

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 27, 2015

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Releases

Farm cash receipts, first quarter 2015

Farm cash receipts for Canadian farmers totalled \$14.8 billion in the first quarter, up 4.5% from the same quarter in 2014.

Farm cash receipts, which include crop and livestock revenues as well as program payments, increased in six provinces, with the gains ranging from 0.7% in New Brunswick to 13.4% in Nova Scotia. Conversely, receipts were down in Prince Edward Island (-4.2%), British Columbia (-2.4%), Quebec (-2.2%) and Ontario (-1.2%).

Livestock receipts rose by \$483 million (+8.3%) to \$6.3 billion, while crop receipts were virtually unchanged at \$7.9 billion.

Livestock receipts increased in every province, with gains ranging from 0.4% in Quebec to 22.9% in Saskatchewan.

Cattle and calf receipts increased 25.5% from the same quarter a year earlier to \$2.6 billion in the first quarter. The increase was the result of a 45.1% increase in average prices compared with the first quarter of 2014. Low North American supplies continued to contribute to higher prices.

Moderating the rise in cattle and calf receipts was a 13.7% decline in the number of head marketed, which fell to its lowest level for a first quarter since 1994. Despite this, and for the first time since 2003, receipts for cattle and calves in the first quarter exceeded those for the supply-managed sector (dairy, poultry and eggs).

In the supply-managed sectors, farm cash receipts increased 2.0% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter in 2014. Increased poultry, dairy and egg marketings were the main reason for the gain.

Hog receipts declined 12.2% to \$1.0 billion, as prices were down 16.2%.

Crop receipts declined in every province except Saskatchewan (+8.1%) and New Brunswick (+0.1%). Saskatchewan crop receipts increased \$248 million compared with the same quarter in 2014 to \$3.3 billion, stabilizing crop receipts at the national level.

Liquidations of deferred grain sales declined by \$400 million, negatively affecting the first quarter crop receipt results. Lower corn and soybean receipts also contributed to the decline. Corn receipts were down 24.6% as marketings fell 28.8%. This followed a 19.1% decline in 2014 Canadian corn production levels. Soybean receipts fell 11.5%, as prices weakened after record North American soybean production in 2014.

Conversely, canola receipts rose 16.5% as marketings increased 18.1%. More than three-quarters of the marketings increase are attributable to Saskatchewan. Large price gains pushed lentil and durum wheat receipts higher, both of which are grown mainly in Saskatchewan.

Program payments were up 35.6% from the first quarter of 2014 to \$576 million. The increase follows a 49.1% decrease for the January-to-March period a year earlier. Higher crop insurance payments were the main reason for the gain in 2015, with the Prairie provinces being the primary recipients.

Farm cash receipts and farm operating expenses for 2014

Farm cash receipts rose 4.6% from 2013 to \$57.4 billion in 2014, a fourth consecutive annual increase.

Receipts rose in every province outside of the Atlantic provinces. Alberta recorded the largest percentage increase at 9.1%, followed closely by Saskatchewan at 8.0%.

Livestock receipts increased \$4.1 billion (+18.9%) over 2013 levels, more than enough to offset a \$951 million decline in crop receipts and a \$586 million drop in program payments.

Cattle and calf receipts rose 43.6%, as average 2014 prices were up 37.4% over 2013. Hog receipts also contributed to the rise in livestock receipts, increasing 25.2% on the strength of higher prices.

Lower crop receipts for wheat (excluding durum), corn and soybeans all contributed heavily to the drop in crop receipts, with price declines as the primary reason. The decline in crop receipts was moderated by a decrease in deferments and increases in lentil and durum wheat receipts.

Total farm expenses, which include total operating expenses and depreciation, rose 2.4% to \$50.2 billion in 2014. A 46.5% increase in livestock purchases, boosted by sharply higher cattle and calf prices, more than offset declines in feed as well as crop and hail insurance premiums.

Note to readers

All data are in current dollars. Farm cash receipts measure gross revenue of farm businesses. They do not represent their bottom line, as farmers have to pay their expenses and loans and cover depreciation.

Farm cash receipts are, for the most part, based on monthly marketings and the monthly prices of various commodities. Data are extracted from administrative files and derived from other Statistics Canada surveys and/or other sources.

Data on net farm income for 2014, as well as farm operating expenses and depreciation charges, farm cash receipts, direct payments, value of inventory change, farm debt outstanding, value of farm capital, value per acre of farm land and buildings, and value per head of livestock, are also released today and are now available in CANSIM. These data are subject to revision.

The next release of these data will be on November 25, and will include farm cash receipts data for the second and third quarter of 2015.

The publication Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers – Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-015-X) has been discontinued. The data previously contained in this publication are now available in CANSIM table 002-0076.

A new CANSIM table has also been created for the value of inventory change (002-0075).

Table 1
Farm cash receipts

| | First quarter 2013 | First quarter 2014 | First quarter 2015 ^P | First quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014 | First quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | millions of dollars | | | % change ¹ | |
| Canada | | | | | |
| Total farm cash receipts | 15,683 | 14,196 | 14,832 | -9.5 | 4.5 |
| Total crops | 9,497 | 7,931 | 7,933 | -16.5 | 0.0 |
| Wheat excluding durum | 1,346 | 1,106 | 1,157 | -17.8 | 4.6 |
| Durum wheat | 303 | 255 | 377 | -15.8 | 47.8 |
| Barley | 265 | 167 | 146 | -37.0 | -12.2 |
| Oats | 133 | 89 | 117 | -33.3 | 32.0 |
| Flaxseed | 67 | 61 | 104 | -8.4 | 70.5 |
| Canola | 2,226 | 1,640 | 1,911 | -26.3 | 16.5 |
| Soybeans | 559 | 540 | 478 | -3.4 | -11.5 |
| Corn | 716 | 601 | 453 | -16.0 | -24.6 |
| Dry peas | 233 | 185 | 184 | -20.5 | -0.6 |
| Lentils | 186 | 221 | 350 | 18.6 | 58.6 |
| Dry beans | 27 | 28 | 32 | 5.3 | 12.4 |
| Potatoes | 274 | 287 | 299 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| Greenhouse vegetables | 76 | 77 | 77 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| Field vegetables | 153 | 155 | 157 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Tree fruits | 54 | 54 | 52 | -0.4 | -3.3 |
| Small fruits | 15 | 14 | 15 | -7.9 | 10.2 |
| Floriculture, nursery and sod | 262 | 266 | 270 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Other crops | 785 | 379 | 373 | -51.7 | -1.6 |
| Deferments | -305 | -183 | -209 | 39.8 | -13.8 |
| Liquidations | 2,123 | 1,990 | 1,589 | -6.3 | -20.1 |
| Total livestock | 5,350 | 5,840 | 6,323 | 9.2 | 8.3 |
| Cattle and calves | 1,604 | 2,040 | 2,561 | 27.2 | 25.5 |
| Hogs | 952 | 1,153 | 1,012 | 21.1 | -12.2 |
| Dairy products | 1,468 | 1,484 | 1,499 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Sheep and lambs | 29 | 37 | 44 | 27.4 | 20.4 |
| Poultry and eggs | 946 | 897 | 928 | -5.2 | 3.5 |
| Other livestock products | 352 | 230 | 277 | -34.7 | 20.7 |
| Total payments | 835 | 425 | 576 | -49.1 | 35.6 |
| Crop insurance | 516 | 159 | 375 | -69.1 | 135.2 |
| AgriInvest | 65 | 86 | 56 | 31.6 | -34.7 |
| AgriStability | 136 | 131 | 72 | -3.9 | -44.6 |
| Other payments | 118 | 49 | 73 | -58.4 | 48.3 |

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated using thousands of dollars.

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [002-0002](#).

Table 2
Provincial farm cash receipts

| | First quarter 2013 | First quarter 2014 | First quarter 2015 ^P | First quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014 | First quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | millions of dollars | | | % change ¹ | |
| Canada | 15,683 | 14,196 | 14,832 | -9.5 | 4.5 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 46 | 36 | 40 | -22.1 | 11.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 134 | 128 | 123 | -4.8 | -4.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 211 | 137 | 155 | -34.9 | 13.4 |
| New Brunswick | 137 | 131 | 132 | -4.4 | 0.7 |
| Quebec | 1,762 | 1,782 | 1,742 | 1.2 | -2.2 |
| Ontario | 2,673 | 2,628 | 2,596 | -1.7 | -1.2 |
| Manitoba | 1,818 | 1,718 | 1,748 | -5.5 | 1.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 4,379 | 3,727 | 4,159 | -14.9 | 11.6 |
| Alberta | 3,919 | 3,304 | 3,547 | -15.7 | 7.4 |
| British Columbia | 604 | 605 | 590 | 0.1 | -2.4 |

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated using thousands of dollars.

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [002-0002](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [002-0001 to 002-0003](#), [002-0005](#), [002-0007 to 002-0009](#), [002-0012](#), [002-0075](#), [002-0076](#) and [003-0025](#).

Table 002-0001: Farm cash receipts, annual.

Table 002-0002: Farm cash receipts, quarterly.

Table 002-0003: Value per acre of farm land and buildings, at July 1.

Table 002-0005: Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges, annual.

Table 002-0007: Value of farm capital, at July 1.

Table 002-0008: Farm debt outstanding, classified by lender, annual.

Table 002-0009: Net farm income, annual.

Table 002-0012: Farm income in kind, by item, annual.

Table 002-0075: Value of inventory change, annual.

Table 002-0076: Direct payments to agriculture producers, annual.

Table 003-0025: Value per head of livestock, at July 1.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3436](#), [3437](#), [3471](#), [3472](#), [3473](#) and [5214](#).

[Summary tables](#) are available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, under *Summary tables*.

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).

Machinery and Equipment Price Index, first quarter 2015

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) increased 7.8% in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter. The import component was up 9.4% over the period, while the domestic component rose 3.4%.

The Canadian dollar depreciated 8.5% against the US dollar in the first quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 2014. Variations in exchange rates can have a significant influence on the MEPI given the high weight of imported machinery and equipment in the index.

Every industry saw price increases for machinery and equipment purchased in the first quarter. The finance, insurance and real estate industry (+8.2%) was the largest contributor to the quarterly rise in the total MEPI. Both subsectors of this industry experienced increases, as the real estate and rental and leasing subcomponent was up 8.2%, while the finance and insurance subcomponent increased 8.3%. The second largest contributor to the quarterly increase was the mines, quarries and oil wells industry (+7.8%).

Most commodities posted price increases in the first quarter. Logging, mining and construction machinery and equipment (+7.5%) and computers and computer peripheral equipment (+6.9%) were the commodities that contributed the most to the quarterly increase of the total MEPI.

Compared with the first quarter of 2014, the total MEPI increased 11.0%, with the import component rising 13.2% and the domestic component up 4.6%. The movement in the import component was partly influenced by the year-over-year depreciation of the Canadian dollar (-11.1%) against the US dollar.

Note to readers

With the release of third quarter 2014 data, Statistics Canada converted the Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) series to 2010=100, with 2010 as the base year. The relative importance of the basket items has been updated using the 2010 annual gross additions to capital for machinery and equipment purchases by industries in Canada.

Also, the MEPI (2010=100) adopted the commodity and industry classifications incorporated in the current input-output tables of the Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNA) for final demand expenditures by machinery and equipment categories. With the 2012 historical revision of the CSNA, the classifications incorporated in the input-output tables published by Statistics Canada have been updated. For more information regarding the changes applied to the input-output tables, see the [Modernization of the input-output tables](#) document.

For vectors that have a concordance, MEPI historical data (prior to the first quarter of 2010) based on the new basket (2010=100) are available on CANSIM.

The concordance information between the old CANSIM vectors and the new CANSIM vectors is available in the [Concordance table between the old and new CANSIM vectors](#).

The MEPI provides quarterly estimates of price changes for machinery and equipment purchased by industries in Canada.

Data are available at the Canada level only.

The contribution of a given sub-aggregate to the composite price change depends on both the price change exhibited by the sub-aggregate and on its importance in the basket, as measured by the weight.

With each release, data for the previous two quarters may have been revised. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

With the release of second quarter 2015 data, all data for 2014 will be revised.

Table 1
Machinery and Equipment Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

| | Relative importance ¹ | First quarter 2014 | Fourth quarter 2014 ^r | First quarter 2015 ^p | Fourth quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015 | First quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015 |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | % | (2010=100) | | | % change | |
| Machinery and Equipment Price Index | 100.00 | 109.3 | 112.5 | 121.3 | 7.8 | 11.0 |
| Domestic | 26.99 | 104.3 | 105.5 | 109.1 | 3.4 | 4.6 |
| Imported | 73.01 | 111.1 | 115.0 | 125.8 | 9.4 | 13.2 |
| Crop and animal production | 3.96 | 112.8 | 116.3 | 126.4 | 8.7 | 12.1 |
| Forestry and logging | 0.17 | 112.0 | 115.4 | 125.5 | 8.8 | 12.1 |
| Fishing, hunting and trapping | 0.07 | 107.5 | 110.7 | 119.7 | 8.1 | 11.3 |
| Support activities for agriculture and forestry | 0.13 | 110.9 | 114.3 | 123.8 | 8.3 | 11.6 |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 12.00 | 112.3 | 115.1 | 124.1 | 7.8 | 10.5 |
| Utilities | 5.04 | 109.4 | 112.5 | 120.3 | 6.9 | 10.0 |
| Construction | 6.20 | 111.9 | 115.2 | 124.0 | 7.6 | 10.8 |
| All manufacturing | 11.72 | 108.4 | 111.5 | 120.1 | 7.7 | 10.8 |
| Trade | 5.95 | 107.4 | 110.4 | 118.2 | 7.1 | 10.1 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 10.19 | 111.5 | 115.1 | 124.7 | 8.3 | 11.8 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 18.78 | 109.1 | 112.2 | 121.4 | 8.2 | 11.3 |
| Private education services, health care and social assistance | 0.68 | 106.8 | 110.0 | 118.4 | 7.6 | 10.9 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 11.40 | 104.6 | 107.7 | 115.6 | 7.3 | 10.5 |
| Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance | 3.36 | 107.0 | 110.0 | 117.9 | 7.2 | 10.2 |
| Public administration | 9.84 | 109.1 | 112.6 | 122.0 | 8.3 | 11.8 |
| Non-profit institutions serving households | 0.51 | 106.7 | 109.8 | 117.9 | 7.4 | 10.5 |

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance in the Machinery and Equipment Price Index represents shares of capital investment by industry for the year 2010. They are derived from the final demand matrix of the input-output table, compiled by the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Source(s): CANSIM table [327-0055](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [327-0054](#) and [327-0055](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2312](#).

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index for the second quarter will be released on August 26.

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).

Railway carloadings, March 2015

The volume of rail freight carried in Canada totalled 30.9 million tonnes in March, up 5.6% from the same month last year.

Freight originating in Canada and destined within Canada and to other parts of the world rose 6.3% to 27.5 million tonnes. These shipments are composed of non-intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars).

Non-intermodal freight rose 5.7% to 300,000 carloads. The amount of freight loaded into these cars totalled 24.6 million tonnes, up 6.0%. The gain was attributable to an increase in freight loadings in several commodity groupings, particularly iron ores and concentrates (up 495 000 tonnes), potash (up 356 000 tonnes) and lumber (up 217 000 tonnes).

Intermodal freight loadings rose 10.2% to 191,000 units in March. From a tonnage perspective, traffic increased 9.0% to 2.9 million tonnes, largely resulting from an increase in containerized cargo shipments.

Freight traffic received from the United States rose 0.5% to 3.4 million tonnes, reflecting increases in both non-intermodal and intermodal loadings.

Note to readers

The survey presents data essential to the timely analysis of the rail transportation industry and its contribution to the Canadian economy. Survey data cover carrier railways operating in Canada that provide for-hire freight service and their transportation of various railway carloading components, such as the number of rail cars, tonnage, units and 20-foot equivalent units.

Data aggregations are available for Canada, the Eastern Division and the Western Division.

The aggregations in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table [404-0002](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2732](#).

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, fourth quarter 2014

Canadian residents made 7.1 million overnight trips abroad, accounting for \$7.9 billion of spending. Of these trips, 4.9 million were to the United States, accounting for \$4.2 billion of spending.

Residents of the United States spent \$1.1 billion in Canada during their 2.2 million overnight trips.

Overseas residents made 0.9 million overnight trips to Canada during the fourth quarter, spending \$1.4 billion.

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

Data are now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables and statistical profiles of characteristics of international travellers for the fourth quarter of 2014 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).

Poultry and egg statistics, March 2015 and annual 2014

Egg production increased 3.9% in March from the same month a year earlier to 56.6 million dozen.

Egg production reached 666.6 million dozen in 2014, up 0.4% from 2013. The value of egg sales increased 0.2% from 2013 to \$1.2 billion.

Placements of hatchery chicks on farms declined 3.5% to 56.3 million birds in April compared with the same month a year earlier.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on May 1, 2015, were up 6.0% from the same date a year earlier to 66 492 tonnes.

Canadian farmers produced 1.3 million tonnes of poultry meat in 2014. Chicken, including stewing hens, accounted for 86.7% of all poultry meat produced, up 1.6% from 2013. Turkey production stood at 167 899 tonnes in 2014, down 0.2% from the previous year. Sales of poultry meat, including turkey, decreased 2.8% to \$2.8 billion.

Note to readers

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

Data on egg production are available for March 2015. Data on the placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults are available for April 2015. Data on stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products are available for May 2015.

Annual data on poultry and egg production are available for 2014.

Revisions

With this release, the poultry and egg statistics data series have been historically revised.

Data on egg production, placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, and stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products have been revised back to January 2012. This is the result of revisions to administrative data and survey data.

Data on the production and value of poultry meat have been revised back to January 2006. This is the result of updates and revisions to administrative data, the replacement of estimated figures with actual values, and updates to factors. Newly available administrative and survey data have also been integrated. In addition, data on the production and value of poultry meat have been revised following the release of data from the 2011 Census of Agriculture.

Details are available upon request.

Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0018 to 003-0024](#), [003-0038](#), [003-0039](#) and [003-0079](#).

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

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Road Network File, 2015

The intercensal 2015 *Road Network File* is a digital representation of Canada's national road network, containing information such as street names, types and directions as well as address ranges. This file is available as a free download.

The file contains the national road network, which reflects the National Geographic Database road layer content as it existed in March 2015. Applications of this file may include mapping, geocoding, area delineation and database maintenance as a source for street names and locations.

Statistics Canada maintains road network information to support the census and other agency activities where the relative position of road network features is important in maps created for navigation and reference purposes. Therefore, relative positional accuracy takes precedence over absolute positional accuracy. This file is not suitable for engineering applications, emergency dispatching services, surveying or legal applications.

The intercensal 2015 *Road Network File* does not replace the 2011 *Census Road Network File*, which is a similar product available as part of the 2011 Census suite of geography products and is used in conjunction with products and services from the 2011 Census.

The intercensal 2015 *Road Network File* is available for Canada in two formats: ArcGIS®, and Geography Markup Language.

The intercensal 2015 *Road Network File* ([92-500-X](#)) and *Road Network File, Reference Guide* ([92-500-G](#)) are now available in electronic format from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

Census Subdivision Boundary File, 2015

The intercensal 2015 *Census Subdivision Boundary File* portrays the census subdivision geographical limits and provides a framework for mapping and spatial analysis. This file is available as a free download.

The boundaries, names and codes of census subdivisions reflect those in effect on January 1, 2015, the geographic reference date for this edition of the *Census Subdivision Boundary File*.

The intercensal *Census Subdivision Boundary File* depicts the full extent of the geographical areas, including the coastal water area. The file is available in two formats: ArcGIS® and Geography Markup Language.

The intercensal 2015 *Census Subdivision Boundary File* does not replace the 2011 Census subdivision *Boundary File*, which is a similar product available as part of the 2011 Census suite of geography products and is used in conjunction with products and services from the 2011 Census.

Also available is the *Interim List of Changes to Municipal Boundaries, Status, and Names*, which summarizes changes to municipal boundaries, status and names that occurred between January 2, 2014, and January 1, 2015. Municipal changes are based on information received through provincial and territorial gazettes, letters patent and orders-in-council during this period.

The intercensal 2015 *Census Subdivision Boundary File* ([92-162-X](#)) and *Census Subdivision Boundary File, Reference Guide* ([92-162-G](#)) are now available in electronic format from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The *Interim List of Changes to Municipal Boundaries, Status, and Names*, January 2, 2014, to January 1, 2015 ([92F0009X](#)), is also available.

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

New products and studies

New products

Census Subdivision Boundary File, Reference Guide, 2015
Catalogue number [92-162-G](#) (HTML)

Census Subdivision Boundary File, 2015
Catalogue number [92-162-X](#) (HTML)

Road Network File, Reference Guide, 2015
Catalogue number [92-500-G](#) (HTML)

Road Network File, 2015
Catalogue number [92-500-X2015001](#) (HTML)

Interim List of Changes to Municipal Boundaries, Status, and Names, January 2, 2014 to January 1, 2015
Catalogue number [92F0009X](#) (HTML)



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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