012	2,378	2,369	2,421	2,403	-0.7	19.5	2.14	2.17
Lumber and millwork	1,079	1,148	1,197	1,182	1,204	1.8	11.5	1.01	1.05
Machinery and equipment	8,442	9,264	8,943	8,937	8,958	0.2	6.1	2.32	2.31
Computer and other electronic equipment	1,459	1,388	1,388	1,380	1,464	6.1	0.4	0.52	0.50
Office and professional equipment	2,419	2,388	2,481	2,535	2,433	-4.0	0.6	1.42	1.36
Other products	5,196	6,043	5,944	5,886	5,871	-0.3	13.0	1.17	1.23

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.



Study: Depression and alcohol dependence among heavy drinkers

2000/01

Just under one-quarter of Canadian men and women who were considered dependent on alcohol in 2001 had suffered from depression at some point in the previous year, according to a new study.

The study, which uses data from the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey, examined the relationship between alcohol dependence and depression in a nationally representative sample of men and women aged 18 and older who were classified as heavy drinkers.

Few studies in Canada have ever examined this relationship. Both disorders are reported to have considerable health, social and economic costs.

This study, published recently in the journal *Social Science and Medicine*, found that the majority of regular heavy drinkers, either men or women, were not alcohol dependent.

However, the level of alcohol use for an estimated 427,000 regular heavy drinkers suggested they were dependent on alcohol. Of this group, about 24%, or around 105,000 men and women, had suffered from depression at some point in the year before the survey interview.

Women who were considered alcohol-dependent were almost twice as likely as men to have experienced at least one depressive episode.

The study found a substantial likelihood that regular heavy drinkers who had experienced a major depressive episode would be alcohol dependent. Even when other factors were taken into account, a depressive episode was an independent risk factor for alcohol dependence.

Depressed men and women were around 3.5 times as likely to be classified as alcohol dependent than people who did not experience depression.

Results also indicated that a high degree of perceived stress was consistently associated with the joint probability of depression and alcohol dependence.

The study found that men were more than twice as likely to be regular heavy drinkers as women. However, male and female heavy drinkers were about equally likely to be classified as alcohol dependent.

Regular heavy drinking was defined as having had five or more alcoholic drinks at least once a month during the previous year.

A score for alcohol dependence was calculated using a set of symptoms which included being drunk or hung over at work or school, or while caring for children;

engaging in risk-taking behaviour while drunk or hung over; or having a persistent desire for alcohol.

The World Health Organization has estimated that the economic costs in Canada of alcohol-related problems amounts to US \$18.4 billion, representing 2.7% of gross domestic product.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

The article "Depression and alcohol dependence among heavy drinkers in Canada" has been published in the journal *Social Science and Medicine*. The abstract is available online through PubMed (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez>).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marie P. Beaudet (613-951-7025; beaumar@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

June 2005

Sales at large retailers jumped 1.2% in June, after edging down 0.2% in May. Sales reached \$8.2 billion as consumers increased their purchases for the fourth time in the last six months. Sales in the second quarter were 0.6% higher than the first quarter, markedly lower than the 2.9% gain observed in the first three months of the year. However, this was stronger than the 0.3% growth in the fourth quarter of 2004. Prior to the fourth quarter, sales had increased more rapidly in 2004.

Seven out of eight of the major commodity groups saw their sales climb in June. The largest sales gains were recorded in furniture, home furnishings and electronics, followed by clothing, footwear and accessories. The sole exception was food and beverage sales, which were virtually unchanged.

Furniture, home furnishings and electronics posted the strongest sales increase of the major commodity groups in June, with a 3.4% gain. Household appliances were the driving force behind the rise in sales, rebounding with an 11.0% surge, after dropping 7.3% in May. Sales of home electronics and audio-visual equipment were also robust in June, up 3.4%. Of the remaining commodities, furniture sales declined slightly, and home furnishing product sales such as floor coverings, bedding, and artwork were flat.

Clothing, footwear and accessory sales have recently displayed volatility at large retailers. Sales increased by 2.1% in June, following on the heels of a 3.2% decline in May which wiped out most of the gains recorded earlier in the year. Women's clothing sales

increased 3.1%, fueling June's recovery and offsetting most of the 4.3% drop in the previous month. Boys', girls' and children's clothing sales were also strong in June. However, men's clothing sales posted only a slight advance of 0.4%.

Food and beverages were the only commodity group without an increase in sales in June. Sales were flat, after having posted the largest gain of the major commodity groups in the previous month.

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

Commodity	June 2004	May 2005 ^r	June 2005 ^p	May to June 2005	June 2004 to June 2005
	Seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions		% change		
Food and beverages	2,528	2,750	2,750	0.0	8.8
Health and personal care products	765	789	802	1.6	4.8
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,335	1,360	1,389	2.1	4.0
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	1,162	1,191	1,232	3.4	6.0
Housewares	348	351	352	0.2	1.3
Hardware, lawn and garden products	308	325	330	1.6	7.2
Sporting and leisure goods	400	419	424	1.2	5.9
All other goods and services	891	939	945	0.6	6.0
Total	7,737	8,125	8,223	1.2	6.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

Commodity	May 2005 ^r	June 2004	June 2005 ^p	June 2004 to June 2005
	Unadjusted			
	\$ millions		% change	
Food and beverages	2,697	2,476	2,743	10.8
Health and personal care products	772	730	771	5.5
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,334	1,320	1,414	7.1
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	1,000	1,033	1,107	7.1
Housewares	323	321	327	1.7
Hardware, lawn and garden products	602	525	565	7.7
Sporting and leisure goods	371	397	418	5.2
All other goods and services	943	905	965	6.7
Total	8,042	7,707	8,309	7.8

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Note: This survey includes large retailers, mainly in the food, clothing, home furnishings, electronics, sporting goods, and general merchandise sectors. These retailers represent approximately 27% of total annual retail sales, or 35% excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers.

All data in this release are adjusted for seasonality and all percentages are month-to-month changes unless otherwise indicated. Results from the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are classified according to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module online.

Data for the group of large retailers for July will be released on September 19.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-0669), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Apartment Building Construction Price Index

Second quarter 2005

The composite price index for apartment building construction (1997=100) was 130.8 in the second quarter of 2005, up 1.9% from the previous quarter and 5.7% higher than the second quarter of 2004. The quarterly increase was mostly the result of labour and fuel cost increases as well a strong market for building construction.

Vancouver and Calgary both recorded the highest quarterly change (+2.6%), followed by Edmonton (+2.4%), Montréal (+1.7%), Toronto (+1.5%), Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part (+1.3%) and Halifax (+1.1%).

On a year-over-year basis, Edmonton experienced the highest gain from the second quarter of 2004 (+6.7%), followed by Vancouver (+6.5%), Calgary (+6.4%), Montreal (+5.5%), Toronto (+5.2%), Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part (+4.7%) and Halifax (+3.6%).

Note: The apartment building construction price indexes provide an indication of new construction cost

changes in six census metropolitan areas (CMAs) (Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) and the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA. Besides each of the CMA indexes and the composite index, there are further breakdowns of cost changes by trade groups within the building (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical). These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade-group contractors who report on the categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profits) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Apartment building construction price indexes¹
(1997=100)

	Second quarter 2005	Second quarter 2004 to second quarter 2005 % change	First quarter to second quarter 2005
Composite index	130.8	5.7	1.9
Halifax	123.2	3.6	1.1
Montréal	129.3	5.5	1.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	134.6	4.7	1.3
Toronto	138.5	5.2	1.5
Calgary	133.7	6.4	2.6
Edmonton	131.3	6.7	2.4
Vancouver	127.0	6.5	2.6

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

The second quarter 2005 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in October.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Louise Allard (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins
June 2005

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins are now available for June. Data for April and May have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.

The June issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins*, Vol. 48, no. 6 (46-002-XIE, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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. ■

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