

Consumer Price Index, July 2015

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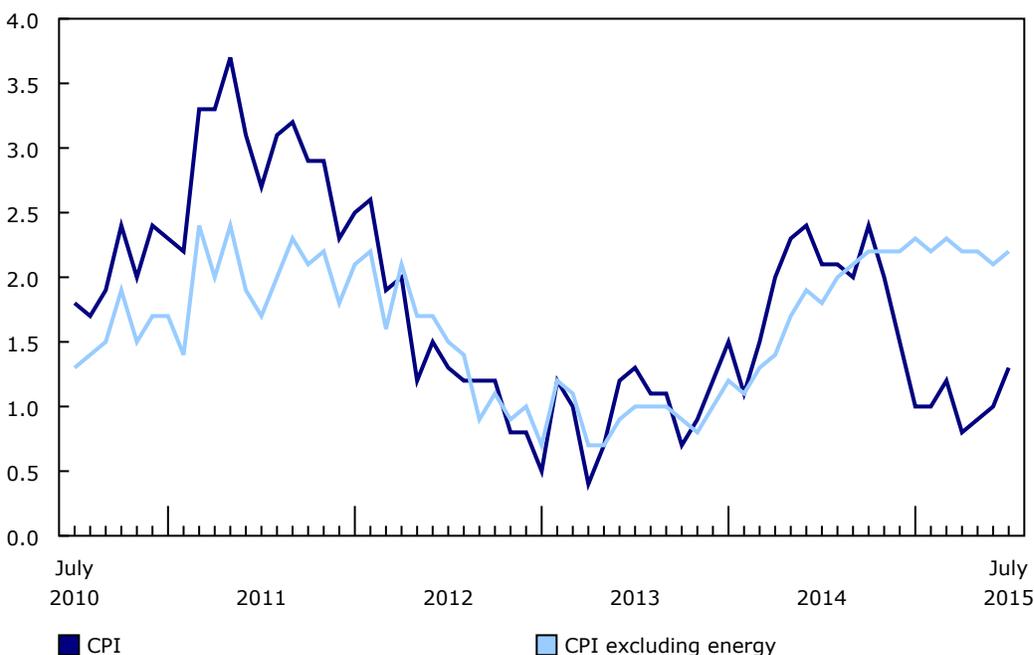
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.3% in the 12 months to July, after increasing 1.0% in June.

Lower energy prices continued to moderate the year-over-year rise in the CPI; however, the effect was less pronounced in July than in the previous month. In particular, the gasoline index was down 12.2% in the 12 months to July, compared with a 14.1% decrease in June.

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](#).

12-month change in the major components

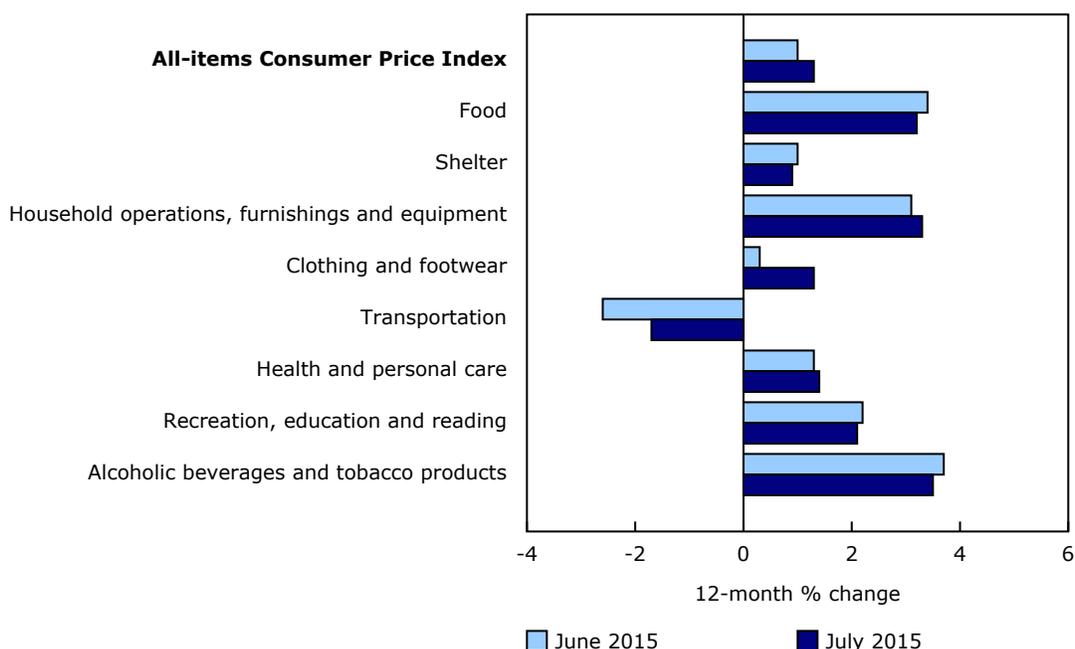
Prices were up in seven of the eight major components on a year-over-year basis in July, led by higher prices for food. An increase in the clothing and footwear index also contributed to higher consumer prices. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, recorded its ninth consecutive year-over-year decline.



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Chart 2
Prices increase in seven of eight major components



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

Food prices advanced 3.2% in the 12 months to July, following a 3.4% increase the previous month. Prices for food purchased from stores were up 3.5% on a year-over-year basis in July. The increase in the food index was led by meat prices, which rose 6.1% year over year in July, following a 6.6% increase in June. Additionally, prices were up year over year in July for fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. Prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 2.7% in the 12 months to July.

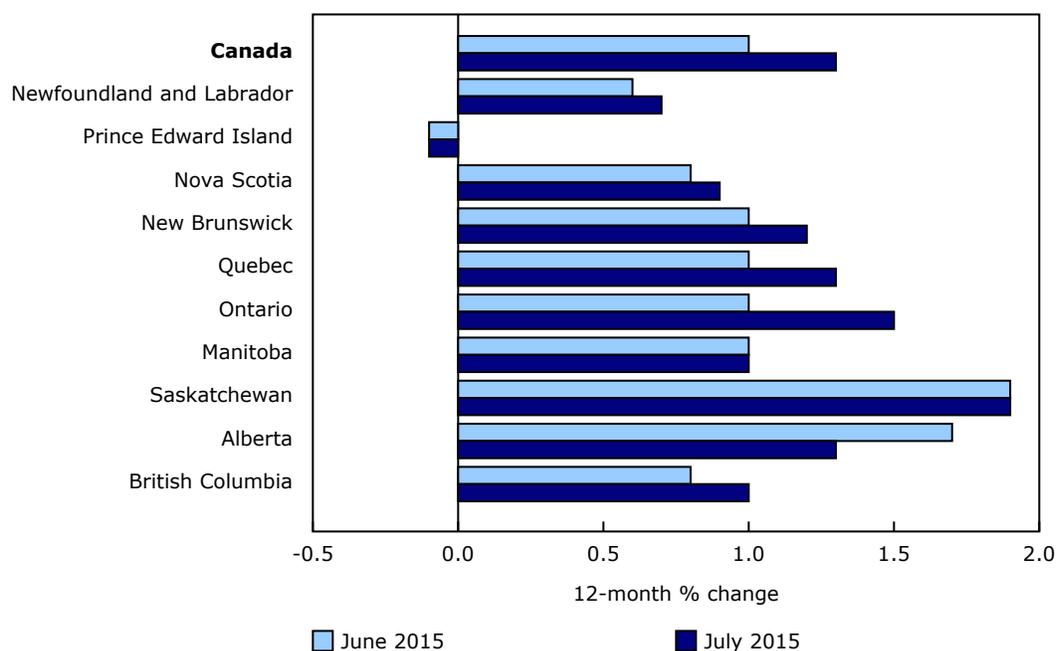
The clothing and footwear index increased 1.3% in the 12 months to July, after rising 0.3% the previous month. This acceleration was led by women's clothing, which increased 1.2% year over year in July, after decreasing 1.1% in June. In addition, the indexes for children's clothing and men's clothing posted larger year-over-year gains in July than in June.

The transportation index declined 1.7% in the 12 months to July, after falling 2.6% in June. This smaller year-over-year decrease was mainly attributable to gasoline prices, which fell less in the 12 months to July than they did the previous month. Prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles increased 2.5% year over year in July, after posting a 2.0% rise the previous month.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in nine provinces in the 12 months to July. Saskatchewan posted the largest increase, followed by Ontario. Prince Edward Island's CPI registered its eighth consecutive year-over-year decrease.

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 July, matching the increase in June. The province's purchase of passenger vehicles index rose 4.2% year over year in July, after posting a 4.9% gain the previous month. Homeowners' home and mortgage insurance costs were up 13.9% year over year in July, their largest increase since July 2008.

Ontario's CPI increased 1.5% year over year in July, after rising 1.0% the previous month. This acceleration was led by the natural gas index, which registered a smaller year-over-year decrease in July (-2.8%) than in June (-16.2%). The fresh fruit index increased 7.5% in Ontario in the 12 months to July, partly because of an unseasonal decline last year. Additionally, Ontario's index for homeowners' replacement cost rose 2.4% on a year-over-year basis in July, the largest increase in Canada.

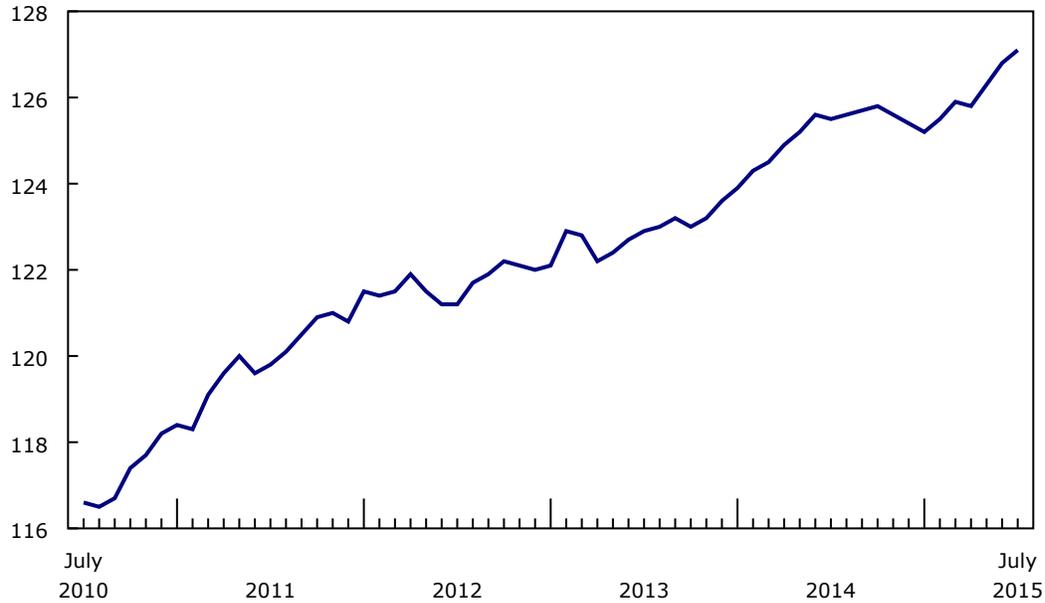
Consumer prices in Alberta increased 1.3% on a year-over-year basis in July, after rising 1.7% in June. In Alberta, where the price of natural gas tends to be volatile, the natural gas index declined 30.7% in the 12 months to July. This followed a 6.7% year-over-year increase in June. At the same time, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles were up less in the 12 months to July than in June. In contrast, electricity prices in the province increased 3.0% year over year in July, after decreasing 8.6% the previous month.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI rose 0.2% in July, after increasing 0.4% in June.

Chart 4 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



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

Six of the eight major components increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in July. The seasonally adjusted indexes for food and for recreation, education and reading posted no change.

The largest increase in July was observed in the seasonally adjusted clothing and footwear index, which rose 0.6%. The seasonally adjusted index for transportation was up 0.4%.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) was up 2.4% in the 12 months to July, following a 2.3% rise in June.

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

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

	Relative importance ¹	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	125.7	127.2	127.3	0.1	1.3
Food	16.41	136.5	141.0	140.9	-0.1	3.2
Shelter	26.80	132.6	133.5	133.8	0.2	0.9
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.14	116.3	120.0	120.1	0.1	3.3
Clothing and footwear	6.08	91.8	93.0	93.0	0.0	1.3
Transportation	19.10	131.5	129.6	129.2	-0.3	-1.7
Health and personal care	4.73	118.9	120.5	120.6	0.1	1.4
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	108.9	110.6	111.2	0.5	2.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.86	147.1	152.1	152.2	0.1	3.5
Special aggregates						
Bank of Canada's core index ³	85.39	123.1	126.0	126.0	0.0	2.4
All-items excluding energy	92.21	122.1	124.8	124.8	0.0	2.2
Energy ⁴	7.79	171.9	157.5	159.2	1.1	-7.4
Gasoline	3.84	195.0	170.6	171.3	0.4	-12.2
All-items excluding food and energy	75.80	118.9	121.3	121.3	0.0	2.0
Goods	46.68	117.1	118.0	117.9	-0.1	0.7
Services	53.32	134.2	136.5	136.8	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	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	125.7	127.2	127.3	0.1	1.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.38	128.9	129.9	129.8	-0.1	0.7
Prince Edward Island	0.34	130.4	130.4	130.3	-0.1	-0.1
Nova Scotia	2.47	128.9	130.2	130.1	-0.1	0.9
New Brunswick	1.87	124.8	126.2	126.3	0.1	1.2
Quebec	21.60	123.7	125.2	125.3	0.1	1.3
Ontario	38.94	126.5	128.2	128.4	0.2	1.5
Manitoba	3.15	125.8	127.3	127.1	-0.2	1.0
Saskatchewan	3.01	129.0	131.5	131.4	-0.1	1.9
Alberta	13.20	132.9	134.5	134.6	0.1	1.3
British Columbia	13.85	119.6	120.7	120.8	0.1	1.0
Whitehorse	0.08	125.2	125.1	125.4	0.2	0.2
Yellowknife	0.08	128.7	131.4	131.3	-0.1	2.0
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	118.9	121.0	121.2	0.2	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

	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	May to June 2015	June to July 2015
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	126.3	126.8	127.1	0.4	0.2
Food	140.2	140.3	140.3	0.1	0.0
Shelter	133.2	133.5	133.8	0.2	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	119.7	119.8	119.9	0.1	0.1
Clothing and footwear	93.7	93.9	94.5	0.2	0.6
Transportation	126.4	128.1	128.6	1.3	0.4
Health and personal care	120.4	120.4	120.7	0.0	0.2
Recreation, education and reading	109.3	109.7	109.7	0.4	0.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	151.9	152.1	152.2	0.1	0.1
Special aggregates					
Bank of Canada's core index ²	125.5	125.9	126.1	0.3	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy ³	121.0	121.2	121.5	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](#).

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 August will be released on September 18.

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 July 2015 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 94, no. 7 ([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).