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The Consumer Price Index rose 1.2% in the 12 months to March, after increasing 1.0% in February. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index increased 0.4% in March, following a 0.2% rise in February.

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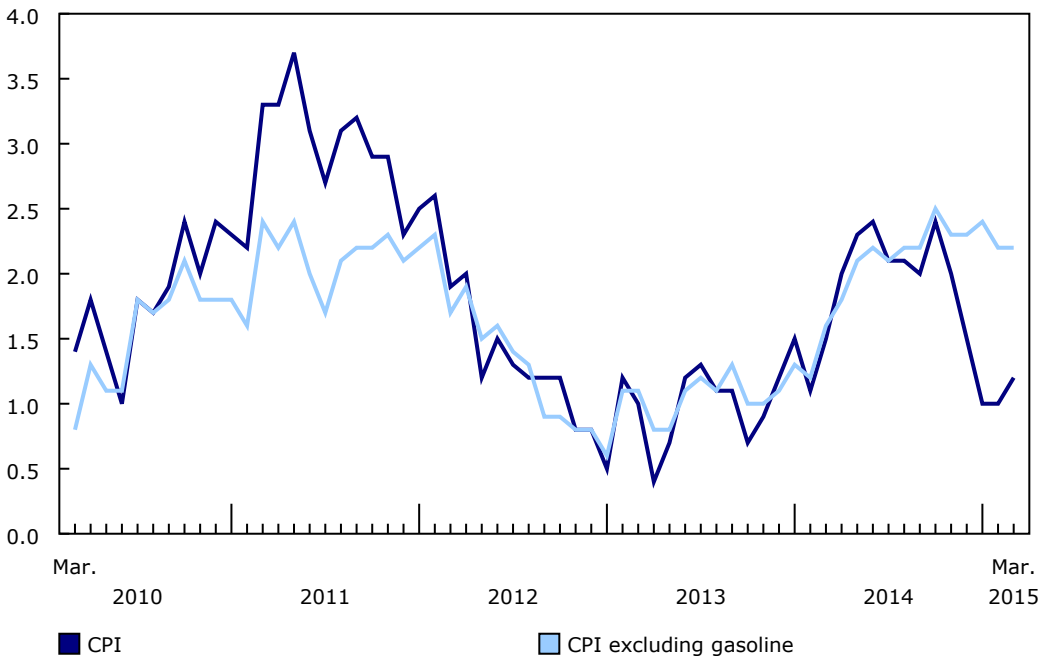
Releases

Consumer Price Index, March 2015

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.2% in the 12 months to March, after increasing 1.0% in February.

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

12-month % change



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Lower gasoline prices continued to be the largest downward contributor to the CPI in the 12 months to March, posting a 19.2% decline. However, the decline in March was smaller than the 21.8% year-over-year decrease observed in February.

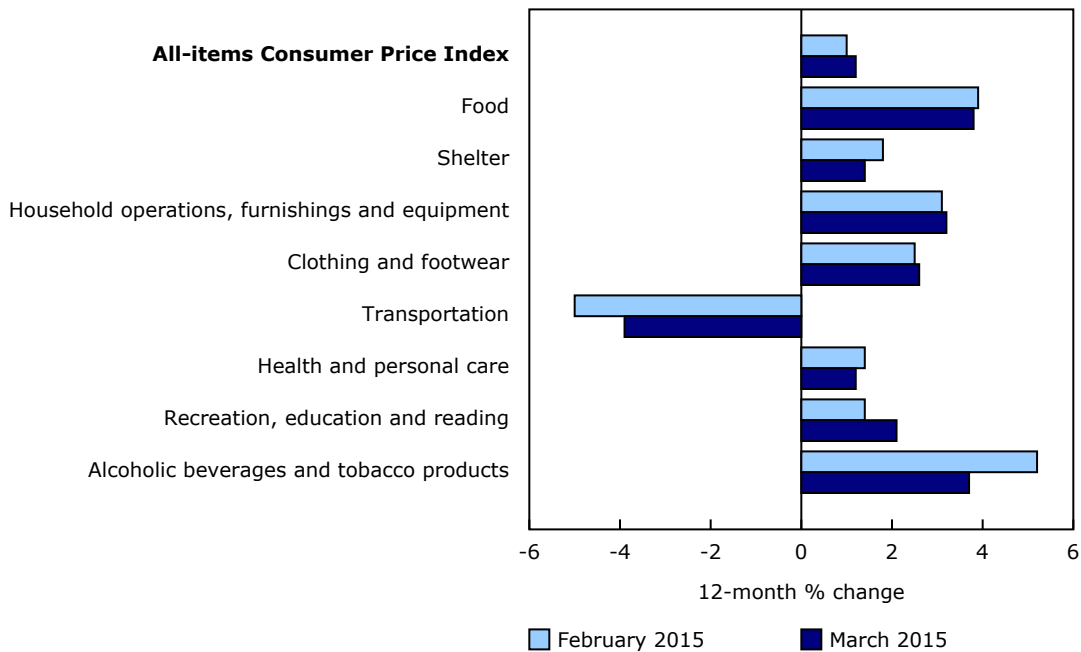
Excluding gasoline, the CPI increased 2.2% on a year-over-year basis in March, matching the rise the previous month.

On a non-seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the gasoline price index rose 6.3% in March, following a 9.4% gain the previous month.

12-month change in the major components

Prices rose in seven of the eight major components in the 12 months to March, led by higher prices for food, followed by increases in the household operations, furnishings and equipment index and the shelter index. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, posted its fifth consecutive year-over-year decline.

Chart 2
Prices increase in all major components except transportation



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Consumers paid 3.8% more for food in March compared with the same month a year earlier. Prices for food purchased from stores were up 4.2% on a year-over-year basis, led by an 11.8% increase in meat prices. Higher prices for fresh vegetables (+6.4%) and fresh fruit (+2.1%) also contributed to the gain. Prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 2.8% year over year in March.

Shelter costs rose 1.4% year over year in March, led by the homeowners' home and mortgage insurance index, which was up 9.1%. Consumers also paid more for rent (+1.4%), property taxes (+2.2%) and electricity (+3.0%). In contrast, fuel oil prices were 15.2% lower in March compared with the same month the previous year.

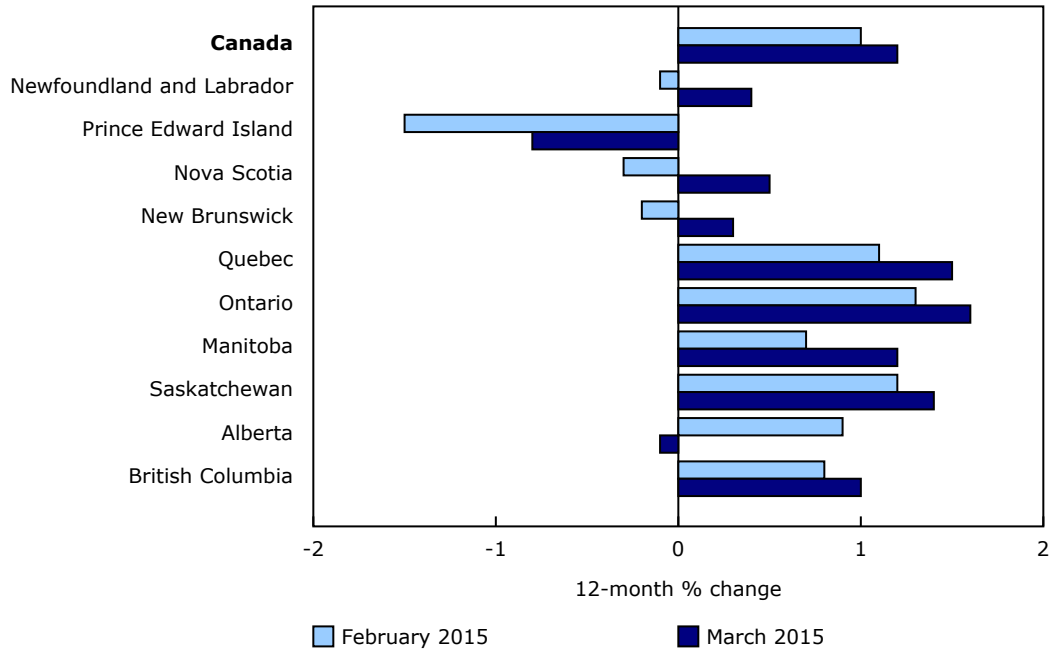
Transportation costs decreased 3.9% in the 12 months to March, after falling 5.0% in February. Lower gasoline prices were the largest downward contributor in both months. Conversely, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles rose 1.8% year over year in March, following a 1.0% decline the previous month.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in eight provinces in the 12 months to March, with Ontario posting the largest increase. Among the Atlantic provinces, three recorded year-over-year gains in their CPIs in March, following declines the previous month. Prince Edward Island was the exception, recording its fourth consecutive decline. Consumer prices in Alberta also decreased year over year.

Year-over-year declines in gasoline prices were observed in every province.

Chart 3
Consumer prices rise the most in Ontario, while they decrease in Prince Edward Island and Alberta



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

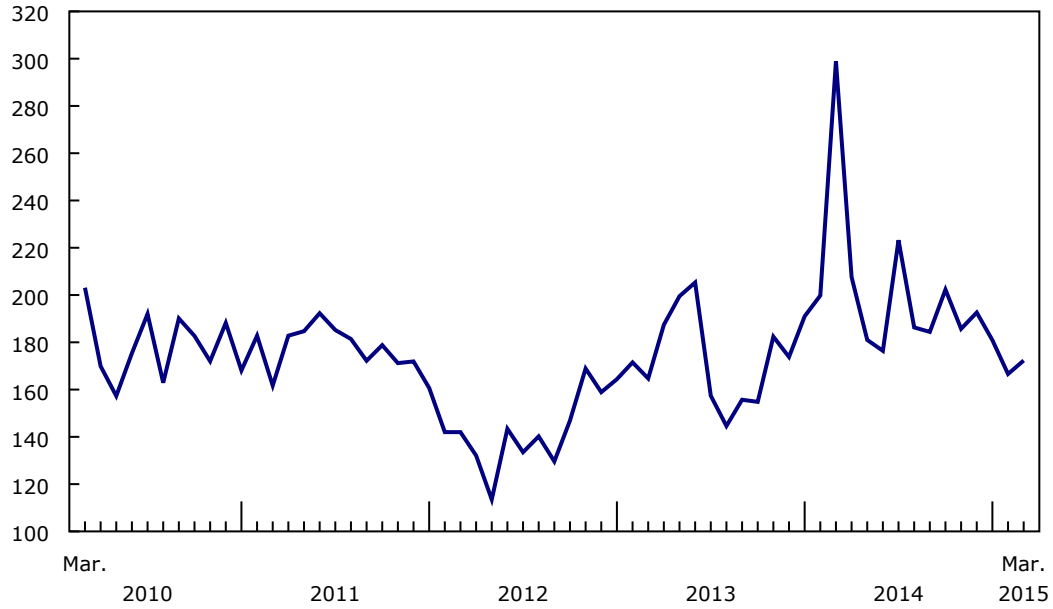
Ontario's CPI rose 1.6% in March compared with the same month a year earlier. Natural gas prices were up 25.7% in the province in the 12 months to March. This year-over-year increase mainly reflected a 33.6% monthly rise in natural gas prices in April 2014, which followed prolonged cold weather. In addition, on a year-over-year basis, the index for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance increased more in Ontario than at the national level.

Nova Scotia (+0.5%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.4%) and New Brunswick (+0.3%) posted increases in consumer prices in the 12 months to March. At the same time, Prince Edward Island's CPI decreased 0.8% on a year-over-year basis in March, a smaller decrease than in February. In all of the Atlantic provinces, prices for fuel oil, which is used extensively for home heating in the region, posted smaller year-over-year declines in March than in the previous month. The effect of the decline in fuel oil prices was greatest in Prince Edward Island, where the basket weight of fuel oil is 10 times larger than at the national level.

Consumer prices in Alberta decreased 0.1% in the 12 months to March, led by a 42.4% fall in natural gas prices, which tend to be volatile in the province. The year-over-year decline in natural gas prices in March reflected a spike in Alberta's natural gas index in March 2014, when prices rose 49.6% on a monthly basis. In addition to paying less for natural gas on a year-over-year basis in March, consumers in Alberta paid 12.4% less for electricity.

Chart 4
Alberta's natural gas price index

index (2002=100)



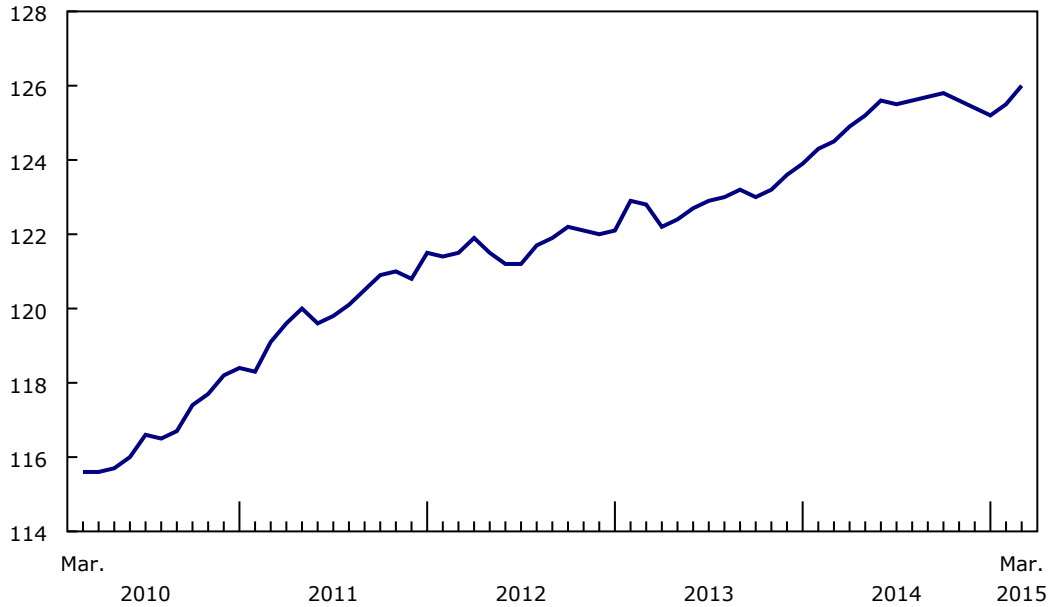
Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI increased 0.4% in March, following a 0.2% rise in February.

Chart 5
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

Of the eight major components, six increased and one declined on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in March. The seasonally adjusted index for clothing and footwear posted no change, indicating that the 3.3% monthly rise in the unadjusted index was typical for March.

The seasonally adjusted transportation index rose 0.8% on a monthly basis in March, following a 0.7% increase in February. Before seasonal adjustment, the transportation index rose 1.9% in March.

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the recreation, education and reading index rose 0.4% in March. In contrast, the seasonally adjusted index for health and personal care declined 0.2%.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) increased 2.4% in the 12 months to March, after rising 2.1% in February.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.4% on a monthly basis in March, following a 0.1% increase in February.

Note to readers

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

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

	Relative importance ¹	March 2014	February 2015	March 2015	February to March 2015	March 2014 to March 2015
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
All-items	100.00²	124.8	125.4	126.3	0.7	1.2
Food	16.41	134.4	139.5	139.5	0.0	3.8
Shelter	26.80	131.4	133.1	133.3	0.2	1.4
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.14	115.7	118.9	119.4	0.4	3.2
Clothing and footwear	6.08	94.0	93.3	96.4	3.3	2.6
Transportation	19.10	131.7	124.3	126.6	1.9	-3.9
Health and personal care	4.73	118.1	120.1	119.5	-0.5	1.2
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	106.5	107.9	108.7	0.7	2.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.86	145.3	150.3	150.7	0.3	3.7
Special aggregates						
Bank of Canada's core index ³	85.39	122.5	124.7	125.4	0.6	2.4
All-items excluding energy	92.21	121.5	123.7	124.3	0.5	2.3
Energy ⁴	7.79	167.2	145.1	149.8	3.2	-10.4
Gasoline	3.84	189.2	143.7	152.8	6.3	-19.2
All-items excluding food and energy	75.80	118.6	120.3	121.0	0.6	2.0
Goods	46.68	117.0	115.3	117.0	1.5	0.0
Services	53.32	132.5	135.5	135.6	0.1	2.3

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, Canada, effective with the January 2015 CPI.

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

3. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core index, consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

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

	Relative importance ¹	March 2014	February 2015	March 2015	February to March 2015	March 2014 to March 2015
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
Canada	100.00²	124.8	125.4	126.3	0.7	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.38	128.4	127.5	128.9	1.1	0.4
Prince Edward Island	0.34	130.9	128.2	129.8	1.2	-0.8
Nova Scotia	2.47	128.9	128.0	129.6	1.2	0.5
New Brunswick	1.87	125.1	124.2	125.5	1.0	0.3
Quebec	21.60	122.9	123.9	124.7	0.6	1.5
Ontario	38.94	125.1	126.2	127.1	0.7	1.6
Manitoba	3.15	125.1	125.2	126.6	1.1	1.2
Saskatchewan	3.01	128.7	129.3	130.5	0.9	1.4
Alberta	13.20	133.1	132.0	133.0	0.8	-0.1
British Columbia	13.85	118.6	118.9	119.8	0.8	1.0
Whitehorse	0.08	124.3	122.1	123.0	0.7	-1.0
Yellowknife	0.08	128.0	128.4	129.4	0.8	1.1
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	117.3	118.9	119.1	0.2	1.5

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, effective with the January 2015 CPI.

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

Table 3
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted¹

	January 2015	February 2015	March 2015	January to February 2015	February to March 2015
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	125.2	125.5	126.0	0.2	0.4
Food	138.9	138.8	139.1	-0.1	0.2
Shelter	133.1	133.1	133.3	0.0	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	118.3	118.7	118.9	0.3	0.2
Clothing and footwear	94.3	94.2	94.2	-0.1	0.0
Transportation	123.9	124.8	125.8	0.7	0.8
Health and personal care	120.0	120.0	119.8	0.0	-0.2
Recreation, education and reading	108.1	108.9	109.3	0.7	0.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	149.9	150.3	150.7	0.3	0.3
Special aggregates					
Bank of Canada's core index ²	124.6	124.7	125.2	0.1	0.4
All-items excluding food and energy ³	120.2	120.3	120.7	0.1	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 Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on the availability and uses of seasonally adjusted CPI data, please see the Definitions, data sources and methods section of survey [2301](#).
 2. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core index, please consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).
 3. The special aggregate "energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.
- Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [326-0009](#), [326-0012](#), [326-0020](#) and [326-0022](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2301](#).

For a more detailed report, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The March 2015 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 94, 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 (CPI) is available in *The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* ([62-553-X](#)).

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

A [video](#) providing an overview of the CPI is available on Statistics Canada's YouTube channel.

The CPI for April will be released on May 22.

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

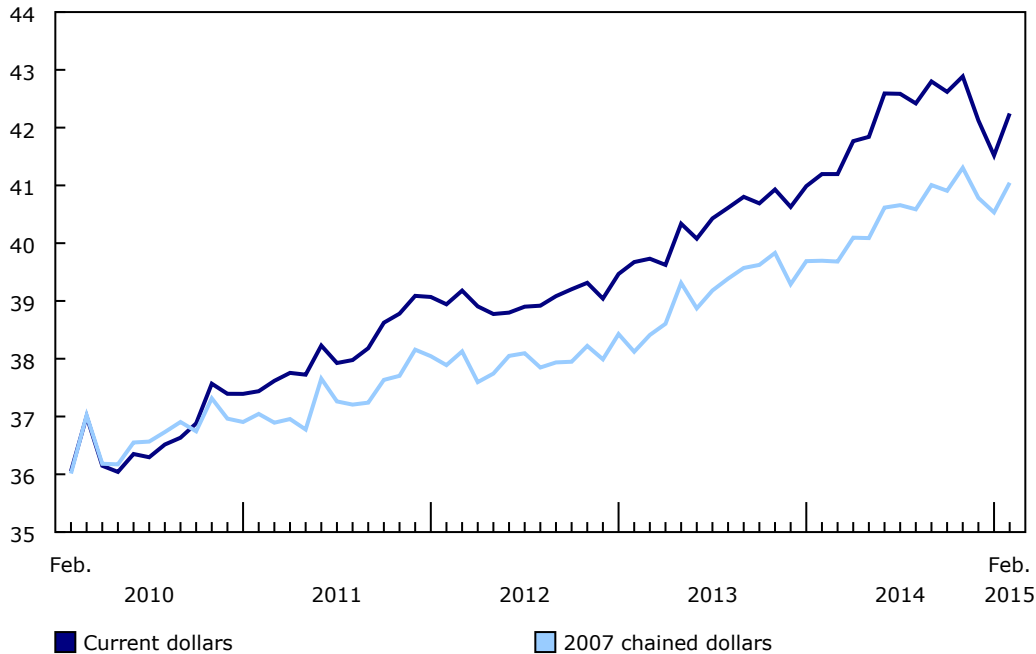
Retail trade, February 2015

Following two consecutive monthly declines, retail sales rose 1.7% in February to \$42.2 billion. Gains were widespread as all 11 retail subsectors reported higher sales. Sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers rose after four consecutive declines, while sales at gasoline stations rose for the first time since June 2014.

In volume terms, sales rose 1.3%.

Chart 1
Retail sales increase in February

billions of dollars



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

A 5.6% increase at general merchandise stores accounted for the largest sales gain in dollar terms among all subsectors. Higher sales were reported at other general merchandise stores (+8.4%) and at department stores (+1.9%).

Following seven consecutive monthly declines, sales at gasoline stations increased 2.2% in February.

Sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers increased 0.9% in February. Following four straight monthly declines, sales at new car dealers rose 0.4%. Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores reported a 4.1% gain, the second consecutive monthly increase. Other motor vehicle dealers (+3.8%) and used car dealers (+1.1%) also reported gains in February.

Following declines in December and January, sales at sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores increased 8.4% in February, reflecting higher sales at sporting goods stores.

Food and beverage stores (+0.6%) reported their fifth sales gain in six months. This increase reflected higher sales at beer, wine and liquor stores (+2.1%) and specialty food stores (+4.1%). Sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores edged up 0.1%.

Receipts at electronics and appliance stores increased 1.9%, the second consecutive monthly gain.

Furniture and home furnishings store sales rose 1.7% in February, but did not offset the sales declines in December and January.

Sales up in seven provinces

Retail sales increased in seven provinces in February. Higher sales in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec accounted for most of the gain.

British Columbia (+5.9%) reported the largest increase in dollar terms, with widespread gains across most store types.

Following two consecutive monthly sales declines, Ontario (+1.1%) and Quebec (+1.3%) reported gains on the strength of higher sales at general merchandise stores.

Alberta (+1.5%) and Saskatchewan (+1.2%) reported higher sales in February, following four straight monthly sales declines.

Nova Scotia (-1.7%) reported its seventh consecutive monthly sales decrease. Lower sales at new car dealers was the main contributor to the decline.

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](#).

With this release, unadjusted monthly data were revised back to January 2014, while seasonally adjusted data were revised back to January 2011. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of respondent information, correction of information in the data provided, the replacement of estimated figures with actual values (once available), the re-classification of companies within, into and out of the retail trade industry and updates to seasonal factors.

Data in volume terms have also been revised back to January 2011.

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2014	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^p	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	41,196	41,519	42,245	1.7	2.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	725	733	731	-0.3	0.9
Prince Edward Island	167	165	164	-0.4	-1.5
Nova Scotia	1,153	1,117	1,098	-1.7	-4.8
New Brunswick	959	931	951	2.2	-0.9
Quebec	8,896	8,857	8,972	1.3	0.9
Ontario	14,324	14,689	14,851	1.1	3.7
Manitoba	1,470	1,484	1,490	0.4	1.3
Saskatchewan	1,592	1,519	1,537	1.2	-3.5
Alberta	6,464	6,281	6,374	1.5	-1.4
British Columbia	5,299	5,594	5,924	5.9	11.8
Yukon	55	51	53	5.3	-2.1
Northwest Territories	63	68	69	2.1	10.0
Nunavut	29	31	31	-0.3	7.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [080-0020](#).

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2014	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^p	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	41,196	41,519	42,245	1.7	2.5
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	39,696	40,533	41,046	1.3	3.4
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	31,676	31,488	32,120	2.0	1.4
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	26,198	27,033	27,570	2.0	5.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,520	10,031	10,124	0.9	6.3
New car dealers	7,738	8,175	8,211	0.4	6.1
Used car dealers	534	568	574	1.1	7.5
Other motor vehicle dealers	602	631	655	3.8	8.8
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	646	657	684	4.1	5.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,279	1,304	1,326	1.7	3.7
Furniture stores	806	822	818	-0.4	1.6
Home furnishings stores	473	482	508	5.4	7.2
Electronics and appliance stores	1,207	1,261	1,285	1.9	6.5
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,275	2,430	2,432	0.1	6.9
Food and beverage stores	9,056	9,402	9,462	0.6	4.5
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,349	6,635	6,642	0.1	4.6
Convenience stores	553	593	590	-0.5	6.7
Specialty food stores	490	486	506	4.1	3.3
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,663	1,688	1,723	2.1	3.6
Health and personal care stores	3,022	3,068	3,089	0.7	2.2
Gasoline stations	5,478	4,454	4,551	2.2	-16.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,281	2,363	2,384	0.9	4.5
Clothing stores	1,786	1,855	1,870	0.8	4.7
Shoe stores	253	255	259	1.6	2.4
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	242	253	255	0.7	5.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	919	891	966	8.4	5.1
General merchandise stores	5,193	5,369	5,670	5.6	9.2
Department stores	2,236	2,320	2,364	1.9	5.7
Other general merchandise stores	2,957	3,049	3,306	8.4	11.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	967	946	956	1.1	-1.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

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

Available in CANSIM: tables [080-0020](#) and [080-0024](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2406](#) and [2408](#).

The February 2015 issue of *Retail Trade* ([63-005-X](#)) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for March will be released on May 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 Jason Aston (613-951-0746; jason.aston@statcan.gc.ca), Retail and Service Industries Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities, February 2015

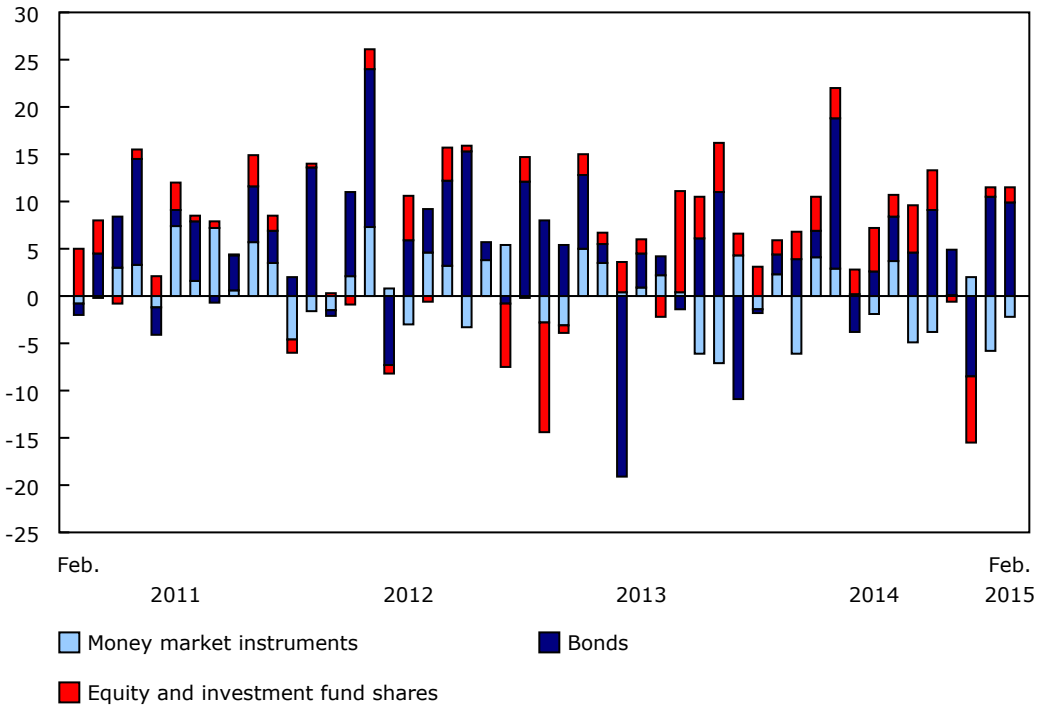
Foreign investment in Canadian securities strengthened to \$9.3 billion in February led by foreign purchases of federal government bonds. Meanwhile, Canadian investors resumed their investment in foreign securities by adding \$9.4 billion to their holdings, mainly US instruments. As a result, the net cross-border flows on portfolio investment produced a \$0.1 billion outflow of funds from the Canadian economy.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities increases

Foreign investment in Canadian securities reached \$9.3 billion in February, the largest such activity in four months. As in January, acquisitions in February were concentrated in the Canadian bond market.

Chart 1
Foreign investment in Canadian securities

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0131](#).

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds amounted to \$9.9 billion. Foreign investors acquired \$10.5 billion of federal government bonds, mainly secondary market purchases. This activity was the highest recorded since May 2010. Foreign acquisitions of \$5.1 billion of federal government business enterprise bonds were almost completely offset by a reduction in foreign holdings of provincial government bonds, principally retirements. The divestment in provincial bonds in February followed a large acquisition of these instruments in January.

Foreign investors withdrew \$2.2 billion of funds from the Canadian money market in February, consisting largely of federal Treasury bills and provincial paper. Foreign investors have reduced their exposure to Canadian money market instruments by \$8.0 billion over the past two months, led by federal Treasury bills. Canadian long- and short-term interest rates both edged down in the month. The Canadian dollar appreciated against its US counterpart by 1.3 US cents after a sharp decline in January.

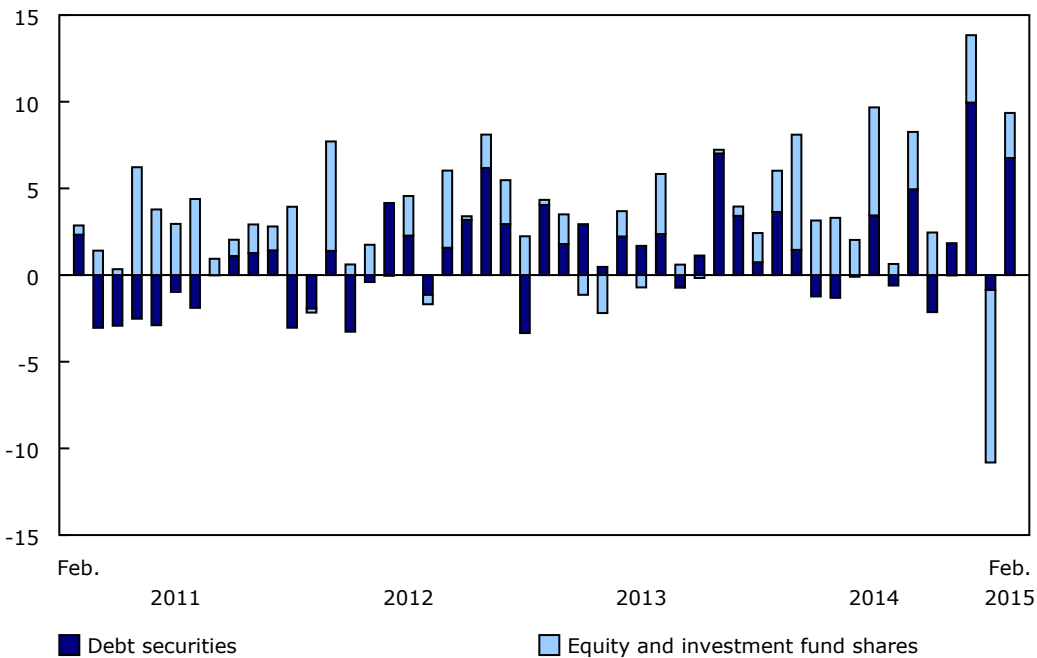
Non-resident investors acquired \$1.6 billion worth of Canadian shares in February, with Canadian stock prices up by 3.8% in the month.

Canadian investment in foreign securities resumes

Canadian acquisitions of foreign securities resumed in February as investors added \$9.4 billion worth of these instruments to their holdings. This activity followed a significant divestment of \$10.8 billion in January.

Chart 2
Canadian investment in foreign securities

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0131](#).

Canadian investors purchased \$6.8 billion of foreign debt securities, with acquisitions of US Treasury debt instruments accounting for the bulk of the investment. US long-term interest rates were up by 10 basis points while US short-term interest rates edged down in February.

Canadians also added \$2.6 billion of foreign shares to their holdings in February, following a record divestment the previous month. US stock prices were up by 4.1% in the month.

Note to readers

The data series on international transactions in securities cover portfolio transactions in equity and investment fund shares, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues. This activity excludes transactions in equity and debt instruments between affiliated enterprises, classified as foreign direct investment in the international accounts.

Equity and investment fund shares include common and preferred equities as well as units/shares of investment funds.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less.

Government of Canada paper includes Treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills.

All values in this release are net transactions unless otherwise stated.

Table 1
Canada's international transactions in securities

	December 2014	January 2015	February 2015	January to February 2014	January to February 2015
	millions of dollars				
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	-13,537	5,750	9,271	7,232	15,021
Debt securities	-6,494	4,744	7,677	2,647	12,421
Money market instruments	2,038	-5,750	-2,226	907	-7,976
Governments	1,126	-2,996	-2,679	-2,632	-5,675
Federal government	-1,657	-3,414	-1,455	-1,779	-4,869
Other governments	2,783	418	-1,224	-853	-806
Corporations	913	-2,753	453	3,539	-2,300
Government business enterprises	801	-165	-243	957	-408
Private corporations	112	-2,588	696	2,581	-1,892
Bonds	-8,532	10,493	9,902	1,740	20,395
Governments	-5,270	9,665	5,543	-2,064	15,208
Federal government	-3,813	436	10,464	-3,542	10,900
Other governments	-1,457	9,229	-4,921	1,478	4,308
Corporations	-3,262	828	4,359	3,804	5,187
Government business enterprises	-1,719	-1,580	5,121	6,253	3,541
Private corporations	-1,543	2,408	-762	-2,450	1,646
Equity and investment fund shares	-7,043	1,006	1,594	4,586	2,600
Canadian investment in foreign securities	13,838	-10,813	9,354	8,445	-1,459
Debt securities	9,951	-860	6,753	4,379	5,893
Money market instruments	24	-97	741	196	644
Bonds	9,927	-762	6,012	4,184	5,250
Equity and investment fund shares	3,887	-9,954	2,601	4,065	-7,353

Note(s): In this table, a positive value denotes an increase in investment and a negative value denotes a decrease in investment. Transactions are recorded on a net basis. Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [376-0131](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [376-0131 to 376-0138](#), [376-0145](#) and [376-0146](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1535](#).

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for March will be released on May 15.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lauren Dong (613-668-3140; lauren.dong@statcan.gc.ca), International Accounts and Trade Division.

New products and studies

New products

The Consumer Price Index, March 2015, Vol. 94, no. 3
Catalogue number [62-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: April 20 to 24, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 2015
21	Wholesale trade	February 2015
23	Principal field crop areas	March 2015
23	Employment Insurance	February 2015

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



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