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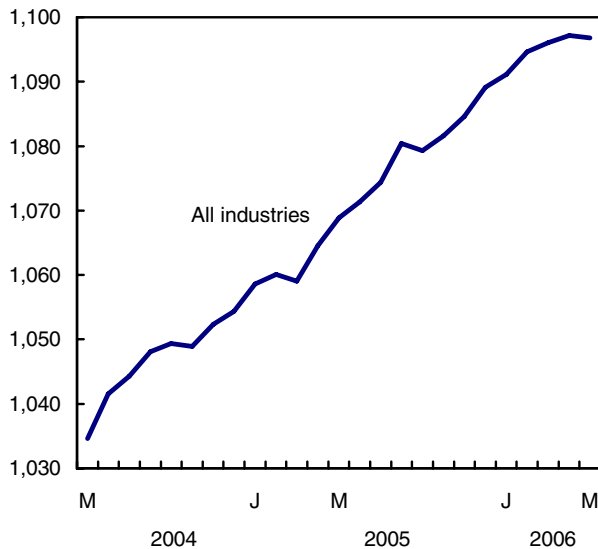
Gross domestic product by industry

May 2006

Economic activity remained essentially unchanged in May, edging up 0.1% in both March and April. Goods production declined (-0.5% in May) for a third straight month, more than offsetting the gain in services (+0.2%). Except for a slight advance in the manufacturing sector, the main goods producing sectors (mining, oil and gas extraction and construction) declined in May. For services, the largest gains were registered in wholesale trade, the financial sector and public administration. Retail trade was down.

Economic activity stalls

GDP billions of chained \$ (1997)



Production declines in energy sector

The energy sector declined 1.5% in May after falling 1.0% in April. Declines were registered in both the extraction (-1.3%) and exploration (-7.8%) of oil and gas. Temporary closures of East Coast oil fields,

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data are chained volume estimates with 1997 as their reference year. This means that the estimates for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 1997. For the period 1997 to 2002, the monthly estimates are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables. For the period starting with January 2003, the estimates are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2002. This makes the monthly GDP by industry estimates more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2005.

For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the new National Economic Accounts module on our website (<http://www.statcan.ca/nea>).

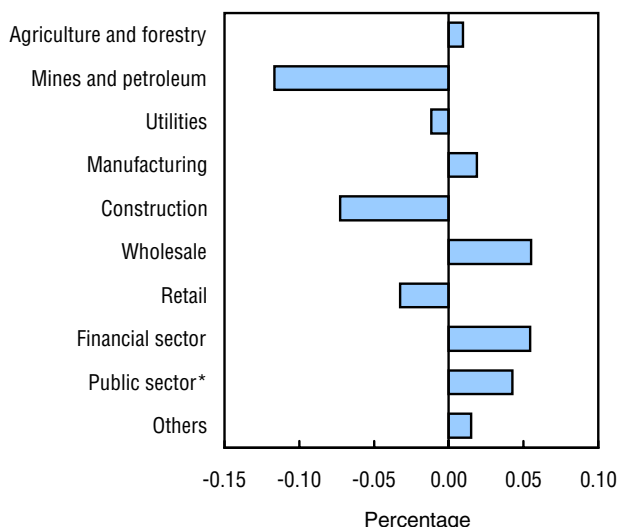
combined with reduced activity in the oil sands, caused a drop in the output of crude oil and non-conventional oil. Despite these recent reversals, the output of oil and natural gas remained about 3% higher than in 2005, and natural gas production was rising. Both electricity production (-0.3%) and natural gas distribution (-2.0%) also declined.

The output of the mining sector excluding oil and natural gas fell 2.4%, with almost all types of ores posting declines. A strong increase in metal prices on international markets was one of the factors contributing to a reduction in foreign demand

Construction sector posts third consecutive monthly decline

The construction sector fell for a third consecutive month in May (-1.2%), pulled down by a 3.7% drop in residential construction. Declines were recorded in the construction of all types of new homes, but an upswing in renovation activity tempered the decrease. Non-residential construction fell 0.5%, with decreases in the construction of both industrial and public buildings. The only advances were in engineering and repair work (+0.2%).

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth

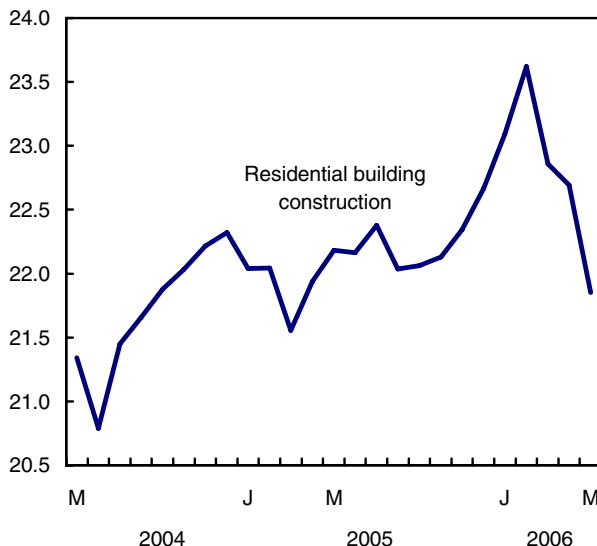


* Education, health and public administration.

and general merchandise stores, including department stores, saw the greatest increases in activity.

Downturn in residential construction

GDP billions of chained \$ (1997)



Manufacturing activity advances

The manufacturing sector rose 0.1% in May. This was the first gain after four months of decline. Of the 21 major groups, 10 advanced, accounting for 36% of total manufacturing output. The largest gains were registered in the output of chemicals, plastic and rubber products, clothing and machinery. The largest declines were registered by manufacturers of metal products, motor vehicles and wood products.

The manufacturing sector's advance was not enough to offset the declines in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector (-2.3%) and in utilities (-0.5%), which caused industrial production to fall 0.5%. In the United States, industrial production rose 0.1%, with the manufacturing, mining and utilities sectors all posting gains.

Wholesale trade continues to expand

Wholesale trade continued to expand in May (+0.9%), increasing for a sixth consecutive month. Contributing the most to this increase were sales of automotive products, machinery and electronic equipment, as well as building materials. Retail trade declined 0.6% after two strong monthly increases in a row. Automotive product retailers and supermarkets contributed the most to the decline of activity in May. Furniture, home furnishing and electronics retailers

Banking and stock market activity both increase

Activities in the financial sector increased 0.3% in May. Banking activity rose 0.6%, owing to the growth of bank revenues and an increase in the volume of stock market transactions. However, a drop in mutual fund sales, which had grown appreciably in April, led to a 1.1% decrease in stockbroker's activity. Real estate brokerage (+2.6%) activities made up for the ground lost in April, owing to a rebound in home resales.

Other sectors

For a second consecutive month, activities associated with the 2006 Census caused a surge in the federal government sector excluding defence (+1.3%). Tourism-related industries, such as accommodation, food services and air transportation, benefited from an increased number of foreign visitors staying in Canada for more than one day.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The May 2006 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 20, no. 5 (15-001-XIE, free) is now

available from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for June will be released on August 31.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-800-887-IMAD;

imad@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained dollars (1997)

	December 2005 ^r	January 2006 ^r	February 2006 ^r	March 2006 ^r	April 2006 ^r	May 2006 ^p	May 2006	May 2005 to May 2006
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹ % change	
All Industries	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.0	1,096,774	2.6
Goods-producing industries	0.7	-0.5	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	342,416	0.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.8	1.5	0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.4	25,557	2.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.7	-2.5	-0.1	0.7	-0.5	-2.3	39,455	-0.8
Utilities	0.8	-4.9	4.7	-0.7	-1.1	-0.5	26,756	-2.8
Construction	0.9	0.9	1.1	-0.7	-0.3	-1.2	66,134	4.3
Manufacturing	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	183,900	0.2
Services-producing industries	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	755,441	3.5
Wholesale trade	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	72,169	8.0
Retail trade	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.3	1.4	-0.6	65,321	6.0
Transportation and warehousing	0.7	-0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.1	53,608	3.8
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.2	44,801	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	220,031	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	46,460	1.1
Administrative and waste management services	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	24,654	3.9
Education services	-0.1	0.2	-0.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.0	47,324	1.3
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	63,373	3.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.8	-2.0	-0.4	1.9	2.2	-1.5	9,786	4.6
Accommodation and food services	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	-0.9	0.6	23,792	3.2
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.0	0.1	26,303	1.6
Public administration	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	60,006	3.0
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.7	-1.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	251,384	-0.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.1	0.3	-1.2	-0.1	0.1	0.8	72,781	-1.1
Durable manufacturing industries	1.2	-0.3	0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4	110,878	1.0
Business sector industries	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1	934,719	2.6
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	162,586	2.5
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.5	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.2	63,480	4.1
Energy sector	0.5	-3.0	1.8	0.6	-1.0	-1.5	64,185	-0.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Millions of chained dollars (1997), seasonally adjusted at annual rates.



Births

2004

Canada's crude birth rate (the number of live births for every 1,000 people in the population) edged downward to another record low in 2004 — despite a second straight increase in the number of live births.

The crude birth rate declined from 10.6 live births for every 1,000 population in 2003 to 10.5 in 2004. Rates appear to have stabilized, with crude rates hovering around 10.5 to 10.7 since the millennium.

The number of births in 2004 actually increased by 1,870 compared with 2003, but the increase in the number of births was not large enough to outpace the increase in the crude rate.

In total, 337,072 babies were born in 2004, up 0.6% from the previous year. This followed a 1.9% gain the year before.

The number of births increased in only 5 of 13 jurisdictions: Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and Yukon.

Alberta edged out British Columbia for third spot in the number of births, after Ontario and Quebec. A total of 40,779 babies were born in Alberta in 2004, up 1.2%. The number of births in British Columbia was virtually unchanged.

The last time Alberta topped British Columbia for the number of births occurred in the 1980s, and previous to that in the early 1960s. On both occasions, it was associated with resource booms in Alberta.

Newfoundland and Labrador had the largest relative decrease (-3.0%), similar to its annual average decline of 2.8% in the number of births throughout the 1990s.

National, international migration driving trends

Trends in migration from province-to-province, as well as inflows of international migrants, have a major impact on the number of births in various provinces.

Women who live in Newfoundland and Labrador gave birth to 4,488 babies in 2004, only about half the level of 8,929 in 1983. One reason behind this decline is out-migration, especially among men and women aged 20 to 29.

The out-migration from Newfoundland and Labrador was not offset by in-migration, both in terms of international immigrants and migration from other provinces.

Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest proportion of births to residents who were born outside of Canada (less than 1 in every 100 births). It also had one of the lowest for births to residents who were born elsewhere in Canada (9 in every 100).

On the receiving end of migration trends, about 29 births in every 100 in Alberta were to

women who were born elsewhere in Canada, while about 20 were to international immigrants. Only 51 in every 100 were to women born in Alberta.

In contrast, Ontario relied much more on international immigrants for births. A total of 56 births out of every 100 in Ontario were to women born in Ontario, while 36 out of every 100 were to international immigrants. Only 8 in 100 were to women born elsewhere in Canada.

Studies have shown that immigrants have higher fertility rates compared with Canadian-born women, but those rates decline to Canadian levels with the second-generation.

Moms keep getting older

The average age of women giving birth in Canada was 29.7 years in 2004, a slight increase from 29.6 in 2003. This continues a long-established upward trend.

The change in the age distribution of mothers is particularly striking compared with one generation earlier. In 2004, women aged 24 and under made up 20.6% of all mothers, half of the proportion of 40.7% in 1979.

The bulk of the births now occur to women aged 25 to 34, who accounted for 62.1% of all births in 2004 compared with 54.7% in 1979.

Births to older mothers, those aged 35 and older, were almost four times as frequent as a generation earlier. These mothers accounted for 17.2% of births in 2004, nearly four times the proportion of only 4.6% a quarter century earlier.

Migration may also be driving the trend to older motherhood. The average age of mothers who gave birth in the province or territory in which they themselves were born was 29.0 years in 2004, compared with 30.1 for Canadian migrants, and 31.1 for international immigrants. Women may delay marriage and childbirth while settling in a new area and re-establishing social networks.

Fertility rate unchanged

The total fertility rate is an estimate of the average number of children that women will have during the years they are aged 15 to 49, based on current age-specific birth rates.

The statistics show that the rate in 2004 was unchanged from the 2003 rate of 1.53 children per woman. The record-low fertility rate for Canada was set in 2000, at 1.49 children per woman.

At 1.53, the total fertility rate in Canada is very close to the 2003 average rate of other industrialized countries: 1.56 children per woman (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

The Canadian rate is much lower, however, than the rate in the United States. In 2004, the total fertility rate in the United States edged up to 2.05, compared with 2.04 in 2003, as a result of increases in birth rates for women in their thirties.

Although older motherhood is increasing in both Canada and the United States, Canadian women in their thirties are more likely to be having their first child. Over a third (34.7%) of births to Canadian women in their thirties in 2004 were first births, compared with 27.1% of births to American women in their thirties.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3231.

The publication *Births, 2004*, Vol. 1 (84F0210XIE, free) which contains tables on live births, is now available from the *Our Products and Services* page on our website.

For general information or to order custom tabulations, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statca.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Leslie Geran (613-951-5243; leslie.geran@statcan.ca), or Brigitte Chavez (613-951-1593; brigitte.chavez@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.

□

Births by place of birth of mother, 2004¹

Place of residence	In the province/territory of residence	Within Canada, but not in the province / territory of residence	Outside of Canada	Unknown ²
	%			
Canada³	61.2	12.2	25.0	1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	88.2	9.1	0.3	2.3
Prince Edward Island	67.8	27.9	4.2	0.0
Nova Scotia	71.8	21.9	6.2	0.1
New Brunswick	76.0	19.4	4.6	0.0
Quebec	75.5	3.4	14.7	6.5
Ontario	56.0	7.6	36.3	0.1
Manitoba	74.0	11.6	14.5	0.0
Saskatchewan	77.6	17.4	4.9	0.1
Alberta	50.5	29.3	20.1	0.2
British Columbia	46.2	19.8	32.9	1.0
Yukon	31.5	55.1	12.9	0.6
Northwest Territories ⁴	53.6	39.3	7.0	0.1
Nunavut	54.5	42.8	1.2	1.5

1. Excludes births to non-residents of Canada and stillbirths.
2. Includes cases where the place of birth of the mother is Canada, but the province or territory is unknown.
3. Canada total includes births with unknown province or territory of residence of mother.
4. Data for Nunavut are excluded from the Northwest Territories.

Births¹

	2003	2004	2003 to 2004	
	number		% change	increase/decrease
Canada²	335,202	337,072	0.6	1,870
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,629	4,488	-3.0	-141
Prince Edward Island	1,417	1,390	-1.9	-27
Nova Scotia	8,650	8,734	1.0	84
New Brunswick	7,117	6,959	-2.2	-158
Quebec	73,905	74,072	0.2	167
Ontario	130,927	132,551	1.2	1,624
Manitoba	13,940	13,811	-0.9	-129
Saskatchewan	12,038	11,983	-0.5	-55
Alberta	40,287	40,779	1.2	492
British Columbia	40,496	40,489	0.0	-7
Yukon	335	365	9.0	30
Northwest Territories ³	701	698	-0.4	-3
Nunavut	758	747	-1.5	-11

1. Excludes births to non-residents of Canada and stillbirths.
2. Canada total includes births with unknown province or territory of residence of mother.
3. Data for Nunavut are excluded from the Northwest Territories.



Payroll employment, earnings and hours

May 2006 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees increased \$2.96 (+0.4%) from April to May to \$749.94 (seasonally adjusted). This brings the year-to-date growth in earnings to 4.1%. This annual rate of change is obtained by comparing the average weekly earnings of the first five months of 2006 with the average of the same months of 2005.

In Canada's largest industrial sectors, year-to-date earnings increased by 9.8% for accommodation and food services, 5.9% for health and social assistance, 5.3% for educational services, 4.1% for retail trade, 3.5% for manufacturing, and 3.1% for public administration.

The number of payroll employees in Canada edged up 0.1% (+20,600 employees) from April to May, bringing the total number of payroll jobs to 13,978,300. By province, the largest percent increases were noted in Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.6%), British Columbia (+0.5%), and Saskatchewan (+0.4%). Decreases were observed in Prince Edward Island (-1.3%), and Quebec (-0.3%).

Nationally, payroll employment has increased by 106,000 jobs since the beginning of 2006.

The average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees edged up 0.2% in May to \$18.37.

The average weekly hours for hourly paid employees, was virtually unchanged in May at 32.3 hours.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for June will be released August 28.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-4090 or toll-free 1-866-873-8788; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	May 2005	April 2006 ^r	May 2006 ^p	April to May 2006	May 2005 to May 2006	Year-to-date average 2006 ¹
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$			% change		
Industrial aggregate	725.12	746.98	749.94	0.4	3.4	4.1
Forestry, logging and support	933.93	984.96	971.37	-1.4	4.0	5.3
Mining and oil and gas	1,300.51	1,340.17	1,336.81	-0.3	2.8	3.4
Utilities	1,058.72	1,074.97	1,076.31	0.1	1.7	1.7
Construction	875.80	883.99	886.52	0.3	1.2	2.9
Manufacturing	875.48	900.85	902.87	0.2	3.1	3.5
Wholesale trade	825.83	862.11	864.03	0.2	4.6	5.8
Retail trade	470.43	482.96	486.68	0.8	3.5	4.1
Transportation and warehousing	772.37	781.86	783.22	0.2	1.4	2.3
Information and cultural industries	871.52	925.88	932.43	0.7	7.0	7.9
Finance and insurance	943.76	963.79	967.14	0.3	2.5	3.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	648.65	671.83	677.76	0.9	4.5	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	942.62	949.52	947.87	-0.2	0.6	1.0
Management of companies and enterprises	906.68	943.48	954.75	1.2	5.3	7.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	577.76	588.79	595.71	1.2	3.1	3.2
Educational services	803.5	852.01	839.47	-1.5	4.5	5.3
Health care and social assistance	644.95	680.06	688.81	1.3	6.8	5.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	417.94	422.69	422.76	0.0	1.2	2.0
Accommodation and food services	308.33	322.64	336.13	4.2	9.0	9.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	566.38	570.74	578.80	1.4	2.2	2.2
Public administration	899.99	924.06	922.40	-0.2	2.5	3.1
By province and territory						
Newfoundland and Labrador	659.95	697.45	699.98	0.4	6.1	5.6
Prince Edward Island	563.95	586.42	585.28	-0.2	3.8	3.6
Nova Scotia	628.77	647.34	646.40	-0.1	2.8	2.8
New Brunswick	653.09	682.89	682.72	0.0	4.5	4.6
Quebec	684.20	699.81	700.85	0.1	2.4	3.2
Ontario	765.75	784.45	788.07	0.5	2.9	3.7
Manitoba	656.99	665.18	666.06	0.1	1.4	1.9
Saskatchewan	666.99	698.08	695.96	-0.3	4.3	4.9
Alberta	759.43	799.96	801.11	0.1	5.5	5.2
British Columbia	715.75	744.99	747.88	0.4	4.5	5.6
Yukon	816.30	861.34	869.14	0.9	6.5	6.5
Northwest Territories ²	948.41	995.09	988.81	-0.6	4.3	3.9
Nunavut ²	863.16	874.79	861.98	-1.5	-0.1	4.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Rate of change for the first five months of 2006 compared to the same months for 2005.

2. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2005	March 2006	April 2006 ^r	May 2006 ^p	March to April 2006	April to May 2006	December 2005 to May 2006
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	13,872.3	13,937.4	13,957.7	13,978.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Forestry, logging and support	63.3	62.6	61.6	61.8	-1.6	0.3	-2.4
Mining and oil and gas	172.4	178.3	180.9	182.9	1.5	1.1	6.1
Utilities	121.5	121.6	121.2	121.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
Construction	690.7	695.3	696.5	697.9	0.2	0.2	1.0
Manufacturing	1,948.4	1,947.2	1,939.4	1,941.0	-0.4	0.1	-0.4
Wholesale trade	736.7	738.3	739.4	740.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Retail trade	1,717.4	1,720.3	1,723.5	1,724.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Transportation and warehousing	627.5	629.9	628.7	629.3	-0.2	0.1	0.3
Information and cultural industries	355.4	352.6	354.0	355.0	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Finance and insurance	588.2	585.5	585.2	586.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.2	248.8	250.4	249.8	0.6	-0.2	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	670.6	677.9	676.6	672.8	-0.2	-0.6	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	96.5	98.0	98.8	98.9	0.8	0.1	2.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	681.8	692.0	693.1	696.5	0.2	0.5	2.2
Educational services	1,004.5	1,012.5	1,011.9	1,014.2	-0.1	0.2	1.0
Health care and social assistance	1,425.0	1,433.0	1,436.2	1,437.7	0.2	0.1	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	247.6	247.1	248.0	248.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services	960.3	965.3	968.3	966.7	0.3	-0.2	0.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	515.4	519.0	517.6	516.8	-0.3	-0.2	0.3
Public administration	791.0	796.9	812.9	818.3	2.0	0.7	3.5
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	177.5	179.3	182.6	185.5	1.8	1.6	4.5
Prince Edward Island	64.3	63.0	63.8	63.0	1.3	-1.3	-2.0
Nova Scotia	395.5	393.1	393.3	393.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.6
New Brunswick	302.2	300.5	300.1	299.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8
Quebec	3,213.6	3,219.8	3,224.1	3,215.3	0.1	-0.3	0.1
Ontario	5,389.3	5,400.3	5,408.1	5,414.9	0.1	0.1	0.5
Manitoba	538.2	535.4	534.9	536.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.3
Saskatchewan	419.2	425.5	424.8	426.4	-0.2	0.4	1.7
Alberta	1,576.5	1,597.9	1,604.5	1,608.8	0.4	0.3	2.0
British Columbia	1,747.9	1,770.8	1,771.7	1,780.6	0.1	0.5	1.9
Yukon	17.1	17.4	17.1	16.9	-1.7	-1.2	-1.2
Northwest Territories ¹	22.0	21.8	21.4	21.6	-1.8	0.9	-1.8
Nunavut ¹	11.3	11.3	10.8	10.8	-4.4	0.0	-4.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Production and disposition of tobacco products

June 2006

Total cigarettes sold in June by Canadian manufacturers decreased 4.8% from May to 2.5 billion cigarettes, down 30.3% compared with June 2005.

Cigarette production for June increased 8.1% from May to 2.3 billion cigarettes, down 31.8% from June 2005.

At 2.2 billion cigarettes, the level of closing inventories for June decreased by 24.0% from May and declined 56.5% from June 2005.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The June 2006 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 35, no. 6 (32-022-XIE) is now available from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website.

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

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

May 2006 (preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbon production edged down 0.3% compared to the same period last year — the first percentage decline in year-over-year production since last December. The drop in production was largely a result of a decrease in crude bitumen (-14.3%) production in Alberta, due to a major turnaround at an oil sands field. Another contributing factor to the overall decline was a nearly complete shutdown of the Terra Nova oil field in Newfoundland and Labrador as a result of planned maintenance. Crude production and equivalent hydrocarbons declined 4.9% from April to May.

Crude oil exports, which accounted for 70.4% of total production, grew 1.8% over the same month last year.

Marketable natural gas production was 6.8% higher in May over the same period last year. However, domestic sales of natural gas fell 6.9% compared to the

same period last year due to warmer temperatures. This was led by significant declines in commercial (-11.2%) and residential (-11.7%) sales, according to the May Natural gas sales release in *The Daily* of July 24, 2006.

Exports of natural gas, which made up 57.5% of marketable natural gas increased 2.1% over May 2005.

Preliminary data are now available on CANSIM at the national level to May 2006 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to March 2006 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to December 2005 inclusive.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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

Crude oil and natural gas

	May 2005	May 2006 ^P	May 2005 to May 2006
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	12 312.8	12 271.1	-0.3
Exports	8 485.4	8 640.9	1.8
Imports ²	4 415.3	3 470.7	-21.4
Refinery receipts	8 708.8	8 428.4	-3.2
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13 626.7	14 554.6	6.8
Exports	8 204.8	8 373.0	2.1
Domestic sales ⁴	4 873.8	4 537.4	-6.9
	Jan. to May 2005	Jan. to May 2006	Jan.-May 2005 to Jan.-May 2006
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	58 698.2	63 073.9	7.5
Exports	36 415.2	41 542.2	14.1
Imports ²	22 090.9	18 753.3	-15.1
Refinery receipts	44 468.4	42 193.8	-5.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	71 433.8	73 095.7	2.3
Exports	45 162.5	41 671.2	-7.7
Domestic sales ⁴	36 107.3	33 526.5	-7.1

^P preliminary

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

Computer and peripherals price indexes May 2006

The computer and peripherals price indexes are now available for May.

The index for commercial computers declined 0.5% from April to 37.2 (2001=100). The index for consumer computers fell 1.0% to 19.1.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices declined 2.6% to 59.8 and printer prices fell 1.5% to 51.3.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (613-951-9606 or toll-free 1-866-230-2248; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Neil Killips (613-951-5722; neil.killips@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Life tables, Canada, provinces and territories

2000 to 2002

Life tables, comprising life expectancy and related estimates by age and sex for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Yukon, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories combined) for 2000 to 2002, are now available as a free electronic publication.

Detailed estimates by single year of age have been produced for Canada and all of the provinces, except Prince Edward Island. Abridged estimates by five-year age group have been produced for Prince Edward Island and the combined territories because of their small populations and low death counts.

The publication also contains an extensive description of the methodology underlying the production of the estimates, including formulas. The methodology followed in constructing the 2000 to 2002 life tables is the same as that employed previously in producing the set of life tables for the years 1995 to 1997.

Variance estimation for the probability of death has been included to produce coefficients of variation of

life expectancies. Where data quality permitted, each complete life table was expanded up to age 109. The abridged life tables extend to age 100 years plus.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3233 and 3604.

The publication *Life Tables, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000 to 2002* (84-537-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our Products and Services* page, under *Browse our free internet publications* choose *Population and demography*. Pre-formatted text and tables in PDF format can be downloaded and printed. The life tables are also available in a tab-delimited text format, for input into database software (Excel, SAS, SPSS, and so on). An HTML version is available for direct viewing on screen.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ghislaine Villeneuve (613-951-1641; ghislaine.villeneuve@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

New products

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 2006,
Vol. 20, no. 5
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE
(free).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
June 2006, Vol. 35, no. 6
Catalogue number 32-022-XIE
(free).

Births, 2004, Vol. 1
Catalogue number 84F0210XIE
(free).

Life Tables, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000 to 2002
Catalogue number 84-537-XIE
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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Statistics Canada

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



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- **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 trips 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 was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-warmed index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 8
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr. 8, 1997 13

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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Release dates: August 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
2	The Internet: Is it saving us time?	2005
4	Labour Force Survey	July 2006
8	Building permits	June 2006
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	June 2006
10	New Housing Price Index	June 2006
15	New motor vehicle sales	June 2006
15	Canadian Internet Use Survey	2005
16	Livestock estimates	July 1, 2006
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 2006
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	June 2006
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 2006
18	Wholesale trade	June 2006
18	Monthly Survey of Large Retailers	June 2006
21	Retail trade	June 2006
22	Consumer Price Index	July 2006
22	Health Reports	2006
23	Leading indicators	July 2006
24	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Second quarter 2006
24	Farm cash receipts	Second quarter 2006
25	Field crop reporting series: July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops	July 31, 2006
28	Film, video and audio-visual distribution	2004/2005
28	Film, video and audio-visual post-production	2004/2005
28	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	June 2006
29	International travel account	Second quarter 2006
29	Characteristics of international travellers	First quarter 2006
29	Employment Insurance	June 2006
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	July 2006
30	Balance of international payments	Second quarter 2006
31	National economic and financial accounts	Second quarter 2006
31	Gross domestic product by industry	June 2006
