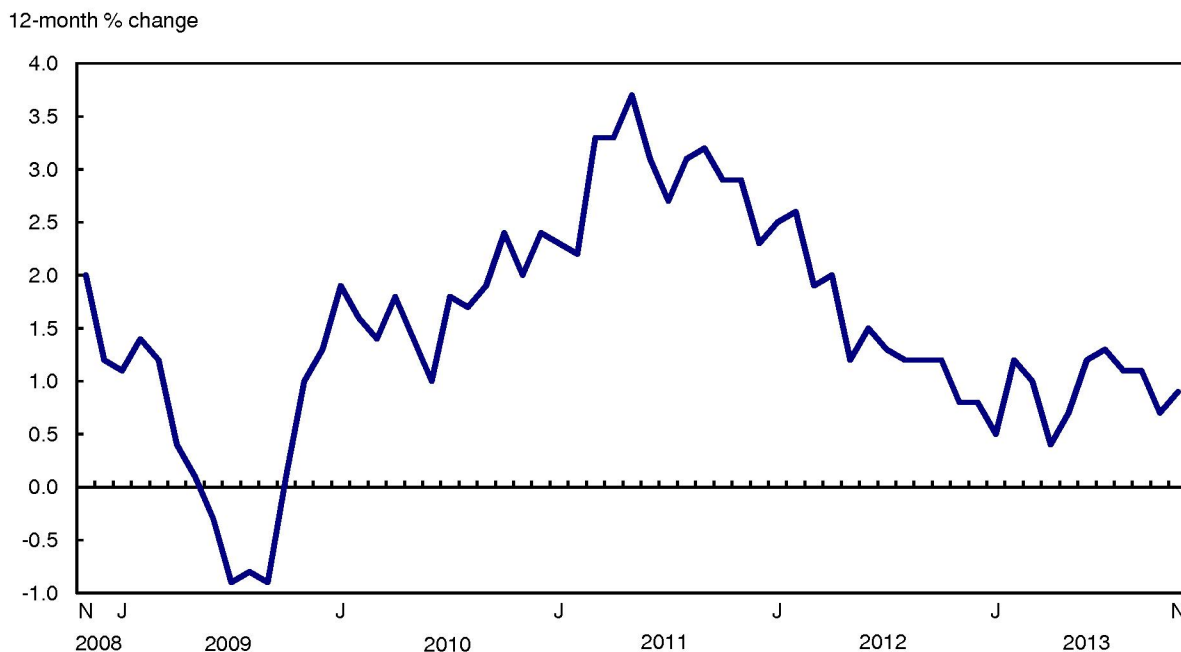


Consumer Price Index, November 2013

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, December 20, 2013

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.9% in the 12 months to November, following a 0.7% increase in October. November marked the 7th time in the last 13 months in which the CPI increased less than 1.0% on a year-over-year basis.

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



Energy prices

The energy component of the CPI, which includes electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and gasoline, increased 2.3% on a year-over-year basis in November, after decreasing 1.6% in October. The CPI excluding energy rose 0.8% in November compared with the same month last year, following a 0.9% rise in October.

The larger year-over-year rise in the energy component was led by gasoline prices, which rose 0.4% in the 12 months to November, after declining 4.3% in October. Gasoline prices fell on a monthly basis in November, although to a lesser extent than in the same month last year.

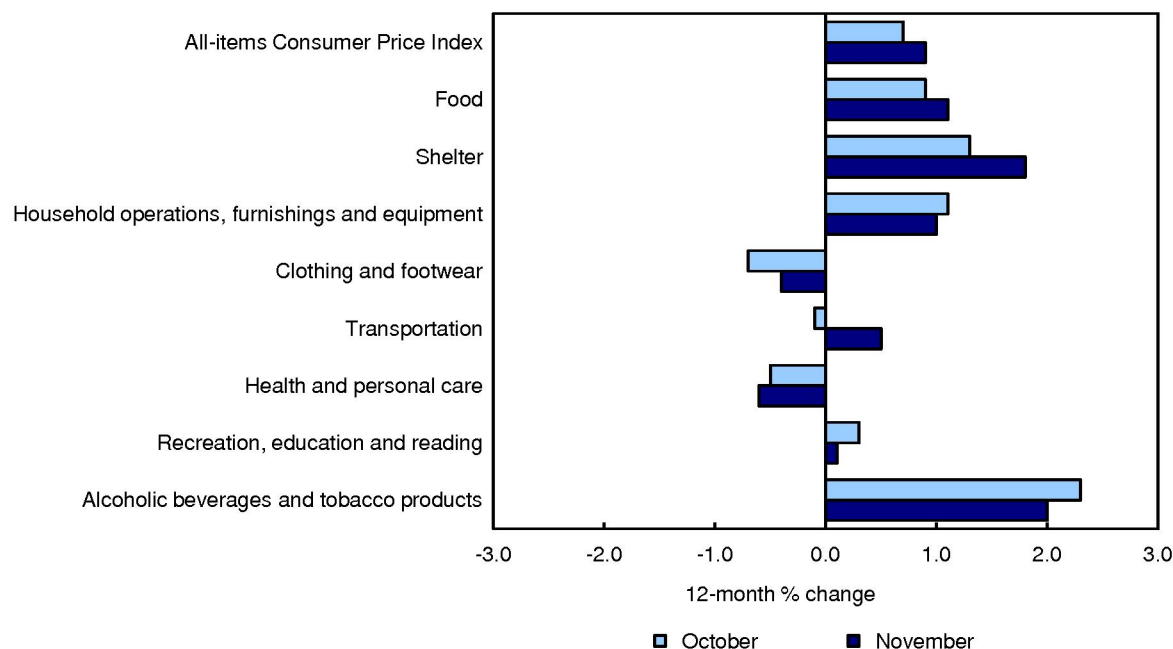
Electricity prices rose 5.1% on a year-over-year basis, led by an 8.1% increase in Ontario. Natural gas prices advanced 5.3% in the 12 months to November. The cost of fuel oil was 3.3% higher compared with the same month last year.

12-month change in the major components

In the 12 months to November, six of the eight major components recorded gains. Higher shelter costs and food prices were the main contributing factors to the year-over-year increase in the CPI. Health and personal care, and clothing and footwear, were the only two major components to post declines on a year-over-year basis.



Chart 2
Prices increase in six of eight major components



Shelter costs rose 1.8% in the 12 months to November, following a 1.3% gain in October. In addition to paying more for electricity, natural gas and fuel oil, consumers paid 1.7% more for rent and 1.5% more for homeowners' replacement cost. In contrast, mortgage interest cost declined 2.1% on a year-over-year basis in November, after falling 2.6% the previous month.

Food prices rose 1.1% in November compared with the same month last year, after posting a 0.9% increase in October. The cost of food purchased from stores rose 1.1% in the 12 months to November, led by price increases for fresh vegetables (+12.1%) and meat (+1.9%). Conversely, prices for dairy products, cereal products as well as sugar and confectionery declined.

In addition to food purchased from stores, consumers paid 1.2% more for food purchased from restaurants on a year-over-year basis.

The transportation index increased 0.5% in the 12 months to November, following a 0.1% decline in October. In contrast to gasoline, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles rose at a slower year-over-year rate in November (+0.4%) compared with October (+1.7%). This deceleration was mainly attributable to a smaller monthly price increase for the purchase of passenger vehicles in November 2013 compared with November 2012.

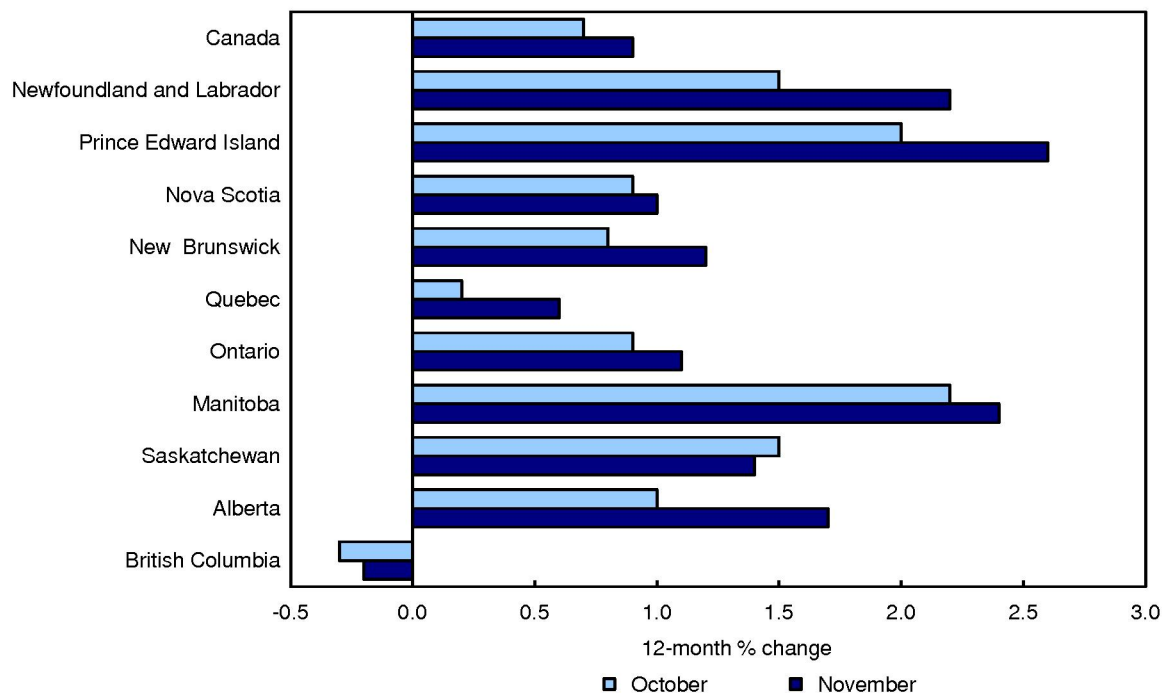
Prices for clothing and footwear declined 0.4% in the 12 months to November, led by price decreases for women's clothing.

The health and personal care component decreased 0.6% on a year-over-year basis in November, as the indexes for prescribed medicines, and personal care supplies and equipment declined.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in nine provinces in the 12 months to November. British Columbia was the exception, recording a decline on a year-over-year basis. The largest rise was recorded in Prince Edward Island, while the smallest increase was observed in Quebec. Saskatchewan was the only province where consumer prices rose at a slower year-over-year rate in November compared with October.

Chart 3
Consumer prices increase in nine provinces



In Prince Edward Island, consumer prices increased 2.6% in the 12 months to November, following a 2.0% rise in October. Of all the provinces, Prince Edward Island recorded the largest year-over-year increase in gasoline prices (+6.3%). This increase followed a 2.1% decline in October.

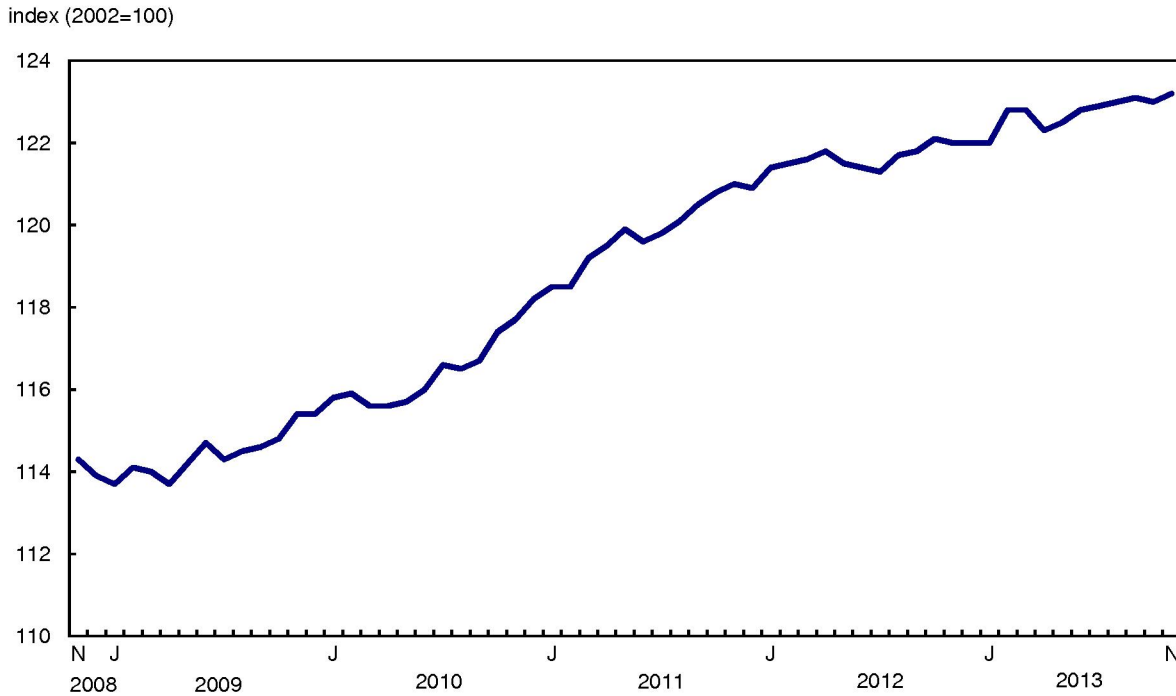
Quebec recorded a 0.6% increase in consumer prices in the 12 months to November, after posting a 0.2% rise in October. Quebec was one of four provinces where gasoline prices decreased on a year-over-year basis in November. In addition, prices for clothing and footwear declined more on a year-over-year basis in Quebec compared with the national average.

Consumer prices in Saskatchewan rose 1.4% in the 12 months to November, following a 1.5% increase in October. This province recorded the largest deceleration in the purchase of passenger vehicles index. In Saskatchewan, gasoline prices decreased 4.2% on a year-over-year basis.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted](#) monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.2% in November, following a 0.1% decline in October.

Chart 4
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index



On a seasonally adjusted basis, five of the eight major components posted increases in November. The shelter index recorded the largest increase (+0.5%), followed by clothing and footwear (+0.3%) and food (+0.2%). However, before seasonal adjustment, prices for clothing and footwear declined 2.0% and food prices rose 0.8%. This indicates that the monthly movements in the unadjusted indexes for these two components were largely seasonal.

The transportation index (-0.6%) was the only component to decline on a seasonally adjusted basis in November. Before seasonal adjustment, the transportation index declined 0.4%.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.1% in the 12 months to November, after increasing 1.2% in October.

On a monthly basis, the seasonally adjusted core index posted no change in November for the second consecutive month.

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 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 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.

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

	Relative importance ¹	November 2012	October 2013	November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	121.9	123.0	123.0	0.0	0.9
Food	16.60	131.4	131.7	132.8	0.8	1.1
Shelter	26.26	127.5	129.2	129.8	0.5	1.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	113.7	114.7	114.8	0.1	1.0
Clothing and footwear	5.82	92.5	94.0	92.1	-2.0	-0.4
Transportation	19.98	127.3	128.5	128.0	-0.4	0.5
Health and personal care	4.93	118.7	117.9	118.0	0.1	-0.6
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	106.1	106.9	106.2	-0.7	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	138.3	141.0	141.1	0.1	2.0
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	84.91	120.2	121.6	121.5	-0.1	1.1
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	119.3	120.3	120.3	0.0	0.8
Energy ⁴	8.56	153.8	157.0	157.4	0.3	2.3
Gasoline	4.62	175.9	178.6	176.6	-1.1	0.4
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	116.7	117.8	117.5	-0.3	0.7
Goods	48.18	113.8	114.3	114.3	0.0	0.4
Services	51.82	129.9	131.8	131.8	0.0	1.5

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, 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 2012	October 2013	November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	121.9	123.0	123.0	0.0	0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	124.3	126.7	127.0	0.2	2.2
Prince Edward Island	0.36	125.9	129.0	129.2	0.2	2.6
Nova Scotia	2.59	125.5	126.7	126.7	0.0	1.0
New Brunswick	1.96	122.0	123.5	123.5	0.0	1.2
Quebec	22.04	121.1	121.6	121.8	0.2	0.6
Ontario	39.05	121.9	123.3	123.3	0.0	1.1
Manitoba	3.16	121.1	124.0	124.0	0.0	2.4
Saskatchewan	2.94	124.5	126.7	126.3	-0.3	1.4
Alberta	12.32	127.3	129.3	129.5	0.2	1.7
British Columbia	14.05	117.6	117.7	117.4	-0.3	-0.2
Whitehorse	0.08	121.6	123.6	123.0	-0.5	1.2
Yellowknife	0.07	124.9	126.4	126.6	0.2	1.4
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	115.3	116.6	116.1	-0.4	0.7

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

	September 2013	October 2013	November 2013	September to October 2013	October to November 2013
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	123.1	123.0	123.2	-0.1	0.2
Food	132.7	132.8	133.1	0.1	0.2
Shelter	129.0	129.2	129.8	0.2	0.5
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	114.4	114.6	114.6	0.2	0.0
Clothing and footwear	91.9	91.3	91.6	-0.7	0.3
Transportation	129.9	129.5	128.7	-0.3	-0.6
Health and personal care	118.3	118.1	118.1	-0.2	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	106.3	106.2	106.3	-0.1	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	140.9	141.0	141.1	0.1	0.1
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	121.3	121.3	121.3	0.0	0.0
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	117.4	117.4	117.3	0.0	-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).

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 November 2013 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 92, no. 11 (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 December will be released on January 24, 2014.

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).