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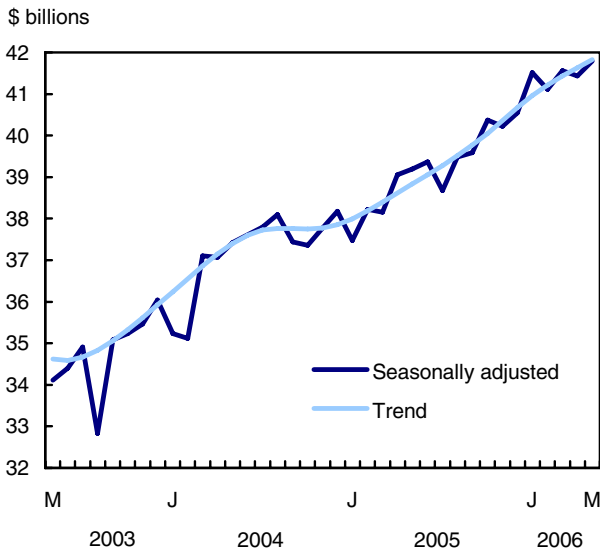
Releases

Wholesale trade

May 2006

Wholesale sales rebounded 0.9% in May to \$41.8 billion, after declining 0.3% in April. While most of the seven wholesale trade sectors registered gains, more than half of the increase was attributable to higher sales in the automotive sector. Excluding the automotive sector, sales rose 0.5%. Since September 2003, total wholesale sales have generally been rising.

Increased sales in the automotive sector bolster wholesale sales



Wholesalers of automotive products (+2.3%) and building materials (+1.8%) were the main contributors to sales growth in May. Only the farm products sector registered a decrease (-7.8%).

In constant dollars, wholesale sales increased 1.8% in May.

Increased sales in the automotive sector bolster wholesale sales

After three consecutive months of declines, sales in the automotive products sector rose 2.3% in May. Wholesale sales of motor vehicle parts and accessories rebounded 3.9% in May after falling in March and April.

Wholesalers in this industry, who sell mainly to retailers and dealers, have registered generally stable sales since March 2004.

Wholesale sales of motor vehicles increased 2.0% in May following a period of relatively lacklustre sales in the previous three months. Overall, motor vehicle wholesalers in May regained approximately half of the sales lost in the previous months. Weak exports during this period explain, in part, this group's difficulties making up lost ground.

Building materials sector rebounds

Wholesale sales in the building materials sector increased 1.8% in May, after declining 1.3% in April. Two groups in this sector were behind the rise.

Metal products wholesalers (+5.0%) recorded a third consecutive increase in May. In recent months, this group has benefited from strong demand and improved market conditions. Steel prices continued to rise on uncertainties about availability. Steel-using sectors, such as non-residential construction, continued to post strong growth. According to the survey of investment in non-residential building construction, investment reached an all-time high for a 13th consecutive quarter between April and June, largely owing to huge gains in British Columbia and Alberta.

Wholesalers in the building materials group posted a 1.8% increase in May. This group continues to make a solid showing after an almost uninterrupted period of growth since the fall of 2003. Since the start of the year, this group has posted sales 12.1% higher than in the same period in 2005, partly owing to the renovation market.

Wholesale sales of lumber and millwork fell 1.8% in May, partly because of a decrease in exports with residential construction declining in the United States.

Farm products sector posts seventh straight decline

Farm products wholesalers posted a seventh straight decline in sales, falling 7.8% in May. Just as in previous months, the decrease was largely attributable to wholesalers of live animals. This period of decline coincides with a slowdown in live animal exports. In May, live animal exports fell 30.8%. Previously, wholesalers in this group strongly benefited from the United States reopening the border in July 2005 to cattle under 30 months of age.

Six provinces exceed national growth rate

Prince Edward Island wholesalers posted a strong sales increase (+9.3%) in May compared to the previous month. Robust growth in sales of food products, especially fish-related products, greatly contributed to the gain registered in that province. Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.1%), British Columbia (+2.5%) and Nova Scotia (+2.0%) also posted notable gains exceeding the national average of 0.6%.

In Ontario, wholesale sales grew 1.3% in May. This increase was attributable to the steep rise of motor vehicle sales. More than three-quarters of the sales of this group are concentrated in that province. Also, this group accounts for more than one-quarter of Ontario's wholesale activities. Ontario wholesalers have generally posted rising sales since January 2005.

Second decrease in wholesale inventories in four months

Inventories declined 0.5% in May. A decrease in inventories was observed in 7 of the 15 trade groups. The steepest declines were in inventories of computers and other electronic products and motor vehicles. In value terms, the inventories of these sectors account for approximately 13% of total wholesale inventories. Despite May's decrease, the trend in total inventories has generally been upward since November 2003.

Inventory-to-sales ratio down slightly

The increase in sales in May contributed to a slight decrease in the inventory-to-sales ratio, which edged down from 1.23 in April to 1.21 in May. The instability of sales in recent months has also led to some fluctuation in the ratio. The inventory-to-sales ratio is a key measure of the time (in months) that it would take to exhaust inventories at the current pace of sales.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The May 2006 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-XIE, free) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade estimates for June will be released August 18.

For data or general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 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; jean.lebreux@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. □

Wholesale merchants' inventories and inventory-to-sales ratio

	May 2005	February 2006 ^r	March 2006 ^r	April 2006 ^r	May 2006 ^p	April to May 2006	May 2005 to May 2006	April ^r 2006 ^r	May 2006 ^p
	Wholesale inventories						Inventory-to-sales ratio		
	Seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions					% change			
Inventories	47,392	49,981	49,896	50,874	50,628	-0.5	6.8	1.23	1.21
Farm products	172	165	156	155	155	0.1	-9.5	0.38	0.42
Food products	4,441	4,258	4,235	4,209	4,195	-0.3	-5.5	0.61	0.61
Alcohol and tobacco	276	291	278	276	290	5.2	5.0	0.42	0.43
Apparel	1,622	1,581	1,520	1,544	1,565	1.4	-3.5	2.00	2.13
Household and personal products	3,513	3,699	3,673	3,836	3,956	3.1	12.6	1.51	1.51
Pharmaceuticals	2,963	3,112	3,022	3,043	3,107	2.1	4.8	1.14	1.17
Motor vehicles	4,044	4,835	4,768	5,019	4,873	-2.9	20.5	0.76	0.72
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,142	3,230	3,189	3,168	3,167	0.0	0.8	2.12	2.04
Building supplies	4,822	5,483	5,465	5,506	5,484	-0.4	13.7	1.57	1.54
Metal products	2,415	2,283	2,445	2,506	2,727	8.8	13.0	2.03	2.10
Lumber and millwork	1,141	1,031	1,051	984	1,071	8.9	-6.1	0.87	0.97
Machinery and equipment	9,016	9,874	10,070	10,351	10,222	-1.3	13.4	2.53	2.49
Computer and other electronic equipment	1,375	1,531	1,505	1,693	1,568	-7.4	14.1	0.64	0.60
Office and professional equipment	2,536	2,478	2,430	2,465	2,445	-0.8	-3.6	1.32	1.24
Other products	5,917	6,130	6,091	6,119	5,803	-5.2	-1.9	1.26	1.19

^r revised

^p preliminary

Wholesale merchants' sales

	May 2005	February 2006 ^r	March 2006 ^r	April 2006 ^r	May 2006 ^p	April to May 2006	May to May 2006
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Total, wholesale sales	39,198	41,110	41,566	41,432	41,789	0.9	6.6
Farm products	411	443	412	405	374	-7.8	-9.1
Food, beverages and tobacco products	7,113	7,432	7,410	7,536	7,544	0.1	6.1
Food products	6,508	6,750	6,719	6,873	6,864	-0.1	5.5
Alcohol and tobacco	605	682	691	663	680	2.5	12.4
Personal and household goods	5,557	5,750	5,965	5,992	6,001	0.1	8.0
Apparel	851	729	729	772	736	-4.7	-13.5
Household and personal products	2,238	2,395	2,596	2,541	2,611	2.8	16.7
Pharmaceuticals	2,469	2,626	2,639	2,679	2,654	-0.9	7.5
Automotive products	7,639	8,419	8,170	8,137	8,325	2.3	9.0
Motor vehicles	6,146	6,884	6,647	6,646	6,776	2.0	10.2
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,492	1,535	1,523	1,491	1,549	3.9	3.8
Building materials	5,421	5,889	5,945	5,868	5,972	1.8	10.2
Building supplies	3,189	3,551	3,555	3,507	3,569	1.8	11.9
Metal products	1,113	1,168	1,214	1,235	1,297	5.0	16.5
Lumber and millwork	1,119	1,170	1,176	1,127	1,106	-1.8	-1.1
Machinery and electronic equipment	7,994	8,484	8,837	8,622	8,677	0.6	8.5
Machinery and equipment	3,888	4,036	4,196	4,097	4,102	0.1	5.5
Computer and other electronic equipment	2,330	2,508	2,597	2,656	2,611	-1.7	12.0
Office and professional equipment	1,776	1,941	2,043	1,869	1,964	5.1	10.6
Other products	5,062	4,693	4,828	4,870	4,895	0.5	-3.3
Total, excluding automobiles	31,559	32,691	33,396	33,294	33,464	0.5	6.0
Sales, province and territory							
Newfoundland and Labrador	228	223	221	225	234	4.1	3.0
Prince Edward Island	49	37	37	38	42	9.3	-14.5
Nova Scotia	514	527	523	536	547	2.0	6.4
New Brunswick	399	399	406	415	404	-2.7	1.2
Quebec	7,502	7,630	7,732	7,716	7,693	-0.3	2.5
Ontario	19,747	20,979	21,182	21,177	21,442	1.3	8.6
Manitoba	1,055	978	961	990	1,002	1.2	-5.0
Saskatchewan	1,158	1,081	1,084	1,058	1,056	-0.2	-8.9
Alberta	4,551	5,054	5,141	5,087	5,076	-0.2	11.5
British Columbia	3,966	4,173	4,243	4,159	4,263	2.5	7.5
Yukon	7	10	14	8	8	-2.0	23.1
Northwest Territories	20	17	20	18	19	5.3	-3.5
Nunavut	2	1	2	2	2	8.0	1.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

Crime statistics

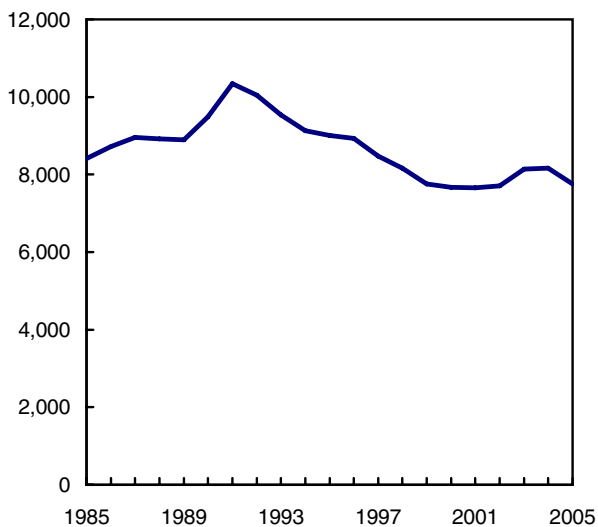
2005

Canada's national crime rate, based on incidents reported to police, fell 5% last year — despite increases in serious crimes such as homicide, attempted murder, serious assaults and robbery.

Declines in non-violent offences such as counterfeiting, break-ins and auto thefts accounted for most of the decline in the crime rate, which fell in every province and territory.

Crime rate fell in 2005

Rate per 100,000 population



The homicide rate increased 4% to the highest level in almost a decade. However, the overall violent crime rate was unchanged, while the property crime rate fell 6%. The rate of drug offences declined in 2005 as did overall youth crime.

The national crime rate has been relatively stable since 1999, with last year's 5% decrease offsetting a 6% hike in 2003. The crime rate declined during the 1990s, after rising throughout most of the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s.

Note to readers

In Canada, there are two primary sources of statistical information on crime: police-reported surveys and victimization surveys. This report is based on an annual Juristat of police-reported data released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS).

Data on incidents that come to the attention of the police are captured and forwarded to the CCJS via the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey according to a nationally-approved set of common scoring rules, categories and definitions. UCR data are available back to 1962 for the nation and provinces and territories, and from 1991 at the census metropolitan area (CMA) level (homicide data are available back to 1981 at the CMA level).

The most recent victimization survey data from the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS) were released in November 2005. According to the 2004 GSS, 28% of Canadians aged 15 and older reported being victimized one or more times in the 12 months preceding the survey, up slightly from 26% in 1999 when the survey was last conducted.

Crime rate down in all provinces, territories and most cities

Crime rates fell in all provinces and territories last year, with the largest provincial declines in Manitoba and New Brunswick, each down 8%.

Violent crime rates declined in the Atlantic provinces, but they were relatively stable in Central and Western Canada.

The highest provincial crime rates continued to be seen in the West. Saskatchewan recorded the highest overall rate, followed by British Columbia and Manitoba. Rates were lowest in Ontario and Quebec.

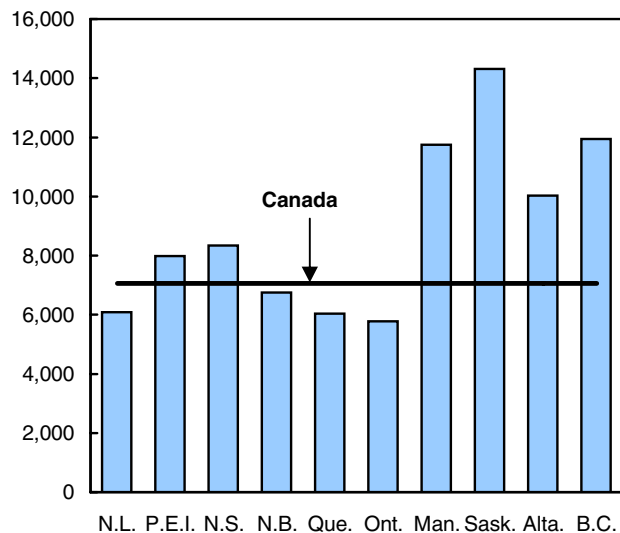
Virtually all 27 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) reported declining or stable crime rates. The only exceptions were small increases in London and Ottawa.

Again, the highest crime rates were in Western cities. However, Regina's crime rate declined 15% in 2005, dropping it behind Saskatoon for the highest crime rate among all 27 CMAs.

Abbotsford, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Victoria reported the next highest rates. Saguenay, Québec, Trois-Rivières and Sherbrooke recorded the lowest crime rates.

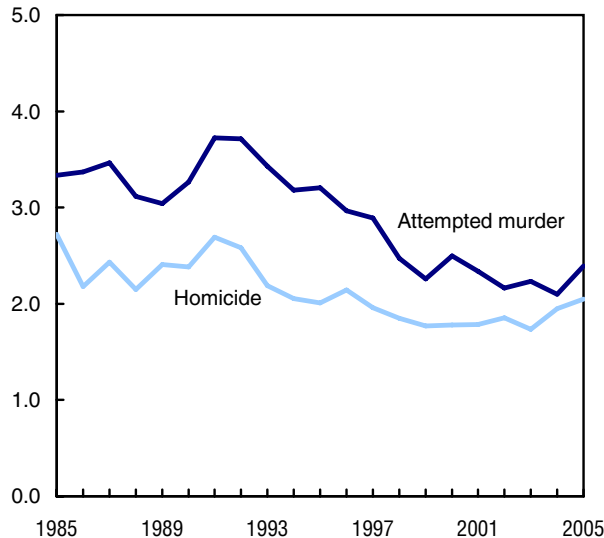
Crime rates continue to be highest in the West

Rate per 100,000 population



Homicides and attempted murders increased in 2005

Rate per 100,000 population



Homicide rate up for second year in a row

The national homicide rate increased 4% in 2005, in the wake of a 13% increase in 2004, to the highest level in almost a decade. Most of last year's increase was attributable to a rise in homicides in Ontario and Alberta. Police reported 658 homicides last year, 34 more than in 2004.

The national homicide rate peaked in the mid-1970s at 3.0 homicides per 100,000 population. It has generally been dropping since then, reaching a low of 1.7 in 2003. The 2005 rate was 2.0 homicides per 100,000.

Provincially, the highest homicide rates were reported in Saskatchewan (4.3) and Manitoba (4.2), consistent with recent years. Saskatchewan's rate was the highest in nearly 30 years. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec had the lowest homicide rates.

Edmonton had 44 homicides, 10 more than in 2004. This resulted in Edmonton having the highest homicide rate among all CMAs, at 4.3 per 100,000 population. Edmonton's rate was its highest since 1981, when CMA statistics were first collected. Regina, Winnipeg and Saskatoon reported the next highest rates.

With 10 more homicides in 2005 than in 2004, Toronto's homicide rate increased 9%. Toronto's rate of 2.0 homicides per 100,000 population ranked in the middle of Canada's nine largest CMAs.

Québec reported the lowest rate among the nine largest CMAs. Montréal's homicide rate hit its lowest point since 1981.

Increases in other serious violent crimes

Serious violent crimes increased in most provinces, particularly in Ontario and Alberta.

Police reported 772 attempted murders across Canada in 2005, a 14% increase. In addition, there were just over 3,000 aggravated assaults, up 10%, and almost 50,000 assaults with a weapon, up 5%.

The rate of robbery incidents rose 3%, but it was still 15% lower than a decade ago. Police reported almost 29,000 robberies, more than half of which were committed without a weapon of any kind. Robberies committed with a firearm continued to drop, falling 5% last year.

The rate of sexual assault remained stable at the national level. At the provincial level, however, there were some noticeable changes. Quebec recorded a 15% increase in sexual assaults, while New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta reported double-digit declines.

Property crime rate at lowest in over 30 years

The property crime rate fell 6% in 2005, the second consecutive decline. This put the rate at its lowest level in more than 30 years.

Police reported a total of 1.2 million property crimes. Among the most common were thefts, which accounted for more than half of all property crimes, as well as break-ins, motor vehicle theft and fraud.

The rate of break-ins, the third largest offence, fell 7%, continuing the downward trend seen since 1991.

There were almost 260,000 break-ins reported to police, more than half of which were into residences.

All provinces and territories experienced fewer break-ins, except for a small 3% increase in Prince Edward Island. Saskatchewan continued to have the highest rate among the provinces, despite reporting a 14% drop in 2005.

Police reported more than 160,000 stolen vehicles last year. The rate of auto theft, which has been declining since 1996, fell a further 7% last year. But it was still 56% higher than two decades ago. Recent declines may be due to a combination of anti-theft devices in newer vehicle models, as well as police programs designed to reduce vehicle theft, such as the use of bait cars.

Auto thefts dropped in every province and territory, except in Alberta where the rate remained relatively stable. Manitoba continued to have the highest rate of auto theft in the country.

The rate of counterfeiting currency fell 20% last year, the first drop in five years. Despite the decrease in 2005, counterfeiting has been the fastest growing crime in recent years, increasing fivefold from 2000. The decline in 2005 may have been due partly to the introduction of security-enhanced \$10 and \$20 bills in 2004 and 2005.

Drug offences, youth crime down

The rate of drug offences dropped 6% in 2005, the second decline in the past three years. This

drop was driven by a 12% decrease in cannabis offences, including declines in possession, trafficking and importation and cultivation. However, increases were reported for cocaine offences and other drugs such as crystal meth and ecstasy.

Crime committed by youth aged 12 to 17 fell 6% last year, the second consecutive decline. The youth crime rate, which had declined throughout the 1990s, was generally on the rise between 1999 and 2003.

Violent crime among youth was down 2%, while property crime dropped 12%. The number of young people accused of homicide rose from 44 in 2004 to 65 in 2005, putting the youth accused homicide rate at its highest point in more than a decade.

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0013 and 252-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

The *Juristat: Crime Statistics in Canada, 2005*, Vol. 26, no. 4 (85-002-XIE, free) is now available from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website. A paper version (85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Crime rates for selected offences

	2005		Percent change in rate	
	Number	Rate ¹	2004 to 2005	1995 to 2005
Homicide	658	2	4	2
Attempted murder	772	2	14	-20
Assault Level 1	182,049	564	-2	-8
Assault Level 2: Weapon	49,653	154	5	25
Assault Level 3: Aggravated	3,027	9	10	4
Other assaults	12,818	40	-1	-14
Sexual assault (levels 1, 2, 3)	23,303	72	0	-25
Other sexual offences	2,741	8	4	-29
Abduction	584	2	-9	-55
Robbery	28,669	89	3	-15
Violent crime: Total	304,274	943	0	-7
Breaking and entering	259,521	804	-7	-40
Motor vehicle theft	160,100	496	-7	-10
Theft over \$5,000	17,491	54	2	-62
Theft \$5,000 and under	640,714	1,985	-6	-29
Possession of stolen goods	33,848	105	-6	-2
Fraud	94,468	293	-4	-18
Property crime: Total	1,206,142	3,738	-6	-29
Mischief	353,955	1,097	-1	-15
Counterfeiting currency	163,323	506	-20	623
Bail violations	100,334	311	-7	36
Disturbing the peace	122,803	381	4	117
Offensive weapons	19,337	60	5	0
Prostitution	5,793	18	-11	-25
Arson	13,315	41	0	-8
Other	215,283	667	-4	-17
Other Criminal Code offences: Total	994,143	3,081	-5	14
Criminal Code: Total, excluding traffic (crime rate)	2,504,559	7,761	-5	-14
Cannabis	59,973	186	-12	24
Cocaine	18,951	59	11	51
Heroin	803	2	0	-38
Other drugs	12,528	39	4	253
Drugs: Total	92,255	286	-6	36
Impaired driving	75,613	234	-7	-33

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

Crime rates by province and territory

	Violent crime		Property crime		Total Criminal Code offences ²	
	2005 rate ¹	2004 to 2005 % change in rate	2005 rate ¹	2004 to 2005 % change in rate	2005 rate ¹	2004 to 2005 % change in rate
Canada	943	-0.2	3,738	-5.9	7,761	-5.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	869	-5.4	2,535	-8.0	6,089	-4.1
Prince Edward Island	762	-5.3	3,468	-1.4	7,985	-3.2
Nova Scotia	1,138	-5.4	3,626	-7.1	8,345	-5.1
New Brunswick	834	-10.9	2,723	-9.2	6,756	-7.5
Quebec	739	2.0	3,133	-2.3	6,032	-4.7
Ontario	748	0.3	2,808	-5.4	5,780	-4.5
Manitoba	1,600	-0.1	4,995	-12.4	11,743	-7.9
Saskatchewan	1,983	-1.6	5,484	-12.0	14,320	-5.8
Alberta	1,096	-0.4	4,874	-3.7	10,023	-4.6
British Columbia	1,214	1.3	6,234	-7.5	11,947	-4.8
Yukon	3,088	-8.5	6,028	-7.2	22,399	-5.4
Northwest Territories	6,614	-3.7	6,484	-12.8	41,245	-2.1
Nunavut	7,042	-11.1	5,555	-21.1	32,782	-11.1

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

2. Total Criminal Code also includes other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic) not shown in this table.

Crime rates for selected offences by census metropolitan area

	Homicide	Robbery	Break-ins	Motor vehicle theft	Total Criminal Code
Census metropolitan areas with population of 500,000 and over					
	2005 rate ¹				
Vancouver	2.9	149	1,192	990	11,226
Winnipeg	3.7	263	1,070	1,712	11,153
Edmonton	4.3	142	1,025	1,059	10,529
Montréal	1.3	147	892	649	7,328
Calgary	2.4	103	777	440	7,010
Ottawa ²	1.3	88	630	317	5,842
Hamilton	1.6	102	681	560	5,625
Toronto	2.0	109	388	306	5,355
Québec	0.7	64	785	260	4,528
Census metropolitan areas with population between 100,000 and 500,000					
Saskatoon	3.7	248	1,494	550	13,236
Regina	4.0	197	1,740	1,078	13,194
Abbotsford	2.5	106	1,219	1,514	12,886
Victoria	0.6	60	804	260	9,932
Halifax	2.6	155	916	428	9,385
Thunder Bay	2.4	100	872	292	8,913
London	3.0	72	727	547	7,473
Saint John	0.0	44	522	137	6,713
Kingston	3.2	39	639	189	6,672
Windsor	1.5	66	698	339	6,594
St. John's	1.1	62	1,087	267	6,492
St. Catharines–Niagara	3.2	67	729	339	6,006
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	1.2	53	804	323	5,769
Gatineau ³	1.1	68	957	278	5,622
Kitchener	1.4	63	726	348	5,477
Sherbrooke	0.0	42	789	387	5,042
Trois-Rivières	0.0	41	686	451	4,823
Saguenay	0.7	16	456	292	3,723

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.
 2. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.
 3. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.



Current economic conditions

Canada's international investment position improved substantially in the first quarter, with net foreign debt falling 8% to a record low share of gross domestic product. The drop reflected increased purchases of foreign bonds and direct investment abroad by Canadians.

In 2005, Canadian firms continued to concentrate direct investment abroad in the United States (46%) and Europe (25.6%). Suggestions that investment is migrating to low-wage countries like Mexico, China and India are not borne out by the data, as these countries host only 0.9% of Canadian direct investment abroad.

The trend in Mexico has fallen since 2000. The Canadian investment in China was virtually unchanged last year at \$1.0 billion, while India remained negligible at \$0.2 billion. Australia is the largest destination in Asia for Canadian investment at \$8.2 billion.

Provincially, Alberta has been the driving force behind the surge of retail sales so far in 2006. A 3.9% jump in April brought growth since December to 9.4%, compared with only a 3.8% increase in the rest of Canada. Strong employment and income growth underpinned these increases.

Ontario has been increasingly reliant on construction and retail sales for growth, as manufacturing stagnated. Shipments edged down in April, their third drop in four months. Steady losses in the auto industry were partly offset by gains in metals and capital goods. Retail sales continued to grow, up 1.2% in April, but remained below most other regions.

Conversely, Quebec posted buoyant retail sales but slow construction growth. Retail sales rose 1.6% in April, behind only the increase on the Prairies. Housing permits for single-family homes have trended down all year, hitting in April their lowest level since the post-9/11 boom began. Manufacturing shipments have levelled off so far this year after a solid 5% gain in 2005. Losses in clothing and paper were offset by gains for aluminium and petroleum.

British Columbia had a slow start to the second quarter. Housing starts in May fell to their lowest level since January 2005. Like Ontario, retail sales growth remained below the national average. Non-residential building remained strong, after permits neared a record high in March, and so far this year are 4% ahead of last year's pace.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301, 1901, 2152, 2306, 2406 and 3701.

The print version of the July 2006 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 19,

no. 7 (11-010-XPB, \$25/\$243) is now available. This issue summarizes the major economic events that occurred in June and presents a feature article entitled "Head office employment in Canada, 1999 to 2005."

The *Canadian Economic Observer: Historical Statistical Supplement*, 2005/2006 (11-210-XPB, \$28) is also now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Crushing statistics

June 2006

Oilseed processors crushed 300 701 metric tonnes of canola in June. Oil production totalled 129 730 tonnes in June while meal production amounted to 174 857 tonnes.

The cumulative volume of canola crushed during the first 11 months of the current crop year totalled 3 106 846 metric tonnes, slightly ahead of the pace in 2003/2004 when a record 3 389 554 tonnes were crushed.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The June 2006 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will soon be available.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

May 2006

The May 2006 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 29, no. 5 (22-007-XIB, free) is now available from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website.

This issue contains the annual supplement "Grain storage and movement", which is prepared in conjunction with the Canadian Grain Commission.

An overview of current grain supplies and markets is also included in this publication.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401 and 3464.

For general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To

enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714) les.macartney@statcan.ca, Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

July 1, 2006 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on July 1 totalled 70 649 metric tonnes, up 15.7% from a year ago.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

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. ■

Deliveries of major grains

June 2006

Data on June grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.

The June 2006 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will soon be available.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Canadian Economic Observer, Vol. 19, no. 7
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$25/\$243).

Canadian Economic Observer: Historical Statistical Supplement, 2005/2006
Catalogue number 11-210-XPB (\$28).

Survey Methodology, Vol. 32, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-001-XIE
(free).

Survey Methodology, Vol. 32, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-001-XPB (\$30/\$58).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, May 2006, Vol. 29,
no. 5
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB
(free).

Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire, May 2006,
Vol. 2, no. 5
Catalogue number 41-019-XIE
(free).

Juristat, 2005, Vol. 26, no. 4
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
(free).

Juristat, 2005, Vol. 26, no. 4
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$11/\$100).

Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas: Canada's Global Cities: Socio-economic Conditions in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver,
no. 10
Catalogue number 89-613-MIE2006010
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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