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Releases

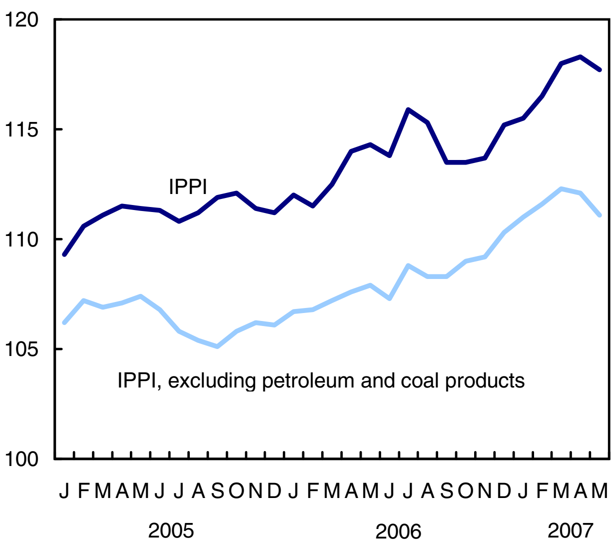
Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

May 2007

Influenced by the strength of the Canadian dollar, prices for manufactured products declined in May after six consecutive monthly increases. Crude oil pushed down prices for raw materials.

Prices for manufactured goods are down



From April to May, prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), registered a 0.5% decline after six consecutive monthly increases. The decrease in prices basically reflects a drop in the prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment as well as primary metal products and pulp and paper products. However, higher prices for petroleum and coal products tempered the decline in the Industrial Product Price Index.

On a 12-month basis, the IPPI advanced 3.0%, a slowdown from the 3.8% increase registered in April. The upward pressure came mainly from higher prices for primary metal products and, to a lesser extent, increased prices for chemical products and petroleum and coal products. The upward movement was slowed by a drop in prices for lumber and other wood products and motor vehicles.

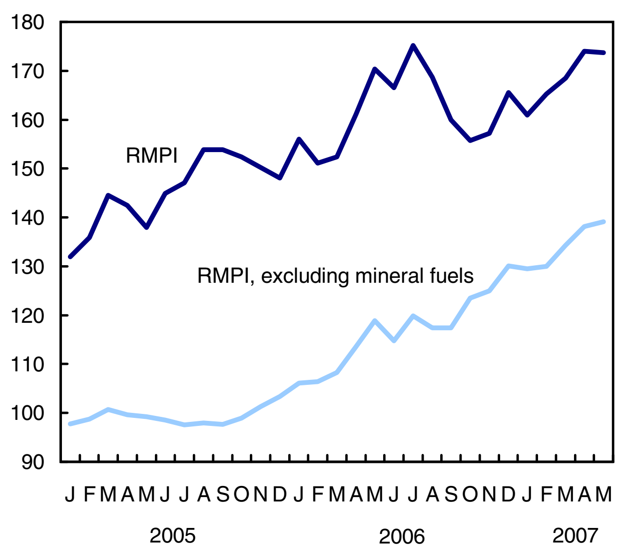
Note to readers

*The **Industrial Product Price Index** (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.*

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

*The **Raw Materials Price Index** (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.*

Raw materials prices decline



The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) declined 0.2% from April to May after registering three consecutive monthly increases. The month-over-month decline in the index is mainly attributable to mineral fuels and ferrous materials, while non-ferrous metals continued their rise for a third consecutive month.

Compared with May of last year, raw materials cost plants 1.9% more, which represents a slowing in comparison with the 8.0% rate of increase recorded in

April. The rise in the index was mainly led by non-ferrous metals and was slowed by mineral fuels.

In May, the IPPI was 117.7 (1997=100), down from April's revised level of 118.3. The RMPI was 173.7 (1997=100), down from April's revised level of 174.0.

IPPI: Petroleum and coal products slowed the decline of industrial prices

The month-over-month decrease in manufacturers' prices was led mainly by the decline in prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment and, to a lesser extent, the prices for primary metal products and pulp and paper products. However, the decline in the total index was dampened by higher prices for petroleum and coal products.

Prices for motor vehicles declined 2.2%, the largest monthly drop in 30 months. With the Canadian dollar rising in value against its U.S. counterpart, and where automobile manufacturers' sales are denominated in U.S. dollars, the prices for motor vehicles underwent a devaluation in Canadian dollars.

Prices for primary metal products declined 1.2% in May after rising in the previous three months. Aluminum prices fell 3.5% in conjunction with 8 consecutive months of rising inventories on the London metals market. Aluminum is especially vulnerable to the slowdown in the construction and automobile manufacturing industries in the United States. Prices for copper and copper alloys fell 2.7%. Copper prices corrected themselves after their strong growth in the previous three months—especially in April, when they surged 12.0%—and in anticipation of a copper surplus in 2007. Prices for precious metal basic manufactured shapes dropped 7.9%.

Prices for pulp and paper products declined 2.0%, their third consecutive monthly decline. The index for newsprint and other printing paper reached its lowest level in 38 months. Weak American demand for newsprint had a negative effect on prices.

The drop in the Industrial Product Price Index was eased by higher prices for petroleum and coal products, which rose 2.7% after three robust monthly increases. The continuing low level of international petroleum inventories, combined with forecasts of excess demand, maintained upward pressure on prices for petroleum products. If the prices for petroleum and coal products had been excluded, the IPPI would have declined 0.9% instead of 0.5%.

IPPI: Primary metals continue to lead the 12-month change

The IPPI rose 3.0% from May 2006 to May 2007 and the index continued to slow for a second month. The IPPI was pushed up by rising prices for primary metals and, to a lesser extent, by higher prices for chemical products, petroleum and coal products, meat, fish and dairy products, and fruit, vegetables and feed products. The 12-month IPPI excluding petroleum and coal grew at a slower pace than in previous months. If the prices for petroleum and coal products had been excluded, the increase in the IPPI compared to May 2006 would have been the same, namely 3.0%.

Primary metal prices were up 10.9% compared to May 2006, nearly half the rate of increase posted in April. Most of the year-over-year increase came from higher prices for nickel products, which rose 132.1%. Prices remained high, primarily because of very low inventories, the result of demand largely exceeding the pace of production. On the other hand, the prices for aluminum and copper products were down 9.8% and 7.3%, respectively.

The annual rate of growth in the IPPI was slightly diminished by lower prices for lumber and other wood products (-4.5%) and motor vehicles (-1.0%).

RMPI: Mineral fuel prices decline and non-ferrous metal prices rise

The prices for raw materials declined 0.2% in May, their first drop after three consecutive monthly increases. The RMPI was pulled down by lower prices for mineral fuels and ferrous materials. Increased prices for non-ferrous metals tempered the decline in the total index for raw materials.

Mineral fuels fell 1.2% owing to a 1.5% drop in the price for crude oil. Without mineral fuels, the RMPI would have risen 0.7% from April, rather than declining 0.2%.

Prices for ferrous materials dropped 5.6%. In particular, the prices for iron and steel wastes fell 6.8% because of weak demand from the auto sector in the United States.

A 2.2% increase in non-ferrous metal prices dampened the decrease in the Raw Materials Price Index. In particular, radioactive concentrates and zinc concentrates posted gains of 6.8% and 6.6%, respectively.

On a 12-month basis, prices for raw materials rose 1.9% in May, down sharply from 8.0% in April. An 11.8% drop for mineral fuels put a brake on the growth of the prices for raw materials. Without mineral fuels, the RMPI would have increased 17.0% instead of 1.9%.

Non-ferrous metals accounted for most of the 12-month increase, with prices rising 29.7%, mainly on the strength of year-over-year increases in the prices for radioactive concentrates and concentrates of lead, nickel and zinc.

Prices were also up over the previous year in the case of wood (+13.1%), animals and animal products

(+7.2%), vegetable products (+15.4%) and ferrous materials (+6.0%).

Impact of the exchange rate

The value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar rose 3.6% from April to May. Without the effect of the exchange rate, the IPPI would have increased by 0.5% instead of declining by 0.5%.

On a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 1.3% against the U.S. dollar. If the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices would have risen 3.3% instead of 3.0% between May 2006 and May 2007.

Prices for intermediate goods post first decline after seven consecutive monthly increases

Prices for intermediate goods fell 0.5% between April and May, their first decline after seven consecutive monthly increases. The drop in prices was broad-based, affecting most products except petroleum and coal products and chemical products. The major contributors to the decline were primary metal products, pulp and paper products, lumber and other wood products, and motor vehicles.

Producers of intermediate goods received 4.1% more for their products in May than in May 2006. The majority of the increase came from primary metal products and, to a lesser extent, chemical products, fruit, vegetables and feed products, meat, fish and dairy products, petroleum and coal products, metal fabricated products, and pulp and paper products. On the other hand, prices for lumber, motor vehicles and electrical and communication products slowed the year-over-year increase.

Prices for finished products pulled down by motor vehicle prices

From April to May, prices for finished products fell 0.5% for a second consecutive month as a result of a decrease in prices for motor vehicles, a sector that is more sensitive to exchange rate changes. While the decline in finished products was broad-based across the range of products, few products made a significant contribution other than motor vehicles and other transportation equipment. The decrease in finished product prices was partly offset by higher prices for petroleum and coal products.

Since May 2006, prices for finished products have risen 1.2%. Higher prices were observed for petroleum products, meat, fish and dairy products, tobacco products, chemical products, fruit, vegetables and feed products, and beverages. The increase in prices for finished goods was slowed by lower prices for motor vehicles and machinery and equipment.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The May 2007 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XWE, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for June will be released on July 30.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539, *prices-prix@statcan.ca*) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375, *danielle.gouin@statcan.ca*), Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes

(1997=100)

	Relative importance	May 2006	April 2007[r]	May 2007[p]	May 2006 to May 2007	April to May 2007
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**114.3**	**118.3**	**117.7**	**3.0**	**-0.5**
IPPI, excluding petroleum and coal products	**94.32**	**107.9**	**112.1**	**111.1**	**3.0**	**-0.9**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	106.5	111.2	111.1	4.3	-0.1
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	104.2	107.9	108.0	3.6	0.1
Beverages	1.57	122.3	124.1	124.0	1.4	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	187.9	203.4	203.4	8.2	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	117.6	116.9	116.3	-1.1	-0.5
Textile products	1.58	100.3	100.7	100.5	0.2	-0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.8	104.5	104.5	-0.3	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	88.2	85.8	84.2	-4.5	-1.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	118.0	119.5	119.5	1.3	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	103.7	106.6	104.5	0.8	-2.0
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.9	117.4	116.8	1.7	-0.5
Primary metal products	7.80	143.6	161.2	159.2	10.9	-1.2
Metal fabricated products	4.11	123.0	125.5	125.1	1.7	-0.3
Machinery and equipment	5.48	106.9	107.3	106.4	-0.5	-0.8
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	91.2	92.3	90.3	-1.0	-2.2
Electrical and communications products	5.77	93.1	93.9	92.8	-0.3	-1.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	119.9	122.6	122.6	2.3	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[1]	5.68	232.8	233.0	239.2	2.7	2.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	121.2	128.1	128.7	6.2	0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	114.1	115.3	114.2	0.1	-1.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	232.1	475.5	501.9	116.2	5.6
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.14**	**118.4**	**123.8**	**123.2**	**4.1**	**-0.5**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.71	142.1	170.9	170.5	20.0	-0.2
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	52.43	114.8	116.7	116.1	1.1	-0.5
Finished goods[5]	**39.86**	**108.2**	**110.1**	**109.5**	**1.2**	**-0.5**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	113.2	115.6	115.5	2.0	-0.1
Capital equipment	11.73	99.2	100.7	99.2	0.0	-1.5
All other finished goods	19.63	111.4	113.4	113.0	1.4	-0.4

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *This index is estimated for the current month.*
2. *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3. *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4. *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5. *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

Raw Materials price indexes

(1997=100)

	Relative importance	May 2006	April 2007[r]	May 2007[p]	May 2006 to May 2007	April to May 2007
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**170.4**	**174.0**	**173.7**	**1.9**	**-0.2**
Mineral fuels	35.16	281.7	251.4	248.5	-11.8	-1.2
Vegetable products	10.28	83.8	97.3	96.7	15.4	-0.6
Animals and animal products	20.30	104.6	111.6	112.1	7.2	0.4
Wood	15.60	76.4	85.7	86.4	13.1	0.8
Ferrous materials	3.36	130.8	146.8	138.6	6.0	-5.6
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	206.4	262.0	267.7	29.7	2.2
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	141.2	147.1	147.2	4.2	0.1
RMPI, excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**118.9**	**138.1**	**139.1**	**17.0**	**0.7**

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

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Study: A comparison of urban and rural crime rates

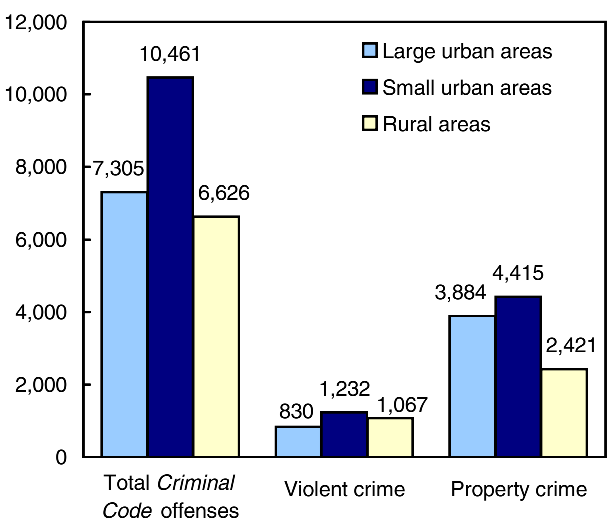
2005

Crime is not necessarily a big-city phenomenon in Canada, according to a new study of 2005 police-reported data. The study found that small urban areas had higher overall crime rates than both large urban areas and rural areas, and that homicide rates were highest in rural areas.

The overall crime rate in small urban areas was 43% higher than in large urban areas, defined as census metropolitan areas, and 58% higher than in rural areas. Rates of total violent crime, total property crime and break-ins were also highest in small urban areas.

Highest overall crime rate found in small urban areas

Number of incidents per 100,000 population



Of the 658 homicides in Canada in 2005 with a known location, 427 were committed in large urban areas, 95 in small urban areas and 135 in rural areas.

Taking population into account, the homicide rate of 2.5 homicides per 100,000 people in rural areas was actually higher than the rate of 2.0 in large urban areas and the rate of 1.7 in small urban areas. This pattern has held constant over the past decade.

However, robbery and motor vehicle theft were much more likely to occur in big cities than in small cities or rural areas. The robbery rate for large urban areas was more than double that for small urban areas and almost 10 times that for rural areas. The motor vehicle theft rate in large urban areas was about 25% higher than in small urban areas and 80% higher than in rural areas.

Note to readers

Large urban areas *are defined as Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). A CMA represents one or more adjacent municipalities centered on an urban core of at least 100,000 persons. Based on police boundaries, large urban areas accounted for 65.5% of the Canadian population in 2005.*

Small urban areas *are defined as any urban area not part of a CMA that has a minimum population of 1,000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometer. Small urban areas accounted for 17.4% of the population in 2005.*

Rural areas *are defined as all areas of the country not falling into either the large urban or small urban categories. In 2005, rural areas accounted for 17.1% of the population.*

Handguns are the firearm of choice in big-city homicides

In 2005, just over one-third of all homicides in both large urban areas and rural areas were committed with a firearm, compared with less than one-quarter of homicides in small urban areas.

Handguns were the weapon of choice in large urban areas, used in 76% of all firearm homicides. In rural areas, rifles or shotguns were the most prevalent; they were used in 65% of firearm homicides.

Weapons more common in large urban areas in Quebec and Ontario

In Quebec and Ontario, the only provinces where data on weapon use in violent crimes were available for both urban and rural areas, about 1 in 6 violent incidents involved a weapon of some sort, most commonly a knife.

Weapons were present more frequently in large urban areas than in small urban areas and rural areas of these two provinces. About 1 in 5 violent incidents in large urban areas involved a weapon, compared with about 1 in 8 in small urban areas and rural areas.

The proportion of violent crimes involving a firearm was about two to three times higher in large urban areas. In 2005, 3.2% of violent crimes in the large urban areas of Quebec and Ontario involved a firearm, compared to 1.1% in small urban areas and 1.4% in rural areas.

When a firearm was present, handguns were more prevalent in large urban areas than in the other areas. Handguns were used in three-quarters of crimes committed with a firearm in big cities compared to about half in small cities and one-third in rural areas.

Most provinces reported highest crime rates in small urban areas

The highest overall crime rates were found in small urban areas, except in Quebec, where the rate was highest in large urban areas.

The lowest crime rates were found in the rural areas of all provinces, except in Alberta, where the rate was lowest in the large urban areas.

Among all urban and rural areas of the country, the highest overall crime rates were reported in the small urban areas of the four western provinces. The lowest overall crime rates were observed in the rural areas of Quebec, Ontario, Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick.

Although homicide rates were highest in rural areas at the national level, this was not the case in all provinces. In Ontario and British Columbia, the highest homicide rates reported were in large urban areas.

The highest homicide rates in the country were found in the rural areas of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3302, 3315 and 4504.

The *Juristat*: "A Comparison of Large Urban, Small Urban and Rural Crime Rates, 2005," Vol. 27, no. 3, (85-002-XIE, free) is now available from our website. From the *Publications* module, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Crime and justice*, then *Juristat*. A paper version (85-002-XPE, $11/$100) is also available. See *How to order products*.

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

Police-reported crime incidents[1] for large urban, small urban and rural areas, Canada, 2005

	Number	Rate[2]
Total Criminal Code offenses		
Large urban	1,543,869	7,305
Small urban	588,136	10,461
Rural	364,713	6,626
Total violent crimes		
Large urban	175,495	830
Small urban	69,266	1,232
Rural	58,742	1,067
Total property crimes		
Large urban	820,848	3,884
Small urban	248,225	4,415
Rural	133,257	2,421
Homicide		
Large urban	427	2.0
Small urban	95	1.7
Rural	135	2.5
Robbery		
Large urban	24,967	118
Small urban	2,932	52
Rural	756	14
Breaking and entering		
Large urban	162,457	769
Small urban	51,907	923
Rural	43,917	798
Motor vehicle theft		
Large urban	118,160	559
Small urban	24,849	442
Rural	16,873	307

1. *"Other" Criminal Code offences are not shown in this table although they are included under "Total Criminal Code offenses."*
2. *Rates are per 100,000 population.*

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Canada's population estimates

First quarter 2007 (preliminary)

Statistics Canada today released population estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories, as of April 1, 2007.

During the first quarter, Canada's population increased 0.23%. International migration accounted for two-thirds of the increase.

As of April 1, Canada's population was estimated at 32,852,800, up 75,500 from January 1, 2007. Only the four westernmost provinces had growth rates at or above the national average.

Alberta again led the provinces in growth. Its population increased 0.57% over the first quarter, more than twice the national average. However, this growth was slower than what was measured over the course of the first quarter of 2006 (+0.77%).

The estimates show a slowdown in interprovincial migration for Alberta, a trend that started in the last quarter of 2006. The province, whose population has been booming since the second half of 2004, had a net inflow of +7,400 people in the first quarter of 2007, less than half the net in-migration of +15,600 people observed between January and March 2006.

This slowdown occurred in large part because more people left Alberta for other parts of the country. As a result, net gains from interprovincial migration increased for most other jurisdictions, except for Quebec and Yukon.

British Columbia and Saskatchewan gained population in their exchanges with Alberta for a second quarter in a row.

British Columbia's population increased 0.34%, the second-fastest increase among the provinces and the highest first-quarter growth for the province since 1997. This was due to an important increase in the number of non-permanent residents and higher net gains from interprovincial migration. British Columbia's net gains from other provinces were the highest for a first quarter since 1996.

Manitoba's quarterly growth of 0.25% exceeded the national average for only the second time since 1986. This was due to smaller losses from interprovincial migration and the highest first-quarter levels ever in immigrants and non-permanent residents.

Saskatchewan's population rose 0.23% as it continued to receive people from Alberta. Saskatchewan recorded its highest first-quarter interprovincial migration net gains since 1976.

Population growth in Ontario, at 0.22%, was lower than the national average for a third quarter in a row, a situation not observed since 1981. This was due to strong losses in interprovincial migration, especially to Alberta, and the lowest number of immigrants for a first quarter since 1999.

Quebec's population rose 0.14%, slightly slower than for the same period in the previous year. An increase in net outflows resulting from interprovincial migration, especially to Alberta, offset the increase in births and net gains from international migration. Quebec's birth rate exceeded the national average for the third consecutive quarter, a feat not seen since the 1970s.

For the first time, the four Atlantic provinces all recorded more deaths than births during the same quarter. This means that these provinces can rely only on international and interprovincial migration for an increase in their population.

Prince Edward Island's population rose 0.12%, the fifth consecutive quarterly gain. New Brunswick's population grew for a second consecutive quarter (+0.04%). Nova Scotia's population slipped 0.09%, the third straight quarterly decline. Newfoundland and Labrador suffered its largest first-quarter loss (-0.39%) since 2001.

In the North, Nunavut's population growth, at 0.87%, was more than three times the national average, due to its fertility rate, the strongest in the country. The population of the Northwest Territories was virtually unchanged (+0.04%), while the population of the Yukon declined 0.48%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0017, 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3233 and 3601.

The publication *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 21, no. 1 (91-002-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* page of our website.

For more information, to obtain additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611 or 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; *demography@statcan.ca*), Demography Division. □

Canada's population estimates and demographic growth[1]

	January 1, 2007[pp]	April 1, 2007[pp]	January 1, 2007 to April 1, 2007
	Number		% change
Canada	**32,777,304**	**32,852,849**	**0.23**
Newfoundland and Labrador	508,548	506,548	-0.39
Prince Edward Island	138,632	138,800	0.12
Nova Scotia	933,793	932,966	-0.09
New Brunswick	748,582	748,878	0.04
Quebec	7,676,097	7,687,068	0.14
Ontario	12,726,336	12,753,702	0.22
Manitoba	1,180,004	1,182,921	0.25
Saskatchewan	987,939	990,212	0.23
Alberta	3,435,511	3,455,062	0.57
British Columbia	4,338,106	4,352,798	0.34
Yukon	31,032	30,883	-0.48
Northwest Territories	41,777	41,795	0.04
Nunavut	30,947	31,216	0.87

pp *preliminary postcensal estimates*
1. *These estimates are based on the 2001 Census population counts adjusted for net undercoverage.*

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Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

April 2007 (Preliminary)

Growth in total crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in April compared with April 2006 was led by a 43.2% surge in offshore production in Newfoundland and Labrador. This increase was a result of higher production from the White Rose oilfield and a return to full production at the Terra Nova oilfield.

Newfoundland and Labrador production accounted for 15.4% of total Canadian output in April, up from an 11.3% share in the same period last year.

Nationally, crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbon production advanced 4.7% to reach 13.3 million cubic metres.

Exports of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons climbed 2.1% compared with the same period last year to reach 8.7 million cubic metres. About 65% of Canada's total production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons went to the export market.

Lower average temperatures nationally pushed natural gas sales to 6.4 billion cubic metres, a 16.3% jump over the same period last year. The growth in sales was led by higher residential (+28.0%) and commercial sales (+28.5%) according to natural gas sales data.

Marketable natural gas production edged down 0.2% from April 2006. Natural gas exports, which made up 57.0% of marketable natural gas, increased 0.8%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Note: Preliminary data at the national level to April 2007 inclusive is available on CANSIM. Detailed information is available at the national and provincial level for crude oil (126-0001) up to February 2007 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to January 2007 inclusive.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Crude oil and natural gas

	April 2006	April 2007p	April 2006 to April 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	12,678.4	13,271.4	4.7
Exports	8,486.1	8,663.2	2.1
Imports[2]	4,364.7	3,702.4	-15.2
Refinery receipts	7,935.7	8,338.6	5.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	14,167.9	14,133.2	-0.2
Exports	7,995.6	8,016.1	0.8
Canadian domestic sales[4]	5,517.8	6,419.8	16.3
	January to April 2006	January to April 2007	January–April 2006 to January–April 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	50,346.1	52,990.5	5.3
Exports	32,810.4	34,420.8	4.9
Imports[2]	15,489.1	16,628.6	7.4
Refinery receipts	33,533.5	34,575.3	3.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	58,739.4	58,213.9	-0.9
Exports	33,304.1	35,694.7	7.2
Canadian domestic sales[4]	28,208.4	31,371.6	11.2

p *preliminary*
1. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2. *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.*
3. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4. *Includes direct sales and other statistical adjustments.*

■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index
May 2007

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long- and short-distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

The CMSPI increased 1.1% to 124.7 (2003=100) in May. The courier portion advanced 1.2% on a monthly basis, while the local messengers component rose 0.8%.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *prices-prix@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Perry Kirkpatrick (613-951-1930; *perry.kirkpatrick@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Profile of Canadian importers
2002 to 2004

Data from the importer register are now available. Counts of importers are available by province, country of origin, importer size and industry.

For more information on our products and services, contact Marketing and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; *trade@statcan.ca*), International Trade Division. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Phil Armstrong (613-951-6755), International Trade Division. ■

Motor vehicle fuel sales

2006 (preliminary data)

Gross sales of gasoline, which consist of all grades of gasoline including fuel used for farming, construction or other off-road uses, reached 39.7 billion litres in 2006, down 0.3% from the previous year. The decrease in 2006 follows a 0.9% decline in 2005. The volume of gasoline sold increased 5.3% during the three years from 2001 to 2004.

Ontario and Quebec accounted for almost 60% of Canada's fuel consumption in 2006, recording 15.5 billion litres and 8.2 billion litres, respectively.

Nationally, gross sales of gasoline fuel peaked in the months of July and August with 3.6 billion litres each month. This peak was mainly the result of the summer holiday season.

Note: Results by province may vary from year to year as a result of changes in provincial taxation laws.

Data on the volume of gasoline (in litres) sold in Canada are now available. Included are both gross and net annual volume figures from 1993 to 2006 inclusively. Gross is the total volume sold and net is the volume on which taxes were paid. Breakdowns by province and territory and by month are also available. Annual sales volumes between 1993 and 2006 are also provided by province for diesel.

Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0002 and 405-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2746.

To obtain data or more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; *transportationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

New products

Survey Methodology, June 2007, Vol. 33, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-001-XIE
(free).

Survey Methodology, June 2007, Vol. 33, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-001-XPB ($30/$58).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, First quarter 2007, Vol. 18, no. 1
Catalogue number 61-008-XWE
(free).

Juristat, Vol. 27, no. 3
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
(free).

Juristat, Vol. 27, no. 3
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE ($11/$100).

Quarterly Demographic Estimates, January to March 2007, Vol. 21, no. 1
Catalogue number 91-002-XWE
(free).

A National Overview: Population and Dwelling Counts, 2006 Census, Census year 2006
Catalogue number 92-200-XPB ($40).

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; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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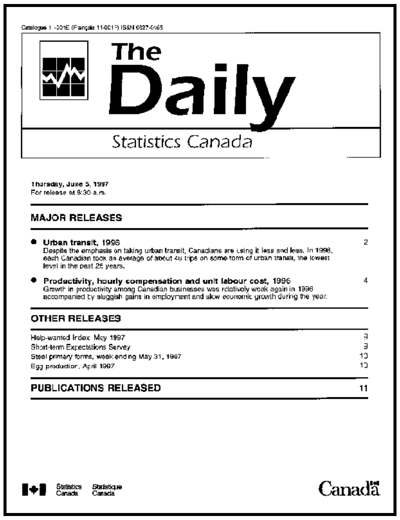
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

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- **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 46 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.

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