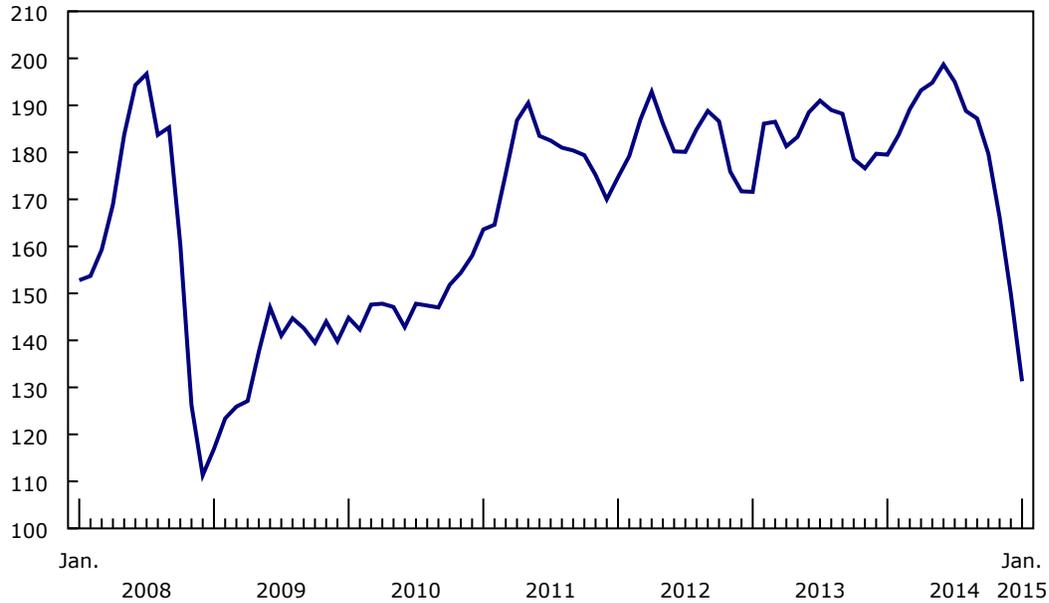

Chart 2
Gasoline prices continue downward movement in January

index (2002=100)



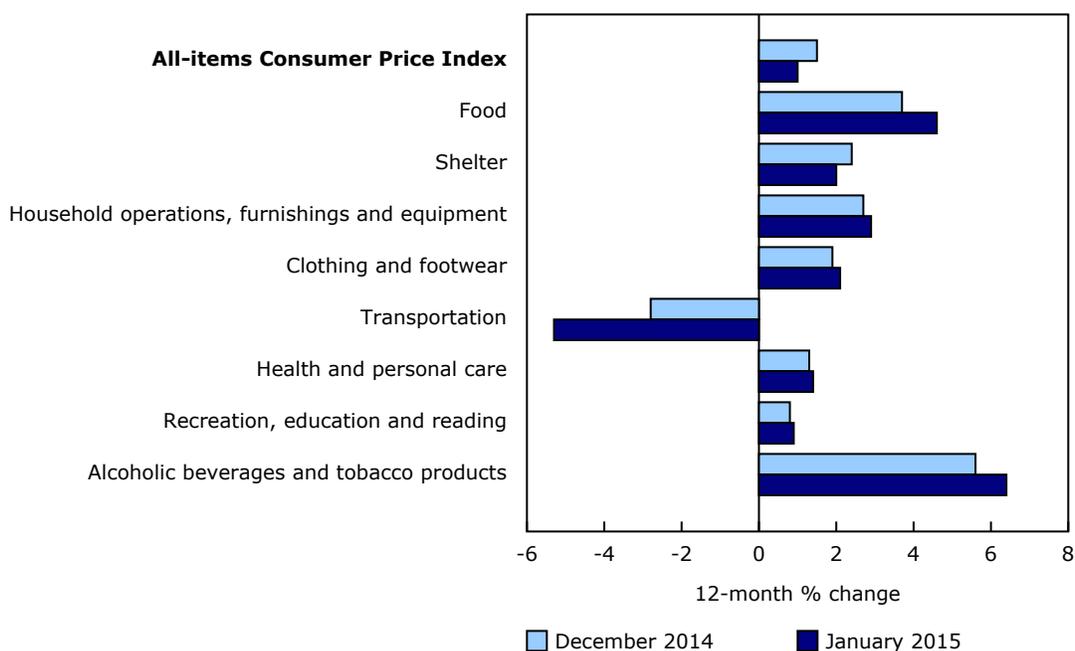
Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

On a monthly basis and before seasonal adjustment, the gasoline price index fell 12.4% in January. Between June 2014 and January 2015, gasoline prices decreased 33.9%. In January, the gasoline price index was at its lowest level since April 2009.

12-month change in the major components

Prices rose on a year-over-year basis in seven of the eight major components in January. Higher prices for food led the rise in the CPI, followed by increased shelter costs. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, declined on a year-over-year basis for the third consecutive month.

Chart 3
Prices rise in seven of eight major components



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

Food prices advanced 4.6% on a year-over-year basis in January, the largest gain since November 2011. Prices for food purchased from stores were up 5.4% in the 12 months to January, following a 4.2% rise the previous month. Prices for both fresh fruit and fresh vegetables posted higher year-over-year increases in January than in December. Consumers paid 2.8% more for food purchased from restaurants in January compared with the same month in 2014.

The shelter index rose 2.0% in the 12 months to January, following a 2.4% gain in December. Natural gas prices increased 13.9% on a year-over-year basis in January, after recording a 16.5% rise the previous month. In contrast, prices for fuel oil declined 21.1% in January compared with the same month a year earlier.

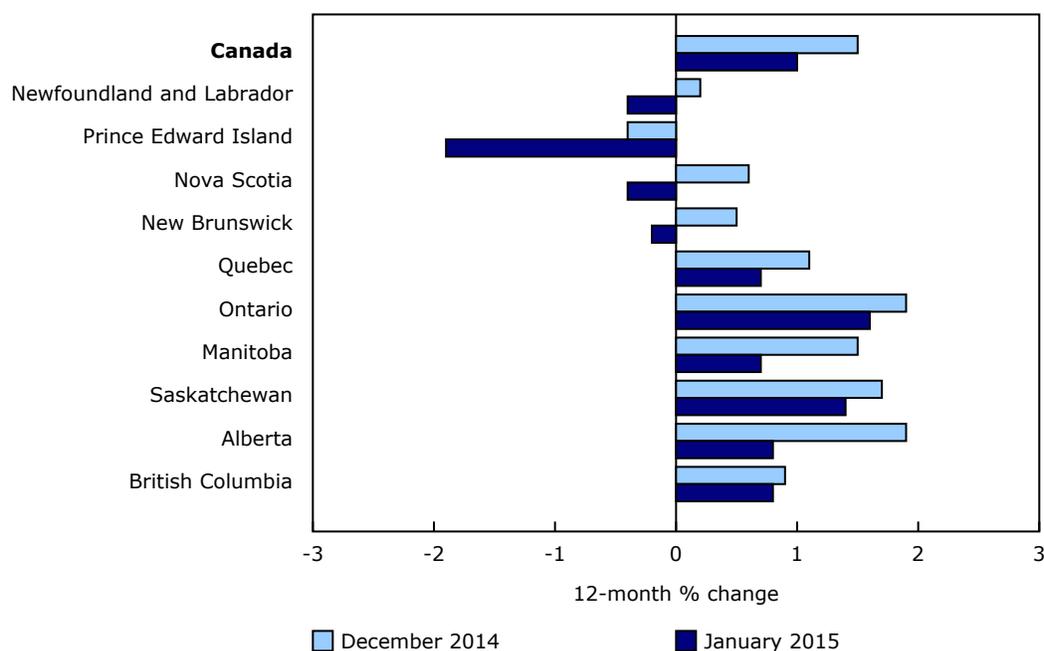
Transportation costs declined 5.3% in the 12 months to January as gasoline prices continued to fall. Conversely, consumers paid 1.2% more for the purchase of passenger vehicles on a year-over-year basis.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices in the Atlantic provinces fell in the 12 months to January. In the other provinces, consumer prices rose at slower year-over-year rates in January compared with December.

In all provinces, gasoline prices fell more on a year-over-year basis in January than in the previous month.

Chart 4
Consumer prices decline in the Atlantic provinces



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

Consumer prices decreased in all four Atlantic provinces in the 12 months to January. The largest decline was in Prince Edward Island (-1.9%), while the smallest was in New Brunswick (-0.2%). In addition to lower prices for gasoline, year-over-year declines in the cost of fuel oil were a notable factor in the Atlantic provinces. The CPI basket weight for fuel oil in these provinces is larger than in Canada as a whole.

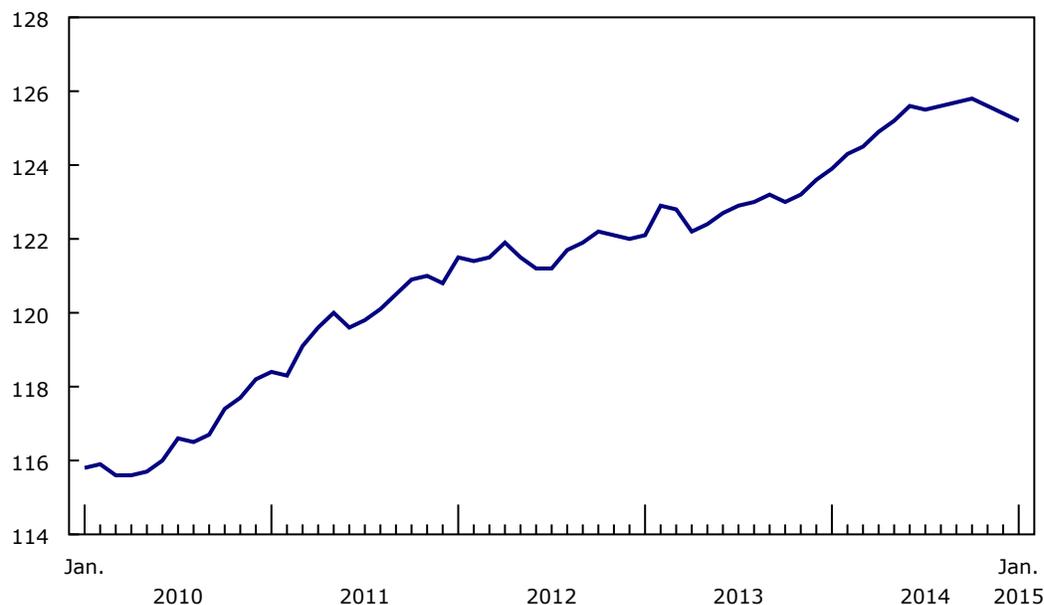
Ontario's CPI rose 1.6% in the 12 months to January, the largest increase among the provinces. On a year-over-year basis, prices in Ontario for natural gas (+25.7%), clothing (+6.8%) and homeowners' home and mortgage insurance (+14.5%) increased more than at the national level.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index decreases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI decreased 0.2% in January, matching the declines in December and November.

Chart 5 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



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

Of the eight major components, one declined and seven increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in January.

The seasonally adjusted transportation index fell 2.5% in January, following a 1.3% decrease in December. January marked the third consecutive monthly decline in this index.

Conversely, the seasonally adjusted food index rose 0.7%, marking the fifth consecutive monthly gain in this index. Before seasonal adjustment, the food index advanced 1.2% on a monthly basis, indicating that food prices increased more than usual for January. On an unadjusted monthly basis, prices rose for fresh fruit (+6.6%) and fresh vegetables (+5.2%).

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 2.2% in the 12 months to January, matching the increase in December.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.2% on a monthly basis in January, matching the gain in December.

Note to readers

The public is invited to [chat with an expert](#) on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) on Friday, February 27 from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m., Eastern Time.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing 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.

Basket update

The basket of goods and services used in the calculation of the CPI has been updated with the release of the January 2015 data.

The new weighting pattern is based on the 2013 Survey of Household Spending (SHS). It replaces the previous weights, which were based on the 2011 SHS.

The index base period, for which the CPI equals 100, remains 2002.

There are no changes to the CANSIM table and vector numbers. There are some minor changes to published index titles in order to clarify the definition of some series.

There has been and will continue to be ongoing work to update the CPI sample to make it more representative of Canadians' spending patterns. This work is part of the CPI Enhancement Initiative and includes sample optimization to improve geographic, outlet and product coverage, as well as updates to the CPI product classification.

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

	Relative importance ¹	January 2014	December 2014	January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	123.1	124.5	124.3	-0.2	1.0
Food	16.41	133.0	137.4	139.1	1.2	4.6
Shelter	26.80	130.5	133.0	133.1	0.1	2.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.14	114.7	117.8	118.0	0.2	2.9
Clothing and footwear	6.08	89.2	91.1	91.1	0.0	2.1
Transportation	19.10	129.2	124.9	122.4	-2.0	-5.3
Health and personal care	4.73	118.3	119.6	120.0	0.3	1.4
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	104.7	106.1	105.6	-0.5	0.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.86	140.9	149.1	149.9	0.5	6.4
Special aggregates						
Bank of Canada's core index ³	85.39	121.3	123.7	124.0	0.2	2.2
All-items excluding energy	92.21	120.1	122.5	122.9	0.3	2.3
Energy ⁴	7.79	160.2	148.7	139.5	-6.2	-12.9
Gasoline	3.84	179.5	149.9	131.3	-12.4	-26.9
All-items excluding food and energy	75.80	117.3	119.3	119.5	0.2	1.9
Goods	46.68	114.2	114.6	114.0	-0.5	-0.2
Services	53.32	131.9	134.5	134.7	0.1	2.1

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	January 2014	December 2014	January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	123.1	124.5	124.3	-0.2	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.38	126.7	126.8	126.2	-0.5	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	0.34	129.2	128.1	126.7	-1.1	-1.9
Nova Scotia	2.47	127.4	127.4	126.9	-0.4	-0.4
New Brunswick	1.87	123.4	124.1	123.1	-0.8	-0.2
Quebec	21.60	121.7	122.8	122.6	-0.2	0.7
Ontario	38.94	123.3	125.4	125.3	-0.1	1.6
Manitoba	3.15	123.4	124.5	124.3	-0.2	0.7
Saskatchewan	3.01	126.4	128.3	128.2	-0.1	1.4
Alberta	13.20	129.9	131.5	131.0	-0.4	0.8
British Columbia	13.85	117.1	118.1	118.0	-0.1	0.8
Whitehorse	0.08	123.4	123.1	121.8	-1.1	-1.3
Yellowknife	0.08	127.0	128.7	128.1	-0.5	0.9
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	116.7	117.9	118.2	0.3	1.3

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

	November 2014	December 2014	January 2015	November to December 2014	December 2014 to January 2015
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	125.6	125.4	125.2	-0.2	-0.2
Food	137.2	138.0	139.0	0.6	0.7
Shelter	132.8	133.0	133.1	0.2	0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	118.1	118.2	118.3	0.1	0.1
Clothing and footwear	94.2	93.9	94.2	-0.3	0.3
Transportation	128.5	126.8	123.6	-1.3	-2.5
Health and personal care	119.9	119.7	120.0	-0.2	0.3
Recreation, education and reading	107.2	107.4	107.9	0.2	0.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	149.4	149.1	149.9	-0.2	0.5
Special aggregates					
Bank of Canada's core index ²	124.1	124.3	124.6	0.2	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy ³	119.8	119.9	120.2	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 January 2015 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 94, no. 1 ([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](#)).

The publication *Exploring the first century of Canada's Consumer Price Index* ([62-604-X](#)), which was released on February 6, is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

The CPI for February will be released on March 20.

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).