



The Daily

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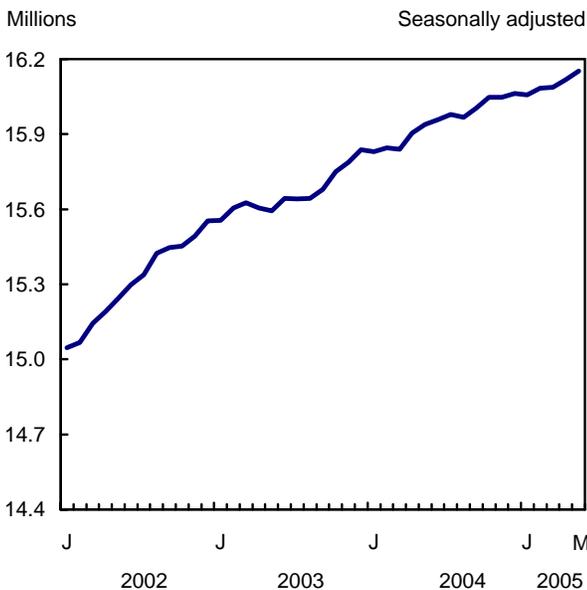
Releases

Labour Force Survey

May 2005

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Employment



More full-time jobs among youth and adult men

Both full- and part-time employment rose in May. So far this year, full-time employment is up 63,000 (+0.5%) compared to 28,000 (+0.9%) in part time.

Employment for men aged 25 years and over grew by 33,000 in May, mostly in full-time work. Employment for adult men has increased by 1.0% so far this year, compared with a 0.5% increase for adult women. Employment dipped slightly for adult women in May, as a decrease in full-time employment offset gains in part time.

More young men and women were participating in the labour market in May, as the youth participation rate increased to 66.0% (up 0.4 percentage points). Employment among 15 to 24 year-olds increased slightly, as gains in full-time jobs (+36,000) were

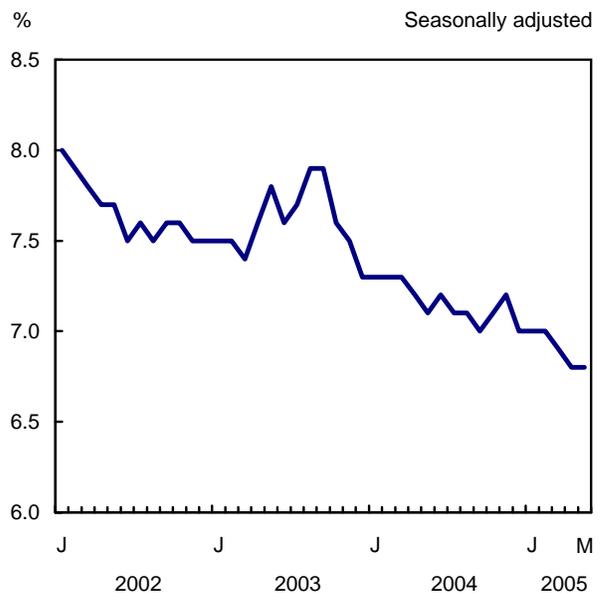
Note to readers

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market information about people aged 15 to 24 years who were attending school full-time in March and intending to return to school in the fall. Survey results for May give an early indication of the summer job market for older students aged 20 to 24, however, many students aged 15 to 19 are not yet out of school for the summer. Survey results for June, July and August will provide further insight into the summer job market. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted, therefore comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

partially offset by losses in part time (-23,000). Youth employment remains down (-0.7%) so far this year.

In May, the employment rate for 20 to 24 year-old students was 62.3%, up 2.6 percentage points from a year earlier (See Note to readers). Over the same period, the unemployment rate for this group of students decreased 1.9 percentage points to 14.9%. May's employment rate was the highest recorded in 15 years.

Unemployment rate



Job strength in trade

After a decrease last month, trade employment resumed its upward trend in May, adding 45,000 jobs. Over the past 12 months, employment in trade is

up 3.9%. The increase in May was primarily in motor vehicle and parts retailing, in food and beverage wholesaling and retailing and in machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaling.

Employment in transportation and warehousing also increased in May (+25,000), after little change earlier in the year. Growth was mostly in truck transportation in May.

Employment in business, building and other support services was up 16,000 in May, mainly in security services. Employment in this sector was otherwise flat in the previous 12 months.

Agricultural employment was up 15,000 in May, with most of the growth occurring in Ontario and Quebec. Employment as a main job in this sector has rebounded 8.0% so far this year, with most of the increase in greenhouse and nursery production. However, employment in cattle farming remains down.

Strength in natural resources continued in May, as 9,000 jobs were added in this industry. Gains were mainly in mining, oil and gas extraction sector and in Alberta and Ontario. Employment in this sector has increased 11.2% since April 2004, when the upward trend began.

Manufacturing continued to shed jobs in May (-19,000), mostly in Ontario. This sector has declined 4.0% in the last 12 months, with 91,000 fewer manufacturing jobs.

Following increases in the last few months, employment in educational services declined by 18,000 in May. Losses were predominantly in Quebec and Alberta.

Construction employment retracted in May (-15,000) partially offsetting a large increase the previous month. Despite this decrease, employment in construction is up 6.3% (+59,000) since May 2004, with over half of the employment increase occurring in British Columbia.

Employment growth this month was among private sector employees (+58,000), as the public sector and self-employment posted slight declines. Despite this month's large increase, employment among private sector employees is up only 0.2% since the start of this year.

Job gains mostly in Ontario and British Columbia

Ontario recorded its fourth consecutive monthly increase in May (+32,000), bringing gains to 0.9% so far this year. May's increases were all in full-time work and were mainly in construction and transportation and warehousing. However, Ontario continues to show weakness in manufacturing, with 17,000 fewer jobs in May, and losses of 24,000 (-2.2%) since the end of 2004.

In May, job growth continued its upward climb in British Columbia (+18,000). This leaves employment up 2.0% since the start of the year, the highest growth rate among the provinces. Most of the increase in May was in public administration and transportation. British Columbia's unemployment rate declined 0.4 of a percentage point in May to 5.7%, the second lowest on record.

Following little change over the last year, employment in New Brunswick was up 4,000 in May, mostly in full time. Gains were in accommodation and food services, public administration and agriculture.

In Alberta, while employment was up slightly in May, the unemployment rate decreased half of a percentage point to 3.5%, one of the lowest on record.

Following little change in the previous few months, employment in Quebec fell 27,000 in May, all in full-time employment. Job losses were mostly in the public sector, as fewer jobs were recorded in health care and social assistance, public administration and educational services. The unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points to 8.5%.

There was little change in both employment and unemployment in the other provinces in May.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064, 282-0069 to 282-0096 and 282-0098.

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*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information*, is available today for the week ending May 21 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84). The 2004 *Labour Force Historical Review on CD-ROM* (71F0004XCB, \$209) is now available. LAN and bulk prices are available on request.

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, July 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 Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

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

	April 2005	May 2005	April to May 2005	May 2004 to May 2005	April to May 2005	May 2004 to May 2005
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
All industries	16,117.7	16,153.1	35.4	214.9	0.2	1.3
Goods-producing sector	4,017.9	4,007.5	-10.4	2.5	-0.3	0.1
Agriculture	331.7	346.4	14.7	16.9	4.4	5.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	304.1	312.9	8.8	29.0	2.9	10.2
Utilities	125.3	125.0	-0.3	-11.2	-0.2	-8.2
Construction	1,018.8	1,003.9	-14.9	59.2	-1.5	6.3
Manufacturing	2,238.1	2,219.3	-18.8	-91.4	-0.8	-4.0
Services-producing sector	12,099.8	12,145.6	45.8	212.4	0.4	1.8
Trade	2,536.3	2,581.1	44.8	97.6	1.8	3.9
Transportation and warehousing	784.5	809.1	24.6	-5.8	3.1	-0.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	998.7	1,005.1	6.4	55.5	0.6	5.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,041.3	1,048.9	7.6	38.3	0.7	3.8
Business, building and other support services	634.2	650.4	16.2	21.4	2.6	3.4
Educational services	1,104.4	1,086.1	-18.3	42.7	-1.7	4.1
Health care and social assistance	1,714.4	1,706.0	-8.4	-39.9	-0.5	-2.3
Information, culture and recreation	727.7	729.9	2.2	8.9	0.3	1.2
Accommodation and food services	996.3	987.9	-8.4	-14.6	-0.8	-1.5
Other services	704.4	691.4	-13.0	-16.3	-1.8	-2.3
Public administration	857.5	849.6	-7.9	24.5	-0.9	3.0
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	3,144.1	3,127.3	-16.8	78.6	-0.5	2.6
Private sector	12,973.7	13,025.7	52.0	136.1	0.4	1.1
Private employees	10,472.1	10,529.6	57.5	114.3	0.5	1.1
Self-employed	2,501.6	2,496.1	-5.5	21.8	-0.2	0.9

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

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	May 2005	April to May 2005	May 2004 to May 2005	May 2005	April to May 2005	May 2004 to May 2005	May 2005	April to May 2005	May 2004 to May 2005
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	16,153.1	35.4	214.9	8,596.6	46.7	142.2	7,556.5	-11.3	72.7
Full-time	13,161.2	23.3	179.4	7,650.3	35.0	141.0	5,510.8	-11.7	38.3
Part-time	2,991.9	12.0	35.5	946.2	11.6	1.1	2,045.7	0.4	34.3
15 to 24	2,467.5	12.3	7.4	1,235.3	14.2	-10.0	1,232.2	-1.9	17.4
25 and over	13,685.6	23.0	207.5	7,361.3	32.5	152.2	6,324.3	-9.4	55.3
25 to 54	11,464.5	0.0	65.9	6,075.4	17.9	74.4	5,389.1	-17.9	-8.4
55 and over	2,221.0	23.0	141.5	1,285.9	14.6	77.9	935.1	8.4	63.7

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	April 2005	May 2005	April to May 2005	April 2005	May 2005	April to May 2005
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,290.1	17,331.2	0.2	67.2	67.3	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	252.9	249.8	-1.2	58.8	58.1	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	76.0	75.6	-0.5	68.2	67.9	-0.3
Nova Scotia	485.7	485.6	0.0	63.9	63.9	0.0
New Brunswick	386.8	388.8	0.5	63.4	63.7	0.3
Quebec	4,021.6	4,017.2	-0.1	65.2	65.1	-0.1
Ontario	6,842.3	6,882.3	0.6	68.2	68.5	0.3
Manitoba	605.2	609.9	0.8	68.2	68.7	0.5
Saskatchewan	510.8	507.9	-0.6	68.2	67.9	-0.3
Alberta	1,857.8	1,852.6	-0.3	73.1	72.7	-0.4
British Columbia	2,251.0	2,261.4	0.5	65.6	65.7	0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,117.7	16,153.1	0.2	62.7	62.7	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	212.2	211.8	-0.2	49.3	49.3	0.0
Prince Edward Island	68.1	67.5	-0.9	61.1	60.6	-0.5
Nova Scotia	444.9	448.1	0.7	58.5	58.9	0.4
New Brunswick	350.9	354.6	1.1	57.5	58.1	0.6
Quebec	3,704.9	3,677.6	-0.7	60.1	59.6	-0.5
Ontario	6,377.5	6,409.7	0.5	63.6	63.8	0.2
Manitoba	575.9	578.6	0.5	64.9	65.1	0.2
Saskatchewan	485.2	484.9	-0.1	64.8	64.8	0.0
Alberta	1,783.8	1,788.3	0.3	70.2	70.2	0.0
British Columbia	2,114.3	2,132.0	0.8	61.6	62.0	0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,172.4	1,178.1	0.5	6.8	6.8	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	40.7	38.0	-6.6	16.1	15.2	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	7.9	8.2	3.8	10.4	10.8	0.4
Nova Scotia	40.9	37.5	-8.3	8.4	7.7	-0.7
New Brunswick	35.9	34.2	-4.7	9.3	8.8	-0.5
Quebec	316.7	339.5	7.2	7.9	8.5	0.6
Ontario	464.7	472.6	1.7	6.8	6.9	0.1
Manitoba	29.3	31.3	6.8	4.8	5.1	0.3
Saskatchewan	25.6	23.0	-10.2	5.0	4.5	-0.5
Alberta	74.0	64.2	-13.2	4.0	3.5	-0.5
British Columbia	136.8	129.5	-5.3	6.1	5.7	-0.4

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2004	May 2005	May 2004 to May 2005	May 2004	May 2005	May 2004 to May 2005
Unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,312.9	17,506.7	1.1	68.2	68.0	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	265.3	257.6	-2.9	61.8	59.9	-1.9
Prince Edward Island	76.9	77.9	1.3	69.3	69.9	0.6
Nova Scotia	492.5	492.6	0.0	65.1	64.8	-0.3
New Brunswick	396.4	397.0	0.2	65.3	65.1	-0.2
Quebec	4,041.7	4,045.2	0.1	66.3	65.5	-0.8
Ontario	6,845.0	6,960.1	1.7	69.4	69.3	-0.1
Manitoba	611.9	615.6	0.6	69.5	69.3	-0.2
Saskatchewan	510.9	516.9	1.2	68.6	69.1	0.5
Alberta	1,850.1	1,869.5	1.0	74.0	73.4	-0.6
British Columbia	2,222.3	2,274.3	2.3	65.7	66.1	0.4
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,039.1	16,289.7	1.6	63.2	63.2	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.8	214.8	-1.8	51.0	50.0	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	68.8	70.4	2.3	62.0	63.2	1.2
Nova Scotia	447.2	454.4	1.6	59.1	59.8	0.7
New Brunswick	352.9	359.0	1.7	58.1	58.8	0.7
Quebec	3,718.6	3,707.7	-0.3	61.0	60.1	-0.9
Ontario	6,347.7	6,459.9	1.8	64.3	64.3	0.0
Manitoba	582.2	586.9	0.8	66.2	66.1	-0.1
Saskatchewan	486.1	494.2	1.7	65.3	66.0	0.7
Alberta	1,767.5	1,801.8	1.9	70.7	70.7	0.0
British Columbia	2,049.4	2,140.8	4.5	60.6	62.2	1.6
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,273.7	1,217.0	-4.5	7.4	7.0	-0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	46.5	42.9	-7.7	17.5	16.7	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	8.1	7.5	-7.4	10.5	9.6	-0.9
Nova Scotia	45.3	38.3	-15.5	9.2	7.8	-1.4
New Brunswick	43.5	38.1	-12.4	11.0	9.6	-1.4
Quebec	323.1	337.5	4.5	8.0	8.3	0.3
Ontario	497.3	500.2	0.6	7.3	7.2	-0.1
Manitoba	29.7	28.8	-3.0	4.9	4.7	-0.2
Saskatchewan	24.9	22.7	-8.8	4.9	4.4	-0.5
Alberta	82.6	67.7	-18.0	4.5	3.6	-0.9
British Columbia	172.9	133.4	-22.8	7.8	5.9	-1.9

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

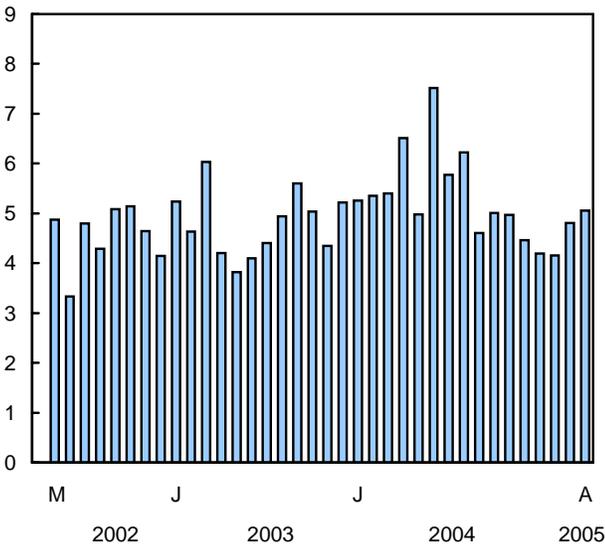
Canadian international merchandise trade

April 2005

Merchandise exports inched up in April as record high levels of meat and meat preparations and solid gains in aircraft and telecommunications equipment offset declines in energy and automotive products.

Trade balance

\$ billions



Canadian companies exported \$36.4 billion worth of merchandise, up 0.3%. At the same time, they imported merchandise worth \$31.3 billion, a 0.5% decline.

As a result, the overall trade surplus widened to \$5.1 billion from a revised \$4.8 billion in March. The change to the March trade balance was the result of a 1.4% revision (\$509.2 million) in exports.

The decline in imports was led by metals and metal ores and energy products, as well as by lower imports of consumer products. These declines were partially offset by rising imports of motor vehicle parts and aircraft, engines and parts.

Exports to the United States edged down 0.4%, while imports from south of the border rose 0.2%. As a result, the trade surplus with the United States narrowed to \$8.2 billion.

Exports to the rest of the world were up 3.2% in April while imports fell 1.9%. Canada's deficit with countries

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

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.

outside the United States narrowed from \$3.5 billion to \$3.1 billion.

Exports: Meat and meat preparations hit record high

Exports of meat and meat preparations were up 4.0% in April to a record high \$463.4 million. Shipments of meat have been on the rise this year, surging in three of the four months. Canada's meat processing industry has expanded substantially in the face of an export ban on live cattle imposed by the United States.

Exports in the machinery and equipment sector also showed strength, rising 3.6% to \$8.2 billion as aircraft and telecommunications firms filled a number of contracts.

Telecommunications exports reached \$1.2 billion in April, their highest level since June 2001. Exports of telecommunication and related equipment peaked in December 2000 at \$2.4 billion.

Natural gas exports, which drove the gain in energy products in March, declined 4.8% to \$2.5 billion. This led to an overall 1.7% decline in exports of total energy products.

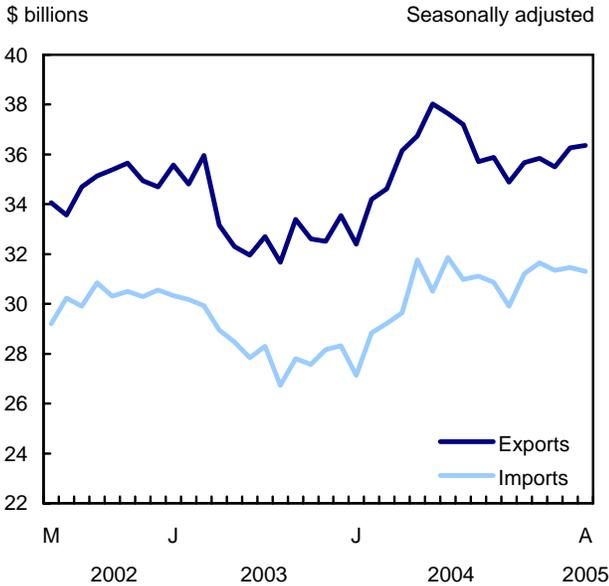
Exports of passenger autos and chassis fell 5.8% to \$3.2 billion, their fourth consecutive decline. Trucks and other motor vehicles, up 8.4% to \$1.3 billion in April, remain in high demand as trade with Asia continues to expand.

After a strong January and February, exports of forestry products have weakened, falling 0.7% in March and 1.0% in April. Lumber and sawmill products accounted for these declines.

Exports of other industrial goods and materials remained stable, with declines in metals and alloys and

other industrial goods and materials offsetting gains in chemicals, plastics and fertilizers and metal ores.

Exports and imports



Imports: Machinery and equipment sector stabilizes after four months of gains

Imports of machinery and equipment remained stable at \$9.0 billion in April, halting four consecutive months of gains. Growth during this period was driven by increases in industrial and agricultural machinery and in aircraft and other transportation.

While industrial and agricultural machinery imports slowed in April, imports of aircraft and other transportation accelerated. Imports of office machines and equipment also increased (+3.2%).

Imports of automobile parts jumped 8.4% to \$3.2 billion in April, a partial recovery after declining 11.4% over the first three months of 2005.

Imports of agricultural and fishing products rose 2.4% to \$1.8 billion, which was less than \$100 million below the record high set in August 2002. Leading the increase were imports of sugar and sugar preparations (+28.5%) and fresh fruits and berries (+6.9%).

Imports of industrial goods and materials fell 3.7%. Metal and metal ore imports were the main contributor to the drop, down to \$2.0 billion from a record high of \$2.4 billion in March.

Imports of energy products, which include crude petroleum and other energy products, dropped 8.1% to \$2.3 billion. Each component fell by about \$100 million.

Imports of consumer products decreased 3.3% to \$4.0 billion, with pharmaceutical imports leading the decline after a strong March. After hitting a record high of \$660.7 million in February, apparel imports fell 2.8% in April, following a 0.2% decline in March.

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 April 2005 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 59, no. 4 (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 products and services, contact Anne Couillard, (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-6867). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Diana Wyman (613-951-3116), International Trade Division.

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Merchandise trade

	March 2005 ^r	April 2005	March to April 2005	April to April 2005	January to April 2004	January to April 2005	January - April 2004 to January - April 2005
Seasonally adjusted, \$ current							
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	29,501	29,378	-0.4	-0.3	112,132	117,263	4.6
Japan	869	882	1.5	6.3	3,204	3,395	6.0
European Union	2,242	2,410	7.5	8.7	8,494	9,129	7.5
Other OECD countries ¹	1,244	1,248	0.3	-2.1	4,760	4,607	-3.2
All other countries	2,415	2,447	1.3	4.0	8,771	9,599	9.4
Total	36,272	36,364	0.3	0.6	137,362	143,993	4.8
Imports							
United States	21,186	21,222	0.2	2.8	80,197	84,907	5.9
Japan	929	907	-2.4	15.7	3,221	3,738	16.1
European Union	3,318	3,224	-2.8	8.4	11,362	12,741	12.1
Other OECD countries ¹	1,893	1,969	4.0	7.7	6,985	7,710	10.4
All other countries	4,141	3,986	-3.7	16.7	13,075	16,685	27.6
Total	31,468	31,309	-0.5	5.6	114,841	125,783	9.5
Balance							
United States	8,315	8,156	...	...	31,935	32,356	...
Japan	-60	-25	...	...	-17	-343	...
European Union	-1,076	-814	...	...	-2,868	-3,612	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-649	-721	...	...	-2,225	-3,103	...
All other countries	-1,726	-1,539	...	...	-4,304	-7,086	...
Total	4,804	5,055	...	...	22,521	18,210	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,412	2,470	2.4	-5.5	10,074	9,778	-2.9
Energy products	6,174	6,070	-1.7	15.1	20,593	23,293	13.1
Forestry products	3,143	3,111	-1.0	-7.3	12,518	12,525	0.1
Industrial goods and materials	7,182	7,180	0.0	6.6	24,741	28,170	13.9
Machinery and equipment	7,866	8,153	3.6	4.2	30,109	31,392	4.3
Automotive products	6,877	6,794	-1.2	-13.5	29,514	28,335	-4.0
Other consumer goods	1,432	1,454	1.5	-1.4	5,738	5,805	1.2
Special transactions trade ²	657	665	1.2	2.2	2,494	2,660	6.7
Other balance of payments adjustments	529	468	-11.5	26.8	1,577	2,037	29.2
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,785	1,829	2.5	2.4	6,994	7,326	4.7
Energy products	2,537	2,331	-8.1	18.4	7,058	9,929	40.7
Forestry products	261	263	0.8	1.2	996	1,056	6.0
Industrial goods and materials	6,731	6,484	-3.7	8.0	22,768	26,199	15.1
Machinery and equipment	8,991	8,991	0.0	6.4	33,135	35,619	7.5
Automotive products	6,131	6,458	5.3	3.2	24,702	25,640	3.8
Other consumer goods	4,106	3,969	-3.3	1.0	15,337	16,206	5.7
Special transactions trade ²	408	415	1.7	-4.8	1,699	1,674	-1.5
Other balance of payments adjustments	516	570	10.5	3.1	2,152	2,134	-0.8

^r Revised figures.

1. Includes Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.
 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.

Fruit and vegetable production

Spring 2005

Data from the Fruit and Vegetable Survey conducted in the spring of 2005 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0009, 001-0012 and 001-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3407 and 3411.

An analysis of these data will appear in the June 2005 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003-XIB, \$25/\$50) scheduled for release on June 24. Data are made available on the Internet twice a year, in February and June. A print-on-demand service will also be available at a different price.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lorie Shinder (613-951-0524), Agriculture Division. ■

Export and import price indexes

April 2005

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 April 2005 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 April 2005. 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 April 2005 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade* (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 Anne Couillard (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

April 2005

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 (2001=100) advanced 1.4% compared with March to 78.3.

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 June 4, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 4 totalled 315 214 metric tonnes, up 7.6% from 292 948 tonnes a week earlier and up 6.5% from 295 964 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of June 4 was 6 832 485 tonnes, down 1.4% from 6 928 129 tonnes in the same period of 2004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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

Cement

April 2005

Data on cement are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

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

New products

Canadian International Merchandise Trade,
April 2005, Vol. 59, no. 4
Catalogue number **65-001-XIB** (\$15/\$151).

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

Labour Force Information, Week ending May 21, 2005
Catalogue number **71-001-XIE** (\$9/\$84).

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.

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers: Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 2004/05: Preliminary Report, 2004/05,
no. 30
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The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the problems of taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, about 10 million Canadians took an average of about 1.5 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the last 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 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** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 9
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Release dates: June 13 to 17

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
13	Labour Force Survey: Western Canada's off-reserve Aboriginal population	April 2004 to March 2005
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2005
15	New motor vehicle sales	April 2005
15	Study: Shelters for abused women	2003/04
16	Government finance: Revenue, expenditure and surplus	2004/05
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 2005
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 2005
17	Wholesale trade	April 2005
17	Study: Does inflation vary with income?	1992 to 2004
