



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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<b>Wholesale trade, July 2006</b>	2
Wholesale sales reached a new high in July, buoyed by a surge in the sale of automotive products.	
<b>Leading indicators, August 2006</b>	6
The growth of the leading indicator continued to moderate, edging up 0.2% in August after increases of 0.3% in the previous two months.	
Travel between Canada and other countries, July 2006	8
Youth correctional services: Key indicators, 2004/2005	9
Railway carloadings, July 2006	10
Aircraft movement statistics, August 2006	11
Stocks of frozen poultry meat, September 1, 2006	11

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<b>New products</b>	12
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## Releases

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### Wholesale trade

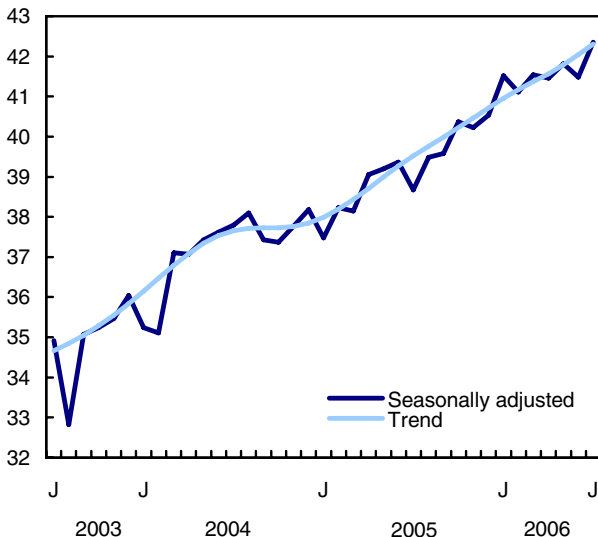
July 2006

Wholesale sales reached a new high in July, buoyed by a surge in the sale of automotive products. Sales increased by 2.1% to \$42.4 billion in July, more than reversing a 0.8% drop in June. The lion's share of July's advance came from the automotive sector, which posted its largest monthly increase in nearly a year. Excluding the automotive sector, sales rose by 0.6%.

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#### Wholesale sales hit a new high in July

\$ billions



Most of the remaining growth came from the "other products" (+3.1%) sector, which is mainly made up of wholesalers of recycled metals, chemicals and seeds, and the machinery and electronic equipment (+2.8%) sector. Only two of the seven wholesale sectors registered declines in July: building materials (-2.7%) and personal and household goods (-1.6%).

Wholesale sales have generally been rising since September 2003, with most trade groups showing strength during this period.

In constant dollars, wholesale sales increased by 1.1% in July.

### Automotive sector posts largest increase since August 2005

After declining 2.2% in June, the automotive sector bounced back strongly in July as sales rose by 8.4% to \$8.9 billion. While the vast majority of the increase was the result of higher sales of motor vehicles (+9.1%), wholesalers of motor vehicle parts and accessories also had a strong month (+4.8%).

The rise in motor vehicle sales was the largest since August 2005, when wholesale sales of automobiles, bolstered by a series of major incentive programs, rose 15.9%. While not on the same scale as last year, the re-introduction of various incentive programs in July likely contributed to the latest increase. According to the New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey, sales of new cars and trucks increased by 3.0% in July, led by strong sales gains in Alberta.

July's large increase in wholesale motor vehicle sales also coincided with a surge in passenger car imports, which increased by 17.5% during the month. Imported vehicles account, on average, for around half of all motor vehicle sales made by wholesalers.

### Rebound in sales of "other products"

Sales of "other products" regained their momentum in July, climbing by 3.1% after declining by 3.0% in June. This was the fourth increase in five months for this sector.

Since hitting a peak in May 2005, sales in this trade group have been somewhat volatile. In recent months, weaker exports by wholesalers of chemical products as well as some products related to the agricultural industry have been offset by strong sales of recycled metals, as sellers have benefited from the sizeable increase in metal prices since September 2005.

### Machinery and equipment sales regain their momentum

After edging down by 0.1% in June, sales of machinery and equipment rose by 2.8% in July. All three trade groups in this sector contributed to the growth. The largest increase came from wholesalers of computer and electronic equipment (+4.4%), who posted their first increase in three months. Wholesalers of office and professional equipment also had a strong month (+3.5%). This group has posted generally rising sales since October 2003.

Machinery and equipment sales rose by 1.5% in July, following a 0.6% rise in June. Wholesalers in this

trade group continue to benefit from strong business investment, as Canadian businesses take advantage of the rising Canadian dollar to acquire cheaper foreign goods. According to the latest Quarterly Survey of Financial Statistics for Enterprises, machinery and equipment wholesalers recorded the strongest profit growth of all wholesale industries during the second quarter of this year.

#### **Building materials sector down across the board**

Sales in the building materials sector fell for the second consecutive month in July, falling by 2.7%. The decline was widespread, with all three components contributing to the drop.

The slowdown in the US housing market (July housing starts in the US hit their lowest level since November 2004) continued to buffet wholesalers of lumber and millwork in July, as the trade group posted a fourth consecutive monthly decline (-6.3%). Wholesalers play a key role in the lumber export market, which has fallen continuously since the start of the year. The weakness in the US housing market has been reflected in the recent announcements of further shutdowns and layoffs in the Canadian lumber and forestry industry.

Wholesalers of metal products saw sales decline by 2.7% in July, ending a string of four consecutive monthly increases. Despite the decline this July, sales have grown strongly since July 2005 in line with the strong rise in metal prices during this period.

Sales of building supplies (-1.6%) fell for the third time in four months in July. After rising almost continuously since June 2003, the trend in this group has levelled off since April of this year.

#### **Ontario posts largest sales increase in over two years**

Ontario was the prime beneficiary of the surge in automotive sales, as the province recorded its strongest sales increase (+4.2%) since March 2004. Any major fluctuations in the wholesale automotive sector are keenly felt in this province, where the sector accounts for over one-quarter of wholesale sales. Wholesale

sales in Ontario have generally been rising since the start of the year.

Wholesalers in Saskatchewan regained most of the ground they lost in June as sales rose by 4.8%. Higher sales of agricultural machinery and equipment were behind most of the increase in July. The other notable gain came in Nova Scotia (+5.2%), where sales were buoyed by higher receipts in the automotive and food sectors.

After seeing their sales rise by 1.3% in June, Quebec wholesalers lost ground in July as sales fell 0.9%. Lower sales of household and personal products and building materials were the main contributors to the decline.

#### **Inventories rise for second straight month**

After rising by 0.8% in June, inventories increased by a further 1.6% in July to \$52.1 billion. The rise was broad-based, with 12 of the 15 trade groups registering an increase. Despite the increase in inventories in July, the inventory-to-sales ratio fell from 1.24 to 1.23 as a result of strong sales growth during the month.

While the trend in total inventories has generally been rising since October 2003, a comparable rise in the sales trend has kept the inventory-to-sales ratio relatively stable for most of this period.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0007 and 081-0010.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.**

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

Wholesale trade estimates for August will be released October 19.

For data or general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Atkins (613-951-0291; [marc.atkins@statcan.ca](mailto:marc.atkins@statcan.ca)), Distributive Trades Division.

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**Wholesale merchants' inventories and inventory-to-sales ratio**

	July 2005	April 2006 <sup>r</sup>	May 2006 <sup>r</sup>	June 2006 <sup>r</sup>	July 2006 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2006	July 2005 to July 2006	June 2006 <sup>r</sup>	July 2006 <sup>p</sup>
	Wholesale inventories					Inventory-to-sales ratio			
	Seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions					% change			
<b>Inventories</b>	<b>47,541</b>	<b>50,944</b>	<b>50,868</b>	<b>51,258</b>	<b>52,059</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.23</b>
Farm products	179	160	167	185	188	1.7	5.0	0.46	0.46
Food products	4,430	4,260	4,296	4,341	4,321	-0.5	-2.5	0.63	0.62
Alcohol and tobacco	272	275	283	286	292	2.3	7.6	0.45	0.46
Apparel	1,547	1,554	1,621	1,646	1,614	-1.9	4.3	2.19	2.15
Household and personal products	3,548	3,842	3,970	3,937	3,983	1.2	12.3	1.48	1.54
Pharmaceuticals	3,000	3,043	3,120	3,072	3,192	3.9	6.4	1.16	1.22
Motor vehicles	4,130	5,002	4,856	4,725	4,728	0.1	14.5	0.70	0.64
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,296	3,172	3,161	3,188	3,291	3.2	-0.2	2.13	2.10
Building supplies	4,939	5,509	5,501	5,506	5,571	1.2	12.8	1.56	1.60
Metal products	2,351	2,506	2,682	2,787	2,902	4.1	23.4	2.10	2.25
Lumber and millwork	1,155	992	1,055	1,060	1,050	-1.0	-9.1	1.03	1.09
Machinery and equipment	8,880	10,345	10,278	10,658	10,744	0.8	21.0	2.58	2.56
Computer and other electronic equipment	1,508	1,693	1,570	1,585	1,614	1.8	7.0	0.61	0.59
Office and professional equipment	2,473	2,472	2,474	2,513	2,610	3.9	5.5	1.31	1.31
Other products	5,832	6,119	5,834	5,768	5,960	3.3	2.2	1.22	1.22

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Wholesale merchants' sales**

	July 2005	April 2006 <sup>r</sup>	May 2006 <sup>r</sup>	June 2006 <sup>r</sup>	July 2006 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2006	July 2005 to July 2006
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
<b>Total, wholesale sales</b>	<b>38,669</b>	<b>41,462</b>	<b>41,814</b>	<b>41,482</b>	<b>42,354</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Farm products</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco products</b>	<b>7,239</b>	<b>7,542</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>7,518</b>	<b>7,557</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Food products	6,618	6,883	6,921	6,884	6,919	0.5	4.5
Alcohol and tobacco	621	659	659	634	638	0.6	2.7
<b>Personal and household goods</b>	<b>5,658</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>5,967</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Apparel	825	775	774	752	751	-0.1	-9.0
Household and personal products	2,337	2,542	2,602	2,662	2,591	-2.7	10.8
Pharmaceuticals	2,495	2,672	2,634	2,649	2,625	-0.9	5.2
<b>Automotive products</b>	<b>7,138</b>	<b>8,167</b>	<b>8,403</b>	<b>8,215</b>	<b>8,901</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>
Motor vehicles	5,582	6,676	6,846	6,717	7,331	9.1	31.3
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,556	1,491	1,557	1,498	1,570	4.8	0.9
<b>Building materials</b>	<b>5,338</b>	<b>5,854</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>5,730</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Building supplies	3,255	3,502	3,543	3,530	3,475	-1.6	6.8
Metal products	1,071	1,235	1,286	1,326	1,290	-2.7	20.4
Lumber and millwork	1,012	1,118	1,067	1,030	965	-6.3	-4.6
<b>Machinery and electronic equipment</b>	<b>8,128</b>	<b>8,625</b>	<b>8,672</b>	<b>8,663</b>	<b>8,910</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Machinery and equipment	3,838	4,103	4,105	4,130	4,194	1.5	9.3
Computer and other electronic equipment	2,466	2,647	2,613	2,612	2,726	4.4	10.6
Office and professional equipment	1,824	1,875	1,955	1,921	1,989	3.5	9.0
<b>Other products</b>	<b>4,766</b>	<b>4,873</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>4,736</b>	<b>4,884</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Total: Excluding automobiles</b>	<b>31,531</b>	<b>33,295</b>	<b>33,411</b>	<b>33,268</b>	<b>33,453</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Sales, province and territory</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	214	224	227	225	224	-0.5	4.7
Prince Edward Island	44	37	42	34	32	-5.4	-27.1
Nova Scotia	519	534	543	525	552	5.2	6.4
New Brunswick	395	414	407	401	407	1.5	3.2
Quebec	7,532	7,733	7,762	7,865	7,790	-0.9	3.4
Ontario	19,450	21,198	21,418	21,060	21,946	4.2	12.8
Manitoba	1,033	987	1,005	975	969	-0.7	-6.2
Saskatchewan	1,122	1,060	1,097	1,038	1,088	4.8	-3.0
Alberta	4,484	5,098	5,107	5,177	5,177	0.0	15.5
British Columbia	3,851	4,148	4,179	4,154	4,141	-0.3	7.5
Yukon	9	9	8	9	10	14.4	9.8
Northwest Territories	15	18	17	18	16	-10.3	9.5
Nunavut	2	2	2	2	2	-10.5	-24.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

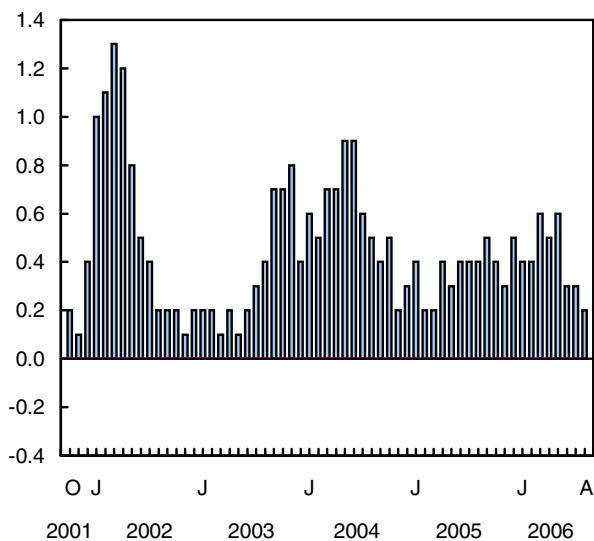
## Leading indicators

August 2006

The growth of the leading indicator continued to moderate, edging up 0.2% in August after increases of 0.3% in the previous two months. These gains were less than half the progressions posted in March, April and May. Still, 7 of the 10 components rose in August, up from 5 in July. While household spending softened, business spending remained strong, and the weakness in manufacturing appeared to moderate.

### Composite leading indicator

Smoothed % change



Household spending, a bulwark of domestic demand in the first half of the year, weakened over the summer.

The largest reversal was in the housing index, which fell 2.5% as a result of a sharp drop in housing starts and a levelling off of house sales. The slowdown in housing restrained the growth of furniture and appliance sales to their slowest increase (+0.5%) so far this year. Sales of other durable goods also moderated, although vehicle sales rebounded in August.

Firms increasingly moved to the forefront in sustaining domestic spending. This was most evident in business services, where employment was boosted by rapid growth in Alberta and British Columbia in response to more investment. The stock market remained near a record level over the summer, buoyed by robust profits. Strong investment demand also played a major role in raising new orders.

The outlook for manufacturing improved slightly. New orders edged up 0.1% after back-to-back declines. Demand was particularly strong for metals, machinery and aerospace products. The average workweek stabilized, after large cuts earlier this year. The ratio of shipments to inventories also turned up, because inventories fell faster than shipments. The latter is consistent with weak export demand, and the US leading indicator dipped for a second straight month.

**Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.**

For more information on the economy, consult the September 2006 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 19, no. 9 (11-010-XIB, free), now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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**Leading indicators**

	March 2006	April 2006	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	August 2006	Last month of data available % change
<b>Composite leading indicator (1992=100)</b>	<b>213.2</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>215.5</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>216.7</b>	<b>217.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Housing index (1992=100) <sup>1</sup>	150.1	149.1	148.9	147.1	145.7	142.0	-2.5
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,687	2,690	2,703	2,706	2,718	2,731	0.5
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	11,568	11,844	11,939	11,872	11,901	11,893	-0.1
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>2</sup>	144,772	146,178	147,374	149,075	150,264	151,232	0.6
U.S. Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) <sup>3</sup>	127.0	127.3	127.4	127.4	127.2	127.1	-0.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>							
Average workweek (hours)	38.0	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.0	0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	26,930	27,059	27,167	27,129	26,938	26,960	0.1
Shipments/inventories of finished goods <sup>4</sup>	1.87	1.87	1.86	1.87	1.86	1.87	0.01 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Retail trade</b>							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	2,391	2,428	2,460	2,495	2,522	2,535	0.5
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	8,073	8,181	8,280	8,356	8,430	8,447	0.2
<b>Unsmoothed composite leading indicator</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>215.2</b>	<b>218.0</b>	<b>216.8</b>	<b>217.7</b>	<b>218.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>

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



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## Travel between Canada and other countries

### July 2006

Same-day car travel from the United States continued its downward spiral in July as American travel to Canada fell to its lowest level since the late 1970s.

Same-day car trips by Americans have been at historic lows since the beginning of 2005. Once again a new record low was set in July when just 1.2 million Americans made same-day car trips, down 0.6% from the previous month. (Unless otherwise specified, monthly data are seasonally adjusted.)

Although same-day car travel is currently about half as popular as it was prior to September 11, 2001, the decrease may be linked to other factors. These include the higher Canadian dollar, which averaged 64.9 US cents in August 2001 and higher gas prices, which are nearly 60% higher than they were before 9/11. However, the new security policies at the border following 9/11 and travellers' perception of them might also have contributed to the decrease.

In July, overnight car travel, which is historically more stable than same-day travel, fell to its lowest level in nearly nine years, slipping 2.6% to 681,000 trips.

Declines in overnight travel by plane (-5.1%) and other modes of transportation (-0.2%) were also observed, bringing the total number of overnight trips to its lowest level since the height of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) crisis in May 2003. American travellers made 1.1 million overnight trips to Canada in July, down 3.0% from the previous month.

While overnight travel from the United States was 17.1% lower than in August 2001, the decline is likely caused by factors other than 9/11. Overnight car travel from the United States was actually higher for most of 2002 than it was prior to 9/11, while overnight plane travel hit an all-time high in August 2004.

Overall, travel from the United States fell to its lowest level since May 1979, slipping 1.3% to 2.4 million trips between June and July.

Trips from overseas markets fell to their lowest level since May 2005, down 1.6% to 368,000. Travel from Canada's six most important overseas markets all recorded declines, with Australia being the hardest hit (-6.0%). Travel from the United Kingdom, Canada's biggest overseas market, fell 1.4% to 71,000 trips but travel from China reached a record high of 13,000 trips.

While fewer foreigners visited Canada in July, more Canadians travelled abroad, specifically to the United States.

Travel to the United States climbed to 3.3 million trips, up 1.5% from June, as both same-day car and overnight travel increased in July.

Canadians made over 1.9 million same-day car trips south of the border, up 0.8% from the previous month. Same-day travel to the United States has trended up since it fell 32.4% to 1.5 million trips between August and October 2001.

With increases in both the number of trips by car (+3.5%) and plane (+2.2%), overnight travel to the United States climbed to 1.3 million trips in July, up 2.8% from the previous month. This was the third highest level since 1993 with only those of January and April of this year being higher.

However, travel to overseas countries fell for the first time since last November, after record highs were observed in each of the last five months. Canadians took an estimated 561,000 trips to overseas countries in July, down 1.4% from the previous month. This was still the second highest month on record.

While it is possible that an increasing number of Canadians are choosing overseas destinations instead of the United States, this does not seem to be a direct result of 9/11. Travel to overseas countries has increased steadily since the early 1980s, well before 9/11.

The Canadian dollar dropped to an average of 88.6 US cents in July, down 1.4% from June. The loonie also fell against the euro, British pound sterling and Japanese yen.

**Note:** Same day and overnight data for United States residents entering by commercial plane, train, commercial boat or other methods (for example, by foot or motorcycle) and any summation of these not seasonally adjusted series have been revised for each month of the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006.

Same day and overnight data for Canadian residents returning from the United States by commercial plane, private plane, train, commercial boat or other methods (for example, by foot or motorcycle) and any summation of these not seasonally adjusted series have been revised for each month of the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.**

The July 2006 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 22, no. 7 (66-001-PIE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire



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eric.desjardins@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

### Travel between Canada and other countries

	August 2001	June 2006 <sup>r</sup>	July 2006 <sup>p</sup>	August 2001 to July 2006	June to July 2006	July 2006	July 2005 to July 2006	
	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	thousands		% change		thousands		% change	
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4,679</b>	<b>5.8</b>	
to the United States	3,477	3,276	3,325	-4.4	1.5	4,175	5.0	
to other countries	420	568	561	33.5	-1.4	504	12.3	
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,222	1,929	1,944	-12.5	0.8	2,266	3.1	
Total trips, one or more nights	1,602	1,856	1,884	17.6	1.5	2,363	8.4	
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,182	1,288	1,323	11.9	2.8	1,859	7.3	
Car	656	750	776	18.2	3.5	1,332	8.6	
Plane	419	446	455	8.8	2.2	365	6.8	
Other modes of transportation	108	92	92	-14.3	-0.2	162	-1.1	
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	420	568	561	33.5	-1.4	504	12.3	
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>-34.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	
from the United States	3,853	2,439	2,407	-37.5	-1.3	4,126	-11.3	
from other countries	370	374	368	-0.6	-1.6	667	-3.5	
Same-day car trips from the United States	2,340	1,169	1,162	-50.3	-0.6	1,639	-14.0	
Total trips, one or more nights	1,710	1,523	1,481	-13.4	-2.8	2,911	-8.6	
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,355	1,157	1,122	-17.1	-3.0	2,263	-10.0	
Car	873	699	681	-22.0	-2.6	1,448	-11.7	
Plane	336	326	310	-7.8	-5.1	494	-6.5	
Other modes of transportation	146	132	132	-9.4	-0.2	321	-7.4	
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	355	366	359	1.0	-1.9	648	-3.3	
<b>Most important overseas markets<sup>4</sup></b>								
United Kingdom	75	72	71	-4.3	-1.4	120	-10.6	
Japan	44	34	33	-25.8	-2.6	44	-3.6	
France	31	31	31	1.3	-0.7	58	0.8	
Germany	31	26	24	-20.1	-4.6	46	-14.5	
Australia	14	18	17	20.7	-6.0	23	-7.6	
Mexico	15	18	17	14.1	-5.6	43	0.1	
South Korea	13	16	16	22.9	0.2	31	3.1	
China	8	12	13	65.4	6.0	20	34.8	
Netherlands	10	10	10	4.8	1.4	24	-1.4	
Hong Kong	11	9	10	-9.7	8.8	19	5.6	
Taiwan	10	8	8	-19.0	-2.8	14	-4.2	
Switzerland	8	8	8	0.5	-0.8	20	-8.1	

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

2. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

3. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

4. Includes same-day and one or more night trips.

### Youth correctional services: Key indicators 2004/2005

The average number of young people aged 12 to 17 in sentenced custody and on probation continued to decline in the second year following the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA).

In 2004/2005, 1,300 young people on average were in sentenced custody on any given day, down about 16%

from 2003/2004 and down 50% since the YCJA went into effect.

About 700 of these individuals were in secure custody, down 14% from 2003/2004, while 600 were in open custody, a 20% decline.

The average number of young people in sentenced custody fell in all jurisdictions except in the Yukon and Nunavut, where it increased slightly.

**The average daily count of young persons in sentenced custody**

Jurisdiction	Average daily count		
	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Newfoundland and Labrador	93	45	44
Prince Edward Island	14	6	3
Nova Scotia	105	57	38
New Brunswick	97	61	59
Quebec	313	232	184
Ontario <sup>1</sup>	1,262	598	485
Manitoba	152	104	92
Saskatchewan	246	188	160
Alberta	229	142	126
British Columbia	152	90	87
Yukon	5	3	4
Northwest Territories	41	22	17
Nunavut	10	5	8

1. Ontario includes estimates for 2002/2003 and 2003/2004 for 12 to 15 year olds.

Similarly, on any given day in 2004/2005, about 21,200 young people were on probation, compared to 27,900 the year before, a decline of almost 25%.

Since 2002/2003, prior to the implementation of the YCJA, the average number of young people on probation has declined by almost one-third.

The average number of young people held on remand while awaiting trial or sentencing declined 5% to about 800 on any given day in 2004/2005.

In 2004/2005, the incarceration rate was 8.3 per 10,000, a 12% decline from the previous year. The probation rate fell 24% to 83.7 per 10,000 during the same period.

The incarceration rate is the average daily number of young people in custody for every 10,000 youths aged 12 to 17 in the population. The probation rate is the number of young people on probation for every 10,000 youths. These rates permit analysis of the levels of incarceration and probation relative to the size of the youth population.

The YCJA introduced a number of new community sentences, including a deferred custody and supervision order and a community portion of a custody and supervision order.

Deferred custody and supervision allows a young person to serve a custody sentence in the community under a number of strict conditions and is comparable to conditional sentence for adults. Any breach of conditions may result in the young person being sent to custody.

In 2004/2005, about 450 young people on average were on deferred custody and supervision, up 87% from the previous year.

The community portion of a custody and supervision order requires that the final portion of most custody sentences be served under community supervision. On any given day in 2004/2005, about 400 young people

were serving the community portion of their custody sentence, more than double the previous year.

**Note:** Average counts for sentenced custody, remand and probation in 2004/2005 include all jurisdictions except the Northwest Territories, where probation counts are not available. Due to missing data in previous years, Ontario and Nunavut were excluded from probation analysis when comparing 2004/2005 to 2002/2003. Ontario data include estimates for young people aged 12 to 15 for 2002/2003 and 2003/2004.

**Available on CANSIM: table 251-0008.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3313.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, please contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023; fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

**Railway carloadings**

July 2006

Canada's railways have recorded their strongest tonnages for the month of July in six years.

Railways carried 23.9 million metric tonnes of freight in July, a 3.9% increase from July last year and the highest level since 2000.

However, July's figures were up only marginally from June's 23.8 million tonnes.

Total non-intermodal loadings amounted to 21.6 million tonnes, about the same as in June. Intermodal loadings, that is, containers and trailers hauled on flat cars, decreased 4.2% from June to 2.3 million tonnes.

Freight coming from the United States either destined for or passing through Canada held steady at 2.2 million tonnes, reflecting the non-intermodal trend of no change from the previous month.

Four commodities (wheat, iron ore and concentrates, coal and lumber) accounted for just over 42% of rail tonnage in the non-intermodal portion of goods loaded in July.

Potash, still the fifth largest commodity grouping, fell by almost 16.0% from last July, continuing its downward trend in 2006.

On a year-over-year basis, non-intermodal tonnage was 3.8% higher than in July 2005. Intermodal loadings rose 4.7%, while traffic received from the United States rose 12.2%.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.**

The July 2006 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 83, no. 7 (52-001-XIE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 1-613-951-0009; [transportationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

### **Aircraft movement statistics**

August 2006 (preliminary)

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reached 436,204 movements in August, up 5.9% from the same month a year earlier (411,896 movements) and the sixth increase in eight months.

Year-over-year increases in aircraft movements were reported by 29 of the airports. The variations ranged from an increase of 76.4% for Moncton/Greater Moncton International to a decline of 17.9% for Sudbury.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0005.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

The August 2006 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 8 (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for August.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; [aviationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

### **Stocks of frozen poultry meat**

September 1, 2006 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on September 1 totalled 72 131 metric tonnes, up 6.4% from a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

**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](mailto:Sandy.Gielfeldt@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

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