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MAJOR RELEASES

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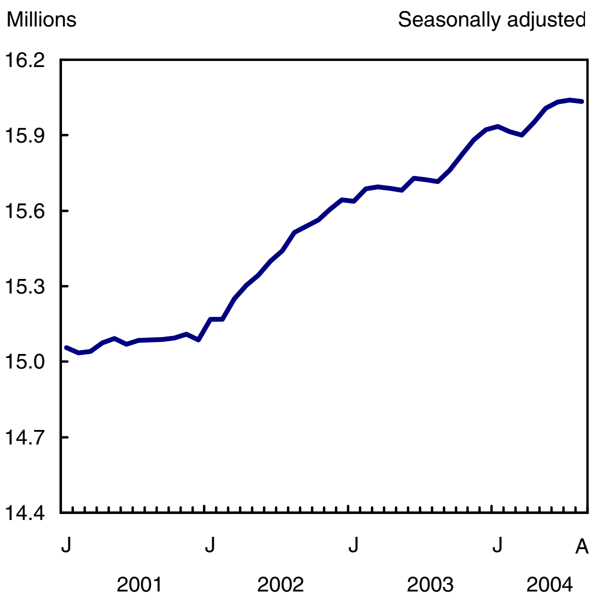
Labour Force Survey

August 2004

Employment was little changed for the second consecutive month. Job gains over the first eight months of 2004 totalled 113,000 (+0.7%), with almost all of the growth this year occurring in April and May. In August, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.2%.

While there was little change in the number of hours worked in August, hours worked has grown by 2.5% over the first eight months of 2004.

Employment



More adult men working but fewer jobs for youths

Gains in full-time jobs pushed employment among adult men up by 25,000 in August. The unemployment rate for this group was 5.8%, the lowest since December 2000. The increase in employment in August brings overall gains so far this year for adult men to 91,000 (+1.3%), all full time.

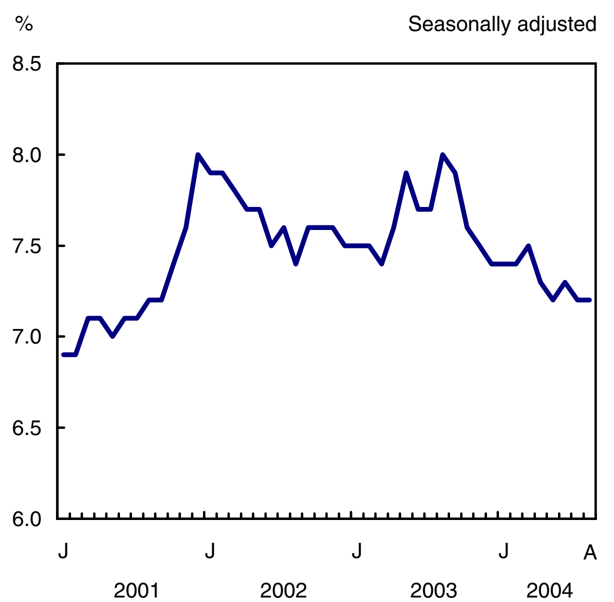
For the third consecutive month, employment among adult women was little changed. Employment among adult women is up only 32,000 (+0.5%) since the start of the year. In August, the unemployment rate among adult women increased 0.2 percentage points to 6.2% as more women were looking for work.

Employment among youths declined by 28,000 in August, all in full-time jobs, bringing overall losses over the last two months to 42,000. This recent decrease follows strength in the second quarter of the year. In August, the unemployment rate among youths edged up 0.3 percentage points to 13.7%.

This year's summer job market weakened for teenage students aged 15 to 19 (those who had been attending school full time and who plan to return in the fall) compared with the summer of 2003. The proportion of teenage students with a job fell from 46.3% during the summer of 2003 to 45.2% during the summer of 2004 (average of May to August). Over the same period, the unemployment rate for 15 to 19 year-old students rose slightly by 0.5 percentage points to 19.1%.

In contrast, the summer job market improved marginally for students aged 20 to 24. Despite a decline in August, the share of students aged 20 to 24 who were employed this summer averaged 69.9%, up 0.2 percentage points from the summer before. Over the same period, the participation rate for this group of students increased 0.6 percentage points to 77.8% and this pushed their unemployment rate up slightly by 0.5 percentage points to 10.1%.

Unemployment rate



Fewer jobs in accommodation and food services

Employment declined by 17,000 in accommodation and food services in August, with losses mostly among young people in Ontario. So far this year, overall employment in the sector is down 2.8% (-29,000).

Employment in manufacturing fell by 20,000 in August. This offsets the increase in July and follows a period of little change that began during the fall of 2003. Losses in August were concentrated in transportation equipment manufacturing industries in Ontario. The manufacturing sector has not recovered the job losses incurred from November 2002 to September 2003.

Employment fell by 29,000 in educational services, the second consecutive monthly decline. The decrease in August was at the primary and secondary level in Ontario.

Following little change over the previous three months, employment rose by 27,000 in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. This month's increase brings gains since June 2003 to 77,000 (+8.3%), when employment growth in the sector began to accelerate.

There were 14,000 more people working in information, culture and recreation in August with gains in amusement, gambling and recreation industries. Despite losses earlier in the year, employment in the sector is up 2.9% (+21,000) from 12 months ago.

Employment edged up 6,000 in the natural resources sector in August with most of the increase occurring in Alberta and Quebec.

Public sector employment weakens

Following a strong upward trend that began in mid-2003, employment among public sector employees fell for the second consecutive month with a loss of 21,000 in August, mostly in educational services. These recent declines leave public sector employment up 23,000 (+0.8%) over the first eight months of the year.

In the private sector, employment edged up by 14,000 among employees and the number of self-employed was unchanged. Over the first eight months of 2004, the number of private sector employees is up only 50,000 (+0.5%) and the number of self-employed has increased by 39,000 (+1.6%).

Provincial focus

Employment fell by 15,000 in British Columbia, almost all among youths. Sectors with job losses include retail and wholesale trade, professional, scientific and technical services as well as transportation and warehousing. Job losses earlier in the year, along with the decline in August, offset recent gains and leave employment in the province slightly below the level at the end of 2003. In August, the unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 7.7%.

Employment in Ontario edged down 19,000 in August, mostly among youths. Since the start of the year, employment is up 0.8% (+51,000) with most of the gains occurring in the second quarter of the year. Employment losses in August were concentrated in educational services at the primary and secondary level, transportation equipment manufacturing, and accommodation and food services. A decrease in labour force participation, especially among youths, left the overall unemployment rate unchanged at 6.8%.

Employment declined by 5,000 in Newfoundland and Labrador, offsetting the increase in July. There were job losses in natural resources, retail and wholesale trade, and in manufacturing. This leaves overall employment in the province up 6,000 (+2.6%) since the start of the year. The unemployment rate rose 1.2 percentage points in August to 16.2%.

Employment increased by 14,000 in Alberta in August. This offsets the decline in July and leaves employment in the province up only 6,000 (+0.4%) since the start of the year. In August, there were job gains in construction, finance, insurance, real estate and leasing as well as in support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction. Despite the increase in employment in August, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.7%, the result of more people participating in the labour force.

Following several months of little change, employment in Quebec edged up 15,000 in August, as a gain of 22,000 in full-time employment was partly offset by a decline in part time. Over the first eight months of 2004, employment in the province is up 35,000 (+1.0%) with gains mostly in professional, scientific and technical services, retail and wholesale trade as well as transportation and warehousing. In August, the unemployment rate edged down 0.2 percentage points to 8.0%.

Employment rose by 4,000 in Manitoba, offsetting most of the decline in July. Job gains occurred mainly in manufacturing and accommodation and food services. Employment in the province is now 4,000 (+0.6%) above the level at the end of 2003. Despite more jobs in August, an increase in labour force participation left the unemployment rate unchanged at 5.7%.

There was little change in employment in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 a.m. on our Web site. From the home page, choose *Today's news releases* from *The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*. See *How to order products*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information*, is available today for the week ending August 21 (71-001-XIE, $9/$84).

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our Web site.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, October 8.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Stéphanie Langlois (613-951-3180), Labour Statistics Division.

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Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 2004	August 2004	July 2004 to August 2004	July 2004	August 2004	July 2004 to August 2004
	seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**17,275.7**	**17,279.2**	**0.0**	**67.4**	**67.4**	**0.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	266.4	264.0	-0.9	60.6	60.1	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	78.3	78.2	-0.1	68.3	68.2	-0.1
Nova Scotia	490.4	489.6	-0.2	64.1	64.0	-0.1
New Brunswick	393.4	397.4	1.0	64.2	64.8	0.6
Quebec	4,033.1	4,041.1	0.2	65.6	65.6	0.0
Ontario	6,822.0	6,801.7	-0.3	68.5	68.2	-0.3
Manitoba	604.5	609.2	0.8	68.9	69.3	0.4
Saskatchewan	513.6	515.2	0.3	67.8	68.0	0.2
Alberta	1,829.3	1,843.7	0.8	72.6	73.0	0.4
British Columbia	2,244.9	2,239.1	-0.3	65.6	65.4	-0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**16,040.2**	**16,033.2**	**0.0**	**62.6**	**62.5**	**-0.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	226.5	221.2	-2.3	51.5	50.3	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	69.5	69.4	-0.1	60.6	60.5	-0.1
Nova Scotia	449.2	446.7	-0.6	58.7	58.4	-0.3
New Brunswick	354.1	355.7	0.5	57.8	58.0	0.2
Quebec	3,702.5	3,717.0	0.4	60.2	60.4	0.2
Ontario	6,355.2	6,336.4	-0.3	63.8	63.5	-0.3
Manitoba	570.8	574.3	0.6	65.0	65.4	0.4
Saskatchewan	486.8	487.6	0.2	64.2	64.3	0.1
Alberta	1,744.2	1,757.9	0.8	69.2	69.6	0.4
British Columbia	2,081.5	2,067.0	-0.7	60.9	60.3	-0.6
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,235.5**	**1,246.0**	**0.8**	**7.2**	**7.2**	**0.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.9	42.8	7.3	15.0	16.2	1.2
Prince Edward Island	8.8	8.8	0.0	11.2	11.3	0.1
Nova Scotia	41.3	42.9	3.9	8.4	8.8	0.4
New Brunswick	39.3	41.7	6.1	10.0	10.5	0.5
Quebec	330.6	324.1	-2.0	8.2	8.0	-0.2
Ontario	466.9	465.3	-0.3	6.8	6.8	0.0
Manitoba	33.7	34.9	3.6	5.6	5.7	0.1
Saskatchewan	26.8	27.6	3.0	5.2	5.4	0.2
Alberta	85.1	85.8	0.8	4.7	4.7	0.0
British Columbia	163.3	172.1	5.4	7.3	7.7	0.4

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 2003	August 2004	August 2003 to August 2004	August 2003	August 2004	August 2003 to August 2004
	unadjusted					
	Labour Force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**17,486.0**	**17,660.4**	**1.0**	**69.2**	**68.8**	**-0.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	275.8	278.0	0.8	62.9	63.3	0.4
Prince Edward Island	83.1	83.3	0.2	73.3	72.6	-0.7
Nova Scotia	498.9	505.6	1.3	65.6	66.1	0.5
New Brunswick	401.2	415.4	3.5	65.8	67.7	1.9
Quebec	4,113.2	4,105.0	-0.2	67.6	66.7	-0.9
Ontario	6,854.7	6,961.3	1.6	69.9	69.8	-0.1
Manitoba	612.1	620.4	1.4	70.5	70.6	0.1
Saskatchewan	531.8	528.1	-0.7	70.4	69.7	-0.7
Alberta	1,853.2	1,872.3	1.0	74.8	74.2	-0.6
British Columbia	2,262.0	2,291.1	1.3	67.1	66.9	-0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**16,048.7**	**16,337.8**	**1.8**	**63.5**	**63.7**	**0.2**
Newfoundland and Labrador	236.6	238.2	0.7	53.9	54.2	0.3
Prince Edward Island	76.5	76.2	-0.4	67.5	66.4	-1.1
Nova Scotia	449.2	463.0	3.1	59.1	60.5	1.4
New Brunswick	360.3	376.5	4.5	59.1	61.4	2.3
Quebec	3,710.3	3,779.1	1.9	60.9	61.4	0.5
Ontario	6,326.3	6,441.4	1.8	64.5	64.6	0.1
Manitoba	578.5	581.0	0.4	66.6	66.1	-0.5
Saskatchewan	499.3	498.5	-0.2	66.1	65.7	-0.4
Alberta	1,751.9	1,781.6	1.7	70.7	70.6	-0.1
British Columbia	2,059.9	2,102.2	2.1	61.1	61.4	0.3
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,437.3**	**1,322.6**	**-8.0**	**8.2**	**7.5**	**-0.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.2	39.7	1.3	14.2	14.3	0.1
Prince Edward Island	6.6	7.0	6.1	7.9	8.4	0.5
Nova Scotia	49.7	42.6	-14.3	10.0	8.4	-1.6
New Brunswick	41.0	38.9	-5.1	10.2	9.4	-0.8
Quebec	402.9	325.9	-19.1	9.8	7.9	-1.9
Ontario	528.3	519.8	-1.6	7.7	7.5	-0.2
Manitoba	33.6	39.4	17.3	5.5	6.4	0.9
Saskatchewan	32.5	29.5	-9.2	6.1	5.6	-0.5
Alberta	101.3	90.7	-10.5	5.5	4.8	-0.7
British Columbia	202.2	189.0	-6.5	8.9	8.2	-0.7

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	August 2004	July 2004 to August 2004	August 2003 to August 2004	August 2004	July 2004 to August 2004	August 2003 to August 2004	August 2004	July 2004 to August 2004	August 2003 to August 2004
	seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	**16,033.2**	**-7.0**	**317.6**	**8,552.1**	**14.1**	**170.7**	**7,481.1**	**-21.1**	**146.9**
Full time	13,074.7	15.4	318.8	7,647.1	23.9	173.8	5,427.7	-8.4	145.2
Part time	2,958.5	-22.4	-1.2	905.0	-9.8	-3.0	2,053.4	-12.7	1.8
15-24	2,409.0	-27.9	17.7	1,214.2	-10.4	5.4	1,194.8	-17.5	12.3
25 and over	13,624.2	20.9	300.0	7,337.9	24.5	165.3	6,286.3	-3.5	134.6
25-54	11,548.7	18.5	192.7	6,129.9	21.4	111.5	5,418.8	-2.9	81.1
55 and over	2,075.4	2.4	107.2	1,207.9	3.0	53.7	867.5	-0.6	53.5

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 2004	August 2004	July 2004 to August 2004	August 2003 to August 2004	July 2004 to August 2004	August 2003 to August 2004
	seasonally adjusted					
	'000				%	
All industries	**16,040.2**	**16,033.2**	**-7.0**	**317.6**	**0.0**	**2.0**
Goods-producing sector	**4,067.0**	**4,060.4**	**-6.6**	**86.0**	**-0.2**	**2.2**
Agriculture	330.8	325.0	-5.8	-9.7	-1.8	-2.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	293.4	299.5	6.1	15.6	2.1	5.5
Utilities	134.1	138.8	4.7	3.5	3.5	2.6
Construction	999.9	1,008.8	8.9	66.3	0.9	7.0
Manufacturing	2,308.8	2,288.4	-20.4	10.3	-0.9	0.5
Services-producing sector	**11,973.1**	**11,972.8**	**-0.3**	**231.6**	**0.0**	**2.0**
Trade	2,496.7	2,485.8	-10.9	29.3	-0.4	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	811.4	806.2	-5.2	40.4	-0.6	5.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	972.3	999.2	26.9	66.7	2.8	7.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,032.5	1,034.9	2.4	34.0	0.2	3.4
Business, building and other support services	628.7	637.3	8.6	42.3	1.4	7.1
Educational services	1,040.9	1,012.2	-28.7	-25.5	-2.8	-2.5
Health care and social assistance	1,733.6	1,746.5	12.9	73.8	0.7	4.4
Information, culture and recreation	719.6	733.4	13.8	20.8	1.9	2.9
Accommodation and food services	1,018.3	1,001.0	-17.3	-21.6	-1.7	-2.1
Other services	695.9	701.5	5.6	-13.3	0.8	-1.9
Public administration	823.2	815.0	-8.2	-15.2	-1.0	-1.8
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	3,104.5	3,083.1	-21.4	93.3	-0.7	3.1
Private sector	12,935.7	12,950.1	14.4	224.3	0.1	1.8
Private employees	10,459.2	10,473.3	14.1	186.1	0.1	1.8
Self-employed	2,476.5	2,476.8	0.3	38.2	0.0	1.6

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

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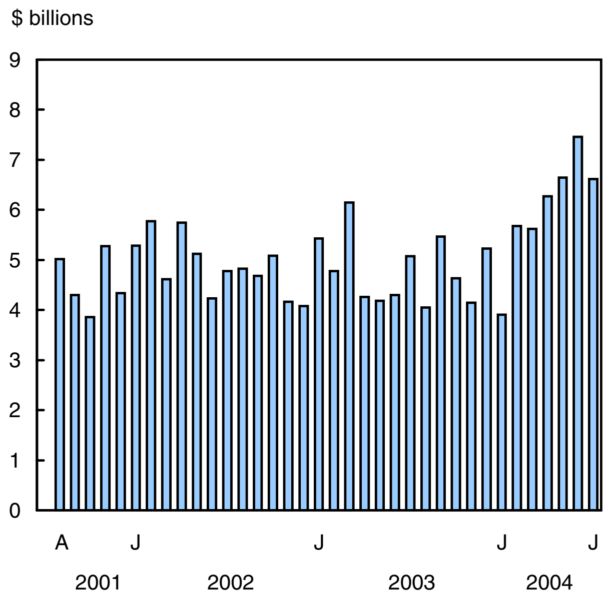
Canadian international merchandise trade
July 2004

Canada's merchandise trade surplus fell in July as imports rebounded and exports slipped in the wake of summer shutdowns and decreased demand for goods in the United States.

Trade balance



Exports halted a string of five consecutive monthly increases, declining 1.2% to $37.7 billion.

Meanwhile, Canadian companies imported $31.4 billion worth of merchandise, up 2.8% over June, primarily a result of higher than seasonal demand for automotive products and soaring prices for energy products. The increase follows a decline in June from record levels of imports recorded in May.

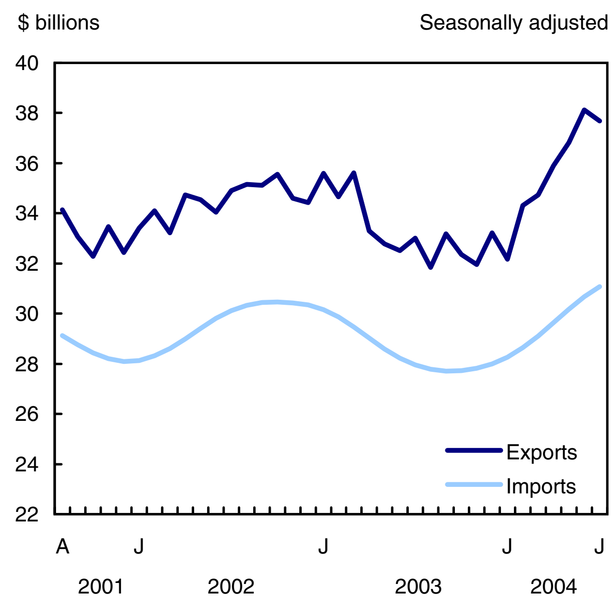
As a result, Canada's merchandise trade surplus slipped to $6.2 billion, down from a revised $7.5 billion in June.

Demand for goods faltered south of the border, as exports to the United States fell by 1.2%. At the same time, Canadians purchased 4.1% more from American firms. This resulted in a $1.2-billion decline in Canada's trade surplus with the United States to $8.8 billion.

Canadian exporters have diversified the destination of their goods over the past two years. While the United States remains Canada's dominant trading partner, the share of goods destined for south of the border has declined from a high of 85% just two years ago to 81% in July.

Exports to China have expanded by 58% in the first seven months of 2004 compared with 2003. This makes China the fourth most common destination for Canadian exports after the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom.

Exports and imports



Exports to countries other than the United States fell slightly to $7.1 billion, while imports edged up

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.*
>
> *"Other OECD countries", mentioned in the text, include Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and South Korea.*
>
> ***Revisions***
>
> *In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Customs basis data are revised for the previous data year each quarter.*
>
> *Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures, changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.*
>
> *Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.*

to $9.6 billion. As a result, Canada's non-US trade deficit increased slightly to $2.5 billion.

Exports dip during summer shutdowns

Exports of all principal commodity groupings fell in July, except for energy products which are currently riding a four-month wave of price increases.

Automotive exports fell in July, the traditional month for plant vacation shut-downs and model year changeovers. This year, however, longer than usual shut-downs coupled with a work stoppage in the parts supply chain resulted in a 4.6% decline in exports of automotive products to $7.6 billion.

Exports of industrial goods and materials fell 3.8% to $6.6 billion, down from record export levels in June. In spite of soaring demand pushing up prices for metal ores and alloys, production has been scaled back at several facilities for maintenance and labour-related work stoppages. Metal ores exports declined by 27.5% to less than half a billion dollars, while metals and alloys exports fell by 1.7% to $2.1 billion.

Exports of machinery and equipment declined 1.2% to $8.2 billion. A buoyant market for aircraft and other transportation equipment resulted in a 13.5% increase to $2.0 billion worth of exports in this commodity grouping. These increases were not enough to overcome a 4.0% drop in exports of industrial and agricultural machinery to $1.7 billion, and a 5.6% decline in other machinery and equipment to $4.5 billion.

Plant closures and price volatility resulted in a 2.0% drop in exports of forestry products. Lumber and sawmill product exports fell 6.6% to $1.8 billion as lumber yards in the United States drew down inventory.

Natural gas prices, which rose for the fourth month in a row, were the driving force behind a 1.9% increase in energy exports to $6.3 billion. Natural gas exports increased 7.8% to $2.7 billion in July—the highest level since February 2001. All other energy product exports declined.

Imports recover

Industrial goods and materials imports increased for the sixth consecutive month, rising 1.8% to $6.3 billion in July. Metals and metal ores imports increased 3.0% to a record $1.8 billion on continued commodity price strength for steel and iron products.

Energy product imports increased 10.2% to $2.2 billion on strong imports of crude petroleum—primarily from the North Sea to eastern Canadian refineries. Crude petroleum imports gained 5.3% to $1.3 billion. Coal and petroleum products imports increased by 18.1% to just under a billion dollars.

Imports of automotive products jumped a seasonally adjusted 8.1% to $7.0 billion. While many auto plants paused production during July, import activity was higher than usual for the same time of year. Passenger auto and chassis imports rose a seasonally adjusted 21.9% to $2.2 billion. Trucks and other motor vehicles increased by 12.5% to $1.4 billion while imports of motor vehicle parts fell slightly to $3.4 billion.

Imports of machinery and equipment declined for a second month in row, down 1.8% to $8.7 billion. Most of the decrease in machinery and equipment was accounted for in declines to the import of aircraft and other transportation equipment, including railway rolling stock. Imports of this commodity grouping fell by 20.9% to $1.0 billion.

Other machinery and equipment imports, which include high tech and communications equipment, fell by 2.0% to $4.0 billion. Imports of industrial and agricultural machinery increased 6.5% to $2.3 billion on strong demand for industrial engines, turbines and excavating machinery.

Imports of consumer goods rose 1.6% to $4.0 billion. Imports of home furnishings increased for a sixth consecutive month to a record high level. Furnishings have been in heavy demand because of Canada's hot housing market.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The July 2004 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 58, no. 7 (65-001-XIB, $15/$151) is now available. See *How to order products*. The publication includes tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-XIE, $32/$100).

Merchandise trade data are available in PDF format on the morning of release.

For more information on the publications, contact Jocelyne Elibani, (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9786). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daryl Keen (613-951-1810), International Trade Division.

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Merchandise trade

	June 2004[r]	July 2004	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004	January to July 2003	January to July 2004	January–July 2003 to January–July 2004
	$ current, seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions		% change		$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	30,999	30,623	-1.2	11.2	197,301	203,616	3.2
Japan	963	987	2.5	24.5	5,994	6,248	4.2
European Union	2,303	2,632	14.3	50.2	13,800	15,563	12.8
Other OECD countries[1]	1,408	1,098	-22.0	6.5	7,323	8,480	15.8
All other countries	2,454	2,345	-4.4	22.5	13,039	15,863	21.7
Total	**38,127**	**37,685**	**-1.2**	**14.1**	**237,456**	**249,768**	**5.2**
Imports							
United States	20,985	21,837	4.1	10.4	142,761	144,280	1.1
Japan	866	883	2.0	0.8	6,628	5,875	-11.4
European Union	3,014	3,157	4.7	0.7	21,015	20,852	-0.8
Other OECD countries[1]	2,038	1,816	-10.9	14.2	11,727	13,030	11.1
All other countries	3,678	3,749	1.9	24.6	21,482	24,012	11.8
Total	**30,580**	**31,441**	**2.8**	**10.7**	**203,614**	**208,048**	**2.2**
Balance							
United States	10,014	8,786	...	...	54,540	59,336	...
Japan	97	104	...	...	-634	373	...
European Union	-711	-525	...	...	-7,215	-5,289	...
Other OECD countries[1]	-630	-718	...	...	-4,404	-4,550	...
All other countries	-1,224	-1,404	...	...	-8,443	-8,149	...
Total	**7,547**	**6,244**	**...**	**...**	**33,842**	**41,720**	**...**
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,903	2,884	-0.7	21.9	16,922	18,623	10.1
Energy products	6,177	6,292	1.9	17.2	37,558	38,770	3.2
Forestry products	3,534	3,462	-2.0	20.9	19,675	23,071	17.3
Industrial goods and materials	6,859	6,596	-3.8	21.7	38,418	44,698	16.3
Machinery and equipment	8,249	8,153	-1.2	14.3	52,992	54,199	2.3
Automotive products	7,970	7,602	-4.6	3.0	51,677	52,972	2.5
Other consumer goods	1,551	1,503	-3.1	8.5	10,095	10,338	2.4
Special transactions trade[2]	691	687	-0.6	6.7	4,564	4,616	1.1
Other balance of payments adjustments	193	506	162.2	11.0	5,558	2,483	-55.3
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,802	1,799	-0.2	0.8	12,797	12,428	-2.9
Energy products	1,993	2,197	10.2	31.6	11,750	13,295	13.1
Forestry products	281	278	-1.1	11.6	1,783	1,823	2.2
Industrial goods and materials	6,227	6,339	1.8	17.9	38,823	41,320	6.4
Machinery and equipment	8,869	8,711	-1.8	5.7	58,165	60,147	3.4
Automotive products	6,498	7,025	8.1	10.7	46,228	44,759	-3.2
Other consumer goods	3,950	4,014	1.6	6.6	27,181	27,347	0.6
Special transactions trade[2]	433	530	22.4	18.0	3,137	3,210	2.3
Other balance of payments adjustments	527	548	4.0	6.4	3,752	3,715	-1.0

r *Revised figures*
1. *Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and South Korea.*
2. *These are mainly low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes
July 2004

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1997=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to July 2004 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (1997=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to July 2004. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also available now on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The July 2004 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol 58, no. 7 (65-001-XIB, $15/$151) 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 Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index
July 2004 (preliminary)

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI for July was 79.5, down 1.4% from June.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; *fred.barzyk@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data
Week ending September 4, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production totalled 321 441 metric tonnes for the week ending September 4, up 3.8% from 309 645 tonnes a week earlier and 4.9% higher than the 306 315 tonnes produced in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of September 4 was 10 955 984 tonnes, up 3.3% from 10 610 432 tonnes in the same period of 2003.

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. ■

Cement
July 2004

Data on cement are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

The July 2004 issue of *Cement*, Vol. 56, no. 7 (44-001-XIB, $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. ■

Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic Travel
2002

Throughout 2002, approximately 170,000 Canadians were interviewed about their trips in Canada, and about themselves and their households. The Canadian Travel Survey provides a yardstick for identifying who is travelling, the types of trips they are taking and how much they are spending. These findings will provide valuable clues to the tourism industry decision-makers about how they can market Canada as a tourism destination to Canadians through marketing strategies and product development.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

The publication *Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic Travel,* 2002 (87-212-XIE, $29) 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 Client Services (613-951-7608; 1-800-307-3382; fax: 613-951-9040; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Cement, July 2004, Vol. 56, no. 7
Catalogue number 44-001-XIB ($6/$51).

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, July 2004, Vol. 58, no. 7
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB ($15/$151).

Labour Force Information, Week ending August 21, 2004
Catalogue number 71-001-XIE ($9/$84).

Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic Travel, 2002
Catalogue number 87-212-XIE ($29).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or –XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or –XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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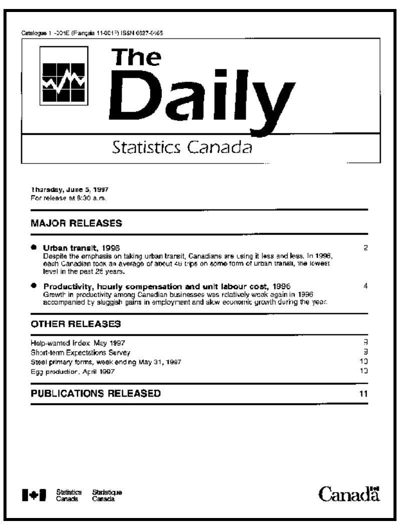
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
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Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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RELEASE DATES: SEPTEMBER 13 TO 17

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
13	**Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost**	Second quarter 2004
14	**New motor vehicle sales**	July 2004
15	**Canada's international investment position**	Second quarter 2004
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	July 2004
16	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	July 2004
16	**National balance sheet accounts**	Second quarter 2004
17	**Consumer Price Index**	August 2004
17	**Leading indicators**	August 2004