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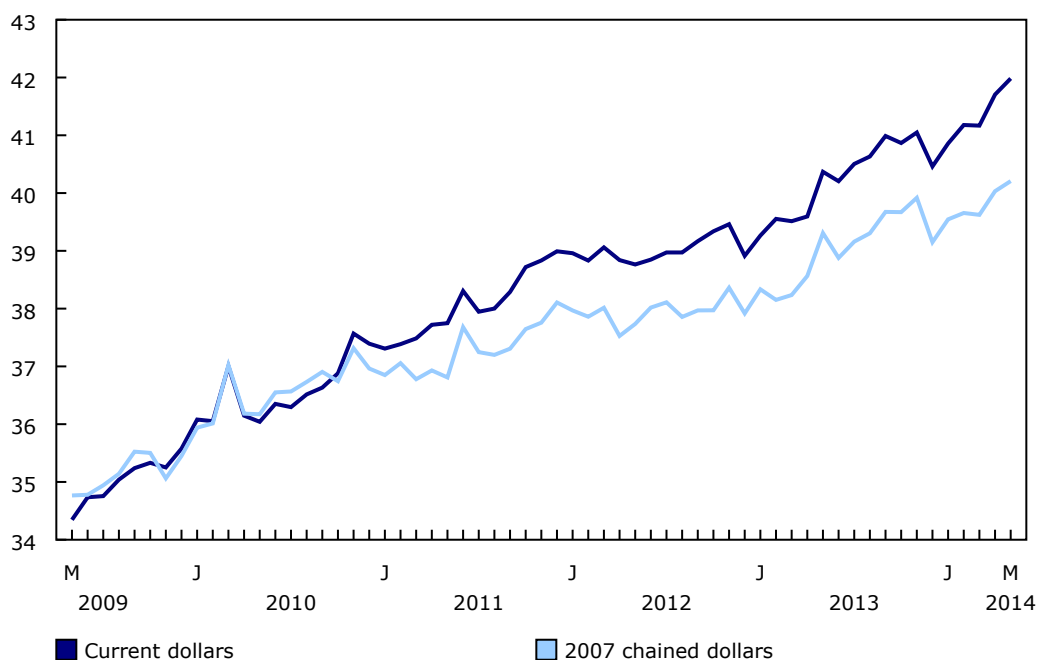
Retail trade, May 2014

Retail sales rose 0.7% to \$42.0 billion in May. Gains were reported in 7 of 11 subsectors, representing 56% of retail trade.

In volume terms, retail sales increased 0.4%.

Chart 1 Retail sales increase in May

billions of dollars



Motor vehicle and parts dealers lead increase

Sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers rose 2.5% in May, accounting for the largest gain among all subsectors. Building on a 3.5% increase in April, sales at new car dealers rose 2.3% in May. According to the New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey, a record 197,740 units were sold in May, mainly as a result of higher sales of light trucks. Higher sales at other motor vehicle dealers (+4.7%) largely offset declines in March and April. Other motor vehicle dealers include retailers of recreational vehicles, motorcycles and boats. Sales at used car dealers (+3.0%) and automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+1.7%) were both up in May.

Higher sales were reported at gasoline stations (+2.0%) for the seventh consecutive month.

Sales at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers rose 3.5% following a delayed start to spring.

Growth in sales continued at furniture and home furnishings stores (+3.7%) in May. Sales at furniture stores (+4.2%) and home furnishing stores (+2.8%) both rose for the fourth time in five months.

Sporting goods, hobby, book and music store sales grew 2.1%, their fourth consecutive monthly increase.

Food and beverage store sales decreased 1.6%, mainly reflecting lower sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores (-1.9%) and, to a lesser extent, beer, wine and liquor stores (-2.5%). Combined, these two store types more than offset gains at convenience stores (+2.3%) and specialty food stores (+0.4%).

Sales at health and personal care stores (-1.2%) declined for the first time in four months, mainly as a result of lower sales at pharmacies and drug stores.

General merchandise stores posted a 0.5% decrease in May, mainly due to lower sales at other general merchandise stores (-0.7%).

Following four consecutive monthly gains, sales at electronics and appliance stores declined 1.7%. May's decline more than offset gains in March and April.

Sales up in nine provinces

Retail sales were up in nine provinces in May. Higher sales in Ontario, Quebec and, to a lesser extent, New Brunswick, accounted for most of the increase.

Sales in Ontario (+0.7%) rose for the fourth time in five months. Gains were registered across most store types.

A 0.7% advance in Quebec was mainly attributable to higher sales at new car dealers.

Higher receipts were posted for the second consecutive month in New Brunswick, where sales rose 3.2% on the strength of higher sales at new car dealers.

On the Prairies, Alberta (+0.3%), Saskatchewan (+1.0%) and Manitoba (+0.7%) all posted increases. In Saskatchewan, retail sales rose for the fifth consecutive month.

Retail sales in British Columbia edged down 0.1% as a result of lower sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores.

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 data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

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

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2013	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^P	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	40,368	41,705	41,983	0.7	4.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	736	722	729	1.0	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	161	157	165	4.9	2.7
Nova Scotia	1,139	1,134	1,147	1.1	0.7
New Brunswick	925	933	962	3.2	4.0
Quebec	8,949	9,083	9,147	0.7	2.2
Ontario	14,044	14,473	14,580	0.7	3.8
Manitoba	1,460	1,498	1,509	0.7	3.4
Saskatchewan	1,552	1,595	1,611	1.0	3.8
Alberta	6,091	6,462	6,484	0.3	6.5
British Columbia	5,164	5,497	5,494	-0.1	6.4
Yukon	55	55	57	2.3	3.7
Northwest Territories	64	68	68	0.8	7.3
Nunavut	29	29	30	1.2	2.8

^r revised

^P preliminary

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

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2013	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^P	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	40,368	41,705	41,983	0.7	4.0
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	39,308	40,033	40,207	0.4	2.3
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	30,906	31,947	31,984	0.1	3.5
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	25,915	26,477	26,404	-0.3	1.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,462	9,758	9,999	2.5	5.7
New car dealers	7,663	7,964	8,149	2.3	6.3
Used car dealers	516	560	576	3.0	11.7
Other motor vehicle dealers	645	585	613	4.7	-5.0
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	638	649	661	1.7	3.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,297	1,303	1,351	3.7	4.2
Furniture stores	829	822	857	4.2	3.4
Home furnishings stores	468	481	494	2.8	5.6
Electronics and appliance stores	1,231	1,237	1,215	-1.7	-1.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,320	2,263	2,342	3.5	0.9
Food and beverage stores	9,025	9,149	9,000	-1.6	-0.3
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,342	6,374	6,253	-1.9	-1.4
Convenience stores	545	574	587	2.3	7.8
Specialty food stores	473	509	511	0.4	8.0
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,665	1,691	1,648	-2.5	-1.0
Health and personal care stores	2,888	3,119	3,080	-1.2	6.6
Gasoline stations	4,991	5,470	5,580	2.0	11.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,261	2,295	2,296	0.0	1.5
Clothing stores	1,776	1,795	1,790	-0.3	0.8
Shoe stores	251	259	264	2.1	5.2
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	233	241	241	-0.2	3.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	905	918	938	2.1	3.6
General merchandise stores	5,006	5,247	5,221	-0.5	4.3
Department stores	2,207	2,273	2,269	-0.1	2.8
Other general merchandise stores	2,799	2,974	2,952	-0.7	5.5
Miscellaneous store retailers	981	946	960	1.5	-2.1

^r revised

^P preliminary

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

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

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

The May 2014 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for June will be released on August 22.

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

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kimberley Evans (613-951-0502; kimberley.evans@statcan.gc.ca), Retail and Service Industries Division.

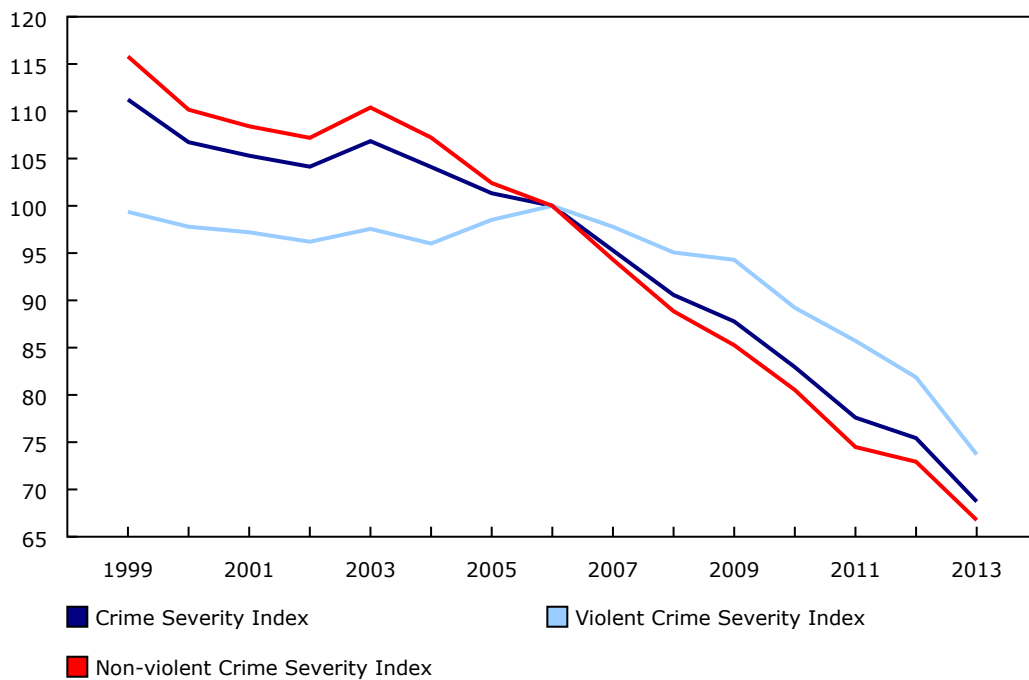
Police-reported crime statistics, 2013

The police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI), which measures the volume and severity of crime, declined 9% in 2013 compared with 2012. This was the 10th consecutive decline in the index. The CSI was 36% lower than 10 years earlier.

The traditional crime rate also declined in 2013 compared with 2012, falling 8%. It continued its long-term downward trend that began in the early 1990s, reaching its lowest level since 1969. Since 1962, the traditional crime rate has measured the volume of crime, but does not take into account the severity of crimes.

Chart 1
Police-reported crime severity indexes, Canada, 1999 to 2013

index (2006=100)



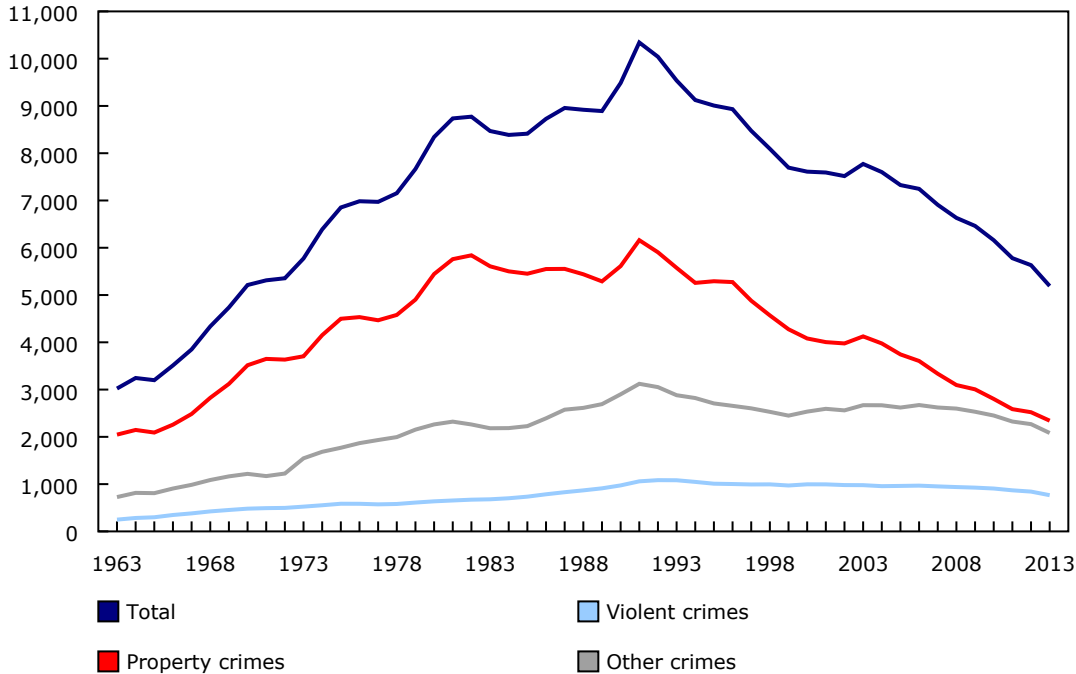
Canadian police services reported just over 1.8 million criminal incidents (*Criminal Code* offences excluding traffic) in 2013, down approximately 132,000 from the previous year.

Most offences were down in 2013. The decline in the CSI was specifically attributable to declines in breaking and entering and robbery. Decreases in some of the less serious but very frequent offences, such as theft of \$5,000 or under and mischief, also contributed to the drop in the CSI.

However, some offences were up in 2013. In particular, police services reported more incidents of extortion, child pornography, aggravated sexual assault (level 3), sexual violations against children and identity fraud.

Chart 2
Police-reported crime rates, Canada, 1963 to 2013

rate per 100,000 population



Crime Severity Index down in most provinces and territories

In 2013, most provinces and territories recorded a decrease in their CSI compared with 2012. However, the CSI increased in Yukon (+6%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+1%).

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba (-12% each) recorded the largest declines among the provinces and territories.

In most provinces, the decline in the CSI was largely due to fewer breaking and entering incidents. However, in British Columbia, robberies were behind the decline in the CSI. In the Northwest Territories, a decrease in homicides resulted in the drop in the CSI, whereas the decline in Nunavut was due to a large decrease in incidents of mischief.

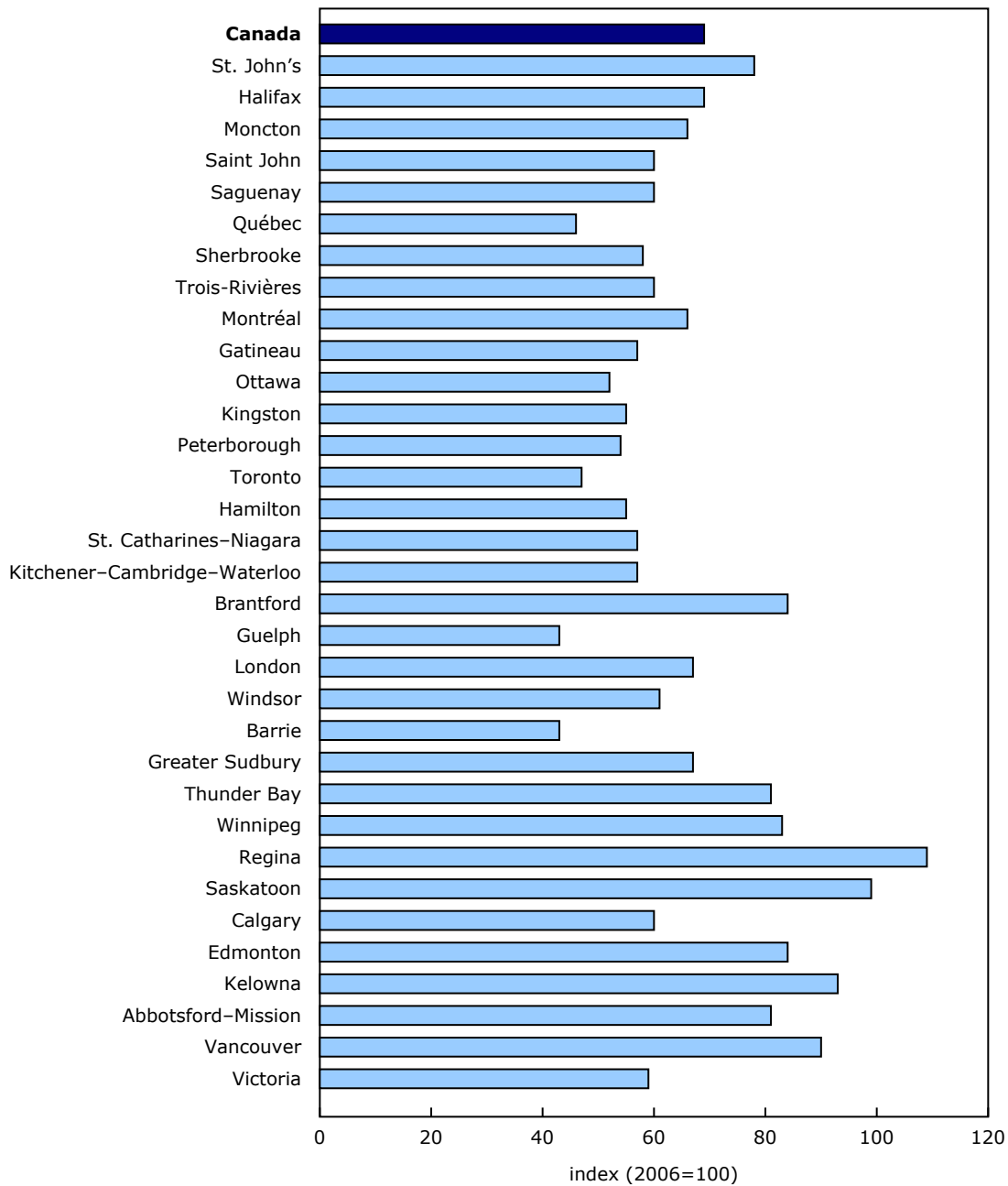
As in previous years, each territory had a higher CSI than any province. Saskatchewan had the highest CSI among the provinces, while Ontario had the lowest.

Crime Severity Index down in almost all census metropolitan areas

For the first time since 1998, the first year for which the CSI was calculated, none of Canada's census metropolitan areas (CMAs) recorded an increase in its CSI. The CSI was unchanged in Edmonton, while it declined in all other CMAs. The largest decrease compared with 2012 was in Victoria (-17%).

Despite a 7% drop in its CSI, Regina had the highest CSI of any CMA, while Barrie and Guelph had the lowest.

Chart 3
Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2013



Violent Crime Severity Index continues to decline

The violent CSI fell 10% in 2013 compared with 2012, marking the seventh consecutive decrease.

Canadian police services reported approximately 384,000 violent incidents in 2013, down about 32,000 from the previous year. The decline in the violent CSI was mainly due to a decrease in robberies and, to a lesser extent, fewer assaults with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2), common assaults (level 1) and uttering threats.

Police reported 505 homicides in 2013, down 38 from 2012. The homicide rate was 1.44 victims per 100,000 population, the lowest rate since 1966. Police also reported 642 attempted murders in 2013, down 23 from the previous year.

Every province and territory except Newfoundland and Labrador saw a decrease in their violent CSI compared with 2012. Similarly, every CMA saw their violent CSI decline except Trois-Rivières, St. John's, Brantford and Calgary, which recorded increases.

Increase in police-reported "sexual violations against children"

In 2013, the police reported 4,232 incidents in the "sexual violations against children" category, 279 more than in 2012. This was one of the only violent crime categories to increase in 2013.

The "sexual violations against children" category includes five specific offences under the *Criminal Code*: luring a child via a computer, sexual exploitation, sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and making sexually explicit material available to a child. However, this category excludes sexual assaults against children, which are classified with all other sexual assaults, including those against adults.

Of the sexual violations against children, luring a child via a computer showed the greatest increase, rising 30% in 2013, followed by sexual exploitation (+11%). In contrast, invitation to sexual touching decreased 5%.

Non-violent Crime Severity Index is down

Most crimes reported by the police are non-violent. Police reported just over 1.4 million non-violent incidents in 2013, or nearly four crimes in five, of which 1.1 million were property crimes. The non-violent CSI decreased 8% compared with 2012, the 10th consecutive decrease in this index. The non-violent CSI was 40% lower than a decade earlier.

While most non-violent offences declined in 2013, the decrease in the non-violent CSI was mainly due to a large drop in the number of incidents of breaking and entering, theft of \$5,000 or under and mischief. However, some offences in the non-violent category rose in 2013, specifically counterfeiting, child pornography and identity fraud.

Almost every province and territory saw their non-violent CSI decline in 2013. The largest decreases were in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, while the non-violent CSI was stable in Newfoundland and Labrador and increased in Yukon.

Most CMAs also saw a decrease in their non-violent CSI except Edmonton, where the index rose in 2013 as a result of more motor vehicle thefts and theft of \$5,000 or under.

The youth Crime Severity Index down for the fourth consecutive year

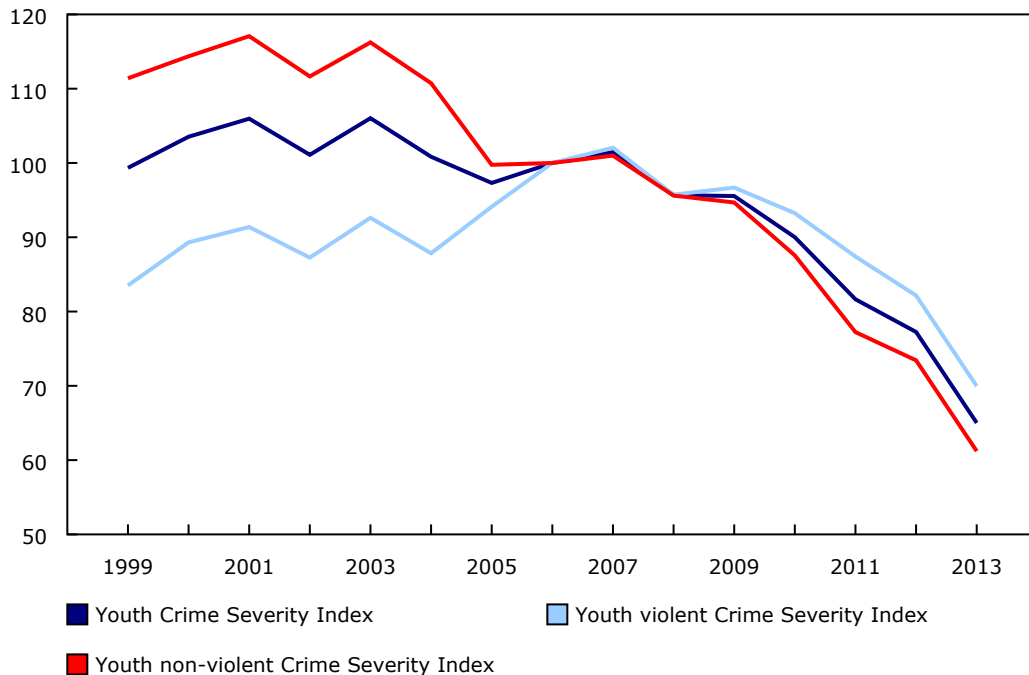
The youth CSI fell by 16% in 2013 compared with 2012, the fourth consecutive decline. The youth CSI measures the volume and severity of crimes for which an accused aged 12 to 17 was identified.

The decline in the youth CSI was mainly due to fewer youths accused of robbery, breaking and entering or theft of \$5,000 or under.

Every province and territory except Yukon saw their youth CSI decline compared with 2012. Among the provinces, Saskatchewan recorded the highest youth CSI, while British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec had the lowest.

Chart 4
Police-reported youth crime severity indexes, Canada, 1999 to 2013

index (2006=100)



Note to readers

The crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI) are complementary measures of police-reported crime. The crime rate measures the volume of crime reported to the police per 100,000 population, while the CSI measures both the volume and severity of crimes.

To calculate the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight based on the average sentence handed down by criminal courts for this offence. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. To calculate the CSI, the weighted offences are summed and then divided by the population. As with other indexes, to simplify comparison, the CSI is then standardized to a base year of "100" (for the CSI, the base year is 2006). In other words, all CSI values are relative to the Canada-level CSI for 2006. CSI values are available back to 1998.

In addition to the overall CSI, a violent CSI and a non-violent CSI were created. Like the overall CSI, they have been standardized; therefore, the values for these indexes are relative to the Canada-level indexes for the base year, namely "100" for 2006. For more information on the concepts and use of the severity indexes, see the document *Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (85-004-X)*, accessible on our website in the Publications module, under the Browse by key resource tab.

Data are drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a census of all crime known to, and substantiated by, police services. However, for incidents of child pornography, due to the complexity of these incidents, the data likely reflect the number of active or closed investigations for the year rather than the total number of incidents reported to police. These crime statistics conform to a nationally approved set of common crime categories and definitions. They have been systematically reported by police services and submitted to Statistics Canada every year since 1962. Differences in local police service policies, procedures and enforcement practices can affect the comparability of crime statistics at the municipal level.

Statistics Canada also collects self-reported victimization data from the General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization. The GSS collects information on self-reported incidents of criminal victimization, regardless of whether they were reported to the police. The GSS on Victimization is carried out every five years; the most recent cycle for which data are available was conducted in 2009. The 2014 GSS on Victimization is currently under way.

Table 1
Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada

	2013		2012 to 2013	2003 to 2013
	number	rate	% change in rate	% change in rate
Total, all violations	2,098,302	5,968	-8	-30
Total crime (excluding traffic) – "crime rate"	1,824,837	5,190	-8	-33
Violent crime, total	383,945	1,092	-9	-24
Homicide	505	1	-8	-17
Other violations causing death	84	0	-19	-49
Attempted murder	642	2	-5	-18
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	137	0	9	-28
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	370	1	-2	-7
Sexual assault – level 1	20,804	59	-4	-19
Sexual violations against children	4,232	12	6	...
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	3,190	9	-11	-1
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	45,672	130	-9	-9
Assault – level 1	158,090	450	-8	-25
Assault peace officer	9,722	28	-11	-1
Other assaults	2,718	8	-8	-35
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	1,886	5	-9	-26
Robbery	23,213	66	-17	-35
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	3,239	9	-12	-9
Abduction	385	1	-3	-38
Extortion	2,302	7	32	8
Criminal harassment	21,555	61	-4	-15
Uttering threats	63,970	182	-10	-33
Threatening or harassing phone calls	16,610	47	-12	-45
Other violent Criminal Code violations	4,619	13	-2	6
Property crime, total	1,106,093	3,146	-8	-41
Breaking and entering	156,357	445	-12	-51
Possess stolen property	16,797	48	-5	-54
Theft of motor vehicle	72,804	207	-8	-62
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	14,339	41	-8	-34
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	471,924	1,342	-7	-39
Fraud (excluding identity fraud)	79,765	227	0	-23
Identity fraud ¹	11,594	33	6	...
Mischief	273,597	778	-12	-31
Arson	8,916	25	-21	-41
Other Criminal Code offences, total	334,799	952	-5	-8
Counterfeiting	580	2	30	-81
Weapons violations	13,789	39	-3	-15
Child pornography	2,668	8	21	163
Prostitution	2,066	6	-3	-67
Terrorism	72	0	-44	...
Disturbing the peace	109,830	312	-5	-4
Administration of justice violations	176,431	502	-5	-4
Other violations	29,363	84	-8	-26
Criminal Code traffic violations, total	136,358	388	-5	4
Impaired driving	78,391	223	-8	-9
Other Criminal Code traffic violations	57,967	165	0	30
Drug offences, total	109,057	310	-2	13
Possession – cannabis	58,965	168	1	28
Possession – cocaine	7,696	22	-4	8
Possession – other drugs	11,119	32	4	80
Trafficking, production or distribution – cannabis	14,308	41	-10	-35
Trafficking, production or distribution – cocaine	9,749	28	-10	13
Trafficking, production or distribution – other drugs	7,220	21	-3	10

Table 1
Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada

	2013		2012 to 2013	2003 to 2013
	number	rate	% change in rate	% change in rate
Other federal statute violations, total	28,050	80	-23	-30
Youth Criminal Justice Act	9,418	27	-27	-61
Other federal statutes	18,632	53	-21	15

... not applicable

1. In 2013, it was discovered that an error in Quebec's provincial reporting system had incorrectly resulted in a number of thefts being coded as identity thefts in Montréal. As such, the number of incidents of identity theft has been revised for the years 2010 to 2012.

Note(s): Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

Table 2
Police-reported Crime Severity Index and crime rate, by province and territory

	Crime Severity Index		Crime rate	
	2013	2012 to 2013	2013	2012 to 2013
	index	% change	rate	% change
Canada	68.7	-9	5,190	-8
Newfoundland and Labrador	68.4	1	5,955	-2
Prince Edward Island	64.5	-12	5,854	-11
Nova Scotia	69.8	-9	5,632	-11
New Brunswick	59.7	-12	4,813	-13
Quebec	62.3	-12	3,861	-11
Ontario	52.5	-11	3,678	-9
Manitoba	100.3	-12	7,967	-11
Saskatchewan	125.7	-9	10,644	-7
Alberta	83.7	-2	7,018	-3
British Columbia	89.2	-6	7,454	-6
Yukon	165.7	6	23,523	14
Northwest Territories	314.4	-7	45,763	-4
Nunavut	281.9	-11	32,345	-15

Note(s): Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

Table 3
Police-reported Crime Severity Index and crime rate, by census metropolitan area

	Crime Severity Index		Crime rate	
	2013	2012 to 2013	2013	2012 to 2013
	index	% change	rate	% change
Canada	68.7	-9	5,190	-8
St. John's	78.4	-4	6,464	-3
Halifax	68.6	-9	5,326	-10
Moncton	66.1	-16	5,931	-15
Saint John	60.4	-10	4,986	-11
Saguenay	59.9	-16	3,566	-12
Québec	46.5	-10	3,257	-6
Sherbrooke	58.4	-5	3,716	-8
Trois-Rivières	60.3	-7	3,875	-6
Montréal	65.9	-12	4,072	-11
Gatineau	56.9	-13	3,916	-14
Ottawa	52.1	-10	3,615	-12
Kingston	54.6	-6	4,848	-5
Peterborough	54.4	-14	4,489	-3
Toronto	47.1	-10	2,941	-7
Hamilton	55.1	-10	3,786	-12
St. Catharines–Niagara	57.5	-10	3,992	-12
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	56.8	-4	4,336	-6
Brantford	83.7	-9	6,242	-10
Guelph	43.0	-16	3,557	-14
London	67.2	-11	5,225	-8
Windsor	61.3	-9	4,399	-8
Barrie	42.8	-14	3,712	-15
Greater Sudbury	66.9	-6	4,685	-7
Thunder Bay	80.6	-9	6,392	-10
Winnipeg	83.2	-15	5,368	-16
Regina	109.3	-7	8,069	-8
Saskatoon	99.1	-7	7,958	-6
Calgary	60.4	-1	4,268	-2
Edmonton	84.5	0	6,743	0
Kelowna	92.6	-12	7,680	-13
Abbotsford–Mission	80.7	-5	6,109	-2
Vancouver	90.3	-5	6,897	-4
Victoria	59.1	-17	5,408	-12

Note(s): Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

Available in CANSIM: tables 252-0051, 252-0052 and 252-0075 to 252-0090.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2013" (85-002-X) is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*.

Additional data are available upon request.

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

Family income and income of individuals, related variables: Sub-provincial data, 2012

Calgary had the highest median total family income (before tax) of all census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 2012 at \$98,300, according to data derived from personal income tax returns.

Calgary was followed by Edmonton (\$96,030) and Ottawa–Gatineau (\$94,230). These three CMAs have occupied the top three positions since 2009.

At the national level, median total family income increased by 1.7%. The median grew in all CMAs except Ottawa–Gatineau (-0.5%).

The largest increases in median total family income between 2011 and 2012 were in Calgary (+3.7%) and St. John's (+3.4%), followed by Edmonton (+3.0%) and Kelowna (+2.9%).

For couple families (with or without children), Calgary (\$106,270), Edmonton (\$105,280) and Ottawa–Gatineau (\$103,490) also had the highest median total family incomes. Calgary (+3.4%) recorded the largest increase in median family income for couple families, while Ottawa–Gatineau (-0.5%) was the lone CMA to post a decline.

Among lone-parent families, Calgary (\$49,490) had the highest median total family income, followed by Québec (\$49,480) and Ottawa–Gatineau (\$47,600). The largest increase in median family income for lone-parent families was in Saguenay (+6.2%). The lone decline was in Saint John (-1.4%).

For people not in census families, Calgary (\$35,910) had the highest median total income, followed by Edmonton (\$35,850) and Ottawa–Gatineau (\$33,530). The largest increase in median income for people not in census families was in Saguenay (+5.2%), while the largest decline was in Calgary (-1.3%).

Among census agglomerations (CAs), taxfilers in Wood Buffalo, Alberta (\$177,510), had the highest median total family income, followed by Yellowknife, Northwest Territories (\$134,290). This ranking has not changed since 2010. These two CAs have also had the highest median total family income since this data series became available at the CA geography level in 2001. The largest increase among CAs was in Cold Lake, Alberta (+6.2%), while the largest decline occurred in Thompson, Manitoba (-5.3%).

Table 1
Median total income of census families and persons not in census families, by census metropolitan area

	Census families			Persons not in census families		
	2011	2012	2011 to 2012	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	2012 constant dollars	dollars	% change	2012 constant dollars	dollars	% change
Canada	73,320	74,540	1.7	26,050	26,570	2.0
St. John's	84,280	87,150	3.4	25,590	26,510	3.6
Halifax	79,810	80,490	0.9	28,110	28,460	1.2
Moncton	71,220	71,800	0.8	25,560	25,660	0.4
Saint John	71,620	72,450	1.2	24,370	24,560	0.8
Saguenay	72,900	74,220	1.8	23,010	24,210	5.2
Québec	80,370	81,900	1.9	28,160	29,090	3.3
Sherbrooke	67,090	68,700	2.4	21,880	22,650	3.5
Trois-Rivières	66,000	67,170	1.8	21,470	22,310	3.9
Montréal	70,190	71,390	1.7	24,010	24,790	3.2
Ottawa–Gatineau	94,710	94,230	-0.5	33,380	33,530	0.4
Kingston	80,420	80,800	0.5	28,440	28,640	0.7
Peterborough	71,360	71,890	0.7	25,460	25,530	0.3
Oshawa	85,330	86,160	1.0	30,140	30,270	0.4
Toronto	70,800	71,210	0.6	24,880	24,900	0.1
Hamilton	79,700	80,400	0.9	28,010	28,130	0.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	68,240	68,410	0.2	25,700	25,820	0.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	80,220	80,570	0.4	28,740	28,820	0.3
Brantford	69,860	70,460	0.9	25,180	25,600	1.7
Guelph	86,930	87,040	0.1	30,550	30,870	1.0
London	74,700	74,760	0.1	27,120	27,330	0.8
Windsor	71,500	72,220	1.0	25,990	26,200	0.8
Barrie	77,820	79,360	2.0	27,750	28,160	1.5
Greater Sudbury	83,930	85,440	1.8	28,100	28,740	2.3
Thunder Bay	79,810	80,680	1.1	27,860	28,490	2.3
Winnipeg	75,140	75,880	1.0	27,540	28,020	1.7
Regina	90,140	91,200	1.2	32,370	33,430	3.3
Saskatoon	86,000	87,410	1.6	30,970	32,020	3.4
Calgary	94,810	98,300	3.7	36,400	35,910	-1.3
Edmonton	93,190	96,030	3.0	34,770	35,850	3.1
Kelowna	71,560	73,630	2.9	26,800	27,310	1.9
Abbotsford–Mission	65,210	66,550	2.1	23,180	23,720	2.3
Vancouver	70,010	71,140	1.6	25,450	25,800	1.4
Victoria	80,540	81,580	1.3	30,100	30,270	0.6

Note(s): All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the 2011 census metropolitan areas.

Table 2
Median total income of couple families and lone-parent families, by census metropolitan area

	Couple families			Lone-parent families		
	2011	2012	2011 to 2012	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	2012 constant dollars	dollars	% change	2012 constant dollars	dollars	% change
Canada	80,720	81,980	1.6	38,470	39,350	2.3
St. John's	95,450	98,630	3.3	37,890	39,120	3.2
Halifax	88,700	89,530	0.9	37,760	37,960	0.5
Moncton	78,000	78,500	0.6	35,770	36,010	0.7
Saint John	81,160	82,000	1.0	32,920	32,460	-1.4
Saguenay	78,060	79,180	1.4	40,580	43,080	6.2
Québec	85,710	87,260	1.8	47,440	49,480	4.3
Sherbrooke	72,950	74,440	2.0	38,630	40,210	4.1
Trois-Rivières	72,100	73,300	1.7	37,630	39,290	4.4
Montréal	77,160	78,260	1.4	40,510	42,280	4.4
Ottawa–Gatineau	104,010	103,490	-0.5	47,330	47,600	0.6
Kingston	88,580	88,870	0.3	39,490	39,630	0.4
Peterborough	78,730	79,250	0.7	35,920	36,310	1.1
Oshawa	94,760	95,670	1.0	42,610	42,690	0.2
Toronto	78,510	78,990	0.6	40,180	40,280	0.2
Hamilton	88,280	89,190	1.0	40,570	41,170	1.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	75,550	75,660	0.1	36,070	36,560	1.4
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	87,710	88,270	0.6	40,450	40,950	1.2
Brantford	79,130	79,690	0.7	34,180	34,780	1.8
Guelph	93,670	94,040	0.4	43,480	44,460	2.3
London	82,930	83,070	0.2	37,500	37,800	0.8
Windsor	80,570	81,550	1.2	34,920	35,610	2.0
Barrie	86,060	87,670	1.9	37,650	38,810	3.1
Greater Sudbury	94,280	95,880	1.7	38,720	39,670	2.5
Thunder Bay	89,470	90,220	0.8	38,620	38,820	0.5
Winnipeg	82,960	83,740	0.9	38,810	39,230	1.1
Regina	101,240	101,950	0.7	42,860	43,620	1.8
Saskatoon	95,310	96,710	1.5	39,040	39,470	1.1
Calgary	102,730	106,270	3.4	47,690	49,490	3.8
Edmonton	102,090	105,280	3.1	45,180	46,460	2.8
Kelowna	77,750	79,710	2.5	37,160	37,970	2.2
Abbotsford–Mission	71,080	72,550	2.1	33,820	34,180	1.1
Vancouver	75,630	76,690	1.4	39,800	40,340	1.4
Victoria	87,130	87,960	1.0	42,440	43,150	1.7

Note(s): All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the 2011 census metropolitan areas.

Note to readers

Data for 2012 family income and related variables derived from personal income tax returns filed in spring 2013 are now available for various sub-provincial geographic areas. Total income includes employment income, investment income, government transfers, pension income and other income. The median is the point at which half of the families' incomes are higher and half are lower.

All data in this release refer to income before the payment of income tax. After-tax income data are also available in three of the CANSIM tables associated with this release (111-0043, 111-0044 and 111-0015). All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Data for census families and persons not in census families are derived from income tax data and are not adjusted on the basis of Statistics Canada's population estimates.

This release uses the census family concept for families. **Census family** refers to a married or a common-law couple, with or without children at home, or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one child living at home. There are no restrictions on the age of the children. This concept differs from the economic family concept, used by the 2011 National Household Survey and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

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) or a census agglomeration (CA) 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. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000.

Available in CANSIM: tables 111-0004 to 111-0022, 111-0024 to 111-0026, 111-0032 to 111-0035, 111-0043 and 111-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4105.

Data for *Family Income* (13C0016, various prices) and *Seniors' Income* (89C0022, various prices), as well as for the income of individuals including *Neighbourhood Income and Demographics* (13C0015, various prices), *Labour Income Profiles* (71C0018, various prices) and *Economic Dependency Profiles* (13C0017, various prices) are 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.

For census agglomerations, tables for total median family income showing 2012 data, 2011 data (2011 adjusted in constant 2012 dollars) and the percentage change are also available upon request.

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

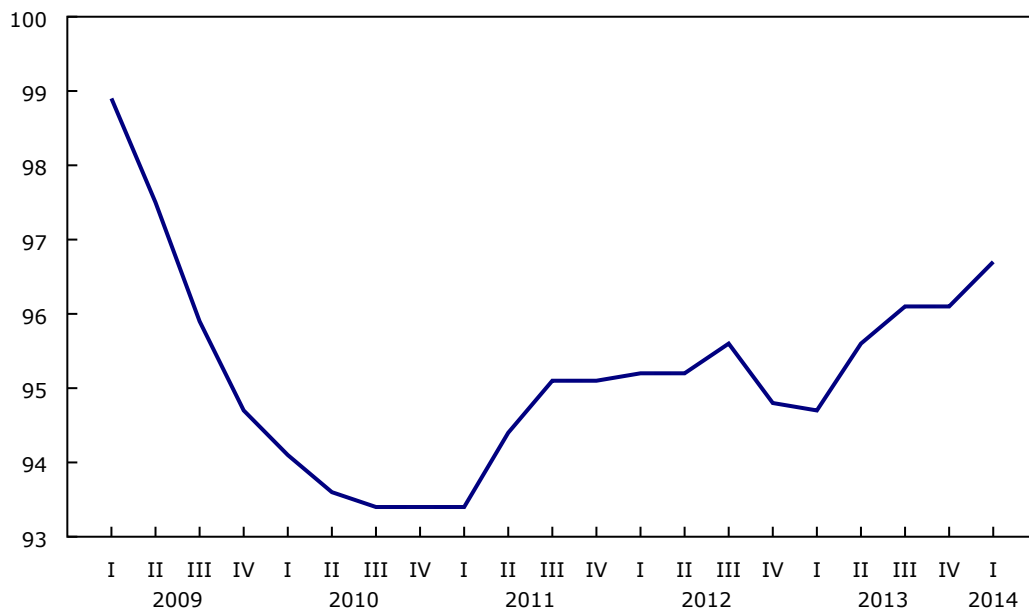
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index, first quarter 2014

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index rose 0.6% in the first quarter.

Rental and leasing prices of heavy machinery and equipment (construction, transportation, mining and forestry) (+0.8%) as well as office and other machinery and equipment (+0.1%) increased.

Chart 1
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index

index (2007=100)



The index was up 2.1% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2013.

Note to readers

This price index measures price changes of rental and leasing activities for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment industry.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. Data are also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

The Office and Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index combines the North American Industry Classification System codes 53242 and 53249.

Table 1
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index –
Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013 ^r	First quarter 2014 ^p	Fourth quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014	First quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services	100.00	94.7	96.1	96.7	0.6	2.1
Construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing	68.21	95.9	98.1	98.9	0.8	3.1
Office and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing ²	31.79	92.2	91.7	91.8	0.1	-0.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each five-digit North American Industry Classification System contributes to the overall Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index.

2. Data for office machinery and equipment rental and leasing services and for other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services were collected separately. The indexes were then combined at aggregation.

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0005 and 332-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5137.

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index for the second quarter will be released in October.

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Large urban transit, May 2014

In May, total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit systems rose 1.9% from the same month in 2013 to \$272.1 million.

Over the same period, ridership levels increased 0.4% to 136.0 million passenger trips.

Note to readers

Data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

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).

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, April 2014

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for April.

Available in CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

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

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New products

Juristat, Vol. 34, no. 1
Catalogue number 85-002-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2013
Juristat



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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