



The Daily

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Employment growth resumed in June, up an estimated 35,000, following little change in April and May. Despite this gain, the national unemployment rate remained at 6.1% for the fifth consecutive month, as more people entered the labour force in June in search of work.	
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Releases

Labour Force Survey

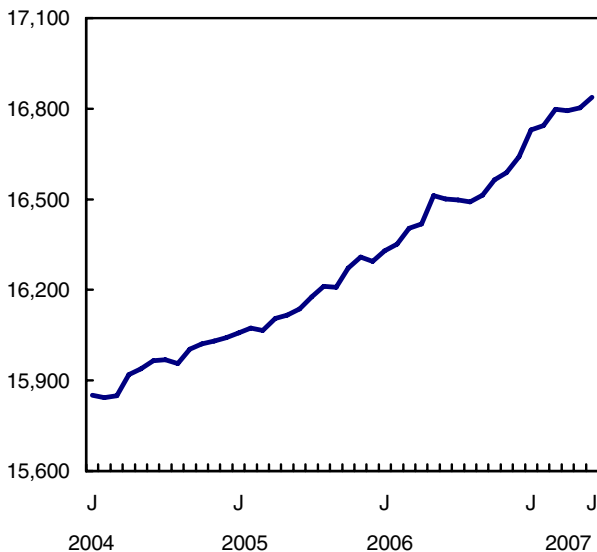
June 2007

Employment growth resumed in June, up an estimated 35,000, following little change in April and May. Despite this gain, the national unemployment rate remained at 6.1% for the fifth consecutive month, as more people entered the labour force in June in search of work.

The rise in employment in June brings overall gains for the first half of 2007 to an estimated 197,000 (+1.2%), similar to the growth observed over the same period in 2006.

Employment

Thousands



For the second straight month, full-time work increased while part-time employment fell. Adult women accounted for most of June's increase in full-time and all of the decline in part-time employment.

There were more people working in Quebec, Alberta and New Brunswick in June. Over the first half of 2007, the provinces with employment growth above the national average (+1.2%) were: New Brunswick (+3.1%), Alberta (+2.5%), British Columbia (+1.9%), Quebec (+1.8%) and Manitoba (+1.6%). In contrast, there were employment declines over the first half of 2007 in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as in Saskatchewan.

Ontario, which accounts for nearly 40% of total employment in Canada, registered growth of only 0.4% over the past six months. Employment growth since the start of 2007 in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island was also below the national average.

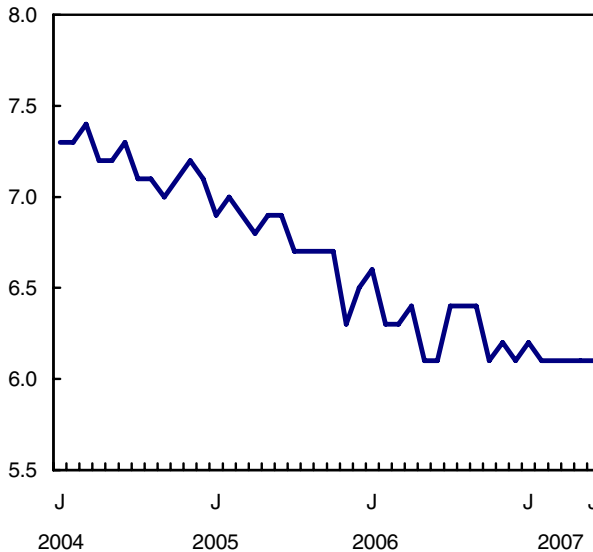
The largest employment increases in June were in retail and wholesale trade; business, building and other support services; and educational services. Manufacturing employment, however, continued its downward trend.

Over the first half of 2007, manufacturing employment plummeted by 4.3%. However, there has been robust growth in a number of industries, including information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; construction; utilities; and trade.

During the second quarter of 2007, average hourly wages rose by an estimated 3.2% from the same three-month period last year. According to the most recent comparable figures, the Consumer Price Index increased by 2.2%.

Unemployment rate

%



More workers in sales but fewer on the factory floor

Employment in retail and wholesale trade in June jumped by an estimated 31,000. Nearly all of this increase occurred in Quebec.

The gain in trade was offset by a continued slump in manufacturing employment, which was down 31,000 in June, mainly in Ontario. Over the last 12 months, factory employment fell by an estimated 103,000 nationally. Losses were widespread across the sector, with transportation equipment manufacturing affected the most.

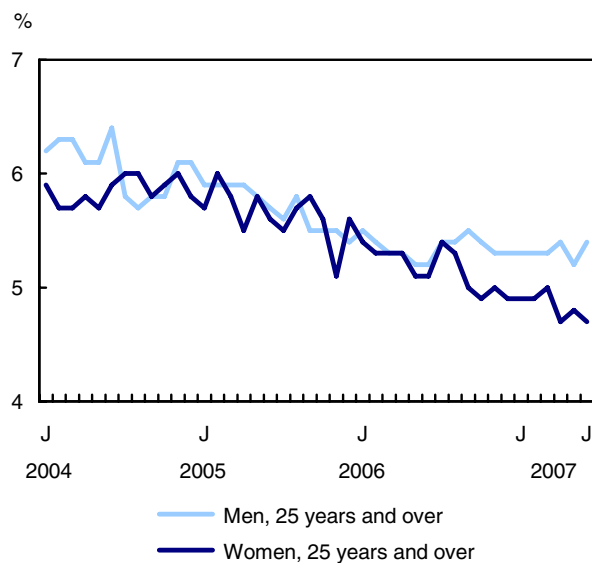
In June, employment increased by 15,000 in business, building and other support services, mainly in Ontario and Alberta. Educational services were up 14,000 for the month, with the largest gains in Quebec.

The number of people working in natural resources declined by an estimated 7,000 in June, mostly in Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador. This leaves employment in the industry slightly below the level at the start of 2007, but still well above the level in June 2006.

Full-time employment growth among adult women

For the second consecutive month, there was growth in full-time employment while the number of part-time workers declined. In June, full-time employment increased by an estimated 63,000, partly offset by a decrease of 28,000 in part-time work.

Widening unemployment rate gap between adult men and women



The increase in full-time employment in June affected mainly adult women aged 25 and over. In fact, this was the only group to experience a significant employment gain in June, up an estimated 15,000, as the number of adult women working part time fell but was more than offset by gains in full-time employment.

Overall employment among adult men and youths was little changed.

The unemployment rate in June stood at 4.7% for adult women and 5.4% for adult men. In July 2006, the unemployment rate for both men and women was matched at 5.4%. Since then, the unemployment rate for men has remained relatively stable, while the rate for women has been steadily declining, resulting in a widening gap. Over the last 12 months, employment growth among adult women (+2.9%) has been much stronger than for adult men (+1.3%).

Self-employment trend is up

Although the number of self-employed edged up only 12,000 in June, self-employment has followed a strong upward trend since October 2006 with gains since then totalling 174,000 (+7.0%). Several industries have increased their number of self-employed workers, including accommodation and food services; educational services; "other" services; and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing.

Over this same eight-month period, the number of employees has grown more slowly, up 99,000 (+0.7%) with gains of 62,000 in the private sector and 37,000 in the public sector.

Quebec leads the country in employment growth for June

Employment in Quebec increased by an estimated 22,000, all in full-time work, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 6.9%, the lowest in 33 years. With June's employment increase, the employment rate reached an all-time high of 61.1%. So far in 2007, employment in the province has increased by 70,000 (+1.8%) with the largest gains in accommodation and food services; trade; and construction. There have been declines, however, in factory employment.

In June, there were 12,000 more workers in Alberta, bringing total gains for the province during the past six months to 47,000 (+2.5%). Increases over the first half of 2007 occurred in a number of industries, including trade; business, building and other support services; construction; and natural resources. Despite the employment gain in June, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 3.8% as more people entered the labour force. The participation rate for the province, at 74.2%, attained a new record in June and continued to be above that of all other provinces.

Employment also increased in New Brunswick, up 4,000, bringing the unemployment rate for the province to a 33-year low of 6.8%. Over the first half of 2007, the number of employed New Brunswickers increased by 3.1% (+11,000), the strongest rate of

growth in the country. Just over half of this gain occurred in information, culture and recreation as well as in educational services. The employment rate rose 0.7 percentage points in June to 59.6%, the highest rate ever for this province.

Employment growth cools for Saskatchewan

There were an estimated 4,000 fewer employed people in Saskatchewan in June, leaving employment in the province down 1.1% (-6,000) from the beginning of 2007. This is in contrast to the robust gains observed throughout 2006, when employment grew by 4.9%. Despite recent employment losses, the unemployment rate of 4.4% in June remains among the lowest in the country.

Employment also declined in Newfoundland and Labrador in June (-3,000), leaving employment in the province slightly below the level of December 2006. The unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points in June to 13.1%.

While employment in Ontario was little changed in June, growth continued to be dampened by employment losses in manufacturing, down 19,000 in June and 50,000 over the first half of 2007. Despite strength in various service industries, Ontario's employment growth for the first six months of 2007 (+0.4%) continues to lag well behind the national average.

Although employment in British Columbia was little changed in June, it has grown by 1.9% so far in 2007 with the largest increases in retail and wholesale trade as well as in construction. A substantial increase in the number of people working part time in June was offset by a decline in full-time employment.

The North

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) also collects labour market information about the North. This information is not seasonally adjusted and is produced in the form of three-month moving averages. Comparisons should only be made on a year-over-year basis.

The proportion of people aged 15 and over who are working remained high in Canada's three northern territories. For the 10 largest communities in Nunavut, the employment rate increased to 64.8% in June (three-month average of April, May and June), up from 59.6% a year earlier.

In contrast, the employment rate in the Yukon fell from 73.5% in June 2006 to 70.0% in June 2007 (three-month average). In the Northwest Territories, there was little change in the labour market over the past year, with the employment rate at 73.3% this June.

Summer employment promising for 15- to 16-year-olds and 20- to 24-year-olds

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

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 17-year June high of 52.4%, up 1.5 percentage points from June 2006.

A higher share of students aged 15 to 16 were employed in June (31.6%), up 3.1 percentage points from June 2006. This is the highest June employment rate these students have experienced since June 1991. The increase in employment was all in part-time work. This is not surprising since these teenagers were still preoccupied with school and exams in mid-June, while those with jobs nearly all worked part time. Compared with June 2006, the unemployment rate for this group decreased 2.5 percentage points to 16.8%.

Students aged 20 to 24 also found more employment opportunities in June (72.1%) compared with June 2006 (69.7%). However, the employment rate was still far from the all-time high reached in June 1989 (79.7%). The increase in employment was all in full-time work.

The only students to experience little change in their employment rate were those aged 17 to 19. With more of this group entering the labour force in search of work, their unemployment rate increased to 12.3% in June from 10.3% 12 months earlier.

Note: The 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 June 16. 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 August 10.

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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Jane Lin (613-951-9691), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	May 2007	June 2007	May to June 2007	June 2006 to June 2007	May to June 2007	June 2006 to June 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	26,504.5	26,533.9	29.4	364.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,886.1	17,923.8	37.7	347.6	0.2	2.0
Employment	16,802.5	16,837.3	34.8	336.5	0.2	2.0
Full-time	13,741.9	13,804.5	62.6	311.0	0.5	2.3
Part-time	3,060.6	3,032.8	-27.8	25.5	-0.9	0.8
Unemployment	1,083.6	1,086.5	2.9	11.1	0.3	1.0
Participation rate	67.5	67.6	0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.5	0.1	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	18.2	18.0	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,348.9	4,351.1	2.2	32.7	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,920.7	2,922.3	1.6	59.0	0.1	2.1
Employment	2,586.4	2,595.7	9.3	49.7	0.4	2.0
Full-time	1,444.2	1,451.0	6.8	40.1	0.5	2.8
Part-time	1,142.2	1,144.7	2.5	9.6	0.2	0.8
Unemployment	334.3	326.6	-7.7	9.3	-2.3	2.9
Participation rate	67.2	67.2	0.0	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.2	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.7	0.2	0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	44.2	44.1	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	10,822.4	10,836.0	13.6	165.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,956.0	7,982.8	26.8	122.5	0.3	1.6
Employment	7,539.8	7,549.9	10.1	96.9	0.1	1.3
Full-time	7,059.7	7,068.6	8.9	97.5	0.1	1.4
Part-time	480.1	481.3	1.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.1
Unemployment	416.2	432.9	16.7	25.6	4.0	6.3
Participation rate	73.5	73.7	0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.4	0.2	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.7	69.7	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	6.4	6.4	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,333.1	11,346.7	13.6	166.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,009.3	7,018.6	9.3	166.0	0.1	2.4
Employment	6,676.3	6,691.7	15.4	190.0	0.2	2.9
Full-time	5,237.9	5,284.9	47.0	173.4	0.9	3.4
Part-time	1,438.3	1,406.8	-31.5	16.6	-2.2	1.2
Unemployment	333.1	326.9	-6.2	-24.0	-1.9	-6.8
Participation rate	61.8	61.9	0.1	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.7	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.0	0.1	0.8	...	...
Part-time rate	21.5	21.0	-0.5	-0.4	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	May 2007	June 2007	May to June 2007	June 2006 to June 2007	May to June 2007	June 2006 to June 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,161.5	14,184.8	23.3	141.9	0.2	1.0
Self-employed	2,641.0	2,652.5	11.5	194.6	0.4	7.9
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,239.5	3,248.7	9.2	43.1	0.3	1.3
Private	10,922.1	10,936.1	14.0	98.9	0.1	0.9
All industries	16,802.5	16,837.3	34.8	336.5	0.2	2.0
Goods-producing sector	4,002.1	3,964.5	-37.6	-1.9	-0.9	0.0
Agriculture	330.1	330.7	0.6	-14.6	0.2	-4.2
Natural resources	344.8	338.0	-6.8	12.2	-2.0	3.7
Utilities	138.2	139.9	1.7	18.3	1.2	15.0
Construction	1,135.9	1,134.0	-1.9	85.5	-0.2	8.2
Manufacturing	2,053.0	2,021.9	-31.1	-103.3	-1.5	-4.9
Service-producing sector	12,800.5	12,872.8	72.3	338.4	0.6	2.7
Trade	2,665.4	2,696.2	30.8	64.2	1.2	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	820.9	813.8	-7.1	13.3	-0.9	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,058.6	1,066.7	8.1	7.2	0.8	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,117.5	1,131.3	13.8	44.2	1.2	4.1
Business, building and other support services	684.5	699.1	14.6	16.9	2.1	2.5
Educational services	1,181.6	1,196.0	14.4	42.0	1.2	3.6
Health care and social assistance	1,839.0	1,838.5	-0.5	23.3	0.0	1.3
Information, culture and recreation	791.4	787.4	-4.0	38.8	-0.5	5.2
Accommodation and food services	1,084.3	1,077.6	-6.7	62.8	-0.6	6.2
Other services	714.0	712.6	-1.4	12.2	-0.2	1.7
Public administration	843.4	853.6	10.2	13.6	1.2	1.6

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	May 2007	June 2007	May to June 2007	June 2006 to June 2007	May to June 2007	June 2006 to June 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	424.1	423.3	-0.8	-4.2	-0.2	-1.0
Labour force	250.9	248.0	-2.9	-3.2	-1.2	-1.3
Employment	218.5	215.5	-3.0	1.1	-1.4	0.5
Full-time	185.3	181.8	-3.5	-4.2	-1.9	-2.3
Part-time	33.2	33.8	0.6	5.4	1.8	19.0
Unemployment	32.4	32.5	0.1	-4.3	0.3	-11.7
Participation rate	59.2	58.6	-0.6	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	13.1	0.2	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	51.5	50.9	-0.6	0.7	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	113.0	113.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.9
Labour force	76.7	77.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Employment	69.0	69.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.9
Full-time	57.7	57.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.9
Part-time	11.3	11.5	0.2	1.1	1.8	10.6
Unemployment	7.7	8.1	0.4	-0.2	5.2	-2.4
Participation rate	67.9	68.2	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	10.5	0.5	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.0	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	763.7	764.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.2
Labour force	485.3	485.1	-0.2	6.5	0.0	1.4
Employment	446.5	445.8	-0.7	6.4	-0.2	1.5
Full-time	366.0	364.5	-1.5	9.8	-0.4	2.8
Part-time	80.5	81.3	0.8	-3.4	1.0	-4.0
Unemployment	38.8	39.3	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.3
Participation rate	63.5	63.5	0.0	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.1	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.4	-0.1	0.8	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	612.5	612.7	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2
Labour force	391.6	392.2	0.6	3.9	0.2	1.0
Employment	361.0	365.4	4.4	8.5	1.2	2.4
Full-time	302.1	304.5	2.4	4.3	0.8	1.4
Part-time	58.9	60.9	2.0	4.2	3.4	7.4
Unemployment	30.7	26.8	-3.9	-4.6	-12.7	-14.6
Participation rate	63.9	64.0	0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.8	-1.0	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.6	0.7	1.2	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,308.2	6,312.4	4.2	63.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,134.2	4,145.2	11.0	49.2	0.3	1.2
Employment	3,836.9	3,858.9	22.0	89.2	0.6	2.4
Full-time	3,139.2	3,164.3	25.1	112.8	0.8	3.7
Part-time	697.7	694.6	-3.1	-23.6	-0.4	-3.3
Unemployment	297.3	286.3	-11.0	-40.0	-3.7	-12.3
Participation rate	65.5	65.7	0.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.9	-0.3	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.1	0.3	0.8	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	May 2007	June 2007	May to June 2007	June 2006 to June 2007	May to June 2007	June 2006 to June 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,342.1	10,353.1	11.0	128.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,011.9	7,033.2	21.3	102.1	0.3	1.5
Employment	6,567.6	6,573.3	5.7	59.7	0.1	0.9
Full-time	5,371.0	5,422.2	51.2	63.0	1.0	1.2
Part-time	1,196.6	1,151.1	-45.5	-3.3	-3.8	-0.3
Unemployment	444.3	459.9	15.6	42.3	3.5	10.1
Participation rate	67.8	67.9	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.5	0.2	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.5	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	897.6	898.4	0.8	6.2	0.1	0.7
Labour force	627.9	625.7	-2.2	15.3	-0.4	2.5
Employment	595.4	596.8	1.4	8.6	0.2	1.5
Full-time	475.9	480.2	4.3	7.3	0.9	1.5
Part-time	119.5	116.6	-2.9	1.2	-2.4	1.0
Unemployment	32.5	28.9	-3.6	6.7	-11.1	30.2
Participation rate	70.0	69.6	-0.4	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.6	-0.6	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.4	0.1	0.5	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	749.2	750.0	0.8	4.1	0.1	0.5
Labour force	524.7	520.1	-4.6	5.4	-0.9	1.0
Employment	501.1	497.1	-4.0	7.4	-0.8	1.5
Full-time	401.6	403.8	2.2	4.9	0.5	1.2
Part-time	99.5	93.3	-6.2	2.5	-6.2	2.8
Unemployment	23.6	23.0	-0.6	-2.0	-2.5	-8.0
Participation rate	70.0	69.3	-0.7	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.4	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.9	66.3	-0.6	0.6	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,732.4	2,740.1	7.7	105.4	0.3	4.0
Labour force	2,020.4	2,032.2	11.8	93.4	0.6	4.8
Employment	1,943.1	1,955.3	12.2	85.7	0.6	4.6
Full-time	1,629.1	1,644.0	14.9	77.4	0.9	4.9
Part-time	314.0	311.3	-2.7	8.3	-0.9	2.7
Unemployment	77.2	76.8	-0.4	7.6	-0.5	11.0
Participation rate	73.9	74.2	0.3	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	71.1	71.4	0.3	0.4	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,561.8	3,566.8	5.0	57.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,362.4	2,365.0	2.6	74.6	0.1	3.3
Employment	2,263.3	2,260.1	-3.2	69.2	-0.1	3.2
Full-time	1,814.3	1,782.0	-32.3	36.1	-1.8	2.1
Part-time	449.0	478.1	29.1	33.1	6.5	7.4
Unemployment	99.1	104.9	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.4
Participation rate	66.3	66.3	0.0	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	0.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.4	-0.1	1.0	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Study: Gaining and losing literacy skills over the life course

1994 to 2003

Many Canadians experience a significant loss of literacy skills during adulthood, and this loss appears to be concentrated in adults from lower socio-economic backgrounds, according to a new study.

The study, based on findings from the 1994 International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS) and the 2003 Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey, examined how Canada's stock of literacy skills evolved during the nine-year period between the two surveys.

It showed that literacy is not a static commodity acquired in youth and maintained throughout life.

The results provided compelling evidence that, on average, some groups of people lose literacy skills after the period of formal schooling, but the amount of skill loss differs considerably from group to group.

The loss of literacy skills in Canada appears to be a gradual process that begins at the age of about 25, peaks at around 40, and tapers off during late middle age (55).

For example, adults aged 40 in 1994 had average scores on the IALS literacy test of about 288. When this test was implemented nine years later, those who were aged 49 had average scores of about 275.

A skill loss of about 13 points over the nine year period is roughly equivalent to the average increase in literacy skills associated with half a year of additional schooling.

Taking into account that the loss of literacy skills appeared to be lesser for young and late middle age adults, the study estimated that on average, most Canadian adults experience a skill loss over their lifetime of about one grade level.

Several factors can reduce the magnitude of losses, according to the study. For example, exposure to education appears to have a positive impact on keeping literacy skills. Individuals with a university degree had average scores that were about 30 points higher than those of secondary school graduates.

The level of general reading at work also had a positive impact, as did employment.

Individuals who read frequently, and choose a wider range of materials, scored higher than those who did not read as frequently. Individuals who were employed scored about 12 points higher than those who were not in the labour force. This finding suggests that the prevailing level of economic and social demand for skill use has an impact on skill maintenance.

The study also examined differences among the provinces in their average levels of literacy and their skill

loss. Provinces and regions varied substantially in their average levels of literacy skills.

A small proportion of these disparities is attributable to differences in the demographic age and sex distributions of the provinces. But even when these were taken into account, there remained considerable variation.

The study results hold several important messages for policy makers, and suggest that the magnitude of literacy skill loss is high when judged in educational terms, for it eliminates literacy acquisition that took months, or even years, to acquire on average.

In addition, given the relationship of literacy skills to individual economic and social outcomes, and to macro-economic performance, it is reasonable to assume that the economy pays a price for literacy skill loss.

Finally, the probability of whether a group will gain or lose literacy skills appears to depend on a variety of factors over which both individuals and governments can exert some degree of control.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4406.

The report "Gaining and losing literacy skills over the lifecourse", as part of the *International Adult Literacy Survey Series* (89-552-MWE2007016, 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 Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

May 2007 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 973 500 cubic metres in May, up 9.0% from May 2006. Sales increased in five of the seven major product groups.

Motor gasoline sales rose by 223 800 cubic metres, or 6.4%, from May 2006. Heavy fuel oil sales increased 183 900 cubic metres, or 42.7%. Diesel fuel oil jumped 137 800 cubic metres, or 6.1%.

Sales rose in two of the three grades of motor gasoline. The largest increase was in premium grades, where sales rose 8.8% from May 2006, followed by regular unleaded (+6.7%). Mid-grade gasoline sales declined 14.6%.

On a year-to-date basis, sales of refined petroleum products between January and May 2007 totalled 41 636 500 cubic metres, up 4.8% from the same five-month period in 2006.

Sales increased in six of the seven major product groups. The largest gain occurred in diesel fuel oil, where sales rose by 642 400 cubic metres, or 6.2%.

Data for preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products 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 Marketing and Dissemination Section (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	May 2006 ^r	May 2007 ^p	May 2006 to May 2007 % change
thousands of cubic metres			
Total, all products	8,230.2	8,973.5	9.0
Motor gasoline	3,486.1	3,709.9	6.4
Diesel fuel oil	2,268.0	2,405.8	6.1
Light fuel oil	224.9	273.0	21.4
Heavy fuel oil	430.1	614.0	42.7
Aviation turbo fuels	592.6	589.1	-0.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	414.0	407.0	-1.7
All other refined products	814.5	974.8	19.7
January to May 2006 ^r January to May 2007 ^p January–May 2006 to January–May 2007			
thousands of cubic metres			
Total, all products	39,712.7	41,636.5	4.8
Motor gasoline	16,216.1	16,740.1	3.2
Diesel fuel oil	10,386.0	11,028.4	6.2
Light fuel oil	2,171.8	2,457.5	13.2
Heavy fuel oil	2,551.4	2,798.0	9.7
Aviation turbo fuels	2,597.5	2,545.5	-2.0
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	1,877.6	1,946.5	3.7
All other refined products	3,912.3	4,120.6	5.3

^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.

Production of eggs and poultry

May 2007 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 49.1 million dozen in May, down 1.4% from May 2006.

Poultry meat production reached 99.4 million kilograms in May, down 1.0% from May 2006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Giefeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.giefeldt@statcan.ca) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; barbara.bowen@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

February 2007

Data on the supply, disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for February.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The February 2007 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 62 no. 2 (45-004-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

Principal statistics for the manufacturing sector by total employed per establishment

2004 and 2005

Principal statistics for the manufacturing sector are now available at the national level by total employed per establishment at all North American Industry Classification System levels. The employment strata breakdown are disseminated as follows: 0 to 49 employees, 50 to 99 employees, 100 to 199 employees, and 200 or more employees.

As well, data on the number of establishments (per employment strata breakdown only) within the manufacturing sector are available at the provincial and national levels for 2004 and 2005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.

For more information, to order data, 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; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, February 2007, Vol. 62, no. 2
Catalogue number 45-004-XWE
(free).

Building Permits, May 2007, Vol. 51, no. 5
Catalogue number 64-001-XWE
(free).

Labour Force Information, June 10 to 16, 2007
Catalogue number 71-001-XWE
(free).

**International Adult Literacy Survey Series :
"Gaining and Losing Literacy Skills over the
Lifecourse"**, 2003, no. 16
Catalogue number 89-552-MWE2007016
(free).

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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11-001-XIE (11-001-XIE) 11-001-XIE (11-001-XIE)



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 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 six rides 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 and industry work force in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-based index: May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 3
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production: Apr 8, 1997 12

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The Daily, July 6, 2007

Release dates: July 9 to 13, 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
10	Health Reports: Work injuries	2007
11	Households and the Environment survey	2006
11	Investment in non-residential building construction	Second quarter 2007
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	May 2007
12	New Housing Price Index	May 2007
13	EnviroStats	2006
