



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 10, 2007

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Labour Force Survey, July 2007	2
Employment was little changed in July, leaving growth so far in 2007 at 1.3%, similar to the growth rate in the first seven months of 2006. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 6.0%, the lowest since 1974.	
Non-residential Building Construction Price Index, second quarter 2007	8
Domestic sales of refined petroleum products, June 2007	9
Production of eggs and poultry, June 2007	9
Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, March 2007	10
New products	11
Release dates: August 13 to 17, 2007	12



Releases

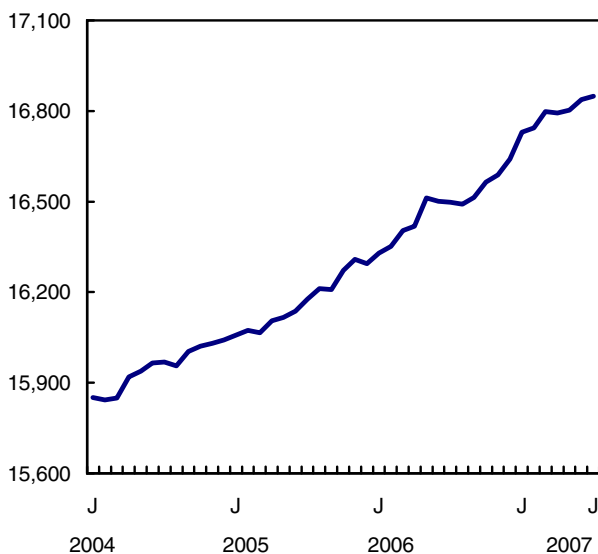
Labour Force Survey

July 2007

Employment was little changed in July, leaving growth so far in 2007 at 1.3%, similar to the growth rate in the first seven months of 2006. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 6.0%, the lowest since 1974.

Employment

Thousands



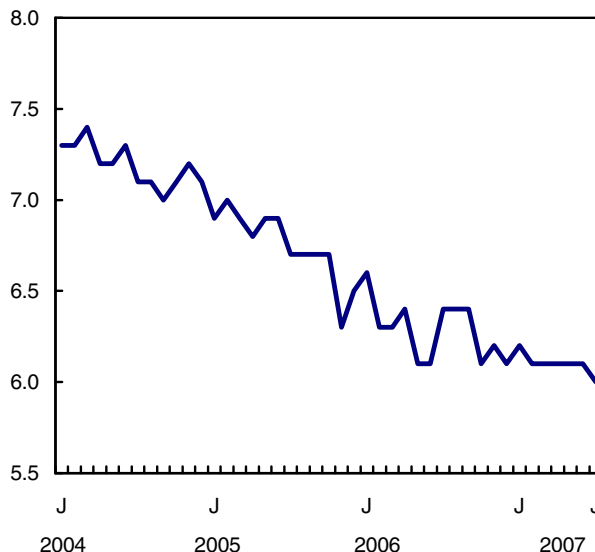
Alberta was the only province to show a significant employment increase in July, as an estimated 14,000 more people were working. This pushed Alberta's employment rate back to its record high of 71.6%.

In July, employment gains in professional, scientific and technical services; manufacturing; transportation and warehousing; and utilities offset declines in educational services and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing.

Employment growth continued to be vigorous for students aged 15 to 24, notably for those aged 15 to 19. In July, the employment rate among 15 to 19 year-olds approached the high levels last observed in the early 1990s.

Unemployment rate

%



Canadian labour market remains strong

Employment growth so far in 2007 has been stronger in Canada than in the United States. Once concepts are adjusted for comparability to US definitions, Canada's employment rate in July was 64.1%, 0.3 percentage points higher than at the beginning of 2007. The employment rate in the United States, however, declined during the same period by 0.4 percentage points to 63.0%. While Canada is reaching record high rates of employment, the US is still far from the peak of 64.7% attained in April 2000.

Following slower wage increases in the first quarter of 2007, July marked the third consecutive month with a year-over-year increase above 3%. Canadian employees, on average, made 3.7% more per hour in July than they did a year earlier, running ahead of the most recent year-over-year increase of 2.2% in the Consumer Price Index.

The youth unemployment rate dropped to a low of 10.6% in July, a decline of 1.3 percentage points from a year earlier. This is their lowest unemployment rate since September 1989. Unemployment rates for youths have declined in each province in the past year with the exception of Ontario, where the rate remained unchanged from one year ago. So far in 2007, employment growth for youths (+2.1%) has been higher

than that of both adult women (+1.5%) and adult men (+0.7%).

Employment gains have largely been in professional, scientific and technical services; information, culture and recreation; and trade so far in 2007. This is in contrast to the first seven months of 2006, when gains were mainly in health care and social assistance; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; and "other services." However, manufacturing employment declined by 72,000 during the first seven months of 2007, similar to the losses in this industry during the same period of 2006.

Goods sector growth in July

Employment in the goods-producing sector was up in July, mainly in manufacturing (+20,000) and utilities (+6,000). In the service sector, more workers were added in professional, scientific and technical services (+25,000) and transportation and warehousing (+17,000). Total gains, however, were offset by service sector declines in educational services (-57,000) and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (-13,000).

The large drop in educational services in July was spread across several provinces and was concentrated among teachers and educational assistants in primary and secondary schools. July's decline in education employment follows a two-year upward trend in this industry.

Declines in the public sector (-20,000) partially offset gains among private sector employees (+35,000) in July. In the past 12 months, employment growth has been strongest among the self-employed (+7.8%), followed by private sector employees (+1.3%), while public sector growth was weakest (+0.5%).

Alberta continues to flourish

Alberta's estimated employment increase of 14,000 in July contributed to total gains of 61,000 (+ 3.2%) so far in 2007, similar to the growth rate over the same period in 2006. Gains in July were in full-time work, and mainly in health care and social assistance and trade. In the first seven months of 2007, trade; construction; health care and social assistance; and information, culture and recreation garnered the bulk of the increases.

Although Ontario's overall employment level was little changed in July, there were a few notable industry movements. Manufacturing employment was up an estimated 27,000 in July, the first significant increase in more than a year, with gains spread across several manufacturing industries. There were also gains in professional, scientific and technical services, while employment declined in educational services.

Quebec's employment picture in July was essentially unchanged, leaving total gains since December 2006 at 69,000 (+1.8%). For the second consecutive month in July, the rate of unemployment (6.9%) was at its 33-year low, while the employment rate (61.1%) remained at its record high.

In New Brunswick, despite an employment decline of 3,000 in July, growth has been steady since September 2006, up 3.6% or 13,000. Gains since September have predominantly been in construction; health care and social assistance; and information, culture and recreation.

Employment in Nova Scotia declined by an estimated 3,000 in July, continuing the weakness observed since May 2007. This is a reversal of the strength shown earlier, as employment grew 2.5% from September 2006 to April 2007.

Labour market for students heats up in July

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey (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. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted, therefore, comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

The summer months continued to sizzle for students aged 15 to 24. Their July employment rates were similar to the high levels last attained in the months of July in the early 1990s, especially for 15 to 16 year-olds (40.2%) and 17 to 19 year-olds (69.2%). Employment rates for students aged 20 to 24 (75.3%) remained on par with levels observed in the summer of 2006. Prince Edward Island (79.0%) and Manitoba (70.9%) had the highest proportion of students aged 15 to 24 working this July.

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 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 July 21. 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 September 7.

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 Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	June 2007	July 2007	June to July 2007	July 2006 to July 2007	June to July 2007	July 2006 to July 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	26,533.9	26,569.9	36.0	373.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,923.8	17,928.3	4.5	295.8	0.0	1.7
Employment	16,837.3	16,848.6	11.3	350.8	0.1	2.1
Full-time	13,804.5	13,824.2	19.7	312.0	0.1	2.3
Part-time	3,032.8	3,024.4	-8.4	38.8	-0.3	1.3
Unemployment	1,086.5	1,079.8	-6.7	-54.9	-0.6	-4.8
Participation rate	67.6	67.5	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.0	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.4	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	18.0	18.0	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,351.1	4,354.0	2.9	33.1	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,922.3	2,910.5	-11.8	41.8	-0.4	1.5
Employment	2,595.7	2,603.3	7.6	75.8	0.3	3.0
Full-time	1,451.0	1,467.0	16.0	54.0	1.1	3.8
Part-time	1,144.7	1,136.3	-8.4	21.8	-0.7	2.0
Unemployment	326.6	307.2	-19.4	-34.0	-5.9	-10.0
Participation rate	67.2	66.8	-0.4	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	10.6	-0.6	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.8	0.1	1.3	...	...
Part-time rate	44.1	43.6	-0.5	-0.5	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	10,836.0	10,852.4	16.4	169.1	0.2	1.6
Labour force	7,982.8	7,988.1	5.3	113.2	0.1	1.4
Employment	7,549.9	7,557.8	7.9	105.0	0.1	1.4
Full-time	7,068.6	7,057.7	-10.9	81.0	-0.2	1.2
Part-time	481.3	500.1	18.8	24.1	3.9	5.1
Unemployment	432.9	430.3	-2.6	8.1	-0.6	1.9
Participation rate	73.7	73.6	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	69.7	69.6	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	6.4	6.6	0.2	0.2	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,346.7	11,363.5	16.8	170.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,018.6	7,029.7	11.1	140.8	0.2	2.0
Employment	6,691.7	6,687.4	-4.3	169.8	-0.1	2.6
Full-time	5,284.9	5,299.4	14.5	176.9	0.3	3.5
Part-time	1,406.8	1,388.0	-18.8	-7.1	-1.3	-0.5
Unemployment	326.9	342.3	15.4	-29.0	4.7	-7.8
Participation rate	61.9	61.9	0.0	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.9	0.2	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	58.8	-0.2	0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	21.0	20.8	-0.2	-0.6	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	June 2007	July 2007	June to July 2007	July 2006 to July 2007	June to July 2007	July 2006 to July 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,184.8	14,200.6	15.8	159.1	0.1	1.1
Self-employed	2,652.5	2,647.9	-4.6	191.6	-0.2	7.8
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,248.7	3,229.2	-19.5	15.7	-0.6	0.5
Private	10,936.1	10,971.5	35.4	143.5	0.3	1.3
All industries	16,837.3	16,848.6	11.3	350.8	0.1	2.1
Goods-producing sector	3,964.5	3,988.9	24.4	24.9	0.6	0.6
Agriculture	330.7	332.5	1.8	-12.5	0.5	-3.6
Natural resources	338.0	332.5	-5.5	5.1	-1.6	1.6
Utilities	139.9	145.8	5.9	20.2	4.2	16.1
Construction	1,134.0	1,136.6	2.6	64.6	0.2	6.0
Manufacturing	2,021.9	2,041.5	19.6	-52.6	1.0	-2.5
Service-producing sector	12,872.8	12,859.7	-13.1	325.9	-0.1	2.6
Trade	2,696.2	2,712.4	16.2	83.8	0.6	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	813.8	831.2	17.4	44.9	2.1	5.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,066.7	1,053.7	-13.0	10.8	-1.2	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,131.3	1,156.5	25.2	71.2	2.2	6.6
Business, building and other support services	699.1	700.2	1.1	8.6	0.2	1.2
Educational services	1,196.0	1,138.6	-57.4	-26.0	-4.8	-2.2
Health care and social assistance	1,838.5	1,833.2	-5.3	25.8	-0.3	1.4
Information, culture and recreation	787.4	786.7	-0.7	37.4	-0.1	5.0
Accommodation and food services	1,077.6	1,070.6	-7.0	54.5	-0.6	5.4
Other services	712.6	716.4	3.8	13.5	0.5	1.9
Public administration	853.6	860.1	6.5	1.4	0.8	0.2

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	June 2007	July 2007	June to July 2007	July 2006 to July 2007	June to July 2007	July 2006 to July 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	423.3	423.1	-0.2	-4.3	0.0	-1.0
Labour force	248.0	247.2	-0.8	-2.1	-0.3	-0.8
Employment	215.5	213.8	-1.7	0.5	-0.8	0.2
Full-time	181.8	185.7	3.9	6.6	2.1	3.7
Part-time	33.8	28.1	-5.7	-6.1	-16.9	-17.8
Unemployment	32.5	33.5	1.0	-2.5	3.1	-6.9
Participation rate	58.6	58.4	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.1	13.6	0.5	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	50.9	50.5	-0.4	0.6	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	113.2	113.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.9
Labour force	77.2	76.9	-0.3	0.5	-0.4	0.7
Employment	69.1	68.8	-0.3	1.1	-0.4	1.6
Full-time	57.6	57.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Part-time	11.5	10.9	-0.6	1.0	-5.2	10.1
Unemployment	8.1	8.1	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-5.8
Participation rate	68.2	67.8	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.5	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	60.7	-0.3	0.5	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	764.0	764.2	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.2
Labour force	485.1	485.0	-0.1	8.3	0.0	1.7
Employment	445.8	442.4	-3.4	4.9	-0.8	1.1
Full-time	364.5	362.2	-2.3	6.9	-0.6	1.9
Part-time	81.3	80.2	-1.1	-2.0	-1.4	-2.4
Unemployment	39.3	42.6	3.3	3.4	8.4	8.7
Participation rate	63.5	63.5	0.0	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.8	0.7	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	57.9	-0.5	0.5	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	612.7	613.1	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.3
Labour force	392.2	390.4	-1.8	1.2	-0.5	0.3
Employment	365.4	362.2	-3.2	7.7	-0.9	2.2
Full-time	304.5	304.2	-0.3	5.7	-0.1	1.9
Part-time	60.9	57.9	-3.0	1.9	-4.9	3.4
Unemployment	26.8	28.2	1.4	-6.5	5.2	-18.7
Participation rate	64.0	63.7	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.2	0.4	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.1	-0.5	1.1	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,312.4	6,317.7	5.3	63.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,145.2	4,143.7	-1.5	41.8	0.0	1.0
Employment	3,858.9	3,858.5	-0.4	87.4	0.0	2.3
Full-time	3,164.3	3,151.8	-12.5	79.5	-0.4	2.6
Part-time	694.6	706.7	12.1	7.8	1.7	1.1
Unemployment	286.3	285.2	-1.1	-45.6	-0.4	-13.8
Participation rate	65.7	65.6	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.9	0.0	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.1	0.0	0.8	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	June 2007	July 2007	June to July 2007	July 2006 to July 2007	June to July 2007	July 2006 to July 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,353.1	10,366.6	13.5	131.0	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,033.2	7,049.9	16.7	86.4	0.2	1.2
Employment	6,573.3	6,584.7	11.4	74.3	0.2	1.1
Full-time	5,422.2	5,408.5	-13.7	45.7	-0.3	0.9
Part-time	1,151.1	1,176.2	25.1	28.6	2.2	2.5
Unemployment	459.9	465.2	5.3	12.1	1.2	2.7
Participation rate	67.9	68.0	0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.6	0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.5	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	898.4	899.2	0.8	6.6	0.1	0.7
Labour force	625.7	621.0	-4.7	6.1	-0.8	1.0
Employment	596.8	594.9	-1.9	9.1	-0.3	1.6
Full-time	480.2	481.6	1.4	12.0	0.3	2.6
Part-time	116.6	113.4	-3.2	-2.8	-2.7	-2.4
Unemployment	28.9	26.1	-2.8	-3.0	-9.7	-10.3
Participation rate	69.6	69.1	-0.5	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.2	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.4	66.2	-0.2	0.6	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	750.0	751.1	1.1	5.2	0.1	0.7
Labour force	520.1	521.9	1.8	6.3	0.3	1.2
Employment	497.1	496.8	-0.3	5.0	-0.1	1.0
Full-time	403.8	406.5	2.7	3.7	0.7	0.9
Part-time	93.3	90.3	-3.0	1.3	-3.2	1.5
Unemployment	23.0	25.1	2.1	1.4	9.1	5.9
Participation rate	69.3	69.5	0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.8	0.4	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.1	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,740.1	2,748.8	8.7	107.5	0.3	4.1
Labour force	2,032.2	2,037.0	4.8	97.6	0.2	5.0
Employment	1,955.3	1,968.9	13.6	98.8	0.7	5.3
Full-time	1,644.0	1,658.4	14.4	91.3	0.9	5.8
Part-time	311.3	310.5	-0.8	7.5	-0.3	2.5
Unemployment	76.8	68.1	-8.7	-1.3	-11.3	-1.9
Participation rate	74.2	74.1	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.3	-0.5	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	71.4	71.6	0.2	0.8	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,566.8	3,572.6	5.8	58.9	0.2	1.7
Labour force	2,365.0	2,355.3	-9.7	49.7	-0.4	2.2
Employment	2,260.1	2,257.6	-2.5	62.0	-0.1	2.8
Full-time	1,782.0	1,807.4	25.4	59.7	1.4	3.4
Part-time	478.1	450.2	-27.9	2.3	-5.8	0.5
Unemployment	104.9	97.7	-7.2	-12.3	-6.9	-11.2
Participation rate	66.3	65.9	-0.4	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.1	-0.3	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.2	-0.2	0.7	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

Second quarter 2007

The composite price index for non-residential building construction increased 3.3% from the previous quarter to 157.4 (1997=100) in the second quarter. This was the highest quarterly increase measured since the fourth quarter of 1981, when an increase of 4.0% was recorded. The quarterly increase was mostly the result of higher labour and material costs and the persistent strength of the non-residential building construction market. The index was also up 10.6% from the second quarter of 2006.

Western Canada recorded the highest increases from the first quarter of 2007 with Edmonton posting a 4.8% increase, followed by Calgary (+3.9%) and Vancouver (+3.8%). Smaller upward movements were recorded in Eastern Canada with Toronto recording a rise of 2.8%, followed by Halifax and Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part (each +2.7%) and Montreal (+2.6%).

Calgary had the largest change (+20.6%) from the second quarter of 2006, followed by Edmonton (+18.9%), Vancouver (+13.7%), Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part (+7.8%), Toronto (+7.6%), Halifax (+6.5%) and Montreal (+4.2%).

Note: Non-residential building construction price indexes provide an indication of changes in new construction costs in six census metropolitan areas or CMAs (Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Calgary,

Edmonton and Vancouver) and the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

Three construction categories (industrial, commercial and institutional buildings) are represented by selected models (a light factory building, an office building, a warehouse, a shopping centre and a school).

Besides the CMA and composite indexes, a further breakdown of the changes in costs is available by trade group (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical) within the building types.

These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0039 and 327-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

The second quarter 2007 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in October.

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

Non-residential building construction price indexes¹

	Second quarter 2007	Second quarter 2006 to second quarter 2007	First quarter to second quarter 2007
	(1997=100)	% change	
Composite	157.4	10.6	3.3
Halifax	135.2	6.5	2.7
Montréal	138.7	4.2	2.6
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	150.6	7.8	2.7
Toronto	158.5	7.6	2.8
Calgary	179.5	20.6	3.9
Edmonton	173.7	18.9	4.8
Vancouver	156.5	13.7	3.8

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

June 2007 (preliminary)

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 691 300 cubic metres in June, up 2.0% from June 2006.

Sales increased in four of the seven major product groups, with the largest gain in heavy fuel oil sales, which rose 112 200 cubic metres, or 24.3%. Motor gasoline sales rose 93 200 cubic metres, or 2.6%, while diesel fuel oil sales increased 14 000 cubic metres, or 0.6%.

Sales increased in two of the three categories of motor gasoline. Sales of premium grade advanced 17.7%, while those of regular unleaded rose 1.8%. Mid-grade sales fell 20.0%.

On a year-to-date basis, sales of refined petroleum products at the end of June reached 49 866 700 cubic

metres, up 3.4% from the same six-month period in 2006.

Sales were up in six of the seven major product groups, with the largest increase occurring in motor gasoline sales (+624 700 cubic metres, or +3.2%).

Note: Preliminary data on domestic sales of refined petroleum products are no longer available in 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

	June 2006 ^r	June 2007 ^p	June 2006 to June 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	8 524.2	8 691.3	2.0
Motor gasoline	3 523.0	3 616.2	2.6
Diesel fuel oil	2 282.6	2 296.6	0.6
Light fuel oil	171.0	165.3	-3.3
Heavy fuel oil	460.7	572.9	24.3
Aviation turbo fuels	660.0	588.6	-10.8
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	323.5	444.9	37.5
All other refined products	1 103.4	1 006.7	-8.8

	January to June 2006 ^r	January to June 2007 ^p	January-June 2006 to January-June 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	48 236.9	49 866.7	3.4
Motor gasoline	19 739.1	20 363.8	3.2
Diesel fuel oil	12 668.6	13 228.8	4.4
Light fuel oil	2 342.8	2 614.6	11.6
Heavy fuel oil	3 012.1	3 232.3	7.3
Aviation turbo fuels	3 257.5	3 070.0	-5.8
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	2 201.1	2 397.5	8.9
All other refined products	5 015.7	5 083.8	1.4

^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

June 2007 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 47.2 million dozen in June, down 1.4% from June 2006.

Poultry meat production reached 102.0 million kilograms in June, up 6.9% from June 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;
Agriculture Division.

barbara.bowen@statcan.ca),



Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

March 2007

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The March 2007 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 62 no. 3 (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 Marketing and Dissemination Section (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, March 2007, Vol. 62, no. 3
Catalogue number 45-004-XWE
 (free).

Labour Force Information, July 15 to 21, 2007
Catalogue number 71-001-XWE
 (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.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:


- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
 From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
 To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
 For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
 Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 6% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
 For release at 9:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 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, 1995** 4
 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and relatively weak gains in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-G, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to lstproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2007. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

Release dates: August 13 to 17, 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	Canadian international merchandise trade	June 2007
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 2007
15	New motor vehicle sales	June 2007
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	June 2007
16	Livestock statistics	As of July 1, 2007
17	Wholesale trade	June 2007
