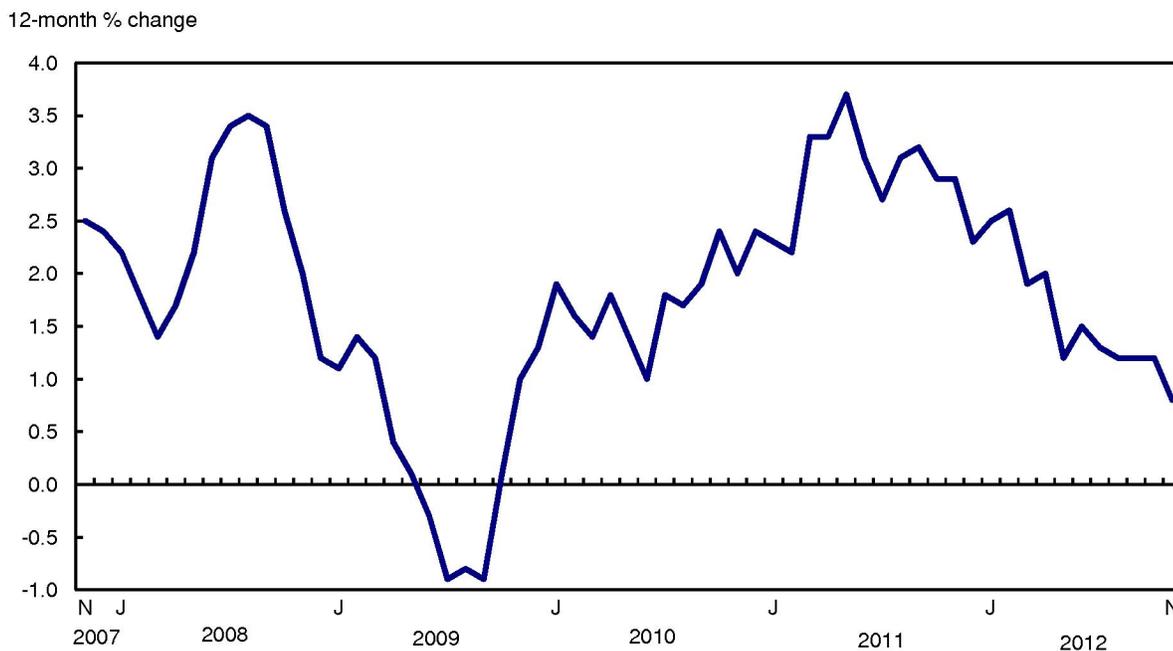


Consumer Price Index, November 2012

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, December 21, 2012

Consumer prices rose 0.8% in the 12 months to November, following a 1.2% gain in October. The November increase was the smallest year-over-year gain in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since October 2009.

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

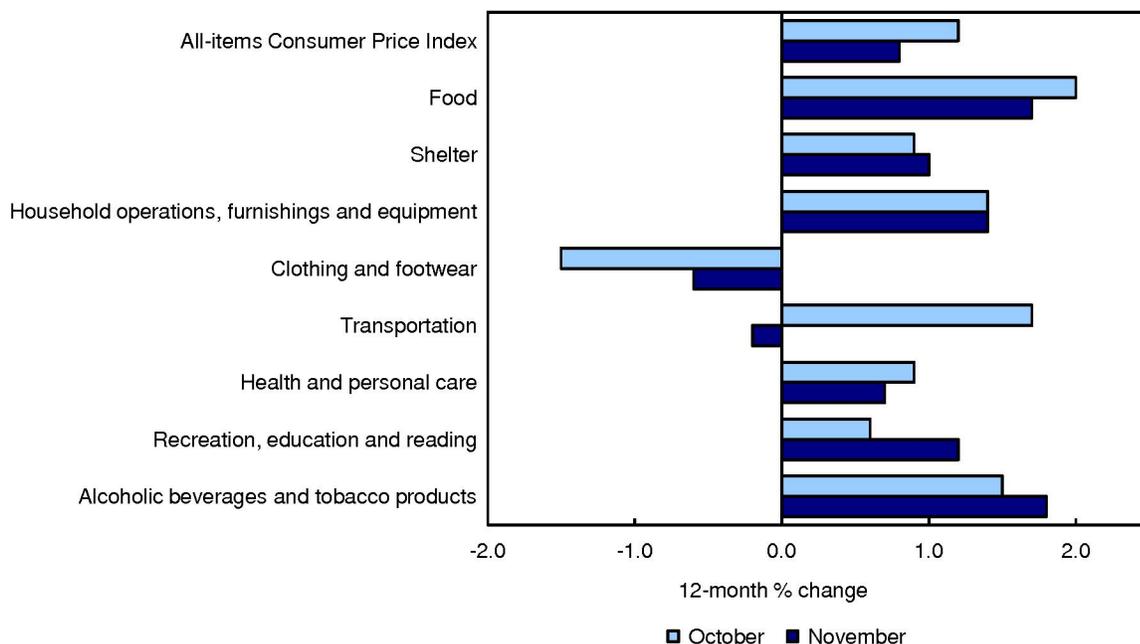


The slower increase in the CPI in November compared with October was attributable to a smaller year-over-year price increase for gasoline, as well as price decreases for the purchase of passenger vehicles.

Gasoline prices rose 0.4% in the 12 months to November, following a 4.0% advance in October. The largest year-over-year increase occurred in Quebec (+2.4%), and the biggest decline in British Columbia (-4.7%).



Chart 3
Prices fall for transportation, and clothing and footwear



Prices for transportation fell 0.2% year over year in November, after rising 1.7% in October. The 12-month decline in November was led by lower prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles. Smaller year-over-year price increases for gasoline in November compared with October were also a factor.

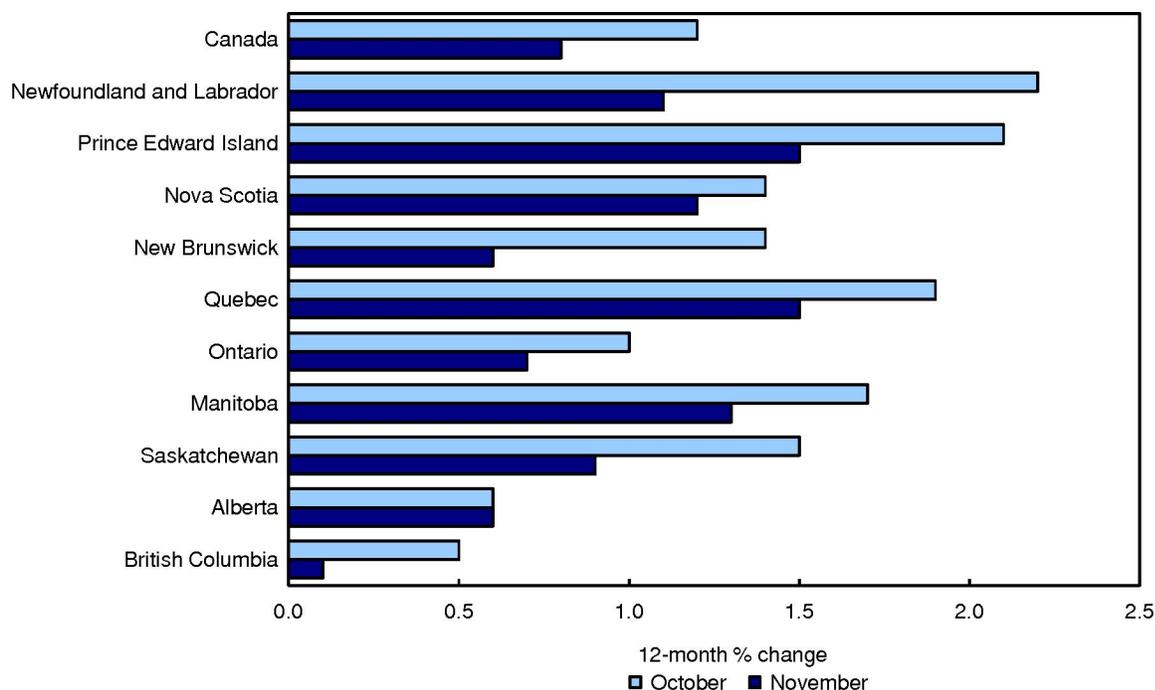
Food prices increased 1.7% on a year-over-year basis in November following a 2.0% advance the previous month. Consumers paid 2.1% more for food purchased from restaurants and 4.3% more for meat. In contrast, prices declined 5.8% for fresh vegetables.

Shelter costs increased 1.0% in the 12 months to November following a 0.9% advance in October. Homeowners' replacement cost, property taxes and rent increased on a year-over-year basis. Conversely, mortgage interest cost decreased 3.0% and natural gas prices declined 6.8%.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose at a slower year-over-year rate in November compared with October in all provinces except Alberta. The CPI for Prince Edward Island and for Quebec rose the most, while British Columbia increased the least.

Chart 4
Consumer prices increase the most in Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and the least in British Columbia



Consumer prices in both Prince Edward Island and Quebec increased 1.5% in the 12 months to November, after rising 2.1% and 1.9% respectively in the previous month. Both provinces posted larger year-over-year price increases for gasoline relative to the national average.

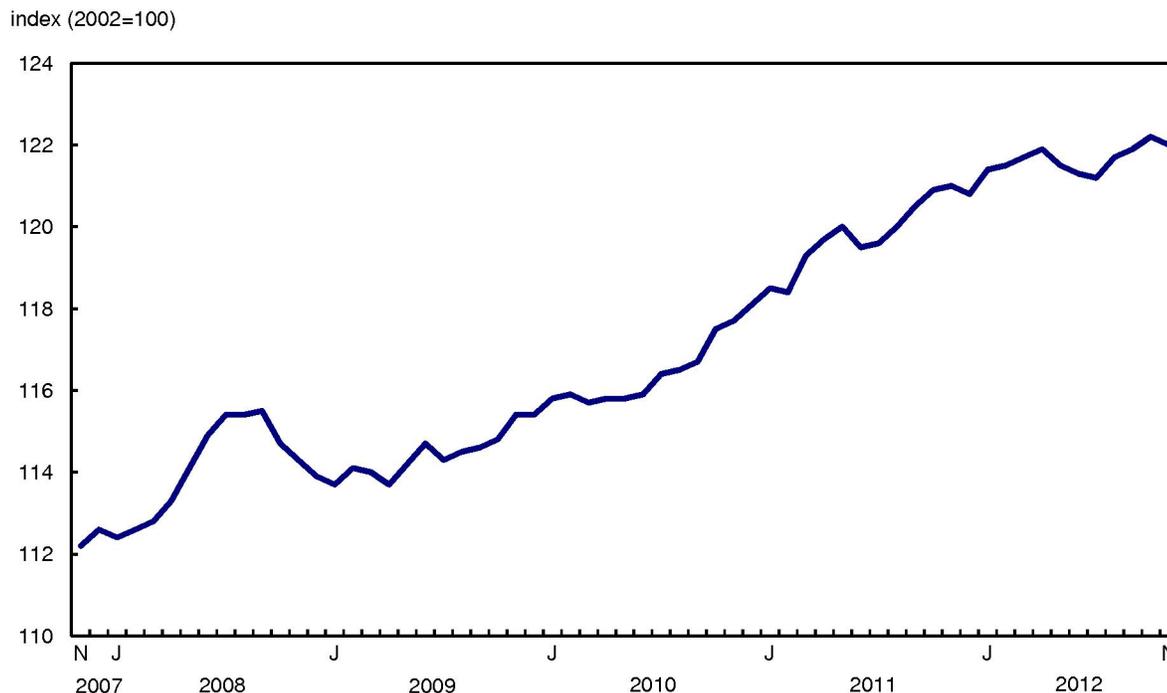
Prices in British Columbia rose 0.1% on a year-over-year basis in November, following a 0.5% increase in October. Of all the provinces, British Columbia posted the largest year-over-year price decrease for gasoline. Consumers in the province also paid less in homeowners' replacement cost and for the purchase of passenger vehicles.

In Alberta, consumer prices rose 0.6% in the 12-months to November, matching the increase in the previous month. Natural gas prices continued to decrease on a year-over-year basis in November but at a slower rate than in October. Gasoline prices declined in November after increasing in October.

Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI decreases

On a [seasonally adjusted](#) monthly basis, the CPI decreased 0.2% in November after increasing 0.2% in October.

Chart 5
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index decreases



The seasonally adjusted index for transportation declined 1.2% in November following a 0.8% increase in October. The food index rose 0.1% in November after increasing 0.4% the previous month. The clothing and footwear index increased 0.3% after registering no change in October.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.2% in the 12 months to November, following a 1.3% increase in October.

On a monthly basis, the seasonally adjusted core index posted no change in November after increasing 0.1% in October.

Note to readers

The timing for the introduction of new model year vehicles into the purchase of passenger vehicles index has changed.

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index'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.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing Consumer Price Index data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

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

	Relative importance ¹	November 2011	October 2012	November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	120.9	122.2	121.9	-0.2	0.8
Food	15.99	129.2	130.5	131.4	0.7	1.7
Shelter	27.49	126.3	127.6	127.5	-0.1	1.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.55	112.1	113.5	113.7	0.2	1.4
Clothing and footwear	5.31	93.1	94.7	92.5	-2.3	-0.6
Transportation	20.60	127.6	128.6	127.3	-1.0	-0.2
Health and personal care	4.95	117.9	118.5	118.7	0.2	0.7
Recreation, education and reading	11.20	104.8	106.6	106.1	-0.5	1.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.91	135.8	137.8	138.3	0.4	1.8
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.15	118.8	120.2	120.2	0.0	1.2
All-items CPI excluding energy	89.92	118.2	119.2	119.3	0.1	0.9
Energy ⁴	10.08	154.1	159.5	153.8	-3.6	-0.2
Gasoline	5.80	175.2	186.6	175.9	-5.7	0.4
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	73.93	115.7	116.7	116.7	0.0	0.9
Goods	47.80	113.8	114.5	113.8	-0.6	0.0
Services	52.20	127.8	129.8	129.9	0.1	1.6

1. 2009 CPI basket weights at April 2011 prices, Canada, effective May 2011. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

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

3. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index'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/).

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 ¹	November 2011	October 2012	November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
Canada	100.00²	120.9	122.2	121.9	-0.2	0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.29	122.9	124.8	124.3	-0.4	1.1
Prince Edward Island	0.35	124.0	126.5	125.9	-0.5	1.5
Nova Scotia	2.56	124.0	125.6	125.5	-0.1	1.2
New Brunswick	2.06	121.3	122.5	122.0	-0.4	0.6
Quebec	21.21	119.3	121.3	121.1	-0.2	1.5
Ontario	39.85	121.0	122.2	121.9	-0.2	0.7
Manitoba	3.16	119.6	121.3	121.1	-0.2	1.3
Saskatchewan	2.90	123.4	124.8	124.5	-0.2	0.9
Alberta	11.97	126.6	128.0	127.3	-0.5	0.6
British Columbia	14.47	117.5	118.0	117.6	-0.3	0.1
Whitehorse	0.08	119.4	121.6	121.6	0.0	1.8
Yellowknife	0.07	123.4	124.4	124.9	0.4	1.2
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	114.5	115.2	115.3	0.1	0.7

1. 2009 Consumer Price Index basket weights at April 2011 prices, effective May 2011. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

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

Table 3
Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	September 2012	October 2012	November 2012	September to October 2012	October to November 2012
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	121.9	122.2	122.0	0.2	-0.2
Food	131.1	131.6	131.7	0.4	0.1
Shelter	127.2	127.6	127.5	0.3	-0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	113.1	113.4	113.6	0.3	0.2
Clothing and footwear	91.1	91.1	91.4	0.0	0.3
Transportation	128.5	129.5	128.0	0.8	-1.2
Health and personal care	118.4	118.7	118.7	0.3	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	106.1	105.8	106.3	-0.3	0.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	137.7	137.8	138.3	0.1	0.4
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	119.8	119.9	119.9	0.1	0.0
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	116.2	116.3	116.4	0.1	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 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, see the Definitions, data sources and methods section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

2. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index'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/).

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The November 2012 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 91, no. 11 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *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, free) from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The Consumer Price Index for December will be released on January 25, 2013.

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