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Releases

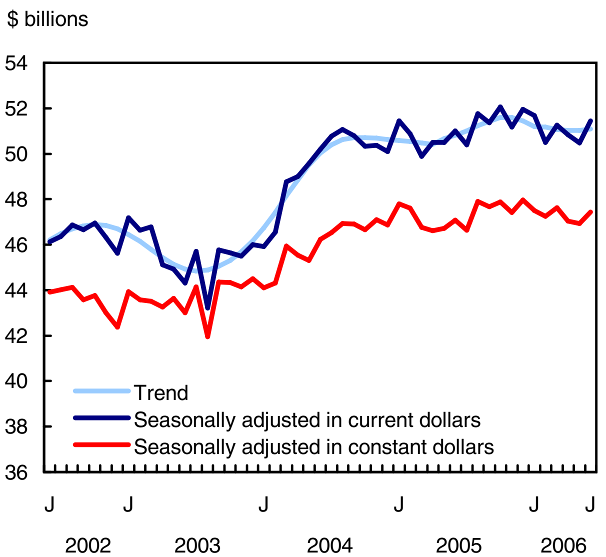
Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

June 2006

Manufacturing shipments increased 1.9% to $51.4 billion in June, the highest level since January 2006. And while the trend for manufacturing is positive, shipments have been consistently in the $50 billion to $52 billion a month range for the last two years. The manufacturing sector has managed to maintain this level of shipments despite of the challenges of a rising Canadian dollar and increased global competition. Over the second quarter, shipments were down 0.4% from the first quarter but up 0.6% compared to the same period in 2005. Controlling for price fluctuations, total shipments increased by 0.7% in June.

Petroleum, autos and computers boost total shipments



Gains were posted in 13 of 21 manufacturing industries in June, accounting for 80% of total shipments. Durable goods shipments increased by 1.1% to $28.8 billion, thanks to quarter end shipments of computer and electronic equipment, which rose 5.4% to $1.8 billion.

At the same time, the transportation equipment industry perked up with a 1.5% increase after months of decline or marginal growth. North American consumers' increasing appetite for smaller, more fuel efficient vehicles may bode well for automotive manufacturers in Canada and reverse the negative trend observed over the past nine months. Shipments of motor vehicles increased 3.0% to $5.1 billion while aerospace slipped by 3.1% to $1.1 billion.

Shipments of non-durable goods increased 2.8% to $22.6 billion, led by increased production of petroleum and coal products as refinery output returned to normal production levels following maintenance shutdowns in May. Petroleum product shipments increased 13.5% to $5.2 billion and was largely volume driven, as the price of petroleum and coal products rose by only 0.6% in June.

Note to readers

Non-durable goods industries *include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.*

Durable goods industries *include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.*

Unfilled orders *are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments assuming that the orders are not cancelled.*

New orders *are those received whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders. Some people interpret new orders as orders that will lead to future demand. This is inappropriate since the "new orders" variable includes orders that have already been shipped. Readers should note that the month-to-month change in new orders may be volatile. This will happen particularly if the previous month's change in unfilled orders is closely related to the current month's change.*

Not all orders will be translated into Canadian factory shipments because portions of large contracts can be subcontracted out to manufacturers in other countries. Also, some orders may be cancelled.

Canada's largest provinces boost output

June was a good month for Ontario and Quebec and resource-rich Alberta and British Columbia. However, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Atlantic provinces suffered declines in shipments of manufactured goods.

Quebec shipments jumped 4.8% to $12.7 billion, mainly due to increased refinery output, which reclaimed the number two spot among Quebec industries. Aerospace shipments declined by 2.4%, a moderation of the large swings seen in recent months.

In Ontario, the transportation industry, which accounts for nearly a third of Ontario's manufacturing output, increased 2.2% to just under $8.0 billion. This was the main reason behind Ontario's 1.2% jump in shipments to $25.2 billion. Automotive shipments rose by 3.7% to just under $5.0 billion, as auto plants increased output in anticipation of maintenance shutdowns to come in July. Also, popular new models are assembled in southern Ontario plants, along with smaller more fuel efficient vehicles. These plants have become the beneficiaries of a growing consumer shift from large luxury vehicles to economy vehicles now that higher gas prices have persisted in Canada and the United States.

Alberta petroleum refiners increased shipments by 6.1% to $1.1 billion, even though prices rose only marginally. Overall, shipments from Alberta manufacturers increased 3.3% to $5.4 billion while in British Columbia, total shipments improved by 1.1% to $3.9 billion, led by increases in shipments of paper, petroleum and coal.

Lower prices for seafood products and a break from record shipments of primary metals resulted in a 3.1% drop in shipments from the Atlantic provinces to $2.4 billion.

Manufacturing shipments by province and territory

	May 2006[r]	June 2006[p]	May to June 2006
	Seasonally adjusted		
	$ millions		% change
Canada	**50,486**	**51,437**	**1.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	212	183	-13.6
Prince Edward Island	117	116	-0.9
Nova Scotia	818	793	-3.1
New Brunswick	1,325	1,303	-1.7
Quebec	12,101	12,678	4.8
Ontario	24,885	25,190	1.2
Manitoba	1,045	1,036	-0.8
Saskatchewan	982	921	-6.3
Alberta	5,187	5,360	3.3
British Columbia	3,808	3,851	1.1
Yukon	1	1	-4.6
Northwest Territories including Nunavut	5	5	-13.7

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

Inventories down in June

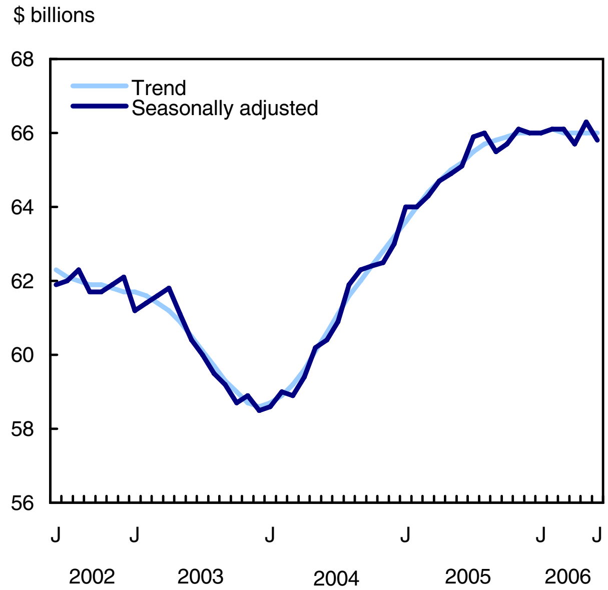
Manufacturers' total inventories fell $454 million to $65.8 billion in June, a 0.7% decrease. June's decrease was the largest drop since September 2005 and followed a 0.8% increase in May. Inventories were drawn down mainly in the petroleum and coal industry, which fell by 7.9% to $3.4 billion.

There were numerous smaller declines as well. Transportation dropped 0.8% to $9.5 billion, mainly because of a 5.5% drop in motor vehicle inventories to $1.3 billion. Wood (-2.0%) and paper (-2.6%) inventories were down while chemicals (+1.5% to $7.3 billion) and primary metals (+0.8% to $6.4 billion) provided offsetting positive movements.

The decrease in inventories was split between declines in raw materials inventories (-1.2%) and the finished product stage of fabrication (-1.2%). Goods-in-process inventories increased by 1.0%.

The trend for total inventories over the last quarter has been relatively stable since January.

Largest inventory decline in nine months

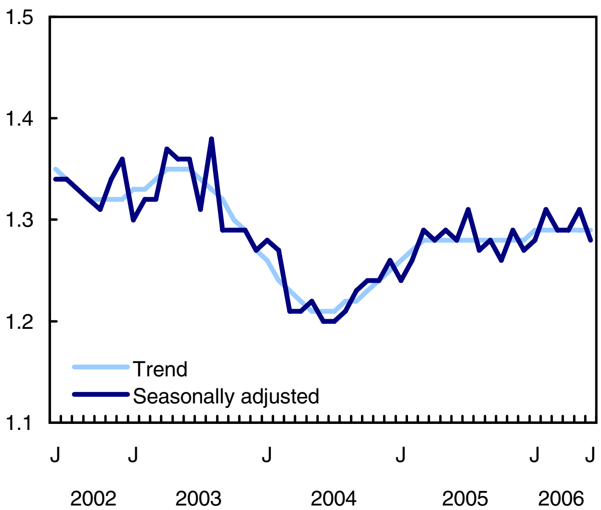


Inventory-to-shipment ratio falls

The inventory-to-shipment ratio decreased from its recent high of 1.31 to 1.28 in June, due to the increase in the value of shipments and the decline in inventories. However, the overall trend for the ratio, which had remained relatively stable last year, has been on the rise in 2006 as shipment activity strains under several factors including the strong Canadian dollar and soaring input costs.

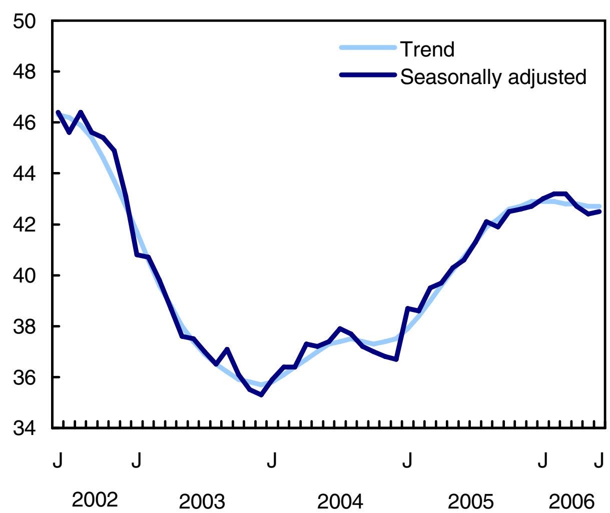
The inventory-to-shipment ratio is a key measure of the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if shipments were to remain at their current level.

Inventory-to-shipment ratio declines on higher shipments



New orders in the aerospace industry were up substantially and were responsible for an increase in the overall level of unfilled orders. Excluding aerospace, unfilled orders would have declined by 0.9%.

Aerospace orders responsible for rise in unfilled orders



New aerospace orders continue to lead all industries in June

New orders rose by 2.5% to $51.5 billion in June. Aerospace products were the catalyst behind the rise with a 45.4% increase in new contracts in June. This follows a revised 37.9% advance in May. New orders for motor vehicles also bounced back from two consecutive declines, climbing 4.7% to $5.3 billion in June.

Overall, the trend for new orders ended the second quarter on a positive note, rising 0.1%.

Unfilled orders increase slightly but the overall trend remains negative

After declining for two months, unfilled orders strengthened. The backlog of orders rose 0.1% to $42.5 billion, a turnaround from the 0.6% drop in May. The overall trend in recent months continued to edge down.

Despite the recent slowdown in unfilled orders, the average annual level of orders remains 4.6% higher in 2006 compared to one year ago.

June's increase was concentrated in the transportation industry, which increased 1.7% to $19.9 billion. The aerospace industry witnessed the largest increase and is up by more than a quarter billion dollars to $13.5 billion. Unfilled orders for motor vehicles increased by $123 million to $1.7 billion.

Manufacturing employment continues to recede

According to the most recent release of the Labour Force Survey, employment in manufacturing was little changed in June (-4,100), following almost 22,000 job losses in May. There were 83,000 (-3.8%) fewer employees on factory payrolls in June compared to one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

All data are benchmarked to the 2001 Annual Survey of Manufactures.

Data from the July Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on September 14.

The 2005 annual review of manufacturing shipments was released in *The Daily* on June 28, 2006.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497 or toll-free 1-866-873-8789; fax: 613-951-9499;

manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Daryl Keen (613-951-1810, *keendar@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	Seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
June 2005	51,004	1.0	65,061	0.2	40,609	0.9	51,357	0.5	1.28
July 2005	50,391	-1.2	65,933	1.3	41,327	1.8	51,109	-0.5	1.31
August 2005	51,755	2.7	65,982	0.1	42,095	1.9	52,523	2.8	1.27
September 2005	51,359	-0.8	65,510	-0.7	41,947	-0.4	51,211	-2.5	1.28
October 2005	52,058	1.4	65,658	0.2	42,464	1.2	52,575	2.7	1.26
November 2005	51,176	-1.7	66,112	0.7	42,602	0.3	51,315	-2.4	1.29
December 2005	51,943	1.5	65,950	-0.2	42,700	0.2	52,040	1.4	1.27
January 2006	51,674	-0.5	65,937	-0.0	42,964	0.6	51,938	-0.2	1.28
February 2006	50,487	-2.3	66,141	0.3	43,213	0.6	50,736	-2.3	1.31
March 2006	51,262	1.5	66,116	-0.0	43,209	0.0	51,258	1.0	1.29
April 2006	50,842	-0.8	65,729	-0.6	42,718	-1.1	50,351	-1.8	1.29
May 2006	50,486	-0.7	66,280	0.8	42,442	-0.6	50,210	-0.3	1.31
June 2006	51,437	1.9	65,827	-0.7	42,466	0.1	51,461	2.5	1.28

Manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change
June 2005	42,531	0.7	61,172	0.2	38,484	1.2	42,988	0.3
July 2005	42,226	-0.7	61,844	1.1	39,092	1.6	42,834	-0.4
August 2005	42,805	1.4	61,968	0.2	39,881	2.0	43,593	1.8
September 2005	42,981	0.4	61,503	-0.7	39,755	-0.3	42,855	-1.7
October 2005	43,201	0.5	61,843	0.6	40,315	1.4	43,761	2.1
November 2005	42,863	-0.8	62,317	0.8	40,412	0.2	42,960	-1.8
December 2005	43,489	1.5	62,191	-0.2	40,434	0.1	43,511	1.3
January 2006	43,700	0.5	62,198	0.0	40,636	0.5	43,902	0.9
February 2006	42,412	-2.9	62,503	0.5	40,799	0.4	42,574	-3.0
March 2006	43,590	2.8	62,602	0.2	40,623	-0.4	43,414	2.0
April 2006	43,113	-1.1	62,261	-0.5	40,157	-1.1	42,647	-1.8
May 2006	42,998	-0.3	62,816	0.9	39,888	-0.7	42,729	0.2
June 2006	43,756	1.8	62,508	-0.5	39,793	-0.2	43,661	2.2

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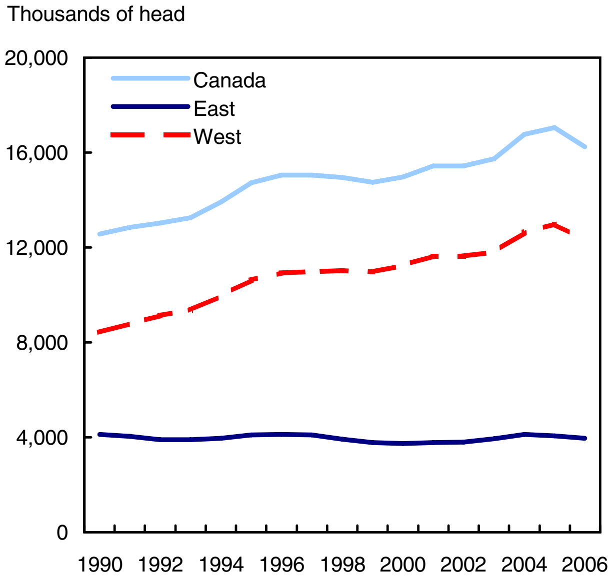
Livestock estimates

As of July 1, 2006

Canada's cattle herd has plunged by 810,000 head, a near record decline for a single year, following the reopening of the American border to live animals, according to the annual Livestock Survey of 10,000 producers. Most of these animals were exported to the United States.

As of July 1, cattlemen reported 16.2 million head on their farms, down 4.7% from the record 17.1 million head on the same date last year. It was the first decline in the national herd in seven years.

Canadian inventories drop with open border



Even so, it was still 814,000 above the level at July 1, 2002, prior to the border closure.

The American border was reopened to live cattle under 30 months of age on July 18, 2005. The ban on Canadian cattle and beef took effect after disclosure of a case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) on May 20, 2003.

In general, inventories in the West rose during the early 1990s as farmers increased production in response to expanding export markets. With the door to the US markets closed, thousands of cattle were held back on Canadian farms, costing cattlemen dearly to feed them.

The Livestock Survey also showed declines in both hog and sheep inventories during the year. Farmers reported 1,156,000 sheep on their farms, down 4.4%.

Livestock inventories at July 1

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
	thousands of head					
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Canada	**17,060**	**16,250**	**14,941**	**14,485**	**1,209**	**1,156**
Atlantic	295	291	336	323	48	47
Quebec	1,470	1,455	4,370	4,060	301	280
Ontario	2,300	2,204	3,710	3,600	310	302
Manitoba	1,755	1,720	2,940	3,024	78	65
Saskatchewan	3,625	3,450	1,395	1,340	142	142
Alberta	6,700	6,300	2,020	1,970	248	245
British Columbia	915	830	170	168	82	75

Note: *Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.*

Exports of live cattle resume

Exports of live cattle to the United States rose rapidly once the border was reopened in July 2005. However, recently, monthly exports have tumbled as drought-stricken US ranchers shipped cattle early, pushing US slaughter up and prices down. Reduced US demand for Canadian cattle, coupled to lower prices in this country, partially due to a strong Canadian dollar, discouraged Canadian exports.

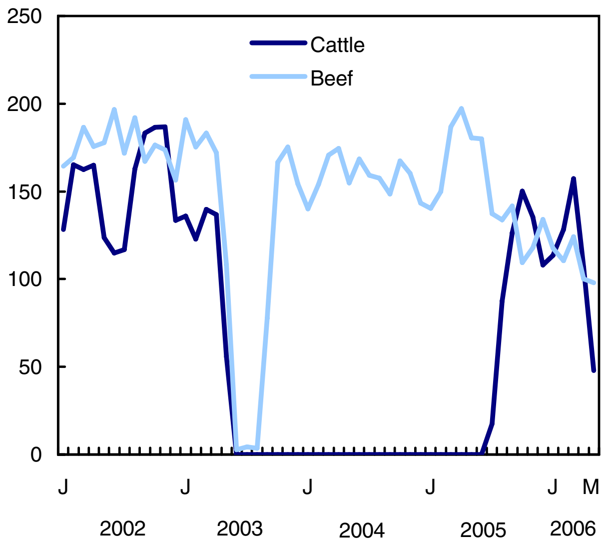
In the year up to July 1, 2006, total cattle exports amounted to 1,140,000 head, only 22% below the pre-BSE level. There were no exports during the two previous 12-month periods. In the year up to July 1, 2003, Canadian cattlemen exported 1,458,000 animals.

Once the border was reopened to cattle, beef meat exports declined, partially offsetting the higher cattle exports.

Part of the decline can be attributed to a three-week strike at a packing plant in Alberta in late October and early November 2005. Even so, the lower monthly exports have been sustained.

World exports of Canadian cattle and beef

Millions of Canadian dollars



Cattle herd declines in all regions

Cattle numbers fell in all provinces, but the decline was more dramatic on the Prairies. The herd in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, combined, plunged by 610,000 head, which accounted for three-quarters of the total decline up to July 1 this year.

Alberta's herd, the largest of any province, plunged 6.0%, Saskatchewan's fell 4.8%, and Manitoba's, 2.0%. In British Columbia, the herd dropped by 9.3%. In Central Canada, Quebec's cattle count edged down 1.0%, while Ontario's was 4.2% lower.

The Prairie provinces accounted for the vast majority of the increase in cattle numbers during the three-year period leading up to the July 1, 2005 record.

Combined, the herd in those three provinces rose by 1.3 million head during this time, accounting for 79% of the total 1.6 million nationwide gain.

Slaughter levels have also been a key factor in the cattle business. During 2004 and the first half of 2005, levels hit record highs. They were fuelled by increased slaughter capacity, domestic demand, strong international demand for Canadian beef and lower levels of beef imports.

However, levels have tapered off in the wake of lower exports of beef meat, now that the border is open to live cattle. Slaughter in the year up to July 1, 2006, was down 8.0% from the previous 12 months.

Cattle prices improved during the fall of 2005. Prices as of December 2005 amounted to 94% of prices experienced during December 2002, before the ban was imposed. However, prices have since slipped, partially coinciding with a stronger Canadian dollar.

Hog industry growth slows

Hog inventories remained lower during the second quarter of 2006, consistent with soft prices. Farmers reported 14.5 million hogs as of July 1, 2006. This was 3.1% below the same date last year, and, on a quarterly basis, down marginally from the first quarter of 2006.

Hog prices weakened in the fall of 2005, and have remained relatively low. Prices in the first six months of 2006 were about 19% below the comparable period in 2005.

Inventories in Eastern Canada fell 5.1%, substantially more than the rate of decline of 0.4% in the West. Hog production in Quebec and Ontario has been more adversely affected by disease than in normal years. Producers have been contending with a new strain of porcine circovirus along with other diseases, sometimes made worse by this virulent disease.

Exports of Canadian hogs, principally to the United States to be fed, were up 9.6% in the first half of 2006 from the same period the previous year. They were at historically strong levels. At the same time, domestic slaughter declined by 2.6%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0004, 003-0026, 003-0030 to 003-0032 and 003-0083 to 003-0086.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3460.

The reports *Cattle Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 2 (23-012-XIE, free), *Hog Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 3 (23-010-XIE, free) and *Sheep Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 2 (23-011-XIE, free) are now available online. From the *Publications* page of our website under *Free Internet publications* choose *Agriculture*.

For general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; *robert.plourde@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Business Conditions Survey: Traveller accommodation industries

Third quarter 2006

After indicating some optimism since the beginning of the year, Canadian hotel operators were relatively less optimistic for the third quarter 2006, with lower expectations of anticipated room nights booked, occupancy rates and the number of business travellers compared to the last quarter. On the other hand, respondents to the survey still expect daily room rates to increase.

Occupancy rates are anticipated to remain relatively stable this quarter, as 44% of respondents expected no change. Nearly an equal number of hoteliers anticipated the occupancy rate to rise (29%) as those who anticipated it to decrease (27%). The expected number of room nights booked followed a similar pattern.

Although 55% of hotel operators anticipated the number of corporate travellers to stay the same, 27% of them anticipated a decrease while 17% anticipated an increase.

The average daily room rates were anticipated to continue to rise by 40% of respondents, while 18% anticipated a decline.

A growing number of Canadian hotel operators are reporting business impediments such as labour shortages, general economic conditions and the lack of attractions or complementary facilities in the vicinity.

In fact, the labour shortage continues to remain a major business impediment in the traveller accommodation industry. About one third of hoteliers are experiencing a shortage of unskilled labour (34%), as well as a shortage in skilled labour (31%). This has been a recurring theme over the last four quarters. Indications from the Survey of Employment Earnings and Hours (SEPH) are that the industry was successful in hiring more people, but seemingly not enough to meet the demand. According to SEPH, the number employed in the traveller accommodation industry rose 6.8% from May 2005 to May 2006, while the total number employed in all industries rose only 2.0%.

Concerns about general economic conditions were cited by 27% of the operators — up from 19% in the third quarter of 2005. As well, the lack of attractions or complementary facilities in the vicinity was recorded by 22% of respondents — up from 16% reported during the same period last year.

The survey of around 1,500 businesses, mostly hotels, was conducted in July to assess their outlook about key indicators compared to the same period last year. Some of these key indicators include bookings, occupancy rates, room rates and hours worked by employees.

Note: The Business Conditions Survey for the Traveller Accommodation Industries is made possible with the support of industry partners, the Canadian Tourism Commission and the Ontario Ministry of Tourism. Results are based on survey questionnaires sent to traveller accommodation providers and are weighted by their operating revenues. Consequently, the larger businesses have a correspondingly larger impact on the results than smaller businesses.

Available on CANSIM: tables 351-0004 and 351-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5050.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to obtain the survey background paper, contact Veronica Utovac (613-951-0813; fax: 613-951-6696; *veronica.utovac@statcan.ca*) or Konstantine Anastasopoulos (613-951-8354; fax: 613-951-6696; *anaskon@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. □

Traveller accommodation industries

	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006
Anticipated number of room nights booked will be:						
About the same (%)	49	47	48	48	48	46
Higher (%)	31	31	27	30	32	26
Lower (%)	20	23	25	22	20	28
Balance of opinion	10	8	3	8	12	-2
Occupancy rate will be:						
About the same (%)	51	46	50	48	46	44
Higher (%)	30	32	25	31	35	29
Lower (%)	20	23	25	22	20	27
Balance of opinion	10	9	0	9	15	2
Number of corporate/commercial travellers will be:						
About the same (%)	59	57	57	55	56	55
Higher (%)	23	22	22	24	27	17
Lower (%)	18	21	21	21	18	27
Balance of opinion	4	2	1	3	9	-10
Average daily room rate will be:						
About the same (%)	46	44	46	53	44	43
Higher (%)	39	39	35	34	45	40
Lower (%)	15	18	19	13	12	18
Balance of opinion	24	21	16	21	34	22
Total number of hours worked by employees:						
About the same (%)	63	62	56	59	54	58
Higher (%)	19	20	20	19	31	25
Lower (%)	17	18	24	22	15	17
Balance of opinion	2	2	-4	-3	16	8

	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006
	%					
Business impediments						
Shortage of unskilled labour	15	21	22	24	32	34
Shortage of skilled labour	21	23	23	21	24	31
General economic conditions	32	19	21	20	20	27
Excess room supply	25	26	21	23	22	22
Lack of attractions or complementary facilities in the vicinity	19	16	13	16	12	22
Canada's reputation as a desired tourist destination	9	11	8	11	11	12
Access to financing	8	8	7	6	4	8
Abnormal weather and/or natural disasters	12	11	4	9	4	4
Public health and safety concerns	3	2	2	2	2	3
Third-party distribution channels (global distribution systems)	1	2	1	1	1	1
No difficulties at this time	30	32	38	31	30	26

Note: *Due to rounding, components may not add to total.*

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Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures

2005

Capital expenditures by the conventional oil and gas extraction industry totalled $34.8 billion in 2005, a substantial 29.8% increase from $26.8 billion in 2004. The increase in spending reflected continued gains in energy commodity prices in 2005.

Expenditures in the exploratory and development drilling categories rose 35.7% in 2005, reflecting increases in oil and gas rights acquisitions and retention costs (+68.2%), development drilling (+35.8%) and exploration drilling (+27.4%). Production facilities expenditures were 16.4% higher than in 2004, as a result of the gains in development drilling completions in 2005. The overall growth in expenditures in the conventional sector also reflects the very rapid expansion of the natural gas from coal segment, where capital expenditures have jumped from $878 million in 2004 to slightly more than $2.1 billion in 2005.

Similarly, with the beginning of new projects, in addition to ongoing developments, non-conventional sector capital expenditures jumped 68.8% in 2005 to $10.4 billion. This marks the first year ever that expenditures have passed the $10 billion level.

So far in 2006, sustained high prices for crude oil and strong drilling activity point to a robust year for capital expenditures by the oil and gas extraction industry.

Operating expenses for the conventional sector rose 24.7% from 2004 to $27.8 billion, reflecting higher royalty payments (+33.8%) and operating costs (+14.3%). For the non-conventional sector, operating expenses rose 19.8% from 2004 to $6.1 billion, partially reflecting the higher costs of fuel used.

Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures

	2005	2004 to 2005
	$ millions	% change
Capital		
Conventional	34,815.0	29.8
Non-conventional	10,437.2	68.8
Operating		
Conventional	27,751.2	24.7
Non-conventional	6,123.9	19.8

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2178.

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

Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production

2005

Crude oil and equivalent production declined 2.0% in 2005, primarily on lower output from the conventional sector (-3.0%). Production in the non-conventional sector edged down 0.5%, as a result of unplanned interruptions in synthetic crude oil production. On the other hand, natural gas marketable production rose by 1.9% in 2005.

The value of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons produced in 2005 totalled an estimated $49.2 billion, up 20.8% from $40.7 billion in 2004. This jump was attributable exclusively to sustained increases in wellhead prices in 2005. The value of natural gas marketable production was estimated at $51.1 billion in 2005, up 34.0% from 2004.

Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production

	2005	2004 to 2005
		% change
Crude oil and equivalent		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	146,431.6	-2.1
Value ($ millions)	49,215.2	20.8
Natural gas		
Volume (millions of cubic metres)	170,603.7	1.9
Value ($ millions)	51,062.8	34.0
Natural gas by-products[1]		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	30,153.0	0.3
Value ($ millions)	7,915.9	26.4

1. *Excludes volume and value of pentanes plus and elemental sulphur.*

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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

Construction type plywood

April, May and June 2006

Data on construction type plywood for April, May and June are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0056 and 303-0057.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2138.

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Steel wire and specified wire products
June 2006

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.

The June 2006 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XIE, free) will soon be available.

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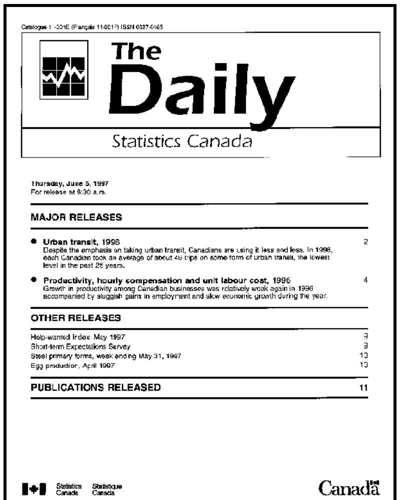
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

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