

The Daily

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Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, April 2015

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$955 in April, little changed from \$954 the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased by 2.5%.

Chart 1 Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

The increase in weekly earnings compared with April 2014 reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation, and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week.

Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 33.1 hours per week in April, little changed from the previous month and up from the average of 32.9 hours a year earlier.

Average weekly earnings by sector

In the 12 months to April, average weekly earnings increased in 6 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by wholesale trade and manufacturing. At the same time, earnings were little changed in administrative and support services; construction; educational services; and accommodation and food services.

Chart 2 Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, April 2015

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0047](#).

Among wholesale trade employees, average weekly earnings rose 7.3% to \$1,159 in the 12 months to April. Earnings growth was spread across most industries in this sector. The largest gains were among building material and supplies wholesalers, as well as machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in manufacturing grew 6.3% to \$1,108, with all of the gains occurring since January. Earnings growth was spread throughout this sector, led by gains in the manufacturing of chemicals, machinery, and transportation equipment.

Average weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services increased 3.0% to \$1,336 compared with April 2014, but earnings have been flat since December. Year-over-year gains were widespread, led by management, scientific and technical consulting services, as well as architectural, engineering and related services.

Earnings also increased in health care and social assistance (+1.8%), retail trade (+1.4%) and public administration (+1.0%).

Average weekly earnings by province

Year over year, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in nine provinces in April, with the highest growth in Quebec. At the same time, earnings were little changed in Saskatchewan.

Chart 3

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, April 2015

Source(s): CANSIM table 281-0049.

In the 12 months to April, average weekly earnings in Quebec were up 4.5% to \$881, with most of the gains occurring since January. Earnings growth was widespread, with the largest gains in finance and insurance, transportation and warehousing, as well as professional, scientific and technical services.

Average weekly earnings in New Brunswick grew 3.7% to \$860. Year over year, earnings increased in many sectors, led by gains in finance and insurance, as well as educational services.

In Prince Edward Island, weekly earnings increased 3.6% to \$799 in the 12 months to April, with the gains spread across most sectors.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in Ontario rose 3.3% to \$965, led by gains in wholesale trade and manufacturing. Earnings in this province have been on an upward trend since November.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, average weekly earnings increased 3.1% to \$1,020 compared with 12 months earlier. Gains in this province were spread across most sectors.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

The number of non-farm payroll jobs grew by 16,400 in April, after little change in March. The largest gains in April were in educational services; health care and social assistance; information and cultural industries; as well as real estate and rental and leasing. At the same time, there were fewer payroll jobs in construction.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased by 216,000 or 1.4%. Over this period, employment growth was highest in real estate and rental and leasing (+3.8%), arts, entertainment and recreation (+3.4%) and accommodation and food services (+3.2%).

Payroll employment declined markedly in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (-6.0%) in the 12 months to April. Employment in this sector has been on a downward trend since October (-7.6% or -17,800).

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. The key objective of SEPH is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, and the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours worked are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a monthly household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

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

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data for the previous month have been revised. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

Next release

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for May will be released on July 30.

Table 1
Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2014	March 2015 ^r	April 2015 ^p	March to April 2015	April 2014 to April 2015	March to April 2015	April 2014 to April 2015
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	931.94	953.82	955.37	1.55	23.43	0.2	2.5
Forestry, logging and support	1,028.48	1,126.05	1,150.49	24.44	122.01	2.2	11.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2,082.05	2,058.08	2,030.11	-27.97	-51.94	-1.4	-2.5
Utilities	1,770.68	1,832.91	1,806.88	-26.03	36.20	-1.4	2.0
Construction	1,210.31	1,208.80	1,219.26	10.46	8.95	0.9	0.7
Manufacturing	1,042.87	1,079.35	1,108.35	29.00	65.48	2.7	6.3
Wholesale trade	1,080.05	1,200.61	1,159.17	-41.44	79.12	-3.5	7.3
Retail trade	537.94	546.98	545.23	-1.75	7.29	-0.3	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	1,014.60	1,017.65	1,063.64	45.99	49.04	4.5	4.8
Information and cultural industries	1,184.18	1,228.67	1,214.52	-14.15	30.34	-1.2	2.6
Finance and insurance	1,177.99	1,254.14	1,250.77	-3.37	72.78	-0.3	6.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	918.78	934.67	909.48	-25.19	-9.30	-2.7	-1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,296.59	1,344.09	1,335.93	-8.16	39.34	-0.6	3.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,349.48	1,350.11	1,487.77	137.66	138.29	10.2	10.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	753.20	765.48	768.91	3.43	15.71	0.4	2.1
Educational services	978.64	994.30	977.57	-16.73	-1.07	-1.7	-0.1
Health care and social assistance	843.10	865.09	858.20	-6.89	15.10	-0.8	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	598.82	577.44	575.00	-2.44	-23.82	-0.4	-4.0
Accommodation and food services	370.96	369.64	367.83	-1.81	-3.13	-0.5	-0.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	737.69	748.11	783.55	35.44	45.86	4.7	6.2
Public administration	1,213.75	1,232.33	1,226.03	-6.30	12.28	-0.5	1.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	989.21	1,022.75	1,019.61	-3.14	30.40	-0.3	3.1
Prince Edward Island	771.22	790.35	798.90	8.55	27.68	1.1	3.6
Nova Scotia	820.72	827.52	837.95	10.43	17.23	1.3	2.1
New Brunswick	829.12	855.61	859.62	4.01	30.50	0.5	3.7
Quebec	842.97	861.10	881.27	20.17	38.30	2.3	4.5
Ontario	934.41	963.54	965.43	1.89	31.02	0.2	3.3
Manitoba	859.73	864.65	867.82	3.17	8.09	0.4	0.9
Saskatchewan	975.60	988.79	977.35	-11.44	1.75	-1.2	0.2
Alberta	1,143.89	1,156.52	1,162.12	5.60	18.23	0.5	1.6
British Columbia	895.19	904.92	906.72	1.80	11.53	0.2	1.3
Yukon	1,032.89	1,048.00	1,042.53	-5.47	9.64	-0.5	0.9
Northwest Territories	1,381.92	1,406.32	1,426.40	20.08	44.48	1.4	3.2
Nunavut	1,205.72	1,230.08	1,250.60	20.52	44.88	1.7	3.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Note(s): Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2014	March 2015 ^r	April 2015 ^p	March to April 2015	April 2014 to April 2015	March to April 2015	April 2014 to April 2015
	thousands		change in thousands		% change		
Sector aggregate¹	15,494.7	15,694.3	15,710.7	16.4	216.0	0.1	1.4
Forestry, logging and support	39.4	40.1	40.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	2.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	231.2	220.3	217.2	-3.0	-13.9	-1.4	-6.0
Utilities	119.8	115.4	116.4	1.0	-3.4	0.9	-2.9
Construction	958.3	977.7	975.0	-2.7	16.7	-0.3	1.7
Manufacturing	1,475.5	1,487.9	1,484.7	-3.2	9.2	-0.2	0.6
Wholesale trade	773.0	782.4	783.5	1.1	10.5	0.1	1.4
Retail trade	1,932.9	1,929.1	1,932.0	2.9	-0.8	0.2	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	727.2	734.6	734.3	-0.3	7.1	0.0	1.0
Information and cultural industries	316.4	316.2	319.8	3.6	3.4	1.1	1.1
Finance and insurance	704.6	709.8	711.7	1.8	7.1	0.3	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	277.4	284.7	287.9	3.2	10.5	1.1	3.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	830.9	852.7	854.2	1.5	23.3	0.2	2.8
Management of companies and enterprises	102.6	103.3	102.9	-0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	776.4	775.8	775.6	-0.2	-0.8	0.0	-0.1
Educational services	1,211.8	1,226.4	1,235.3	8.8	23.5	0.7	1.9
Health care and social assistance	1,769.9	1,808.7	1,812.8	4.1	42.9	0.2	2.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	251.2	259.8	259.8	0.0	8.6	0.0	3.4
Accommodation and food services	1,186.4	1,225.6	1,224.7	-0.9	38.3	-0.1	3.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	543.2	549.6	549.7	0.1	6.5	0.0	1.2
Public administration	1,039.3	1,038.8	1,039.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	217.7	218.8	219.3	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.8
Prince Edward Island	63.0	62.0	62.4	0.4	-0.6	0.7	-0.9
Nova Scotia	399.2	400.1	398.5	-1.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2
New Brunswick	299.4	300.3	301.7	1.4	2.3	0.5	0.8
Quebec	3,468.4	3,492.9	3,493.3	0.5	25.0	0.0	0.7
Ontario	5,885.1	5,993.6	6,006.6	13.1	121.6	0.2	2.1
Manitoba	577.3	582.4	582.5	0.1	5.2	0.0	0.9
Saskatchewan	480.9	485.8	485.1	-0.8	4.2	-0.2	0.9
Alberta	2,037.9	2,054.3	2,052.5	-1.8	14.6	-0.1	0.7
British Columbia	2,002.5	2,042.0	2,046.4	4.4	44.0	0.2	2.2
Yukon	21.3	20.2	20.3	0.0	-1.0	0.2	-4.7
Northwest Territories	27.6	27.0	26.9	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-2.6
Nunavut	14.6	14.9	15.1	0.2	0.6	1.7	3.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [281-0023](#), [281-0026](#), [281-0029](#), [281-0032](#), [281-0035](#), [281-0037](#), [281-0039](#), [281-0041](#), [281-0043](#), [281-0045](#), [281-0047](#) to [281-0049](#) and [281-0063](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2612](#).

A [summary table](#) is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website. Under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject* then *Labour*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is available online in the *Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (72-203-G)*, from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 Emmanuelle Bourbeau (613-951-3007; emmanuelle.bourbeau@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Police-reported drug-related offences in Canada, 2013

Police reported approximately 109,000 drug violations in 2013. The rate of drug-related offences was 310 per 100,000 population, up 13% from 2003.

Cannabis offences accounted for two-thirds of all police-reported drug offences in 2013 with cannabis possession accounting for more than half of all drug offences.

There were nearly 73,000 police-reported cannabis offences in 2013, some 80% of which were possession offences. While the rate of cannabis possession (168 per 100,000) was relatively stable compared with 2012 (167 per 100,000), it was 28% higher than it was a decade earlier (131 per 100,000) and more than double the rate in 1991 (78 per 100,000), when it was at its lowest point.

In contrast, police-reported cannabis supply offences (trafficking, importing, exporting and production) have decreased in recent years. The rate in 2013 was 35% lower than a decade earlier.

The next most common type of police-reported drug offences in 2013 was cocaine-related (16% of all police-reported drug offences) as has been the case each year for more than two decades. Unlike cannabis and other illicit drugs where the majority of offences are related to possession, cocaine-related crime was more likely to involve supply offences (56% of all police-reported cocaine offences in 2013). Methamphetamines (4% of all police-reported drug offences), heroin (1%), ecstasy (less than 1%) and other banned substances (11%) made up the remainder of police-reported drug-related offences in 2013.

Just over one-quarter (26%) of all police-reported drug crime in 2013 was cleared by departmental discretion (namely, a warning or referral to a community-based program rather than a charge). This was a considerably higher proportion than for crime in general (8%). More than 4 in 10 (41%) of all cleared cannabis offences were cleared through departmental discretion, while this was the case for 17% of all other cleared drug offences.

While the overall police-reported crime rate has dropped 50% since peaking in 1991, the police-reported drug-related crime rate increased 52% over the same period.

As with police-reported crime in general, rates of police-reported drug offences vary by province and territory. Since the early 1980s, British Columbia has reported the highest rate of drug-related crime among the provinces each year, with the exception of 2012, when Saskatchewan reported a slightly higher rate. Cannabis accounted for about two-thirds (69%) of all police-reported drug offences in British Columbia in 2013, a proportion similar to that of the national level.

Chart 1 Police-reported drug offences, Canada, 1977 to 2013

Note(s): Drug offences include possession, trafficking, import/export, and production of cannabis, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, precursors and equipment, and other controlled drugs and substances.

Source(s): Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

The trend at the provincial level was reflected among Canada's census metropolitan areas (CMAs), as British Columbia's four CMAs reported among the highest rates of police-reported drug offences in 2013. Kelowna, with a rate of 885 police-reported drug offences per 100,000 population in 2013, reported the highest rate among Canada's CMAs for the fourth consecutive year. Vancouver (464 per 100,000) recorded the second highest rate. Gatineau (457) and Regina (441) had the next highest rates, followed by Abbotsford–Mission (418) and Victoria (417).

Windsor, despite recording a rate of drug offences that was among the lowest of Canada's CMAs, had the highest rate of police-reported offences involving the import or export of drugs (78 per 100,000 population). This rate was about eight times higher than in Toronto (10 per 100,000), the CMA with the second highest rate of drug importing or exporting in 2013.

In 2013, persons accused of drug-related offences tended to be younger than those accused of crime in general. The median age of those accused of drug-related offences was five years younger (24 years of age compared with 29 years of age).

Cannabis-related cases between 2008/2009 and 2011/2012 accounted for the majority of completed drug-related cases in both adult criminal and youth courts. Cannabis-related cases were more likely to be stayed or withdrawn compared with cases involving other types of illicit drugs. In addition, cannabis-related cases that received a verdict of guilty less frequently involved a sentence of custody and more commonly involved fines when compared with other types of drug.

For both adults and youth, completed cases involving drugs other than cannabis were more likely to involve additional non-drug offences that are processed by the courts, while cannabis-related cases more typically involved only the cannabis-related offence.

Note to readers

This release is based on a Juristat article that uses data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey to examine short- and long-term trends in police-reported drug crime in Canada for six categories of drug: cannabis (marijuana), cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine (crystal meth), methylenedioxyamphetamine (ecstasy) and an "other" category comprising all other substances listed in Canada's Controlled Drugs and Substances Act.

Trends at the provincial, territorial and census metropolitan area levels are also explored in the article. In addition, linked data from the UCR Survey and the Integrated Criminal Court Survey are used to examine court case characteristics, sentencing outcomes, and key indicators of cases involving at least one drug-related charge in Canada's adult criminal and youth courts.

Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with minor offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some minor offences using municipal by-laws or provincial provisions rather than Criminal Code provisions.

Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime are available, in most cases, from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on Statistics Canada's July 1 estimates.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3302](#) and [3312](#).

The Juristat article "[Drug-related offences in Canada, 2013](#)" ([85-002-X](#)), is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*.

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).

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, May 2015

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada rose 1.1% in May compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 1.7% in the 12 months to May.

Among the 22 metropolitan areas covered, St. John's (+4.1%), Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part (+3.7%) and Winnipeg (+3.1%) posted the largest increases in the composite index compared with the previous month.

Among the 16 trades covered, the largest monthly increases in May were observed in the bricklayer trade (+1.6%), the roofer trade (+1.5%), and the labourer and electrician trades (both up 1.4%).

Note to readers

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. The indexes (2007=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

The wage rates and indexes are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data. This is due to the length of time that can transpire between the expiration of a collective agreement and the ratification of a new collective agreement. The wage rates and indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for June will be released on July 23.

Available in CANSIM: tables [327-0003](#) and [327-0045](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2307](#).

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).

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, April 2015

Aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations were relatively unchanged (-0.3%) in April from the same month a year earlier.

These 91 airports reported 461,409 movements during the month, compared with 462,778 at 92 airports in April 2014.

Marginal increases in itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) were offset by reductions in local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport). Itinerant movements rose 1.3% to 321,373, while local movements declined 3.8% to 140,036.

Prince Rupert Airport in British Columbia, while still open, lost its status as a flight service station effective July 24, 2014. This airport had accounted for 225 movements in April 2014.

Note to readers

Data for April 2014 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables [401-0007](#) to [401-0020](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2715](#).

Additional analytical information is now available in "[Monthly Aircraft Movements: Major airports – NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations](#)," as part of the service bulletin *Aviation (51-004-X)*, from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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).

Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing, 2013

Operating revenue for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing industry totalled \$10.5 billion in 2013, while operating expenses were \$8.9 billion, resulting in an operating profit margin of 15.2%.

Salaries, wages, commissions and benefits totalled \$1.9 billion, accounting for 21.6% of all operating expenses. Following closely in terms of relative importance were the cost of goods sold (20.0%) and amortization and depreciation (19.4%). The cost of goods sold includes the procurement of equipment to rent and lease.

Sales to other businesses represented 86.4% of total sales in 2013, while sales to individuals, government, non-profit organizations and clients outside the country made up the remainder.

Note to readers

With this release, CANSIM tables 352-0019 to 352-0021 are replacing CANSIM tables 352-0009, 352-0015 and 352-0016, which have been terminated.

Changes in methodology were made to the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing. Users should, therefore, exercise caution when comparing 2013 data with historical datasets. For more information on the methodology changes, consult the document on the [Integrated Business Statistics Program](#) in the Behind the data feature of our website.

Beginning with this release, the estimates are based on the 2012 North American Industrial Classification System.

The publication Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (63-244-X) is no longer available. Data from the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing will now be released in CANSIM.

Available in CANSIM: tables [352-0019](#) to [352-0021](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2441](#).

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).

Coal and coke statistics, April 2015

Monthly data for April on the production and export volumes of coal, by coal type and use, are now available. Data are available at the Canada level and by coal-producing province.

As well, monthly data for April on the volumes of coal received by coal coke plants, and the volumes of coke produced and sold are now available. Data are available at the Canada level only.

Note to readers

The purpose of this release is to produce a monthly indicator of the supply of coal and coke in Canada.

Data for March 2015 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables [135-0001](#) and [135-0002](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2003](#) and [2147](#).

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).

New products and studies

New products

Aviation: "Monthly Aircraft Movements: Major airports – NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations", April 2015, Vol. 47, no. 9
Catalogue number [51-004-X2015009](#) (HTML)

Juristat, Vol. 35, no. 1
Catalogue number [85-002-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

New studies

[Drug-related offences in Canada, 2013](#)
Juristat



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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