

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 19, 2014  
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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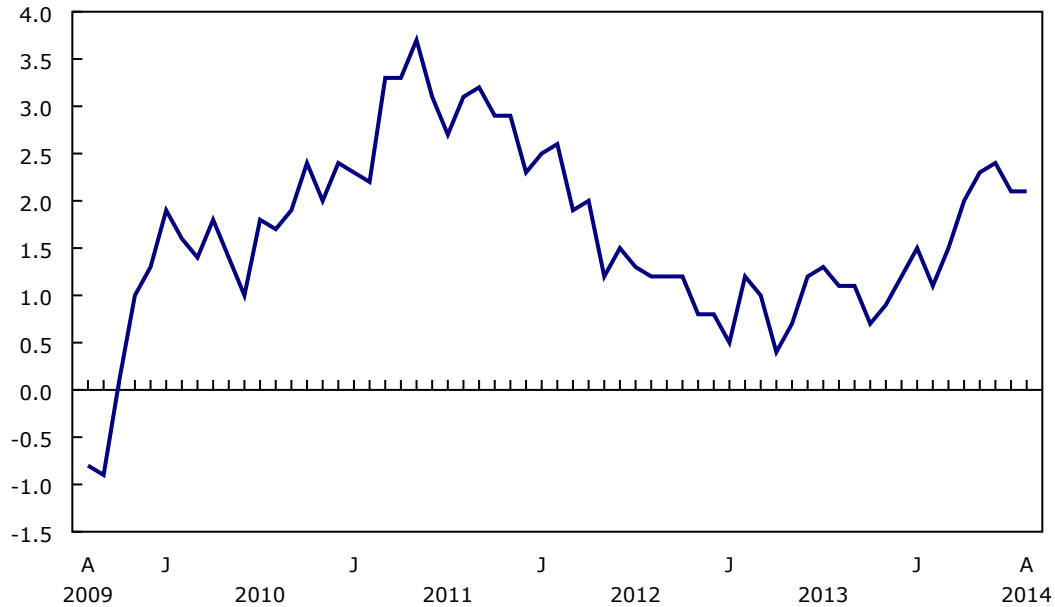
### Consumer Price Index, August 2014

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.1% in the 12 months to August, matching the increase in July.

**Chart 1**  
**The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index**

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12-month % change

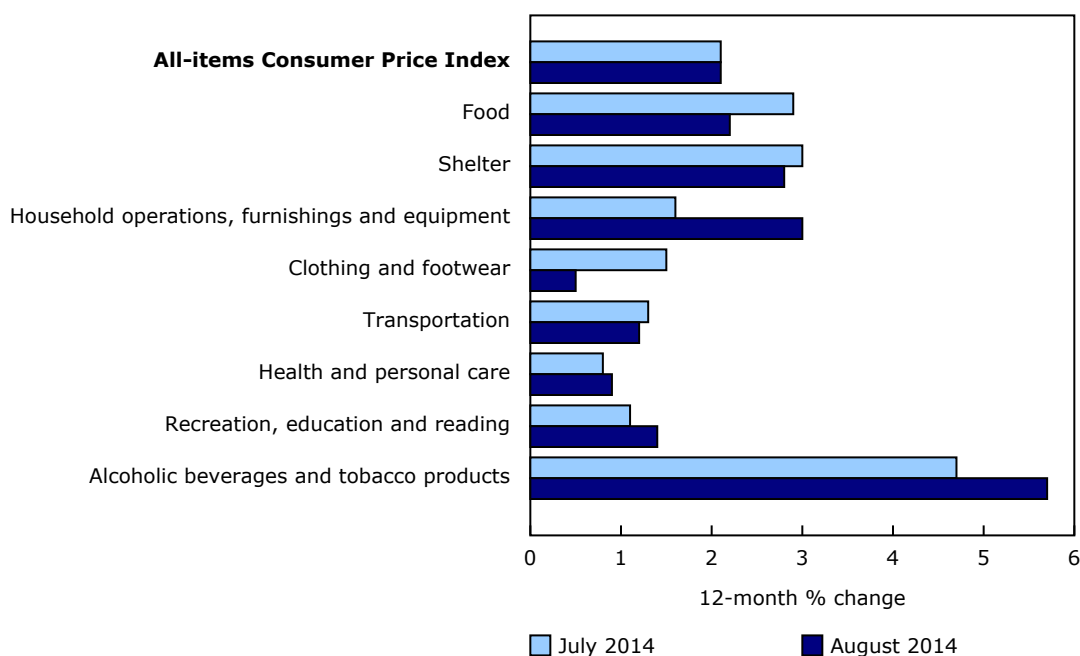


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### 12-month change in the major components

Prices increased in all major components in the 12 months to August. Higher shelter costs led the gain in the CPI. The indexes for household operations, furnishings and equipment, food, as well as transportation also contributed to the rise in the CPI.

**Chart 2**  
**Prices increase in all major components**



Shelter costs rose 2.8% in August compared with the same month a year earlier. This increase followed a 3.0% gain in July. Natural gas prices increased 17.9% on a year-over-year basis in August, after rising 20.4% the previous month. Consumers also paid more for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance.

The household operations, furnishings and equipment index rose 3.0% on a year-over-year basis in August, led by a 7.6% increase in the cost of telephone services. In addition, the cost of Internet access services rose in the 12 months to August.

Food prices were up 2.2% in the 12 months to August. The cost of food purchased from stores increased 2.3% on a year-over-year basis, after rising 3.2% the previous month. This deceleration was led by prices for fresh fruit and fresh vegetables, both of which recorded smaller increases in August than in July. At the same time, consumers paid 9.3% more for meat in the 12 months to August. Prices for food purchased from restaurants were up 2.1% compared with the same month a year earlier.

Transportation costs rose 1.2% on a year-over-year basis in August, following a 1.3% increase in July. The purchase of passenger vehicles index advanced 2.9% in the 12 months to August, after rising 1.3% the previous month. Conversely, gasoline prices decreased 0.1% in August compared with the same month a year earlier. This decline followed a 2.1% gain in July.

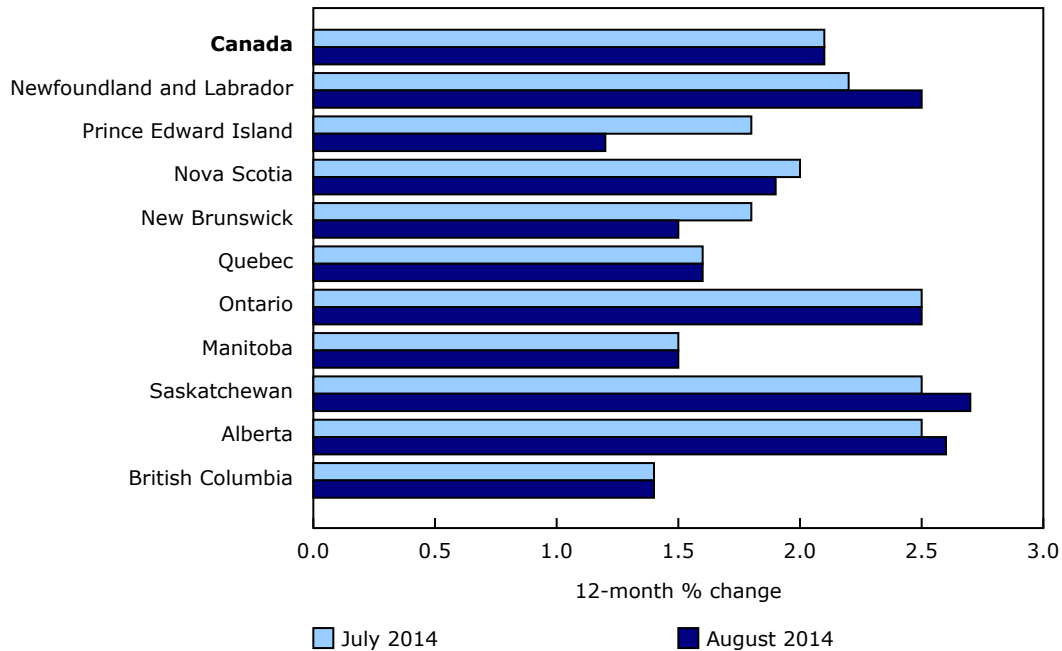
The index for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products advanced 5.7% in the 12 months to August, following a 4.7% gain in July. This larger increase was led by higher prices for beer purchased from stores, which rose 2.8% year over year in August, after increasing 0.3% the previous month. Consumers also paid more for cigarettes on a year-over-year basis in August.

## 12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in every province in the 12 months to August. Saskatchewan posted the largest increase, while Prince Edward Island recorded the smallest.

### Chart 3

#### Consumer prices rise the most in Saskatchewan and the least in Prince Edward Island



Saskatchewan's CPI advanced 2.7% in the 12 months to August. Among the provinces, Saskatchewan recorded the highest year-over-year increase in the purchase of passenger vehicles index (+6.1%). It was also one of three provinces, along with Ontario and Alberta, where gasoline prices rose in August compared with the same month a year earlier.

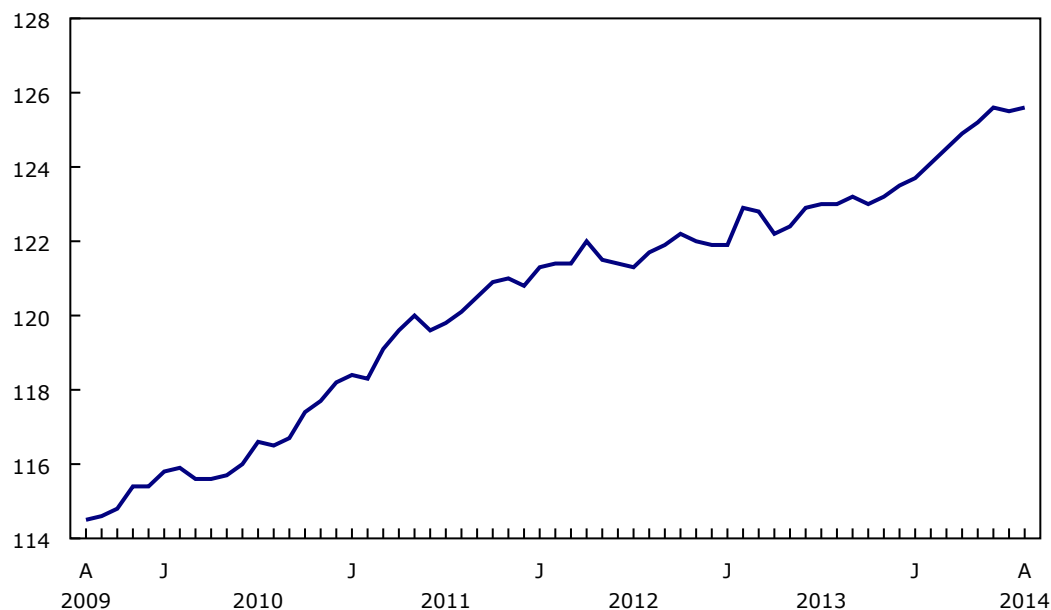
Consumer prices in Prince Edward Island rose 1.2% on a year-over-year basis in August. Prices for clothing declined in the province in the 12 months to August, while at the national level the clothing index increased.

### Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI increased 0.1% in August, following a 0.1% decrease in July.

## Chart 4 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



Of the eight major components, half rose and half declined on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in August.

The seasonally adjusted index for household operations, furnishings and equipment (+1.3%) posted the largest monthly increase in August, followed by the alcoholic beverages and tobacco products index (+0.9%). The indexes for recreation, education and reading, as well as health and personal care also rose on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis.

The seasonally adjusted index for clothing and footwear (-0.4%) recorded the largest decline in August. The indexes for food, shelter and transportation decreased as well.

### Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) advanced 2.1% in the 12 months to August, after increasing 1.7% in July.

On a year-over-year basis, prices for some of the components included in the core index, such as telephone services and the purchase of passenger vehicles, increased more in August than in July. Movements in these indexes have a larger impact on the core index than on the All-items CPI because certain components are excluded from the core index.

At the same time, prices for gasoline, fresh fruit, fresh vegetables and natural gas, which are excluded from the core index, decelerated on a year-over-year basis in August.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.2% on a monthly basis in August, following a 0.1% increase in July.

### Note to readers

A [video](#) providing an overview of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is now available on Statistics Canada's website.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing CPI data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

The travel tours index, which is part of the recreation, education and reading major component, underwent a [methodology update](#) effective with the September 2013 CPI. Therefore, until the release of the September 2014 CPI, the 12-month rate of change for this index should be interpreted with caution as it compares periods before and after the update.

**Table 1**  
**Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	August 2013	July 2014	August 2014	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Food	16.60	133.0	136.5	135.9	-0.4	2.2
Shelter	26.26	128.8	132.6	132.4	-0.2	2.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	114.1	116.3	117.5	1.0	3.0
Clothing and footwear	5.82	91.6	91.8	92.1	0.3	0.5
Transportation	19.98	129.2	131.5	130.8	-0.5	1.2
Health and personal care	4.93	118.1	118.9	119.2	0.3	0.9
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	107.9	108.9	109.4	0.5	1.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	140.4	147.1	148.4	0.9	5.7
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
Core CPI <sup>3</sup>	84.91	121.2	123.1	123.7	0.5	2.1
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	120.0	122.1	122.4	0.2	2.0
Energy <sup>4</sup>	8.56	163.0	171.9	168.3	-2.1	3.3
Gasoline	4.62	189.0	195.0	188.8	-3.2	-0.1
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	117.1	118.9	119.4	0.4	2.0
Goods	48.18	114.7	117.1	116.7	-0.3	1.7
Services	51.82	131.6	134.2	134.7	0.4	2.4

- 2011 CPI basket weights at January 2013 prices, Canada, effective February 2013. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 ([www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm)).
- Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
- The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website ([www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/](http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/)).
- The special aggregate "energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

**Table 2**  
**Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	August 2013	July 2014	August 2014	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	126.0	128.9	129.1	0.2	2.5
Prince Edward Island	0.36	128.6	130.4	130.2	-0.2	1.2
Nova Scotia	2.59	126.6	128.9	129.0	0.1	1.9
New Brunswick	1.96	123.0	124.8	124.9	0.1	1.5
Quebec	22.04	121.9	123.7	123.8	0.1	1.6
Ontario	39.05	123.4	126.5	126.5	0.0	2.5
Manitoba	3.16	123.8	125.8	125.6	-0.2	1.5
Saskatchewan	2.94	125.7	129.0	129.1	0.1	2.7
Alberta	12.32	129.4	132.9	132.7	-0.2	2.6
British Columbia	14.05	118.0	119.6	119.6	0.0	1.4
Whitehorse	0.08	124.1	125.2	125.1	-0.1	0.8
Yellowknife	0.07	126.6	128.7	129.0	0.2	1.9
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	117.5	118.9	119.0	0.1	1.3

- 2011 Consumer Price Index basket weights at January 2013 prices, effective February 2013. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 ([www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm)).
- Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

**Table 3**  
**Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

	June 2014	July 2014	August 2014	June to July 2014	July to August 2014
	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Food	136.0	135.8	135.5	-0.1	-0.2
Shelter	132.2	132.6	132.4	0.3	-0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	116.3	116.3	117.8	0.0	1.3
Clothing and footwear	93.5	93.5	93.1	0.0	-0.4
Transportation	132.2	131.4	131.3	-0.6	-0.1
Health and personal care	118.8	119.1	119.2	0.3	0.1
Recreation, education and reading	107.5	107.5	107.8	0.0	0.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	146.7	147.1	148.4	0.3	0.9
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
Core CPI <sup>2</sup>	123.2	123.3	123.6	0.1	0.2
All-items CPI excluding food and energy <sup>3</sup>	119.1	119.2	119.6	0.1	0.3

- A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Each month, the previous month's seasonally adjusted index is subject to revision. On an annual basis, the seasonally adjusted values for the last three years are revised with the January data release. Users employing CPI data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on the availability and uses of seasonally adjusted CPI data, please see the Definitions, data sources and methods section of survey 2301 ([www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm)).
- The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website ([www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/](http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/)).
- The special aggregate "energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

Available in CANSIM: tables [326-0009](#), [326-0012](#), [326-0020](#) and [326-0022](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2301](#).

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The August 2014 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 93, no. 8 ([62-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* ([62-557-X](#)) from the *Browse by key resource module* of our website under *Publications*.

The Consumer Price Index for September will be released on October 17.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).



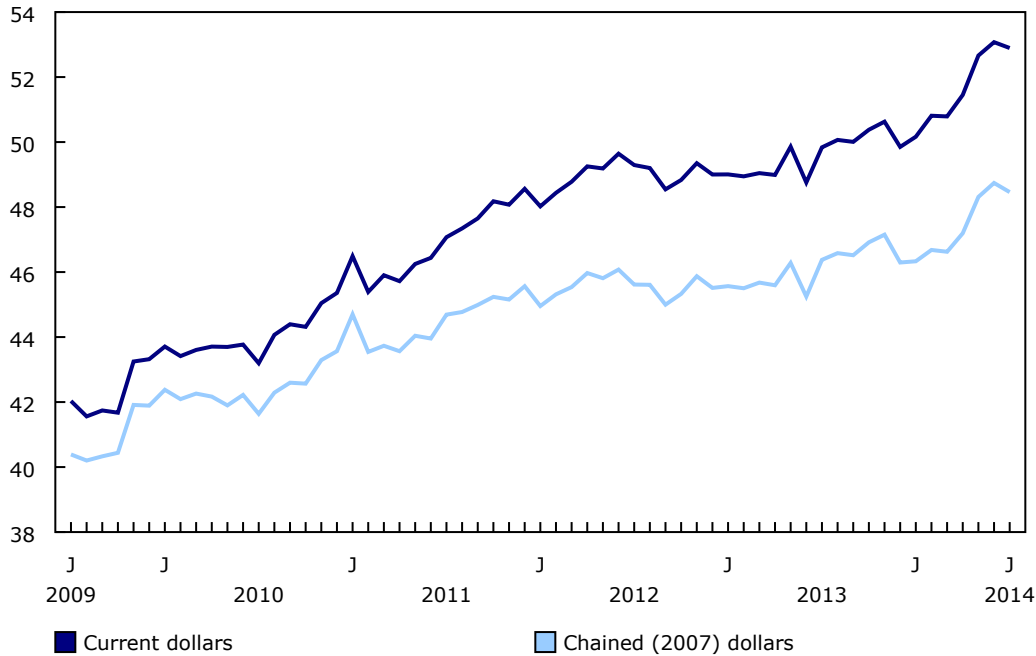
## Wholesale trade, July 2014

Following three consecutive monthly gains, wholesale sales decreased 0.3% to \$52.9 billion in July. Declines in five subsectors, which together represented 81% of wholesale sales, more than offset an increase in the motor vehicle and parts subsector. Excluding this subsector, wholesale sales declined 1.0%.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were down 0.6%.

**Chart 1**  
**Wholesale sales decrease in July**

billions of dollars



### Lower sales in five subsectors

The miscellaneous subsector contributed the most to the decline in July, falling by \$256 million or 3.7% to \$6.6 billion, the lowest level in four months. The agricultural supplies industry (-8.1%) was the largest contributor to the decline. The colder and wetter spring weather in the Western provinces contributed to higher than normal sales in June and lower than normal sales in July.

Lower sales were also recorded in the other miscellaneous industry (-5.5%) and the paper, paper product and disposable plastic product industry (-3.8%). The other miscellaneous industry includes wholesalers of logs and wood chips, minerals, ores and precious metals, and second-hand goods (excluding machinery and automotive goods) as well as wholesalers not elsewhere classified.

Sales in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector declined 1.1% to \$10.3 billion, mostly offsetting the increase recorded in June. Prior to this decline, sales had advanced in seven of the preceding nine months. The food industry (-1.1%) led the decline in July.

The machinery, equipment and supplies subsector decreased 0.7% to \$11.0 billion, following three consecutive monthly gains. Lower sales at the other machinery, equipment and supplies industry (-2.5%), down for first time in six months, as well as the farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment industry (-1.7%), down for the fourth time in five months, accounted for the decline.

For the first time in 2014, the building material and supplies subsector registered a decrease, falling 0.3% to \$7.6 billion. The decline in the lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies industry (-2.2%), its first in eight months, more than offset the gains recorded elsewhere in the subsector.

The motor vehicle and parts subsector rose 3.1% to \$9.4 billion in July, on the strength of higher sales in the motor vehicle industry (+4.4%). Exports and manufacturing sales of motor vehicles also saw strong growth in July.

### **Sales down in five provinces**

In July, lower sales were recorded in five provinces. Saskatchewan contributed the most to the decline. Ontario and Quebec, two of the largest provinces in terms of wholesale sales, recorded relatively flat growth.

In Saskatchewan, sales fell 6.1% to \$2.0 billion in July, the lowest level recorded thus far in 2014. The agricultural supplies industry was an important contributor to the province's decline.

Sales in Newfoundland and Labrador fell 13.3% to \$382 million, more than offsetting the gain in June. This was the third decrease in four months for the province.

Following two consecutive months of strong gains, sales in New Brunswick declined 7.5% to \$525 million, as a result of widespread decreases across subsectors, led by the food, beverage and tobacco subsector.

British Columbia slipped 0.5% to \$5.1 billion in July, a second consecutive sales decline, while Alberta edged down 0.2% to \$7.1 billion, its first decrease in seven months.

Ontario rose 0.2% to \$25.7 billion, a fourth consecutive increase on the strength of higher sales in the motor vehicle and parts subsector, while Quebec edged up 0.1% to \$9.6 billion, a third consecutive increase.

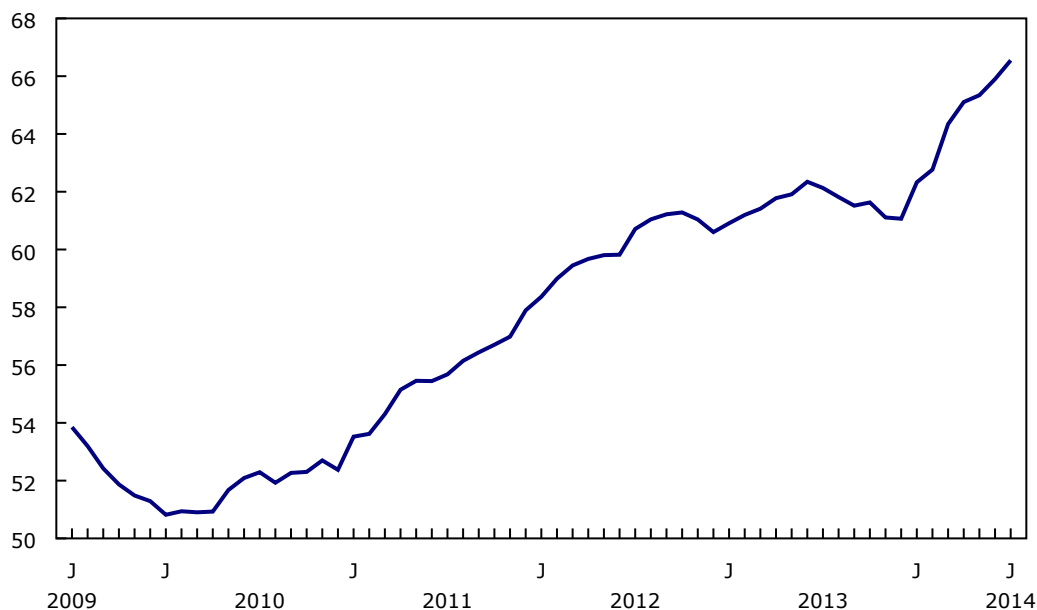
Sales in Nova Scotia rose 2.0% to \$758 million, a third increase in four months. The gains were widespread across subsectors.

### **Inventories increase in July**

Inventories recorded a seventh consecutive gain in July, rising 1.0% to \$66.5 billion. Gains were recorded in all subsectors.

**Chart 2**  
**Wholesale inventories increase in July**

billions of dollars



The largest gain in dollar terms was in the motor vehicle and parts subsector (+2.9%), a second consecutive increase.

The building material and supplies subsector (+1.1%), the personal and household goods subsector (+0.6%), and the food, beverage and tobacco subsector (+1.2%) all recorded a fifth consecutive monthly increase. In addition, inventories rose for the sixth consecutive month in the miscellaneous subsector (+0.9%) and a seventh consecutive month in the machinery equipment and supplies subsector (+0.2%).

The inventory-to-sales ratio increased from 1.24 in June to 1.26 in July. 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.

**Note to readers**

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more 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).

**Table 1**  
**Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	July 2013	June 2014 <sup>r</sup>	July 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)</b>	<b>49,837</b>	<b>53,074</b>	<b>52,894</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)</b>	<b>46,376</b>	<b>48,742</b>	<b>48,460</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Total wholesale sales (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts</b>	<b>41,466</b>	<b>43,943</b>	<b>43,485</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Farm product	575	680	697	2.5	21.2
Food, beverage and tobacco	9,681	10,430	10,316	-1.1	6.6
Food	8,703	9,403	9,299	-1.1	6.8
Beverage	492	493	493	-0.1	0.2
Cigarette and tobacco product	485	533	524	-1.8	7.9
Personal and household goods	7,057	7,315	7,309	-0.1	3.6
Textile, clothing and footwear	941	924	917	-0.7	-2.6
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	755	765	748	-2.2	-1.0
Home furnishings	467	482	486	0.7	4.1
Personal goods	681	709	678	-4.4	-0.5
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,548	3,744	3,806	1.6	7.3
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	664	690	674	-2.4	1.4
Motor vehicle and parts	8,371	9,131	9,409	3.1	12.4
Motor vehicle	6,268	6,802	7,100	4.4	13.3
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,047	2,272	2,252	-0.9	10.1
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	57	57	57	0.4	0.7
Building material and supplies	6,984	7,639	7,616	-0.3	9.0
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,173	2,307	2,334	1.2	7.4
Metal service centres	1,521	1,722	1,749	1.6	15.0
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,290	3,610	3,532	-2.2	7.4
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10,667	11,026	10,951	-0.7	2.7
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,328	1,272	1,251	-1.7	-5.8
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,551	3,824	3,829	0.1	7.8
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	3,286	3,333	3,338	0.2	1.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,502	2,597	2,533	-2.5	1.2
Miscellaneous	6,502	6,853	6,597	-3.7	1.5
Recyclable material	618	795	833	4.8	34.8
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	905	917	882	-3.8	-2.5
Agricultural supplies	1,901	2,012	1,849	-8.1	-2.7
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,182	1,194	1,205	0.9	2.0
Other miscellaneous	1,897	1,934	1,827	-5.5	-3.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note(s):** Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

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

	July 2013	June 2014 <sup>r</sup>	July 2014 <sup>P</sup>	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>49,837</b>	<b>53,074</b>	<b>52,894</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	386	441	382	-13.3	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	51	59	59	0.8	16.5
Nova Scotia	701	743	758	2.0	8.2
New Brunswick	511	567	525	-7.5	2.6
Quebec	9,386	9,613	9,627	0.1	2.6
Ontario	23,994	25,665	25,725	0.2	7.2
Manitoba	1,346	1,476	1,480	0.3	10.0
Saskatchewan	1,950	2,135	2,004	-6.1	2.7
Alberta	6,696	7,140	7,129	-0.2	6.5
British Columbia	4,736	5,165	5,140	-0.5	8.5
Yukon	12	9	11	12.5	-12.1
Northwest Territories	51	55	51	-7.3	-1.4
Nunavut	16	7	5	-28.6	-71.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

**Note(s):** Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

**Table 3**  
**Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	July 2013	June 2014 <sup>r</sup>	July 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total, wholesale inventories</b>	<b>62,129</b>	<b>65,899</b>	<b>66,547</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Farm product	F	237	F	F	F
Food, beverage and tobacco	5,536	6,033	6,103	1.2	10.3
Food	4,963	5,441	5,499	1.1	10.8
Beverage	342	349	362	3.6	5.7
Cigarette and tobacco product	231	243	243	0.1	5.3
Personal and household goods	10,748	11,261	11,334	0.6	5.4
Textile, clothing and footwear	2,035	2,065	2,091	1.3	2.8
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	754	757	732	-3.3	-3.0
Home furnishings	1,037	1,202	1,185	-1.4	14.3
Personal goods	1,401	1,292	1,332	3.1	-4.9
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,816	5,181	5,233	1.0	8.7
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	706	765	761	-0.6	7.7
Motor vehicle and parts	8,323	8,827	9,079	2.9	9.1
Motor vehicle	4,418	4,811	4,964	3.2	12.4
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,790	3,903	4,004	2.6	5.7
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	115	113	110	-2.0	-4.1
Building material and supplies	11,536	11,806	11,934	1.1	3.4
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	3,065	3,247	3,220	-0.8	5.0
Metal service centres	3,338	3,470	3,566	2.8	6.8
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	5,133	5,089	5,149	1.2	0.3
Machinery, equipment and supplies	18,131	19,242	19,288	0.2	6.4
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	4,021	4,255	4,213	-1.0	4.8
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	9,176	9,634	9,843	2.2	7.3
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,602	1,741	1,721	-1.2	7.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,332	3,612	3,511	-2.8	5.4
Miscellaneous	7,617	8,493	8,566	0.9	12.5
Recyclable material	512	533	547	2.6	6.9
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	693	719	717	-0.3	3.5
Agricultural supplies	2,898	3,615	3,683	1.9	27.1
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,004	1,170	1,200	2.6	19.5
Other miscellaneous	2,510	2,456	2,419	-1.5	-3.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

**Note(s):** Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

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**Available in CANSIM: tables [081-0011](#), [081-0012](#) and [081-0015](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2401](#).**

The July 2014 issue of Wholesale Trade ([63-008-X](#)) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for August will be released on October 20.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto: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](mailto:elspeth.hazell@statcan.gc.ca)) or Marco Morin (613-951-2074; [marco.morin@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:marco.morin@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade Division.

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## Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, July 2014

Canadian pipelines received 33.8 million cubic metres of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products in July, 11.4% more than the same month in 2013.

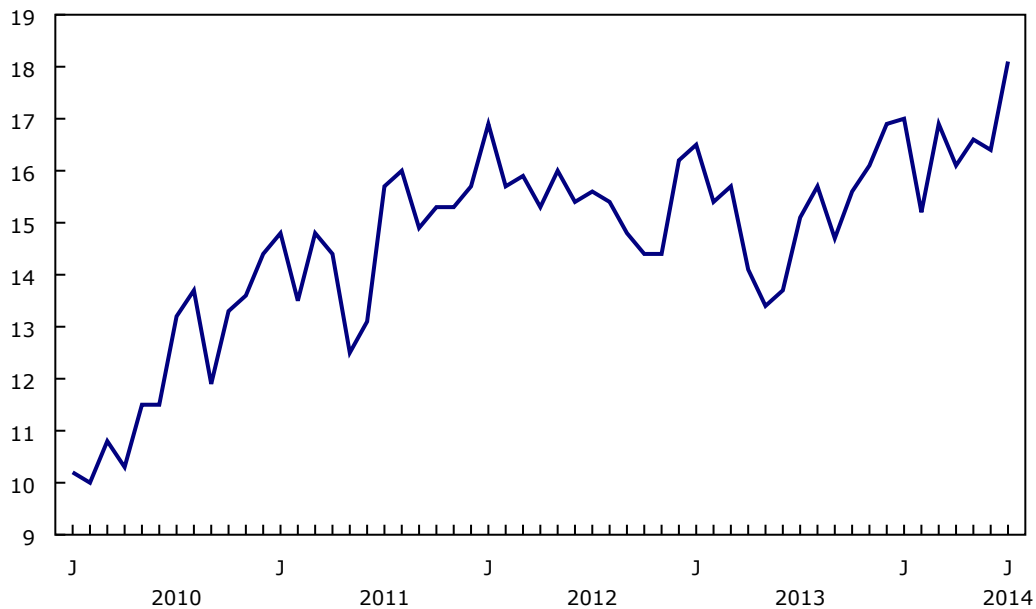
The increase was led by higher receipts from processing plants, up 19.9% to 18.1 million cubic metres. Also contributing to the gain were receipts from fields, up 5.8% to 8.6 million cubic metres, as well as deliveries from refineries, up 1.2% to 4.7 million cubic metres.

At the same time, imports decreased 13.9% to 1.0 million cubic metres.

**Chart 1**  
Canadian pipelines total net receipts from processing plants of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

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millions of cubic metres



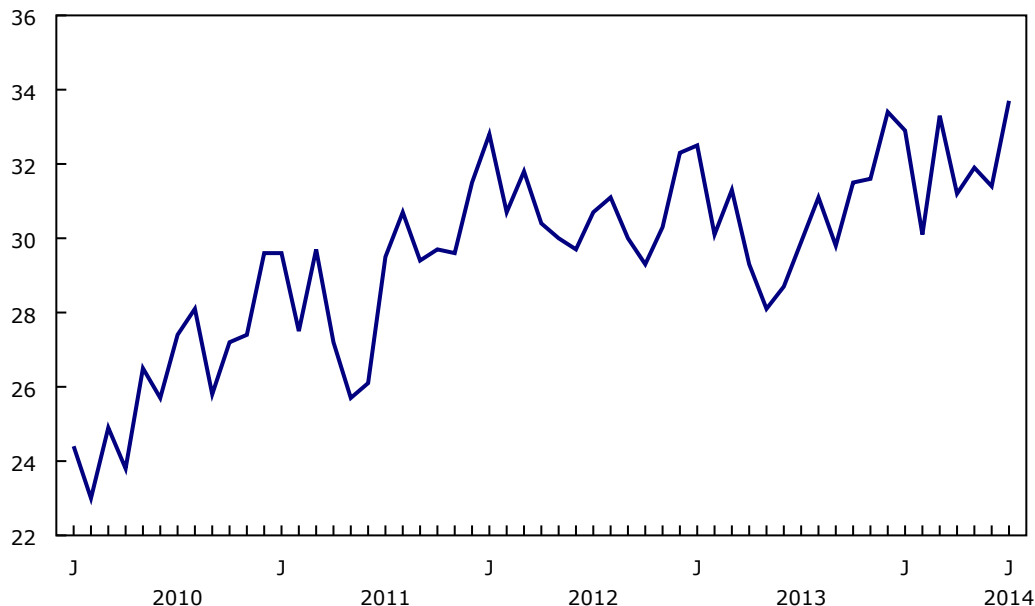
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Canadian pipelines delivered 33.7 million cubic metres of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products, up 12.9% from July 2013. The increase was mainly attributable to direct exports by pipeline to the United States, which rose 16.8% to 12.3 million cubic metres. While total exports increased, exports of other liquefied petroleum products decreased 62.0% to 76 449 cubic metres as a result of adjustments to pipeline operations.



**Chart 2**  
**Canadian pipelines total net deliveries of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products**

millions of cubic metres



Inventories of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products held in tanks and terminals rose 7.2% to 5.9 million cubic metres compared with the same period in 2013. Inventories held in pipeline lines edged up 1.9% to 12.4 million cubic metres.

**Note to readers**

*Processing plants are facilities where, among other activities, crude oil and petroleum products are processed and prepared for transportation purposes.*

*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. These data are required for integration into the input-output sector of the Canadian System of National Accounts. Data are also intended for use by survey respondents, industry associations, industry analysts and the general public.*

*Oil pipelines receive products from fields, processing plants, refineries, other oil pipelines, imports, and other sources. They deliver these products to refineries, plants, other oil pipelines, exports and other destinations.*

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**Available in CANSIM: tables [133-0001](#) to [133-0005](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2148](#) and [2191](#).**

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## Natural gas sales, July 2014

Natural gas sales totalled 4 995 million cubic metres in July, up 4.0% from July 2013.

The volumes of sales to the industrial (+5.3%) sector were up compared with the same month a year earlier, while the commercial (-0.5%) and residential (-4.6%) sectors decreased.

Total sales in July were 2.2% higher compared with June 2014.

### Note to readers

*These data are subject to revision.*

**Table 1**  
**Natural gas sales**

	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 <sup>P</sup>	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>4 801 049</b>	<b>4 886 704</b>	<b>4 994 970</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Residential <sup>1</sup>	415 495	512 049	396 233	-22.6	-4.6
Commercial <sup>2</sup>	321 729	416 330	320 172	-23.1	-0.5
Industrial <sup>3</sup> and direct sales <sup>4</sup>	4 063 825	3 958 325	4 278 565	8.1	5.3

<sup>P</sup> 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.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## Oil and gas extraction, 2013

Final data on oil and gas extraction for 2013 are now available upon request.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2178](#).**

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Quarterly civil aviation statistics, fourth quarter 2013

Operating and financial data on civil aviation for the fourth quarter of 2013 are now available upon request.

### **Note to readers**

*The data in this quarterly release are not seasonally adjusted.*

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2712.**

Civil aviation data will appear later in the service bulletin *Aviation* (51-004-X).

For more information, to order data tables, 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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**The Consumer Price Index**, August 2014, Vol. 93, no. 8  
Catalogue number [62-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

**Census of Agriculture: Content Consultations**  
Catalogue number [95-635-X](#) (HTML)

## Release dates: September 22 to 26, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
23	<b>Retail trade</b>	July 2014
24	<b>Study: Young Canadians providing care</b>	2012
25	<b>Payroll employment, earnings and hours</b>	July 2014
25	<b>Police-reported cybercrime in Canada</b>	2012
26	<b>National tourism indicators</b>	Second quarter 2014

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



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