Output Measurement for the Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Industry

Processes in classifying and measuring output

by

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1. Introduction

This paper provides a brief overview of the measurement framework for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing (CIME) industry and aims to highlight some of the challenges in classifying and measuring the output of this industry.

Data are collected directly from businesses within this industry via the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (CIME).[1] Collected data are combined with information from other administrative data sources to produce official estimates for key financial variables and industry characteristics.[2] Results for the CIME industry are released at the national and provincial levels 11 months after the end of the calendar year the data were collected for.

Prior to release, Statistics Canada must ensure that the confidentiality of respondents is protected and may therefore suppress the publication of key financial variables in provinces and territories where the industry is highly concentrated.

These statistics are used by businesses, governments, investors, associations and the public to monitor industry growth, measure performance and make comparisons with other data sources. The Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA)[3] uses the data to measure industries' overall value-added contribution in the Canadian economy, while the Canadian System of National Accounts uses the data to examine the size and industry distribution of leased and rented capital assets in the Canadian business sector.

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1. This survey is administered by the Retail and Service Industries Division and conducted through the Integrated Business Statistics Program (IBSP). IBSP integrates approximately 200 separate business surveys into one program to minimize the overlap between survey questionnaires and to ensure all surveys are consistent in their structure and content. See https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2441.
2. Key financial variables include operating revenue; operating expenses; profit margin; and salaries, wages, commissions and benefits.
3. The CSMA used the System of National Accounts 2008 to create the Canadian System of National Economic Accounts (Statistics Canada 2019).

2. Description and characteristics of the industry

2.1 Definition of the industry

This paper focuses on establishments primarily engaged in the rental or leasing of commercial and industrial machinery and equipment, without operator (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 532410, 532420 and 532490).

The concordances between the NAICS Canada 2017 Version 3.0 and the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities Revision 4 (ISIC Rev. 4) are shown in Table 1.[4] An asterisk attached to the ISIC alphanumeric code indicates that a NAICS class is equal to a portion of an ISIC class. The explanatory note provides a short description of the nature of the overlap between the NAICS and ISIC classes.

It is important to note that the relationships between these two classifications are not direct.

As highlighted between the white and blue sections of Table 1, the NAICS Canada 2017 makes the distinction between construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing (532410); office machinery and equipment rental and leasing (532420); and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing (532490). However, ISIC Class 7730, renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods, includes activities that are not part of NAICS 5324. For example, rental and leasing of caravans and campers falls under NAICS 532120, and output for this industry is derived from the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Automotive Equipment Rental and Leasing. In addition, rental and leasing of motorcycles and motor scooters falls under NAICS 532280, and output for this industry is derived from the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Consumer Goods Rental.

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4. No changes are expected for this industry with the next revision of NAICS (2022).

Table 1
Concordances between the North American Industry Classification System Canada 2017 Version 3.0 and the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities Revision 4

North American Industry Classification System Canada 2017 Version 3.0 code	North American Industry Classification System Canada 2017 Version 3.0 title	International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 4 code	International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 4 title	Explanatory notes
532410	Construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing	N7730*	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c.	Construction (including crane without operator), transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing; airplane rental and leasing without operator; chartering of commercial boats without operator; oil field equipment rental and leasing; railway car leasing (except financial); rental of scaffolding (including mobile platforms)
532420	Office machinery and equipment rental and leasing	N7730*	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c.	Office machinery and equipment rental and leasing (e.g., computer hardware rental or leasing, except finance leasing or by the manufacturer); computer peripheral equipment, rental and leasing; computer rental or leasing services (except finance); office furniture rental, rental of business machines
532490	Other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing	N7730*	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c.	Other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing (e.g., agricultural machinery, motion picture production equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, materials handling machinery and equipment, medical equipment, metalworking machinery and equipment, painting equipment, theatrical equipment, except costumes)
532120	*Truck, utility trailer and RV (recreational vehicle) rental and leasing*	N7730*	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c.	Caravans and campers, renting and leasing
532280	*All other consumer goods rental*	N7730*	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c.	Motorcycles and motor scooters, renting and leasing
532310	*General rental centres*	N7730*	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c.	Rental or range of commercial and industrial equipment (contractor and builder tools)

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

Source: Statistics Canada.

2.2 Market conditions

The construction, transportation, mining, and forestry equipment rental and leasing (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 532410) portion makes up more than half of the NAICS 5324 industry. Demand in this segment of the industry usually follows that of the oil and gas and construction sectors. As a result, industry operators mainly service businesses that are involved in the extraction or production of natural resources (e.g., oil and gas extraction), the construction of transportation infrastructure and other infrastructure in general (e.g., pipelines, roads, residential and non-residential buildings), and other downstream markets. This segment of the industry also services consumers who are interested in short-term rentals of heavy equipment and machinery for personal use (e.g., home renovations, do-it-yourself projects).

Although industry operators' primary output is the rental and leasing of commercial and industrial machinery and equipment, industry operators may also offer secondary outputs, such as the sale of equipment or products, and equipment repair and maintenance services. A related industry is NAICS 522220 Sales financing (International Standard Industrial Classification K6491 and K6492), which comprises establishments primarily engaged in lending money to consumers and businesses, for the purchase of goods and services (e.g., motor vehicles, heavy equipment).

The commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing (CIME) industry has a moderate level of market concentration. As illustrated in Table 2, the top 50 firms accounted for just under half of total revenue in 2019. The remainder of the industry is characterized by small companies that operate in a particular geographical region or specialize in a limited segment of the industry (e.g. rental and leasing of specific equipment such as locomotives, aircraft, and commercial laundry equipment). Because of funding constraints, few industry operators have the ability to offer both a broad range of equipment and operate in dispersed geographic locations. However, those who do have the purchasing power, product variation, and economies of scale to reduce expenses serve more and bigger clients and build extensive networks in the market. In this vein, horizontal integration in this industry is common, as major players have successfully acquired smaller businesses—especially those that have an established reputation in a particular region and client base. In doing so, major players in this industry have bolstered their market share and geographic reach.

Table 2
Level of market concentration for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing industry, 2019

NAICS[1] 5324	Number of establishments	Total revenue ($)	Revenue of largest firms as percent of total revenue (%)
All firms	8,385	12.6 billion	100.0
50 largest firms	596	6.04 billion	47.9

Source: Statistics Canada Table 21-10-0009-01 Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing, summary statistics; Table 33-10-0304-01 Canadian Business Counts, with employees, December 2020; and Table 33-10-0305-01 Canadian Business Counts, without employees, December 2020.
1. North American Industry Classification System.

The pandemic impacted the CIME industry because of the mixed performance of the construction, transportation, mining and forestry sectors. For instance, residential investment rose by almost 10% in 2020, while non-residential investment in the oil and gas sector dropped by nearly 40% in the same period.[5] Declines in investment in the oil and gas sector were further impacted by a crude oil price war. Although the net impact of COVID-19 in this industry is currently unknown, preliminary estimates based on administrative data indicate that operating revenues for the industry declined 16% in 2020 (**Figure 1**).[6]

Preliminary estimates for employment indicate a similar decline. According to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, employment in the CIME industry fell 15.1% in 2020.[7]

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5. Source: Statistics Canada, Table 34-10-0035-01 Capital and repair expenditures, non-residential tangible assets, by industry and geography (x 1,000,000).
6. Estimates were derived from Stats in brief: 45-28-000120200100020. The final release date for the 2020 reference year is November 10, 2021.
7. Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0202-01 Employment by industry, annual.

Figure 1

Summary statistics, commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing [5324], Canada[8]
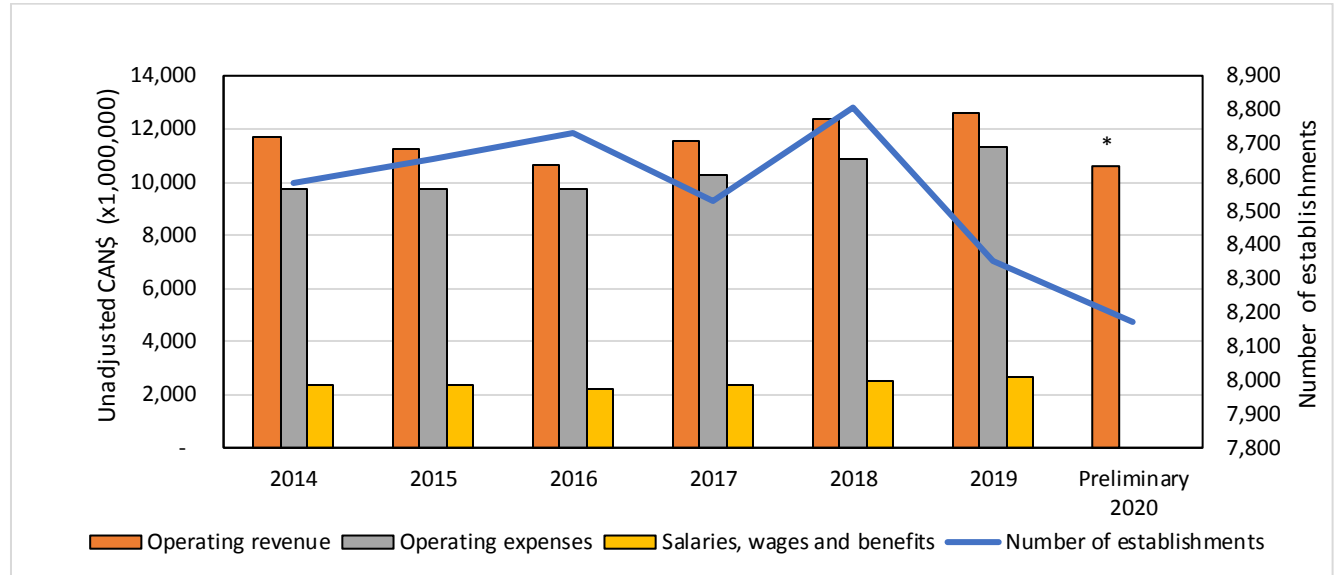
*Summary statistics for the 2020 reference year are not finalized.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Table 21-10-0009-01 Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing, summary statistics; Table 33-10-0304-01 Canadian Business Counts, with employees, December 2020; Table 33-10-0305-01 Canadian Business Counts, without employees, December 2020; and Stats in brief: 45-28-000120200100020.

Figure 2 shows the provincial breakdown of the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing (CIME) industry by operating revenue in 2019. Establishments in this industry are most concentrated in Alberta, followed by Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec.

Alberta is Canada's fourth-largest province by population. Although Alberta has a presence in many industries such as agriculture, real estate, education, tourism, finance and manufacturing, the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector remains Alberta's largest industry, accounting for 26.0% of its gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020. Considering some of the largest users of the CIME industry operate within the oil and natural gas sector, it follows that trends in the CIME industry mirror that of Alberta's oil and gas sector. With a decline in oil and gas drilling activity and a pullback in all segments of private and public investment, Alberta faced a challenging year in 2020.

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8. The number of establishments is obtained from Statistics Canada's Business Register and is presented for information purposes only. Fluctuations in these figures from one reference period to another can come from methodological changes (for example, changes to the method for identifying inactive units or in business industrial classification strategies).

Figure 2

Distribution of operating revenue by province, 2019
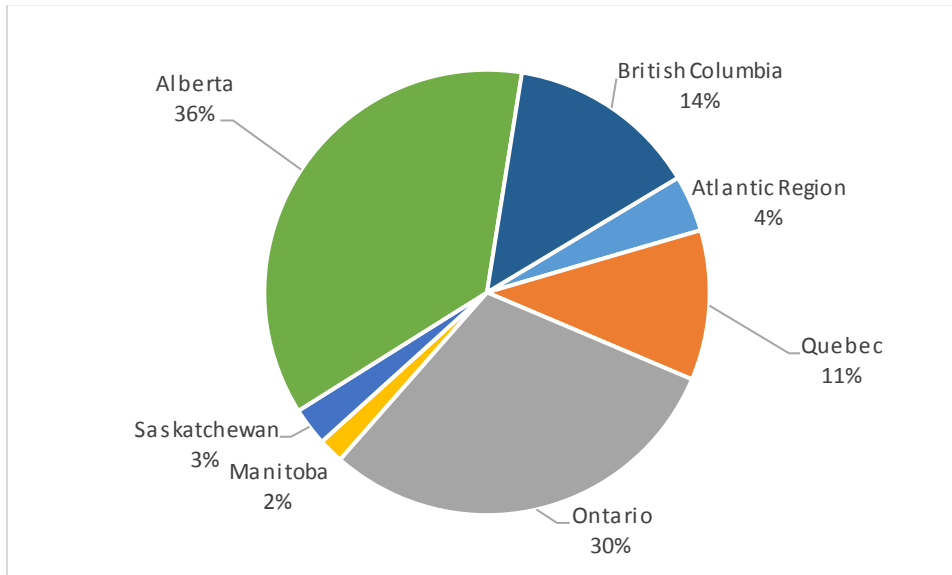
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 21-10-0009-01 Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing, summary statistics.
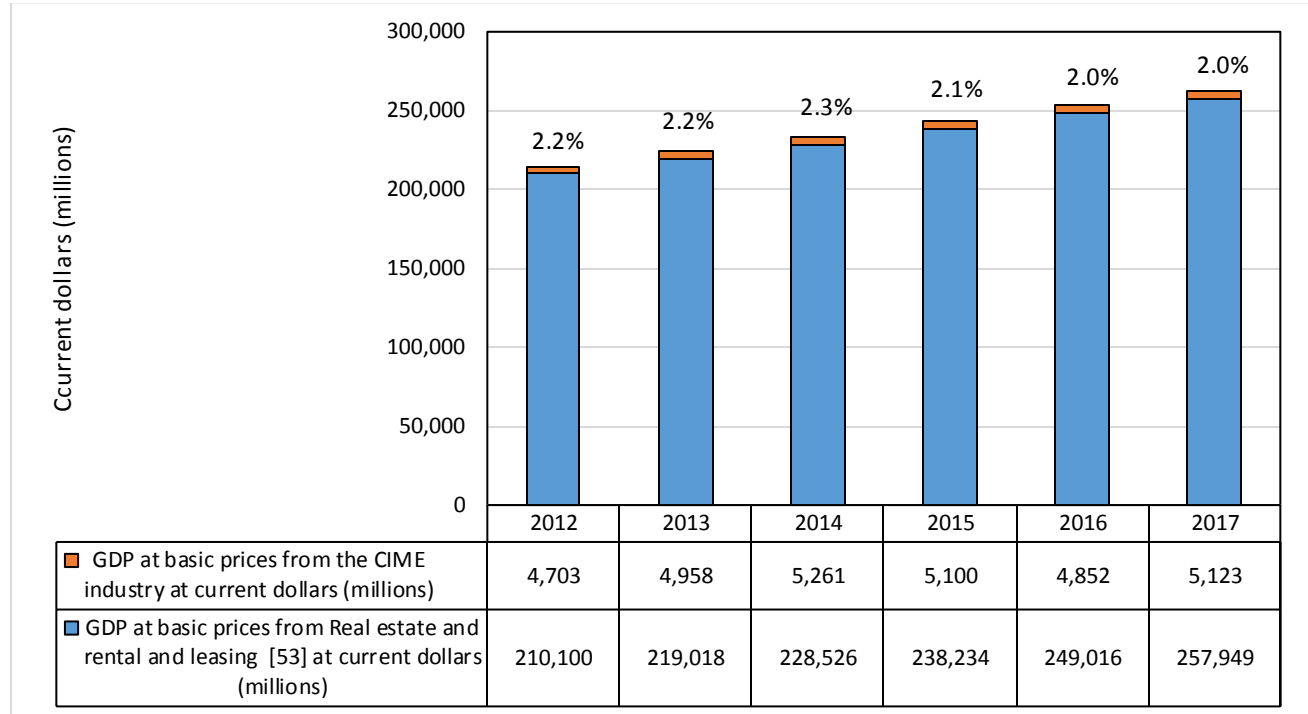
In comparison, Ontario is Canada's most populous province, followed by Quebec and British Columbia. Although the economies of these three provinces are more diversified, they have large presences in the downstream markets that establishments in the CIME industry lease and rent to, such as those in manufacturing, agriculture, construction and real estate.

Nonetheless, the health of the markets that operators in the CIME industry lease and rent to and their levels of investment have a strong influence on demand for industrial equipment rentals.

The following chart (Figure 3) highlights the small contribution of NAICS 5324, which aggregates NAICS 532410, 532420 and 532490, to the entire rental and leasing sector (NAICS 53) of the Canadian economy. Based on the data published, the size of this industry has been consistent, averaging 2.1%, plus or minus 0.2% throughout the years.

Figure 3
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing gross domestic product as a percentage of the real estate and rental and leasing gross domestic product

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
■ GDP at basic prices from the CIME industry at current dollars (millions)	4,703	4,958	5,261	5,100	4,852	5,123
■ GDP at basic prices from Real estate and rental and leasing [53] at current dollars (millions)	210,100	219,018	228,526	238,234	249,016	257,949

Note: Gross domestic product (GDP) from the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing (CIME) industry (NAICS 5324) is derived by multiplying GDP (NAICS 5324) by an indicator of employment.
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0402-01 Gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices, by industry, provinces and territories (x 1,000,000).

The CIME industry represents a small share of Canada's total economic activity. The most recent data available show that economic activity in this industry totalled approximately $5.1 billion in 2017, representing 0.26% of Canada's GDP.[9]

Since the CIME industry is composed of various, often unrelated, segments, it is regulated by different public legislation. For instance, aspects of aircraft leasing and boat rentals are subject to regulation by Transport Canada, while aspects of oil drilling and mining equipment are subject to oversight by the Canada Energy Regulator.[10,11] However, in Canada, all segments of the industry are subject to similar legislation for occupational health and safety regulations, licensing, and business regulations.

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9. Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0402-01 Gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices, by industry, provinces and territories (x 1,000,000).

10. Transport Canada is the federal institution responsible for transportation policies and programs in Canada and oversees the licensing and registration of various transportation vehicles, including, but not limited to, pleasure crafts and commercial motor vehicles.

11. The Canada Energy Regulator (formerly the National Energy Board) is an independent federal agency that regulates several aspects of Canada's shale and tight resource industry. It regulates the construction and operation of interprovincial and international pipelines and energy trade.

2.3 Specific characteristics of the industry

The primary service of this industry is to rent and lease commercial and industrial machinery and equipment, without operator, for use for a specified period of time, under specific terms and conditions. The rental establishments included in this industry group typically operate from a retail-like or storefront facility and maintain an inventory of goods that are rented, while establishments engaged in leases are generally involved in providing capital and investment-type equipment that clients use in their business operations, and do not generally operate a retail-like or storefront facility.

In recent years and, most notably, during economic downturns, the rental and leasing of equipment may have become the preferred option, compared with purchasing the equipment, as it affords customers the flexibility of having access to up-to-date equipment without making the large, up-front capital expenditure or having to hold onto illiquid assets. In addition, rentals and leases offer consumers the ability to adjust their equipment demand according to production shifts and technological needs. As well, decisions to lease or rent, rather than purchase, such assets may also be influenced by factors that are not related to the technology of production, such as taxation and financial capability, as rented or leased assets do not show up as liabilities on balance sheets.

While the barrier to enter the market is considered to be low—as technically anyone who owns heavy machinery can enter the industry—the difficulty lies in acquiring the initial capital required to purchase new, often expensive, equipment. As a result, only a few industry players offer a broad range of equipment across geographic locations.

Over the last few years, companies have increasingly digitized their operations by adopting communication networks and information technology. For example, many companies now have websites that enable consumers to view a business's inventory in real time, make reservations and connect with a sales representative. The use of telematics and development of mobile applications are expected to become more prominent in the near future. These developments would enable companies to keep track of equipment location and condition, manage inventories, and identify trends within and across geographic regions, and would allow consumers to request or cancel pick-ups in real time, browse catalogues, and receive timely customer support.

3. Turnover or output measurement

3.1 General framework

Output data from this industry are made available to businesses, governments, investors, associations, and the public in general. By using these data to monitor industry growth, measure performance and make comparisons with other data sources, users are able to better understand this industry group. These survey data are also used, along with other data, by the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA) to measure industries' outputs, intermediate consumption and value-added in current and constant prices. Industry output is estimated based on operating revenues plus own-account capital formation.

3.2 Measurement methods

Statistics Canada produces estimates of key variables for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing industry using both administrative data and survey data. The agency surveys this industry at the establishment level, primarily through electronic questionnaires. The sample size is approximately 490 enterprises. In addition to the key financial variables, other published variables include industry expenditures and sales by type of client.

Before sample selection, units on the Business Register[12] in this industry are stratified into homogenous, categorical groups by North American Industry Classification System code, province and size.[13] After this step, samples of a predetermined size are allocated into the strata based on these categories. In line with other Integrated Business Statistics Program (IBSP) surveys, samples of establishments above established size thresholds are drawn by methodologists. Businesses below the established size thresholds are ineligible for sampling. Estimates for this industry are based on a combination of data collected directly from survey respondents, administrative files and tax data.

As part of the IBSP, Statistics Canada uses tax data from the Canada Revenue Agency to reduce respondent burden, decrease overall survey costs and improve data quality. Administrative data are used as part of a data replacement strategy for a large number of financial variables for most small and medium enterprises and for a selected group of large enterprises. Administrative data are also used as an auxiliary source of data for editing and imputation when respondent data are not available. Data are imported, validated and then transformed into the necessary formats, structures and levels required for IBSP processing.

3.3 Measurement issues

On the industry level, several challenges arise when measuring the key financial variables, the first being the allocation of operating revenues, operating expenses, salaries, wages, commissions and benefits of a business that operates in more than one province. On the survey questionnaire, businesses that operate in more than one province are asked to report their financial data as an aggregate of all their locations, regardless of provincial location. As a result, preliminary provincial data can be greatly overestimated or underestimated. This is also an issue for the businesses that are not surveyed and for which tax data are used as a principal source. Tax returns are filed by legal entities based on their registered business number, which can also cover more than one jurisdiction. As an example, a business that operates in both Ontario and Alberta may report the financial variables for both provinces as an aggregate, after which the data are broken down based on the company structure in the Business Register. However, a company's structure in the Business Register may not always be up to date. Therefore, the provincial business breakdown may be inaccurately reflected and applied. In effect, one province may be allocated a disproportionately high percentage of operating revenue, and this misallocation would consequently lead to an overestimation of one province's values and an underestimation of another's. Similarly, overestimation sometimes occurs when the business in the sample is part of a larger entity whose primary activity differs from that of the former. For example, a respondent may mistakenly report all its business activities within a company as a whole, instead of just commercial and industrial machinery

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12. The Business Register is Statistics Canada's continuously maintained central repository of baseline information on businesses and institutions operating in Canada. As a statistical register, it provides listings of units and related attributes required for survey sampling frames, data integration, stratification and business demographic statistics.
13. Size is measured using revenue information available from tax data.

and equipment rental and leasing (CIME) activities, and this can drastically inflate their data. To mitigate and resolve these issues of misallocation, subject-matter officers and analysts conduct research on the company in question, contact respondents for clarification, and reference historical data and trends of the company. As well, respondents operating in more than one province may opt to report their key financial variables using multiple questionnaires or use a different questionnaire for each provincial location. This way, provincial data can be separated. Afterwards, the necessary changes are implemented and documented in the respective data tools (e.g., Business Register, Review and Adjustment Facility).

The second challenge of measuring the key financial variables arises from businesses whose primary activities are indistinct from other North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. For instance, businesses in NAICS 522220, sales financing, are often confused with the CIME industry (and vice versa) because of the similarities and interrelatedness in business activity.

Lastly, although units on the Business Register in this industry are stratified into homogenous, categorical groups by NAICS code, province and size so they can be allocated to established size thresholds before sample selection, a lag exists between the time at which a business's structure changes and when it is updated and reflected in the Business Register. This is because the structure of companies can change over time and for a variety of different reasons (e.g., change in province of operation, main business activity). Not only are these changes difficult to follow, as they require businesses' due diligence to report them, but it also takes time to verify the information and update the system. As a result, some businesses could have been misclassified, and thus, incorrectly included in the industry. In effect, delays in the Business Register structure affect the accuracy of provincial allocation and industry estimates, as new operations in different provinces can be added or newly classified at any time on the Business Register, but these changes may not be reflected until the following processing year. However, once the Business Register is correctly updated, the impact of change could be wide-ranging, especially when corrections involve historical data. Statistics Canada revises the estimates on a yearly basis as a way to minimize the possible impact of change. In the case of the CIME industry, revisions are relatively small.

3.4 Evaluation of comparability of price data with output data

In general, output and price measures for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment industry are comparable. The Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA) works closely with both the Retail and Service Industries Division and the Producer Prices Division (PPD) to ensure consistency and representability among Producer Price Index prices and the commodity output data.

PPD collects information needed to produce indexes that measure changes in the prices for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing industry. The estimates are based on representative products for which prices are monitored on a monthly basis. Time and effort are devoted to keeping the specifications constant such that only the pure changes in price are tracked. Some information is also collected to ensure, as much as possible, that the collected data correspond to the same specifications over time. The index is used as a price deflator for the major output commodity—rental and operating leasing services of commercial and industrial machinery and equipment of the rental and leasing services industry by the Canadian System of National Accounts to produce estimates of real output for the industry.

4. Evaluation of measurement

Statistics Canada estimates the value of output in current prices of the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing industry primarily using estimates of operating revenues from the annual survey by the Retail and Service Industries Division in the supply and use tables. The establishment-level operating statistics are supplemented with other sources to measure own-account capital formation to derive the total industry output and value added. The Annual Survey of Service Industries: Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (CIME) allows for the measurement of the industry structure and evolution over time in the annual supply and use tables, which in turn serve as benchmarks for more frequent industry gross domestic product (GDP) measures such as the monthly GDP and provincial GDP programs.

Because of the nature of this industry, whereby companies are often part of a larger, complex, multi-province, multi-activity business structure, the challenges illustrated in the preceding section occur frequently and require a substantial amount time to resolve. In combination with a fairly large universe, the timely maintenance of business structures and updates on the Business Register are often compromised in favour of establishing higher-quality estimates for the current reference year.

In 2019, the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing program started to use a pseudo-census with a cross-sectional design approach. This means that all sampling units in the surveyed population taken from the Business Register are selected, but only a subset receives a questionnaire. Values for financial variables come primarily from survey and tax data. For all remaining survey variables, survey data are used for the subset of units selected to receive a questionnaire, while imputation is used for all non-selected units. This collected portion is defined through a specific process that makes sure the survey population is well represented by survey data. It is expected that with the adoption of this new approach, the time it takes to publish the data will decrease. Where data for this industry have historically been available 11 months after the end of the calendar year they were collected for, the Census of Tax project anticipates reducing the elapsed time by 3 months. However, the Census of Tax project is not infallible, as it is accompanied by its own set of measurement issues such as the possibility of incorrect, unreported or unreliable imputed tax data. There are also differences in the level of detail provided for certain variables (such as industry expenditure breakdowns) in the survey data and the tax data. As well, classification and provincial allocation issues will likely persist.

Currently, data on e-commerce are not collected for this industry. As more and more businesses offer goods and services online, it has become increasingly important to track sales made on digital platforms. However, challenges of measuring this variable are wide and varying, from relaying the established definition to respondents, to implementing the necessary checks and balances to ensure that data are being reported correctly. The latter may prove to be particularly difficult, as some businesses may not have a separate division for online sales and may report revenues as a total sum. One way to start capturing businesses' online sales is to add questions to the survey, asking respondents whether or not a portion of their sales were made via the Internet. If they selected yes, they would then be asked how much of their total sales were accounted for by Internet sales, expressed in either percentage or dollar terms.

5. Conclusion

This paper has discussed the framework in which statistics are produced for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing industry and the challenges and processes when these statistics are used to produce estimates on industry output. By doing so, this paper also describes the efforts and strategies Statistics Canada has adopted to ensure that the data published are accurate, timely and relevant.

As the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (CIME) transitions into a Census of Tax survey, continued efforts are required to review and update content to publish more timely data without compromising data quality and accuracy. As demand for more detailed information and reduced response burden grows among data users, clients and survey participants, alternative data sources are increasingly cross-referenced and integrated into the agency's software production and research and development.

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Appendix A

Construction, Transportation, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing – NAICS 532410

This Canadian industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing heavy machinery without operator.

Illustrative example(s)

- Airplane rental and leasing without operator
- Chartering of commercial boats without operator
- Construction machinery, rental (without operator)
- Oil field equipment rental and leasing
- Railway car leasing (except financial)
- Rental of scaffolding (including mobile platforms)

Exclusion(s)

- Leasing and providing loans to buyers of goods and equipment, or to vendors and dealers to finance their inventories (see 522220 Sales financing)
- Renting or leasing air, rail, highway and water transportation equipment, with operator (See 48-49 Transportation and warehousing)
- Renting or leasing automobiles or trucks without operator (See 5321 Automotive equipment rental and leasing)
- Renting or leasing heavy construction equipment, with operator (See 2389 Other specialty trade contractors)
- Renting or leasing heavy equipment for forestry, with operator (See 115310 Support activities for forestry)
- Renting or leasing heavy equipment for mining, with operator (See 21311 Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction)
- Renting pleasure boats (See 532280 All other consumer goods rental)

Appendix B

Office machinery and equipment rental and leasing – NAICS 532420

This Canadian industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing office machinery and equipment.

Illustrative example(s)

- Computer hardware rental or leasing (except finance leasing or by the manufacturer)
- Computer peripheral equipment, rental and leasing
- Computer rental or leasing services (except finance)
- Office furniture rental
- Rental of business machines

Exclusion(s)

- Leasing and providing loans to buying of goods and equipment, or to vendors and dealers to finance their inventories (See 522220 Sales financing)
- Renting consumer electronics and appliances (See 532210 Consumer electronics and appliance rental)
- Renting or leasing residential furniture (See 532280 All other consumer goods rental)

Appendix C

Other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing – NAICS 532420

This Canadian industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other Canadian industry, primarily engaged in renting or leasing commercial and industrial machinery and equipment.

Illustrative example(s)
- Agricultural machinery and equipment rental
- Industrial machinery and equipment, rental and leasing
- Materials handling machinery and equipment, rental
- Medical equipment rental and leasing, commercial and industrial
- Metalworking machinery and equipment rental
- Motion picture equipment rental
- Painting equipment rental
- Theatrical equipment (except costumes), rental

Exclusion(s)
- Leasing and providing loans to buyers of goods and equipment, or to vendors and dealers to finance their inventories (See 522220 Sales financing)
- Renting home furniture (See 532290 All other consumer goods rental)
- Renting or leasing agricultural machinery and equipment, with operator (See 115 Support activities for agriculture and forestry)
- Renting or leasing heavy equipment without operator (See 532410 Construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing)
- Renting or leasing office machinery and equipment (See 532420 Office machinery and equipment rental and leasing)