

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 21, 2014  
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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Consumer prices rose 1.5% in the 12 months to January, following a 1.2% increase in December. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index increased 0.2% in January, matching the gain in December.	
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## Releases

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### Consumer Price Index, January 2014

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.5% in the 12 months to January, following a 1.2% increase in December.

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

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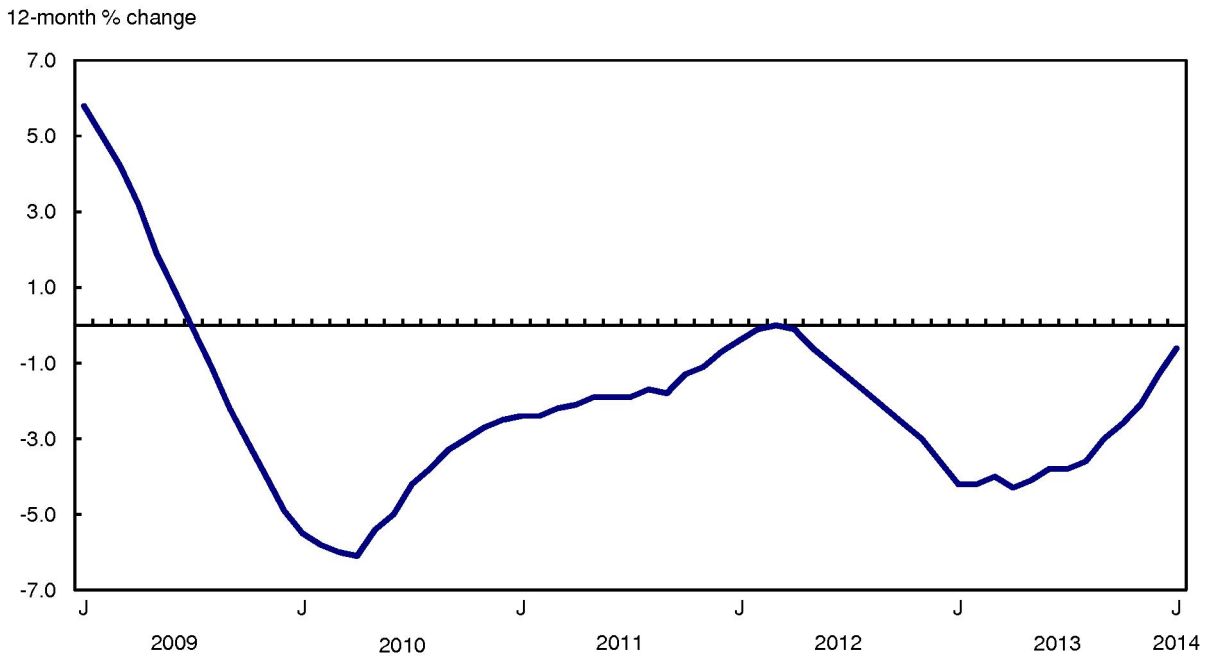
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### Shelter costs lead the rise in the Consumer Price Index

The year-over-year increase in the CPI was led by higher shelter costs, which rose 2.1% in January. This followed a 1.9% gain in December. Electricity prices increased 4.7% in the 12 months to January, after rising 4.1% the previous month. Consumers also paid more for rent (+1.6%) and for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance (+5.4%) in January compared with the same month a year earlier.

The mortgage interest cost index decreased 0.6% on a year-over-year basis in January, the smallest decline since May 2012. On a monthly basis, the index posted its third consecutive increase, rising 0.2%.

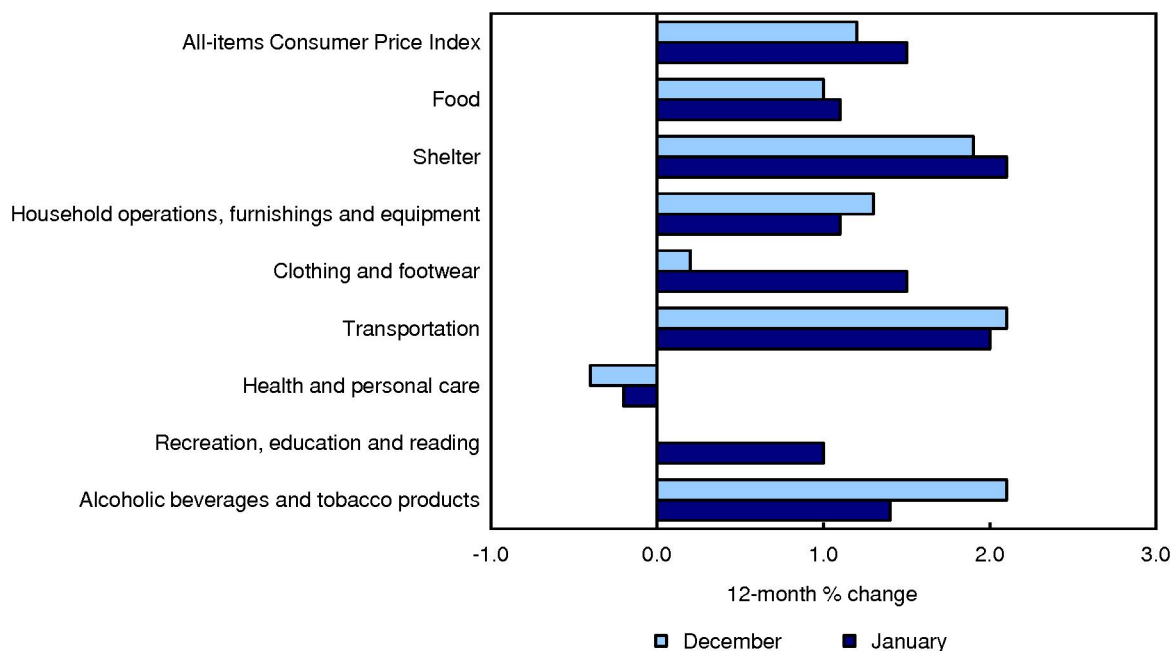
**Chart 2**  
**The 12-month change in the mortgage interest cost index**



### 12-month change in the major components

Of the eight major components, seven recorded gains in the 12 months to January. In addition to higher shelter costs, price increases for transportation and for food contributed the most to the rise in the CPI. The health and personal care index was the only component to decline on a year-over-year basis in January.

**Chart 3**  
**Prices increase in seven of eight major components**



Transportation prices advanced 2.0% in the 12 months to January after rising 2.1% the previous month. Gasoline prices rose 4.6% in January following a 4.7% gain in December. In addition, passenger vehicle insurance premiums were 2.1% higher in January than in the same month a year earlier. Prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles posted a smaller year-over-year increase in January (+0.9%) than in December (+1.4%).

Food prices rose 1.1% in the 12 months to January. Prices for food purchased from stores increased 1.0% on a year-over-year basis after rising 0.8% the previous month. The January increase was led by higher prices for fresh vegetables, fish and seafood as well as meat. In contrast, prices for cereal products and for fruit juices declined on a year-over-year basis in January.

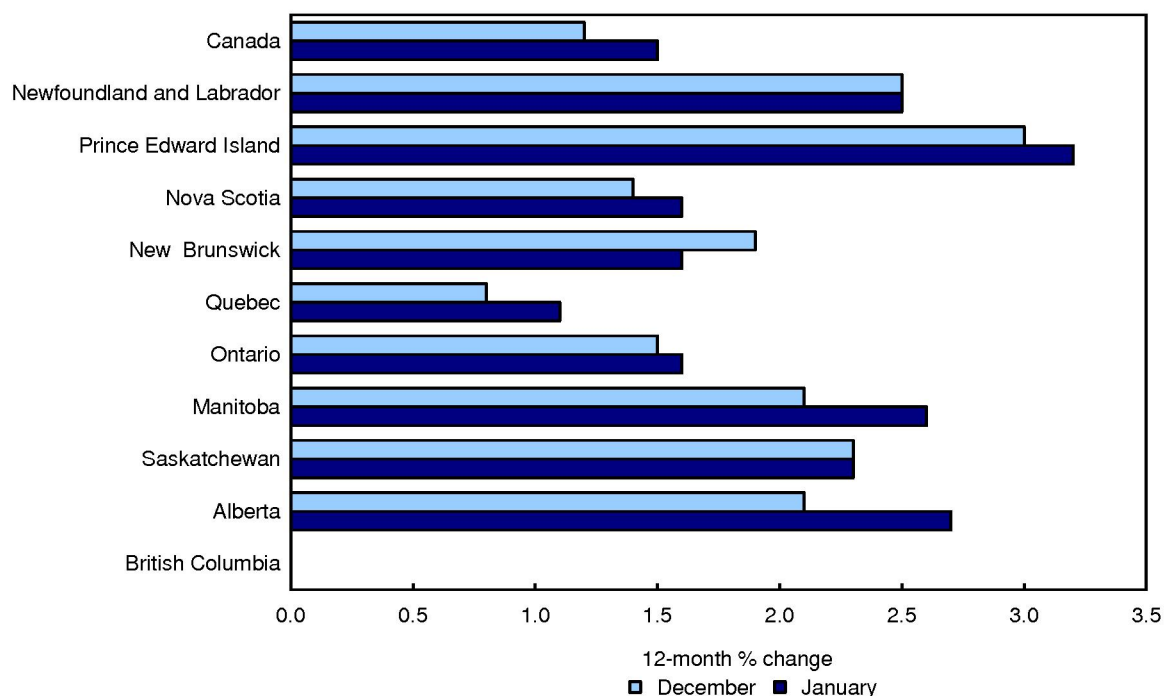
Prices for food purchased from restaurants increased 1.3% in January compared with the same month a year ago. In December, they rose 1.4%.

The clothing and footwear index increased 1.5% in the 12 months to January, after rising 0.2% in December. On a monthly basis, prices for clothing and footwear posted a smaller decrease this January (-0.2%) compared with the same month in 2013 (-1.5%).

### 12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose at a faster year-over-year rate in six provinces in January compared with December. The largest acceleration was in Alberta, followed by Manitoba. New Brunswick was the only province to post a smaller year-over-year increase in consumer prices in January than in December. British Columbia recorded no year-over-year change in its CPI for the second consecutive month.

**Chart 4**  
**Consumer prices accelerate in six provinces**



Alberta recorded a 2.7% increase in consumer prices on a year-over-year basis in January, following a 2.1% gain in December. Of all the provinces, Alberta recorded the largest increase in gasoline prices (+10.7%) in the 12 months to January. This followed a 4.8% gain in December. Alberta also posted a larger year-over-year increase in natural gas prices (+16.2%) compared with the national average.

Consumer prices in Manitoba advanced 2.6% in the 12 months to January, following a 2.1% gain in December. This acceleration was led by higher gasoline prices, which rose 5.7% on a year-over-year basis in January, following a 0.2% increase in December. Clothing prices in this province increased more than the national average in January.

In New Brunswick, the CPI rose 1.6% on a year-over-year basis in January, following a 1.9% gain in December. This slower increase was largely attributable to a smaller gain in prices for food purchased from stores in the 12 months to January (+0.7%) than in the 12 months to December (+1.8%).

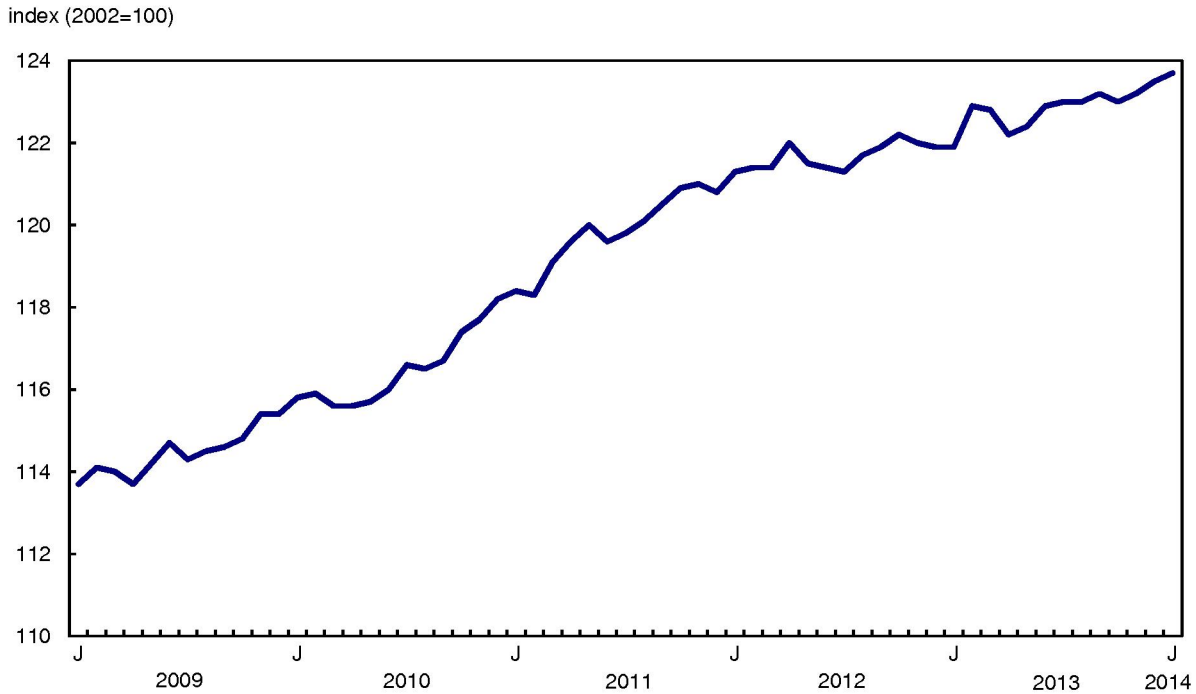
**Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases**

On a [seasonally adjusted](#) monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.2% in January, matching the increase in December.

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## Chart 5 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

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On a seasonally adjusted basis, four of the eight major components increased in January, with the largest rise occurring in the recreation, education and reading component (+0.8%).

The seasonally adjusted index for food posted no change in January. However, before seasonal adjustment food prices increased 0.4%, which indicates that the monthly movement in food prices was seasonal.

The only indexes to decline on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis were transportation (-0.4%) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (-0.2%).

### Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.4% in the 12 months to January, after increasing 1.3% in December.

On a monthly basis, the seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.2%, matching the increase in December.

### Note to readers

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

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 [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

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.

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

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	January 2013	December 2013	January 2014	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Food	16.60	131.6	132.5	133.0	0.4	1.1
Shelter	26.26	127.8	129.9	130.5	0.5	2.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	113.5	114.7	114.7	0.0	1.1
Clothing and footwear	5.82	87.9	89.4	89.2	-0.2	1.5
Transportation	19.98	126.7	128.5	129.2	0.5	2.0
Health and personal care	4.93	118.5	118.1	118.3	0.2	-0.2
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	103.7	105.3	104.7	-0.6	1.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	138.9	141.2	140.9	-0.2	1.4
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
Core CPI <sup>3</sup>	84.91	119.6	121.0	121.3	0.2	1.4
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	118.7	119.9	120.1	0.2	1.2
Energy <sup>4</sup>	8.56	152.8	158.9	160.2	0.8	4.8
Gasoline	4.62	171.6	179.7	179.5	-0.1	4.6
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	115.9	117.1	117.3	0.2	1.2
Goods	48.18	112.9	113.8	114.2	0.4	1.2
Services	51.82	129.6	131.7	131.9	0.2	1.8

1. 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)).

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 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/)).

4. 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>	January 2013	December 2013	January 2014	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	123.6	126.6	126.7	0.1	2.5
Prince Edward Island	0.36	125.2	128.6	129.2	0.5	3.2
Nova Scotia	2.59	125.4	126.7	127.4	0.6	1.6
New Brunswick	1.96	121.5	123.5	123.4	-0.1	1.6
Quebec	22.04	120.4	121.5	121.7	0.2	1.1
Ontario	39.05	121.3	123.1	123.3	0.2	1.6
Manitoba	3.16	120.3	122.7	123.4	0.6	2.6
Saskatchewan	2.94	123.5	126.1	126.4	0.2	2.3
Alberta	12.32	126.5	129.1	129.9	0.6	2.7
British Columbia	14.05	117.1	117.0	117.1	0.1	0.0
Whitehorse	0.08	120.8	123.2	123.4	0.2	2.2
Yellowknife	0.07	125.1	126.6	127.0	0.3	1.5
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	115.5	116.2	116.7	0.4	1.0

1. 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)).

2. 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>**

	November 2013	December 2013	January 2014	November to December 2013	December 2013 to January 2014
	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Food	132.9	132.8	132.8	-0.1	0.0
Shelter	129.8	129.9	130.5	0.1	0.5
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	114.7	115.0	115.0	0.3	0.0
Clothing and footwear	91.7	92.2	92.5	0.5	0.3
Transportation	128.8	130.3	129.8	1.2	-0.4
Health and personal care	118.1	118.2	118.4	0.1	0.2
Recreation, education and reading	106.5	106.3	107.1	-0.2	0.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	141.1	141.2	140.9	0.1	-0.2
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
Core CPI <sup>2</sup>	121.3	121.6	121.8	0.2	0.2
All-items CPI excluding food and energy <sup>3</sup>	117.3	117.6	117.8	0.3	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 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)).

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 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/)).

3. The special aggregate "Energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.



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**Available in CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.**

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The January 2014 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 93, no. 1 (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 choose *Publications*.

The Consumer Price Index for February will be released on March 21.

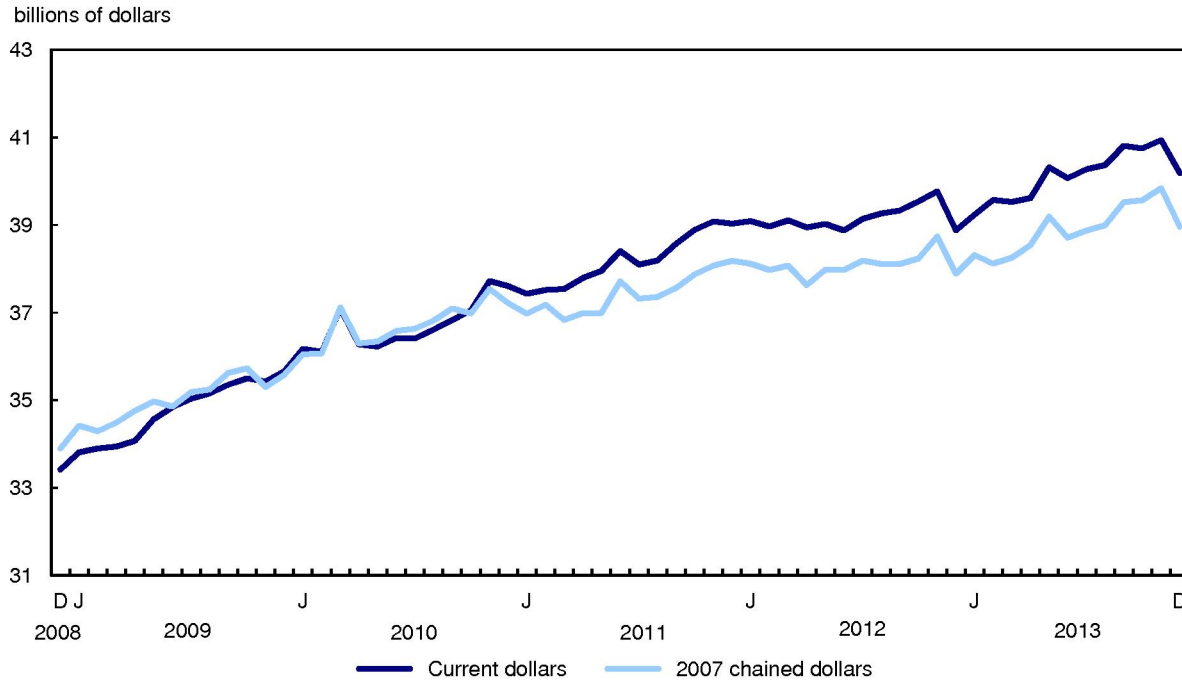
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## Retail trade, December 2013

Retail sales declined 1.8% in December to \$40.2 billion. The decrease was widespread as lower sales were reported in 9 of 11 subsectors, representing 79% of total retail trade.

In volume terms, sales declined 2.2%.

**Chart 1**  
**Retail sales decrease in December**



The largest decline in dollar terms was in the motor vehicle and parts subsector (-3.2%). Most of the decline came from lower sales at new car dealers (-3.6%). Despite December's monthly decline, sales at new car dealers were up 6.5% in 2013, the largest annual gain since 2010.

Receipts at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers fell 8.2%, as severe weather events affected many parts of the country in December. The monthly decline in December was the largest since early 2010, when the federal home renovation tax credit was terminated.

The largest increase in dollar terms came from a 3.5% sales gain at gasoline stations.

### Weaker holiday sales

Most store types typically associated with the holiday shopping period registered weaker sales in December. Extreme weather conditions throughout the country were a factor.

Following gains in October (+3.5%) and November (+6.8%), sales at electronics and appliance stores declined 13.1% in December.

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Sales at furniture and home furnishings stores decreased 7.8%. Furniture stores (-8.7%) saw their sales decline to their lowest level since July 2005, while sales at home furnishings stores (-6.1%) were down for the third consecutive month, reaching their lowest level since August 2010.

General merchandise store receipts declined 1.9% in December. Higher sales at other general merchandise stores (+2.7%) failed to offset a 7.6% decline at department stores.

Sales at sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores declined 4.0%, more than offsetting the increase in November. The decrease was principally attributable to lower sales at hobby, toy and game stores.

Sales at clothing and clothing accessories stores fell 2.2%. Declines were recorded in all store types in this subsector.

## Sales decline in all provinces

Retail sales were down in all provinces in December.

Ontario (-2.2%) reported the largest decrease in dollar terms, with widespread declines across most store types.

After rising 1.8% in November, retail sales in British Columbia decreased 2.1% in December.

Following three consecutive monthly gains, retail sales in Quebec were down 1.2%.

Nova Scotia reported the largest decrease among the Atlantic provinces, declining 3.5%.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

### Note to readers

*All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).*

*At the end of each calendar year, seasonally adjusted monthly figures are revised to equal the sum of the unadjusted estimates. Revised seasonally adjusted figures are presented this month for September to November 2013. The complete revision of seasonally adjusted data for the 2013 calendar year will be released in April 2014.*

*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](#).*

**Table 1**  
**Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted**

	December 2012	November 2013 <sup>r</sup>	December 2013 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>38,876</b>	<b>40,940</b>	<b>40,187</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	686	710	703	-1.0	2.4
Prince Edward Island	160	163	160	-2.2	-0.5
Nova Scotia	1,102	1,146	1,105	-3.5	0.3
New Brunswick	898	922	911	-1.1	1.4
Quebec	8,513	8,949	8,843	-1.2	3.9
Ontario	13,583	14,257	13,939	-2.2	2.6
Manitoba	1,417	1,459	1,423	-2.4	0.4
Saskatchewan	1,498	1,553	1,504	-3.2	0.4
Alberta	5,757	6,249	6,180	-1.1	7.3
British Columbia	5,108	5,387	5,272	-2.1	3.2
Yukon	54	53	53	-1.5	-3.6
Northwest Territories	68	64	65	1.6	-4.1
Nunavut	30	29	29	-0.3	-4.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

**Table 2**  
**Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	December 2012	November 2013 <sup>r</sup>	December 2013 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total retail trade (current dollars)</b>	<b>38,876</b>	<b>40,940</b>	<b>40,187</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)</b>	<b>37,892</b>	<b>39,846</b>	<b>38,955</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers</b>	<b>30,336</b>	<b>31,346</b>	<b>30,903</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations</b>	<b>25,336</b>	<b>26,249</b>	<b>25,626</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	8,539	9,594	9,284	-3.2	8.7
New car dealers	6,851	7,782	7,502	-3.6	9.5
Used car dealers	504	521	506	-2.9	0.6
Other motor vehicle dealers	607	649	652	0.5	7.4
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	578	641	624	-2.7	8.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,277	1,287	1,187	-7.8	-7.0
Furniture stores	786	817	746	-8.7	-5.2
Home furnishings stores	491	471	442	-6.1	-9.9
Electronics and appliance stores	1,213	1,303	1,132	-13.1	-6.7
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,243	2,319	2,129	-8.2	-5.0
Food and beverage stores	9,021	9,003	9,003	0.0	-0.2
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,387	6,335	6,322	-0.2	-1.0
Convenience stores	551	527	530	0.5	-3.8
Specialty food stores	466	493	496	0.7	6.6
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,618	1,649	1,655	0.3	2.3
Health and personal care stores	2,893	2,996	3,035	1.3	4.9
Gasoline stations	5,000	5,097	5,277	3.5	5.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,188	2,326	2,275	-2.2	4.0
Clothing stores	1,688	1,793	1,751	-2.4	3.7
Shoe stores	250	265	259	-2.1	3.6
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	249	268	266	-0.8	6.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	879	945	907	-4.0	3.2
General merchandise stores	4,726	5,076	4,978	-1.9	5.3
Department stores	2,003	2,290	2,116	-7.6	5.6
Other general merchandise stores	2,723	2,786	2,863	2.7	5.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	897	993	979	-1.5	9.1

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

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

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

The December 2013 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for January will be released on March 21.

For more information, or to order data, 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 Kimberley Evans (613-951-0502; [kimberley.evans@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:kimberley.evans@statcan.gc.ca)), Distributive Trades Division.

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## Scheduled air passenger origin and destination: Canada–United States, 2011 and 2012

Over 19.6 million passengers travelled on scheduled air services between Canada and the United States in 2012, up 4.0% compared with 2011.

In 2012, eight provinces and two territories showed gains in the volume of passengers travelling on scheduled passenger air services between Canada and the United States.

Alberta posted the largest gain in transborder passenger traffic (+296,089 passengers) while Nova Scotia recorded the largest traffic decline (-19,982 passengers) in 2012.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0039 and 401-0040.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2703.**

The publication *Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada-United States Report*, 2011 and 2012 (51-205-X), will soon be 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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## **Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, December 2013**

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for December.

**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)).



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## Supply and disposition of crude oil and equivalent, September to November 2013

Data on the supply and disposition of crude oil and equivalent are now available for September to November.

### **Note to readers**

*Data from August 2012 to August 2013 have been revised.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 126-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

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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## Supply and disposition of natural gas, October and November 2013

Monthly data on the supply and disposition of natural gas are now available for October and November.

### **Note to readers**

*Data from September 2012 to September 2013 have been revised.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 131-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

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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## Supply of natural gas liquids and sulphur products from processing plants, October and November 2013

Monthly data on the supply of natural gas liquids and sulphur products from processing plants are now available for October and November.

### **Note to readers**

*Data from January to September 2013 have been revised.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 131-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

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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## **New products and studies**

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### **New products**

**The Consumer Price Index**, January 2014, Vol. 93, no. 1  
Catalogue number 62-001-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

## Release dates: February 24 to 28, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
25	<b>Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises</b>	Fourth quarter 2013
25	<b>Survey of Financial Security</b>	2012
25	<b>Manufacturing at a Glance: The Year 2013 in Review</b>	
26	<b>Private and public investment</b>	2014
26	<b>International travel account</b>	Fourth quarter 2013
27	<b>Payroll employment, earnings and hours</b>	December 2013
27	<b>Canada's balance of international payments</b>	Fourth quarter 2013
28	<b>Canadian economic accounts</b>	Fourth quarter 2013 and December 2013
28	<b>Gross domestic product by industry</b>	December 2013

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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