

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 19, 2015

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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The Consumer Price Index rose 0.9% in the 12 months to May, after increasing 0.8% in April. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index increased 0.4% in May, following a 0.1% decline in April.

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Following gains in February and March, retail sales edged down 0.1% in April to \$42.5 billion. Lower sales at food and beverage stores as well as electronics and appliance stores offset higher sales in most other subsectors.

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Releases

Consumer Price Index, May 2015

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.9% in the 12 months to May, after increasing 0.8% in April.

Lower energy prices continued to moderate the year-over-year rise in the CPI. Excluding energy, the CPI increased 2.2% in the 12 months to May, matching the rise in April.

Chart 1

The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the CPI excluding energy

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

The energy index decreased 11.8% in the 12 months to May, following a 13.5% decline in April. The fall in the energy index was led by gasoline prices, which were down 17.4% in May compared with the same month a year earlier. This decrease followed a 21.0% year-over-year decline in April.

The natural gas index was down 14.4% in the 12 months to May. Additionally, fuel oil prices decreased 18.6% year over year in May, following a 20.0% decline the previous month.

The electricity index (+1.0%) was the lone energy component to increase on a year-over-year basis in May.

12-month change in the major components

Prices rose in seven of the eight major components on a year-over-year basis in May, with the rise in the CPI being led by higher prices for food. An increase in the recreation, education and reading index also contributed to higher consumer prices. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, recorded its seventh consecutive year-over-year decline.

Chart 2

Prices increase in seven of eight major components

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Consumers paid 3.8% more for food in May compared with the same month a year earlier. Prices for food purchased from stores were up 4.1% in the 12 months to May. Higher meat prices contributed the most to the increase, despite posting a smaller year-over-year gain in May (+7.9%) than in April (+11.2%). In the 12 months to May, prices also rose for fresh vegetables (+5.8%), bakery products (+3.0%) and fresh fruit (+2.9%). Prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 2.9% year over year, their largest increase since December 2011.

The recreation, education, and reading index rose 1.9% on a year-over-year basis in May, after increasing 1.4% in April. Prices for traveller accommodation were up 7.5% in the 12 months to May, after rising 6.7% the previous month. At the same time, the travel tours index posted a smaller year-over-year decline in May (-0.3%) than in April (-3.9%).

Prices for clothing and footwear were up 0.5% in the 12 months to May, following a 1.3% gain the previous month. The smaller increase in May compared with April was largely attributable to prices for women's clothing, which increased 0.4% on a year-over-year basis in May, following a 2.0% gain in April.

The transportation index declined 3.5% in the 12 months to May as gasoline prices remained lower than last year. In contrast, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles increased 1.8% year over year in May, following a 1.4% gain the previous month.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in nine provinces in the 12 months to May, with Saskatchewan posting the largest increase. Prince Edward Island's CPI registered its sixth consecutive year-over-year decrease. Every province recorded a year-over-year decline in its energy index.

Chart 3

Consumer prices rise in every province except Prince Edward Island

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Saskatchewan's CPI rose 1.5% in the 12 months to May, after increasing 1.2% the previous month. In Saskatchewan, prices for natural gas remained higher than a year ago, while every other province posted year-over-year declines. In addition, Saskatchewan recorded a 3.4% rise in prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles, the second largest increase after Alberta (+3.5%). Conversely, Saskatchewan's gasoline index decreased more than the national average on a year-over-year basis.

Consumer prices in British Columbia increased 0.8% in the 12 months to May, after rising 0.5% in April. This acceleration in price change was partly attributable to fresh vegetable prices, which were up 11.9% in May on a year-over-year basis, following a 4.8% increase the previous month.

In Manitoba, the CPI rose 0.5% year over year in May, after increasing 0.9% the previous month. This deceleration was partly attributable to clothing prices, which declined 0.2% in the 12 months to May, after increasing 7.6% in April.

Prince Edward Island's CPI decreased 0.7% on a year-over-year basis in May, after declining 1.2% the previous month. Fuel oil prices fell 24.1% in the 12 months to May in the province, a larger decrease than at the national level. The basket weight of fuel oil is 10 times greater in Prince Edward Island than in Canada as a whole.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI increased 0.4% in May, following a 0.1% decrease in April.

Chart 4

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

Of the eight major components, seven increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in May. The exception was the index for clothing and footwear, which declined 0.2%.

The largest increase in May was recorded in the seasonally adjusted recreation, education and reading index, which rose 0.8%. The seasonally adjusted index for transportation increased 0.5% in May, while the food index was up 0.4%.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) increased 2.2% in the 12 months to May, after rising 2.3% in April.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.2% on a monthly basis in May, following a 0.1% increase in April.

Note to readers

The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and other fuels, gasoline, and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

For a more detailed report of the CPI, consult the publication [The Consumer Price Index](#).

Table 1
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	May 2014	April 2015	May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	125.8	126.2	126.9	0.6	0.9
Food	16.41	135.7	139.4	140.8	1.0	3.8
Shelter	26.80	132.6	133.1	133.2	0.1	0.5
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.14	115.8	119.7	119.7	0.0	3.4
Clothing and footwear	6.08	94.5	96.2	95.0	-1.2	0.5
Transportation	19.10	132.7	126.6	128.0	1.1	-3.5
Health and personal care	4.73	119.2	120.1	120.7	0.5	1.3
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	107.8	107.7	109.9	2.0	1.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.86	146.2	151.4	151.9	0.3	3.9
Special aggregates						
Bank of Canada's core index ³	85.39	123.3	125.5	126.0	0.4	2.2
All-items excluding energy	92.21	122.1	124.3	124.8	0.4	2.2
Energy ⁴	7.79	172.7	148.1	152.4	2.9	-11.8
Gasoline	3.84	194.8	152.6	161.0	5.5	-17.4
All-items excluding food and energy	75.80	119.1	121.0	121.3	0.2	1.8
Goods	46.68	117.9	116.7	117.6	0.8	-0.3
Services	53.32	133.6	135.6	136.2	0.4	1.9

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, Canada, effective with the January 2015 CPI.

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

3. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core index, consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).

4. The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and other fuels, gasoline, and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

Table 2
Consumer Price Index for the provinces and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	May 2014	April 2015	May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	125.8	126.2	126.9	0.6	0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.38	129.2	128.3	129.6	1.0	0.3
Prince Edward Island	0.34	130.6	128.9	129.7	0.6	-0.7
Nova Scotia	2.47	129.5	129.5	130.2	0.5	0.5
New Brunswick	1.87	125.3	124.9	126.1	1.0	0.6
Quebec	21.60	123.8	124.7	125.3	0.5	1.2
Ontario	38.94	126.5	126.9	127.7	0.6	0.9
Manitoba	3.15	126.2	126.5	126.8	0.2	0.5
Saskatchewan	3.01	129.2	130.5	131.1	0.5	1.5
Alberta	13.20	132.8	133.1	133.6	0.4	0.6
British Columbia	13.85	119.7	119.6	120.6	0.8	0.8
Whitehorse	0.08	125.1	123.5	124.4	0.7	-0.6
Yellowknife	0.08	128.7	129.8	130.6	0.6	1.5
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	118.1	120.0	120.4	0.3	1.9

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, effective with the January 2015 CPI.

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

Table 3
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted¹

	March 2015	April 2015	May 2015	March to April 2015	April to May 2015
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	125.9	125.8	126.3	-0.1	0.4
Food	139.1	139.6	140.2	0.4	0.4
Shelter	133.3	133.1	133.2	-0.2	0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	119.0	119.5	119.7	0.4	0.2
Clothing and footwear	94.2	93.9	93.7	-0.3	-0.2
Transportation	125.6	125.7	126.3	0.1	0.5
Health and personal care	119.8	120.0	120.4	0.2	0.3
Recreation, education and reading	109.3	108.4	109.3	-0.8	0.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	150.7	151.4	151.9	0.5	0.3
Special aggregates					
Bank of Canada's core index ²	125.2	125.3	125.5	0.1	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy ³	120.7	120.8	120.9	0.1	0.1

1. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Each month, the previous month's seasonally adjusted index is subject to revision. On an annual basis, the seasonally adjusted values for the last three years are revised with the January data release. Users employing Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on the availability and uses of seasonally adjusted CPI data, please see the Definitions, data sources and methods section of survey [2301](#).

2. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core index, please consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).

3. The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and other fuels, gasoline, and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [326-0009](#), [326-0012](#), [326-0020](#) and [326-0022](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2301](#).

For a more detailed report, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The May 2015 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 94, no. 5 ([62-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is available in *The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* ([62-553-X](#)).

For information on the history of the CPI in Canada, consult the publication *Exploring the first century of Canada's Consumer Price Index* ([62-604-X](#)).

A [video](#) providing an overview of the CPI is available on Statistics Canada's YouTube channel.

The CPI for June will be released on July 17.

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).

Retail trade, April 2015

Following gains in February and March, retail sales edged down 0.1% in April to \$42.5 billion. Lower sales at food and beverage stores as well as electronics and appliance stores offset higher sales in most other subsectors.

Sales were down in 4 of 11 subsectors, representing 43% of retail trade.

After removing the effects of price changes, retail sales in volume terms were down 0.2%.

Chart 1 Retail sales edge down in April

Source(s): CANSIM tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Sales at food and beverage stores were down 1.3% in April, the third decrease in four months. There was a 1.1% decline at supermarkets and other grocery stores. Following sales gains in February and March, receipts at beer, wine and liquor stores decreased 3.4% in April.

Store closures and the timing of new product releases contributed to an 8.8% sales drop at electronics and appliance stores.

Sales at gasoline stations decreased 0.5% in April. This was the 9th decline in 10 months, mainly reflecting lower prices at the pump.

For the third consecutive month, motor vehicle and parts dealers posted a sales gain, rising 1.3%. The main contributor to the increase was a 1.2% advance at new car dealers. Sales at used car dealers (+5.0%) rose for the sixth straight month, while sales at automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+2.7%) advanced for the fourth month in a row. Sales at other motor vehicle dealers declined 2.2%.

Store types traditionally associated with housing purchases and home renovation showed continued growth in April. Receipts at furniture and home furnishings stores (+3.4%) rose for the third consecutive month. Sales at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+0.8%) advanced for the fifth straight month.

Sales at clothing and clothing accessories stores (+1.3%) rose for the fourth consecutive month. Higher receipts were posted at both clothing (+1.5%) and shoe (+3.1%) stores.

Sales down in five provinces

Retail sales declined in five provinces in April. Alberta (-1.2%) recorded the largest decline in dollar terms, following two consecutive monthly gains. The main contributors were lower sales at new car dealers and electronics and appliance stores.

Following gains in February and March, retail sales in Quebec decreased 0.4% in April, largely as a result of lower sales at electronics and appliances stores and supermarkets and other grocery stores.

Manitoba reported a 2.2% sales decrease, which more than offset gains made in the previous two months. Retail sales in this province have been on a downward trend after peaking in November 2014.

Following a peak in February, sales in British Columbia (-0.1%) edged down for the second consecutive month.

After eight consecutive monthly declines, sales in Nova Scotia rose 2.9% in April. This was mainly the result of higher sales at new car dealers.

Sales in Ontario (+0.2%) and Saskatchewan (+1.2%) increased for the third month in a row, with the largest gains at motor vehicle and parts dealers.

After four straight monthly declines, Newfoundland and Labrador posted a 1.7% sales gain in April.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Total retail sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using consumer price indexes. The retail sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Calculation of Volume of Retail Trade Sales](#).

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2014	March 2015 ^r	April 2015 ^p	March to April 2015	April 2014 to April 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	41,766	42,534	42,479	-0.1	1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	726	717	730	1.7	0.5
Prince Edward Island	159	162	165	1.7	3.5
Nova Scotia	1,142	1,090	1,122	2.9	-1.8
New Brunswick	936	956	956	-0.0	2.2
Quebec	9,014	9,072	9,032	-0.4	0.2
Ontario	14,623	15,092	15,121	0.2	3.4
Manitoba	1,496	1,514	1,480	-2.2	-1.1
Saskatchewan	1,604	1,540	1,558	1.2	-2.8
Alberta	6,466	6,397	6,323	-1.2	-2.2
British Columbia	5,452	5,839	5,835	-0.1	7.0
Yukon	55	55	57	3.6	3.5
Northwest Territories	64	67	69	3.2	8.7
Nunavut	29	31	31	1.0	5.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [080-0020](#).

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2014	March 2015 ^r	April 2015 ^p	March to April 2015	April 2014 to April 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	41,766	42,534	42,479	-0.1	1.7
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	40,095	41,036	40,954	-0.2	2.1
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	32,008	32,287	32,097	-0.6	0.3
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	26,538	27,752	27,586	-0.6	4.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,758	10,246	10,382	1.3	6.4
New car dealers	7,999	8,302	8,403	1.2	5.0
Used car dealers	537	616	647	5.0	20.4
Other motor vehicle dealers	570	643	629	-2.2	10.3
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	651	685	704	2.7	8.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,307	1,365	1,411	3.4	8.0
Furniture stores	829	861	893	3.8	7.7
Home furnishings stores	478	504	518	2.7	8.4
Electronics and appliance stores	1,232	1,280	1,167	-8.8	-5.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,282	2,501	2,520	0.8	10.4
Food and beverage stores	9,206	9,528	9,401	-1.3	2.1
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,421	6,598	6,526	-1.1	1.6
Convenience stores	565	605	614	1.4	8.6
Specialty food stores	496	515	513	-0.4	3.5
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,724	1,809	1,748	-3.4	1.4
Health and personal care stores	3,039	3,187	3,147	-1.2	3.6
Gasoline stations	5,470	4,535	4,511	-0.5	-17.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,307	2,454	2,487	1.3	7.8
Clothing stores	1,810	1,917	1,945	1.5	7.5
Shoe stores	259	276	284	3.1	9.9
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	238	262	258	-1.7	8.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	932	981	988	0.7	6.0
General merchandise stores	5,277	5,466	5,474	0.2	3.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	956	991	991	0.0	3.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2406](#) and [2408](#).

The April 2015 issue of *Retail Trade* ([63-005-X](#)) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for May will be released on July 23.

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

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Aston (613-951-0746; jason.aston@statcan.gc.ca), Retail and Service Industries Division.

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, April 2015

Canadian pipelines net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products totalled 33.1 million cubic metres in April, up 5.5% from the same month last year.

Chart 1

Canadian pipelines total net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

Source(s): CANSIM table 133-0003.

Growth in net receipts led by receipts from processing plants

The rise in net receipts was mainly attributable to a 10.4% gain from April 2014 in receipts from processing plants to 17.7 million cubic metres. Also up were receipts from imports (up 40.7% to 1.4 million cubic metres), led by higher imports to Saskatchewan and Quebec. Receipts from refineries and bulk plants rose (+4.8%) as did receipts from other sources (+9.3%).

Partly offsetting the overall increase was a 7.6% decline in receipts from fields to 8.0 million cubic metres.

Net deliveries rise as exports increase

Canadian pipelines net deliveries reached 33.7 million cubic metres of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products, up 8.2% from April 2014.

Exports increased 16.3% to 13.5 million cubic metres. Deliveries to other facilities such as rail and truck terminals grew by 19.1% to 2.6 million cubic metres. Net deliveries to processing plants rose 2.6%, while deliveries to refineries edged down 1.0%.

Chart 2

Canadian pipelines net deliveries for export of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

Source(s): CANSIM table 133-0003.

Inventories held in tanks decline in April

Inventories of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products held in tanks and terminals declined 8.9% from a month earlier to 5.3 million cubic metres. Product remaining in pipelines at the end of April edged down 0.4% to 12.4 million cubic metres.

Note to readers

This report covers the monthly activities of all pipelines in Canada receiving and delivering crude oils, liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butane and ethane) and refined petroleum products.

Oil pipelines net receipts include receipts of products from fields, processing plants, refineries, imports, and other sources. Total receipts include net receipts and transfers from provinces and other pipelines. Net deliveries include deliveries to refineries, plants, exports, and other destinations. Total deliveries include net deliveries and transfers to other provinces and other pipelines, inventory changes, and line losses and adjustments.

The difference between total receipts and deliveries is in inventory changes and line losses and adjustments applied to total deliveries.

Available in CANSIM: tables [133-0001](#) to [133-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2148](#) and [2191](#).

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Survey of Drinking Water Plants, 2013

Drinking water plants produced 5 059 million cubic metres of potable water in 2013, down 1% from 2011.

The number of people that received their drinking water from plants that served communities of 300 or more people rose from just under 29 million in 2011 to 29.7 million people.

Total per capita water use, which accounts for residential, industrial, commercial and other uses of water provided by public utilities, averaged 466 litres per person per day in 2013, down 4% from 485 litres per person per day in 2011. The decline in per capita water use was influenced by both an increase in population and a decrease in drinking water demand.

The principal user of water, the residential sector, averaged 223 litres per person per day in 2013, down 11% from 251 litres per person per day in 2011.

Surface water sources, such as lakes and rivers, supplied 88% of the water, with groundwater and other sources making up the rest.

Chart 1 Monthly potable water volumes, Canada

Source(s): CANSIM table [153-0124](#).

Nearly all the water treated by drinking water plants was filtered and disinfected in 2013. Just 1% of the population received untreated water, which came primarily from groundwater sources, unchanged from 2011. Chlorination remained the most common disinfection process, as it was applied to 95% of all drinking water produced in 2013.

Capital expenditures

Just over \$1 billion in capital expenditures were made to upgrade existing infrastructure and commission new components of water treatment plants in 2013.

These upgrades included improvements to buildings, machinery, processing equipment and other physical assets related to the acquisition and treatment of water, but excluded infrastructure for water distribution. Capital expenditures in 2013 were down 23% from 2011.

Operation and maintenance costs

In 2013, \$977 million was spent on operation and maintenance. These costs included expenditures on materials (chemicals and replacement parts), labour and energy, but excluded water distribution costs.

Labour costs were the largest component of these expenses, at \$388 million, while materials accounted for \$229 million and energy, \$220 million. Other costs accounted for the remaining \$140 million. Total operation and maintenance costs were nearly 11% higher than in 2011.

Note to readers

The target population is composed of drinking water treatment plants that are licensed and regulated by provincial/territorial agencies (excluding First Nations Communities) and that draw and process source/raw water from the environment to produce treated/potable water for consumption, serving 300 or more people.

Available in CANSIM: tables [153-0105 to 153-0108](#) and [153-0124 to 153-0128](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5149](#).

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).

Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index, first quarter 2015

The Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index (AESPI) declined 0.7% in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter, as a result of lower prices for engineering services (-0.7%) and surveying and mapping services (-2.0%). Prices for architectural and landscape architectural services edged up 0.3% from the previous quarter.

Chart 1 Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0018](#).

Year over year, the aggregate AESPI edged down 0.3% as a result of lower prices for engineering services (-0.7%) and for surveying and mapping services (-0.4%), which offset higher prices for architectural and landscape architectural services (+2.5%).

Note to readers

The Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index is a quarterly survey that collects information on the prices of architectural, engineering, surveying and mapping services.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. Data are also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The index is not seasonally adjusted. Data are available at the Canada level only.

Table 1
Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014 ^r	First quarter 2015 ^p	Fourth quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015	First quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015
	%	(2013=100)		% change		
Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index	100.00	99.6	100.0	99.3	-0.7	-0.3
Architectural and landscape architectural services ²	10.45	102.3	104.6	104.9	0.3	2.5
Engineering services	82.06	99.1	99.1	98.4	-0.7	-0.7
Surveying and mapping services ³	7.49	101.8	103.5	101.4	-2.0	-0.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is calculated by dividing the weight of each industry group by the sum of weights. This weight corresponds to the aggregate revenue of establishments at the time of sample selection.

2. This aggregation combines the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 54131 and 54132.

3. This aggregation combines NAICS codes 54136 and 54137.

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0018](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [332-0018](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5196](#).

The Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index for the second quarter will be released in September.

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).

Air fares, second quarter 2014

Total air fares, domestic and international combined, averaged \$238.10 in the second quarter of 2014, down 3.6% from the same quarter of 2013. This marked the third consecutive decline following two consecutive year-over-year quarterly advances. The average domestic fare was \$182.60, down 4.3% from the same quarter a year earlier, while the average international fare fell 4.3% to \$307.30.

Average domestic fares decreased in all 10 selected Canadian cities of enplanement, with Saskatoon (-10.5%), Montréal (-8.1%), Regina (-7.1%) and Halifax (-6.9%) recording the largest declines.

In the second quarter of 2014, the average domestic fare in Toronto (\$205.70) remained the highest among the major cities, as it has since the second quarter of 2010. Vancouver (\$201.20) and Winnipeg (\$187.80) also reported average domestic air fares above the national average.

Note to readers

Average air fares are calculated for each flight stage. When the passenger boards the aircraft at one airport and departs the aircraft at another airport, this is considered a flight stage. Average air fares are base fares and they do not include the Goods and Services Tax, air transportation taxes or user fees such as airport improvement fees or fuel surcharges.

The Fare Basis Survey covers Air Canada (including Air Canada rouge beginning in July 2013), Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

The data in this quarterly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
Average domestic air fares for 10 major Canadian cities

	Second quarter 2013	Second quarter 2014	Second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014
	dollars		% change
Canada	190.90	182.60	-4.3
Calgary	178.50	173.00	-3.1
Edmonton	180.60	176.20	-2.4
Halifax	179.60	167.20	-6.9
Montréal	189.40	174.10	-8.1
Ottawa	183.80	172.50	-6.1
Regina	178.90	166.20	-7.1
Saskatoon	184.10	164.80	-10.5
Toronto	214.50	205.70	-4.1
Vancouver	202.80	201.20	-0.8
Winnipeg	199.30	187.80	-5.8

Note(s):

The air carriers included are the Canadian Level I carriers operating scheduled services (Air Canada, including Air Canada rouge beginning in July 2013; Jazz; Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners; Air Transat and WestJet).

All estimates shown above have a coefficient of variation of less than 10% and can be considered reliable from a sampling point of view.

Source(s): CANSIM table [401-0003](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [401-0003](#), [401-0041](#) and [401-0042](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2708](#).

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

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New products and studies

New products

The Consumer Price Index, May 2015, Vol. 94, no. 5
Catalogue number [62-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: June 22 to 26, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
22	Study: Industry productivity in the manufacturing sector: The role of offshoring	2002 to 2006
22	Trends in reporting criminal victimization to police	1999 to 2009
24	Study: Employment patterns of families with children	1976 to 2014
24	Canadian Community Health Survey	2013/2014
25	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	April 2015
25	Police-reported drug-related offences in Canada	2013
26	National tourism indicators	First quarter 2015

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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