

The Daily

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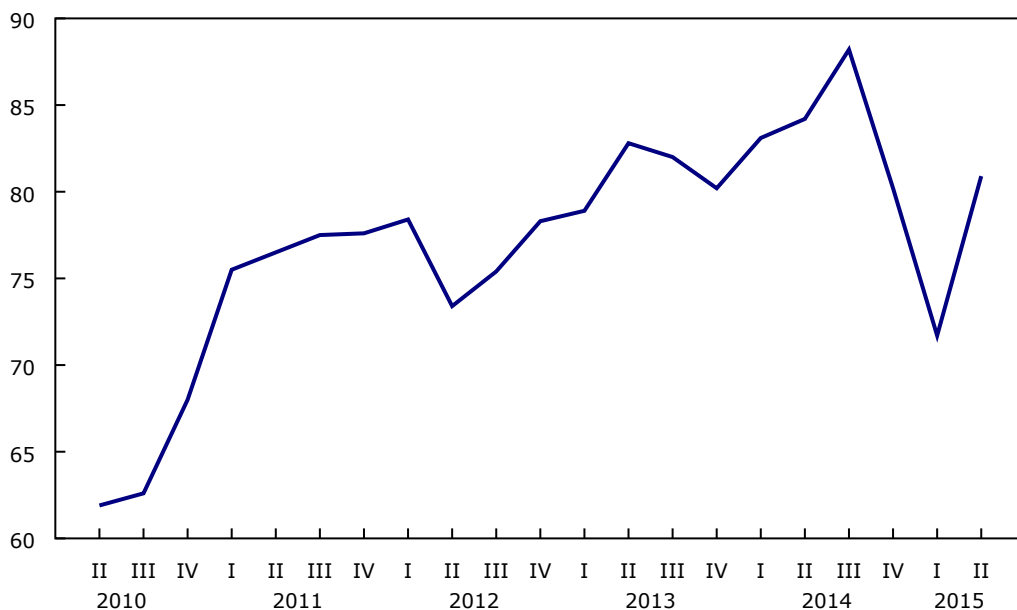
Releases

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, second quarter 2015

Canadian corporations earned \$80.9 billion in operating profits in the second quarter, up 12.9% from the previous quarter. The increase resulted mainly from a turnaround in profits in the financial sector and followed a 10.6% decline in the first quarter. Overall, operating profits increased in 11 of 22 industries.

Chart 1 Quarterly operating profits

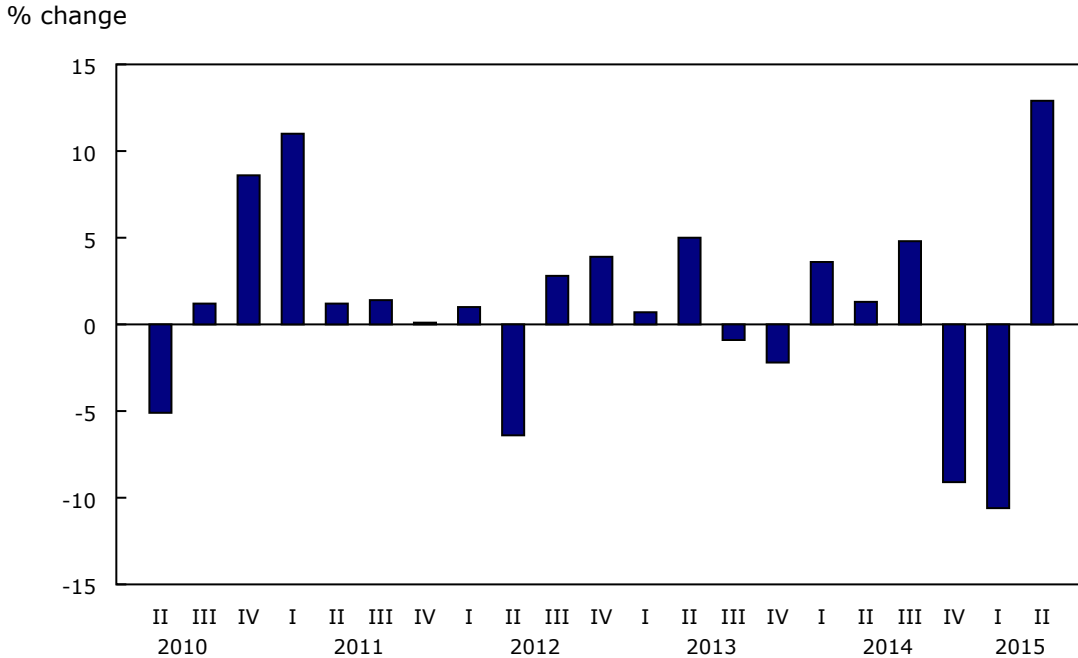
billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [187-0002](#).

In the non-financial sector, operating profits rose 1.5% to \$55.3 billion in the second quarter, following declines in the previous two quarters.

Chart 2
Quarterly change in operating profits



Source(s): CANSIM table [187-0002](#).

In the financial sector, operating profits rose by \$8.5 billion to \$25.6 billion, mainly as a result of a large decrease in the value of actuarial liabilities by life insurers, which resulted in a large drop in operating expenses.

Compared with the second quarter of 2014, operating profits for all Canadian corporations decreased 3.8%. Profits fell 12.6% in the non-financial sector and increased 23.0% in the financial sector.

Non-financial sector

The oil and gas extraction industry posted an operating loss for the second consecutive quarter. However, the loss of \$379 million in the second quarter was smaller than the loss of \$1.2 billion in the first quarter, as the industry contained its operating expenses, while its operating revenues increased 5.4% to \$36.8 billion on the strength of rallying crude oil prices toward the end of the quarter.

Profits in the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry increased by \$508 million to \$1.5 billion, the result of plentiful inexpensive crude oil inputs and continued strong consumer demand for retail fuel. Operating revenues rose 6.3% to \$27.5 billion, while operating expenses increased 4.5%.

Total manufacturing operating profits rose 6.5% to \$13.2 billion in the second quarter. Higher profits were reported in 10 of 13 manufacturing industries.

Chemicals, plastics and rubber products manufacturing profits increased 7.2% to \$2.6 billion.

Strong sales of motor vehicles in the second quarter drove profits for the motor vehicle and parts manufacturing industry, which rose 7.4% to \$1.5 billion.

Fabricated metal product and machinery manufacturing recorded the largest decline in operating profits within the manufacturing sector, with profits down 11.2% to \$1.5 billion.

Operating profits in wholesale trade fell 0.3% to \$5.3 billion. Profits fell 7.9% to \$1.3 billion for machinery, equipment and supply merchants and declined 5.0% to \$2.2 billion for other merchant wholesalers. In turn, building material and supplies merchant wholesalers saw a 55.8% jump in profits to \$445 million.

Operating profits in the retail sector rose 3.7% from the first quarter to \$3.8 billion in the second quarter. Motor vehicle and parts dealers saw their profits fall 6.0% to \$595 million. Profits for clothing, department and other general merchandise stores increased 30.6% to \$897 million, following an 18.8% decline in the first quarter.

Transportation and warehousing profits fell 13.0% to \$4.3 billion. Transportation profits declined 19.1% to \$2.5 billion, while profits for pipelines, warehousing and transportation support activities fell 2.5% to \$1.8 billion.

Information and cultural industries' profits decreased 6.7% to \$3.9 billion. Declines were reported in the telecommunications industry (down 6.6% to \$2.7 billion) and publishing, broadcasting, motion pictures sound recording and information services industry (down 6.7% to \$1.2 billion).

Financial sector

Operating profits in the financial sector increased by \$8.5 billion to \$25.6 billion.

Insurance carriers' profits rose by \$8.9 billion to \$6.2 billion in the second quarter, rebounding from an operating loss of \$2.7 billion in the first quarter. The increase came mainly from life, health and medical insurance carriers, whose operating profits rose from a loss of \$4.4 billion in the first quarter to a profit of \$4.2 billion in the second quarter. The higher profits in the life insurance industry were due to a \$13.0 billion decrease in fair value adjustments to actuarial liability. The industry's operating revenues decreased 22.5% to \$15.8 billion in the second quarter on lower derivative income. Revenues from life insurance premiums have remained stable over time.

Profits for depository credit intermediaries (banks and credit unions) decreased 10.7% to \$9.6 billion.

Note to readers

Quarterly financial statistics are compiled using financial information provided by enterprises, which derive these data from their financial statements. Starting January 1, 2011, Canadian publicly accountable enterprises were required to replace Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (CGAAP) with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) when preparing their financial statements for fiscal years starting on or after January 1, 2011. Canadian private enterprises were required to replace CGAAP by Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises or IFRS. The adoption of new accounting standards by some enterprises since the beginning of 2011 may affect the comparability of data with those of prior periods.

Quarterly profit numbers referred to in this release are seasonally adjusted and are in current dollars. Financial data for the first quarter of 2015 have been revised.

For information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises are based on a sample survey and represent the activities of all corporations in Canada, except those that are government controlled or not-for-profit. An enterprise can be a single corporation or a family of corporations under common ownership and/or control, for which consolidated financial statements are produced.

Profits referred to in this analysis are operating profits earned from normal business activities. For non-financial industries, operating profits exclude interest and dividend revenue and capital gains/losses whereas, for financial industries, these are included, along with interest paid on deposits.

Operating profits differ from net profits, which represent the after-tax profits earned by corporations.

Real-time CANSIM tables

Real-time CANSIM tables 187-8001 and 187-8002 are now available and will be updated on September 11. For more information, consult the document [Real-time CANSIM tables](#).

Next release

Financial statistics for enterprises for the third quarter will be released on November 26.

Table 1
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises – Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2014	First quarter 2015 ^r	Second quarter 2015 ^P	First quarter to second quarter 2015	Second quarter 2014 to second quarter 2015
	billions of dollars			% change	
All industries					
Operating revenue	929.8	915.8	916.0	0.0	-1.5
Operating profit	84.2	71.7	80.9	12.9	-3.8
Net profit	72.4	52.7	60.5	14.7	-16.5
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	841.7	822.1	829.8	0.9	-1.4
Operating profit	63.3	54.5	55.3	1.5	-12.6
Net profit	55.0	36.0	42.5	18.2	-22.7
Financial					
Operating revenue	88.2	93.7	86.1	-8.1	-2.3
Operating profit	20.8	17.2	25.6	49.3	23.0
Net profit	17.4	16.8	17.9	7.0	3.3

^r revised

^P preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [187-0002](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [187-0001](#) and [187-0002](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2501](#).

Aggregate balance sheet and income statement data for Canadian corporations are now available in CANSIM at the national level for 22 industry groupings.

The second quarter 2015 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* ([61-008-X](#)) will be available soon.

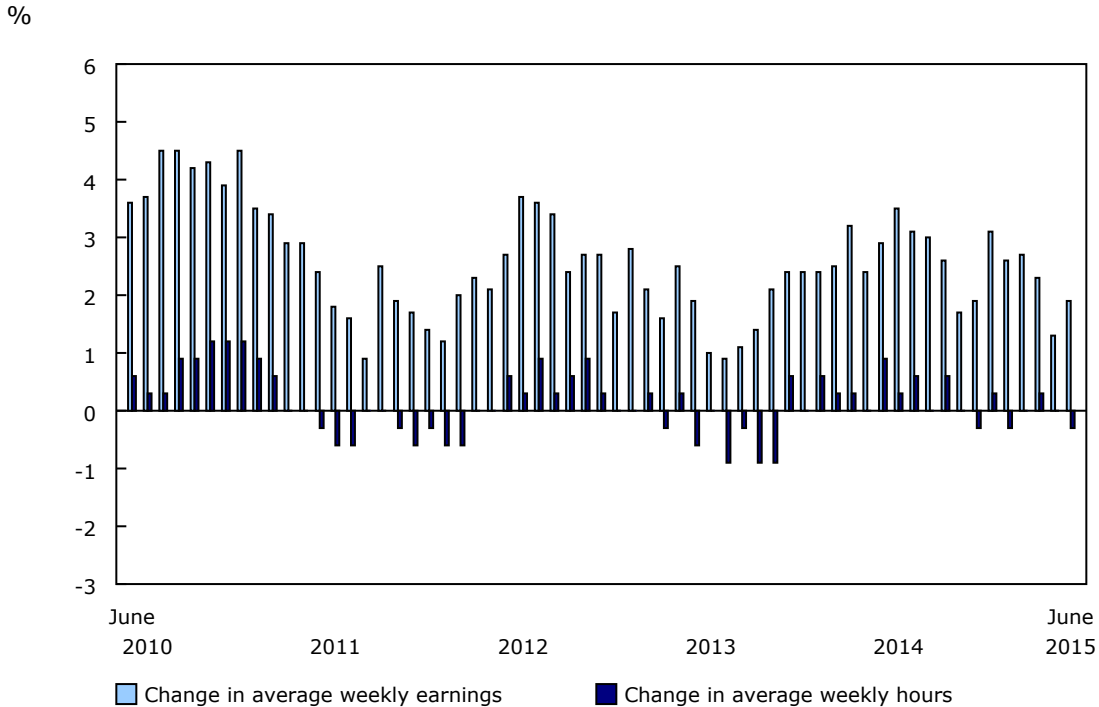
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Daryl Keen (613-864-8550; daryl.keen@statcan.gc.ca) or Philippe Marceau (613-864-8790; philippe.marceau@statcan.gc.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, June 2015

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$955 in June, up 0.8% from the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased by 1.9%.

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



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

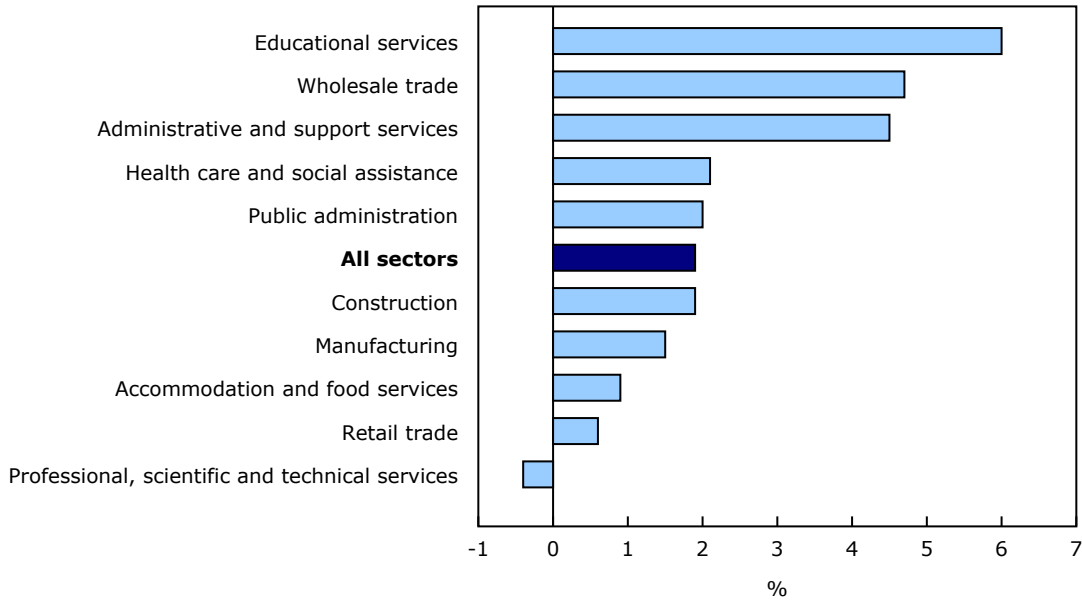
The increase in weekly earnings compared with June 2014 reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation, and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week.

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

Average weekly earnings by sector

In the 12 months to June, average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in 5 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by educational services, wholesale trade as well as administrative and support services. At the same time, earnings were virtually unchanged in professional, scientific and technical services, retail trade, and accommodation and food services.

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



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

Compared with June 2014, average weekly earnings in educational services were up 6.0% to \$1,040, mainly in elementary and secondary schools. Prior to June 2015, year-over-year earnings growth in educational services had averaged 1.1% since the beginning of the year.

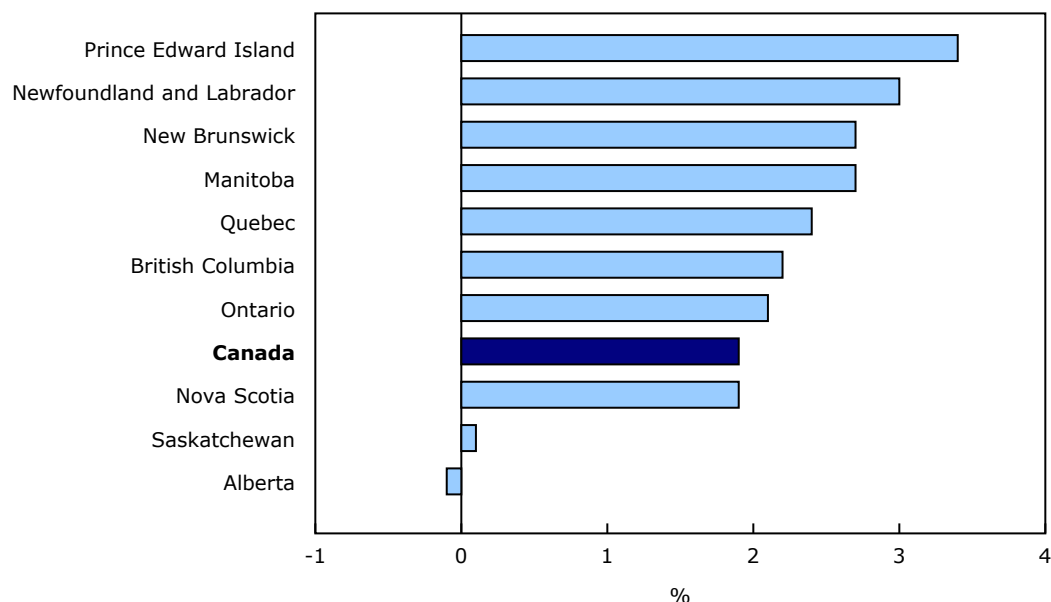
In wholesale trade, earnings rose 4.7% to \$1,173 compared with 12 months earlier, driven by growth among merchant wholesalers of building material and supplies.

Weekly earnings in administrative and support services increased 4.5% to \$778 in the 12 months to June, with the highest growth in travel arrangement and reservation services as well as employment services.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year over year, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in eight provinces in June, with the highest growth in Prince Edward Island. At the same time, earnings were virtually unchanged in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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



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

Compared with June 2014, average weekly earnings in Prince Edward Island rose 3.4% to \$803. Gains were highest in professional, scientific and technical services, and manufacturing.

Average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador were up 3.0% to \$1,026 in the 12 months to June, driven by gains in construction as well as health care and social assistance. The year-over-year earnings growth rate in Newfoundland and Labrador has outpaced the national average consistently since 2013.

Weekly earnings in New Brunswick rose 2.7% to \$855 on a year-over-year basis, driven by gains in educational services and manufacturing.

In Manitoba, average weekly earnings increased 2.7% to \$887 compared with June 2014. Earnings growth was highest in educational services and construction.

In the 12 months to June, earnings growth was virtually unchanged in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

The number of non-farm payroll jobs fell by 11,700 in June, following an increase of 24,000 in May. The biggest losses for the month were in construction, accommodation and food services, retail trade, and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction. Over the same period, payroll employment was up in transportation and warehousing as well as health care and social assistance.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased by 154,500 or 1.0%. Over this period, the rate of employment growth was highest in arts, entertainment and recreation (+5.0%), as well as accommodation and food services (+2.5%). At the same time, there were employment declines in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (-7.4%).

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.

Real-time CANSIM tables

Real-time CANSIM tables 281-8023, 281-8026, 281-8047 and 281-8063 are available and will be updated on September 11. For more information, consult the document [Real-time CANSIM tables](#).

Next release

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for July will be released on September 24.

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

	June 2014	May 2015 ^r	June 2015 ^p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	937.18	946.95	954.60	7.65	17.42	0.8	1.9
Forestry, logging and support	1,075.22	1,081.66	1,076.11	-5.55	0.89	-0.5	0.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2,064.16	1,995.67	1,999.67	4.00	-64.49	0.2	-3.1
Utilities	1,788.45	1,794.70	1,827.30	32.60	38.85	1.8	2.2
Construction	1,218.25	1,217.64	1,241.13	23.49	22.88	1.9	1.9
Manufacturing	1,052.10	1,061.10	1,068.18	7.08	16.08	0.7	1.5
Wholesale trade	1,119.45	1,116.18	1,172.55	56.37	53.10	5.1	4.7
Retail trade	546.56	548.14	550.02	1.88	3.46	0.3	0.6
Transportation and warehousing	992.45	1,027.29	1,022.36	-4.93	29.91	-0.5	3.0
Information and cultural industries	1,166.51	1,219.34	1,210.18	-9.16	43.67	-0.8	3.7
Finance and insurance	1,198.88	1,191.65	1,194.59	2.94	-4.29	0.2	-0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	972.38	897.42	948.12	50.70	-24.26	5.6	-2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,312.19	1,339.58	1,306.52	-33.06	-5.67	-2.5	-0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,290.72	1,468.13	1,435.92	-32.21	145.20	-2.2	11.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	743.85	750.49	777.50	27.01	33.65	3.6	4.5
Educational services	981.01	1,005.07	1,039.74	34.67	58.73	3.4	6.0
Health care and social assistance	851.95	873.78	869.70	-4.08	17.75	-0.5	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	583.08	564.30	562.08	-2.22	-21.00	-0.4	-3.6
Accommodation and food services	369.21	376.01	372.53	-3.48	3.32	-0.9	0.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	739.85	764.49	773.18	8.69	33.33	1.1	4.5
Public administration	1,202.39	1,224.05	1,226.49	2.44	24.10	0.2	2.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	996.14	1,031.31	1,026.00	-5.31	29.86	-0.5	3.0
Prince Edward Island	776.89	802.61	803.01	0.40	26.12	0.0	3.4
Nova Scotia	822.60	828.70	838.11	9.41	15.51	1.1	1.9
New Brunswick	832.70	846.98	854.81	7.83	22.11	0.9	2.7
Quebec	857.08	853.78	877.83	24.05	20.75	2.8	2.4
Ontario	939.02	953.30	958.95	5.65	19.93	0.6	2.1
Manitoba	863.34	883.53	886.55	3.02	23.21	0.3	2.7
Saskatchewan	980.26	977.98	980.91	2.93	0.65	0.3	0.1
Alberta	1,150.30	1,152.13	1,149.61	-2.52	-0.69	-0.2	-0.1
British Columbia	888.88	904.23	908.74	4.51	19.86	0.5	2.2
Yukon	1,018.43	1,064.13	1,051.81	-12.32	33.38	-1.2	3.3
Northwest Territories	1,376.82	1,430.95	1,419.26	-11.69	42.44	-0.8	3.1
Nunavut	1,230.98	1,240.84	1,242.32	1.48	11.34	0.1	0.9

^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

	June 2014	May 2015 ^r	June 2015 ^p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,579.6	15,745.8	15,734.1	-11.7	154.5	-0.1	1.0
Forestry, logging and support	37.2	41.8	40.5	-1.4	3.3	-3.2	8.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	229.0	214.8	212.1	-2.6	-16.9	-1.2	-7.4
Utilities	117.1	114.8	114.3	-0.5	-2.8	-0.4	-2.4
Construction	972.4	987.5	980.0	-7.6	7.5	-0.8	0.8
Manufacturing	1,487.1	1,499.4	1,496.2	-3.2	9.1	-0.2	0.6
Wholesale trade	779.2	783.9	782.2	-1.7	2.9	-0.2	0.4
Retail trade	1,935.8	1,935.5	1,932.5	-2.9	-3.2	-0.2	-0.2
Transportation and warehousing	733.1	731.3	736.3	5.0	3.2	0.7	0.4
Information and cultural industries	315.5	318.4	319.7	1.4	4.3	0.4	1.3
Finance and insurance	706.7	709.8	712.9	3.1	6.2	0.4	0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	280.7	286.9	286.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	839.4	852.4	851.3	-1.1	11.9	-0.1	1.4
Management of companies and enterprises	102.3	100.5	99.9	-0.5	-2.4	-0.5	-2.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	782.8	779.7	778.4	-1.3	-4.4	-0.2	-0.6
Educational services	1,217.6	1,232.0	1,235.6	3.7	18.1	0.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance	1,779.9	1,807.7	1,811.8	4.1	31.9	0.2	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	255.9	265.9	268.7	2.8	12.8	1.1	5.0
Accommodation and food services	1,201.1	1,234.3	1,231.1	-3.2	30.0	-0.3	2.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	547.5	547.4	546.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1
Public administration	1,038.5	1,040.9	1,039.0	-1.9	0.6	-0.2	0.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.6	220.4	220.6	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.9
Prince Edward Island	62.2	62.1	61.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Nova Scotia	402.3	402.0	401.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.1
New Brunswick	302.0	299.9	299.9	0.0	-2.1	0.0	-0.7
Quebec	3,483.9	3,494.5	3,486.7	-7.8	2.9	-0.2	0.1
Ontario	5,921.6	6,026.5	6,030.5	4.0	108.9	0.1	1.8
Manitoba	578.3	584.4	584.0	-0.4	5.7	-0.1	1.0
Saskatchewan	484.8	486.1	484.5	-1.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Alberta	2,051.4	2,047.8	2,040.2	-7.7	-11.2	-0.4	-0.5
British Columbia	2,012.3	2,060.2	2,061.9	1.7	49.6	0.1	2.5
Yukon	20.2	19.9	19.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-1.8
Northwest Territories	27.4	26.9	27.1	0.3	-0.3	1.0	-0.9
Nunavut	14.8	15.2	15.2	0.0	0.4	-0.1	3.0

^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).

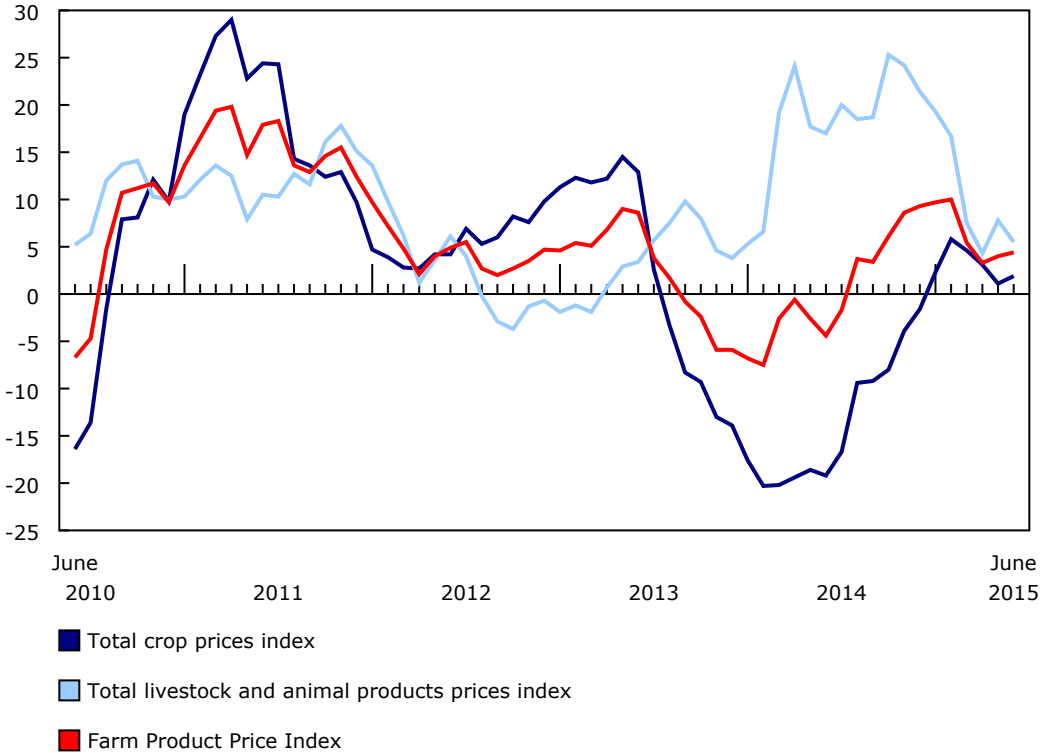
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Farm Product Price Index, June 2015

The Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) increased 4.4% in June compared with June 2014, mainly as a result of higher cattle and grain prices. This was the 11th consecutive year-over-year increase, with gains beginning in August 2014 mainly because of higher livestock prices.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Farm Product Price Index

12-month % change



Source(s): CANSIM table [002-0068](#).

The livestock and animal products index rose 5.5% in June compared with June 2014, continuing a year-over-year growth trend that started in April 2013.

The main contributor to the increase continued to be prices for cattle and calves, which rose 34.5%. Tight supplies continued to contribute to the higher prices. US cattle slaughter was down 7% and Canadian slaughter dropped 13.5% in the first half of 2015 compared with the same period in 2014. Canada's beef cow herd continued to decline. As of July 1, 2015, inventory levels were 3.4% below those in July 1, 2014, and were at their lowest since 1991.

Also contributing to the year-over-year increase, but to a lesser extent, were gains in the eggs (+1.1%) index.

The advance of the livestock and animal products index over the 12-month period was moderated by declines in the hogs (-20.0%), dairy (-7.3%) and poultry (-4.0%) indexes. The year-over-year decline in the hogs index began in February as North American supply concerns began to ease. Hog slaughter in the United States increased 7% in the first half of 2015 compared with the first half of 2014 and was up 2.9% in Canada over the same period.

The crops index was up 1.9% in June compared with June 2014; the year-over-year advance began in January 2015, mainly on the strength of higher grain (+8.5%) and specialty crops (+30.8%) prices. Moderating the increase were lower oilseeds (-1.1%), fruits (-12.2%) and potato (-4.6%) indexes. Lower Canadian production in the fall of 2014, limited supplies of higher quality grains for some crops and concerns over moisture conditions for this growing season have kept upward pressure on grain and specialty crop prices over the last year.

Compared with May, the FPPI edged down 0.1%, the result of a 0.1% decline in the livestock and animal products index, as the crops index was virtually unchanged.

Note to readers

The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is derived from a weighted average of the component indexes using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

Table 1
Farm Product Price Index

	June 2014	May 2015 ^r	June 2015 ^p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	(2007=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	130.5	136.4	136.3	-0.1	4.4
Crops	114.4	116.6	116.6	0.0	1.9
Grains	96.3	106.1	104.5	-1.5	8.5
Oilseeds	132.7	128.3	131.2	2.3	-1.1
Specialty crops	119.8	153.7	156.7	2.0	30.8
Fruit	107.9	100.2	94.7	-5.5	-12.2
Vegetables	118.3	119.3	119.5	0.2	1.0
Potatoes	145.0	138.5	138.3	-0.1	-4.6
Livestock and animal products	153.3	161.9	161.7	-0.1	5.5
Cattle and calves	182.7	246.0	245.8	-0.1	34.5
Hogs	189.7	142.5	151.8	6.5	-20.0
Poultry	128.7	124.4	123.6	-0.6	-4.0
Eggs	132.9	134.4	134.4	0.0	1.1
Dairy	113.2	106.2	104.9	-1.2	-7.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

Source(s): CANSIM table [002-0068](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [002-0068](#) and [002-0070](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5040](#).

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).

Electric power statistics, June 2015

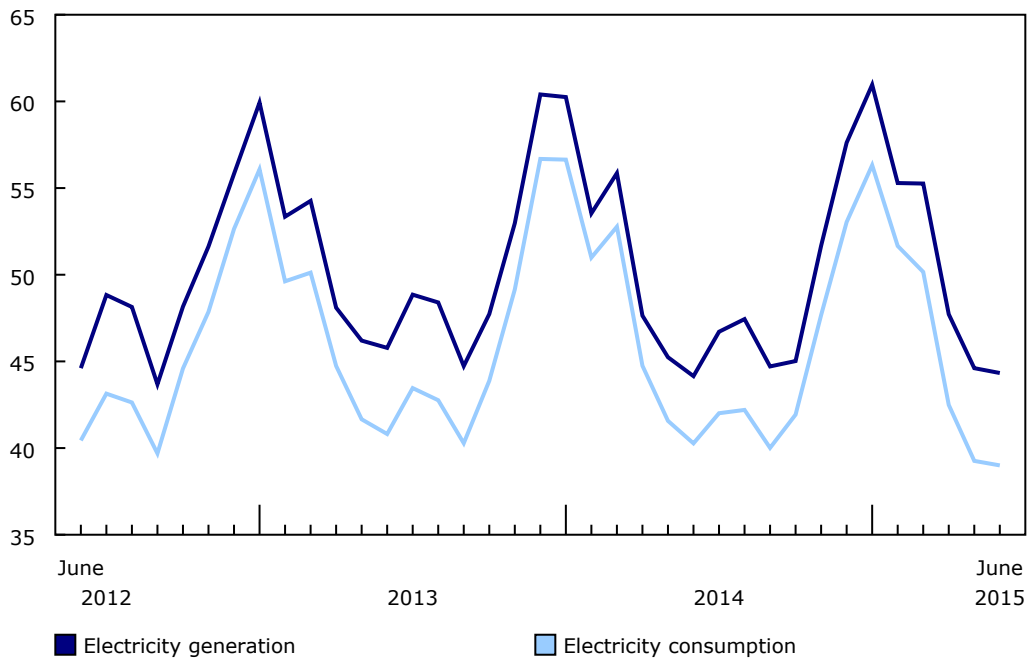
Canada generated 44.3 million megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity in June, up 0.4% from the same month a year earlier. While electrical generation showed a slight increase, a gain in net electricity exports resulted in a 3.2% decline in overall available electricity in Canada, which totalled 39.0 million MWh in June.

Demand fell in six provinces, led by Ontario (-7.2%) and Alberta (-4.8%). Both Ontario (-2.0%) and Alberta (-5.0%) recorded lower generation levels year over year. In Ontario, the decline in demand was further offset by lower imports from and higher exports to the United States. Alberta posted a large year-over-year increase in deliveries as a result of lower values in June 2014.

Mitigating the decrease in national demand were New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Labrador. In New Brunswick, demand for electricity increased 10.1% from June 2014 to 0.9 million MWh. At the same time, demand in Newfoundland and Labrador rose 7.4% to 0.9 million MWh. The increase in electricity demand was likely the result of colder temperatures in the two provinces compared with the previous year.

Chart 1
Electricity generation and consumption

millions of megawatt hours



Source(s): CANSIM table [127-0003](#).

Imports of electricity across Canada fell 41.1% to 0.6 million MWh, while the excess supply of electricity was exported to the United States in June. Exports to the United States rose 21.3% to 5.9 million MWh—largely as a result of higher exports from Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia—and were influenced by the US dollar's strength relative to the Canadian dollar.

Note to readers

The purpose of this report is to produce a consistent monthly indicator of the supply of electricity in Canada, a key input in the calculation of monthly gross domestic product.

Total net electricity generation for Canada, the provinces and the territories combines all of the electricity generated from all sources, including hydro, steam, nuclear, internal combustion, wind, solar and tidal.

***Total available electricity** is the total electricity generation, minus deliveries, plus receipts of electricity.*

All data on imports and exports are provided directly by the National Energy Board.

Data for June 2014 to May 2015 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables [127-0002](#) and [127-0003](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2151](#).

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).

Poultry and egg statistics, June 2015

Egg production increased 5.8% in June from the same month a year earlier to 57.7 million dozen.

Placements of hatchery chicks on farms increased 2.3% to 62.4 million birds in July compared with the same month a year earlier.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on August 1 were up 1.8% from the same date a year earlier to 77 440 tonnes.

Note to readers

Poultry and egg statistics are available for Canada and the provinces.

Data on egg production are available for June. Data on the placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults are available for July. Data on stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products are available for August.

These data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0021](#) to [003-0024](#), [003-0038](#) and [003-0039](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3425](#) and [5039](#).

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).

Characteristics of international overnight travellers, first quarter 2015

Canadian residents made 8.6 million overnight trips abroad in the first quarter, with spending totalling \$10.0 billion. Of these trips, 5.1 million had the United States as its destination, accounting for \$5.2 billion worth of spending.

US residents made 1.6 million overnight trips to Canada in the first quarter, spending \$0.9 billion during their trips, while overseas residents made 0.7 million overnight trips to Canada, spending \$1.2 billion.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3152](#).

Data from the International Travel Survey are now available. Tables and statistical profiles of characteristics of international travellers for the first quarter of 2015 are now available upon request.

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, July 2015

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada rose by 0.1% in July compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 1.8% in the 12 months to July.

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.

Next release

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for August will be released on September 24.

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).

Real-time CANSIM tables

Statistics Canada is launching a new series of data tables—the real-time CANSIM tables—for 20 economic and social data time series to add more depth and context to some of its key datasets.

Real-time data tables for the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey and Quarterly Survey of Financial Statements are released today.

For more information, consult [Real-time CANSIM tables](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [081-8011](#), [081-8012](#), [081-8015](#), [187-8001](#) and [187-8002](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2401](#) and [2501](#).

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

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