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Releases

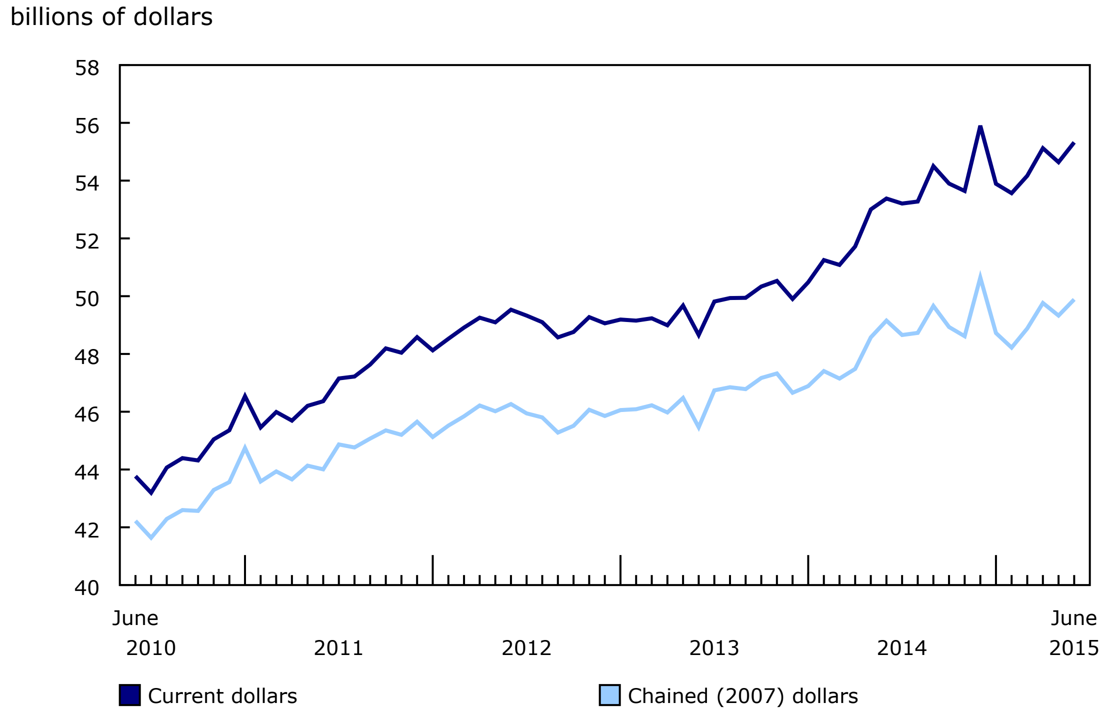
Releases

Wholesale trade, June 2015

Wholesale sales rose 1.3% to $55.3 billion in June, more than offsetting the decline in May, on the strength of gains in five of seven subsectors. In the second quarter of 2015, wholesale sales rose 2.1% compared with the first quarter.

In volume terms, wholesale sales rose 1.1% in June.

Chart 1
Wholesale sales increase in June



Source(s): CANSIM tables 081-0011 and 081-0015.

Higher sales in five subsectors

Higher sales were recorded in five subsectors in June, together representing 86% of wholesale sales. The motor vehicle and parts subsector led the gain.

The motor vehicle and parts subsector rose 3.0% to $10.2 billion in June, more than offsetting its decline in May. The motor vehicle industry (+3.4%) contributed the most to the increase as it rose for a third time in four months. Excluding this subsector, wholesale sales were up 0.9%.

Following two consecutive declines, sales in the personal and household goods subsector rose 2.2% to a record $7.8 billion. Gains in the pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies industry (+3.8%) and the toiletries, cosmetics and sundries industry (+4.6%) accounted for the increase. Exports of pharmaceutical and medicinal products were also higher in June.

In the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector, sales rose 1.3% to $11.2 billion in June, partially offsetting the decline in May. The computer and communications equipment and supplies industry led the gain, up 3.6% following three consecutive declines. The farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment industry (+6.1%) also contributed to the increase, partially offsetting its 7.4% decrease in May.

Sales in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector rose 1.2% to $10.8 billion in June, their seventh increase in eight months. The food industry (+1.7%) was behind the gain, partly as a result of higher sales by wholesalers of fish and seafood products. Exports of fish, shellfish and other fishery products also rose in June.

The miscellaneous subsector declined for the fifth time in six months, down 1.7% to $7.0 billion. The agricultural supplies industry (-5.5%) contributed the most to the decline, recording its second consecutive decrease. Dry weather in the Western provinces contributed to the decline.

Sales up in seven provinces

In June, wholesale sales increased in seven provinces, led by Ontario and Quebec.

Sales in Ontario rose 1.3% to $27.8 billion in June, their highest level since December 2014. Gains were widespread, led by the motor vehicle and parts subsector.

In Quebec, sales increased 3.1% to a record $10.0 billion, while sales in Nova Scotia increased 7.8% to $822 million, their second highest level on record. Sales in both provinces rose on the strength of gains in all subsectors.

Following six consecutive declines, sales increased 0.8% to $6.7 billion in Alberta in June.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, sales rose 13.0% to $454 million, more than offsetting the 7.8% decline in May. The miscellaneous subsector and the food, beverage and tobacco subsector contributed to the gain.

Higher sales in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector also led the gains in New Brunswick, where sales rose 4.7% to $556 million, and in Prince Edward Island, where sales increased 5.8% to $63 million.

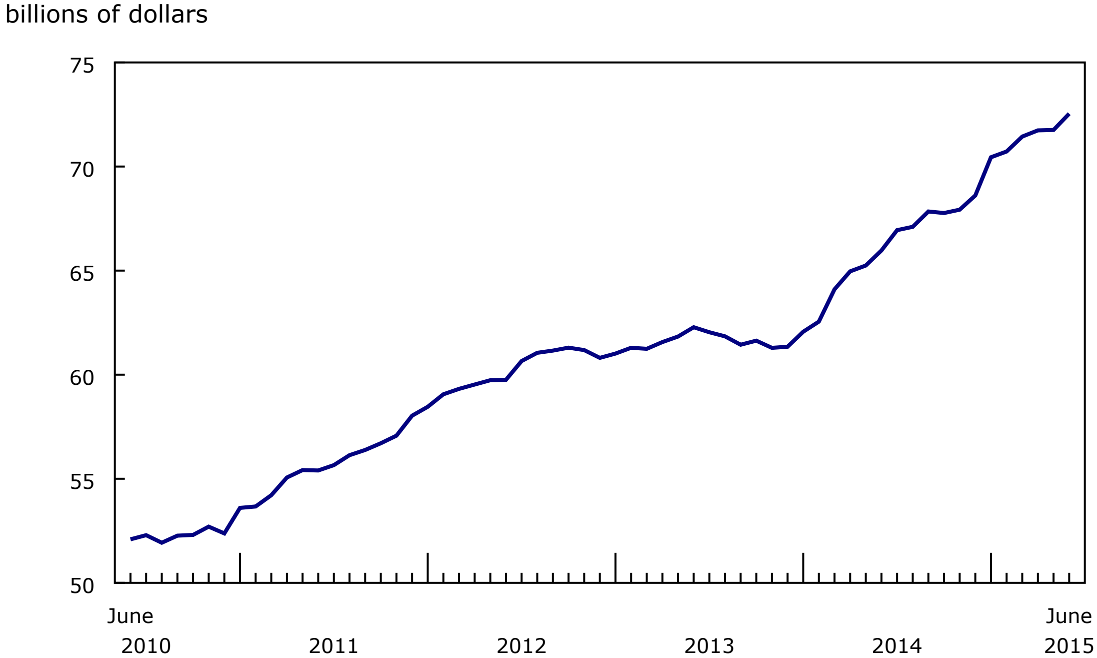
Sales decreased for a second consecutive month in Manitoba, down 6.9% to $1.4 billion. Declines were widespread, led by the miscellaneous subsector.

Declines were also widespread in Saskatchewan, where sales decreased for a sixth consecutive month, down 1.7% to $2.3 billion.

Inventories rise in June

In June, wholesale inventories rose 1.1% to $72.5 billion, the highest level on record. Gains were recorded in six of seven subsectors, which together represented 82% of wholesale inventories.

Chart 2
Wholesale inventories increase in June



Source(s): CANSIM table 081-0012.

Following a decline in May, inventories in the miscellaneous subsector increased 3.2% to their highest level on record.

Inventories increased for the sixth time in seven months in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector (+0.7%) and for the fourth time in six months in the motor vehicle and parts subsector (+1.3%).

The building material and supplies subsector (-0.6%) recorded the sole decline in June, down for the second consecutive month.

The inventory-to-sales ratio was unchanged at 1.31 in June.

The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	May 2015[r]	June 2015[p]	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)	**53,380**	**54,638**	**55,324**	**1.3**	**3.6**
Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)	**49,154**	**49,328**	**49,887**	**1.1**	**1.5**
Total wholesale sales (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts	**44,120**	**44,741**	**45,130**	**0.9**	**2.3**
Farm product	696	724	705	-2.6	1.3
Food, beverage and tobacco	10,422	10,674	10,802	1.2	3.6
Food	9,396	9,627	9,790	1.7	4.2
Beverage	492	525	517	-1.5	5.1
Cigarette and tobacco product	534	522	495	-5.1	-7.3
Personal and household goods	7,309	7,612	7,777	2.2	6.4
Textile, clothing and footwear	917	987	986	-0.1	7.5
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	759	771	763	-1.1	0.4
Home furnishings	492	522	520	-0.5	5.7
Personal goods	720	749	747	-0.3	3.8
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,735	3,927	4,077	3.8	9.1
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	686	656	686	4.6	-0.1
Motor vehicle and parts	9,260	9,897	10,195	3.0	10.1
Motor vehicle	6,864	7,342	7,592	3.4	10.6
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,341	2,503	2,552	1.9	9.0
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	55	52	51	-1.9	-7.7
Building material and supplies	7,738	7,582	7,671	1.2	-0.9
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,345	2,379	2,442	2.6	4.2
Metal service centres	1,721	1,508	1,514	0.4	-12.0
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,672	3,695	3,714	0.5	1.1
Machinery, equipment and supplies	11,077	11,049	11,196	1.3	1.1
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,287	1,232	1,307	6.1	1.5
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,828	3,807	3,820	0.3	-0.2
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	3,420	3,519	3,644	3.6	6.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,541	2,491	2,424	-2.7	-4.6
Miscellaneous	6,877	7,101	6,979	-1.7	1.5
Recyclable material	804	702	723	3.1	-10.0
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	948	1,015	1,058	4.2	11.6
Agricultural supplies	1,981	2,109	1,993	-5.5	0.6
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,201	1,254	1,242	-0.9	3.5
Other miscellaneous	1,944	2,021	1,962	-2.9	0.9

r revised
p preliminary
Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.
Source(s): CANSIM tables **081-0011** and **081-0015**.

Table 2
Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	May 2015[r]	June 2015[p]	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	**53,380**	**54,638**	**55,324**	**1.3**	**3.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	447	402	454	13.0	1.5
Prince Edward Island	59	60	63	5.8	8.3
Nova Scotia	760	762	822	7.8	8.2
New Brunswick	568	531	556	4.7	-2.2
Quebec	9,614	9,688	9,990	3.1	3.9
Ontario	25,934	27,406	27,754	1.3	7.0
Manitoba	1,471	1,480	1,377	-6.9	-6.4
Saskatchewan	2,156	2,309	2,269	-1.7	5.2
Alberta	7,154	6,682	6,737	0.8	-5.8
British Columbia	5,146	5,244	5,230	-0.3	1.6
Yukon	10	9	10	2.2	-1.1
Northwest Territories	55	60	59	-0.2	8.0
Nunavut	7	6	4	-28.8	-36.9

r revised
p preliminary
Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.
Source(s): CANSIM table **081-0011**.

Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	May 2015[r]	June 2015[p]	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	**65,968**	**71,757**	**72,538**	**1.1**	**10.0**
Farm product	232[E]	268[E]	276[E]	3.1	19.1
Food, beverage and tobacco	6,058	6,488	6,582	1.4	8.7
Food	5,473	5,878	5,899	0.4	7.8
Beverage	343	352	368	4.5	7.3
Cigarette and tobacco product	241	258	315	22.0	30.4
Personal and household goods	11,225	12,220	12,406	1.5	10.5
Textile, clothing and footwear	2,093	2,137	2,210	3.4	5.6
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	760	803	809	0.6	6.4
Home furnishings	1,211	1,224	1,217	-0.6	0.4
Personal goods	1,288	1,541[E]	1,583[E]	2.7	22.9
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	5,162	5,791	5,874	1.4	13.8
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	710	723	713	-1.4	0.4
Motor vehicle and parts	8,694	9,845	9,976	1.3	14.7
Motor vehicle	4,721	5,502	5,551	0.9	17.6
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,869	4,243	4,322	1.9	11.7
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	104	100	103	3.0	-1.4
Building material and supplies	11,815	12,861	12,789	-0.6	8.2
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	3,102	3,396	3,446	1.5	11.1
Metal service centres	3,477	3,747	3,629	-3.1	4.4
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	5,236	5,718	5,713	-0.1	9.1
Machinery, equipment and supplies	19,489	21,052	21,200	0.7	8.8
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	4,257	4,535	4,603	1.5	8.1
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	9,876	10,565	10,602	0.4	7.4
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,780	2,083	2,119	1.7	19.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,575	3,869	3,877	0.2	8.4
Miscellaneous	8,456	9,023	9,309	3.2	10.1
Recyclable material	535	559	582	4.1	8.7
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	756	807	857	6.2	13.3
Agricultural supplies	3,597	3,672	3,819	4.0	6.2
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,153	1,328	1,329	0.1	15.2
Other miscellaneous	2,414	2,658	2,723	2.5	12.8

r revised
p preliminary
E use with caution
Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.
Source(s): CANSIM table **081-0012**.

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 wholesale sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using relevant price indexes. The wholesale sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see Sales in volume for Wholesale Trade.

The Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey covers all industries within the wholesale sector as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), with the exception of oilseed and grain merchant wholesalers (NAICS 41112), petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers (NAICS 412) and business-to-business electronic markets, and agents and brokers (NAICS 419).

Next release

Wholesale trade data for July will be released on September 21.

Available in CANSIM: tables 081-0011, 081-0012 and 081-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The June 2015 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (**63-008-X**) will soon be available.

For more information, 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 Elspeth Hazell (613-951-8090; **elspeth.hazell@statcan.gc.ca**), Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade Division.

Employment Insurance, June 2015

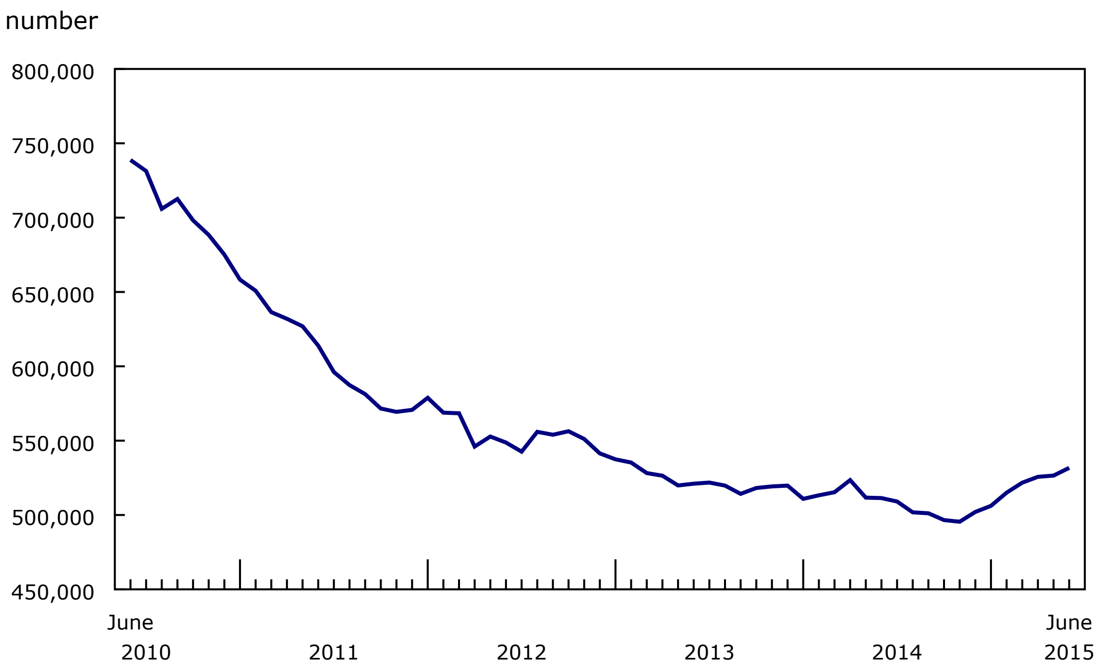
There were 531,700 people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in June, up 5,200 or 1.0% from May.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of beneficiaries increased by 20,300 (+4.0%).

In Alberta, the number of beneficiaries rose for the eighth consecutive month, up 7.7% in June. Increases were also posted in Saskatchewan (+4.9%) and Manitoba (+3.6%). In contrast, there were fewer beneficiaries in Prince Edward Island (-2.5%), with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick both also showing a small decrease in the number of beneficiaries.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work and people no longer receiving regular benefits.

Chart 1
Number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries



Source(s): CANSIM table 276-0022.

Provincial and sub-provincial overview

There were more EI beneficiaries in Alberta for the eighth month in a row, up 7.7% to 52,200 in June. Over the past 12 months, the number of beneficiaries in the province increased by 22,200 (+73.9%). The largest increases in June came from Albertans whose last job was in natural and applied sciences and related occupations (+13.3%), processing, manufacturing and utilities (+8.5%), and those who last worked in trades, transport or as equipment operators (+8.0%).

Both the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of Calgary (+9.2%) and Edmonton (+5.7%) had more beneficiaries in June, marking an eighth consecutive monthly increase. In the rest of Alberta, the number was up 8.3% compared with May.

In Saskatchewan, there were 13,600 beneficiaries in June, up 4.9% from the previous month. Both Saskatoon (+8.9%) and Regina (+5.7%) recorded increases. In the rest of the province, the number of beneficiaries was up 3.4%.

The number of EI beneficiaries in Manitoba rose 3.6% in June to 14,200, with Winnipeg posting an increase of 4.0%.

There were fewer people receiving benefits in Prince Edward Island (-2.5%) in June. The largest declines were in areas outside Charlottetown and Summerside.

In Nova Scotia, 28,200 people received EI benefits in June, down 1.5% from May. The decline came mainly from regions outside Halifax and the province's census agglomerations (CAs).

The number of beneficiaries fell slightly in New Brunswick (-1.1%) to 32,200 in June, with declines outside CMAs and CAs (-2.4%). However, there were more beneficiaries in Moncton (+2.5%).

While there was little change in the number of EI beneficiaries in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador, this was not the case in some areas within these provinces.

Of the six metropolitan areas in Quebec, five posted increases in June, ranging from 1.4% in Montréal to 3.0% in Trois-Rivières. There was a 1.0% decline in Gatineau. In regions outside the province's CMAs and CAs, the number of beneficiaries fell 2.1%.

Among the 15 metropolitan areas in Ontario, Windsor posted a 30.8% decrease in the number of beneficiaries, marking a second consecutive monthly decline. Most of this decrease was driven by people who previously worked as assemblers in manufacturing. There were increases in nearly all other CMAs in the province, led by Thunder Bay (+7.7%) and St. Catharines–Niagara (+6.2%).

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries declined 2.5% in Abbotsford–Mission and 1.0% in Vancouver. However, there was an increase of 1.5% in Victoria and little change in Kelowna. In the province's CAs, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits rose 1.9%.

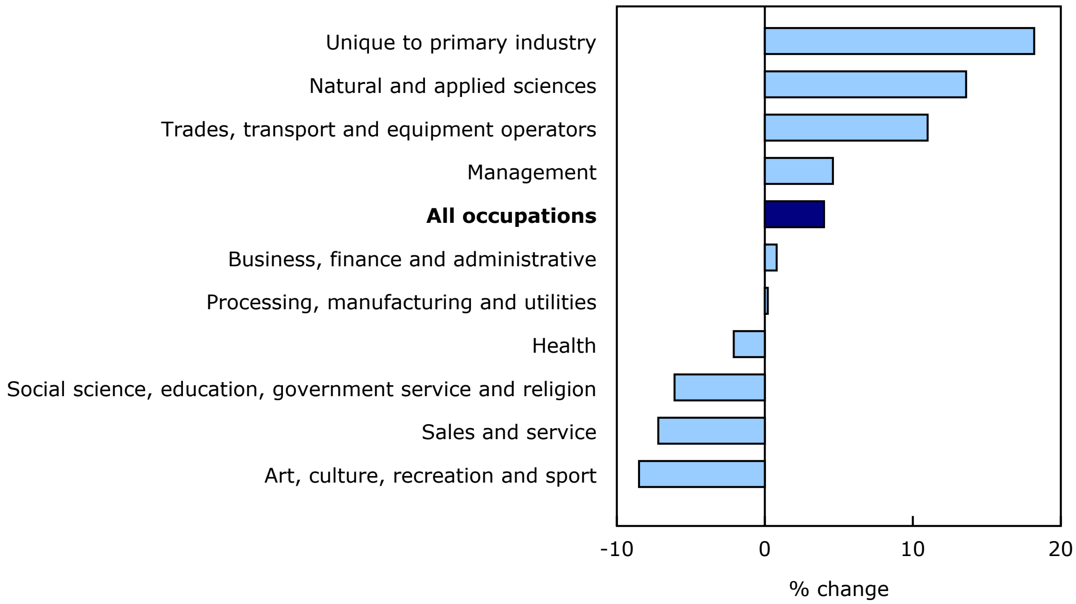
In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries rose 2.2% in the CAs, while there was little change in St. John's and the rest of the province.

Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

Compared with June 2014, there were more EI recipients among workers whose last job was in primary industry (+18.2%), natural and applied sciences (+13.6%) and in trades, transport or as equipment operators (+11.0%). There was also an increase among people who last worked in management (+4.6%).

On the other hand, there were fewer beneficiaries who last worked in art, culture, recreation and sport (-8.5%), sales and service (-7.2%), social science, education, government service and religion (-6.1%), or health occupations (-2.1%).

Chart 2
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, June 2014 to June 2015



Source(s): CANSIM table 276-0041.

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

The number of young men aged 15 to 24 receiving EI benefits rose for the fifth consecutive month, up 2.6% in June. There were also more men aged 25 to 54 (+1.5%) and young women aged 15 to 24 (+1.0%) receiving benefits in June. The remaining demographic groups saw no notable change compared with May.

On a year-over-year basis, more men in all age groups received benefits (+8.7%). There were also more women aged 15 to 24 (+2.2%) and women aged 55 and older (+1.9%) receiving benefits. In contrast, there were fewer beneficiaries among women aged 25 to 54 (-5.5%).

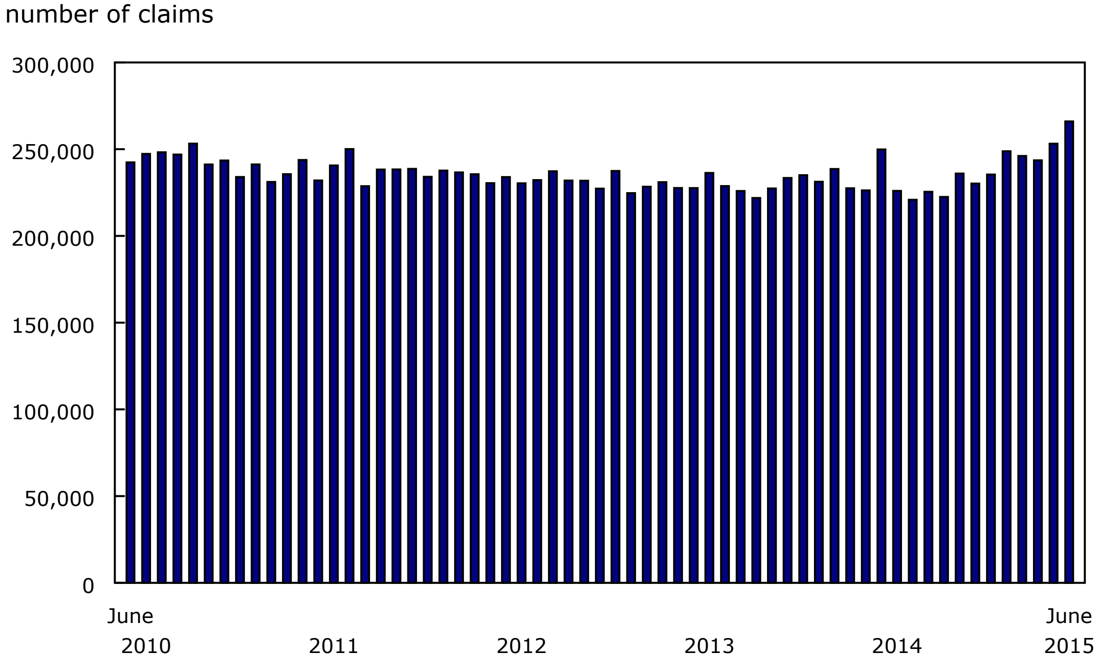
Employment Insurance claims

Compared with May, the number of employment insurance claims increased by 5.1% to 266,000 in June. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Claims rose in six provinces, led by Ontario (+19.7%) and British Columbia (+8.0%). Claims also increased in Saskatchewan (+3.3%), Manitoba (+1.8%), New Brunswick (+1.3%) and Alberta (+1.1%).

However, the number of claims fell in Nova Scotia (-13.1%), Quebec (-5.7%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-3.7%) and Prince Edward Island (-2.5%).

Chart 3
Employment Insurance claims



Source(s): CANSIM table 276-0004.

Note to readers

Regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but cannot find a job. To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions.

EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Employment and Social Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.

The number of regular EI beneficiaries and the number of claims received for the current and previous month are subject to revision.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all people who received EI benefits from June 14 to 20. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). However, initial and renewal claims data are for the entire month.

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with LFS data, which provide information on the total number of unemployed people.

Claims estimates in June

Claims estimates in June could have been affected by irregular calendar effects. As a consequence, some claims that might normally be received in the first week of July may have been received in late June. Therefore, results should be interpreted with caution and users should focus on trends over longer time periods.

Geographical definitions

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre. A CMA, also referred to as a 'metropolitan area' in this release, must have a total population of at least 100,000. A CA must have a population of at least 10,000. See Standard Geographical Classification 2011 – Definitions for more information.

Next release

Data on Employment Insurance for July will be released on September 17.

Table 1
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits[1] by province and territory, sex and age – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	May 2015^p	June 2015^p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	**511,390**	**526,510**	**531,700**	**5,190**	**20,310**	**1.0**	**4.0**
15 to 24 years	50,730	52,660	53,840	1,180	3,110	2.2	6.1
25 to 54 years	342,830	350,600	354,220	3,620	11,390	1.0	3.3
55 years and over	117,830	123,250	123,640	390	5,810	0.3	4.9
Men	**311,490**	**333,890**	**338,500**	**4,610**	**27,010**	**1.4**	**8.7**
15 to 24 years	38,370	40,150	41,210	1,060	2,840	2.6	7.4
25 to 54 years	200,580	216,590	219,780	3,190	19,200	1.5	9.6
55 years and over	72,550	77,160	77,500	340	4,950	0.4	6.8
Women	**199,900**	**192,620**	**193,200**	**580**	**-6,700**	**0.3**	**-3.4**
15 to 24 years	12,360	12,510	12,630	120	270	1.0	2.2
25 to 54 years	142,250	134,020	134,440	420	-7,810	0.3	-5.5
55 years and over	45,280	46,090	46,140	50	860	0.1	1.9
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	**31,310**	**32,140**	**32,190**	**50**	**880**	**0.2**	**2.8**
15 to 24 years	2,860	2,940	3,000	60	140	2.0	4.9
25 to 54 years	18,870	19,250	19,230	-20	360	-0.1	1.9
55 years and over	9,590	9,950	9,970	20	380	0.2	4.0
Men	**19,040**	**19,680**	**19,540**	**-140**	**500**	**-0.7**	**2.6**
Women	**12,270**	**12,470**	**12,650**	**180**	**380**	**1.4**	**3.1**
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	**7,150**	**7,340**	**7,160**	**-180**	**10**	**-2.5**	**0.1**
15 to 24 years	790	790	810	20	20	2.5	2.5
25 to 54 years	4,310	4,240	4,260	20	-50	0.5	-1.2
55 years and over	2,060	2,310	2,090	-220	30	-9.5	1.5
Men	**4,250**	**4,670**	**4,440**	**-230**	**190**	**-4.9**	**4.5**
Women	**2,910**	**2,670**	**2,720**	**50**	**-190**	**1.9**	**-6.5**
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	**25,830**	**28,670**	**28,240**	**-430**	**2,410**	**-1.5**	**9.3**
15 to 24 years	2,540	2,920	2,860	-60	320	-2.1	12.6
25 to 54 years	16,500	18,280	17,960	-320	1,460	-1.8	8.8
55 years and over	6,790	7,470	7,420	-50	630	-0.7	9.3
Men	**16,390**	**18,910**	**18,510**	**-400**	**2,120**	**-2.1**	**12.9**
Women	**9,430**	**9,760**	**9,740**	**-20**	**310**	**-0.2**	**3.3**
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	**30,660**	**32,530**	**32,170**	**-360**	**1,510**	**-1.1**	**4.9**
15 to 24 years	3,470	3,640	3,630	-10	160	-0.3	4.6
25 to 54 years	18,900	19,670	19,480	-190	580	-1.0	3.1
55 years and over	8,280	9,220	9,060	-160	780	-1.7	9.4
Men	**19,890**	**21,440**	**21,310**	**-130**	**1,420**	**-0.6**	**7.1**
Women	**10,770**	**11,080**	**10,860**	**-220**	**90**	**-2.0**	**0.8**
Quebec							
Both sexes	**150,920**	**151,000**	**151,020**	**20**	**100**	**0.0**	**0.1**
15 to 24 years	15,830	14,640	14,850	210	-980	1.4	-6.2
25 to 54 years	100,090	99,050	99,030	-20	-1,060	0.0	-1.1
55 years and over	35,000	37,310	37,140	-170	2,140	-0.5	6.1
Men	**96,450**	**97,650**	**97,850**	**200**	**1,400**	**0.2**	**1.5**
Women	**54,470**	**53,350**	**53,170**	**-180**	**-1,300**	**-0.3**	**-2.4**
Ontario							
Both sexes	**151,630**	**144,800**	**145,800**	**1,000**	**-5,830**	**0.7**	**-3.8**
15 to 24 years	13,210	12,960	13,030	70	-180	0.5	-1.4
25 to 54 years	106,800	101,010	101,590	580	-5,210	0.6	-4.9
55 years and over	31,620	30,830	31,170	340	-450	1.1	-1.4
Men	**89,180**	**87,260**	**88,120**	**860**	**-1,060**	**1.0**	**-1.2**
Women	**62,450**	**57,540**	**57,680**	**140**	**-4,770**	**0.2**	**-7.6**

Table 1 - continued
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits[1] by province and territory, sex and age – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	May 2015p	June 2015p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
Manitoba							
Both sexes	**13,410**	**13,700**	**14,190**	**490**	**780**	**3.6**	**5.8**
15 to 24 years	1,910	1,950	2,120	170	210	8.7	11.0
25 to 54 years	9,000	9,260	9,510	250	510	2.7	5.7
55 years and over	2,500	2,490	2,560	70	60	2.8	2.4
Men	**8,710**	**9,180**	**9,740**	**560**	**1,030**	**6.1**	**11.8**
Women	**4,700**	**4,510**	**4,450**	**-60**	**-250**	**-1.3**	**-5.3**
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	**10,950**	**12,960**	**13,590**	**630**	**2,640**	**4.9**	**24.1**
15 to 24 years	1,440	1,850	2,020	170	580	9.2	40.3
25 to 54 years	7,120	8,450	8,820	370	1,700	4.4	23.9
55 years and over	2,400	2,660	2,750	90	350	3.4	14.6
Men	**7,290**	**8,920**	**9,480**	**560**	**2,190**	**6.3**	**30.0**
Women	**3,660**	**4,040**	**4,110**	**70**	**450**	**1.7**	**12.3**
Alberta							
Both sexes	**29,990**	**48,430**	**52,160**	**3,730**	**22,170**	**7.7**	**73.9**
15 to 24 years	3,600	5,640	6,040	400	2,440	7.1	67.8
25 to 54 years	20,670	34,380	37,120	2,740	16,450	8.0	79.6
55 years and over	5,720	8,410	9,000	590	3,280	7.0	57.3
Men	**18,460**	**32,790**	**35,710**	**2,920**	**17,250**	**8.9**	**93.4**
Women	**11,530**	**15,630**	**16,450**	**820**	**4,920**	**5.2**	**42.7**
British Columbia							
Both sexes	**56,750**	**51,600**	**51,670**	**70**	**-5,080**	**0.1**	**-9.0**
15 to 24 years	4,840	5,000	5,130	130	290	2.6	6.0
25 to 54 years	38,590	34,590	34,660	70	-3,930	0.2	-10.2
55 years and over	13,320	12,010	11,880	-130	-1,440	-1.1	-10.8
Men	**30,060**	**31,330**	**31,660**	**330**	**1,600**	**1.1**	**5.3**
Women	**26,690**	**20,270**	**20,010**	**-260**	**-6,680**	**-1.3**	**-25.0**
Yukon							
Both sexes	**950**	**790**	**760**	**-30**	**-190**	**-3.8**	**-20.0**
15 to 24 years	100	100	90	-10	-10	-10.0	-10.0
25 to 54 years	620	500	490	-10	-130	-2.0	-21.0
55 years and over	230	190	180	-10	-50	-5.3	-21.7
Men	**600**	**500**	**490**	**-10**	**-110**	**-2.0**	**-18.3**
Women	**350**	**290**	**270**	**-20**	**-80**	**-6.9**	**-22.9**
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	**790**	**710**	**710**	**0**	**-80**	**0.0**	**-10.1**
15 to 24 years	70	50	50	0	-20	0.0	-28.6
25 to 54 years	570	550	540	-10	-30	-1.8	-5.3
55 years and over	150	120	120	0	-30	0.0	-20.0
Men	**520**	**460**	**460**	**0**	**-60**	**0.0**	**-11.5**
Women	**270**	**250**	**250**	**0**	**-20**	**0.0**	**-7.4**
Nunavut							
Both sexes	**450**	**360**	**380**	**20**	**-70**	**5.6**	**-15.6**
15 to 24 years	40	40	40	0	0	0.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	370	280	290	10	-80	3.6	-21.6
55 years and over	50	50	40	-10	-10	-20.0	-20.0
Men	**300**	**220**	**230**	**10**	**-70**	**4.5**	**-23.3**
Women	**150**	**140**	**140**	**0**	**-10**	**0.0**	**-6.7**

p preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

Source(s): CANSIM table **276-0022**.

Table 2
Initial and renewal claims received, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	May 2015p	June 2015p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	number			change		% change	
Canada	**249,840**	**253,150**	**266,010**	**12,860**	**16,170**	**5.1**	**6.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,260	9,080	8,740	-340	480	-3.7	5.8
Prince Edward Island	2,300	2,360	2,300	-60	0	-2.5	0.0
Nova Scotia	9,050	10,370	9,010	-1,360	-40	-13.1	-0.4
New Brunswick	9,650	10,170	10,300	130	650	1.3	6.7
Quebec	66,200	70,110	66,100	-4,010	-100	-5.7	-0.2
Ontario	87,130	79,540	95,210	15,670	8,080	19.7	9.3
Manitoba	9,580	7,770	7,910	140	-1,670	1.8	-17.4
Saskatchewan	6,120	6,660	6,880	220	760	3.3	12.4
Alberta	19,790	27,860	28,170	310	8,380	1.1	42.3
British Columbia	30,750	28,200	30,470	2,270	-280	8.0	-0.9
Yukon	360	370	330	-40	-30	-10.8	-8.3
Northwest Territories	310	350	290	-60	-20	-17.1	-6.5
Nunavut	190	220	200	-20	10	-9.1	5.3

p preliminary
Source(s): CANSIM table **276-0004**.

Table 3
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits[1] by census metropolitan category[2] – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	May 2015p	June 2015p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	number			change		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	**3,680**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**0**	**320**	**0.0**	**8.7**
St. John's	3,680	4,000	4,000	0	320	0.0	8.7
Census agglomerations	**3,260**	**3,220**	**3,290**	**70**	**30**	**2.2**	**0.9**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**24,370**	**24,930**	**24,900**	**-30**	**530**	**-0.1**	**2.2**
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	**2,970**	**2,820**	**2,800**	**-20**	**-170**	**-0.7**	**-5.7**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**4,190**	**4,520**	**4,360**	**-160**	**170**	**-3.5**	**4.1**
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	**4,880**	**4,990**	**4,970**	**-20**	**90**	**-0.4**	**1.8**
Halifax	4,880	4,990	4,970	-20	90	-0.4	1.8
Census agglomerations	**7,980**	**9,370**	**9,400**	**30**	**1,420**	**0.3**	**17.8**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**12,980**	**14,310**	**13,870**	**-440**	**890**	**-3.1**	**6.9**
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	**5,170**	**5,860**	**5,950**	**90**	**780**	**1.5**	**15.1**
Moncton	2,910	3,190	3,270	80	360	2.5	12.4
Saint John	2,260	2,670	2,680	10	420	0.4	18.6
Census agglomerations	**6,340**	**6,730**	**6,770**	**40**	**430**	**0.6**	**6.8**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**19,150**	**19,930**	**19,450**	**-480**	**300**	**-2.4**	**1.6**
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	**82,220**	**80,640**	**81,740**	**1,100**	**-480**	**1.4**	**-0.6**
Montréal	57,540	55,490	56,250	760	-1,290	1.4	-2.2
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,740	3,960	3,920	-40	180	-1.0	4.8
Québec	9,800	10,050	10,210	160	410	1.6	4.2
Saguenay	4,440	4,750	4,840	90	400	1.9	9.0
Sherbrooke	3,540	3,360	3,410	50	-130	1.5	-3.7
Trois-Rivières	3,170	3,020	3,110	90	-60	3.0	-1.9
Census agglomerations	**21,370**	**21,600**	**21,530**	**-70**	**160**	**-0.3**	**0.7**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**47,320**	**48,760**	**47,750**	**-1,010**	**430**	**-2.1**	**0.9**
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	**110,910**	**105,730**	**105,680**	**-50**	**-5,230**	**0.0**	**-4.7**
Barrie	2,390	2,320	2,410	90	20	3.9	0.8
Brantford	1,990	1,940	1,990	50	0	2.6	0.0
Greater Sudbury	2,520	2,090	2,080	-10	-440	-0.5	-17.5
Guelph	1,250	1,080	1,130	50	-120	4.6	-9.6
Hamilton	7,070	6,660	6,790	130	-280	2.0	-4.0
Kingston	1,640	1,600	1,650	50	10	3.1	0.6
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,450	4,700	4,730	30	-720	0.6	-13.2
London	5,570	4,770	4,980	210	-590	4.4	-10.6
Oshawa	3,890	3,820	3,910	90	20	2.4	0.5
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,330	7,300	7,450	150	120	2.1	1.6
Peterborough	1,340	1,270	1,320	50	-20	3.9	-1.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,180	5,360	5,690	330	-490	6.2	-7.9
Thunder Bay	1,700	1,680	1,810	130	110	7.7	6.5
Toronto	58,710	54,440	55,120	680	-3,590	1.2	-6.1
Windsor	3,890	6,690	4,630	-2,060	740	-30.8	19.0
Census agglomerations	**17,010**	**16,680**	**17,140**	**460**	**130**	**2.8**	**0.8**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**23,710**	**22,400**	**22,970**	**570**	**-740**	**2.5**	**-3.1**

Table 3 - continued
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits[1] by census metropolitan category[2] – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	May 2015p	June 2015p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	**6,900**	**6,930**	**7,210**	**280**	**310**	**4.0**	**4.5**
Winnipeg	6,900	6,930	7,210	280	310	4.0	4.5
Census agglomerations	**880**	**980**	**1,010**	**30**	**130**	**3.1**	**14.8**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**5,630**	**5,780**	**5,970**	**190**	**340**	**3.3**	**6.0**
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	**3,460**	**4,130**	**4,460**	**330**	**1,000**	**8.0**	**28.9**
Regina	1,350	1,570	1,660	90	310	5.7	23.0
Saskatoon	2,110	2,570	2,800	230	690	8.9	32.7
Census agglomerations	**1,890**	**2,540**	**2,630**	**90**	**740**	**3.5**	**39.2**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**5,600**	**6,290**	**6,510**	**220**	**910**	**3.5**	**16.3**
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	**20,200**	**31,340**	**33,650**	**2,310**	**13,450**	**7.4**	**66.6**
Calgary	9,970	15,090	16,480	1,390	6,510	9.2	65.3
Edmonton	10,230	16,250	17,170	920	6,940	5.7	67.8
Census agglomerations	**4,630**	**8,410**	**9,170**	**760**	**4,540**	**9.0**	**98.1**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**5,160**	**8,670**	**9,340**	**670**	**4,180**	**7.7**	**81.0**
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	**32,540**	**26,960**	**26,710**	**-250**	**-5,830**	**-0.9**	**-17.9**
Abbotsford–Mission	3,100	2,770	2,700	-70	-400	-2.5	-12.9
Kelowna	2,570	2,640	2,620	-20	50	-0.8	1.9
Vancouver	23,830	18,880	18,690	-190	-5,140	-1.0	-21.6
Victoria	3,030	2,660	2,700	40	-330	1.5	-10.9
Census agglomerations	**13,660**	**13,880**	**14,150**	**270**	**490**	**1.9**	**3.6**
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	**10,540**	**10,760**	**10,810**	**50**	**270**	**0.5**	**2.6**

p preliminary
1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.
2. 2011 Standard Geographical Classification.

Source(s): CANSIM table **276-0034**.

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits[1] by occupation,[2] Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	May 2015p	June 2015p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	**511,390**	**526,510**	**531,700**	**5,190**	**20,310**	**1.0**	**4.0**
Management occupations	**31,090**	**32,290**	**32,520**	**230**	**1,430**	**0.7**	**4.6**
Senior management occupations	2,710	2,860	2,830	-30	120	-1.0	4.4
Other management occupations	28,380	29,430	29,690	260	1,310	0.9	4.6
Business, finance and administrative occupations	**63,610**	**63,310**	**64,090**	**780**	**480**	**1.2**	**0.8**
Professional occupations in business and finance	4,940	4,960	5,020	60	80	1.2	1.6
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,370	17,260	17,310	50	-60	0.3	-0.3
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	41,300	41,090	41,760	670	460	1.6	1.1
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	**27,220**	**29,980**	**30,920**	**940**	**3,700**	**3.1**	**13.6**
Health occupations	**7,790**	**7,630**	**7,630**	**0**	**-160**	**0.0**	**-2.1**
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,270	1,270	1,280	10	10	0.8	0.8
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,530	6,370	6,350	-20	-180	-0.3	-2.8
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	**29,290**	**27,740**	**27,490**	**-250**	**-1,800**	**-0.9**	**-6.1**
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	15,260	14,840	14,750	-90	-510	-0.6	-3.3
Teachers and professors	14,030	12,900	12,740	-160	-1,290	-1.2	-9.2
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	**9,760**	**9,070**	**8,930**	**-140**	**-830**	**-1.5**	**-8.5**
Sales and service occupations	**97,620**	**87,730**	**90,560**	**2,830**	**-7,060**	**3.2**	**-7.2**
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,120	4,980	5,270	290	150	5.8	2.9
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	16,600	15,030	16,620	1,590	20	10.6	0.1
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	17,240	16,690	16,640	-50	-600	-0.3	-3.5
Occupations in protective services	4,880	4,830	4,880	50	0	1.0	0.0
Childcare and home support workers	22,200	15,170	15,860	690	-6,340	4.5	-28.6
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	31,590	31,030	31,300	270	-290	0.9	-0.9
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	**164,080**	**179,890**	**182,150**	**2,260**	**18,070**	**1.3**	**11.0**
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,110	7,180	7,320	140	1,210	1.9	19.8
Construction trades	34,530	36,780	37,100	320	2,570	0.9	7.4
Other trades occupations	37,830	44,310	45,650	1,340	7,820	3.0	20.7
Transport and equipment operators	39,640	42,840	43,340	500	3,700	1.2	9.3
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	45,970	48,770	48,730	-40	2,760	-0.1	6.0
Occupations unique to primary industry	**33,930**	**38,960**	**40,120**	**1,160**	**6,190**	**3.0**	**18.2**
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	**46,550**	**49,120**	**46,620**	**-2,500**	**70**	**-5.1**	**0.2**
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	23,510	25,690	23,740	-1,950	230	-7.6	1.0
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	23,030	23,430	22,880	-550	-150	-2.3	-0.7

p preliminary
1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.
2. 2006 National Occupational Classification – Statistics.

Source(s): CANSIM table **276-0041**.

Available in CANSIM: tables 276-0003, 276-0004, 276-0011, 276-0017, 276-0018, 276-0020 to 276-0022, 276-0033 to 276-0035, 276-0040 and 276-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; **vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca**), Labour Statistics Division.

Livestock estimates, July 1, 2015

Canadian farmers had 13.0 million cattle on their farms on July 1, down 2.1% from July 1, 2014, continuing a decline in the size of the Canadian cattle herd. The total inventory of cattle and calves on July 1, 2015, was 23.0% below its peak level recorded in 2005.

Hog producers reported 13.2 million hogs, up 1.1% from July 1, 2014, while the number of sheep fell 2.1% to 1.1 million head.

Overall cattle inventories declined, with the exception of steers, which were up 4.0% or 65,400 head compared with the same date a year earlier. The number of beef cows on Canadian farms fell 3.4% from July 1, 2014, to 3.8 million head, while the number of beef heifers held for breeding edged down 0.6% year over year to 612 600 head.

Canadian farmers had 1.4 million dairy cows and heifers on their farms, down 2.2% from July 1, 2014.

As of July 1, 82 050 farms reported inventories of cattle and calves, down 0.6% from July 1, 2014, and down 1.5% from the same date in 2013.

Total disposition of cattle and calves decreased as both slaughter and exports fell during the first half of 2015 compared with the same period in 2014. While cattle prices remain strong so far in 2015, limited cattle supplies mean that there are fewer animals available to market. Slaughter decreased 13.5% to 1.4 million head compared with the first six months of 2014, while exports fell 21.4% to 491 500 head.

As of July 1, there were 6 995 hog farms in Canada, down 0.4% from the same date a year earlier. These farms reported 1.2 million sows and gilts, up 0.8% from July 1, 2014.

Canada exported 2.8 million hogs in the first half of 2015, up 17.8% from the same period in 2014. There was strong demand for hogs in the United States as slaughter was 7% higher in the first six months of 2015 compared with the same period in 2014. According to the most recent US data, hog inventories increased 9% from June 1, 2014.

Hog slaughter also increased in Canada in the first six months of 2015, up 2.9% from the same period in 2014 to 10.5 million head.

The January-to-June 2015 pig crop was 14.1 million head, up 4.5% from the same period in 2014.

Sheep inventories decreased 2.1% from July 1, 2014, as market lambs fell 2.1% to 405 600 head. The number of ewes declined 1.8%, while replacement lambs fell 3.0% compared with the same date in 2014.

Note to readers

Livestock estimates are available for Canada and the provinces as well as the United States.

The July Livestock Survey covering about 11,000 Canadian farms was conducted from June 8 to 21, 2015. Data were also extracted from administrative sources.

Table 1
Cattle inventories

	July 1, 2014[r]	January 1, 2015[r]	July 1, 2015	January 1 to July 1, 2015	July 1, 2014 to July 1, 2015
	thousands of head			% change	
Canada	**13,290.0**	**11,920.0**	**13,005.0**	**9.1**	**-2.1**
East	3,165.0	3,055.0	3,135.0	2.6	-0.9
Atlantic region	230.7	231.8	226.6	-2.2	-1.8
Quebec	1,175.0	1,140.0	1,170.0	2.6	-0.4
Ontario	1,759.3	1,683.2	1,738.4	3.3	-1.2
West	10,125.0	8,865.0	9,870.0	11.3	-2.5
Manitoba	1,220.0	1,095.0	1,200.0	9.6	-1.6
Saskatchewan	2,800.0	2,295.0	2,715.0	18.3	-3.0
Alberta	5,455.0	4,905.0	5,300.0	8.1	-2.8
British Columbia	650.0	570.0	655.0	14.9	0.8

r revised
Source(s): CANSIM table **003-0032**.

Table 2
Hog inventories

	July 1, 2014[r]	January 1, 2015[r]	July 1, 2015	January 1 to July 1, 2015	July 1, 2014 to July 1, 2015
	thousands of head			% change	
Canada	**13,075.0**	**13,165.0**	**13,225.0**	**0.5**	**1.1**
East	7,416.0	7,446.0	7,482.0	0.5	0.9
Atlantic region	119.2	116.6	115.3	-1.1	-3.3
Quebec	4,255.0	4,265.0	4,275.0	0.2	0.5
Ontario	3,041.8	3,064.4	3,091.7	0.9	1.6
West	5,659.0	5,719.0	5,743.0	0.4	1.5
Manitoba	2,945.0	2,980.0	2,985.0	0.2	1.4
Saskatchewan	1,150.0	1,170.0	1,175.0	0.4	2.2
Alberta	1,475.0	1,480.0	1,495.0	1.0	1.4
British Columbia	89.0	89.0	88.0	-1.1	-1.1

r revised
Source(s): CANSIM table **003-0100**.

Table 3
Sheep inventories

	July 1, 2014[r]	January 1, 2015[r]	July 1, 2015	January 1 to July 1, 2015	July 1, 2014 to July 1, 2015
	thousands of head			% change	
Canada	**1,096.8**	**846.7**	**1,074.3**	**26.9**	**-2.1**
East	644.8	503.7	635.3	26.1	-1.5
Atlantic region	47.3	36.6	46.2	26.2	-2.3
Quebec	262.0	216.0	260.0	20.4	-0.8
Ontario	335.5	251.1	329.1	31.1	-1.9
West	452.0	343.0	439.0	28.0	-2.9
Manitoba	72.0	59.0	70.0	18.6	-2.8
Saskatchewan	123.0	99.0	119.0	20.2	-3.3
Alberta	200.0	145.0	195.0	34.5	-2.5
British Columbia	57.0	40.0	55.0	37.5	-3.5

r revised
Source(s): CANSIM table **003-0031**.

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0026, 003-0028, 003-0031, 003-0032, 003-0083, 003-0085, 003-0094 and 003-0099 to 003-0105.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3460.

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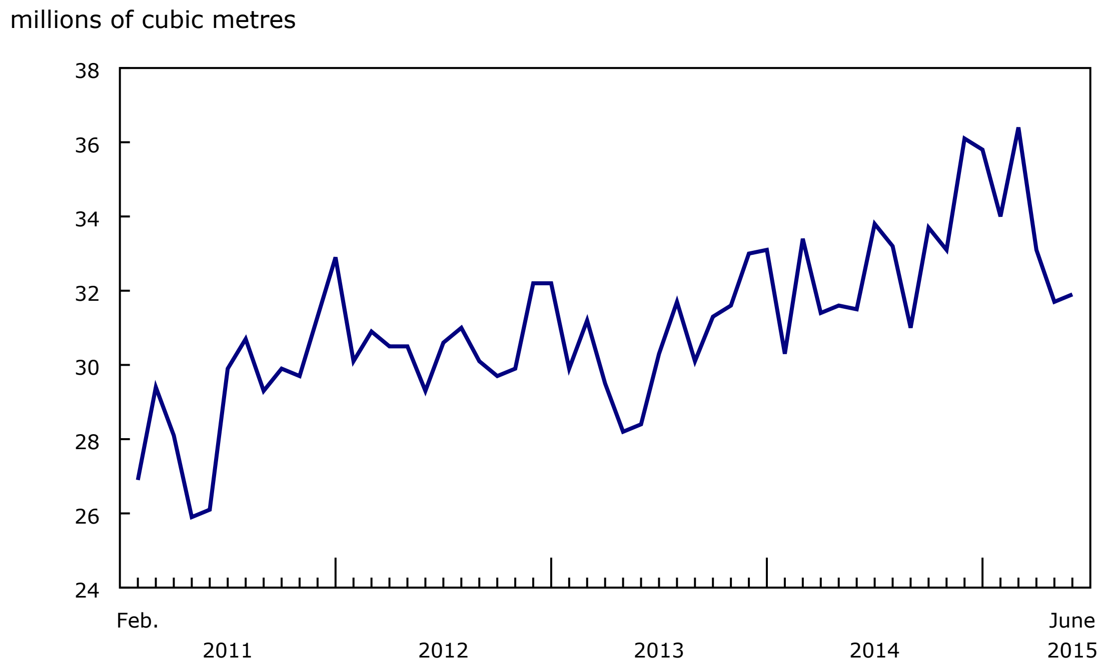
Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, June 2015

Canadian pipeline net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products totalled 31.9 million cubic metres in June, edging up 1.4% from the same month last year.

In June, receipts from fields (up 1.2% to 8.3 million cubic metres), refineries and bulk plants (up 1.6% to 4.6 million cubic metres), imports (up 1.9% to 1.1 million cubic metres) and other sources (up 22.0% to 1.6 million cubic metres) all rose. Receipts from processing plants were almost unchanged, down 0.2% to 16.4 million cubic metres.

Chart 1
Total Canadian pipeline net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products



Source(s): CANSIM table 133-0003.

Alberta and Saskatchewan post increases in June

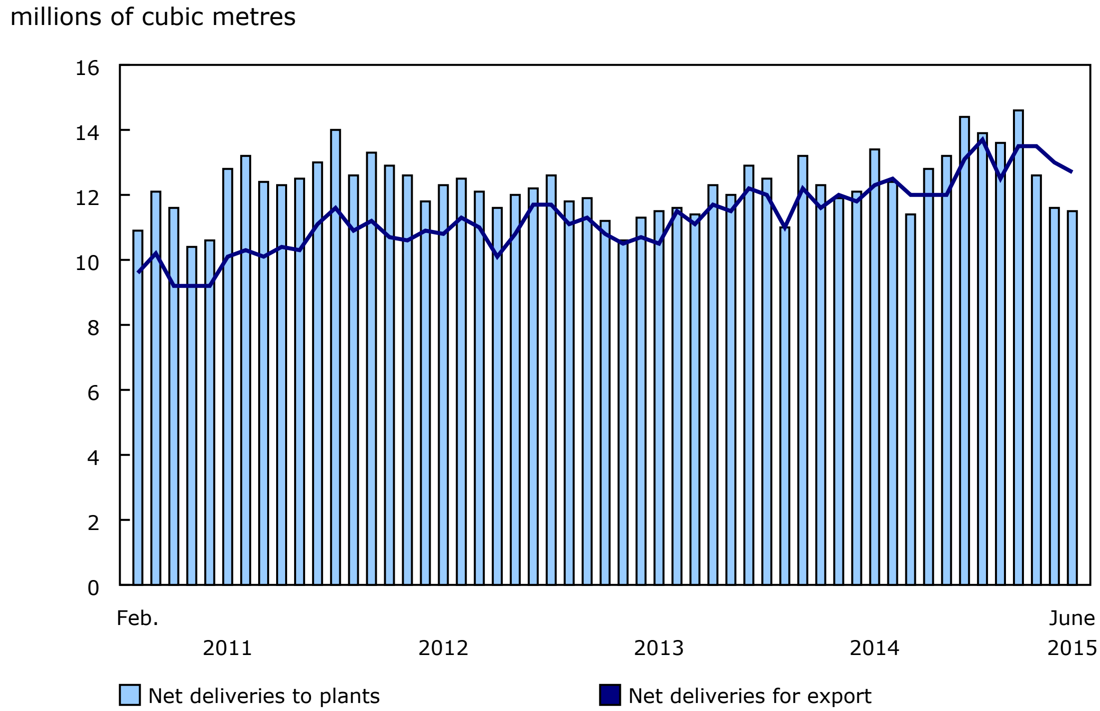
The growth in receipts was led by Saskatchewan (up 28.1% to 2.5 million cubic metres), followed by Alberta (up 1.5% to 25.4 million cubic metres). These gains were partially offset by a decline in British Columbia, where receipts were down 44.8% to 0.3 million cubic metres.

Net deliveries are relatively unchanged

In June, Canadian pipeline net deliveries totalled 31.4 million cubic metres of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products, down 0.3% from June 2014.

Declines in deliveries to plants (down 5.1% to 11.5 million cubic metres) and to other destinations (down 14.1% to 2.4 million cubic metres) were offset by higher deliveries for export (up 7.2% to 12.7 million cubic metres) and to refineries (up 1.1% to 4.8 million cubic metres).

Chart 2
Canadian pipeline net deliveries of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products to plants and for export



Source(s): CANSIM table 133-0003.

Inventories up in June

Crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products remaining in pipelines at the close of June were up 0.9% from May to 12.3 million cubic metres. Inventories held in tanks and terminals rose 9.1% to 5.9 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 pipeline **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 and plants, for exports, and to 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 the result of 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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Investment in new housing construction, June 2015

Investment in new housing construction rose 3.1% to $4.1 billion in June compared with the same month in 2014.

The increase at the national level was mainly due to higher investment in apartment and apartment-condominium building construction, which advanced 12.8% to $1.3 billion. Spending in row house construction also contributed to the gain in June, rising 4.2% to $385 million.

In contrast, spending in semi-detached dwelling construction decreased 9.4% to $223 million. Investment in single-family dwellings edged down 0.9% to $2.1 billion.

Provincially, Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and Nova Scotia recorded year-over-year increases.

In Ontario, investment in new residential construction increased 10.1% to $1.4 billion, mostly as a result of higher spending in single-family dwellings as well as apartment and apartment-condominium buildings.

In British Columbia, spending in new housing construction rose 17.0% to $715 million. The increase came from all dwelling types, particularly apartment and apartment-condominium buildings and single-family houses.

In Alberta, investment grew at a slower pace, up 2.0% to $916 million. Advances in apartment and apartment-condominium buildings, row houses and semi-detached dwellings offset a 10.4% decline in single-family dwellings.

In Nova Scotia, investment advanced 34.7% to $54 million, as a result of increased investment in apartment and apartment-condominium building construction.

Quebec, Saskatchewan and Manitoba recorded the largest declines among the remaining provinces.

In Quebec, investment in new housing construction fell 8.6% to $656 million. The decline came from lower investment in all types of dwellings, but mainly single-family houses and apartment and apartment-condominium buildings.

In Saskatchewan, construction spending decreased 26.3% to $116 million, mostly as a result of lower spending in single-family dwelling construction.

In Manitoba, spending in new residential construction declined 20.1% to $99 million, also the result of lower investment in single-family homes.

Note to readers

Data on investment in new housing construction (including single-family dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are not seasonally adjusted and all comparisons in this release are between June 2014 and June 2015.

Data in CANSIM are available at the national and provincial levels, in both current and constant dollars (base year 2007).

Unless otherwise specified, the highlights refer to current dollars and are ranked in terms of dollar change rather than percentage change.

Estimates for investment in new housing construction are periodically revised when quarterly residential investment data are released.

Available in CANSIM: table 026-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.

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

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Natural gas sales, June 2015

Natural gas sales totalled 4.9 billion cubic metres in June, up 0.2% from June 2014.

The volume of sales to the residential (-4.6%) and commercial (-5.1%) sectors was down from the same month a year earlier, while it rose 1.4% in the industrial sector.

Total sales in June were 12.4% lower compared with the previous month.

Note to readers

Data for May 2015 have been revised.

Table 1
Natural gas sales

	June 2014	May 2015[r]	June 2015[p]	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	**4 888 943**	**5 594 607**	**4 899 336**	**-12.4**	**0.2**
Residential[1]	513 165	834 107	489 617	-41.3	-4.6
Commercial[2]	417 052	674 864	395 844	-41.3	-5.1
Industrial[3] and direct sales[4]	3 958 726	4 085 636	4 013 875	-1.8	1.4

r revised
p preliminary
1. Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit.
2. Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.
3. Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.
4. Represents direct, non-utility sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.

Source(s): Survey on Gas Utilities/Transportation and Distribution Systems (**2149**).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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Civil aviation operating statistics, June 2015

The two major Canadian air carriers flew 4.1 million passengers on scheduled and charter services in June, up 8.0% from the same month in 2014. On average, each passenger travelled 2 896 kilometres, up 1.7% compared with June 2014.

Both Air Canada and WestJet increased their passenger capacity and traffic in June. Capacity advanced 10.5% year over year to 14.2 billion available seat-kilometres, as international growth (+12.9%) for scheduled services outstripped domestic growth (+6.1%). Traffic totalled 11.9 billion passenger-kilometres, up 9.9%.

The volume of turbo fuel consumed totalled 452.2 million litres, up 7.8% from the same month a year earlier.

These carriers increased flying hours by 8.0% in June, logging 117,000 hours on scheduled and charter services.

Note to readers

Data for Air Canada also include data for Air Canada rouge.

Data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0001 and 401-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

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

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