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Releases

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Estimates of production of principal field crops
September 2006

Prairie farmers report that crop production should decline from 2005 record levels. Ontario farmers should produce less grain corn and soybeans; however, production is expected to remain above the 10-year average. In Quebec, soybean production may break the record while grain corn production is expected to diminish.

Data from the annual September Farm Survey of 17,100 farmers, which was conducted from September 5 to September 12, revealed only moderate changes from the preliminary crop production survey report released in August. The notable exception was in Manitoba where conditions improved considerably right up to the harvest.

Above-average temperatures and dry conditions combined to stress western crops, but also allowed for quicker crop maturity and an early harvest. Many areas reported having most of their crop harvested at the time of the survey.

September production estimates

Crop	2005	July 2006	September 2006	2005 to September 2006
	thousands of tonnes			% change
Total wheat	26,775	25,925	26,289	-1.8
Spring wheat	18,788	19,032	19,234	2.4
Barley	12,481	10,287	10,011	-19.8
Grain corn	9,461	8,960	8,823	-6.7
Canola	9,660	7,977	8,485	-12.2
Oats	3,432	3,776	3,782	10.2
Winter wheat	2,072	3,475	3,517	69.7
Durum wheat	5,915	3,418	3,538	-40.2
Soybeans	3,161	3,163	3,293	4.2
Dry field peas	3,100	2,784	2,753	-11.2
Flaxseed	1,082	978	959	-11.3

Manitoba crop production should rebound strongly from levels in 2005, when excessively wet conditions had devastated crops. Late season heat is reported to have made some impressive increases in grain and oilseed production.

In the East, Quebec and Ontario farmers continue to expect above-average production for most major crops. The harvest for corn and soybeans remains several weeks away.

Prairie canola production expected to fall

Prairie farmers reported that they expect to harvest 8.4 million tonnes of canola, down 1.1 million tonnes from the 9.5 million tonnes harvested in 2005. Production should remain well above the 10-year average of 6.8 million tonnes. The anticipated decline is due to a drop in yield from an estimated 32.6 bushels per acre to 28.8 bushels per acre. Harvested area is expected to remain unchanged from 2005.

Manitoba farmers reported a considerable jump in expected canola production from the crop report released in August. The estimated production has now reached a record 1.8 million tonnes, eclipsing the old record set in 1998 by 11,400 tonnes. Yield could also enter record territory at 32.1 bushels per acre. The previous record was 31.3 bushels per acre set in 2003.

Saskatchewan production could fall 21.0% to 3.7 million tonnes, while Alberta farmers expect a 18.9% decline to 3.0 million tonnes. Both decreases are the result of significant declines in expected yields.

Flaxseed production declines

In the Prairies, flaxseed production could fall 11.3% to 959,400 tonnes. This is the result of an anticipated drop in yield from 21.5 acres per bushel in 2005 to 18.4 bushels per acre in 2006, near the 10-year average of 19.1 bushels per acre.

Producers in Saskatchewan, where the majority of Canadian flaxseed is grown, reported an expected decline in production of 18.6% to 717,100 tonnes, while Manitoba farmers reported a strong increase of 38.6% to 204,200 tonnes.

Spring wheat production up marginally

Prairie farmers expect to harvest 18.8 million tonnes of spring wheat, up 2.3% from 18.3 million tonnes in 2005. The 10-year average is 17.6 million tonnes. Harvested area is expected to rise by 2.7 million acres, but the yield could drop from 39.7 bushels per acre to 35.1 bushels per acre.

Manitoba farmers expect a strong increase in spring wheat production, up 49.2% to 3.5 million tonnes, the result of strong increases in yield and harvested acres. The 10-year average production is 3.3 million tonnes.

The spring wheat harvest in Alberta could fall 9.1% to 6.7 million tonnes, as yield is expected to drop by 6.9 bushels per acre. Saskatchewan farmers now expect a minor output decline of 46,300 tonnes to 8.6 million tonnes, the result of a lower yield but an increase in harvested area.

Durum production tumbles

Durum wheat production in the Prairies is expected to fall 40.2% to 3.5 million tonnes, down 2.4 million tonnes from 2005. The 10-year average production is 4.7 million tonnes. This decline is attributable to an average drop of 7.3 bushels per acre and to 1.5 million fewer harvested acres.

Production in Saskatchewan, where over three quarters of Canadian durum is grown, could decline 2.0 million tonnes to 2.8 million tonnes. Alberta farmers reported an estimated 32.3% decline in production to 691,300 tonnes, the result of 260,000 fewer harvested acres.

Feed grain production mixed

Prairie barley production should fall 20.5% to 9.2 million tonnes, as both yield and harvested area are expected to decline. The 10-year average production is 11.4 million tonnes.

Manitoba production was reported to have surged 80.2% to 1.2 million tonnes, returning to the 10-year average. Saskatchewan output is likely to drop 36.0% to 3.4 million tonnes, while Alberta production is expected to fall by 18.0% to 4.6 million tonnes.

Oat production in the Prairie Provinces could rise 11.1% to 3.3 million tonnes, the result of a similar increase in harvested area, and in line with the 10-year average of 3.1 million tonnes.

Provincially, oat production in Manitoba should rebound 121.4% to 975,600 tonnes, while Saskatchewan production should edge up 1.5% to 1.7 million tonnes. Oat production in Alberta is expected to fall 26.6% to 630,800 tonnes.

Field pea production should decline in the Prairies

Prairie field pea production should fall 347,700 tonnes from 2005 to 2.7 million tonnes, as yield is expected to drop 15.5%. The 10-year production average is 2.2 million tonnes.

Manitoba production should rebound 37.1% to 85,700 tonnes, an estimate still considerably short of the 10-year average of 147,200 tonnes. In Saskatchewan, farmers reported a 15.0% production decrease to 2.1 million tonnes, the result of a 6.1 bushel per acre drop in yield. At 2.7 million acres, the harvested area could be a record, eclipsing the one set in 2005 at 2.6 million acres. Dry pea harvested area has been rising in Saskatchewan since 2003. In Alberta, production may drop slightly by 1.2% to 609,900 tonnes, the result of a 7.2 bushel per acre drop in yield. The 10-year average production is 492,000 tonnes.

Ontario and Quebec farmers expect to produce less grain corn

Quebec farmers expect corn production to fall 19.1% to 2.8 million tonnes, an estimate not seen since 2000 and below the 10-year production average of 2.9 million tonnes. This reduction would be attributable to a smaller harvested area and to a lower estimated yield compared to 2005.

In Ontario, production estimates for corn were down 1.8% to 5.7 million tonnes, the result of a 6.9 bushel per acre decline in yield. Production should remain well above the 10-year average of 5.4 million tonnes.

Soybean production may break a record in Quebec but could decline in Ontario

Soybean production in Quebec is expected to increase 5.0% from 2005 to a potential record 530,000 tonnes, the result of a rise in harvested area and above-average yield estimates. The previous record production was 520,000 tonnes, set in 2004.

Soybean production in Ontario could fall by 3.5% from 2005 to 2.5 million, a value still well above the 10-year average of 2.1 million tonnes. This reduction would be the result of a decline of 125,000 acres of harvested area.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0004, 001-0010, 001-0017 to 001-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series: September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops*, Canada, 2006, Vol. 85, no. 7 (22-002-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publication* module of our website. A paper version (22-002-XPB, $17/$95) is also now available. See *How to order products*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; *dave.burroughs@statcan.ca*) or Dave Roeske (613-951-0572; *dave.roeske@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

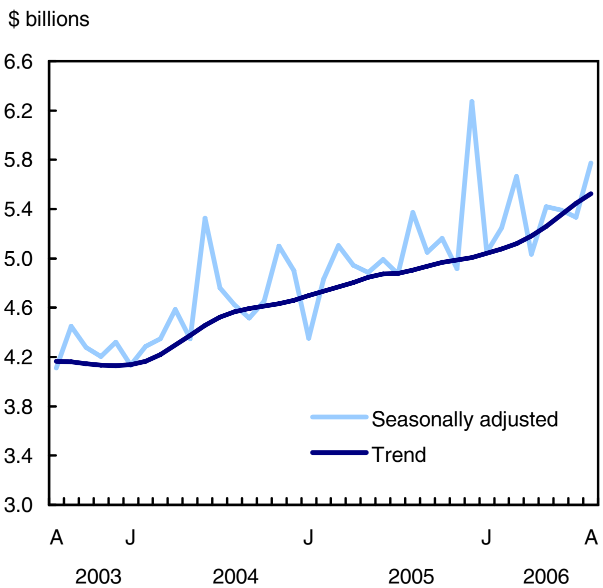
Building permits

August 2006

The value of building permits surged to their second highest level on record in August in the wake of across-the-board increases in all five residential and non-residential components. Municipalities issued $5.8 billion worth of permits, up 8.3% from July.

August's level was second only to the total in December 2005 ($6.3 billion), when, in Toronto, several permits related to applications received earlier had to be issued before the end of 2005 to avoid higher development charges.

Construction intentions were high in August



The value of residential permits hit $3.6 billion, up 5.0% from July and the third gain over the last four months. This was the result of strong demand for both new single- and multi-family dwellings. This demand has been on an upward trend over the last few months.

The value of non-residential permits totalled $2.17 billion, a 14.2% increase from July. Double-digit growth in the three non-residential components (industrial, commercial and institutional) fuelled the overall gain. August's level was the second highest during the last 12 months, surpassed only by the $2.23 billion registered in March this year.

The value of non-residential permits has been on an upward trend since the end of 2005.

These results point to a busy end of 2006 for workers in both the residential and non-residential construction sectors, as the value of permits are a leading indicator for building activity.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.*
>
> *The Building Permits Survey covers 2,380 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.*
>
> *The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.*
>
> *For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau is divided into two areas: Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part) and Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part).*

Every province, except for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, posted gains in the overall value of permits. However, the solid increases in Ontario for both residential and non-residential permits were largely behind the exceptional results in August.

Residential sector: Both single- and multi-family permits remain high

The value of single-family permits advanced 2.9% to $2.3 billion in August, a third consecutive monthly increase. Permits for multi-family dwellings were also up, rising 9.1% to $1.3 billion. This gain followed an 11.0% increase in July.

Provincially, the largest advances in the value of housing permits in August occurred in Ontario (+10.6% to $1.3 billion) and in British Columbia (+11.4% to $649 million). The value of housing permits in Ontario was at its highest since January, the increase coming from both single- and multi-family permits. In British Columbia, the gain was fuelled only by the rise in the multi-family component.

The largest decline (-4.4%) was posted in Alberta, but it followed a record month in July. Despite this drop, the value of housing permits in Alberta remained very high from a historical standpoint.

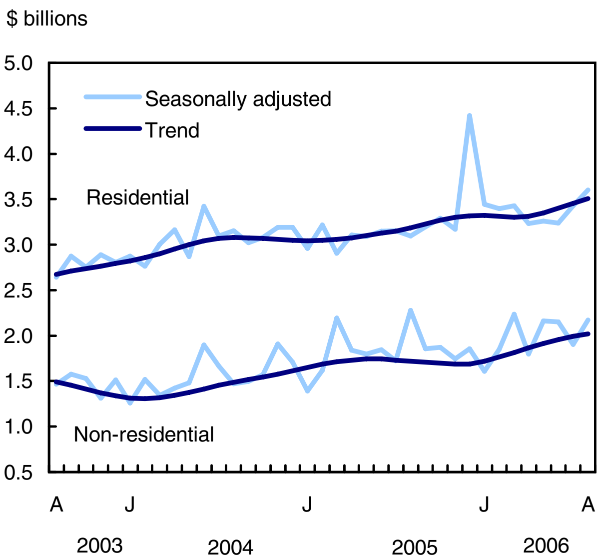
Municipal authorities approved the construction of 20,180 new dwelling units in August, the highest monthly level since the beginning of 2006.

Since the beginning of the year, a total of 155,230 new dwelling units have been approved, up 1.5% from the first eight months of 2005. Since 1988, this cumulative total has been surpassed only in 2004, when 161,575 new dwelling units were approved in this eight-month period.

If Alberta had been excluded from the national figure, the number of new units approved would have declined 3.1% on a cumulative basis.

Based on these results, the housing sector has remained clearly healthy. The favourable job market, a dynamic economy in western Canada, solid consumer confidence and still advantageous mortgage rates continued to sustain the nation's housing market.

Both residential and non-residential sectors increased



Non-residential sector: Strong advances in all three components

Construction intentions in the non-residential sector recorded double-digit growth in all three components in August.

Intentions in the commercial sector increased 11.0% to $1.2 billion, the third increase over the last four months. This was the highest level since the record set in August 1989. A rise in the value of building permits for office buildings in Alberta and in Ontario were behind the gain. This component has been on upward trend since October 2005.

In the industrial component, intentions surged 29.1% to $436 million in August, after having dropped 48.6% in July. In Ontario, permits for industrial projects rose 27.4% to $170 million, the biggest advance (in dollars) among the provinces, thanks to proposed projects for manufacturing buildings.

All provinces showed increases, except for Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador. The industrial component has been on an upward trend since January 2006.

In the institutional sector, the value of permits rose 10.9% to $511 million, a second consecutive monthly increase. This was the result of large gains in nursing homes and in the government buildings category. The most significant increase in the institutional component occurred in Ontario, where the value of permits soared 77.5% to $223 million, the second highest level since March 2006.

Several economic factors were consistent with a fertile environment for the non-residential sector, including strength in retail and wholesale sectors, growth in consumer spending, declining vacancy rates for office buildings and corporate operating profits that were just short of the historic high reported in the fourth quarter of 2005.

The largest contributions to the monthly gain (in dollars) in the non-residential sector came from Ontario, Alberta and Quebec. Following important advances in July, both Saskatchewan and Manitoba recorded the largest drops (in dollars) in August.

However, for the first eight months of 2006, the value of non-residential permits increased by 43.3% in Saskatchewan and 18.1% in Manitoba compared to the same period in 2005.

At the national level, also on a cumulative basis, the value of commercial permits rose 14.0%, while industrial permits were up 6.5%.

In contrast, the value of institutional permits showed a slight 1.5% decrease compared to the same eight-month period last year. Alberta and Quebec recorded the largest advances (in dollars).

Metropolitan areas: Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver far ahead

Among the metropolitan areas, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver showed the largest advances (in dollars) in terms of total building permits for the first eight months of 2006 compared with the same period last year.

In Calgary and Vancouver, higher construction intentions for both residential and non-residential buildings fuelled the gain. In Edmonton, the rise came solely from the housing sector.

Each of the eight metropolitan areas west of Ontario posted double-digits gains. Together, they accounted for 56.4% of the cumulative gain at the national level.

In contrast, Hamilton and Ottawa posted the largest drops (in dollars). Among the five metropolitan areas showing declines, only Québec was outside Ontario.

The most important decreases in the residential sector came from Montréal and Québec. However, these two centres, along with Calgary and Vancouver, showed the largest gains in the non-residential sector.

In Montréal and Québec, projects in the institutional component contributed to the strong results. In Calgary and Vancouver, commercial permits mainly fuelled the advance.

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The August 2006 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-XIE, free) will be available soon.

The September building permit estimates will be released on November 6.

To order data, contact Brad Sernoskie (toll-free 1-800-579-8533; 613-951-4646; *bdp_information@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area[1]

	July 2006[r]	August 2006[p]	July to August 2006	January to August 2005	January to August 2006	January-August 2005 to January-August 2006
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
St. John's	29.2	32.0	9.7	236.6	240.7	1.8
Halifax	44.2	46.4	5.0	387.1	422.8	9.2
Saint John	14.2	24.9	75.5	98.0	121.8	24.2
Saguenay	15.0	25.7	71.3	111.9	133.6	19.4
Québec	82.0	105.5	28.6	797.3	779.1	-2.3
Sherbrooke	14.4	19.2	33.1	169.1	190.3	12.6
Trois-Rivières	22.4	39.7	77.4	116.4	172.7	48.4
Montréal	502.7	486.8	-3.2	3,888.4	3,923.7	0.9
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	167.7	209.4	24.8	1,556.5	1,491.1	-4.2
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	56.6	41.2	-27.2	272.9	329.5	20.7
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	111.1	168.2	51.4	1,283.5	1,161.6	-9.5
Kingston	16.5	18.9	14.2	137.1	179.9	31.2
Oshawa	82.7	57.6	-30.3	613.6	604.5	-1.5
Toronto	897.6	968.2	7.9	6,986.1	7,039.7	0.8
Hamilton	63.7	102.0	60.1	712.5	588.2	-17.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	43.2	88.2	103.9	371.5	379.8	2.2
Kitchener	47.6	55.3	16.1	645.5	646.8	0.2
London	55.3	87.4	58.1	560.4	633.5	13.1
Windsor	16.2	36.9	128.3	315.6	350.3	11.0
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	14.7	36.7	149.8	123.6	146.4	18.5
Thunder Bay	6.0	15.6	160.1	90.3	60.6	-32.9
Winnipeg	109.7	60.7	-44.6	452.0	592.1	31.0
Regina	41.7	20.3	-51.4	170.7	217.0	27.1
Saskatoon	38.6	34.0	-11.9	241.8	297.9	23.2
Calgary	462.2	477.2	3.2	2,517.9	3,352.5	33.1
Edmonton	242.3	370.4	52.8	1,800.3	2,202.8	22.4
Abbotsford	8.4	13.9	65.3	214.9	249.2	16.0
Vancouver	445.4	596.0	33.8	3,619.0	4,042.0	11.7
Victoria	109.5	65.2	-40.5	456.8	528.9	15.8

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.*
Note: *Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.*

Value of building permits, by province and territory

	July 2006[r]	August 2006[p]	July to August 2006	January to August 2005	January to August 2006	January-August 2005 to January-August 2006
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada	**5,334.4**	**5,775.1**	**8.3**	**39,354.2**	**42,913.6**	**9.0**
Residential	**3,430.5**	**3,601.1**	**5.0**	**24,671.8**	**27,033.4**	**9.6**
Non-residential	**1,903.9**	**2,174.0**	**14.2**	**14,682.4**	**15,880.3**	**8.2**
Newfoundland and Labrador	43.7	48.4	10.8	340.7	344.2	1.0
Residential	31.1	30.6	-1.7	216.4	233.8	8.0
Non-residential	12.6	17.8	41.9	124.2	110.3	-11.2
Prince Edward Island	18.8	22.2	18.2	170.9	145.9	-14.6
Residential	9.6	10.7	11.2	82.5	86.4	4.8
Non-residential	9.2	11.5	25.5	88.4	59.5	-32.7
Nova Scotia	87.1	109.8	26.1	751.5	850.4	13.2
Residential	46.5	62.5	34.3	509.7	567.2	11.3
Non-residential	40.6	47.3	16.7	241.8	283.2	17.1
New Brunswick	75.5	97.2	28.8	534.7	629.5	17.7
Residential	39.2	43.9	12.0	314.9	352.2	11.9
Non-residential	36.2	53.3	47.1	219.8	277.2	26.1
Quebec	996.6	1,010.2	1.4	7,513.8	7,721.7	2.8
Residential	665.0	652.1	-1.9	5,234.5	5,068.5	-3.2
Non-residential	331.6	358.2	8.0	2,279.3	2,653.2	16.4
Ontario	1,777.7	2,109.4	18.7	15,626.0	15,406.7	-1.4
Residential	1,190.0	1,316.2	10.6	9,432.0	9,559.3	1.3
Non-residential	587.7	793.2	35.0	6,194.0	5,847.5	-5.6
Manitoba	151.9	100.3	-33.9	734.1	920.7	25.4
Residential	70.7	68.2	-3.5	422.1	552.4	30.9
Non-residential	81.2	32.2	-60.4	311.9	368.3	18.1
Saskatchewan	132.9	79.6	-40.1	558.6	732.8	31.2
Residential	31.3	36.8	17.6	249.6	290.1	16.2
Non-residential	101.7	42.8	-57.9	308.9	442.7	43.3
Alberta	1,123.1	1,222.4	8.8	6,460.9	8,677.8	34.3
Residential	759.6	726.1	-4.4	3,841.8	5,403.2	40.6
Non-residential	363.5	496.3	36.5	2,619.1	3,274.7	25.0
British Columbia	907.8	960.8	5.8	6,555.0	7,351.4	12.1
Residential	582.5	649.0	11.4	4,310.4	4,864.7	12.9
Non-residential	325.3	311.9	-4.1	2,244.7	2,486.7	10.8
Yukon	5.0	7.3	46.0	39.3	71.5	81.9
Residential	2.4	1.8	-26.8	27.6	26.1	-5.4
Non-residential	2.6	5.6	114.7	11.7	45.4	287.2
Northwest Territories	2.7	4.4	60.9	60.5	21.2	-64.9
Residential	2.1	2.4	17.8	23.5	12.6	-46.6
Non-residential	0.6	1.9	197.5	37.0	8.7	-76.6
Nunavut	11.8	3.1	-73.7	8.2	39.9	384.7
Residential	0.7	1.1	57.5	6.6	17.0	156.7
Non-residential	11.1	2.0	-81.8	1.6	23.0	1,311.9

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.*

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Study: Employment growth in Northern Ontario's communities

1981 to 2001

Communities in Northern Ontario that had a diversified economy in 1981 were more likely to experience employment growth during the following two decades than their less diversified counterparts, according to a new study.

However, over time, this growth in employment was associated with a tendency towards economic specialization. By 2001, communities often became more economically specialized as the workforce shifted from the primary sectors of farming, forestry and mining to the service sectors.

This study analyzed the degree of economic diversification or specialization in 79 Northern Ontario communities between 1981 and 2001, and its relationship to the workforce. While the region covers almost 90% of Ontario's land mass, it had a population of only 786,500 in 2001.

Between 1981 and 1991, employment levels in Northern Ontario rose at an annual average rate of 1%. However, between 1991 and 2001 they fell at an average rate of 0.6% a year. By 2001, this had resulted in a workforce only 4% above the levels of 1981.

Every urban centre of more than 10,000 inhabitants in Northern Ontario lost jobs between 1996 and 2001. The study found that the proximity of a community in Northern Ontario to the larger cities did not affect the likelihood of employment growth.

There was a wide range in employment growth among the communities of Northern Ontario during these years. About 72% of the communities had employment growth, while 28% experienced a decline.

The general pattern was that job losses were substantial in the primary sectors (agriculture, forestry and mining) and in the sectors that process primary sector commodities (such as sawmills, pulp and paper mills and smelters).

The study found that the challenge Northern Ontario communities have to face to increase their workforce is to find new or different products to export from their communities.

The *Agriculture and Rural Working Paper*, entitled "Northern Ontario's Communities: Economic Diversification, Specialization and Growth", 1981 to 2001 (21-601-MIE2006082, 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 Ray Bollman (613-951-3747; *ray.bollman@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and value of ranch-raised pelts

2005 (preliminary)

The number of ranch-raised fur pelts decreased from 1,479,940 pelts in 2004 to 1,428,100 in 2005. Their value reached $96.6 million as a result of an increase in prices.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0014 and 003-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3426.

The publication *Fur Statistics*, 2005 (23-013-XIE, free) is now available. From the *Publications* module, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991) or Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; *bernadette.alain@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and value of wildlife pelts

2004 (preliminary)

The value of wildlife pelts decreased 6.1% to $24.7 million in 2004 compared to year earlier. The value of wildlife pelts increased by 14.3% to $7.4 million in Ontario and by 0.8% in Quebec. These two provinces, along with the three Prairie provinces, accounted for about 80% of the total value.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3428.

The publication *Fur Statistics*, 2005 (23-013-XIE, free) is now available. From the *Publications* module, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991) or Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; *bernadette.alain@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Supply and disposition of major grains in Canada

2002-2003 to 2005-2006

The supply and disposition of major grains in Canada for the crop years 2002-2003 to 2005-2006 is now available.

For the first time, farm supply and disposition data are available on CANSIM along with the national figures for supply and disposition.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0040 to 001-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3464 and 3476.

The publication *Supply and Disposition of Major Grains in Canada* is now available (22F0002XFB, $200). The data are also presented in the August 2006 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free), which will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products
June 2006

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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. ■

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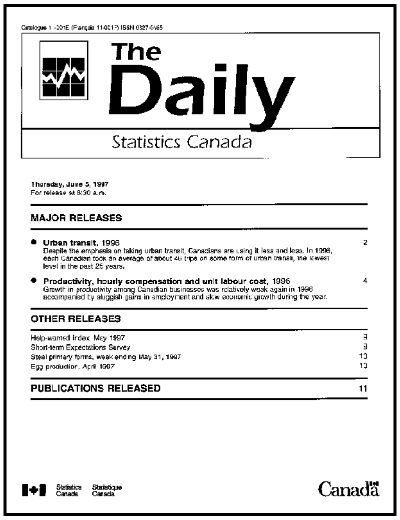
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