

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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 Consumer prices rose 1.5% in the 12 months to March, following a 1.1% increase in February. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index rose 0.2% in March, following a 0.3% increase in February.

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## Releases

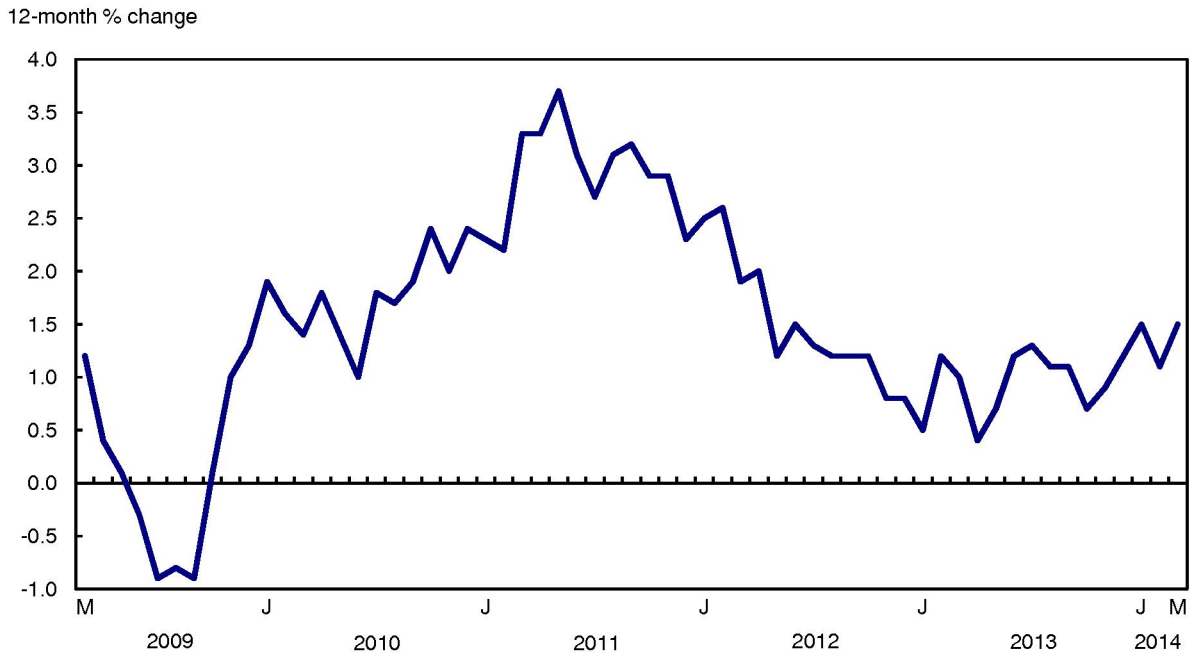
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### Consumer Price Index, March 2014

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

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

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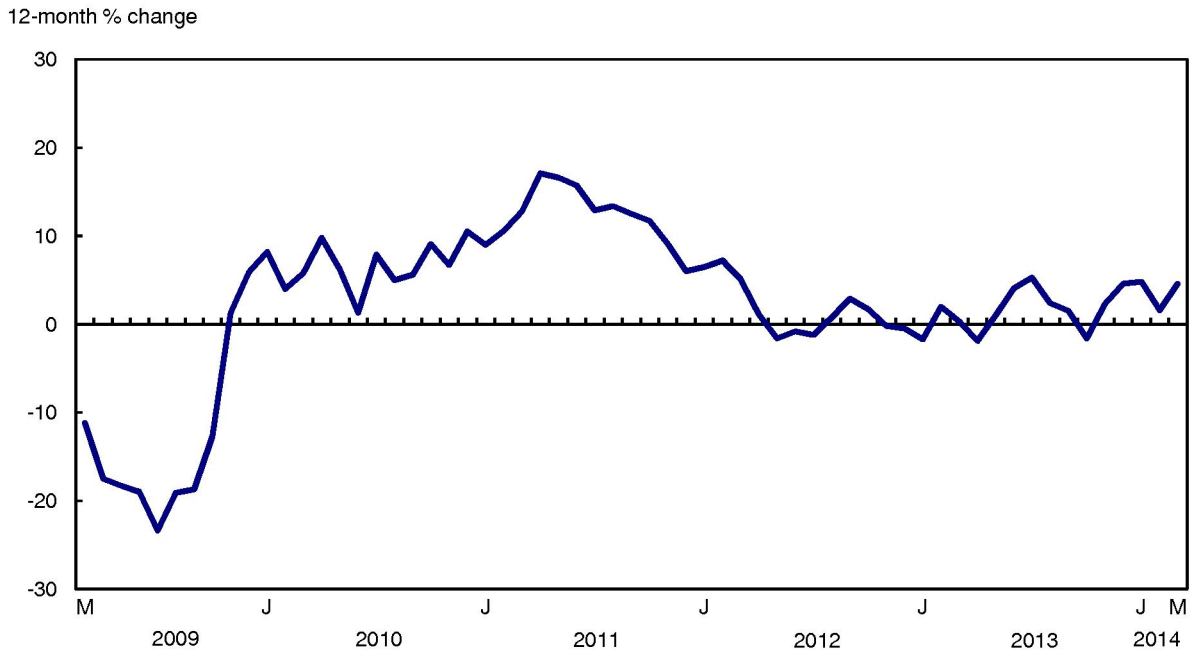
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### Higher energy prices lead the faster rise in the Consumer Price Index

The larger year-over-year rise in the CPI in March compared with February was led by energy prices, which rose 4.6% in the 12 months to March, following a 1.6% increase in February. Gasoline prices rose 1.4% on a year-over-year basis, after decreasing 1.3% in February. In addition, the natural gas index increased 17.9% in March, following a 5.5% rise in February. The rise in the natural gas index in March was mainly attributable to a price increase in Alberta.

Prices for electricity rose 5.0% in the 12 months to March, while prices for fuel oil increased 9.1%.

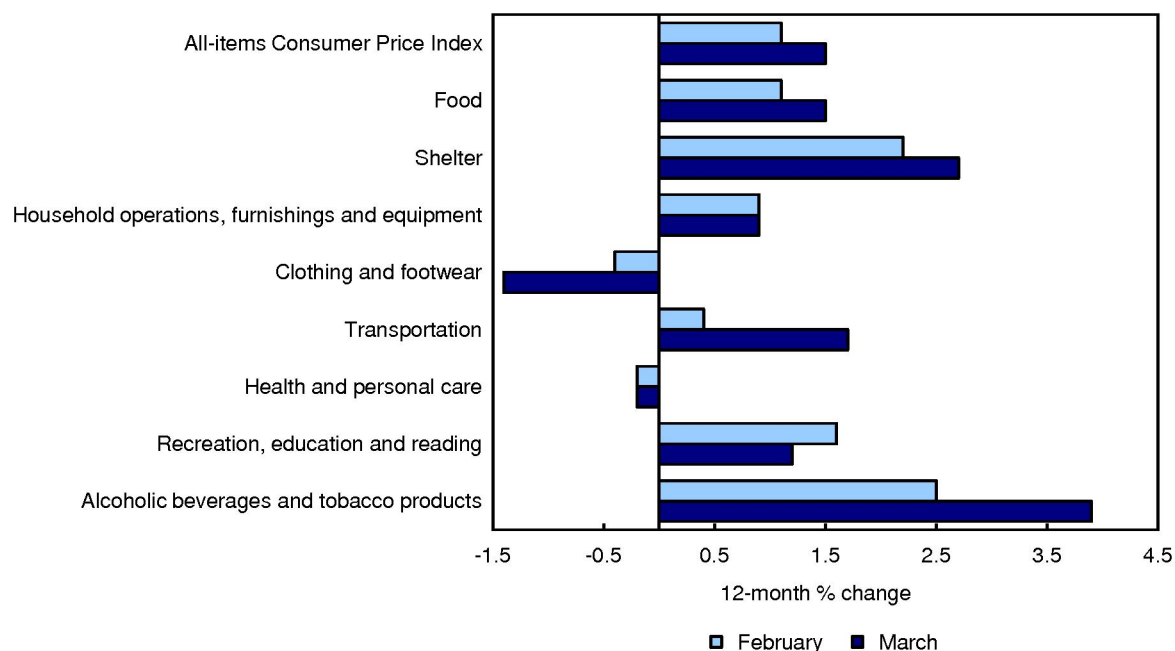
**Chart 2**  
**The 12-month change in the energy price index**



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

Of the eight major components, six posted price gains in the 12 months to March. The increase in the March CPI was led by rising prices for shelter, transportation and food. Prices for clothing and footwear and for health and personal care decreased in March compared with the same month a year earlier.

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



Shelter costs advanced 2.7% on a year-over-year basis in March, after rising 2.2% the previous month. The increase in March was the largest since December 2010. In addition to natural gas, electricity and fuel oil, consumers paid more for property taxes. At the same time, the mortgage interest cost index decreased 0.6% in the 12 months to March. On a monthly basis, however, the mortgage interest cost index posted gains in five of the last seven months.

Prices for transportation rose 1.7% in the 12 months to March, following a 0.4% rise in February. In addition to gasoline, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles increased 1.5% on a year-over-year basis in March, after posting a 0.3% gain the previous month. Passenger vehicle insurance premiums also increased in March.

Food prices rose 1.5% in March compared with the same month a year earlier. Prices for food purchased from stores increased 1.7% in March, following a 1.0% gain in February. Consumers paid more on a year-over-year basis for fresh fruit (+8.8%), meat (+3.4%) and fresh vegetables (+5.3%). In contrast, prices fell for fruit juices as well as for bakery and cereal products. Prices for food purchased from restaurants increased 1.0%.

Prices for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products rose 3.9% in the 12 months to March. Cigarette prices advanced 7.6% year over year, after increasing 4.7% in February. The federal excise tax on cigarettes increased on February 12, 2014.

The clothing and footwear index fell 1.4% in the 12 months to March, following a 0.4% decrease the previous month. Prices for clothing led the decline, decreasing 2.9% after falling 1.1% in February. On a monthly basis, clothing prices recorded a smaller increase this March (+4.1%) than in the same month last year (+6.0%).

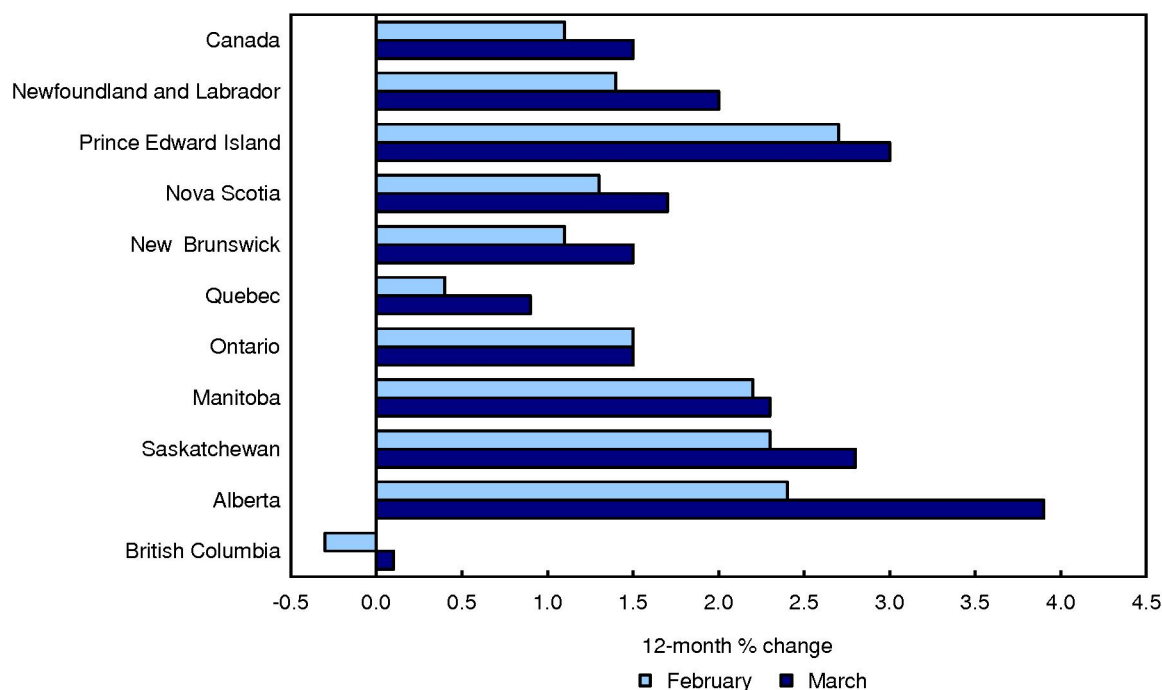
The health and personal care index decreased 0.2% on a year-over-year basis in March. This decline continued to be led by prices for prescribed medicines, which fell 4.0% in the 12 months to March.

## 12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in all provinces in the 12 months to March. The largest increase was observed in Alberta, while the smallest was in British Columbia.

With the exception of Ontario, prices rose at faster rates in all provinces on a year-over-year basis in March compared with February. Higher rates of price change for gasoline and for the purchase of passenger vehicles were observed across all provinces.

**Chart 4**  
Consumer prices rise in all provinces



Prices rose 3.9% in Alberta in March compared with the same month last year. This increase followed a 2.4% gain in February. Natural gas prices in Alberta rose 81.5% in the 12 months to March. On a monthly basis, natural gas prices, which tend to be volatile in the province, increased 49.6%.

In British Columbia, prices increased 0.1% in March, the first year-over-year gain in the province since March 2013. Consumers paid more for fresh fruit (+11.0%) and in property taxes (+3.4%) in the 12 months to March. Conversely, prices decreased 4.5% for food purchased from restaurants.

Consumer prices in Ontario increased 1.5% in the 12 months to March, matching the increase in February. Compared with Canada as a whole, Ontario recorded a smaller year-over-year acceleration in gasoline prices.

## Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

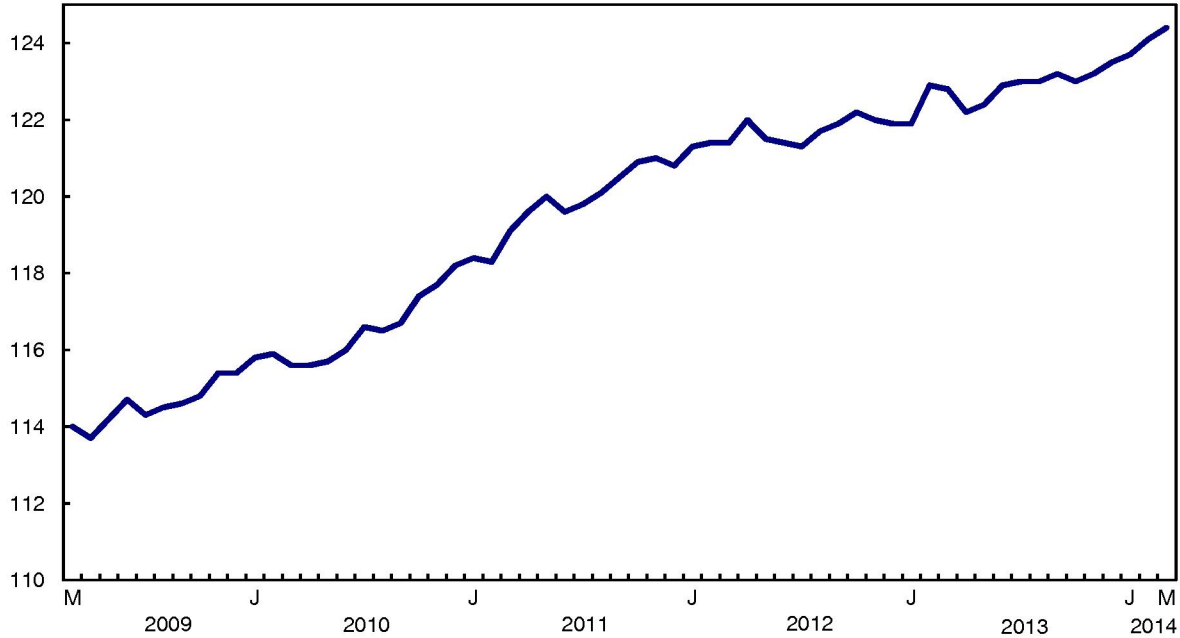
On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI rose 0.2% in March, marking the fifth consecutive increase of equal or greater magnitude.

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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, four increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in March. The index for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products posted the largest monthly rise (+1.7%), followed by the shelter index (+0.5%) and the food index (+0.3%).

The recreation, education and reading index posted the largest decline on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, decreasing 0.6% in March after increasing 0.6% in February. The indexes for clothing and footwear, transportation, as well as health and personal care also decreased.

### Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.3% in the 12 months to March, after increasing 1.2% in February.

On a monthly basis, the seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.1% in March. This increase followed a 0.2% gain in February.

### Note to readers

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

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

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

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	March 2013	February 2014	March 2014	February to March 2014	March 2013 to March 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Food	16.60	132.4	134.3	134.4	0.1	1.5
Shelter	26.26	128.0	130.7	131.4	0.5	2.7
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	114.7	115.3	115.7	0.3	0.9
Clothing and footwear	5.82	95.3	91.0	94.0	3.3	-1.4
Transportation	19.98	129.5	130.8	131.7	0.7	1.7
Health and personal care	4.93	118.3	118.4	118.1	-0.3	-0.2
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	105.2	106.4	106.5	0.1	1.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	139.8	142.9	145.3	1.7	3.9
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
Core CPI <sup>3</sup>	84.91	120.9	122.1	122.5	0.3	1.3
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	120.0	121.0	121.5	0.4	1.3
Energy <sup>4</sup>	8.56	159.9	162.6	167.2	2.8	4.6
Gasoline	4.62	186.5	183.7	189.2	3.0	1.4
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	117.2	118.2	118.6	0.3	1.2
Goods	48.18	115.4	115.6	117.0	1.2	1.4
Services	51.82	130.3	132.5	132.5	0.0	1.7

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>	March 2013	February 2014	March 2014	February to March 2014	March 2013 to March 2014
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	125.9	127.6	128.4	0.6	2.0
Prince Edward Island	0.36	127.1	130.1	130.9	0.6	3.0
Nova Scotia	2.59	126.7	128.4	128.9	0.4	1.7
New Brunswick	1.96	123.3	124.4	125.1	0.6	1.5
Quebec	22.04	121.8	122.6	122.9	0.2	0.9
Ontario	39.05	123.2	124.6	125.1	0.4	1.5
Manitoba	3.16	122.3	124.3	125.1	0.6	2.3
Saskatchewan	2.94	125.2	127.8	128.7	0.7	2.8
Alberta	12.32	128.1	130.8	133.1	1.8	3.9
British Columbia	14.05	118.5	118.0	118.6	0.5	0.1
Whitehorse	0.08	121.5	124.0	124.3	0.2	2.3
Yellowknife	0.07	125.6	127.9	128.0	0.1	1.9
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	115.8	117.2	117.3	0.1	1.3

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>**

	January 2014	February 2014	March 2014	January to February 2014	February to March 2014
	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Food	132.9	133.6	134.0	0.5	0.3
Shelter	130.5	130.7	131.4	0.2	0.5
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	115.0	115.1	115.4	0.1	0.3
Clothing and footwear	92.4	91.7	91.4	-0.8	-0.3
Transportation	129.9	130.8	130.6	0.7	-0.2
Health and personal care	118.4	118.4	118.3	0.0	-0.1
Recreation, education and reading	107.2	107.8	107.2	0.6	-0.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	140.9	142.9	145.3	1.4	1.7
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
Core CPI <sup>2</sup>	121.8	122.1	122.2	0.2	0.1
All-items CPI excluding food and energy <sup>3</sup>	117.9	118.2	118.3	0.3	0.1

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, 326-0020 and 326-0022.**

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

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The March 2014 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 93, no. 3 (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 April will be released on May 23.

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)).

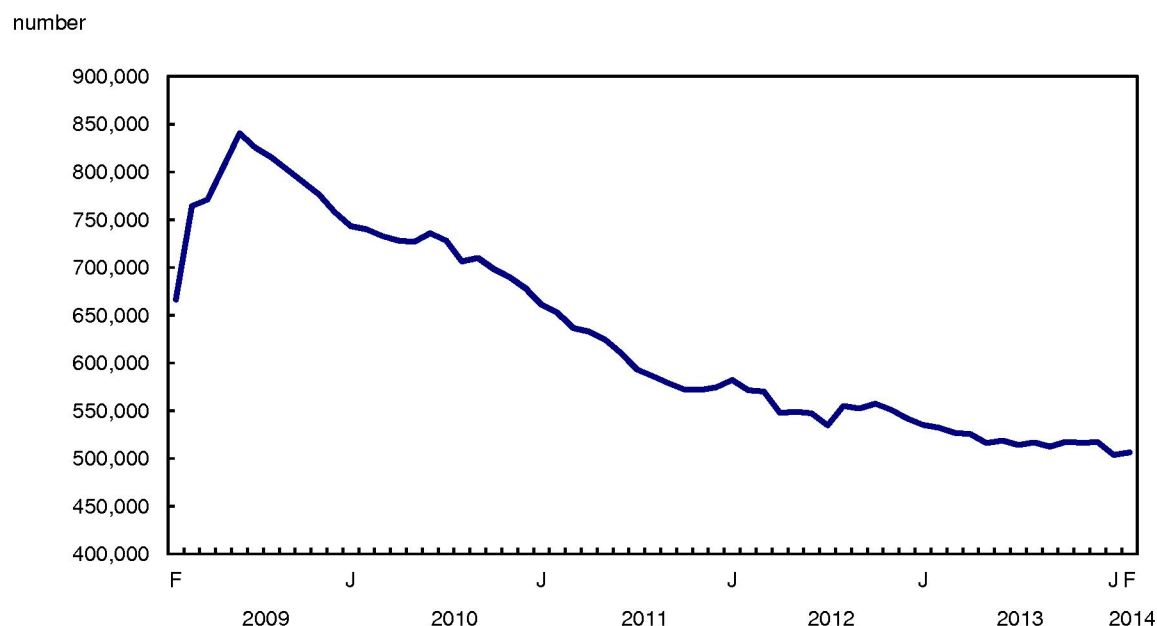
## Employment Insurance, February 2014

Following a decline in January, the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits was little changed in February at 506,500. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of beneficiaries was down 4.9%.

Provincially, Quebec and Saskatchewan had more beneficiaries in February, while Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador posted slight declines. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people who no longer receive regular benefits.

**Chart 1**  
**Little change in the number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries in February**



### Provincial and metropolitan area overview

In Quebec, the number of people receiving regular benefits in February rose by 2.2%, partly offsetting a decline the previous month. Most metropolitan areas in the province posted increases, notably Gatineau (+6.0%), Sherbrooke (+4.4%), and Trois-Rivières (+4.2%). In Montréal, the number of beneficiaries increased by 2.7% to 52,000, following declines over the previous four months.

The number of people receiving benefits in Saskatchewan rose by 1.9% in February, the second increase in three months. In Saskatoon, the number of beneficiaries increased for the fifth consecutive month, up 3.9% in February, while in Regina it was up slightly (+1.4%), following three consecutive increases.

There were slightly fewer beneficiaries in Nova Scotia (-1.4%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.2%) in February, the third consecutive monthly decline in each province. In Halifax, the number was little changed following increases in the previous four months.

In February, the number of beneficiaries in Newfoundland and Labrador edged down 1.1%, with the number falling slightly by 1.3% in St. John's.

The number of people receiving regular EI benefits was little changed in the other provinces, but this was not the case in some metropolitan areas within these provinces.

In Ontario, six metropolitan areas had more regular EI beneficiaries in February, with Windsor (+8.3%) and Thunder Bay (+5.4%) recording the largest increases. At the same time, there were fewer beneficiaries in St. Catharines–Niagara (-1.9%) and there was a slight decline in Hamilton (-1.1%). In Toronto, the number of beneficiaries totalled 59,300—little changed for the fourth consecutive month.

In Alberta, the number of beneficiaries fell by 1.8% in Edmonton, while there was a slight increase of 1.4% in Calgary.

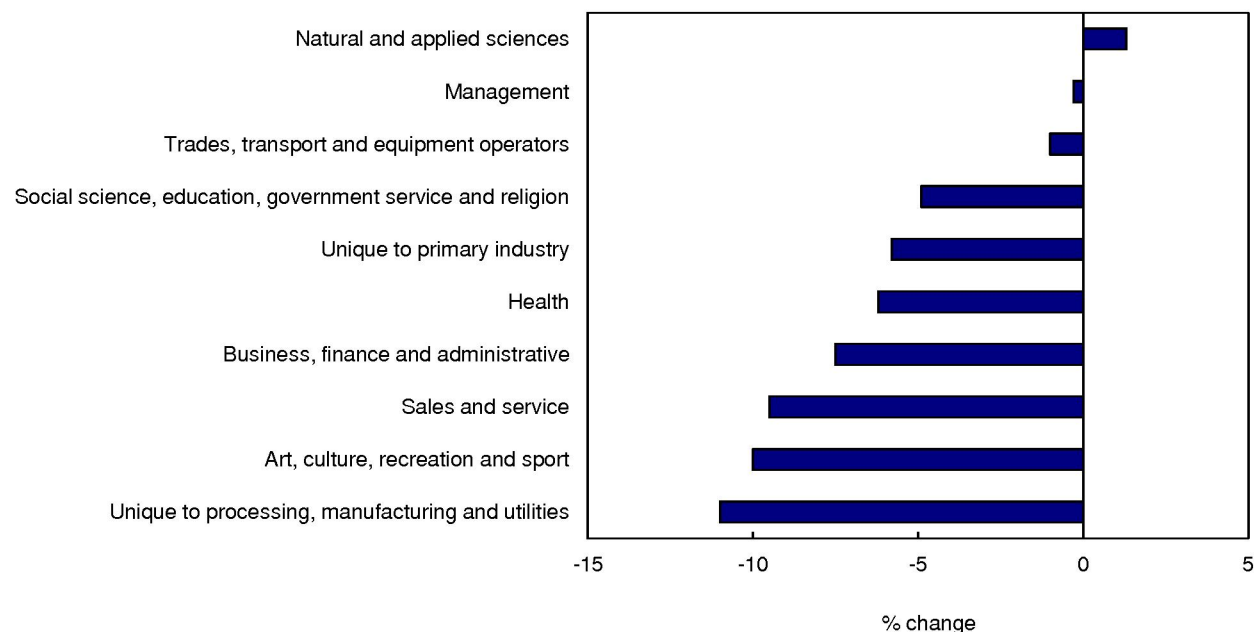
In British Columbia, there was little or no change in the number of beneficiaries in the metropolitan areas, except Victoria, where the number fell slightly by 1.4% in February—the third consecutive monthly decline.

### **Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation**

There was little change in beneficiaries among all major occupation groups in February, except for occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities, which were up 4.7%. The increase for this group partly offset declines over the previous three months.

On a year-over-year basis, there were fewer people receiving benefits in 8 of the 10 major occupational groups. The declines ranged from 1.0% in trades, transport and equipment operators to 11.0% in occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities. In natural and applied sciences, the number of beneficiaries increased slightly by 1.3% while there was little change among beneficiaries in management occupations.

**Chart 2**  
**Number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, February 2013 to February 2014**



### Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

In February, there were more men aged 25 to 54 (+1.8%) receiving benefits, while there was little or no change for men aged 15 to 24 and those 55 and over. At the same time, the number of women receiving benefits held steady in all major age groups.

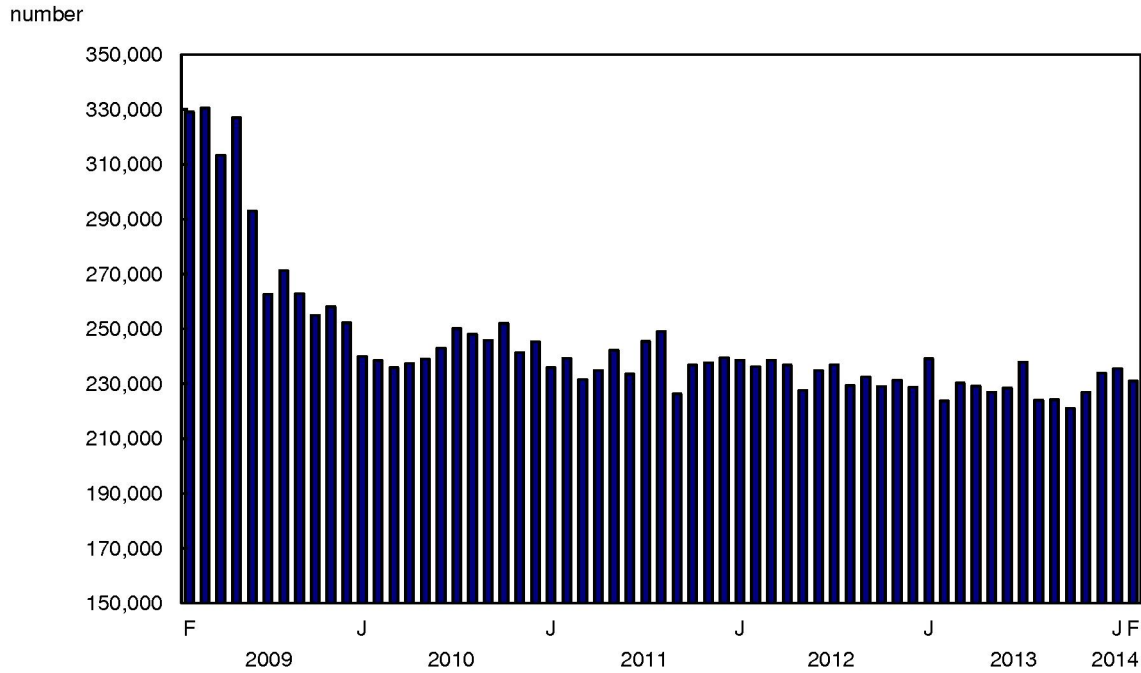
On a year-over-year basis, the number of women aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 54 receiving benefits continued to fall at a faster rate than men in the same age groups. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries aged 55 and over was little changed, while it declined by 2.4% for women in the same age group.

### Fewer Employment Insurance claims in February

The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Nationally, the number of initial and renewal claims fell by 1.9% to 231,000 in February, following increases over the previous three months.

**Chart 3**  
**Fewer Employment Insurance claims in February**



In February, claims decreased in most provinces, including Prince Edward Island (-5.7%), New Brunswick (-4.8%), Ontario (-4.7%), Alberta (-3.8%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (-2.9%). There were also small declines in Nova Scotia (-1.6%) and Saskatchewan (-1.4%).

At the same time, however, Manitoba and British Columbia saw the number of claims increase by 6.8% and 2.1% respectively, while there was no change in Quebec.

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**Note to readers**

*Regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but cannot find a job. To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.*

*There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.*

*All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see "Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends."*

*EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Employment and Social Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.*

*The number of regular EI beneficiaries and the number of claims received for the current and previous month are subject to revision.*

*The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all people who received EI benefits from February 9 to 15. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS).*

*EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with LFS data, which provide information on the total number of unemployed people.*

**Table 1**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by province and territory,<sup>2</sup> sex and age –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	February 2013	January 2014 <sup>P</sup>	February 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
	number		change		% change		
<b>Canada</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>532,350</b>	<b>503,650</b>	<b>506,470</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>-25,880</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
15 to 24 years	54,900	49,040	48,890	-150	-6,010	-0.3	-10.9
25 to 54 years	357,240	334,750	337,800	3,050	-19,440	0.9	-5.4
55 years and over	120,210	119,860	119,780	-80	-430	-0.1	-0.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>321,760</b>	<b>308,950</b>	<b>312,420</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>-9,340</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
15 to 24 years	39,610	36,130	36,070	-60	-3,540	-0.2	-8.9
25 to 54 years	208,310	198,300	201,830	3,530	-6,480	1.8	-3.1
55 years and over	73,840	74,520	74,530	10	690	0.0	0.9
<b>Women</b>	<b>210,590</b>	<b>194,700</b>	<b>194,050</b>	<b>-650</b>	<b>-16,540</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
15 to 24 years	15,290	12,910	12,820	-90	-2,470	-0.7	-16.2
25 to 54 years	148,940	136,450	135,970	-480	-12,970	-0.4	-8.7
55 years and over	46,370	45,340	45,250	-90	-1,120	-0.2	-2.4
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>31,770</b>	<b>32,560</b>	<b>32,210</b>	<b>-350</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
15 to 24 years	2,910	2,840	2,830	-10	-80	-0.4	-2.7
25 to 54 years	19,360	19,750	19,440	-310	80	-1.6	0.4
55 years and over	9,500	9,980	9,930	-50	430	-0.5	4.5
<b>Men</b>	<b>18,380</b>	<b>19,460</b>	<b>19,260</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>13,390</b>	<b>13,110</b>	<b>12,950</b>	<b>-160</b>	<b>-440</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>7,510</b>	<b>7,420</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>-630</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-7.8</b>
15 to 24 years	940	850	870	20	-70	2.4	-7.4
25 to 54 years	4,790	4,460	4,380	-80	-410	-1.8	-8.6
55 years and over	2,320	2,190	2,180	-10	-140	-0.5	-6.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-260</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-380</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>29,050</b>	<b>26,930</b>	<b>26,550</b>	<b>-380</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-8.6</b>
15 to 24 years	3,130	2,660	2,630	-30	-500	-1.1	-16.0
25 to 54 years	18,880	17,290	17,070	-220	-1,810	-1.3	-9.6
55 years and over	7,050	6,970	6,860	-110	-190	-1.6	-2.7
<b>Men</b>	<b>17,920</b>	<b>17,110</b>	<b>16,860</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>-1,060</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>11,130</b>	<b>9,820</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>-1,430</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-12.8</b>
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>33,850</b>	<b>32,310</b>	<b>32,140</b>	<b>-170</b>	<b>-1,710</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
15 to 24 years	3,890	3,600	3,550	-50	-340	-1.4	-8.7
25 to 54 years	21,060	19,740	19,660	-80	-1,400	-0.4	-6.6
55 years and over	8,890	8,970	8,930	-40	40	-0.4	0.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>20,630</b>	<b>20,460</b>	<b>-170</b>	<b>-940</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>12,450</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-770</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>155,720</b>	<b>142,290</b>	<b>145,410</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>-10,310</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-6.6</b>
15 to 24 years	16,470	13,900	14,180	280	-2,290	2.0	-13.9
25 to 54 years	101,870	92,580	95,250	2,670	-6,620	2.9	-6.5
55 years and over	37,390	35,810	35,980	170	-1,410	0.5	-3.8
<b>Men</b>	<b>98,790</b>	<b>90,920</b>	<b>93,670</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>-5,120</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>56,930</b>	<b>51,370</b>	<b>51,740</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>-5,190</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-9.1</b>
<b>Ontario</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>161,510</b>	<b>152,030</b>	<b>152,410</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>-9,100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
15 to 24 years	14,860	13,160	12,790	-370	-2,070	-2.8	-13.9
25 to 54 years	114,410	106,300	107,030	730	-7,380	0.7	-6.5
55 years and over	32,240	32,570	32,590	20	350	0.1	1.1
<b>Men</b>	<b>93,010</b>	<b>89,610</b>	<b>90,760</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>-2,250</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>68,500</b>	<b>62,420</b>	<b>61,650</b>	<b>-770</b>	<b>-6,850</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-10.0</b>

**Table 1 - continued**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by province and territory,<sup>2</sup> sex and age –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	February 2013	January 2014 <sup>P</sup>	February 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
<b>Manitoba</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13,670</b>	<b>13,010</b>	<b>13,060</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-610</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
15 to 24 years	1,770	1,780	1,780	0	10	0.0	0.6
25 to 54 years	9,410	8,850	8,850	0	-560	0.0	-6.0
55 years and over	2,490	2,390	2,430	40	-60	1.7	-2.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>8,590</b>	<b>8,360</b>	<b>8,390</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-410</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-8.1</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>10,940</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-160</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
15 to 24 years	1,500	1,390	1,440	50	-60	3.6	-4.0
25 to 54 years	7,120	6,930	7,090	160	-30	2.3	-0.4
55 years and over	2,320	2,260	2,260	0	-60	0.0	-2.6
<b>Men</b>	<b>7,070</b>	<b>6,920</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-150</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
<b>Alberta</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>29,120</b>	<b>29,460</b>	<b>29,450</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
15 to 24 years	3,550	3,500	3,410	-90	-140	-2.6	-3.9
25 to 54 years	20,380	20,470	20,560	90	180	0.4	0.9
55 years and over	5,190	5,490	5,480	-10	290	-0.2	5.6
<b>Men</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>18,090</b>	<b>17,850</b>	<b>-240</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>11,320</b>	<b>11,360</b>	<b>11,590</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>54,960</b>	<b>52,100</b>	<b>51,990</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-2,970</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
15 to 24 years	5,480	4,830	4,850	20	-630	0.4	-11.5
25 to 54 years	37,310	34,960	34,950	-10	-2,360	0.0	-6.3
55 years and over	12,170	12,310	12,190	-120	20	-1.0	0.2
<b>Men</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>30,560</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-1,240</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>23,160</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>21,430</b>	<b>-270</b>	<b>-1,730</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
<b>Yukon</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
15 to 24 years	110	110	110	0	0	0.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	650	590	600	10	-50	1.7	-7.7
55 years and over	230	220	230	10	0	4.5	0.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-10.8</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-11.5</b>
15 to 24 years	90	70	70	0	-20	0.0	-22.2
25 to 54 years	650	580	580	0	-70	0.0	-10.8
55 years and over	130	130	130	0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-14.0</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-11.3</b>
15 to 24 years	50	40	40	0	-10	0.0	-20.0
25 to 54 years	430	370	380	10	-50	2.7	-11.6
55 years and over	50	40	50	10	0	25.0	0.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-18.4</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0022.



**Table 2**  
**Initial and renewal claims received, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted**

	February 2013	January 2014 <sup>P</sup>	February 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
	number			change		% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>223,690</b>	<b>235,500</b>	<b>231,030</b>	<b>-4,470</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,590	9,300	9,030	-270	440	-2.9	5.1
Prince Edward Island	2,390	2,440	2,300	-140	-90	-5.7	-3.8
Nova Scotia	9,160	9,630	9,480	-150	320	-1.6	3.5
New Brunswick	9,590	10,160	9,670	-490	80	-4.8	0.8
Quebec	67,200	69,040	69,060	20	1,860	0.0	2.8
Ontario	71,640	77,300	73,700	-3,600	2,060	-4.7	2.9
Manitoba	7,200	7,220	7,710	490	510	6.8	7.1
Saskatchewan	5,470	5,830	5,750	-80	280	-1.4	5.1
Alberta	16,030	18,230	17,530	-700	1,500	-3.8	9.4
British Columbia	25,380	25,400	25,940	540	560	2.1	2.2
Yukon	360	330	320	-10	-40	-3.0	-11.1
Northwest Territories	280	300	270	-30	-10	-10.0	-3.6
Nunavut	190	190	190	0	0	0.0	0.0

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

**Note(s):** Related CANSIM table: 276-0004.

**Table 3**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by census metropolitan area<sup>2</sup> – Seasonally adjusted**

	February 2013	January 2014 <sup>P</sup>	February 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
	number		change		% change		
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
St. John's	3,590	3,920	3,870	-50	280	-1.3	7.8
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Halifax	5,260	4,930	4,960	30	-300	0.6	-5.7
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
Moncton	2,870	2,870	2,890	20	20	0.7	0.7
Saint John	2,950	2,340	2,240	-100	-710	-4.3	-24.1
<b>Quebec</b>							
Saguenay	3,860	3,840	3,880	40	20	1.0	0.5
Québec	9,480	9,140	9,210	70	-270	0.8	-2.8
Sherbrooke	3,220	2,750	2,870	120	-350	4.4	-10.9
Trois-Rivières	3,490	2,890	3,010	120	-480	4.2	-13.8
Montréal	55,490	50,670	52,040	1,370	-3,450	2.7	-6.2
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part	3,590	3,170	3,360	190	-230	6.0	-6.4
<b>Ontario</b>							
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	7,320	6,940	7,030	90	-290	1.3	-4.0
Kingston	1,560	1,630	1,660	30	100	1.8	6.4
Peterborough	1,560	1,480	1,490	10	-70	0.7	-4.5
Oshawa	4,760	4,210	4,200	-10	-560	-0.2	-11.8
Toronto	63,430	59,380	59,260	-120	-4,170	-0.2	-6.6
Hamilton	7,370	7,190	7,110	-80	-260	-1.1	-3.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,480	5,830	5,720	-110	-760	-1.9	-11.7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,650	5,530	5,570	40	-80	0.7	-1.4
Brantford	2,090	1,870	1,930	60	-160	3.2	-7.7
Guelph	1,350	1,210	1,220	10	-130	0.8	-9.6
London	5,970	5,780	5,820	40	-150	0.7	-2.5
Windsor	4,560	3,740	4,050	310	-510	8.3	-11.2
Barrie	2,590	2,490	2,500	10	-90	0.4	-3.5
Greater Sudbury	2,750	2,560	2,590	30	-160	1.2	-5.8
Thunder Bay	1,520	1,680	1,770	90	250	5.4	16.4
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Winnipeg	7,200	6,840	6,910	70	-290	1.0	-4.0
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Regina	1,450	1,390	1,410	20	-40	1.4	-2.8
Saskatoon	2,140	2,030	2,110	80	-30	3.9	-1.4
<b>Alberta</b>							
Calgary	9,530	9,480	9,610	130	80	1.4	0.8
Edmonton	9,660	10,320	10,130	-190	470	-1.8	4.9
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Kelowna	2,580	2,470	2,480	10	-100	0.4	-3.9
Abbotsford–Mission	3,070	2,870	2,870	0	-200	0.0	-6.5
Vancouver	22,920	21,970	21,800	-170	-1,120	-0.8	-4.9
Victoria	3,090	2,860	2,820	-40	-270	-1.4	-8.7

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

**Note(s):** Related CANSIM table: 276-0031.

**Table 4**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by occupation,<sup>2</sup> Canada – Seasonally adjusted**

	February 2013	January 2014 <sup>P</sup>	February 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
	number			change		% change	
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>532,350</b>	<b>503,650</b>	<b>506,470</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>-25,880</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
<b>Management occupations</b>	<b>31,560</b>	<b>31,210</b>	<b>31,460</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Senior management occupations	2,690	2,770	2,820	50	130	1.8	4.8
Other management occupations	28,870	28,450	28,640	190	-230	0.7	-0.8
<b>Business, finance and administrative occupations</b>	<b>68,180</b>	<b>62,930</b>	<b>63,040</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-5,140</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,170	4,990	5,040	50	-130	1.0	-2.5
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,900	16,960	16,950	-10	-950	-0.1	-5.3
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	45,110	40,980	41,060	80	-4,050	0.2	-9.0
<b>Natural and applied sciences and related occupations</b>	<b>27,460</b>	<b>27,620</b>	<b>27,810</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Health occupations</b>	<b>8,180</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>7,670</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-510</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,290	1,260	1,250	-10	-40	-0.8	-3.1
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,890	6,440	6,420	-20	-470	-0.3	-6.8
<b>Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion</b>	<b>27,920</b>	<b>26,680</b>	<b>26,560</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>-1,360</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	14,690	14,300	14,430	130	-260	0.9	-1.8
Teachers and professors	13,220	12,380	12,130	-250	-1,090	-2.0	-8.2
<b>Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>9,660</b>	<b>9,650</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-1,070</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-10.0</b>
<b>Sales and service occupations</b>	<b>99,310</b>	<b>89,560</b>	<b>89,850</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>-9,460</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-9.5</b>
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,440	5,000	5,050	50	-390	1.0	-7.2
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	19,070	17,180	17,050	-130	-2,020	-0.8	-10.6
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	19,530	17,380	17,450	70	-2,080	0.4	-10.7
Occupations in protective services	5,480	4,860	4,910	50	-570	1.0	-10.4
Childcare and home support workers	15,920	14,590	14,670	80	-1,250	0.5	-7.9
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	33,860	30,560	30,720	160	-3,140	0.5	-9.3
<b>Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations</b>	<b>168,970</b>	<b>167,060</b>	<b>167,290</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>-1,680</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,390	6,510	6,510	0	120	0.0	1.9
Construction trades	35,650	35,640	35,720	80	70	0.2	0.2
Other trades occupations	37,870	38,770	38,470	-300	600	-0.8	1.6
Transport and equipment operators	40,030	38,360	38,550	190	-1,480	0.5	-3.7
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	49,030	47,780	48,030	250	-1,000	0.5	-2.0

**Table 4**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by occupation,<sup>2</sup> Canada – Seasonally adjusted**

	February 2013	January 2014 <sup>P</sup>	February 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
<b>Occupations unique to primary industry</b>	<b>38,550</b>	<b>36,620</b>	<b>36,320</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2,230</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-5.8</b>
<b>Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities</b>	<b>51,290</b>	<b>43,590</b>	<b>45,650</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>-5,640</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-11.0</b>
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	24,550	19,500	21,600	2,100	-2,950	10.8	-12.0
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	26,730	24,090	24,050	-40	-2,680	-0.2	-10.0

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 National Occupational Classification – Statistics.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0041.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 276-0003, 276-0004, 276-0011, 276-0020 to 276-0022, 276-0030 to 276-0032, 276-0040 and 276-0041.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.**

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject*, then *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for March will be released on May 22.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; [vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

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## Travel between Canada and other countries, February 2014

Travel to Canada from the United States rose for the first time in four months in February, while Canadian travel to the United States declined for the third consecutive month.

Travel to the United States declined 0.6% in February compared with the previous month. Although overnight travel increased, this was not enough to offset the decrease in same-day car travel.

Overnight travel to the United States was up 1.1% from January, fuelled by a 4.2% increase in overnight plane travel in the month. Canadian residents took 699,000 overnight plane trips to the United States in February, the highest monthly total since record keeping began in 1972.

At the same time, Canadian residents took 2.0% fewer same-day car trips and 0.7% fewer overnight car trips in February compared with the previous month.

US residents took 1.6 million trips to Canada in February, up 0.8% from January. This included 575,000 same-day car trips to Canada, a 1.7% increase from January.

US residents also took 973,000 overnight trips in February, up 0.4%. This increase was largely due to a 1.8% rise in overnight plane trips, as overnight car travel was down 0.3%.

Travel from overseas countries to Canada declined 1.9% from January.

Of the top 12 overseas markets, 8 recorded decreases in travel to Canada in February. The largest percentage decline was in travel from Japan (-10.6%). The United Kingdom, Canada's most important overseas market, recorded a 6.0% decrease. The largest percentage increase was in travel from Hong Kong (+11.7%).

China registered the second largest increase in February (+6.9%). Chinese residents took 38,000 trips to Canada, recording the highest monthly figure since record keeping began in 1990.

In the opposite direction, travel from Canada to overseas countries was unchanged at 816,000 trips.

### **Note to readers**

*Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see "Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends."*

**Table 1**  
**Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted**

	February 2013 <sup>r</sup>	January 2014 <sup>r</sup>	February 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January to February 2014
	thousands			% change <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5,629</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>5,297</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
To the United States	4,864	4,506	4,481	-0.6
To other countries	765	816	816	0.0
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,802	2,531	2,481	-2.0
Total trips, one or more nights	2,785	2,756	2,779	0.8
United States <sup>3</sup>	2,020	1,940	1,962	1.1
Car	1,246	1,169	1,161	-0.7
Plane	666	671	699	4.2
Other modes of transportation	108	100	102	2.4
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	765	816	816	0.0
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>0.3</b>
From the United States	1,686	1,627	1,640	0.8
From other countries	391	412	405	-1.9
Same-day car trips from the United States	596	565	575	1.7
Total trips, one or more nights	1,375	1,368	1,364	-0.3
United States <sup>3</sup>	997	969	973	0.4
Car	578	556	554	-0.3
Plane	304	305	310	1.8
Other modes of transportation	116	109	108	-0.2
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	378	399	392	-1.9
<b>Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin<sup>5</sup></b>				
United Kingdom	55	55	52	-6.0
France	36	38	38	0.0
China	29	35	38	6.9
Germany	26	28	28	-0.2
Australia	23	24	23	-6.0
Japan	22	22	20	-10.6
Mexico	12	14	14	-0.2
India	13	14	14	-2.6
South Korea	14	14	14	-3.8
Hong Kong	11	11	12	11.7
Switzerland	9	9	10	1.3
Italy	9	10	9	-8.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Data for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and data for planes, trains, boats and other methods of transportation.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.**

The February 2014 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 30, no. 2 (66-001-P), 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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Civil aviation operating statistics, February 2014

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for February.

### **Note to readers**

*Data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0001 and 401-0043.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.**

A [data table](#) is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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



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## Video: Portrait of Official-Language Minorities in Canada

The video [Portrait of Official-Language Minorities in Canada](#) is now available. It presents a range of information on a variety of topics and issues of interest to official-language minorities and to anyone interested in the past, present and future of official-language minority populations in Canada. It also provides a glimpse at the current situation of francophone and anglophone minorities in Canada.

The video summarizes and updates the analyses that Statistics Canada released in the *Portraits of Official-Language Minorities in Canada* (89-642-X) series. These portraits are based on a wide range of statistics drawn from the censuses of population and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3901, 5099 and 5178.**

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-François Lepage (613-951-5501; [jean-francois.lepage@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jean-francois.lepage@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Logging, 2012

Principal statistics for logging for 2012 are now available for Canada and the provinces.

### **Note to readers**

*The principal statistics for 2011 have been revised.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 301-0007.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.**

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

**Environment Accounts and Statistics Product Catalogue, 2014**

Catalogue number 16-257-X (HTML | PDF)

**The Consumer Price Index, March 2014, Vol. 93, no. 3**

Catalogue number 62-001-X (HTML | PDF)

**International Travel: Advance Information, February 2014, Vol. 30, no. 2**

Catalogue number 66-001-P (HTML | PDF)

**Education Indicators in Canada: Handbook for the Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program: "Education Indicators in Canada: Handbook for the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program"**

Catalogue number 81-582-G2014001 (HTML)

**Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program: "Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program"**

Catalogue number 81-582-X2014001 (HTML)

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## Release dates: April 22 to 25, 2014

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
22	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	February 2014
23	<b>Retail trade</b>	February 2014
24	<b>Principal field crop areas</b>	March 31, 2014

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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