



The Daily

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Releases

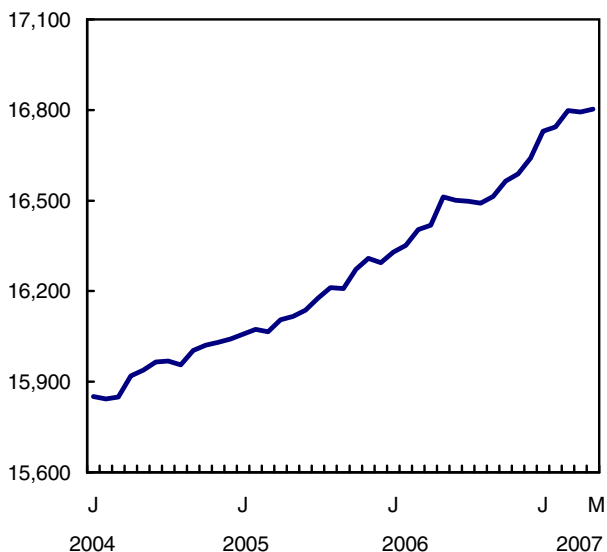
Labour Force Survey

May 2007

Employment was little changed for a second consecutive month in May, with full-time gains mostly offset by losses in part time. The unemployment rate held steady for the fourth straight month at 6.1%, a 33-year low.

Employment

Thousands



Since the start of the year, employment has risen 1.0% (+162,000), a slightly slower pace of growth than the rate of 1.3% observed during the first five months of 2006.

The employment rate for students—those aged 15 to 24 who were studying full time in March and who plan to return to their studies in September—reached a 16-year high in May (47.2%).

Construction, information, culture and recreation, and accommodation and food services have been the main source of employment growth in Canada since the beginning of 2007. These three industries also buoyed employment in May, counteracting the weakness in the trade sector and in natural resources.

Employment in British Columbia increased by an estimated 14,000 in May, all in full time. British Columbia

Note to readers

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market information on youths aged 15 to 24 who attended school full time in March and intended to return to school in the fall. The May survey results provide an early indication of the summer job market, particularly for students aged 20 to 24. Many younger 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 from one year to another.

(+2.0%) leads the way for employment growth so far this year, with New Brunswick (+1.9%), Alberta (+1.8%), Quebec (+1.3%) and Manitoba (+1.3%) also above the national average.

Full-time employment growth among adult men and youths

Overall employment among adult men and youths aged 15 to 24 years was little changed in May, as strong full-time gains were mostly offset by losses in part-time employment. The employment picture for adult women was also little changed in May.

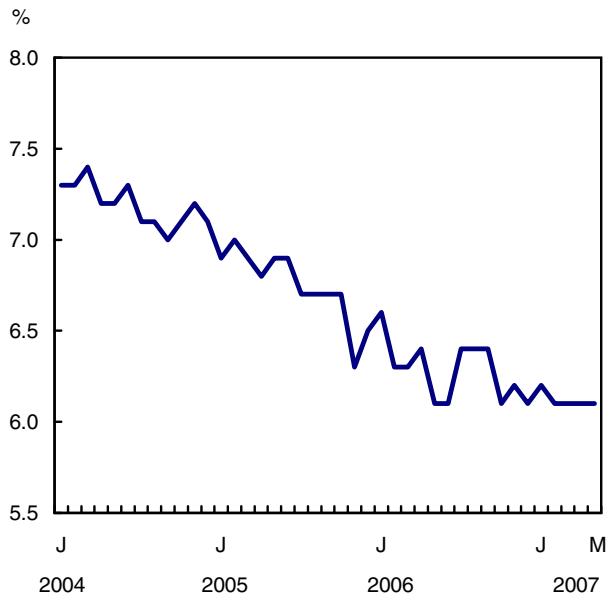
More students working

The summer employment market started on a positive note, with 33,000 more students employed in May compared to a year ago. The employment rate for students who were in school full time in March and intended to return to school in September reached 47.2% in May, the highest rate in 16 years.

The overall employment growth among students over the past year was driven by 15- and 16-year-olds entering the labour market and finding part-time work. The employment rate of these students increased by 2.8 percentage points from a year ago, reaching 30.0% in May.

Employment among students aged 20 to 24 also showed strength in May. Their employment rate reached 62.4%, the highest since 1990, while they registered their lowest unemployment rate in 31 years, at an estimated 12.2%. More of these students held full-time jobs in May compared to a year ago.

Unemployment rate



Self-employment on the rise

May saw a large increase in the number of self-employed, up an estimated 56,000, while the number of employees in the private sector fell by 58,000. Since October 2006, the number of self-employed has jumped 6.5%, well ahead of gains for both public (+0.9%) and private sector (+0.4%) employees.

Employment growth in British Columbia

Employment in British Columbia increased by an estimated 14,000 in May, bringing year-to-date gains to 45,000 (+2.0%). Employment growth so far in 2007 has been in construction, trade, and information, culture and recreation. The unemployment rate in this province was 4.2% in May.

While still well above the national average, Alberta's employment growth (+1.8%) for the first five months

of 2007 has slowed compared to the same period in 2006 (+3.9%). Gains so far this year stem mainly from trade (+19,000) and information, culture and recreation (+9,800). Alberta's unemployment rate in May rose to 3.8% (+0.4 percentage points).

In Manitoba, the participation rate reached a record high of 70.0% in May, as more people entered the labour market. At the same time, the unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 5.2%. Despite this increase, Manitoba's unemployment rate remains among the lowest in the country.

New Brunswick leads the Atlantic provinces

New Brunswick's year-to-date employment growth (+1.9%) in 2007 was among the strongest in Canada. It was also the only Atlantic province to record a significant increase in employment since the beginning of the year, with the largest gains in accommodation and food services, and information, culture and recreation.

Employment in Nova Scotia fell in May (-4,400), with losses spread across several sectors. The unemployment rate held steady at 8.0%, due to a sharp decline in labour force participation. Employment losses in Prince Edward Island (-1,400) pushed the unemployment rate estimate up to 10.0%.

Quebec's employment picture improves in 2007

While employment was little changed in Quebec in May, the unemployment rate held steady at its historic 33-year low of 7.2%. Since the beginning of the year, employment has risen 1.3%, above the 0.3% growth for the same period in 2006. So far this year, increases in construction, accommodation and food services, and information, culture and recreation have more than offset losses in the manufacturing sector.

Growth in Ontario so far this year has been hindered by declines in manufacturing (-3.2%) and business, building and support services (-6.8%). Despite strength in various service sectors, Ontario's overall employment growth (+0.3%) for the first five months of 2007 continues to lag well behind the national

average. The unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage points in May to 6.3%.

Note: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of the sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free).

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064 and 282-0069 to 282-0099.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 a.m. online under *The Daily* module of our website.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free), is now available online for the week ending May 19. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The CD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review, 2006* (71F0004XCB, \$209) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *By subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on July 6.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	April 2007	May 2007	April to May 2007	May 2006 to May 2007	April to May 2007	May 2006 to May 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	26,475.9	26,504.5	28.6	368.7	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,890.2	17,886.1	-4.1	296.1	0.0	1.7
Employment	16,793.2	16,802.5	9.3	289.9	0.1	1.8
Full-time	13,709.2	13,741.9	32.7	168.5	0.2	1.2
Part-time	3,084.0	3,060.6	-23.4	121.4	-0.8	4.1
Unemployment	1,097.0	1,083.6	-13.4	6.2	-1.2	0.6
Participation rate	67.6	67.5	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.4	0.0	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	18.4	18.2	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,347.0	4,348.9	1.9	33.8	0.0	0.8
Labour force	2,914.5	2,920.7	6.2	50.6	0.2	1.8
Employment	2,579.3	2,586.4	7.1	36.6	0.3	1.4
Full-time	1,417.8	1,444.2	26.4	0.4	1.9	0.0
Part-time	1,161.6	1,142.2	-19.4	36.2	-1.7	3.3
Unemployment	335.2	334.3	-0.9	14.0	-0.3	4.4
Participation rate	67.0	67.2	0.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.5	11.4	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	59.5	0.2	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	45.0	44.2	-0.8	0.8	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	10,809.1	10,822.4	13.3	166.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,960.3	7,956.0	-4.3	87.9	-0.1	1.1
Employment	7,528.2	7,539.8	11.6	78.2	0.2	1.0
Full-time	7,032.9	7,059.7	26.8	49.7	0.4	0.7
Part-time	495.3	480.1	-15.2	28.5	-3.1	6.3
Unemployment	432.1	416.2	-15.9	9.8	-3.7	2.4
Participation rate	73.6	73.5	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.2	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	69.7	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	6.6	6.4	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,319.8	11,333.1	13.3	168.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,015.4	7,009.3	-6.1	157.5	-0.1	2.3
Employment	6,685.6	6,676.3	-9.3	175.1	-0.1	2.7
Full-time	5,258.5	5,237.9	-20.6	118.3	-0.4	2.3
Part-time	1,427.2	1,438.3	11.1	56.7	0.8	4.1
Unemployment	329.7	333.1	3.4	-17.5	1.0	-5.0
Participation rate	62.0	61.8	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	58.9	-0.2	0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	21.3	21.5	0.2	0.2	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS¹)

	April 2007	May 2007	April to May 2007	May 2006 to May 2007	April to May 2007	May 2006 to May 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,208.0	14,161.5	-46.5	141.6	-0.3	1.0
Self-employed	2,585.3	2,641.0	55.7	148.3	2.2	5.9
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,228.1	3,239.5	11.4	18.2	0.4	0.6
Private	10,979.8	10,922.1	-57.7	123.5	-0.5	1.1
All industries	16,793.2	16,802.5	9.3	289.9	0.1	1.8
Goods-producing sector	3,986.4	4,002.1	15.7	-0.3	0.4	0.0
Agriculture	326.3	330.1	3.8	-21.3	1.2	-6.1
Natural resources	353.0	344.8	-8.2	16.3	-2.3	5.0
Utilities	127.8	138.2	10.4	16.0	8.1	13.1
Construction	1,114.0	1,135.9	21.9	66.7	2.0	6.2
Manufacturing	2,065.3	2,053.0	-12.3	-78.1	-0.6	-3.7
Service-producing sector	12,806.9	12,800.5	-6.4	290.3	0.0	2.3
Trade	2,685.7	2,665.4	-20.3	21.5	-0.8	0.8
Transportation and warehousing	831.0	820.9	-10.1	19.6	-1.2	2.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,058.6	1,058.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,106.3	1,117.5	11.2	22.4	1.0	2.0
Business, building and other support services	687.0	684.5	-2.5	6.4	-0.4	0.9
Educational services	1,182.6	1,181.6	-1.0	37.7	-0.1	3.3
Health care and social assistance	1,850.6	1,839.0	-11.6	56.5	-0.6	3.2
Information, culture and recreation	775.1	791.4	16.3	39.0	2.1	5.2
Accommodation and food services	1,069.0	1,084.3	15.3	75.1	1.4	7.4
Other services	714.0	714.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	1.2
Public administration	846.8	843.4	-3.4	-3.6	-0.4	-0.4

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	April 2007	May 2007	April to May 2007	May 2006 to May 2007	April to May 2007	May 2006 to May 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	424.9	424.1	-0.8	-3.7	-0.2	-0.9
Labour force	252.1	250.9	-1.2	-2.5	-0.5	-1.0
Employment	219.6	218.5	-1.1	2.2	-0.5	1.0
Full-time	188.9	185.3	-3.6	1.2	-1.9	0.7
Part-time	30.7	33.2	2.5	1.0	8.1	3.1
Unemployment	32.5	32.4	-0.1	-4.7	-0.3	-12.7
Participation rate	59.3	59.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	12.9	0.0	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	51.7	51.5	-0.2	0.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	112.9	113.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	77.7	76.7	-1.0	-0.7	-1.3	-0.9
Employment	70.4	69.0	-1.4	-0.6	-2.0	-0.9
Full-time	58.4	57.7	-0.7	-1.5	-1.2	-2.5
Part-time	12.0	11.3	-0.7	0.8	-5.8	7.6
Unemployment	7.3	7.7	0.4	0.0	5.5	0.0
Participation rate	68.8	67.9	-0.9	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	10.0	0.6	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	61.1	-1.3	-1.0	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	763.6	763.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2
Labour force	490.3	485.3	-5.0	3.5	-1.0	0.7
Employment	450.9	446.5	-4.4	3.4	-1.0	0.8
Full-time	367.5	366.0	-1.5	7.4	-0.4	2.1
Part-time	83.4	80.5	-2.9	-4.0	-3.5	-4.7
Unemployment	39.4	38.8	-0.6	0.1	-1.5	0.3
Participation rate	64.2	63.5	-0.7	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	58.5	-0.5	0.4	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	612.5	612.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	391.2	391.6	0.4	-1.0	0.1	-0.3
Employment	362.5	361.0	-1.5	2.2	-0.4	0.6
Full-time	305.2	302.1	-3.1	0.4	-1.0	0.1
Part-time	57.4	58.9	1.5	1.8	2.6	3.2
Unemployment	28.7	30.7	2.0	-3.1	7.0	-9.2
Participation rate	63.9	63.9	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.8	0.5	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	58.9	-0.3	0.2	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,303.5	6,308.2	4.7	66.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	4,138.5	4,134.2	-4.3	49.3	-0.1	1.2
Employment	3,839.1	3,836.9	-2.2	73.4	-0.1	2.0
Full-time	3,127.8	3,139.2	11.4	65.9	0.4	2.1
Part-time	711.2	697.7	-13.5	7.4	-1.9	1.1
Unemployment	299.4	297.3	-2.1	-24.0	-0.7	-7.5
Participation rate	65.7	65.5	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.2	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	60.8	-0.1	0.5	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	April 2007	May 2007	April to May 2007	May 2006 to May 2007	April to May 2007	May 2006 to May 2007
	Seasonally adjusted					
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,331.7	10,342.1	10.4	130.9	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,022.5	7,011.9	-10.6	82.1	-0.2	1.2
Employment	6,555.7	6,567.6	11.9	50.2	0.2	0.8
Full-time	5,353.7	5,371.0	17.3	-25.8	0.3	-0.5
Part-time	1,202.0	1,196.6	-5.4	76.0	-0.4	6.8
Unemployment	466.7	444.3	-22.4	31.9	-4.8	7.7
Participation rate	68.0	67.8	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.3	-0.3	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.5	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	896.8	897.6	0.8	6.1	0.1	0.7
Labour force	622.2	627.9	5.7	14.4	0.9	2.3
Employment	592.7	595.4	2.7	7.3	0.5	1.2
Full-time	472.7	475.9	3.2	-0.3	0.7	-0.1
Part-time	120.0	119.5	-0.5	7.6	-0.4	6.8
Unemployment	29.6	32.5	2.9	7.1	9.8	28.0
Participation rate	69.4	70.0	0.6	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.2	0.4	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.1	66.3	0.2	0.3	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	748.6	749.2	0.6	3.3	0.1	0.4
Labour force	523.3	524.7	1.4	12.8	0.3	2.5
Employment	502.6	501.1	-1.5	14.0	-0.3	2.9
Full-time	402.2	401.6	-0.6	3.7	-0.1	0.9
Part-time	100.4	99.5	-0.9	10.3	-0.9	11.5
Unemployment	20.6	23.6	3.0	-1.2	14.6	-4.8
Participation rate	69.9	70.0	0.1	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.5	0.6	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	67.1	66.9	-0.2	1.6	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,724.5	2,732.4	7.9	104.4	0.3	4.0
Labour force	2,018.6	2,020.4	1.8	76.8	0.1	4.0
Employment	1,950.7	1,943.1	-7.6	66.5	-0.4	3.5
Full-time	1,637.8	1,629.1	-8.7	54.8	-0.5	3.5
Part-time	312.8	314.0	1.2	11.7	0.4	3.9
Unemployment	67.9	77.2	9.3	10.2	13.7	15.2
Participation rate	74.1	73.9	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.8	0.4	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	71.6	71.1	-0.5	-0.3	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,557.1	3,561.8	4.7	58.3	0.1	1.7
Labour force	2,353.8	2,362.4	8.6	61.3	0.4	2.7
Employment	2,249.1	2,263.3	14.2	71.2	0.6	3.2
Full-time	1,794.8	1,814.3	19.5	63.2	1.1	3.6
Part-time	454.2	449.0	-5.2	8.1	-1.1	1.8
Unemployment	104.7	99.1	-5.6	-10.0	-5.3	-9.2
Participation rate	66.2	66.3	0.1	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.2	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.5	0.3	0.9	...	...

... not applicable

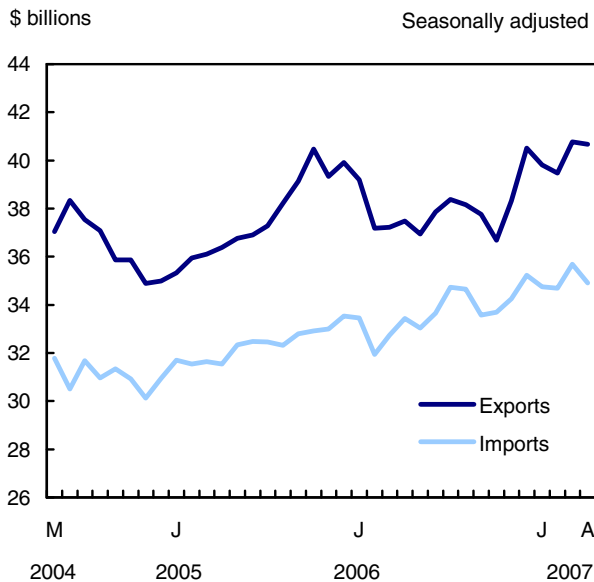
Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Canadian international merchandise trade

April 2007

Canadian merchandise trade imports declined in April, while there was little change in exports. In March, both imports and exports had registered strong increases as transportation flows returned to normal following a rail traffic disruption in February.

Exports and imports



Canadian exports edged down 0.3% to \$40.7 billion from a revised \$40.8 billion in March. Imports fell 2.2% in April to \$34.9 billion, driven by declines in all sectors except energy.

The decline in imports surpassed the drop in exports. As a result, the trade surplus with the world expanded to \$5.8 billion in April from a revised \$5.1 billion in March. While the surplus with the United States edged down to \$8.0 billion, the deficit with the rest of the world narrowed to \$2.3 billion.

Canada's exports to countries other than the United States reached \$10.1 billion, a 7.7% gain. Imports from those countries remained virtually unchanged at \$12.4 billion. Exports to the United States fell 2.6% to \$30.6 billion, while imports from Canada's principal trading partner decreased 3.3% to \$22.6 billion.

Note to readers

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

International merchandise trade data for the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom are available on both a balance of payments basis as well as a customs basis. Trade data for all other individual countries are available on a customs basis only. Balance of payments adjustments are integrated with the customs data. These adjustments include valuation, coverage, timing and residency. For more information on balance of payments revisions and adjustments, please consult the document "The 2003-2006 revisions of the Income and Expenditure Accounts".

At the end of each quarter, The Daily includes a section describing trends between Canada and emerging economies. The section discusses data presented on a customs basis and not seasonally adjusted.

The International Trade Division has updated the reference year for import and export price indexes. This update changes the reference year from 1997 to 2002, and has been undertaken in collaboration with the System of National Accounts. CANSIM tables 228-0035 to 228-0040 and 228-0044 to 228-0046 are now terminated. Data with the base year (2002=100) from January 2002 to April 2007 are now available in the new CANSIM tables 228-0047 to 228-0055.

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.

Energy, automotive products and forestry dampen exports

Declines in energy, automotive products and forestry exports overshadowed record high exports of industrial goods and agricultural and fishing products, leading to a 0.3% decline in exports overall.

Automotive products dropped 4.6% to \$6.9 billion, following a rise in March. Exports of passenger autos decreased 6.0% to \$3.5 billion, while trucks fell 9.9% to \$1.3 billion. Motor vehicle parts mitigated the decline with a growth of 1.2%.

Energy products fell 4.0% to \$7.5 billion with a sharp drop of 12.2% in crude petroleum as volumes declined. This was accompanied by a slight 0.9% decline in natural gas.

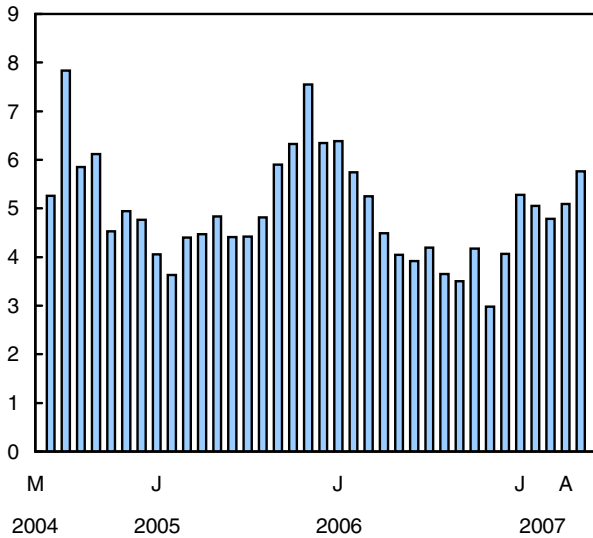
Forestry products decreased 1.4% to \$2.6 billion, \$1 billion less than the record set in 2000. A 3.4% decrease in newsprint and other paper products precipitated the decline, as lumber exports remained flat.

Industrial goods and materials rose 3.9% to a record \$9.3 billion on the strength of metals and metal

ores, primarily copper and alloys as well as nickel ores. Asian demand has pushed copper prices upwards in recent months. Historically, Canadian exports of copper have been destined for the United States. However, more recently, Canadian exporters have expanded their markets by exporting abroad.

Trade balance

\$ billions



Record high exports of wheat (+29.8%) boosted agricultural and fishing products 3.5% to a record \$3.0 billion. This growth was attributed to an increase in wheat prices, which have risen due to increased demand.

Imports fall in spite of a rise in energy

Imports fell by 2.2% to \$34.9 billion in April, after setting a record high last month as all sectors except energy products faltered, with machinery and equipment leading the decrease.

Imports of energy products increased 1.5% to \$3.1 billion. Imports of coal and other related products almost doubled in value, following a decline in March. Although the demand for coal used for the production of electrical power traditionally rises in the spring, the increase in April was particularly strong.

The largest sector in terms of value, machinery and equipment, declined 4.8% to \$9.5 billion. After two consecutive months of strong gains, imports of aircraft, engines and parts dropped back below the \$1-billion mark, falling 30.1% to \$717 million. Office machines and equipment regressed 5.5%.

Imports of automotive products contracted 3.9% from the previous month to just under \$7.0 billion. The decrease was attributed to a 6.6% drop in motor vehicle parts, coupled with a 2.5% decline in imports of passenger autos.

Following 10 straight months of expansion, imports of other consumer goods fell 1.2% to \$4.7 billion. The widespread decrease included drops in house furnishings and printed matter, which overshadowed the increased seasonal demand for sporting and exercise equipment as well as for newly released computer games.

Industrial goods and materials decreased 1.1% to \$7.1 billion. Imports of chemicals and plastics fell for a third consecutive month. Other industrial goods and materials, including metal fabricated products and metals and metal ores, decreased as well.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033, 228-0034, 228-0041 to 228-0043 and 228-0047 to 228-0055.

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

The April 2007 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 61, no. 4 (65-001-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. 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-XWE, free).

The publication is available free in PDF format on the morning of release.

For more information on products and services, contact Sharon Nevins (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9798). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anne Couillard (613-951-6867), International Trade Division.

□

Merchandise trade

	March 2007 ^r	April 2007	March to April 2007	April 2006 to April 2007	January to April 2006	January to April 2007	January–April 2006 to January–April 2007
Seasonally adjusted, \$ current							
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	31,421	30,593	-2.6	0.7	122,155	123,379	1.0
Japan	946	1,007	6.4	16.7	3,393	3,737	10.1
European Union ¹	3,298	3,801	15.3	57.7	10,125	14,003	38.3
Other OECD countries ²	1,887	1,975	4.7	56.9	5,020	6,813	35.7
All other countries	3,228	3,294	2.0	27.8	10,403	12,807	23.1
Total	40,781	40,670	-0.3	8.5	151,094	160,739	6.4
Imports							
United States	23,324	22,561	-3.3	3.9	86,881	91,119	4.9
Japan	1,030	980	-4.9	-10.3	3,891	4,074	4.7
European Union ¹	3,804	3,688	-3.0	13.5	13,343	14,525	8.9
Other OECD countries ²	1,902	2,006	5.5	-4.9	7,668	8,003	4.4
All other countries	5,624	5,675	0.9	7.6	19,775	22,321	12.9
Total	35,685	34,911	-2.2	4.4	131,557	140,044	6.5
Balance							
United States	8,097	8,032	...	...	35,274	32,260	...
Japan	-84	27	...	...	-498	-337	...
European Union ¹	-506	113	...	...	-3,218	-522	...
Other OECD countries ²	-15	-31	...	...	-2,648	-1,190	...
All other countries	-2,396	-2,381	...	...	-9,372	-9,514	...
Total	5,096	5,759	...	...	19,537	20,695	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,941	3,045	3.5	17.7	10,288	11,803	14.7
Energy products	7,852	7,534	-4.0	0.8	29,089	30,230	3.9
Forestry products	2,660	2,623	-1.4	-6.8	11,699	10,513	-10.1
Industrial goods and materials	8,914	9,258	3.9	28.2	28,901	35,342	22.3
Machinery and equipment	8,218	8,319	1.2	7.7	31,399	33,156	5.6
Automotive products	7,282	6,947	-4.6	-0.3	28,880	28,019	-3.0
Other consumer goods	1,640	1,668	1.7	17.6	5,661	6,603	16.6
Special transactions trade ³	714	734	2.8	6.2	2,921	2,913	-0.3
Other balance of payments adjustments	561	544	-3.0	-7.6	2,256	2,164	-4.1
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,124	2,114	-0.5	11.4	7,538	8,488	12.6
Energy products	3,033	3,077	1.5	-3.7	10,815	11,389	5.3
Forestry products	256	249	-2.7	-2.4	1,016	1,016	0.0
Industrial goods and materials	7,226	7,143	-1.1	3.8	27,456	28,809	4.9
Machinery and equipment	9,989	9,509	-4.8	2.8	37,438	39,140	4.5
Automotive products	7,179	6,900	-3.9	3.9	26,228	27,672	5.5
Other consumer goods	4,757	4,698	-1.2	10.7	16,963	18,822	11.0
Special transactions trade ³	430	536	24.7	36.4	1,430	1,975	38.1
Other balance of payments adjustments	691	685	-0.9	0.7	2,674	2,732	2.2

^r revised

... not applicable

1. Includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

2. The other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries include Australia, Canada, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

3. These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

April 2007 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 743 300 cubic metres in April, up 3.9% from April 2006. Sales increased in four of the seven major product groups, with diesel fuel oil up 149 300 cubic metres, or 8.2%. Heavy fuel oil sales rose 131 400 cubic metres, or 27.9%, while motor gasoline sales increased 64 200 cubic metres, or 2.0%.

Sales of premium (+3.1%) and sales of regular non-leaded gasoline (+2.9%) rose, while mid-grade gasoline (-39.3%) fell from April 2006.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of April reached 32 723 600 cubic metres, an

increase of 3.9% from the same period in 2006. Sales were up in six of the seven major product groups, with the largest rise occurring in diesel fuel oil (+572 200 cubic metres or +7.0%).

Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are no longer available on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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

Sales of refined petroleum products

	April 2006 ^r	April 2007 ^p	April 2006 to April 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	7,449.5	7,743.3	3.9
Motor gasoline	3,202.0	3,266.2	2.0
Diesel fuel oil	1,821.4	1,970.7	8.2
Light fuel oil	299.2	376.3	25.8
Heavy fuel oil	470.6	602.0	27.9
Aviation turbo fuels	506.2	453.7	-10.4
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	392.1	387.1	-1.3
All other refined products	758.0	687.3	-9.3

	January to April 2006 ^r	January to April 2007 ^p	January to April 2006 to January to April 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	31,482.5	32,723.6	3.9
Motor gasoline	12,730.0	13,037.9	2.4
Diesel fuel oil	8,118.0	8,690.2	7.0
Light fuel oil	1,947.0	2,170.3	11.5
Heavy fuel oil	2,121.3	2,280.9	7.5
Aviation turbo fuels	2,004.9	1,889.8	-5.7
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	1,463.6	1,520.9	3.9
All other refined products	3,097.9	3,133.6	1.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Export and import price indexes

April 2007

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (2002=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to April 2007 for the five commodity

sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (2002=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 2002 to April 2007. 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 228-0047 to 228-0055.

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

The April 2007 issue of *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*, Vol. 61, no. 4 (65-001-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Marketing and Client Services Section (toll-free 1-800-294-5583), International Trade Division. ■

Chain Fisher dollar export and import values

April 2007

The International Trade Division has now produced and will be updating and disseminating monthly and quarterly chain Fisher real dollar values (reference year 1997) for Canadian international merchandise exports and imports. This series is not available in CANSIM.

Users who wish to order are advised to contact the Marketing and Client Services Section (toll-free 1-800-294-5583). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lupien at 613-951-6872, International Trade Division. ■

Fruit and vegetable production

Spring 2007

Data from the Fruit and Vegetable Survey conducted in the spring of 2007 are now available.

Note: As a result of the release of data from the 2006 Census of Agriculture on May 16, 2007, estimates of fruit and vegetable area and production contained in the *Fruit and Vegetable Production* publication will be revised, where necessary, to align with those from the Census. Once the revisions have been made, they will be announced in the February 2008 release of the *Fruit and Vegetable Production* publication. Comparisons between 2006 and 2007 data should be made with caution.

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 2007 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003-XIB, free) scheduled for release on June 22. Data are made available on the Internet twice a year, in February and June.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lorie Shinder (613-951-0524; lorie.shinder@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Consumer Price Index: 2005 basket at April 2007 prices

April 2007

The preliminary weighting diagram of the Consumer Price Index: 2005 basket at April 2007 prices is now available on request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

New products

Canadian International Merchandise Trade,
April 2007, Vol. 61, no. 4
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB
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Labour Force Information, May 13 to 19, 2007
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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and unit labour cost in 1995 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during PM Year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
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- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, Apr 1997** 12

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The Daily, June 8, 2007

Release dates: June 11 to 15, 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2007
11	New Housing Price Index	April 2007
12	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	First quarter 2007
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2007
13	General Social Survey - Cycle 20: Family Transitions Survey	2006
14	Government finance: Revenue, expenditure and surplus	March 31, 2007
15	New motor vehicle sales	April 2007
15	Canadian economic observer (Internet)	June 2007
