

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

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

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### Releases

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<b>Consumer Price Index, February 2014</b>	2
Consumer prices rose 1.1% in the 12 months to February, following a 1.5% increase in January. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index rose 0.3% in February, following a 0.2% gain in January.	
<b>Retail trade, January 2014</b>	10
Retail sales rose 1.3% to \$40.7 billion in January, partially offsetting the decline in December. Gains were reported in 7 of 11 subsectors, representing 83% of total retail sales. Constant dollar sales increased 1.4%, indicative of higher volumes of goods sold.	
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## Releases

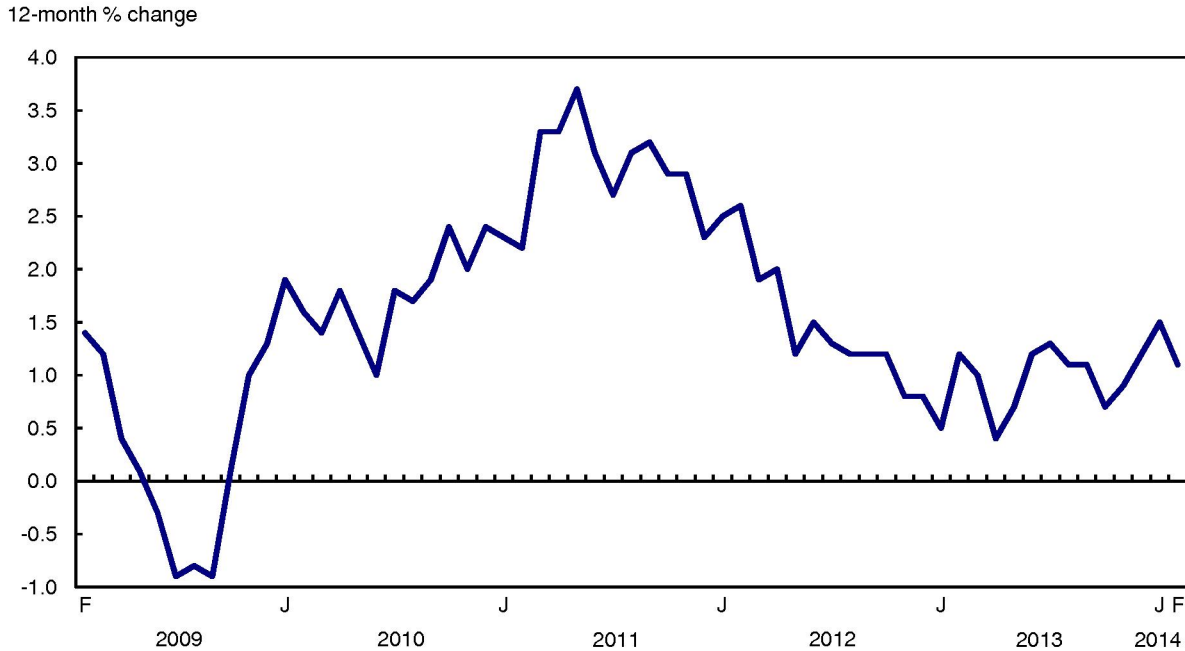
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### Consumer Price Index, February 2014

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.1% in the 12 months to February, following a 1.5% increase in January.

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

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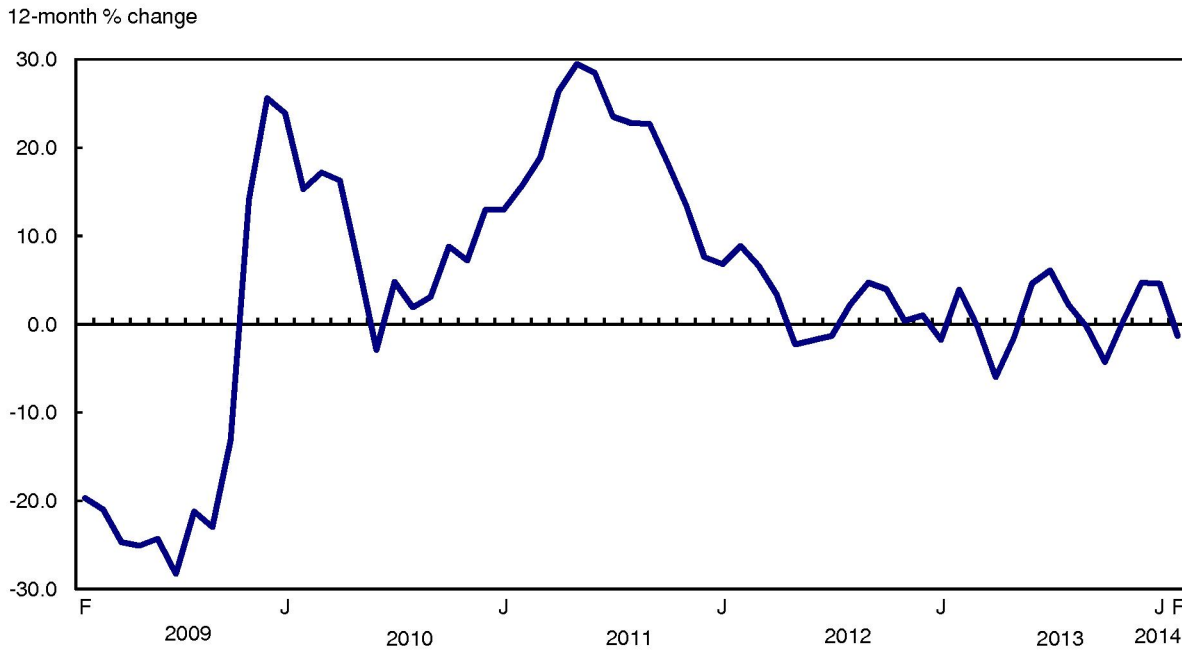
### Lower gasoline prices lead the deceleration in the Consumer Price Index

The smaller year-over-year rise in the CPI in February compared with January was mainly attributable to gasoline prices, which fell 1.3% in the 12 months to February, following a 4.6% increase in January. On a monthly basis, gasoline prices rose 2.3% this February, a smaller increase than in the same month a year earlier (+8.4%).

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**Chart 2**  
**The 12-month change in the gasoline price index**

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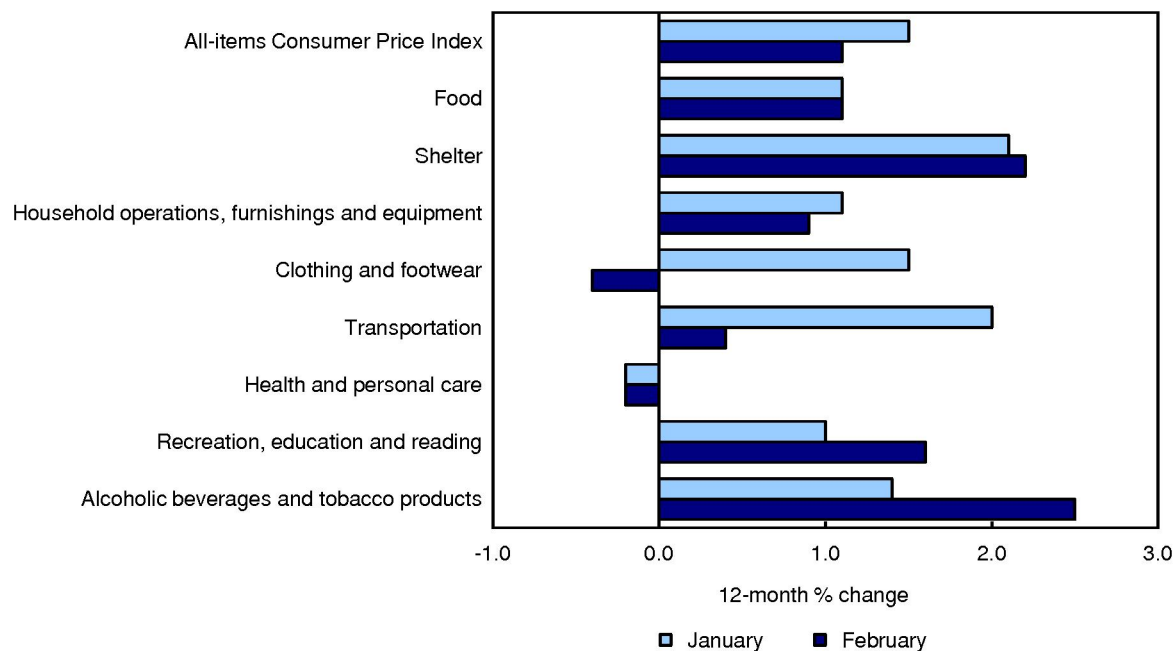


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**12-month change in the major components**

Of the eight major components, six recorded gains in the 12 months to February. Higher shelter costs and food prices led the increase in the CPI. At the same time, the indexes for transportation and for clothing and footwear contributed the most to the deceleration in the CPI.

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



Shelter costs advanced 2.2% on a year-over-year basis after rising 2.1% the previous month. Consumers paid more for electricity (+4.7%), property taxes (+3.2%) and rent (+1.5%) in February compared with the same month a year earlier.

Food prices rose 1.1% in the 12 months to February, matching the increase in January. Prices for food purchased from stores increased 1.0% on a year-over-year basis, led by higher prices for fresh fruit (+7.5%) and meat (+2.1%). In contrast, prices for dairy products, sugar and confectionery as well as fruit juices declined in February. Prices for food purchased from restaurants increased 1.1%.

Prices for transportation rose 0.4% in February compared with the same month a year earlier, following a 2.0% advance in January. In addition to gasoline, the index for the purchase of passenger vehicles decelerated, up 0.3% in the 12 months to February following a 0.9% gain in January.

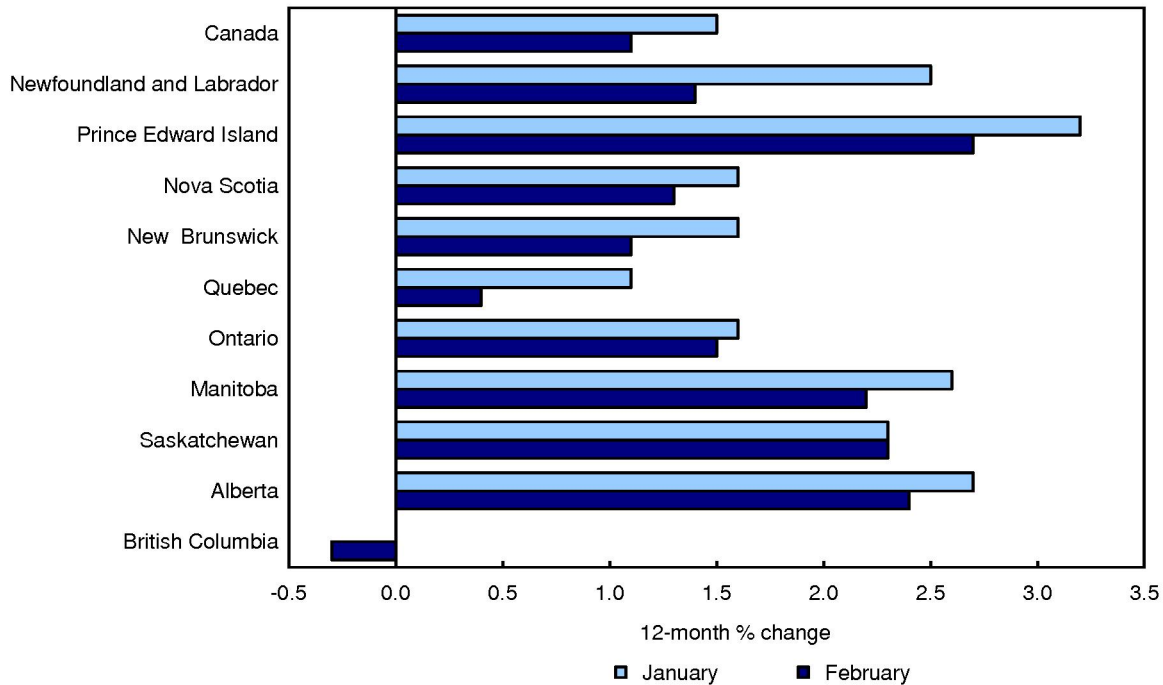
The clothing and footwear index declined 0.4% in the 12 months to February after rising 1.5% in January. On a monthly basis, clothing prices recorded a smaller increase this February (+2.4%) than in the same month last year (+5.0%).

Prices for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products rose 2.5% in the 12 months to February, led by a 4.7% increase in cigarette prices. The federal excise tax on cigarettes increased on February 12, 2014.

### 12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices decelerated in nine provinces in the 12 months to February, led by slower rates of change in gasoline prices. Saskatchewan was the lone province where the all-items CPI did not decelerate.

**Chart 4**  
**Consumer prices decelerate in nine provinces**



Gasoline prices fell on a year-over-year basis in eight provinces, with Quebec posting the largest decline (-3.2%). Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan were the only provinces where gasoline prices increased in the 12 months to February, although at slower rates than in January.

### Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

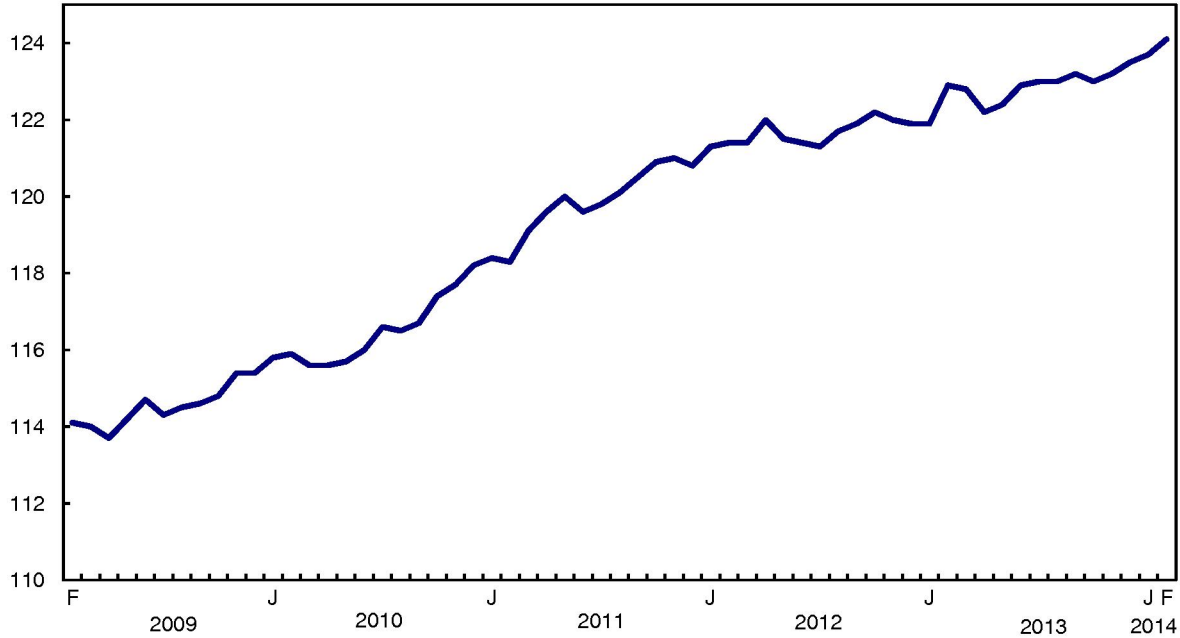
On a [seasonally adjusted](#) monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.3% in February, following a 0.2% increase in January.

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## Chart 5 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

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index (2002=100)



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Of the eight major components, five increased on a seasonally adjusted basis in February. The index for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products posted the largest monthly rise (+1.4%), followed by transportation (+0.7%). The index for food rose 0.5%.

The clothing and footwear index was the only major component to decline (-0.6%) on a seasonally adjusted basis in February. However, before seasonal adjustment, the index advanced 2.0%, indicating that prices rose less than the typical seasonal movement for February.

### Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.2% in the 12 months to February, after increasing 1.4% in January.

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

### 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>	February 2013	January 2014	February 2014	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Food	16.60	132.9	133.0	134.3	1.0	1.1
Shelter	26.26	127.9	130.5	130.7	0.2	2.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	114.3	114.7	115.3	0.5	0.9
Clothing and footwear	5.82	91.4	89.2	91.0	2.0	-0.4
Transportation	19.98	130.3	129.2	130.8	1.2	0.4
Health and personal care	4.93	118.6	118.3	118.4	0.1	-0.2
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	104.7	104.7	106.4	1.6	1.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	139.4	140.9	142.9	1.4	2.5
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
Core CPI <sup>3</sup>	84.91	120.6	121.3	122.1	0.7	1.2
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	119.7	120.1	121.0	0.7	1.1
Energy <sup>4</sup>	8.56	160.1	160.2	162.6	1.5	1.6
Gasoline	4.62	186.1	179.5	183.7	2.3	-1.3
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	116.9	117.3	118.2	0.8	1.1
Goods	48.18	115.2	114.2	115.6	1.2	0.3
Services	51.82	130.1	131.9	132.5	0.5	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>	February 2013	January 2014	February 2014	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	125.8	126.7	127.6	0.7	1.4
Prince Edward Island	0.36	126.7	129.2	130.1	0.7	2.7
Nova Scotia	2.59	126.7	127.4	128.4	0.8	1.3
New Brunswick	1.96	123.1	123.4	124.4	0.8	1.1
Quebec	22.04	122.1	121.7	122.6	0.7	0.4
Ontario	39.05	122.8	123.3	124.6	1.1	1.5
Manitoba	3.16	121.6	123.4	124.3	0.7	2.2
Saskatchewan	2.94	124.9	126.4	127.8	1.1	2.3
Alberta	12.32	127.7	129.9	130.8	0.7	2.4
British Columbia	14.05	118.3	117.1	118.0	0.8	-0.3
Whitehorse	0.08	121.2	123.4	124.0	0.5	2.3
Yellowknife	0.07	125.4	127.0	127.9	0.7	2.0
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	115.8	116.7	117.2	0.4	1.2

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>**

	December 2013	January 2014	February 2014	December 2013 to January 2014	January to February 2014
	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Food	132.8	132.9	133.5	0.1	0.5
Shelter	129.9	130.5	130.7	0.5	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	115.0	115.0	115.0	0.0	0.0
Clothing and footwear	92.2	92.4	91.8	0.2	-0.6
Transportation	130.3	129.9	130.8	-0.3	0.7
Health and personal care	118.2	118.4	118.4	0.2	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	106.3	107.2	107.8	0.8	0.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	141.2	140.9	142.9	-0.2	1.4
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
Core CPI <sup>2</sup>	121.6	121.8	122.1	0.2	0.2
All-items CPI excluding food and energy <sup>3</sup>	117.6	117.9	118.2	0.3	0.3

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.



**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 February 2014 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 93, no. 2 (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 March will be released on April 17.

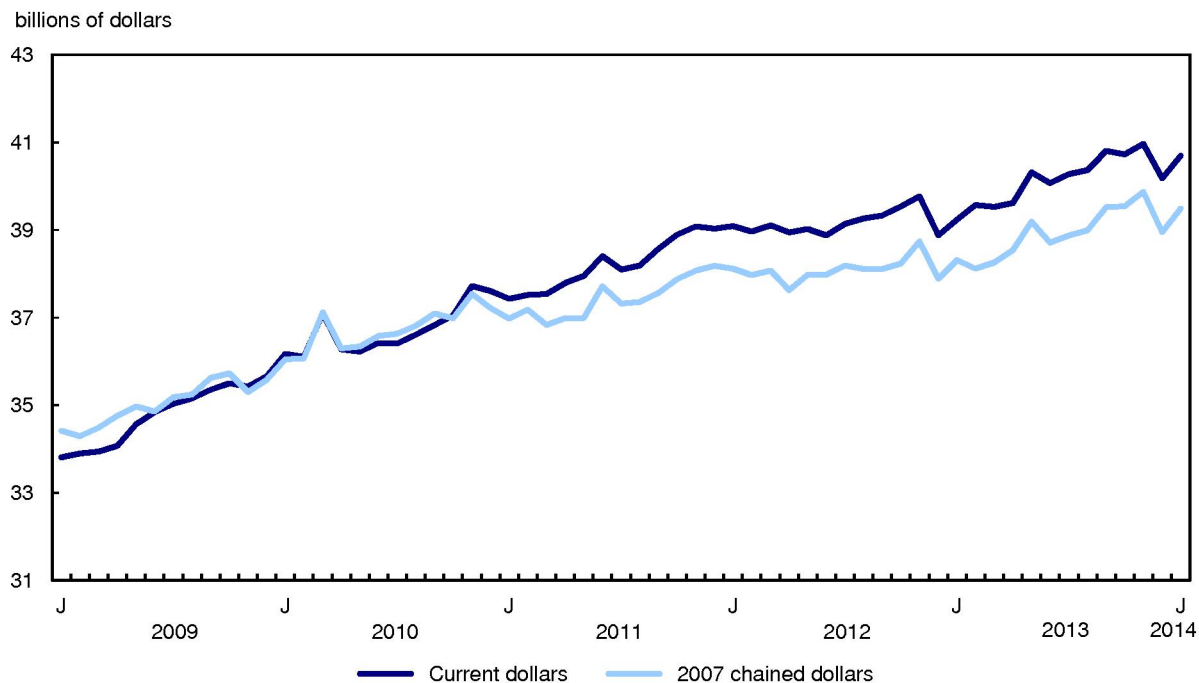
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## Retail trade, January 2014

Retail sales rose 1.3% to \$40.7 billion in January, partially offsetting the decline in December. Gains were reported in 7 of 11 subsectors, representing 83% of total retail sales.

Constant dollar sales increased 1.4%, indicative of higher volumes of goods sold.

### Chart 1 Retail sales increase in January



### Most subsectors post higher sales in January, led by motor vehicle and parts dealers

In January, six subsectors experienced a bounce back from lower sales in December, led by a 2.2% advance at motor vehicle and parts dealers. The increase in this subsector was mainly attributable to new car dealers (+2.3%), while gains were also reported at used car dealers (+6.3%) and other motor vehicle dealers (+1.1%).

The 7.0% sales advance at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers almost offset the weather influenced decline in December.

General merchandise store receipts increased 2.2% in January on the strength of higher sales at department stores (+5.3%), while sales at other general merchandise stores were unchanged. In December, other general merchandise stores were one of the few store types to see sales rise.

Sales at gasoline stations (+0.9%) rose for the third consecutive month.

The largest decline in dollar terms was in the health and personal care stores subsector (-1.3%), where sales decreased for the first time since February 2013. Much of the decline came from lower sales at cosmetics, beauty supplies and perfume stores and, to a lesser extent, pharmacies and drug stores.

Sales at sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores (-2.4%) declined for the fourth time in five months.

## Sales up in nine provinces

Retail sales rose in nine provinces in January, after falling in every province in December. The increase was largely attributable to higher sales in the western provinces.

Alberta (+3.5%) reported the largest increase in dollar terms from widespread gains across most store types.

Following a 3.9% decrease in December, retail sales rose sharply in Manitoba (+6.1%) as higher sales were reported at new car dealers. Sales rose in 8 of the past 10 months.

Sales in Ontario advanced 0.5%, following a 1.9% decline in December.

January saw the first increase in five months for Prince Edward Island (+2.1%) and the first in four months for Nova Scotia (+1.5%) and New Brunswick (+1.7%).

Retail sales in Quebec edged down 0.1%, largely as a result of lower sales at new car dealers and, to a lesser extent, pharmacies and drug stores. This was the third decrease in four months.

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**

	January 2013	December 2013 <sup>r</sup>	January 2014 <sup>p</sup>	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>39,236</b>	<b>40,182</b>	<b>40,696</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	683	697	701	0.6	2.6
Prince Edward Island	159	159	162	2.1	1.6
Nova Scotia	1,096	1,101	1,117	1.5	1.9
New Brunswick	905	908	924	1.7	2.1
Quebec	8,677	8,805	8,797	-0.1	1.4
Ontario	13,691	13,970	14,037	0.5	2.5
Manitoba	1,411	1,414	1,500	6.1	6.3
Saskatchewan	1,484	1,505	1,543	2.5	4.0
Alberta	5,847	6,206	6,423	3.5	9.8
British Columbia	5,131	5,269	5,339	1.3	4.0
Yukon	56	53	56	5.3	0.2
Northwest Territories	64	66	68	3.4	6.2
Nunavut	31	29	29	0.9	-4.5

<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**

	January 2013	December 2013 <sup>r</sup>	January 2014 <sup>p</sup>	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total retail trade (current dollars)</b>	<b>39,236</b>	<b>40,182</b>	<b>40,696</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)</b>	<b>38,315</b>	<b>38,950</b>	<b>39,492</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers</b>	<b>30,441</b>	<b>30,920</b>	<b>31,228</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations</b>	<b>25,508</b>	<b>25,659</b>	<b>25,917</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	8,795	9,262	9,469	2.2	7.7
New car dealers	7,038	7,506	7,677	2.3	9.1
Used car dealers	528	501	533	6.3	0.9
Other motor vehicle dealers	643	633	640	1.1	-0.5
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	587	622	619	-0.4	5.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,310	1,208	1,251	3.6	-4.4
Furniture stores	821	756	785	3.8	-4.5
Home furnishings stores	488	451	467	3.4	-4.4
Electronics and appliance stores	1,215	1,135	1,153	1.6	-5.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,237	2,147	2,297	7.0	2.7
Food and beverage stores	8,989	8,992	9,027	0.4	0.4
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,348	6,318	6,339	0.3	-0.1
Convenience stores	545	529	534	0.9	-2.1
Specialty food stores	454	495	489	-1.2	7.8
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,642	1,650	1,665	0.9	1.4
Health and personal care stores	2,852	3,040	2,999	-1.3	5.2
Gasoline stations	4,933	5,261	5,311	0.9	7.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,218	2,267	2,231	-1.6	0.6
Clothing stores	1,717	1,748	1,731	-1.0	0.8
Shoe stores	251	257	240	-6.3	-4.2
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	250	262	260	-1.0	3.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	865	910	888	-2.4	2.6
General merchandise stores	4,853	4,986	5,098	2.2	5.0
Department stores	2,224	2,114	2,225	5.3	0.0
Other general merchandise stores	2,628	2,872	2,873	0.0	9.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	968	975	973	-0.2	0.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note(s):** Figures may not add up to totals 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 January 2014 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for February will be released on April 23.

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.

## Natural gas sales, January 2014

Natural gas sales totalled 10 708 million cubic metres in January, up 6.5% compared with January 2013.

The volume of sales to the residential (+11.8%), commercial (+12.7%) and industrial (+1.5%) sectors were up compared with the same month a year earlier.

Total sales in January were 4.9% higher compared with December.

### Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

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

	January 2013	December 2013	January 2014 <sup>P</sup>	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>10 053 658</b>	<b>10 210 069</b>	<b>10 708 399</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Residential <sup>1</sup>	2 808 337	2 769 893	3 140 008	13.4	11.8
Commercial <sup>2</sup>	1 913 229	1 986 466	2 155 535	8.5	12.7
Industrial <sup>3</sup> and direct sales <sup>4</sup>	5 332 092	5 453 710	5 412 856	-0.7	1.5

<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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

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## Investment income, 2012

The number of taxfilers reporting investment income in 2012 was almost the same as in 2011, while the amount of investment income reported for the same period increased by 7.7% (in constant dollars).

Nationally, more than 7.5 million people reported income from investments totalling \$60.9 billion, according to income tax returns for 2012. (Investment income refers to the sum of dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations and interest income from investments in non-tax-sheltered vehicles.)

While there was no significant change in the number of taxfilers reporting investment income at the national level in 2012, the proportion reporting investment income edged down from 30.4% in 2011 to 30.1% in 2012. At the provincial and territorial level, the largest decrease occurred in the Northwest Territories, where the proportion fell from 15.8% to 14.6%.

Nationally, median investment income increased from \$580 (in constant dollars) in 2011 to \$590 in 2012. In other words, one-half of those reporting investment income in 2012 reported more than \$590, and the other half less.

Taxfilers in Alberta (\$760) reported the highest median investment income, followed by those in British Columbia (\$730). Taxfilers in Nunavut (\$300) reported the lowest.

Among census metropolitan areas (CMAs), taxfilers in Victoria (\$1,000) reported the highest median investment income, followed by those in Kelowna (\$990) and Calgary (\$890). Taxfilers in Saguenay (\$340) reported the lowest. Victoria (38.7%) was the CMA with the highest proportion of taxfilers reporting investment income.

### **Note to readers**

*For this release, investment income recipients are defined as taxfilers who either reported dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations or reported interest income. Income earned from investments held under the terms of registered retirement savings plans or registered income funds, for example, are excluded. Capital gains are also excluded.*

*In comparisons involving dollar amounts in this release, all figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.*

*All data in this release have been tabulated according to the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification used for the 2011 Census.*

*A census metropolitan area (CMA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (also known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more must live in the core.*



**Table 1**  
**Investment income – Canada, provinces and territories**

	Taxfilers reporting investment income		All taxfilers	Investment income			Median investment income
	2012	2011 to 2012	2012	2012	2011	2011 to 2012	2012
	number	% change	%	thousands of dollars	(2012 constant dollars) thousands of dollars	% change	dollars
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7,561,760</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>60,906,525</b>	<b>56,567,550</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>590</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	68,220	0.2	16.8	316,755	280,590	12.9	340
Prince Edward Island	26,810	-1.7	25.0	139,675	131,830	6.0	440
Nova Scotia	166,420	-1.2	23.9	1,341,580	1,301,635	3.1	510
New Brunswick	114,730	-2.1	19.8	679,530	652,805	4.1	410
Quebec	1,619,690	-0.7	26.2	10,782,135	9,701,435	11.1	510
Ontario	2,956,680	0.0	31.3	21,835,060	20,637,120	5.8	590
Manitoba	270,780	-0.4	30.4	1,476,570	1,386,205	6.5	470
Saskatchewan	256,630	1.1	33.2	2,207,270	1,934,320	14.1	640
Alberta	904,880	1.8	33.5	11,998,150	10,830,975	10.8	760
British Columbia	1,165,330	0.3	35.4	10,046,880	9,636,190	4.3	730
Yukon	6,220	2.0	25.1	43,895	39,850	10.2	590
Northwest Territories	4,150	-7.8	14.6	31,785	28,790	10.4	360
Nunavut	1,210	7.1	6.5	7,230	5,790	24.9	300

**Note(s):** All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

**Table 2**  
**Investment income – Census metropolitan areas**

	Taxfilers reporting investment income 2012	All taxfilers 2012	Investment income 2012	Median investment income 2012
	number	%	thousands of dollars	dollars
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7,561,760</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>60,906,525</b>	<b>590</b>
St. John's	30,450	20.7	187,225	370
Halifax	73,210	25.9	762,445	610
Moncton	22,560	21.3	152,720	410
Saint John	21,010	22.5	147,545	470
Saguenay	28,720	22.3	114,685	340
Québec	171,700	28.1	1,096,305	500
Sherbrooke	40,470	25.5	274,740	560
Trois-Rivières	32,020	26.1	175,475	530
Montréal	796,330	27.2	6,162,620	550
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	267,640	29.8	2,015,625	630
Ottawa part	216,400	32.6	1,735,145	700
Gatineau part	51,240	22.1	280,480	410
Kingston	34,850	31.2	268,030	690
Peterborough	28,690	32.4	177,345	660
Oshawa	68,820	27.2	304,410	440
Toronto	1,319,000	32.1	11,437,750	600
Hamilton	159,850	30.5	1,123,220	590
St. Catharines–Niagara	91,760	31.0	484,525	560
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	104,560	30.0	730,955	520
Brantford	26,130	27.3	142,525	500
Guelph	34,420	32.6	256,195	600
London	106,860	30.8	761,425	590
Windsor	66,660	27.9	387,445	480
Barrie	36,040	27.0	213,335	450
Greater Sudbury	34,320	28.3	219,820	550
Thunder Bay	27,790	30.6	152,620	550
Winnipeg	169,380	30.9	1,019,530	480
Regina	51,560	31.5	438,465	590
Saskatoon	61,160	31.0	634,840	630
Calgary	311,840	34.6	5,011,425	890
Edmonton	268,480	31.4	3,091,770	670
Kelowna	50,400	37.1	563,535	990
Abbotsford–Mission	33,090	27.5	253,835	520
Vancouver	646,190	37.0	5,770,220	710
Victoria	100,390	38.7	989,345	1,000

**Note(s):** Comparisons between 2011 and 2012 taxfiler data at the census metropolitan areas (CMA) level are not included in the table as the boundaries of geographic areas were updated between reporting years. The 2012 taxfiler data are based on the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC). The 2011 taxfiler data are based on the 2006 SGC. View online the census subdivisions that comprise the CMAs according to the 2011 SGC.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 111-0036 to 111-0038, 111-0041 and 111-0042.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4106.**

The data on *Canadian Investment Income* (17C0008, various prices), *Canadian Investors* (17C0007, various prices), *Canadian Savers* (17C0009, various prices), *Canadian Capital Gains* (17C0012, various prices) and *Canadian Taxfilers* (17C0010, various prices) are now available for Canada, provinces and territories, federal electoral districts, economic regions, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, census tracts, and postal-based geographies. These custom services are available upon request.

CANSIM tables for this release are available for Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

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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## Refined petroleum products, February 2014

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for February. Other selected data about these products are also available.

### **Note to readers**

*These data are subject to revision.*

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

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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## Investment in new housing construction, January 2014

Data on investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for January.

**Available in CANSIM: table 026-0017.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.**

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## **New products and studies**

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### **New products**

**The Consumer Price Index**, February 2014, Vol. 93, no. 2  
Catalogue number 62-001-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

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## Release dates: March 24 to 28, 2014

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
27	<b>National tourism indicators</b>	Fourth quarter 2013
27	<b>Police personnel and expenditures</b>	2013
28	<b>Survey of Innovation and Business Strategy</b>	2012

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



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