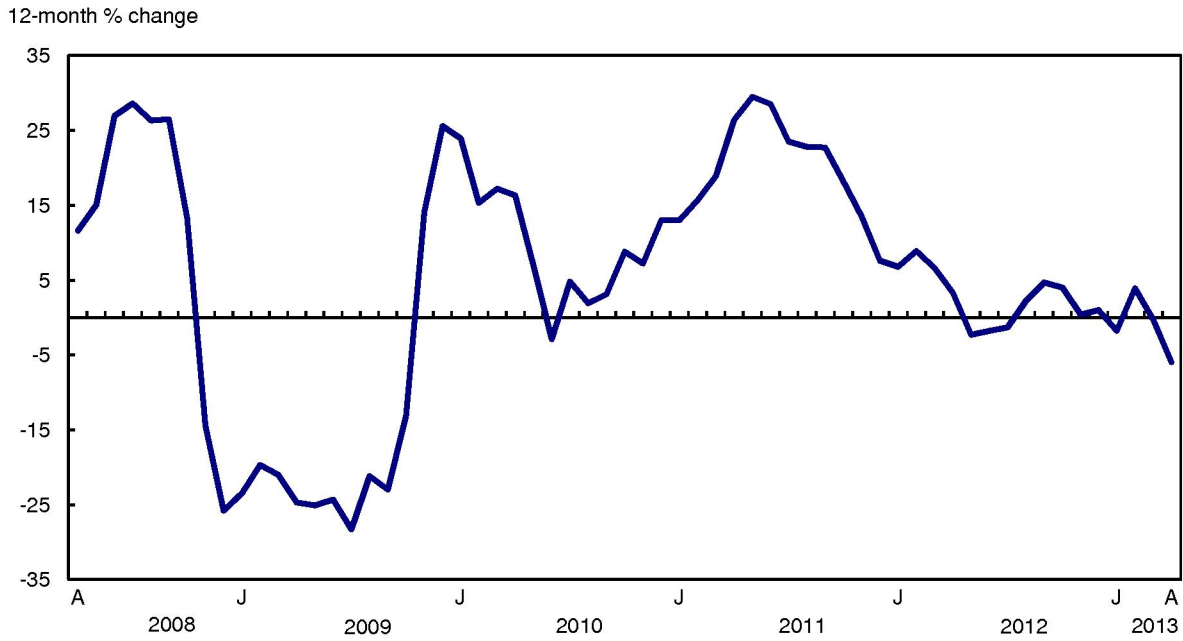


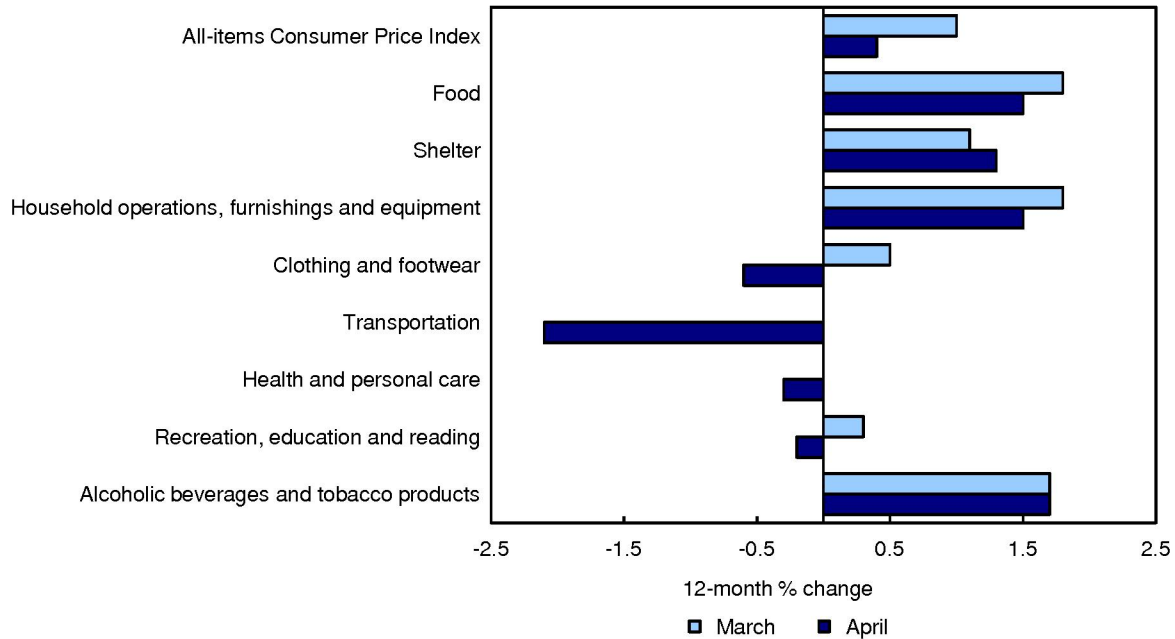
Chart 2
The 12-month change in the gasoline index



12-month change in the major components

The shelter and food components were the main upward contributors to the rise in the CPI, while the transportation component was the main downward contributor.

Chart 3
Consumers paid more for shelter and food, and less for transportation



Shelter costs increased 1.3% in the 12 months to April, following a 1.1% rise in March. Electricity prices and rent advanced year over year, while mortgage interest cost decreased 4.3%.

Food prices increased 1.5% on a year-over-year basis in April, after increasing 1.8% in March. Consumers paid more for food purchased from stores, as prices for meat rose 3.2%. In contrast, prices for sugar and confectionery declined 2.8%.

Consumers paid 1.2% more for food purchased from restaurants in the 12 months to April, following a 2.2% increase in March. The smaller increase in April compared with March was largely attributable to price declines in British Columbia.

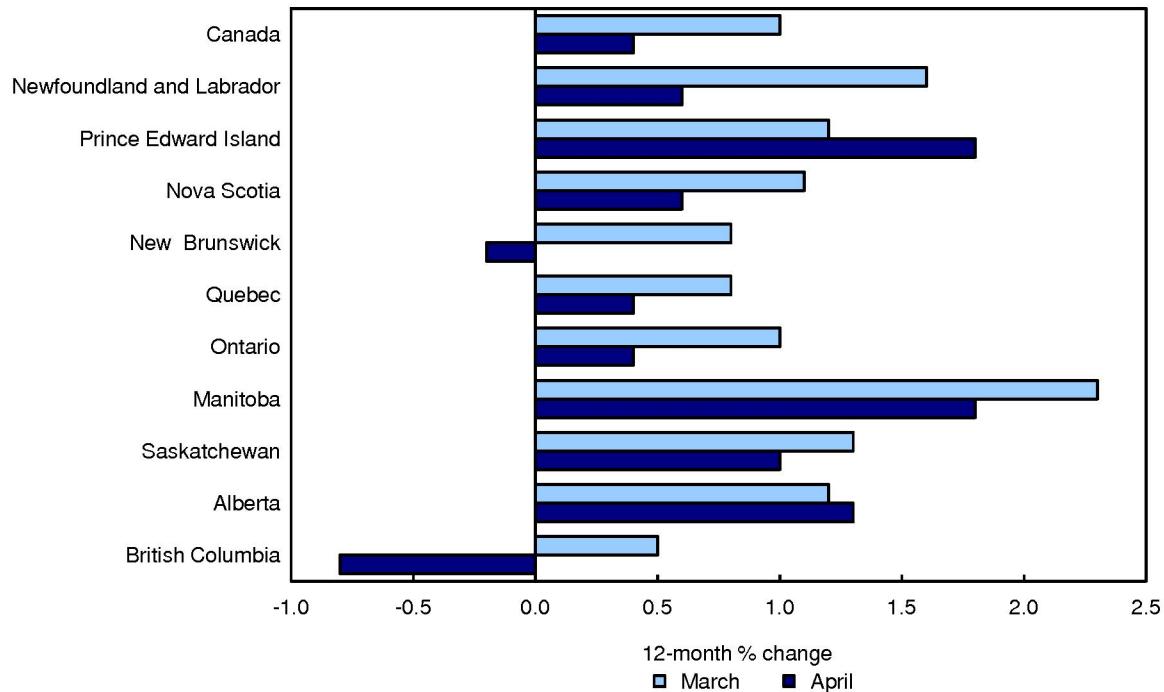
Transportation costs declined 2.1% in the 12 months to April, after posting no change the previous month. In addition to price decreases for gasoline, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles declined 0.7% year over year in April, after rising 0.8% in March.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in eight provinces in the 12 months to April. The exceptions were New Brunswick and British Columbia, where consumer prices declined. The largest increases were registered in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

Chart 4

Consumer prices increase the most in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, and decrease the most in British Columbia



The decline in gasoline prices was a factor in the year-over-year change in all provincial CPIs. The largest gasoline price decreases were posted in Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia (both -9.3%), while the smallest were recorded in Manitoba (-0.4%) and Prince Edward Island (-2.7%).

On April 1, 2013, the Harmonized Sales Tax came into effect in Prince Edward Island, while British Columbia returned to the Provincial Sales Tax and the Goods and Services Tax.

In Prince Edward Island, consumer prices rose 1.8% in the 12 months to April, after registering a 1.2% advance in March. Prince Edward Island posted the largest year-over-year price increase among the provinces for clothing.

Prices in British Columbia fell 0.8% in the 12 months to April, after rising 0.5% in March. Consumers paid 4.3% less for food purchased from restaurants.

Consumer prices in Manitoba rose 1.8% on a year-over-year basis in April, following a 2.3% increase in March. Manitoba had the smallest year-over-year decrease in gasoline prices among the provinces.

In New Brunswick, consumer prices decreased 0.2% year over year in April, following a 0.8% increase the previous month. Gasoline prices fell 8.6% year over year in April. In addition, prices for clothing decreased 2.8% in the 12 months to April, after increasing 4.4% in March.

Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI decreases

On a [seasonally adjusted](#) monthly basis, the CPI decreased 0.4% in April, after posting no change in March. The decrease in April was the largest decline since October 2008.

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

	Relative importance ¹	April 2012	March 2013	April 2013	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	122.2	122.9	122.7	-0.2	0.4
Food	16.60	130.1	132.4	132.1	-0.2	1.5
Shelter	26.26	126.6	128.0	128.2	0.2	1.3
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	112.6	114.7	114.3	-0.3	1.5
Clothing and footwear	5.82	95.3	95.3	94.7	-0.6	-0.6
Transportation	19.98	131.3	129.5	128.6	-0.7	-2.1
Health and personal care	4.93	118.9	118.3	118.6	0.3	-0.3
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	105.4	105.2	105.2	0.0	-0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	137.7	139.8	140.1	0.2	1.7
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	84.91	119.7	120.9	121.0	0.1	1.1
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	119.1	120.0	119.9	-0.1	0.7
Energy ⁴	8.56	161.0	159.9	158.0	-1.2	-1.9
Gasoline	4.62	192.9	186.5	181.3	-2.8	-6.0
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	116.6	117.2	117.2	0.0	0.5
Goods	48.18	115.3	115.4	114.9	-0.4	-0.3
Services	51.82	129.1	130.3	130.3	0.0	0.9

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).

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, 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	April 2012	March 2013	April 2013	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	122.2	122.9	122.7	-0.2	0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	125.2	125.9	125.9	0.0	0.6
Prince Edward Island	0.36	126.3	127.1	128.6	1.2	1.8
Nova Scotia	2.59	126.1	126.7	126.8	0.1	0.6
New Brunswick	1.96	123.1	123.3	122.8	-0.4	-0.2
Quebec	22.04	121.3	121.8	121.8	0.0	0.4
Ontario	39.05	122.4	123.2	122.9	-0.2	0.4
Manitoba	3.16	120.4	122.3	122.6	0.2	1.8
Saskatchewan	2.94	124.2	125.2	125.4	0.2	1.0
Alberta	12.32	127.0	128.1	128.7	0.5	1.3
British Columbia	14.05	118.2	118.5	117.2	-1.1	-0.8
Whitehorse	0.08	120.7	121.5	121.6	0.1	0.7
Yellowknife	0.07	125.1	125.6	126.0	0.3	0.7
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	114.9	115.8	116.5	0.6	1.4

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).

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

Table 3
Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	February 2013	March 2013	April 2013	February to March 2013	March to April 2013
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	122.8	122.8	122.3	0.0	-0.4
Food	132.7	132.4	131.9	-0.2	-0.4
Shelter	127.9	128.0	128.2	0.1	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	114.1	114.4	114.4	0.3	0.0
Clothing and footwear	92.1	92.5	92.3	0.4	-0.2
Transportation	130.7	128.7	127.3	-1.5	-1.1
Health and personal care	118.7	118.5	118.3	-0.2	-0.2
Recreation, education and reading	106.2	105.8	105.6	-0.4	-0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	139.4	139.8	140.1	0.3	0.2
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	120.6	120.8	120.8	0.2	0.0
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	116.9	117.0	117.0	0.1	0.0

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 (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/).

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 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 April 2013 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 92, no. 4 (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 under *Publications*.

The Consumer Price Index for May will be released on June 21.

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).