

Consumer Price Index, June 2015

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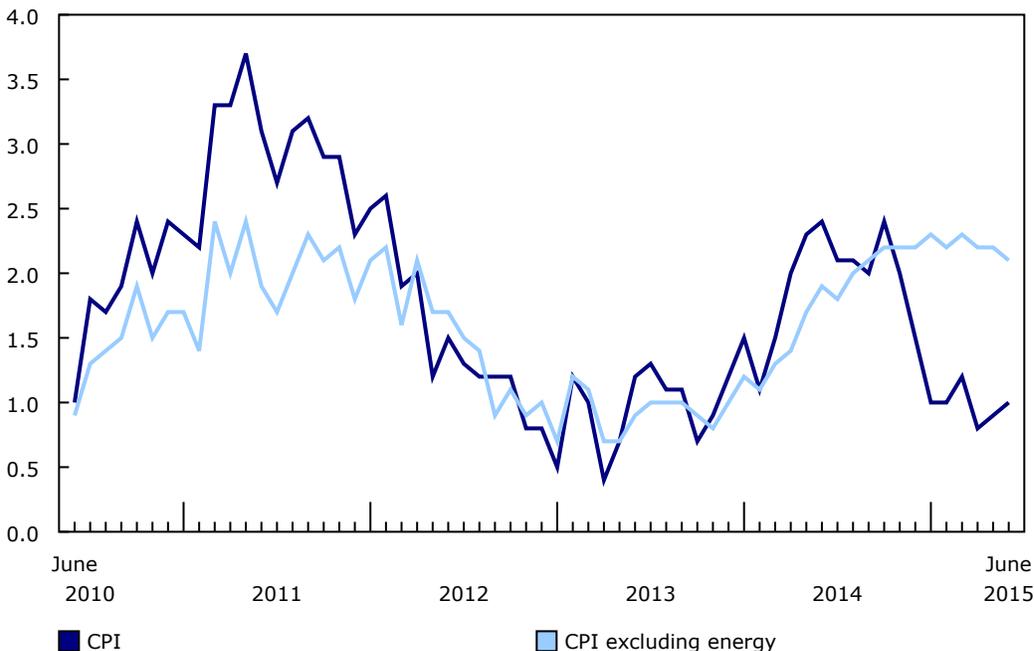
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.0% in the 12 months to June, after increasing 0.9% in May.

Lower energy prices continued to moderate the year-over-year rise in the CPI, however, the effect was less pronounced than in April and May. Excluding energy, the CPI was up 2.1% in the 12 months to June, after increasing 2.2% in May.

Chart 1

The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the CPI excluding energy

12-month % change



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

The energy index decreased 9.0% in the 12 months to June, following an 11.8% decline in May.

The fall in the energy index was led by gasoline prices, which were down 14.1% in June compared with the same month a year earlier. This decrease followed a 17.4% year-over-year decline in May. On a month-over-month basis, gasoline prices were up 6.0% in June, after rising 5.5% in May. Gasoline prices have increased in four of the past five months, month over month, after a string of declines between July 2014 and January 2015.

The natural gas index was down 10.9% in the 12 months to June, after decreasing 14.4% the previous month. Additionally, fuel oil prices decreased 17.8% year over year in June, following an 18.6% decline the previous month.

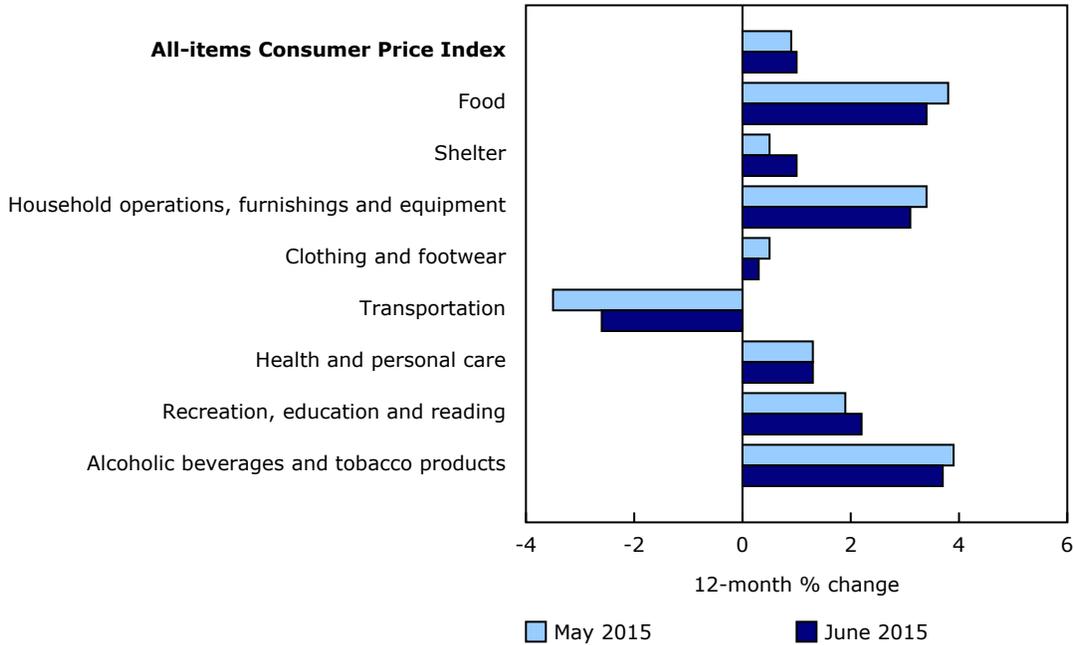
The electricity index was the lone energy component to increase in the 12 months to June, rising 3.2%, following a 1.0% gain the previous month.



12-month change in the major components

Prices were up in seven of the eight major components on a year-over-year basis in June, with the rise in the CPI being led by higher prices for food. An increase in the shelter index also contributed to higher consumer prices. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, recorded its eighth consecutive year-over-year decline.

Chart 2
Prices increase in seven of eight major components



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

Consumers paid 3.4% more for food in June compared with the same month a year earlier. Prices for food purchased from stores were up 3.6% in the 12 months to June. Higher meat prices contributed most to the increase, despite posting a smaller year-over-year rise in June (+6.6%) than in May (+7.9%). In the 12 months to June, prices were also up for dairy products (+2.5%), fresh fruit (+3.3%) and bakery products (+2.6%). Prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 2.7% in June on a year-over-year basis.

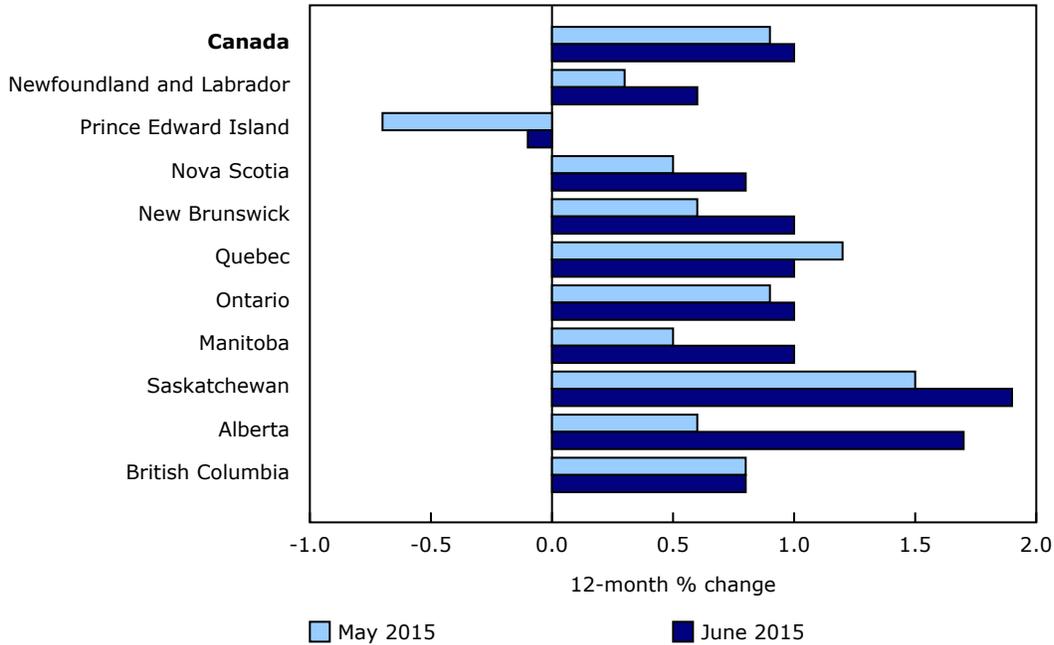
The shelter index was up 1.0% on a year-over-year basis in June, after increasing 0.5% in May. This acceleration was led by higher electricity prices, which rose more on a year-over-year basis in June than in May. Also contributing to the acceleration was the natural gas index, which posted a smaller year-over-year decline in June than in May. Homeowners' home and mortgage insurance costs were up more in June (+9.2%) than in May (+8.3%).

The transportation index declined 2.6% in the 12 months to June, as gasoline prices remained lower than last year. In contrast, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles increased 2.0% year over year in June, after posting a 1.8% gain the previous month.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in nine provinces in the 12 months to June, with Saskatchewan posting the largest increase. Prince Edward Island's CPI registered its seventh consecutive year-over-year decrease. Every province recorded a smaller year-over-year decline in the energy index in June compared with May.

Chart 3
Consumer prices rise in every province except Prince Edward Island



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

Saskatchewan's CPI was up 1.9% in the 12 months to June, after increasing 1.5% the previous month. The purchase of passenger vehicles index in Saskatchewan rose 4.9% on a year-over-year basis in June. In addition, natural gas prices remained higher than a year ago.

Consumer prices in Alberta increased 1.7% in the 12 months to June, after rising 0.6% in May. This acceleration was partly attributable to electricity costs, which were down less on a year-over-year basis in June (-8.6%) than in May (-28.8%). At the same time, natural gas prices were up 6.7% in the 12 months to June, after decreasing 12.2% in May.

In Quebec, the CPI rose 1.0% year over year in June, after increasing 1.2% the previous month. This deceleration was partly attributable to fresh vegetable prices, which declined 3.6% in the 12 months to June, after rising 5.1% the previous month. In the 12 months to June, the travel services index increased 2.1%, after increasing 5.3% in May.

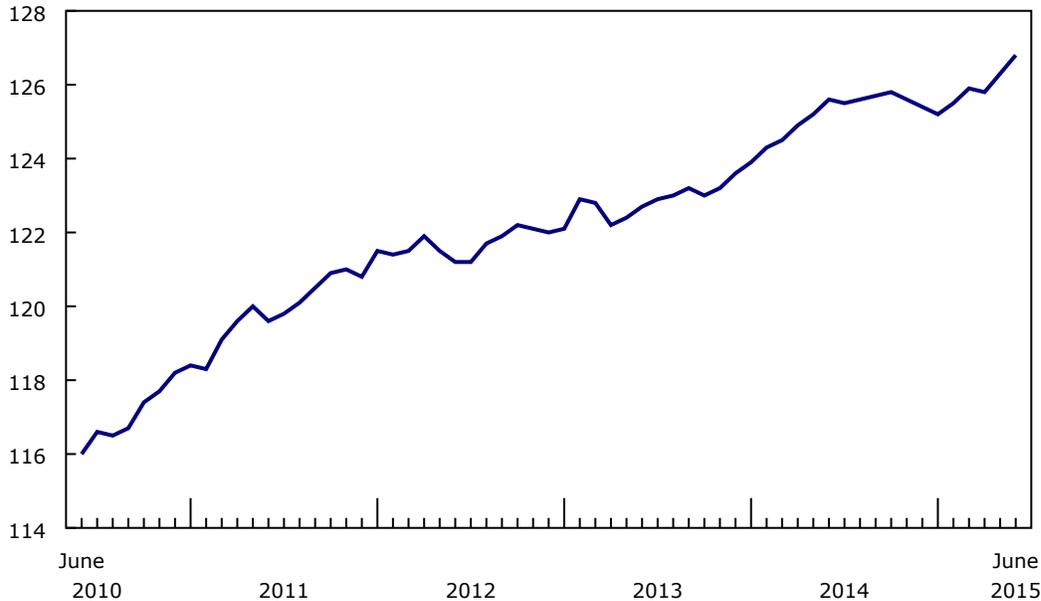
Prince Edward Island's CPI decreased 0.1% on a year-over-year basis in June, after declining 0.7% the previous month. Fuel oil prices fell 21.6% in the 12 months to June in the province, a larger decrease than at the national level. The basket weight of fuel oil is 10 times greater in Prince Edward Island than in Canada as a whole.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI rose 0.4% in June, matching the increase in May.

Chart 4 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



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

Seven of eight major components were up on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in June. The seasonally adjusted health and personal care index posted no change.

The largest increase in June was recorded in the seasonally adjusted transportation index, which rose 1.3%. Gasoline, which is a component of the transportation index, was up 6.0% on a non-seasonally adjusted basis in June.

The seasonally adjusted index for recreation, education and reading was up 0.4% in June, while the seasonally adjusted index for shelter increased 0.2%.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) was up 2.3% in the 12 months to June. This increase followed a 2.2% rise in May.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.3% on a monthly basis in June, following a 0.2% increase in May.

Note to readers

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

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.

For a more detailed report of the CPI, consult the publication [The Consumer Price Index](#).

Next release

The CPI for July will be released on August 21.

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

	Relative importance ¹	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	125.9	126.9	127.2	0.2	1.0
Food	16.41	136.4	140.8	141.0	0.1	3.4
Shelter	26.80	132.2	133.2	133.5	0.2	1.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.14	116.4	119.7	120.0	0.3	3.1
Clothing and footwear	6.08	92.7	95.0	93.0	-2.1	0.3
Transportation	19.10	133.1	128.0	129.6	1.2	-2.6
Health and personal care	4.73	119.0	120.7	120.5	-0.2	1.3
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	108.2	109.9	110.6	0.6	2.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.86	146.7	151.9	152.1	0.1	3.7
Special aggregates						
Bank of Canada's core index ³	85.39	123.2	126.0	126.0	0.0	2.3
All-items excluding energy	92.21	122.2	124.8	124.8	0.0	2.1
Energy ⁴	7.79	173.0	152.4	157.5	3.3	-9.0
Gasoline	3.84	198.7	161.0	170.6	6.0	-14.1
All-items excluding food and energy	75.80	119.1	121.3	121.3	0.0	1.8
Goods	46.68	117.8	117.6	118.0	0.3	0.2
Services	53.32	133.9	136.2	136.5	0.2	1.9

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" comprises 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	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	125.9	126.9	127.2	0.2	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.38	129.1	129.6	129.9	0.2	0.6
Prince Edward Island	0.34	130.5	129.7	130.4	0.5	-0.1
Nova Scotia	2.47	129.2	130.2	130.2	0.0	0.8
New Brunswick	1.87	124.9	126.1	126.2	0.1	1.0
Quebec	21.60	123.9	125.3	125.2	-0.1	1.0
Ontario	38.94	126.9	127.7	128.2	0.4	1.0
Manitoba	3.15	126.0	126.8	127.3	0.4	1.0
Saskatchewan	3.01	129.0	131.1	131.5	0.3	1.9
Alberta	13.20	132.3	133.6	134.5	0.7	1.7
British Columbia	13.85	119.8	120.6	120.7	0.1	0.8
Whitehorse	0.08	125.3	124.4	125.1	0.6	-0.2
Yellowknife	0.08	128.8	130.6	131.4	0.6	2.0
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	118.7	120.4	121.0	0.5	1.9

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

	April 2015	May 2015	June 2015	April to May 2015	May to June 2015
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	125.8	126.3	126.8	0.4	0.4
Food	139.6	140.2	140.3	0.4	0.1
Shelter	133.1	133.2	133.5	0.1	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	119.5	119.7	119.8	0.2	0.1
Clothing and footwear	93.9	93.7	93.8	-0.2	0.1
Transportation	125.7	126.4	128.1	0.6	1.3
Health and personal care	120.0	120.4	120.4	0.3	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	108.4	109.3	109.7	0.8	0.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	151.4	151.9	152.1	0.3	0.1
Special aggregates					
Bank of Canada's core index ²	125.3	125.5	125.9	0.2	0.3
All-items excluding food and energy ³	120.8	121.0	121.2	0.2	0.2

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" comprises 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 June 2015 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 94, no. 6 ([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.

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).