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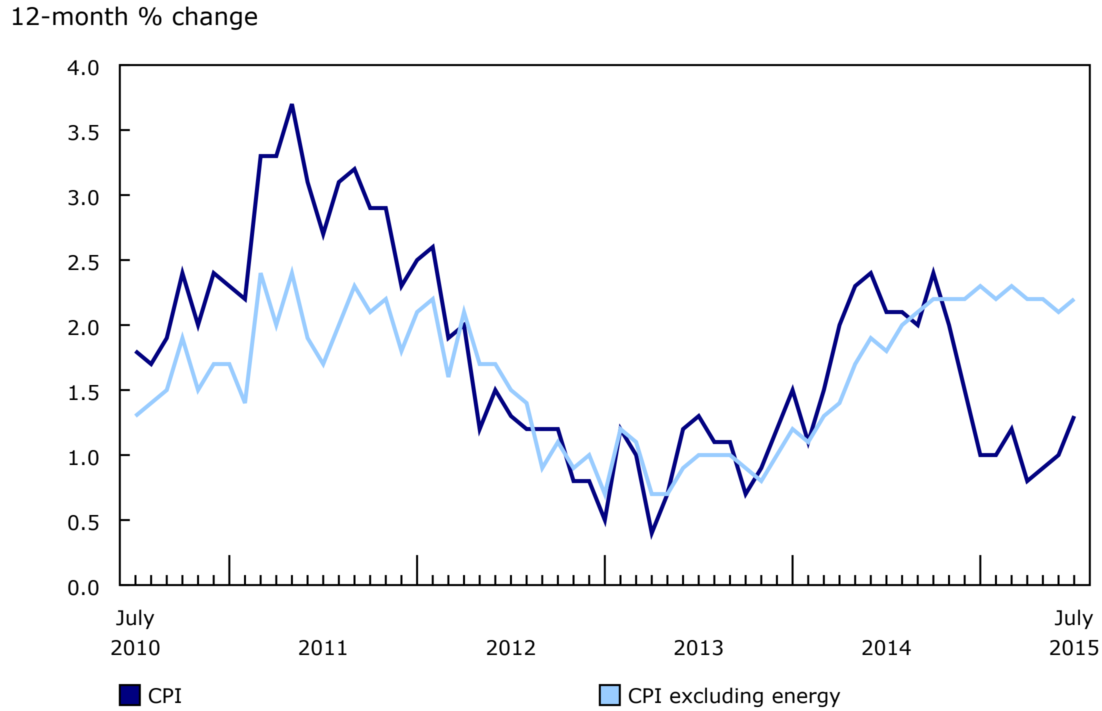
Releases

Consumer Price Index, July 2015

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.3% in the 12 months to July, after increasing 1.0% in June.

Lower energy prices continued to moderate the year-over-year rise in the CPI; however, the effect was less pronounced in July than in the previous month. In particular, the gasoline index was down 12.2% in the 12 months to July, compared with a 14.1% decrease in June.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the CPI excluding energy

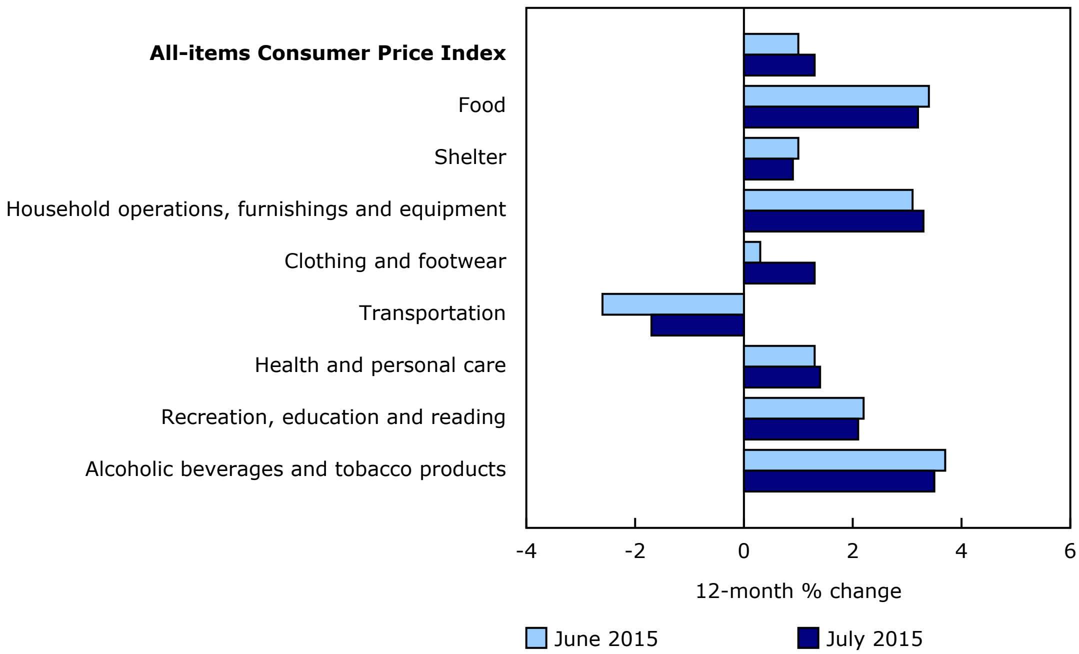


Source(s): CANSIM table 326-0020.

12-month change in the major components

Prices were up in seven of the eight major components on a year-over-year basis in July, led by higher prices for food. An increase in the clothing and footwear index also contributed to higher consumer prices. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, recorded its ninth consecutive year-over-year decline.

Chart 2
Prices increase in seven of eight major components



Source(s): CANSIM table 326-0020.

Food prices advanced 3.2% in the 12 months to July, following a 3.4% increase the previous month. Prices for food purchased from stores were up 3.5% on a year-over-year basis in July. The increase in the food index was led by meat prices, which rose 6.1% year over year in July, following a 6.6% increase in June. Additionally, prices were up year over year in July for fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. Prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 2.7% in the 12 months to July.

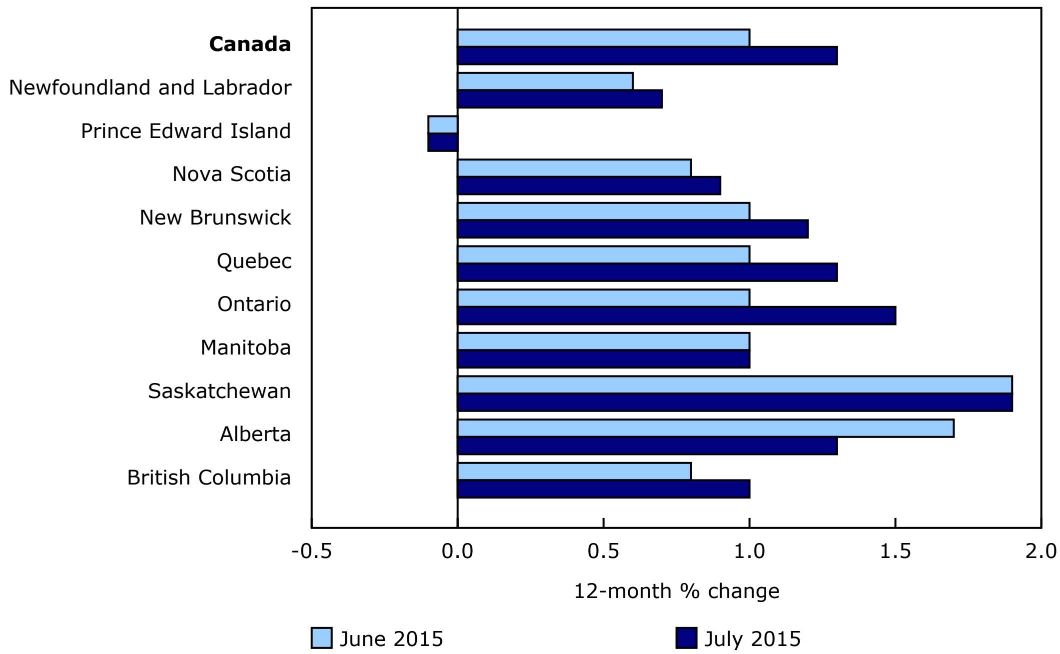
The clothing and footwear index increased 1.3% in the 12 months to July, after rising 0.3% the previous month. This acceleration was led by women's clothing, which increased 1.2% year over year in July, after decreasing 1.1% in June. In addition, the indexes for children's clothing and men's clothing posted larger year-over-year gains in July than in June.

The transportation index declined 1.7% in the 12 months to July, after falling 2.6% in June. This smaller year-over-year decrease was mainly attributable to gasoline prices, which fell less in the 12 months to July than they did the previous month. Prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles increased 2.5% year over year in July, after posting a 2.0% rise the previous month.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in nine provinces in the 12 months to July. Saskatchewan posted the largest increase, followed by Ontario. Prince Edward Island's CPI registered its eighth consecutive year-over-year decrease.

Chart 3
Consumer prices rise in every province except Prince Edward Island



Source(s): CANSIM table 326-0020.

Saskatchewan's CPI was up 1.9% in the 12 months to July, matching the increase in June. The province's purchase of passenger vehicles index rose 4.2% year over year in July, after posting a 4.9% gain the previous month. Homeowners' home and mortgage insurance costs were up 13.9% year over year in July, their largest increase since July 2008.

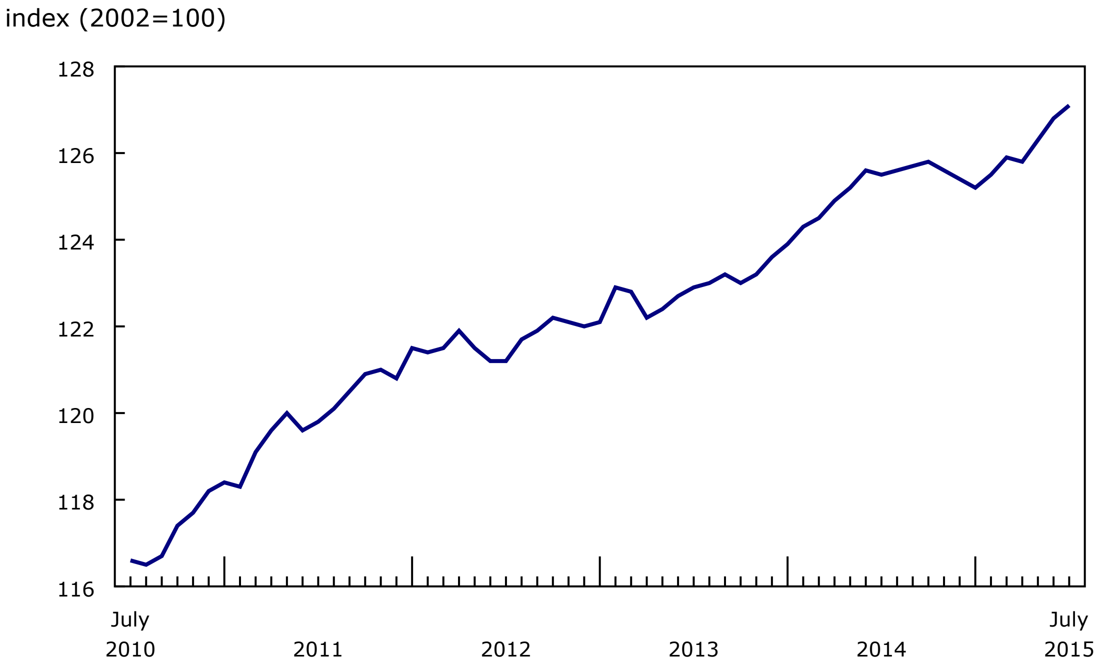
Ontario's CPI increased 1.5% year over year in July, after rising 1.0% the previous month. This acceleration was led by the natural gas index, which registered a smaller year-over-year decrease in July (-2.8%) than in June (-16.2%). The fresh fruit index increased 7.5% in Ontario in the 12 months to July, partly because of an unseasonal decline last year. Additionally, Ontario's index for homeowners' replacement cost rose 2.4% on a year-over-year basis in July, the largest increase in Canada.

Consumer prices in Alberta increased 1.3% on a year-over-year basis in July, after rising 1.7% in June. In Alberta, where the price of natural gas tends to be volatile, the natural gas index declined 30.7% in the 12 months to July. This followed a 6.7% year-over-year increase in June. At the same time, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles were up less in the 12 months to July than in June. In contrast, electricity prices in the province increased 3.0% year over year in July, after decreasing 8.6% the previous month.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.2% in July, after increasing 0.4% in June.

Chart 4
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index



Source(s): CANSIM table 326-0022.

Six of the eight major components increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in July. The seasonally adjusted indexes for food and for recreation, education and reading posted no change.

The largest increase in July was observed in the seasonally adjusted clothing and footwear index, which rose 0.6%. The seasonally adjusted index for transportation was up 0.4%.

Bank of Canada's core index

The Bank of Canada's core index was up 2.4% in the 12 months to July, following a 2.3% rise in June.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.2% on a monthly basis in July, following a 0.3% increase in June.

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

	Relative importance[1]	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	**100.00[2]**	**125.7**	**127.2**	**127.3**	**0.1**	**1.3**
Food	16.41	136.5	141.0	140.9	-0.1	3.2
Shelter	26.80	132.6	133.5	133.8	0.2	0.9
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.14	116.3	120.0	120.1	0.1	3.3
Clothing and footwear	6.08	91.8	93.0	93.0	0.0	1.3
Transportation	19.10	131.5	129.6	129.2	-0.3	-1.7
Health and personal care	4.73	118.9	120.5	120.6	0.1	1.4
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	108.9	110.6	111.2	0.5	2.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.86	147.1	152.1	152.2	0.1	3.5
Special aggregates						
Bank of Canada's core index[3]	85.39	123.1	126.0	126.0	0.0	2.4
All-items excluding energy	92.21	122.1	124.8	124.8	0.0	2.2
Energy[4]	7.79	171.9	157.5	159.2	1.1	-7.4
Gasoline	3.84	195.0	170.6	171.3	0.4	-12.2
All-items excluding food and energy	75.80	118.9	121.3	121.3	0.0	2.0
Goods	46.68	117.1	118.0	117.9	-0.1	0.7
Services	53.32	134.2	136.5	136.8	0.2	1.9

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, Canada, effective with the January 2015 CPI.
2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
3. 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 index, consult the **Bank of Canada's website**.
4. The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and other fuels, gasoline, and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source(s): CANSIM tables **326-0020** and **326-0031**.

Table 2
Consumer Price Index for the provinces and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	**100.00[2]**	**125.7**	**127.2**	**127.3**	**0.1**	**1.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.38	128.9	129.9	129.8	-0.1	0.7
Prince Edward Island	0.34	130.4	130.4	130.3	-0.1	-0.1
Nova Scotia	2.47	128.9	130.2	130.1	-0.1	0.9
New Brunswick	1.87	124.8	126.2	126.3	0.1	1.2
Quebec	21.60	123.7	125.2	125.3	0.1	1.3
Ontario	38.94	126.5	128.2	128.4	0.2	1.5
Manitoba	3.15	125.8	127.3	127.1	-0.2	1.0
Saskatchewan	3.01	129.0	131.5	131.4	-0.1	1.9
Alberta	13.20	132.9	134.5	134.6	0.1	1.3
British Columbia	13.85	119.6	120.7	120.8	0.1	1.0
Whitehorse	0.08	125.2	125.1	125.4	0.2	0.2
Yellowknife	0.08	128.7	131.4	131.3	-0.1	2.0
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	118.9	121.0	121.2	0.2	1.9

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, effective with the January 2015 CPI.
2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM tables **326-0020** and **326-0031**.

Table 3
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted[1]

	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	May to June 2015	June to July 2015
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	**126.3**	**126.8**	**127.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**
Food	140.2	140.3	140.3	0.1	0.0
Shelter	133.2	133.5	133.8	0.2	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	119.7	119.8	119.9	0.1	0.1
Clothing and footwear	93.7	93.9	94.5	0.2	0.6
Transportation	126.4	128.1	128.6	1.3	0.4
Health and personal care	120.4	120.4	120.7	0.0	0.2
Recreation, education and reading	109.3	109.7	109.7	0.4	0.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	151.9	152.1	152.2	0.1	0.1
Special aggregates					
Bank of Canada's core index[2]	125.5	125.9	126.1	0.3	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy[3]	121.0	121.2	121.5	0.2	0.2

1. 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 Consumer Price Index (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**.
2. 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 index, please consult the **Bank of Canada's website**.
3. The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and other fuels, gasoline, and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source(s): CANSIM table **326-0022**.

Note to readers

The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and other fuels, gasoline, and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing Consumer Price Index (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.

For a more detailed report of the CPI, consult the publication The Consumer Price Index.

Next release

The CPI for August will be released on September 18.

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 report, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The July 2015 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 94, no. 7 (**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 (CPI) is available in *The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* (**62-553-X**).

For information on the history of the CPI in Canada, consult the publication *Exploring the first century of Canada's Consumer Price Index* (**62-604-X**).

A video providing an overview of the CPI is available on Statistics Canada's YouTube channel.

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**).

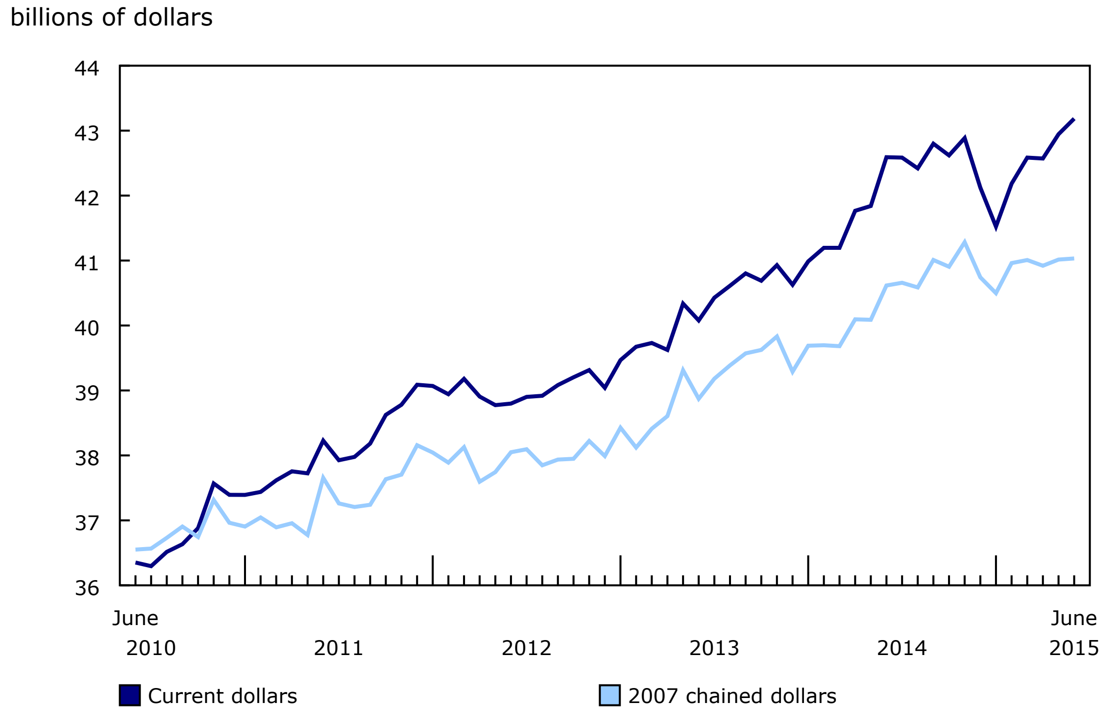
Retail trade, June 2015

Retail sales increased 0.6% to $43.2 billion in June. Sales were up in 8 of 11 subsectors, representing 64% of retail trade.

In the first six months of 2015, retail sales were up 2.2% compared with the same period in 2014. Excluding gasoline stations (-16.1%), retail sales were up 5.0% in the first half of 2015.

After removing the effects of price changes, retail sales in volume terms were flat in June.

Chart 1
Retail sales up in June



Source(s): CANSIM tables 080-0020 and 080-0024.

Higher sales at gasoline stations and electronics and appliance stores

Gasoline stations (+2.6%) recorded the largest gain in dollar terms, reflecting higher prices at the pump. Sales at gasoline stations have increased five months in a row, following seven consecutive decreases. According to the Consumer Price Index, gasoline prices were up 6.0% on a month-over-month basis in June, after rising 5.5% in May.

Sales at electronics and appliance stores increased 9.4% in June. The growth was driven by stronger sales of telephones and home office electronics, which coincided with the implementation of new regulations limiting the duration of cellular telephone contracts.

Sales at general merchandise stores rose 0.3%, the second consecutive increase.

Sales at sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores were up 1.3% in June, following a decline in May. Weaker sales at sporting goods stores were more than offset by higher sales at other store types within the subsector.

Sales at food and beverage stores were flat in June. Within the subsector, receipts at supermarkets and other grocery stores (-0.1%) and specialty food stores (-0.3%) edged down, while sales at convenience stores (+0.1%) and beer, wine and liquor stores (+0.8%) increased.

Following six straight monthly gains, sales at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers were 1.4% lower in June.

Receipts at clothing and clothing accessories stores (-0.4%) declined for the second consecutive month.

After four consecutive monthly gains, new car dealers recorded a 0.5% decrease, dragging down sales in the motor vehicle and parts subsector (-0.1%). Sales at used car dealers (+1.3%), other motor vehicle dealers (+3.1%), and automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+1.0%) all increased in June.

Sales up in all provinces

Retail sales were up in all 10 provinces in June.

Ontario (+0.6%) recorded the largest increase in dollar terms, posting higher sales for the fifth consecutive month.

Sales in British Columbia advanced 0.7% in June, largely as a result of higher sales at gasoline stations and electronics and appliance stores.

Quebec (+0.3%) reported higher retail sales for the fourth time in five months, posting stronger sales at electronics and appliance stores and new car dealers.

Receipts in Alberta rose 0.4% on the strength of higher sales at gasoline stations and other motor vehicle dealers.

In the Atlantic provinces, sales were up for the third month in a row in Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.8%), Nova Scotia (+0.5%), and Prince Edward Island (+0.8%), while New Brunswick (+1.3%) posted its fifth consecutive retail sales increase.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by industry and by province and territory in the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the *Latest statistics* page on our website.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions.

Total retail sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using consumer price indexes. The retail sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see Calculation of Volume of Retail Trade Sales.

Next release

Data on retail trade for July will be released on September 23.

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	May 2015[r]	June 2015[p]	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	**42,591**	**42,945**	**43,185**	**0.6**	**1.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	753	739	753	1.8	0.0
Prince Edward Island	175	173	175	0.8	-0.2
Nova Scotia	1,182	1,187	1,193	0.5	0.9
New Brunswick	973	995	1,008	1.3	3.6
Quebec	9,160	9,045	9,072	0.3	-1.0
Ontario	14,879	15,362	15,456	0.6	3.9
Manitoba	1,510	1,494	1,507	0.8	-0.2
Saskatchewan	1,592	1,558	1,561	0.2	-1.9
Alberta	6,610	6,336	6,362	0.4	-3.7
British Columbia	5,609	5,900	5,943	0.7	5.9
Yukon	55	57	59	2.2	6.6
Northwest Territories	65	67	65	-3.7	0.2
Nunavut	30	31	32	3.2	7.4

[r] revised
[p] preliminary
Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.
Source(s): CANSIM table **080-0020**.

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	May 2015[r]	June 2015[p]	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	**42,591**	**42,945**	**43,185**	**0.6**	**1.4**
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	**40,616**	**41,015**	**41,032**	**0.0**	**1.0**
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	**32,674**	**32,418**	**32,666**	**0.8**	**-0.0**
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	**27,122**	**27,722**	**27,850**	**0.5**	**2.7**
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,917	10,527	10,519	-0.1	6.1
New car dealers	8,094	8,587	8,544	-0.5	5.6
Used car dealers	535	635	643	1.3	20.1
Other motor vehicle dealers	624	634	654	3.1	4.9
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	664	671	678	1.0	2.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,326	1,412	1,420	0.5	7.0
Furniture stores	838	894	892	-0.2	6.5
Home furnishings stores	489	518	527	1.9	8.0
Electronics and appliance stores	1,223	1,188	1,299	9.4	6.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,404	2,585	2,549	-1.4	6.1
Food and beverage stores	9,388	9,472	9,477	0.0	0.9
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,576	6,598	6,589	-0.1	0.2
Convenience stores	579	610	611	0.1	5.4
Specialty food stores	493	519	517	-0.3	5.0
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,740	1,745	1,759	0.8	1.1
Health and personal care stores	3,016	3,163	3,178	0.5	5.4
Gasoline stations	5,551	4,696	4,816	2.6	-13.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,376	2,467	2,458	-0.4	3.4
Clothing stores	1,868	1,935	1,920	-0.8	2.8
Shoe stores	270	279	283	1.4	4.7
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	238	252	255	1.2	7.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	964	986	999	1.3	3.6
General merchandise stores	5,444	5,452	5,468	0.3	0.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	980	997	1,003	0.5	2.3

r revised
p preliminary
Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.
Source(s): CANSIM tables **080-0020** and **080-0024**.

Available in CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2406 and 2408.

The June 2015 issue of *Retail Trade* (**63-005-X**) will soon be available.

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

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Aston (613-951-0746; **jason.aston@statcan.gc.ca**), Retail and Service Industries Division.

Production of principal field crops, July 2015

Canadian farmers expect wheat and canola production in 2015 to continue to fall from 2013 record levels, while other major grains, like corn, barley and oats, are reported to increase from 2014 to 2015. Soybean production is predicted to decrease slightly in 2015, after setting consecutive record highs since 2009.

At the time of the survey, many Alberta and Saskatchewan farmers reported that excessively dry growing conditions were affecting yields and harvestable area.

Wheat

At the national level, total wheat production is expected to reach 24.6 million tonnes in 2015, down 15.9% from 2014 and well below the 37.5 million tonne harvest of 2013.

This anticipated decrease in production is the result of a lower average yield of 38.1 bushels per acre in 2015, down 17.2% from 46.0 bushels per acre in 2014. Harvested acreage, in turn, went up 1.7% compared with 2014.

Farmers in both Alberta and Saskatchewan expect total wheat production to decline. Alberta farmers anticipate a 23.6% wheat production decrease from 2014 to 7.1 million tonnes, the result of a 23.6% drop in average yield to 39.5 bushels per acre. Saskatchewan farmers anticipate production to total 11.2 million tonnes, down 20.8% from 14.2 million tonnes in 2014.

In contrast, Manitoba wheat production is expected to rise 17.8% from 2014 to 4.3 million tonnes, mainly because of a 15.0% increase in harvested area to 3.2 million acres. Average yield is expected to rise 2.5% to 49.9 bushels per acre.

Canola

Canadian farmers anticipate producing 13.3 million tonnes of canola in 2015, down 14.2% from 2014, mostly the result of a 12.8% decrease in average yield to 30.0 bushels per acre.

In Alberta, farmers anticipate canola production to fall 27.2% to 4.0 million tonnes. This decline results from a 21.6% decrease in anticipated average yield to 29.4 bushels per acre, as well as a 7.0% drop in harvested area to 6.0 million acres.

In Saskatchewan, canola production is expected to reach 6.7 million tonnes, down 12.4% from 2014. This decline is mainly due to a 12.1% decrease in average yield to 28.4 bushels per acre, as harvested acres were virtually unchanged from 2014.

In comparison, Manitoba farmers are expecting canola production to rise 10.3% from 2014 to 2.6 million tonnes. Increases are anticipated in both harvested acres (+5.8% to 3.1 million acres) and average yield (+4.3% to 36.3 bushels per acre).

Soybeans

For the first time since 2007, national soybean production is expected to decrease in 2015. Anticipated production was reported at 5.9 million tonnes, down 3.2% from 2014.

In Ontario, soybean production is anticipated to decrease 10.0% to 3.4 million tonnes in 2015, down from the 2014 record high of 3.8 million tonnes. Both harvested area (-4.6%) and average yield (-5.7%) are expected to decline to 2.9 million acres and 42.9 bushels per acre respectively.

In Manitoba, soybean production in 2015 is anticipated to reach a record high of 1.2 million tonnes, up 12.3% from 2014. A combination of increases in harvested area (+4.8% to 1.3 million acres) and yield (+7.1% to 34.6 bushels per acre) would be behind the gain.

Quebec farmers expect a 3.0% increase in soybean production to a record high 925 000 tonnes. They reported a 13.2% increase in average yield to 43.8 bushels per acre, while the harvested area is expected to decrease 9.0% to 775,900 acres.

Corn for grain

At the national level, corn for grain production is expected to increase 7.2% to 12.3 million tonnes in 2015. This is 13.3% below the record of 14.2 million tonnes set in 2013.

Ontario farmers anticipate the production of corn for grain to reach 8.2 million tonnes, up 7.4% from 2014. A 9.4% increase in harvested area is the major contributor to this expected production increase, as the average yield is expected to decline 1.9% to 157.9 bushels per acre.

In Quebec, farmers anticipate production of this crop to rise 10.3% to 3.3 million tonnes, as a result of anticipated increases in harvested area (+2.8% to 897,000 acres) and average yield (+7.3% to 146.6 bushels per acre).

In Manitoba, production of corn for grain is expected to be 660 400 tonnes, down 5.1% from 2014. Despite an expected 3.4% increase in average yield to 115.6 bushels per acre, the 8.2% year-over-year decline in harvested area is anticipated to lead to lower production.

Barley and oats

Nationally, barley production is anticipated to rise 2.6% to 7.3 million tonnes in 2015. This result is attributable to an 8.0% increase in expected harvested area to 5.7 million acres, as the average yield is anticipated to decline 5.0% to 58.8 bushels per acre.

Canadian farmers expect oat production to increase 13.9% to 3.3 million tonnes. This increase reflects a 20.0% rise in expected harvested area to 2.7 million acres, as average yield is anticipated to decline 5.0% to 79.4 bushels per acre.

Note to readers

The July Farm Survey of crop production covering about 13,000 Canadian farms was conducted from July 22 to August 3, 2015. Farmers were asked to report their estimated area, yield and production of grains, oilseeds and special crops.

Farm surveys collect data from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for all six survey cycles during the crop year (from March to November). However, data are collected twice a year (in the June Farm survey on seeded areas and in the November Farm survey on final crop production) for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, which represent between 2% and 4% of national totals.

As of July 2014 for these provinces, July and September production estimates are calculated using the final estimates of the last three crop years. The harvested area is first estimated based on the ratio obtained from the sum of harvested areas of the last three years over the sum of the seeded areas of the last three years. This average ratio is applied to their current year's seeded acreage from the June survey. This harvested area is then multiplied by the average yield of the last three years to estimate production.

Final production estimates for 2015 will be released on December 4 and are subject to revision for two years.

On September 17, Statistics Canada will release modelled yield and production estimates for field crops in Canada, derived from remote sensing, survey and agroclimatic data sources.

***Auxiliary data source**: Readers are invited to visit the Crop Condition Assessment Program web application, which is an additional tool to assess growing conditions of field crops during the crop year. Readers can monitor a vegetation index of crop land on a weekly basis.*

Table 1
July estimates for the production of principal field crops[1]

	2013	2014	2015	2013 to 2014	2014 to 2015
	thousands of tonnes			% change	
Total wheat[2]	37 530	29 281	24 625	-22.0	-15.9
Durum wheat	6 505	5 193	4 467	-20.2	-14.0
Spring wheat	27 239	21 222	17 971	-22.1	-15.3
Winter wheat	3 786	2 867	2 187	-24.3	-23.7
Barley	10 237	7 119	7 305	-30.5	2.6
Canary seed	131	125	134	-4.7	7.1
Canola	17 966	15 555	13 343	-13.4	-14.2
Chick peas	169	123	86	-27.4	-29.8
Corn for grain	14 194	11 487	12 312	-19.1	7.2
Dry beans	206	273	244	32.6	-10.9
Dry field peas	3 961	3 445	2 921	-13.0	-15.2
Fall rye	223	195	231	-12.7	18.4
Flaxseed	724	847	884	17.0	4.4
Lentils	2 173	1 987	2 083	-8.6	4.8
Mustard seed	155	198	109	28.2	-44.7
Oats	3 906	2 908	3 312	-25.6	13.9
Soybeans	5 359	6 049	5 857	12.9	-3.2
Sunflower seed	52	55	94	6.0	71.1

1. The methodology used for production estimates for the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia was modified in 2014. For more information, see the note to readers.
2. Represents the sum of winter wheat, spring wheat and durum wheat.

Note(s):
The estimates in this table have been rounded to the nearest thousand. The percentage changes reflect the unrounded estimates, which are available in CANSIM. Data for wheat types may not add up to total wheat data as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table **001-0010**

Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0010 and 001-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

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**).

Fertilizer Shipments Survey, fourth quarter 2014/2015

Shipments of monoammonium phosphate within Canada increased by 81 000 tonnes (+6.2%) from the fourth quarter of the 2013/2014 fertilizer year to 1.4 million tonnes in the fourth quarter of 2014/2015.

Note to readers

Fourth quarter data for the Fertilizer Shipments Survey were collected from 39 Canadian fertilizer companies from July 2 to 28, 2015.

Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0066 to 001-0069.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5148.

The publication *Fertilizer Shipments Survey*, no. 2 (**21-022-X**), is now available 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**).

Oilseed crushing statistics, July 2015

Oilseed processors crushed 695 552 tonnes of canola in July. Oil production totalled 304 422 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 392 262 tonnes.

Note to readers

An animated video that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is also available.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

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Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, June 2015

Millers milled 251 498 tonnes of wheat in June, while wheat flour production totalled 190 509 tonnes.

Note to readers

An animated video that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is also available.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3403 and 3443.

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Deliveries of major grains, July 2015

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for July.

Major grains include wheat (excluding durum), durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and canola. Data on the deliveries of these grains are available at the Canada and regional levels.

Note to readers

An animated video that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is also available.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3403, 3404, 3443, 5046 and 5153.

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Ontario First Nations Point-of-Sale Rebate Survey, 2014

Data are now available from the 2014 Ontario First Nations Point-of-Sale Rebate Survey.

The survey collects information on the rebates or exemptions provided to Indian Status Card holders at the time they purchased selected goods and services off reserve. The rebate corresponds to the 8% provincial portion of the Harmonized Sales Tax in Ontario.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5205.

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

Fertilizer Shipments Survey, No. 2
Catalogue number **21-022-X** (HTML | PDF)

The Consumer Price Index, July 2015, Vol. 94, no. 7
Catalogue number **62-001-X** (HTML | PDF)

Wholesale Trade, June 2015, Vol. 78, no. 6
Catalogue number **63-008-X** (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: August 24 to 28, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
26	**Study: Which human capital characteristics best predict the earnings of economic immigrants?**	1997 to 1999 and 2002 to 2004
27	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	second quarter 2015
27	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	June 2015
28	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	July 2015

See also the **release dates for major economic indicators** for the rest of the year.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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