

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 30, 2015
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

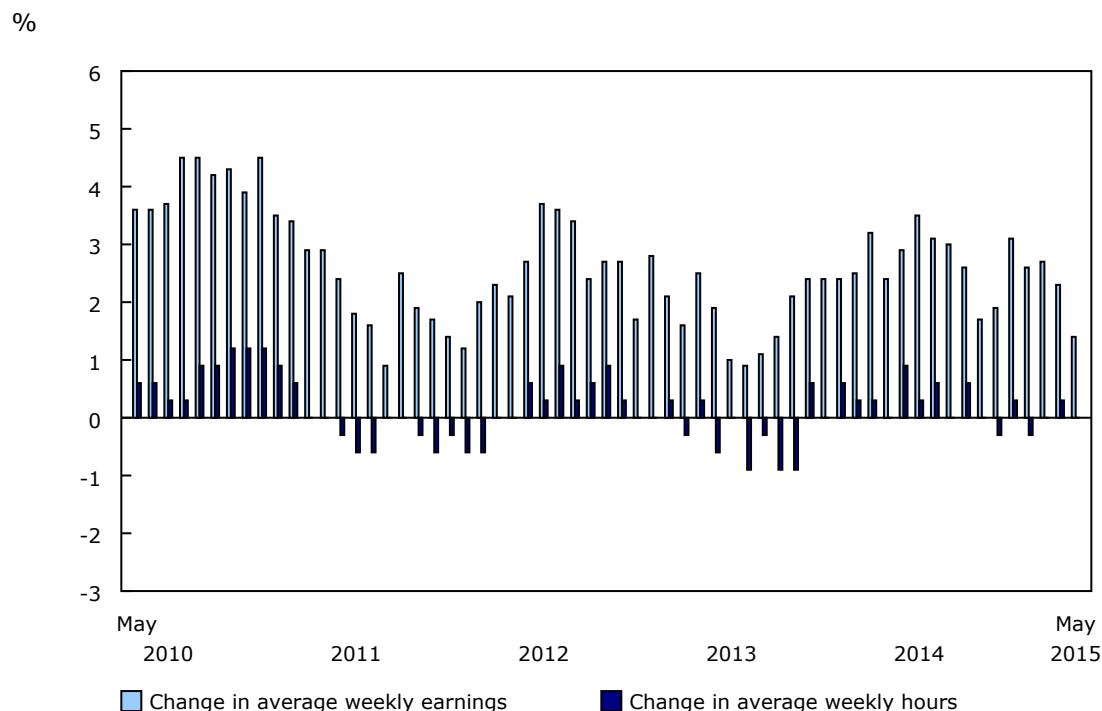
Payroll employment, earnings and hours, May 2015	2
Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$948 in May, down 0.6% from the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased by 1.4%, the lowest growth rate since October 2013.	
Value-added exports, 2007 to 2011	9
Production related to exports accounted for 22% of gross value added or gross domestic product (GDP) and 2.9 million jobs in 2011. Despite increasing in 2010 and 2011, the contribution of exports to total GDP remained below its pre-recession high of 25% in 2008.	
Natural gas transportation and distribution, May 2015	14
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index, first quarter 2015	17
Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, May 2015	19
Motor vehicle fuel sales, 2014	20
New products and studies	21

Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, May 2015

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$948 in May, down 0.6% from the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased by 1.4%, the lowest growth rate since October 2013.

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



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

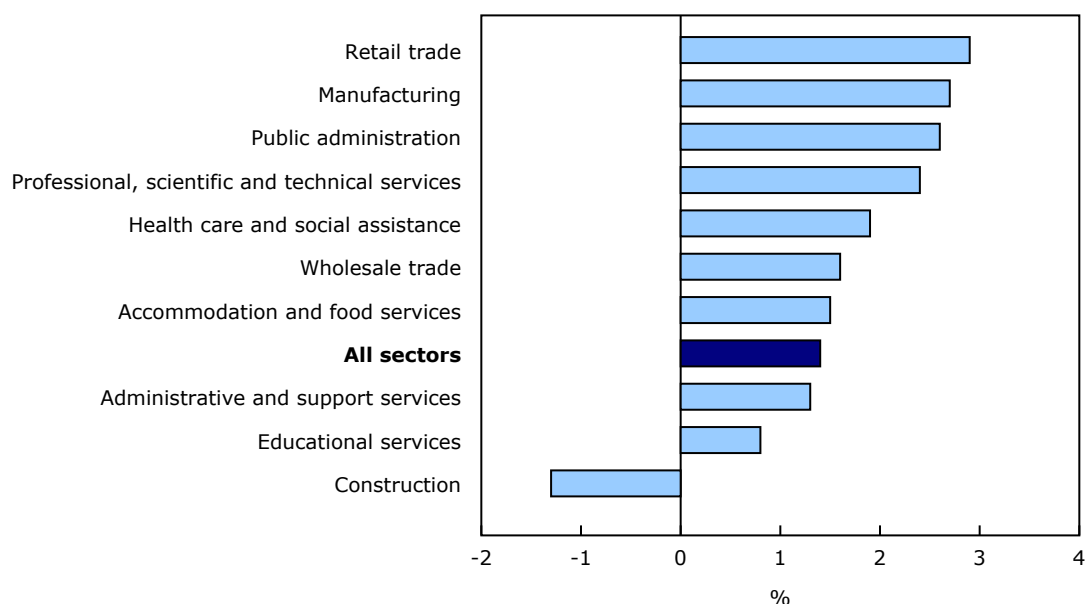
The increase in weekly earnings compared with May 2014 reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation, and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week.

Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 33.0 hours per week in May, unchanged from both the previous month and a year earlier.

Average weekly earnings by sector

In the 12 months to May, average weekly earnings increased in 5 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by retail trade, manufacturing and public administration. At the same time, earnings edged down in construction and were little changed in wholesale trade, accommodation and food services, administrative and support services, as well as educational services.

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



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

Average weekly earnings in retail trade rose 2.9% compared with 12 months earlier to \$547, with most of the growth occurring between May and August 2014. Year-over-year gains were spread across most industries in this sector.

In the 12 months to May, average weekly earnings in manufacturing increased 2.7% to \$1,070. The largest gains were in the manufacturing of paper, non-metallic mineral products, and computer and electronic products.

Average weekly earnings in public administration increased 2.6% compared with 12 months earlier to \$1,225, with all of the gains occurring between August 2014 and March 2015. Year-over-year gains were widespread across this sector, led by Aboriginal public administration as well as local, municipal and regional public administration.

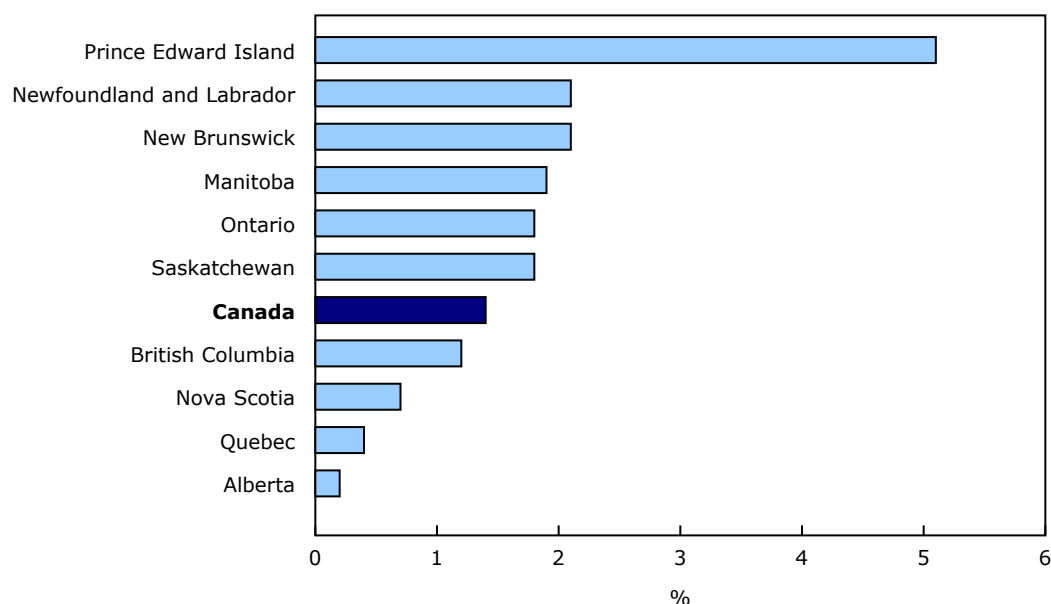
Weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services were up 2.4% to \$1,341 in the 12 months to May. Earnings in this sector have levelled out since December 2014. Year-over-year earnings growth was widespread, led by management, scientific and technical consulting services, as well as accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services.

In construction, average weekly earnings edged down 1.3% to \$1,216 in the 12 months to May, with losses in earnings in the construction of buildings subsector. Earnings in construction have been on a slight downward trend since September 2014.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year over year, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in seven provinces in May, with the highest growth in Prince Edward Island. At the same time, earnings were little changed in Nova Scotia, Alberta and Quebec.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, May 2015



Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0049](#).

Compared with May 2014, average weekly earnings in Prince Edward Island rose 5.1% to \$796. Earnings growth was widespread, with the largest gains in manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, as well as finance and insurance.

Average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador were \$1,011, up 2.1% compared with 12 months earlier, with the widespread gains led by transportation and warehousing.

In New Brunswick, average weekly earnings increased 2.1% to \$848 in the 12 months to May, led by gains in professional, scientific and technical services, educational services, and retail trade.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in Manitoba rose 1.9% to \$877, with most of the growth occurring between May and August 2014. On a year-over-year basis, increases were led by transportation and warehousing.

In the 12 months to May, average weekly earnings in Ontario grew 1.8% to \$954. The largest gains were in professional, scientific and technical services, retail trade, and manufacturing.

In Alberta, the pace of year-over-year earnings growth continued to slow (+0.2%), mostly because of declines in the high-earning mining, quarrying, and oil and gas sector. Year-over-year earnings growth in the province has slowed notably since the start of 2015.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

The number of non-farm payroll jobs increased by 16,500 in May, following an increase of 27,600 in April. The largest gains in May were in accommodation and food services; construction; arts, entertainment and recreation; as well as administrative and support services. At the same time, there were fewer payroll jobs in health care and social assistance; mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; and 'other services.'

Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased by 175,700 or 1.1%. Over this period, the highest employment growth was in arts, entertainment and recreation (+3.9%), with all of the gains occurring since February. The second largest increase was in accommodation and food services (+3.0%).

Payroll employment fell by 7.9% in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction in the 12 months to May. Since peaking in October 2014, employment in this sector has declined 9.3% or by 21,800, driven by losses in support activities for mining, and oil and gas extraction.

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 have been revised for the previous month. 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 June will be released on August 27.

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

	May 2014	April 2015 ^r	May 2015 ^p	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	935.09	953.70	948.15	-5.55	13.06	-0.6	1.4
Forestry, logging and support	1,064.88	1,126.05	1,083.33	-42.72	18.45	-3.8	1.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2,081.83	2,000.14	1,991.12	-9.02	-90.71	-0.5	-4.4
Utilities	1,773.61	1,820.76	1,808.10	-12.66	34.49	-0.7	1.9
Construction	1,232.13	1,220.10	1,215.95	-4.15	-16.18	-0.3	-1.3
Manufacturing	1,041.79	1,115.54	1,070.01	-45.53	28.22	-4.1	2.7
Wholesale trade	1,104.75	1,156.90	1,122.76	-34.14	18.01	-3.0	1.6
Retail trade	531.26	549.08	546.64	-2.44	15.38	-0.4	2.9
Transportation and warehousing	978.76	1,040.76	1,016.06	-24.70	37.30	-2.4	3.8
Information and cultural industries	1,164.98	1,208.63	1,219.71	11.08	54.73	0.9	4.7
Finance and insurance	1,180.41	1,225.49	1,190.58	-34.91	10.17	-2.8	0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	916.71	918.94	908.65	-10.29	-8.06	-1.1	-0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,310.05	1,344.52	1,341.07	-3.45	31.02	-0.3	2.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,277.23	1,456.82	1,466.47	9.65	189.24	0.7	14.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	759.30	762.91	768.91	6.00	9.61	0.8	1.3
Educational services	987.79	980.40	996.18	15.78	8.39	1.6	0.8
Health care and social assistance	857.22	859.79	873.50	13.71	16.28	1.6	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	590.74	574.12	572.43	-1.69	-18.31	-0.3	-3.1
Accommodation and food services	370.22	370.46	375.68	5.22	5.46	1.4	1.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	760.68	778.90	766.58	-12.32	5.90	-1.6	0.8
Public administration	1,194.33	1,226.91	1,225.38	-1.53	31.05	-0.1	2.6
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	990.50	1,021.16	1,010.95	-10.21	20.45	-1.0	2.1
Prince Edward Island	757.78	804.43	796.25	-8.18	38.47	-1.0	5.1
Nova Scotia	822.67	838.31	828.54	-9.77	5.87	-1.2	0.7
New Brunswick	830.68	852.09	848.08	-4.01	17.40	-0.5	2.1
Quebec	856.27	888.10	860.02	-28.08	3.75	-3.2	0.4
Ontario	937.33	963.64	954.10	-9.54	16.77	-1.0	1.8
Manitoba	860.45	863.20	876.61	13.41	16.16	1.6	1.9
Saskatchewan	958.68	971.65	976.38	4.73	17.70	0.5	1.8
Alberta	1,150.43	1,156.35	1,152.72	-3.63	2.29	-0.3	0.2
British Columbia	894.44	902.83	905.60	2.77	11.16	0.3	1.2
Yukon	1,034.03	1,049.39	1,065.70	16.31	31.67	1.6	3.1
Northwest Territories	1,377.67	1,425.81	1,421.94	-3.87	44.27	-0.3	3.2
Nunavut	1,219.27	1,242.28	1,233.95	-8.33	14.68	-0.7	1.2

^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

	May 2014	April 2015 ^r	May 2015 ^p	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,562.7	15,721.8	15,738.3	16.5	175.7	0.1	1.1
Forestry, logging and support	37.9	41.2	41.7	0.5	3.8	1.2	10.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	231.6	217.0	213.2	-3.8	-18.4	-1.7	-7.9
Utilities	118.2	115.5	115.0	-0.5	-3.2	-0.4	-2.7
Construction	968.8	978.7	984.7	6.0	15.9	0.6	1.6
Manufacturing	1,481.9	1,490.8	1,494.2	3.4	12.3	0.2	0.8
Wholesale trade	780.5	785.4	785.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.6
Retail trade	1,937.8	1,935.7	1,937.8	2.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	731.9	735.5	734.8	-0.7	2.9	-0.1	0.4
Information and cultural industries	316.2	319.8	317.5	-2.3	1.3	-0.7	0.4
Finance and insurance	706.5	710.8	713.1	2.3	6.5	0.3	0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	279.8	287.5	286.4	-1.2	6.6	-0.4	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	834.9	852.8	851.7	-1.1	16.8	-0.1	2.0
Management of companies and enterprises	102.5	102.4	102.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	782.8	776.7	780.4	3.8	-2.4	0.5	-0.3
Educational services	1,213.3	1,232.8	1,229.7	-3.0	16.4	-0.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance	1,775.7	1,810.5	1,806.0	-4.4	30.3	-0.2	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	255.0	260.9	265.0	4.1	10.0	1.6	3.9
Accommodation and food services	1,195.7	1,222.8	1,232.1	9.3	36.3	0.8	3.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	546.2	548.8	545.3	-3.5	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2
Public administration	1,037.6	1,041.0	1,042.3	1.3	4.7	0.1	0.5
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.5	219.6	219.4	-0.2	0.9	-0.1	0.4
Prince Edward Island	62.3	62.1	61.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.2
Nova Scotia	401.6	399.3	401.7	2.4	0.1	0.6	0.0
New Brunswick	302.3	301.3	298.2	-3.1	-4.1	-1.0	-1.4
Quebec	3,486.1	3,495.5	3,495.2	-0.2	9.1	0.0	0.3
Ontario	5,910.6	6,015.4	6,026.0	10.6	115.3	0.2	2.0
Manitoba	579.4	583.6	584.0	0.5	4.6	0.1	0.8
Saskatchewan	484.4	484.8	485.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2
Alberta	2,044.7	2,051.2	2,046.6	-4.6	1.9	-0.2	0.1
British Columbia	2,010.0	2,046.8	2,058.0	11.1	48.0	0.5	2.4
Yukon	21.0	20.1	20.0	-0.1	-1.0	-0.7	-4.9
Northwest Territories	27.1	26.9	26.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-1.0
Nunavut	14.6	15.1	15.5	0.4	0.9	2.9	6.5

^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](#), [281-0047 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.

Value-added exports, 2007 to 2011

Production for exports a key driver in the Canadian economy

Production related to exports accounted for 22% of gross value added or gross domestic product (GDP) and 2.9 million jobs in 2011. Despite increasing in 2010 and 2011, the contribution of exports to total GDP remained below its pre-recession high of 25% in 2008. Following three years of declines, the number and overall share of jobs related to the export sector increased in 2011.

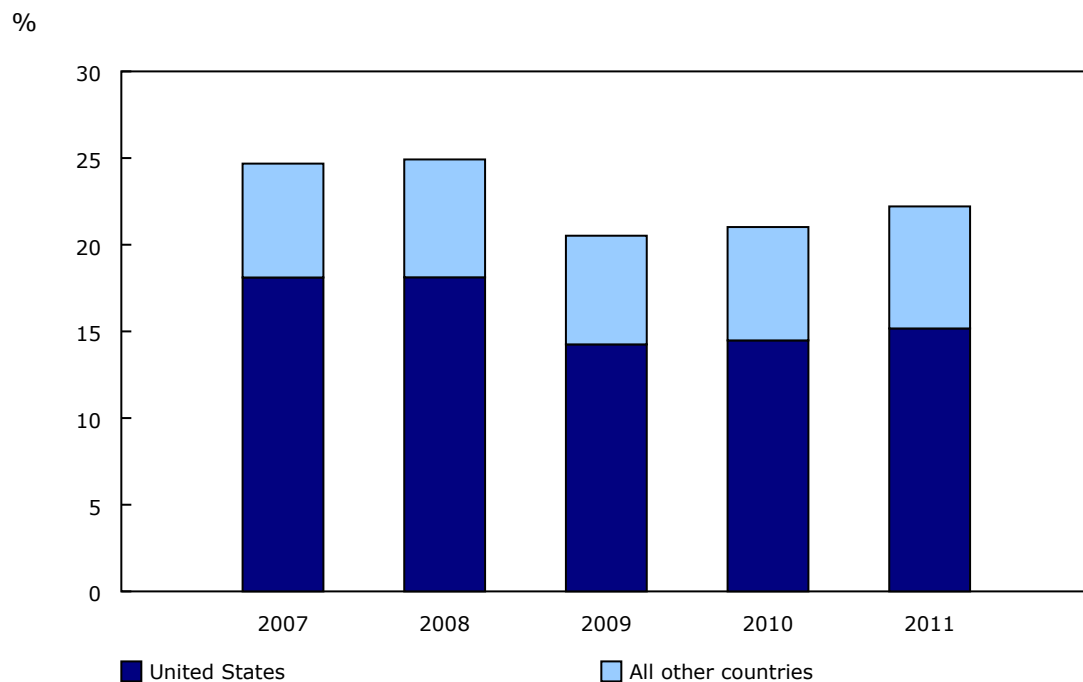
The growing global fragmentation of production and international sourcing of inputs into production make it difficult to understand the contribution of a country's gross exports to its GDP. To fill this analytical gap, Statistics Canada is publishing a new value-added exports database. The database measures the contribution of exports to gross value added or GDP by removing the value of the imported intermediate inputs (non-capital purchases from other industries) embodied in exported products. This method provides a measure of the contribution of exports to the GDP of each industry and of the total economy.

The impact on value-added include both the direct impact on exporting industries and the indirect impact on industries supplying the exporters. The contribution of each industry's exports to total GDP is calculated as the sum of the direct and indirect impact on all other industries. Alternatively, the reliance of each industry on foreign demand is measured as the sum of the direct and indirect impact from exports by other industries. Finally, in a parallel fashion, the direct and indirect impact of exports on jobs (whether generated via the exports of an industry or attributable to the industry's overall foreign demand exposure) are also available. The figures are compiled from the annual input-output tables and cover the period from 2007 to 2011.

Exports to the United States were the largest contributors to change

Exports to the United States drove changes in the contribution of exports to GDP. At 15% in 2011, they had regained less than one-quarter of the 3.9 percentage point decline in 2009. In turn, the contribution of exports to all other countries, at 7.0% of Canadian GDP in 2011, had already exceeded its pre-recession high in 2008 by 0.2 percentage points.

Chart 1
Contribution of exports to gross domestic product, 2007 to 2011



Source(s): CANSIM table [381-0032](#).

Manufacturing and mining exports were the largest contributors

In 2011, production for export in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector showed the highest direct contribution to GDP at \$71 billion. This was followed closely by manufacturing at \$69 billion, while services accounted for \$68 billion. When the total contribution to value-added through the purchase of goods and services from domestic suppliers is considered, the contribution of manufacturing exports to the Canadian economy more than doubles to \$154 billion.

Other sectors have relatively smaller ripple effects. The services sector showed an indirect impact of an additional 53% of the direct impact for a total of \$103 billion, while the extraction sector accounted for an additional 34% for a total impact of \$95 billion.

A comparison of 2007 to 2011 data show that manufacturing was the main cause of the decline in the contribution of exports to total GDP when considering the sum of the direct and indirect impact on other industries. By the end of this five-year period, manufacturing exports contributed 2.6 less percentage points to GDP when combining the direct (-1.3 percentage points) and indirect (-1.3 percentage points) impact on other industries. Services edged down 0.5 percentage points, led mostly by the trade, hotels, and restaurants sector. Meanwhile, mining and oil and gas extraction, despite declining during the recession, ended the period with a 0.6 percentage point increase in the total impact on GDP.

Table 1
Contribution of exports to gross domestic product, 2011

	Total gross domestic product	Direct impact	Indirect impact on other industries	Indirect impact from other industries
	millions of dollars			
All industries	1,667,007	218,203	152,033	152,033
Goods-producing industries	501,384	150,499	116,472	67,901
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28,761	8,329	6,847	7,372
Mining and oil and gas extraction	139,800	71,206	23,999	27,448
Utilities and construction	156,441	1,736	522	10,242
Manufacturing	176,382	69,228	85,104	22,839
Services-producing industries	1,165,620	67,706	37,867	86,437
Trade, hotels and restaurants	204,986	20,994	10,619	17,646
Transportation and telecommunications	117,740	18,000	12,028	18,267
Finance and real estate	191,195	6,995	3,745	21,833
Other business sector services	345,415	18,553	7,866	23,888
Government and non-profits	306,284	3,164	1,301	2,495

Source(s): CANSIM table [381-0032](#).

Goods producers have the highest exposure to foreign demand

The goods-producing industries have shown a high reliance on world markets when measured as the sum of the direct impact and the impact from other exporting industries. In 2011, 30% of the GDP of these industries was directly dependent on exports. This dependence increased to 44% when the impact from other industries, through inter-industry sales to other Canadian exporters, was added. A closer examination of industrial detail shows that the share of foreign demand in the mining sector's total value-added stood at 71% in 2011. Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 55% and manufacturing 52%. These shares compare with 17% for business sector services, which, on average, were relatively less exposed to world markets.

Among all industries, agriculture, forestry and fishing showed the highest indirect reliance on exports, with almost half of its exposure to foreign demand due to sales to exporting manufacturers.

Goods exporters rely on services

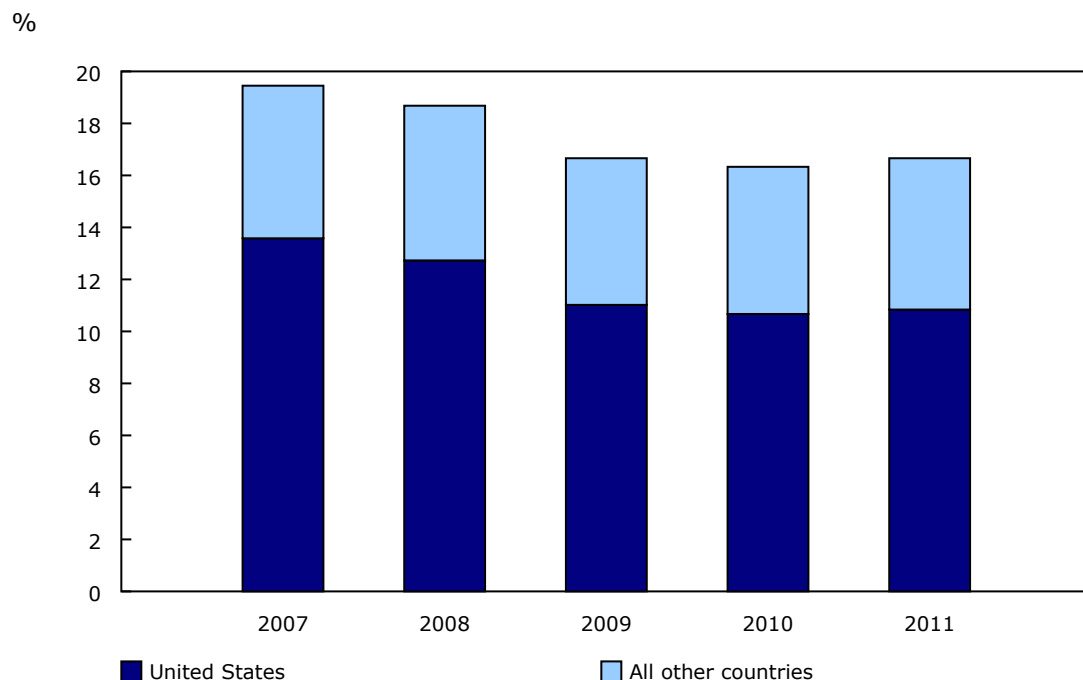
While the services industries are mostly oriented toward the domestic market, they are, nonetheless, important contributors to the exports of the goods-producing industries. In the manufacturing sector, for example, 25% of the value-added in exports originates in the services industries. This reliance on the services sector is generalized across manufacturing industries and ranges from 21% in 'other transportation equipment' to 31% in 'wood and paper.'

Exports contributed relatively less to jobs than to gross domestic product

In 2011, exports contributed 2.9 million jobs, representing 17% of the overall employment. This marked the first annual increase in the number and overall share of jobs related to the export sector following three years of declines.

The relatively lower contribution of exports to jobs compared with GDP is, to a large extent, driven by the mining industry, which generates a very high level of value-added per job, at seven times the economy-wide average. US demand accounts for approximately two-thirds of exports-related jobs, in line with its share of exports (69%).

Chart 2
Contribution of exports to jobs, 2007 to 2011



Source(s): CANSIM table [381-0032](#).

Jobs directly dependent on exports were almost equally split between services (787,000) and goods (753,000) producers in 2011. Manufacturing accounted for 612,000 jobs (40%) and mining for 61,000 jobs (4%). This contrasts substantially with the total contribution of these industries to GDP, where mining (33%) was much higher than its jobs figure. Manufacturing (32%) and services (31%) each accounted for approximately one-third of the direct contribution of exports to GDP.

Purchases by exporters from other domestic producers accounted for another 1.4 million jobs. Over half of these additional jobs were in manufacturing, with services and mining and oil and gas extraction accounting for much of the remainder.

The biggest decline in jobs related to exports between 2007 and 2011 was in the manufacturing sector. Of the 239,000 manufacturing jobs lost during the five-year period, 90% (214,000) were linked to the export sector. Of these, 166,000 were directly related to manufacturing exports, with an additional 48,000 related to exports in other sectors. Manufacturing exports, through their indirect impact on other industries, required 189,000 fewer jobs from other domestic suppliers.

Most of the remaining declines in export-related jobs over the five-year span were in trade, hotels and restaurants, which had 62,000 fewer direct export jobs and required 25,000 fewer indirect jobs. The largest increase over the five-year period was in mining and oil and gas extraction, where the number of direct jobs increased by 7,000 and the number of indirect jobs rose by 47,000.

Table 2
Contribution of exports to jobs, 2011

	Total jobs	Direct impact	Indirect impact on other industries	Indirect impact from other industries
thousands of jobs				
All industries	17,661	1,540	1,402	1,402
Goods-producing industries	3,675	753	998	390
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	338	75	67	83
Mining and oil and gas extraction	218	61	216	51
Utilities and construction	1,480	5	5	61
Manufacturing	1,639	612	710	195
Services-producing industries	13,986	787	405	1,012
Trade, hotels and restaurants	3,992	278	125	252
Transportation and telecommunications	1,116	163	125	182
Finance and real estate	1,353	53	43	177
Other business sector services	3,670	258	96	373
Government and non-profits	3,855	35	16	27

Source(s): CANSIM table [381-0032](#).

Note to readers

Value-added exports show the exports and imports of industries as well as the direct and indirect impact of each industry's production for exports on industry and total gross domestic product and jobs. The data cover the period from 2007 to 2011 and will be updated annually following the release of the input-output tables, which provide the basis for the calculations.

For more information on the methodology, see the document [Value-added exports: measurement framework](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [381-0032](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1401](#).

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 Andreas Trau (613-951-3466; andreas.trau@statcan.gc.ca).

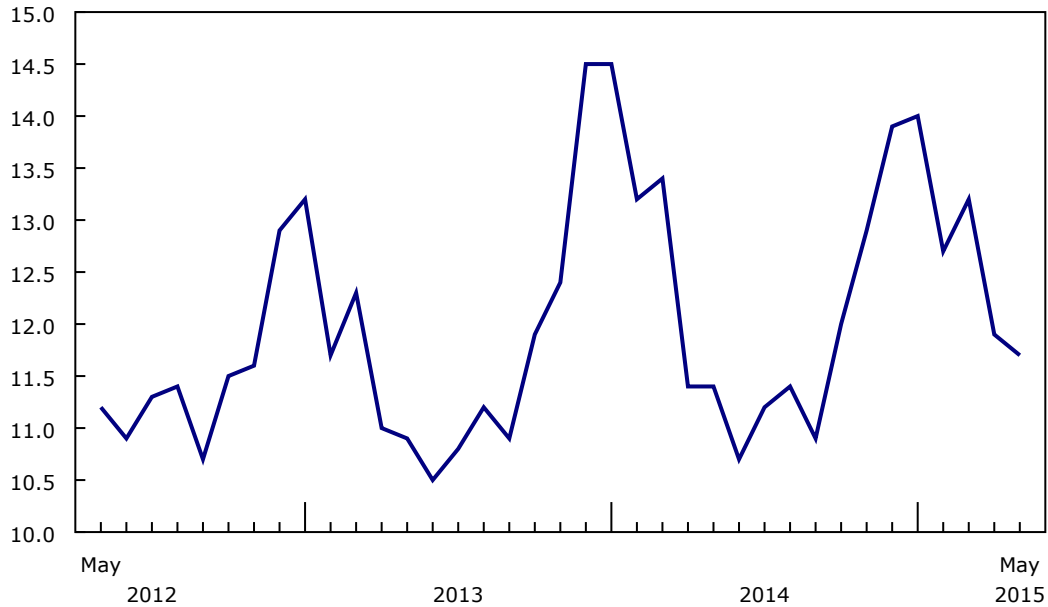
Natural gas transportation and distribution, May 2015

Canadian natural gas utilities received 11.7 billion cubic metres of total marketable gas in May, up 2.4% from the same month in 2014.

Gas utilities sold 5.6 billion cubic metres of natural gas in May, down 6.8%. Revenues decreased 18.5% from 12 months earlier to \$1.2 billion, largely reflecting the continued downward trend in natural gas prices.

Chart 1 Total marketable natural gas

billions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0002](#).

In May, total receipts of marketable gas increased 3.5% to 8.1 billion cubic metres in Alberta and rose 6.0% to 3.2 billion cubic metres in British Columbia.

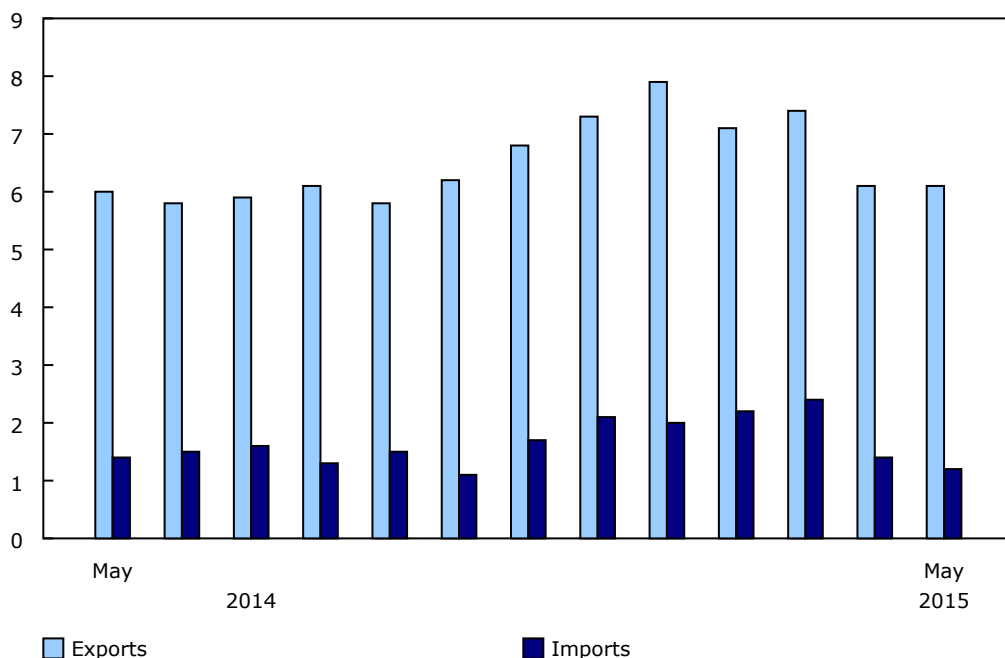
Sales continue to decline in Alberta and Ontario

Sales of natural gas were lower in Alberta (down 3.5% to 2.7 billion cubic metres) and Ontario (down 15.8% to 1.5 billion cubic metres) compared with May 2014.

The decrease in revenues at the national level was led by lower revenues in Ontario (down 27.5% to \$463.8 million) and Alberta (down 16.0% to \$407.7 million). Year over year, revenues in Alberta were down for the sixth consecutive month.

Chart 2 Natural gas exports and imports

billions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0002](#).

Imports continue to decline

Canada's imports of natural gas decreased year over year for the 14th consecutive month. Imports were down 12.7% in May to 1.2 billion cubic metres, driven by a decline in Ontario.

In May, exports of natural gas by pipelines to the United States from Canada rose 1.5% to 6.1 billion cubic metres.

Note to readers

Data for March and April 2015 have been revised.

Import and export data are a combination of National Energy Board and respondent data.

Marketable gas data reported for British Columbia also include data for Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

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.

Available in CANSIM: tables [129-0001 to 129-0004](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2149](#).

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).

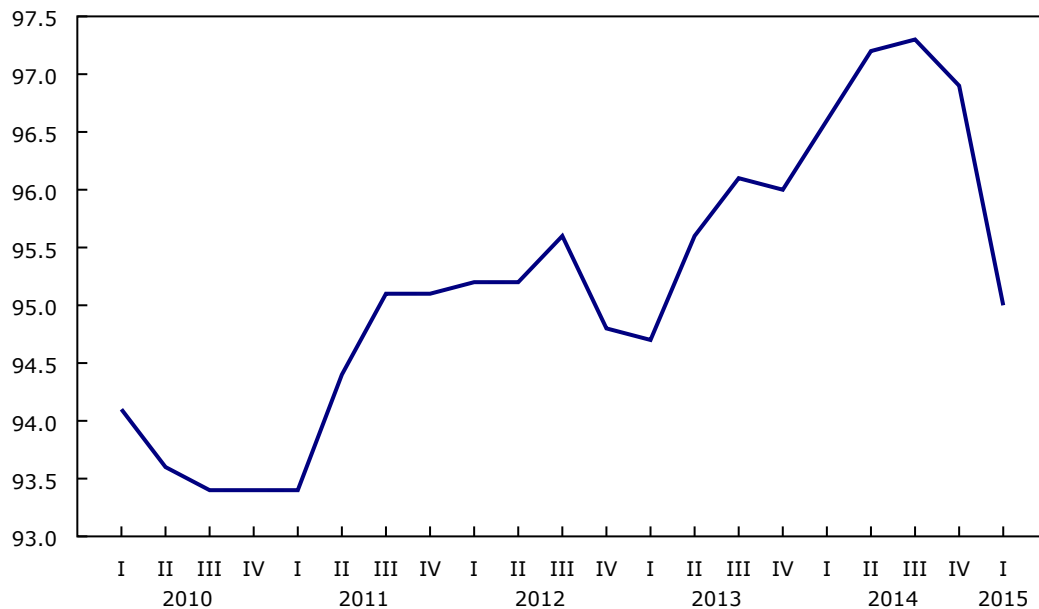
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index, first quarter 2015

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index declined 2.0% in the first quarter, the largest quarterly decrease since the series began in 2006. This followed a 0.4% decrease in the fourth quarter of 2014.

The heavy machinery and equipment (construction, transportation, mining and forestry) component declined 2.5%. Respondents cited market conditions as the main reason for the decline. The office and other machinery and equipment component decreased 0.8%.

Chart 1 Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index

index (2007=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0010](#).

The index was down 1.7% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2014.

Note to readers

This price index measures price changes of rental and leasing activities for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment industry at the national level.

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.

The Office and Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index combines the North American Industry Classification System codes 53242 and 53249.

Next release

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index for the second quarter will be released in October.

**Table 1
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing 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
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services	100.00	96.6	96.9	95.0	-2.0	-1.7
Construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing	68.21	98.9	99.4	96.9	-2.5	-2.0
Office and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing ²	31.79	91.6	91.5	90.8	-0.8	-0.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each five-digit North American Industry Classification System contributes to the overall Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index.

2. Data for office machinery and equipment rental and leasing services and for other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services were collected separately. The indexes were then combined at aggregation.

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0010](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [332-0005](#) and [332-0010](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5137](#).

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, May 2015

Aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations declined 1.6% in May from the same month a year earlier.

These 91 airports reported 515,111 movements during the month compared with 523,418 at 92 airports in May 2014.

Increased itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) were insufficient to offset a decline in local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport). Itinerant movements rose 1.8% to 367,372, while local movements fell 9.1% to 147,739.

Prince Rupert Airport in British Columbia, while still open, lost its status as a flight service station effective July 24, 2014. This airport accounted for 323 movements in May 2014.

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).

Motor vehicle fuel sales, 2014

Canada's gross sales of gasoline for which road taxes were paid rose 1.4% in 2014 to 43.5 billion litres.

Quebec led the increase in gross sales in 2014, up 7.0% to 9.2 billion litres, followed by Alberta (+3.1% to 6.6 billion litres) and British Columbia (+4.1% to 4.7 billion litres). Sales in Ontario declined 2.9% to 16.2 billion litres.

Overall, the increase in gross sales of gasoline was at its strongest during the second half of 2014 when average prices of unleaded gasoline fell significantly across all major urban centres.

Note to readers

The purpose of this survey is to collect data on gasoline and other petroleum fuels sold in Canada. Survey data are used by Finance Canada for the calculation of fiscal equalization payments to the provinces pursuant to the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act and territorial financing for the territories.

Data aggregations are available for Canada as well for all provinces and territories.

Available in CANSIM: tables [405-0002](#) and [405-0003](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2746](#).

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",
May 2015, Vol. 47, no. 11
Catalogue number **51-004-X2015011** (HTML)



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.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2015. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#).

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>