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Releases

Building permits, February 2015

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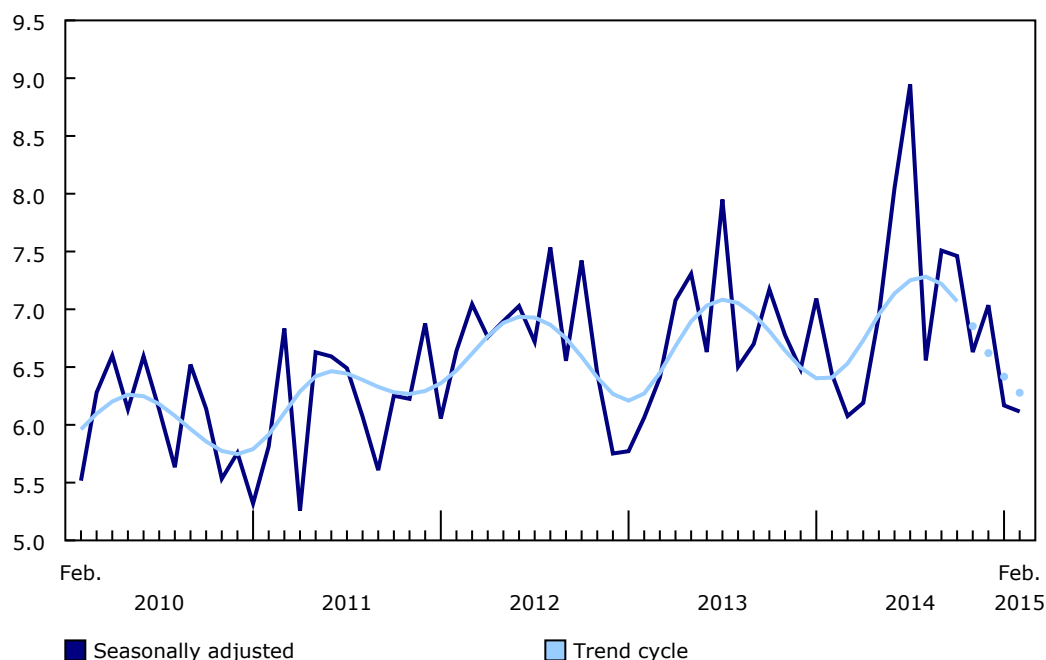
Releases

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Canadian municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.1 billion in February, edging down 0.9% from the previous month. This was the second consecutive monthly decline. Lower construction intentions in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta were responsible for the decrease at the national level.

Chart 1 Total value of permits

billions of dollars



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the three previous months. See note to readers.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0010](#).

The value of permits in the non-residential sector fell 5.4% to \$2.0 billion in February, marking the second decrease in three months. Quebec and Alberta accounted for much of the decline in non-residential building construction intentions. Ontario registered the biggest gain, followed by British Columbia.

In February, the value of residential building permits rose 1.5% to \$4.1 billion, following an 8.1% decline in January. The increase stemmed from higher construction intentions in six provinces, led by Quebec, followed by British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Ontario saw the largest decline in the residential sector.

Non-residential sector: Lower construction intentions for institutional and commercial buildings

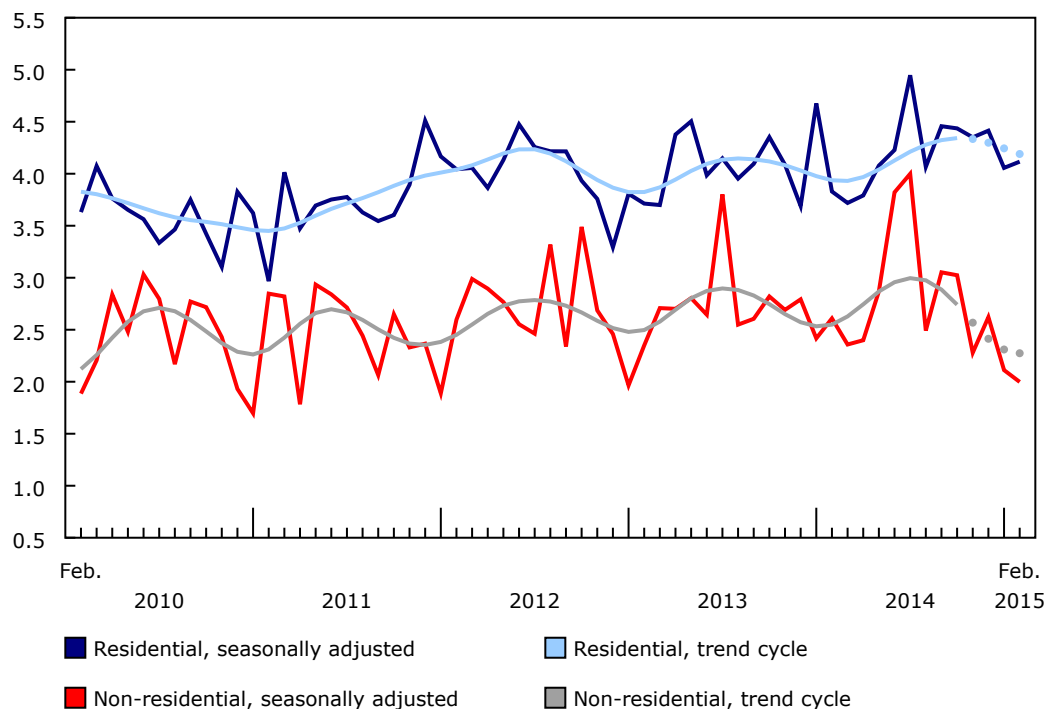
Municipalities issued \$377 million worth of institutional building permits in February, down 20.5% from January and the second straight monthly decline. The decrease came from a variety of buildings, including educational institutions, government buildings, medical facilities and retirement homes. Declines were recorded in five provinces, led by Quebec. British Columbia registered the largest increase.

In the commercial component, the value of permits fell for a second consecutive month, down 6.2% to \$1.2 billion in February. Decreases were posted in three provinces, led by Quebec, followed by Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador. Nationally, the decline came from lower construction intentions for recreational facilities and, to a lesser degree, warehouses. Ontario registered the largest increase in the component.

The value of permits issued for industrial buildings rose 19.2% to \$399 million in February, following a 23.2% decline the previous month. The increase resulted mostly from higher construction intentions for transportation-related buildings and primary industry facilities in Ontario. The gain in Ontario was sufficiently large to offset the declines in seven provinces, with British Columbia and Alberta registering the largest decreases.

Chart 2
Residential and non-residential sectors

billions of dollars



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the three previous months. See note to readers.

Source(s): CANSIM table 026-0010.

Residential sector: Higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

The value of multi-family dwelling permits increased 20.7% to \$1.8 billion in February, ending a string of four consecutive monthly declines. The advance was attributable to higher construction intentions in every province except Ontario. Quebec posted the largest advance, followed by British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

Construction intentions for single-family dwellings declined 9.6% to \$2.3 billion, following two consecutive monthly increases. The decrease came from lower construction intentions in every province except Nova Scotia, which posted a slight increase. Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario accounted for most of the decline.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 15,133 new dwellings in February, up 2.7% from January. The increase was a result of a 9.4% gain in the number of multi-family dwellings to 9,325 units. The number of single-family dwellings declined 6.6% to 5,808 units.

Provinces: Quebec, Ontario and Alberta post large declines

The total value of permits was down in four provinces in February, with Quebec posting the largest decline, followed by Ontario and Alberta.

The large decrease in Quebec occurred as a result of lower construction intentions for commercial and institutional buildings, as well as single-family dwellings. While the value of multi-family dwelling permits issued in Quebec increased significantly, it was not enough to offset declines in the other components.

In Ontario, the decline was attributable to lower construction intentions for residential buildings, mainly multi-family dwellings. In Alberta, the decrease came mostly from single-family dwellings and commercial buildings.

In contrast, the largest gain occurred in British Columbia, where multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, commercial and institutional buildings were responsible for the advance. The increase in Nova Scotia resulted largely from higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings.

Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

The total value of building permits was up in 23 of the 34 census metropolitan areas in February, with Vancouver, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo and Halifax posting the largest increases.

In Vancouver, the increase resulted from higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, as well as commercial and institutional buildings. In Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, multiple dwellings and commercial buildings largely explained the increase, while in Halifax, higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings accounted for most of the gain in February.

Conversely, Toronto and Montréal registered the largest decreases. In Toronto, the decline originated from lower construction intentions for multiple dwellings and, to a lesser degree, single-family houses as well as institutional buildings. In Montréal, which had the biggest gain the previous month, the decrease came from commercial and institutional buildings, as well as single-family dwellings.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the population. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total for the entire population.

Building permits data are used as a leading indicator of activity in the construction industry.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Revision

Data for the current reference month are subject to revision based on late responses. Data for the previous month have been revised.

Trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, especially at the end of the series. The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart.

Table 1
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2014	December 2014	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^p	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	6,437.9	7,035.0	6,168.0	6,114.6	-0.9	-5.0
Residential	3,828.8	4,414.1	4,056.1	4,116.3	1.5	7.5
Single ¹	2,214.8	2,519.6	2,576.2	2,329.8	-9.6	5.2
Multiple	1,613.9	1,894.5	1,479.8	1,786.5	20.7	10.7
Non-residential	2,609.1	2,620.9	2,111.9	1,998.3	-5.4	-23.4
Industrial	369.0	435.9	334.7	399.0	19.2	8.1
Commercial	1,516.7	1,413.5	1,302.6	1,222.0	-6.2	-19.4
Institutional	723.3	771.5	474.6	377.3	-20.5	-47.8
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	14,479	16,095	14,742	15,133	2.7	4.5
Single ¹	5,842	6,320	6,221	5,808	-6.6	-0.6
Multiple	8,637	9,775	8,521	9,325	9.4	8.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0010](#).

Table 2
Value of building permits, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2014	December 2014	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^p	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	6,437.9	7,035.0	6,168.0	6,114.6	-0.9	-5.0
Residential	3,828.8	4,414.1	4,056.1	4,116.3	1.5	7.5
Non-residential	2,609.1	2,620.9	2,111.9	1,998.3	-5.4	-23.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	62.3	67.7	46.6	56.1	20.3	-10.0
Residential	44.7	45.0	38.2	39.3	3.1	-11.9
Non-residential	17.6	22.6	8.5	16.8	97.9	-5.0
Prince Edward Island	25.1	19.5	18.1	9.7	-46.1	-61.1
Residential	12.3	17.9	14.9	5.2	-64.8	-57.4
Non-residential	12.8	1.6	3.2	4.5	40.6	-64.7
Nova Scotia	64.8	86.9	55.8	118.9	113.3	83.4
Residential	47.2	63.4	36.2	97.8	170.2	107.1
Non-residential	17.6	23.6	19.6	21.1	8.0	19.9
New Brunswick	74.0	62.6	42.8	56.4	31.9	-23.7
Residential	41.1	47.6	37.0	36.0	-2.8	-12.5
Non-residential	32.9	15.0	5.8	20.5	253.3	-37.7
Quebec	1,229.1	1,139.8	1,371.8	1,189.0	-13.3	-3.3
Residential	728.4	723.7	657.2	769.8	17.1	5.7
Non-residential	500.7	416.1	714.6	419.2	-41.3	-16.3
Ontario	2,504.6	2,513.6	2,295.8	2,215.1	-3.5	-11.6
Residential	1,341.7	1,688.6	1,580.8	1,317.0	-16.7	-1.8
Non-residential	1,163.0	825.1	715.0	898.2	25.6	-22.8
Manitoba	153.9	236.3	164.4	181.4	10.3	17.9
Residential	107.1	150.4	101.2	118.8	17.4	10.9
Non-residential	46.8	86.0	63.2	62.5	-1.1	33.7
Saskatchewan	219.7	140.0	140.4	187.3	33.4	-14.7
Residential	129.1	74.5	82.5	114.4	38.6	-11.4
Non-residential	90.5	65.6	57.8	72.9	26.0	-19.5
Alberta	1,313.4	1,741.8	1,253.1	1,186.3	-5.3	-9.7
Residential	885.1	943.3	901.4	900.6	-0.1	1.8
Non-residential	428.4	798.5	351.6	285.7	-18.8	-33.3
British Columbia	776.8	1,014.0	767.0	900.4	17.4	15.9
Residential	486.9	649.0	604.5	707.4	17.0	45.3
Non-residential	289.9	365.0	162.5	193.0	18.7	-33.4
Yukon	4.0	8.7	5.5	2.7	-51.7	-33.4
Residential	2.0	7.2	1.7	1.0	-42.2	-50.8
Non-residential	2.0	1.4	3.8	1.7	-55.8	-16.6
Northwest Territories	5.2	4.0	6.7	8.7	29.0	65.5
Residential	0.8	3.6	0.5	6.4	...	750.3
Non-residential	4.5	0.4	6.2	2.3	-63.6	-49.5
Nunavut	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	...	-49.0
Residential	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	...	0.0
Non-residential	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	-100.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [026-0006](#) and [026-0010](#).

Table 3
Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted¹

	February 2014	December 2014	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^p	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	4,820.5	5,452.5	4,752.8	4,857.6	2.2	0.8
St. John's	37.3	49.2	30.8	38.8	25.7	4.0
Halifax	26.5	39.3	20.9	87.5	317.8	229.6
Moncton	15.0	21.5	12.6	19.2	52.0	27.7
Saint John	26.1	6.5	5.8	9.4	60.9	-64.1
Saguenay	29.9	9.2	12.3	21.5	74.2	-28.0
Québec	102.4	87.7	131.5	108.5	-17.5	5.9
Sherbrooke	33.6	19.0	43.1	40.4	-6.1	20.5
Trois-Rivières	27.2	12.4	8.6	17.7	104.9	-35.0
Montréal	610.4	655.0	815.9	697.7	-14.5	14.3
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	296.1	179.8	155.4	183.6	18.2	-38.0
Gatineau part	51.8	58.2	28.3	32.8	15.9	-36.7
Ottawa part	244.2	121.5	127.1	150.8	18.7	-38.3
Kingston	261.2	17.0	7.4	33.5	352.3	-87.2
Peterborough	5.3	11.9	7.0	7.2	3.0	34.5
Oshawa	64.4	77.0	49.0	31.3	-36.2	-51.4
Toronto	1,062.9	1,376.3	1,287.8	1,008.6	-21.7	-5.1
Hamilton	102.8	144.1	148.9	135.4	-9.0	31.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	51.7	39.7	44.1	74.4	68.6	43.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	111.1	122.6	57.4	209.4	265.0	88.5
Brantford	7.7	5.4	38.4	28.5	-25.7	267.8
Guelph	22.3	43.8	71.1	21.4	-69.9	-4.1
London	87.0	110.2	82.5	89.7	8.7	3.0
Windsor	16.6	31.9	30.2	34.1	12.9	106.0
Barrie	34.6	28.5	6.9	21.2	209.1	-38.7
Greater Sudbury	7.7	10.3	5.3	14.5	173.3	88.2
Thunder Bay	4.3	2.4	1.6	16.6	953.0	286.4
Winnipeg	98.6	175.3	114.2	126.2	10.5	28.0
Regina	82.5	57.9	40.5	66.1	63.0	-19.9
Saskatoon	86.9	47.3	58.9	86.2	46.3	-0.8
Calgary	474.6	566.6	404.5	358.4	-11.4	-24.5
Edmonton	435.4	774.7	546.0	567.0	3.8	30.2
Kelowna	31.4	39.4	47.1	24.6	-47.8	-21.6
Abbotsford–Mission	9.9	18.6	12.3	11.9	-3.3	20.8
Vancouver	525.4	604.6	405.9	612.6	50.9	16.6
Victoria	31.7	67.5	48.9	54.5	11.6	72.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the [census metropolitan areas](#).

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0006](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [026-0001](#) to [026-0008](#) and [026-0010](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2802](#).

The February 2015 issue of *Building Permits* ([64-001-X](#)) will soon be available.

The March building permits data will be released on May 7.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

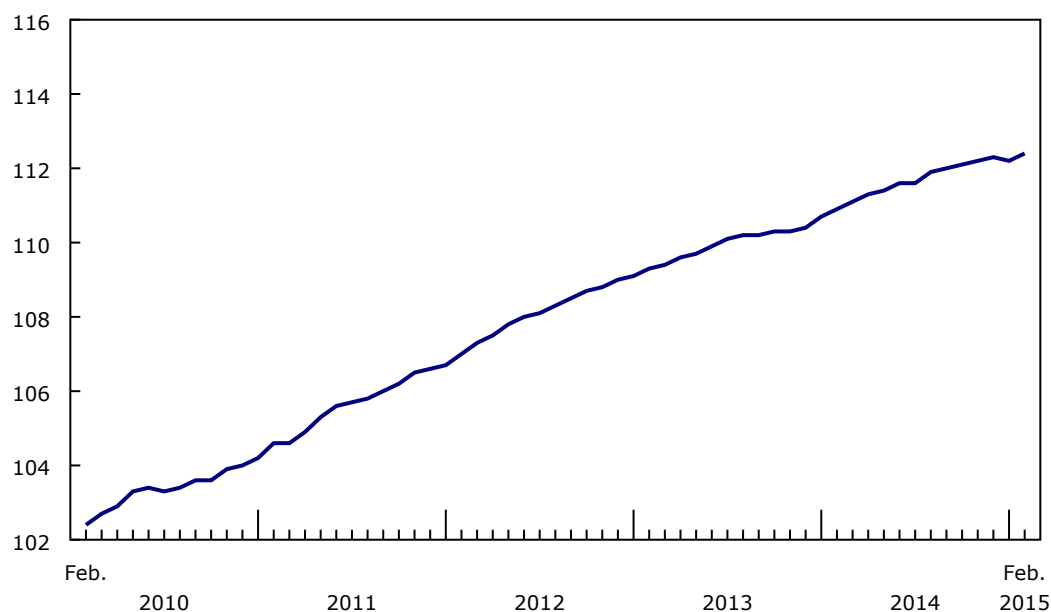
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

New Housing Price Index, February 2015

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.2% in February, following a 0.1% decline in January.

Chart 1
New Housing Price Index

index (2007=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [327-0046](#).

The combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa was the top contributor to the increase, with prices up 0.3% over the previous month. Market conditions and new list prices were the main reasons behind the gain. This was moderated by some builders offering promotional packages to stimulate sales and by lower list prices.

The census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of Halifax and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo recorded the largest price increases in February (both up 0.4%).

The price gain in Halifax, the largest since July 2013, followed three months of no change. Builders in Halifax reported new list prices and higher land development costs as the main reasons for the advance. In Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, builders cited market conditions as the reason for the gain.

New home prices also increased in Montréal (+0.3%) and Edmonton (+0.2%) in February. Builders in both CMAs reported new list prices and higher costs for material and labour as the reasons for the rise. This was the largest increase in Montréal since August 2013.

Prices were unchanged in 9 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

Prices were unchanged in Ottawa–Gatineau following five consecutive months of price declines. Some builder reports of price increases due to market conditions, higher material and labour costs, new list prices, and city development fees, were offset by other builders offering promotional packages and lower list prices.

New housing prices remained unchanged in Calgary for the second straight month.

The CMAs of Regina and London (both down 0.3%) recorded the largest price decreases in February. Builders in Regina cited lower negotiated selling prices as the main reason for the decrease, the largest in that CMA since April 2014. In London, higher material and labour costs as well as new list prices were offset by bonus packages being offered to stimulate sales.

Prices declined 0.2% in the CMA of Québec. Although some builders reported higher material and labour costs, the increases were negated by builders who reported lower selling prices. This was the first decline in Québec in 13 months and the largest since March 2011.

New housing prices also fell in Hamilton, St. Catharines–Niagara and the combined region of Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay (all down 0.1%). This was the first price decline in Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay since July 2013, and the first in Hamilton since January 2014.

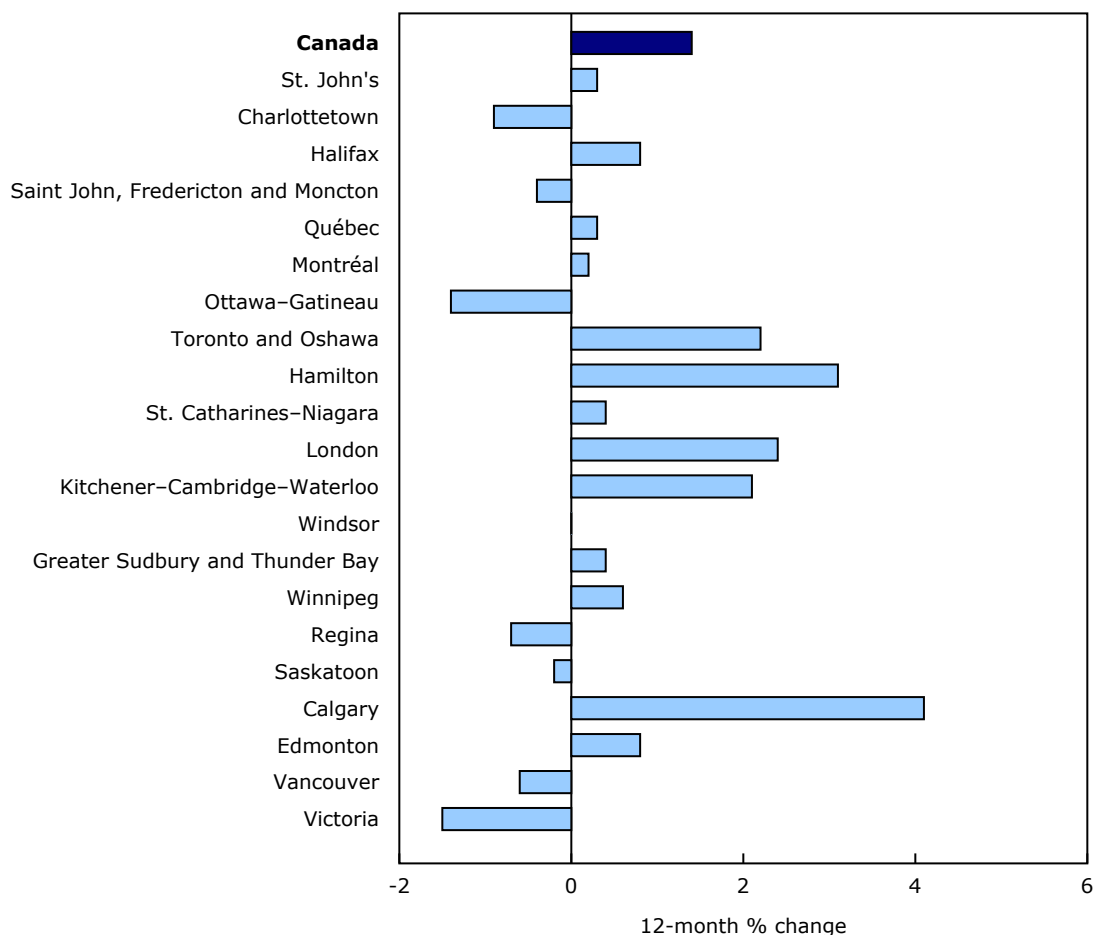
On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 1.4% in February, following an identical increase in January.

The combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa (+2.2%) was the top contributor to the annual growth followed closely by Calgary (+4.1%). This was the smallest annual price increase in Calgary since January 2013.

Other significant year-over-year increases were reported in Hamilton (+3.1%), London (+2.4%) and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (+2.1%).

Among the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, 7 posted year-over-year price declines in February: Victoria (-1.5%), Ottawa–Gatineau (-1.4%), Charlottetown (-0.9%), Regina (-0.7%), Vancouver (-0.6%), the combined metropolitan region of Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton (-0.4%) and Saskatoon (-0.2%).

Chart 2
Calgary posts the largest year-over-year price increase



Source(s): CANSIM table [327-0046](#).

Note to readers

The New Housing Price Index measures changes over time in the selling prices of new residential houses agreed upon between the contractor and the buyer at the time of the signing of the contract. It is designed to measure the changes in the selling prices of new houses where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods.

The survey covers the following dwelling types: single dwellings, semi-detached houses and townhouses or row homes. The survey also collects contractors' estimates of the current value (evaluated at market price) of the land. These estimates are independently indexed to provide the published series for land. The residual (total selling price less land value), which mainly relates to the current cost of the structure, is also independently indexed and is presented as the estimated house series. The index is available at the Canada and provincial levels, and for 21 metropolitan areas.

The prices collected from builders and included in the index are market selling prices less value added taxes, such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax or the Harmonized Sales Tax.

The index is not subject to revision and is not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
New Housing Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted¹

	Relative importance ²	February 2014	January 2015	February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada	100	110.9	112.2	112.4	0.2	1.4
House Only	...	111.9	113.3	113.5	0.2	1.4
Land Only	...	108.5	109.5	109.5	0.0	0.9
St. John's	1.53	150.9	151.3	151.3	0.0	0.3
Charlottetown	0.17	102.7	101.8	101.8	0.0	-0.9
Halifax	1.03	117.6	118.0	118.5	0.4	0.8
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ³	0.40	108.3	107.9	107.9	0.0	-0.4
Québec	2.03	122.6	123.2	123.0	-0.2	0.3
Montréal	6.80	117.1	116.9	117.3	0.3	0.2
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.37	115.4	113.8	113.8	0.0	-1.4
Toronto et Oshawa ³	28.84	121.0	123.3	123.7	0.3	2.2
Hamilton	3.03	110.0	113.5	113.4	-0.1	3.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.07	112.1	112.7	112.6	-0.1	0.4
London	1.61	112.9	115.9	115.6	-0.3	2.4
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	1.42	111.7	113.6	114.0	0.4	2.1
Windsor	0.80	101.1	101.1	101.1	0.0	0.0
Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay ³	0.58	108.2	108.7	108.6	-0.1	0.4
Winnipeg	2.89	137.4	138.1	138.2	0.1	0.6
Regina	1.51	160.2	159.6	159.1	-0.3	-0.7
Saskatoon	2.62	123.4	123.2	123.2	0.0	-0.2
Calgary	13.54	106.9	111.3	111.3	0.0	4.1
Edmonton	12.67	90.9	91.4	91.6	0.2	0.8
Vancouver	12.09	96.4	95.8	95.8	0.0	-0.6
Victoria	0.98	84.1	82.8	82.8	0.0	-1.5

... not applicable

1. Values have been rounded.

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

3. To ensure data confidentiality, the following census metropolitan areas and census agglomeration are grouped together as follows: Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton; Toronto and Oshawa; and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

Note(s): View the census subdivisions that comprise the [metropolitan areas](#) online.

Source(s): Tableau CANSIM [327-0046](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [327-0046](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2310](#).

The New Housing Price Index for March will be released on May 14.

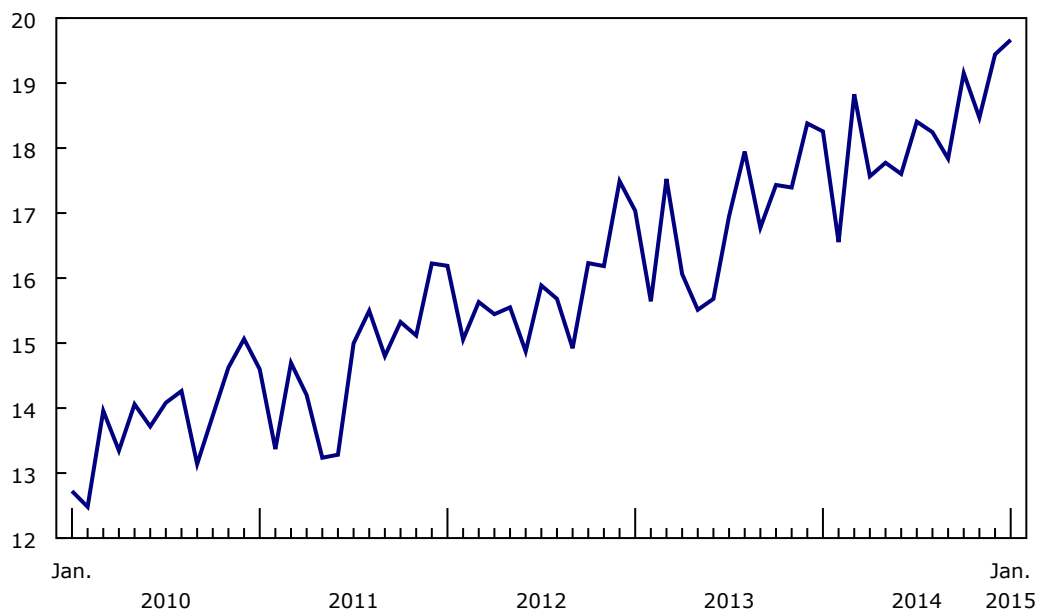
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, January 2015

Canada produced 19.7 million cubic metres of crude oil and equivalent in January, up 7.7% compared with the same month in 2014.

Chart 1 Crude oil and equivalent production

millions of cubic metres

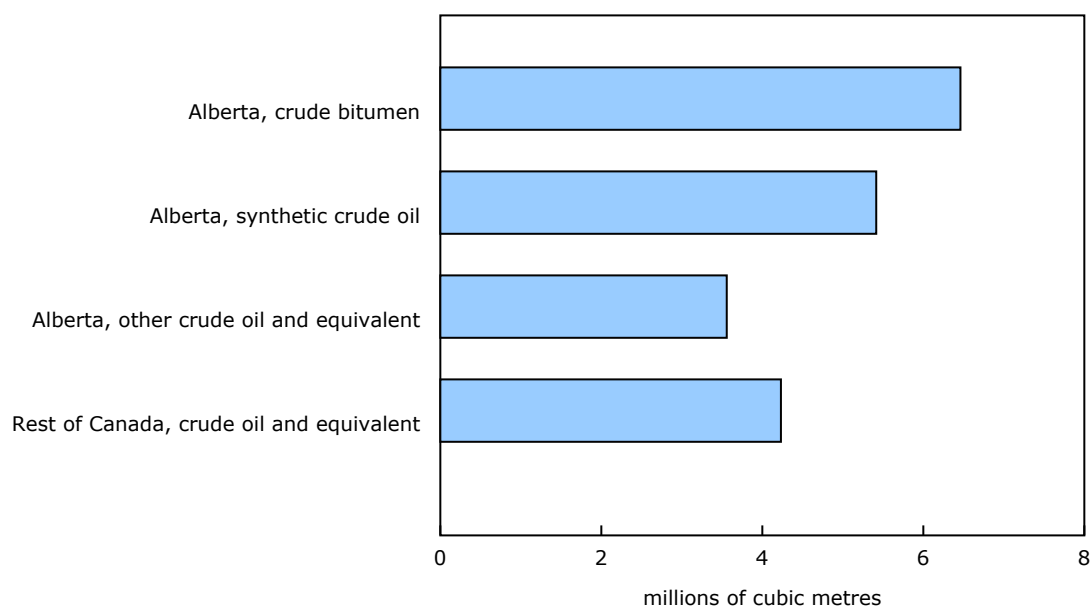


Source(s): CANSIM table [126-0001](#).

Growth in crude oil and equivalent production

The growth in crude oil and equivalent production in January came largely from the increase in crude bitumen and synthetic crude oil production in Alberta. Crude oil and equivalent production in Alberta rose 1.4 million cubic metres from the same month a year earlier, accounting for 78.5% of Canada's total production.

Chart 2
Crude oil and equivalent production in Alberta and the rest of Canada



Source(s): CANSIM table [126-0001](#).

Canadian refineries received 8.3 million cubic metres of crude oil and equivalent products in January, up 3.1% from 12 months earlier.

Exports and imports up

Exports of crude oil and equivalent rose 11.4% from January 2014 to 15.2 million cubic metres, while imports increased 4.8% to 2.8 million cubic metres.

Production of marketable natural gas decreases

Total marketable natural gas production in January decreased 3.9% from the same month a year earlier to 13.9 billion cubic metres.

Domestic natural gas sales were up 2.4% to 11.0 billion cubic metres in January compared with the same month in 2014. Both direct sales of natural gas (up 3.0% to 3.0 billion cubic metres) and total utility sales (up 2.1% to 7.9 billion cubic metres) increased.

Exports of natural gas declined 6.6% to 7.9 billion cubic metres, while imports were down 14.4% to 2.1 billion cubic metres.

Note to readers

Data are subject to revision.

The Crude Oil and Natural Gas survey uses respondent data as well as administrative data provided by federal, provincial and territorial authorities responsible for the regulation of crude oil and natural gas production for the provinces and territories within their respective jurisdictions.

Export data are a combination of National Energy Board and survey data reported by respondents.

Except for crude oil production, all crude oil numbers include crude oil, condensate and pentanes plus.

Total marketable gas includes gas received from fields and processing or reprocessing plants after re-injection, field uses, processing plant and reprocessing plant shrinkage, plant use and losses have been deducted.

Additional information on natural gas is available in The Daily release "[Natural gas transportation and distribution](#)" of March 25.

Available in CANSIM: tables [126-0001](#), [131-0001](#) and [131-0002](#).

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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Civil aviation operating statistics, January 2015

The two major Canadian air carriers flew 3.8 million passengers on their scheduled and charter services in January, up 10.4% from the same month in 2014. On average, each passenger travelled 2 733 kilometres, up 0.7% compared with January 2014.

Both Air Canada and WestJet increased their passenger capacity and traffic in January. Capacity advanced 11.6% on a year-over-year basis to 12.7 billion available seat-kilometres, as international growth (+15.6%) for scheduled services outstripped domestic growth (+2.2%). Traffic totalled 10.3 billion passenger-kilometres, up 11.2%.

The volume of turbo fuel consumed totalled 416.6 million litres, up 2.6% from the same month the previous year.

Note to readers

Data for Air Canada route, which began operations on July 1, 2013, were included in the January 2015 data for Air Canada, but were not included in the January 2014 data for Air Canada.

Data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables [401-0001](#) and [401-0043](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5026](#).

A [summary table](#) is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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