

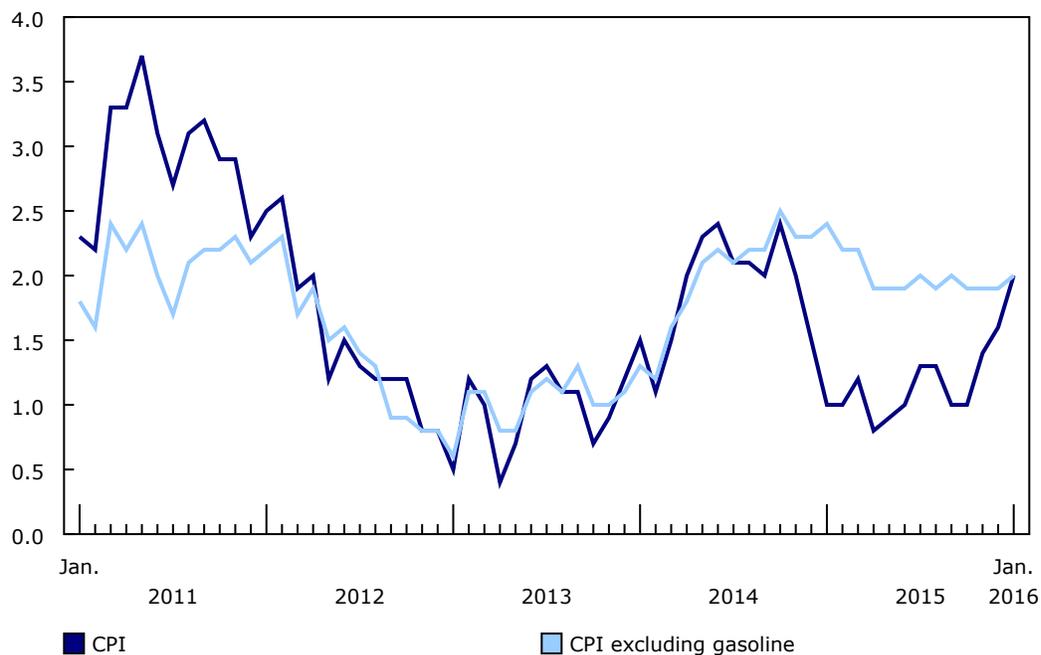
Consumer Price Index, January 2016

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, February 19, 2016

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.0% in the 12 months to January, after increasing 1.6% in December.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the CPI excluding gasoline

12-month % change



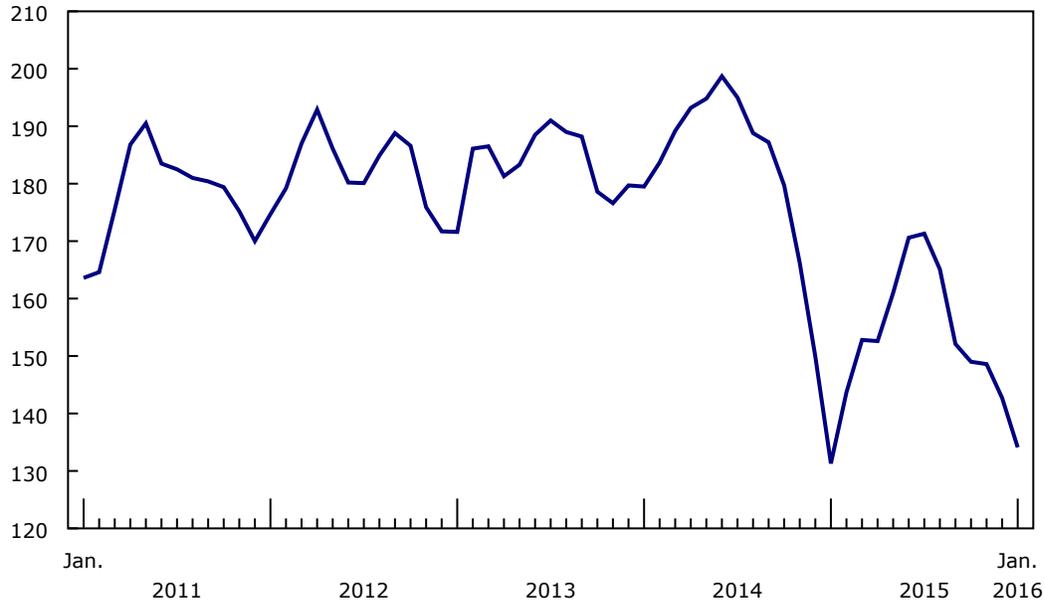
Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

In January, gasoline prices were up on a year-over-year basis for the first time since October 2014; this occurred despite a monthly decline of 6.0%. The upward contribution of gasoline to the change in the CPI closed the gap between the all-items CPI and the all-items CPI excluding gasoline.



Chart 2
Gasoline price index

index (2002=100)

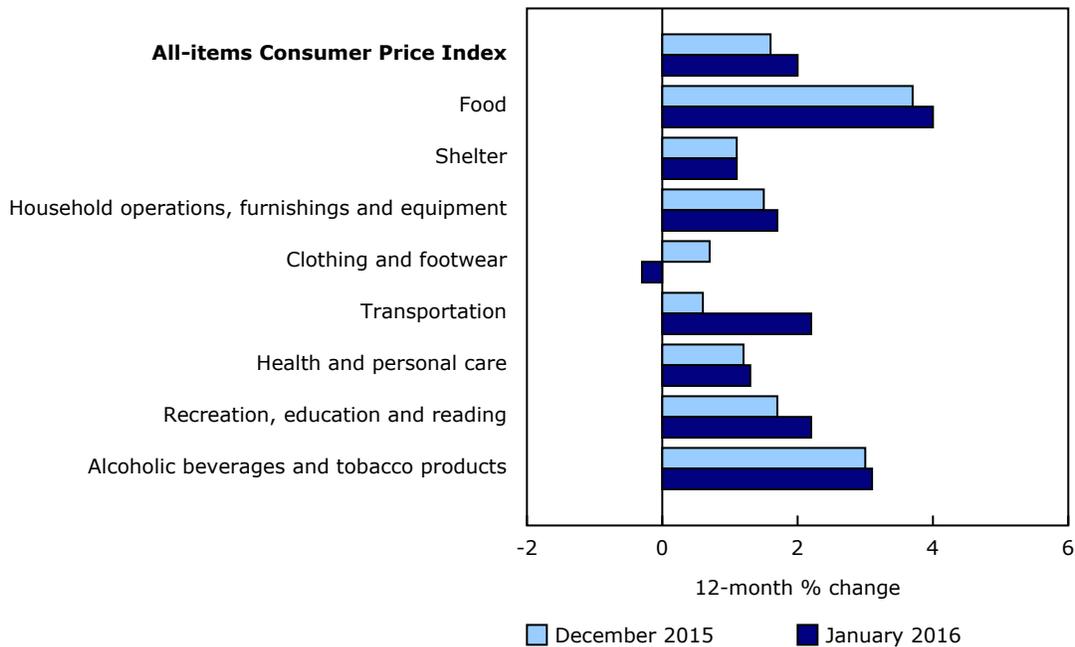


Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

12-month change in the major components

Prices rose in seven of the eight major components on a year-over-year basis in January, with the food and transportation indexes contributing the most to the rise in the CPI. The clothing and footwear index was the only major component to decline on a year-over-year basis in January.

Chart 3
Consumer prices increase in seven of eight major components



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

Food prices were up 4.0% in the 12 months to January, after rising 3.7% in December. This acceleration was attributable to a gain in prices for food purchased from stores, which rose 4.6% year over year in January, after increasing 4.1% the previous month. Prices for fresh vegetables were up 18.2% in the 12 months to January, following a 13.3% increase in December. The other fresh vegetables index, which includes broccoli, cauliflower, celery and peppers among other products, registered its largest year-over-year increase (+22.7%) since April 2009. Meat prices rose less in the 12 months to January than in December. Prices for food purchased from restaurants were up 2.5% year over year in January, following a 2.8% increase the previous month.

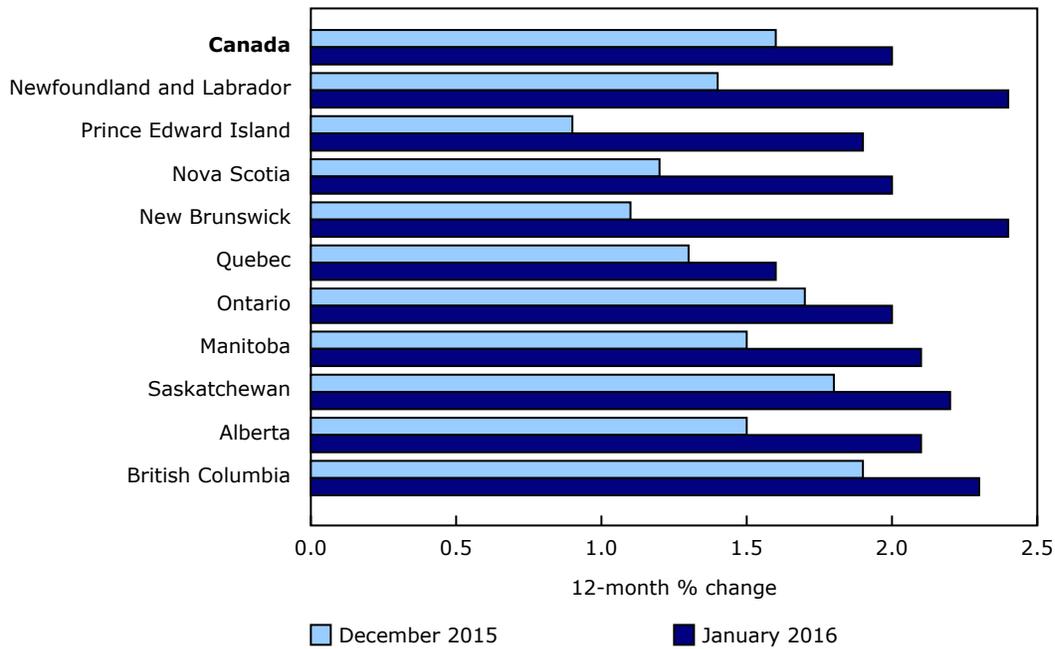
The transportation index rose 2.2% year over year in January, following a 0.6% increase in December. The acceleration was led by the gasoline index, which was up 2.1% in the 12 months to January, after declining 4.8% the previous month. In addition, the purchase of passenger vehicles index was up more on a year-over-year basis in January than the previous month.

The clothing and footwear index decreased 0.3% year over year in January, after posting a 0.7% increase in December. The decline was led by the men's clothing index, which was down 1.4% in the 12 months to January, following a 0.8% increase the previous month. In January, consumers paid 1.4% less for footwear compared with the same month a year earlier.

12-month change in the provinces

In all provinces, consumer prices rose more in January than in December on a year-over-year basis, with Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick posting the largest gains. The acceleration in the year-over-year increase in consumer prices was led by the gasoline index in every province, except British Columbia.

Chart 4
Consumer prices rise in all provinces



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

The CPI in New Brunswick increased 2.4% in the 12 months to January, after rising 1.1% in December. Fresh fruit prices were up 20.7% year over year, a larger increase than at the national level, following a 9.0% gain the previous month. Meat prices were also up more in New Brunswick than at the national level, rising 8.4% in the 12 months to January.

The CPI in British Columbia was up 2.3% year over year in January, its largest gain since November 2011. This rise was mainly attributable to the fresh vegetables index, which was up 26.2% on a year-over-year basis in January, after increasing 16.9% the previous month. In addition, the purchase of passenger vehicles index was up more in the 12 months to January (+4.2%) than in December (+3.2%).

In Ontario, the CPI rose 2.0% in the 12 months to January, after increasing 1.7% in December. Changes to electricity credit programs and the removal of the debt retirement charge applied to consumers' electricity bills resulted in a 6.9% monthly increase in electricity prices. On a year-over-year basis, a decline in natural gas prices partly offset the increase in electricity prices. The taxi and other local and commuter transportation index was down 4.5% year over year in January, mostly because of a reduction in the base taxi fare in Toronto.

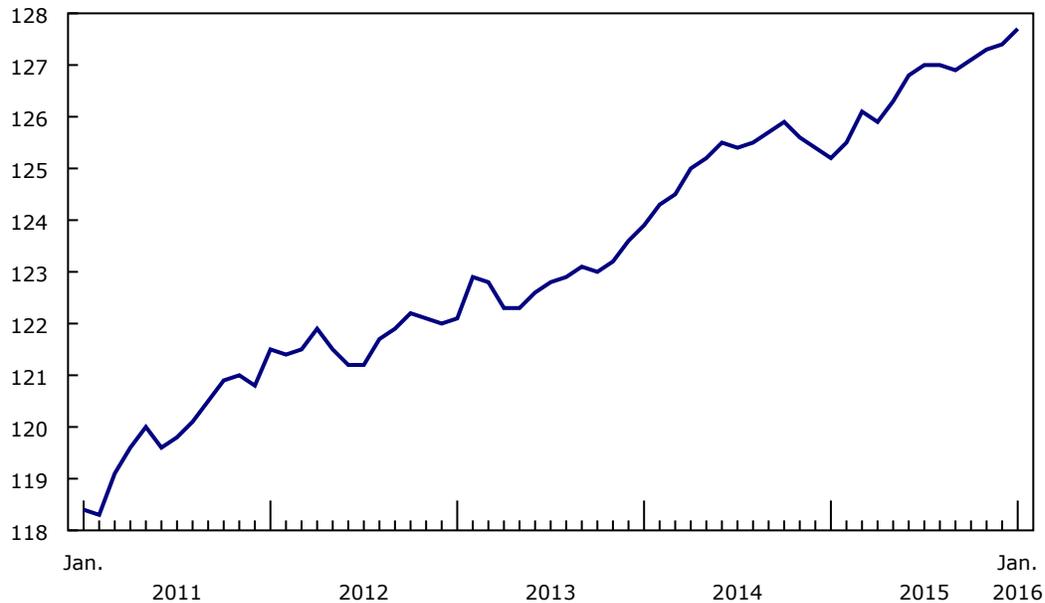
Among the provinces, consumer prices increased the least in Quebec, up 1.6% on a year-over-year basis in January. The passenger vehicle insurance premiums index was down 7.1% in the 12 months to January, because of a decrease in the insurance contribution collected on driver licence and vehicle registration fees. In contrast, the index for women's clothing increased more year over year in January (+6.1%) than in December (+4.4%).

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI rose 0.2% in January, following a 0.1% increase in December.

Chart 5 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



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

In January, six of the eight major components increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis. The seasonally adjusted transportation index, and clothing and footwear index decreased.

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the food index increased 0.6%, while the transportation index (-0.8%) posted the largest decline.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 2.0% in the 12 months to January, following a 1.9% increase in December.

The seasonally adjusted core index was up 0.2% on a monthly basis in January, matching the increase in December.

Note to readers

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.

As mentioned in the previous release, the methodology for the traveller accommodation index was updated this month. For more information, refer to [Changes to the Traveller Accommodation Index of the Consumer Price Index](#).

Next release

The CPI for February will be released on March 18.

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

	Relative importance ¹	January 2015	December 2015	January 2016	December 2015 to January 2016	January 2015 to January 2016
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	124.3	126.5	126.8	0.2	2.0
Food	16.41	139.1	142.5	144.6	1.5	4.0
Shelter	26.80	133.1	134.5	134.6	0.1	1.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.14	118.0	119.6	120.0	0.3	1.7
Clothing and footwear	6.08	91.1	91.7	90.8	-1.0	-0.3
Transportation	19.10	122.4	125.6	125.1	-0.4	2.2
Health and personal care	4.73	120.0	121.0	121.5	0.4	1.3
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	105.6	107.9	107.9	0.0	2.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.86	149.9	153.5	154.5	0.7	3.1
Special aggregates						
Bank of Canada's core index ³	85.39	124.0	126.1	126.5	0.3	2.0
All-items excluding energy	92.21	122.9	125.0	125.6	0.5	2.2
Energy ⁴	7.79	139.5	143.4	139.0	-3.1	-0.4
Gasoline	3.84	131.3	142.7	134.1	-6.0	2.1
All-items excluding food and energy	75.80	119.5	121.3	121.6	0.2	1.8
Goods	46.68	114.0	116.3	116.6	0.3	2.3
Services	53.32	134.7	136.8	137.0	0.1	1.7

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	January 2015	December 2015	January 2016	December 2015 to January 2016	January 2015 to January 2016
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	124.3	126.5	126.8	0.2	2.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.38	126.2	128.6	129.2	0.5	2.4
Prince Edward Island	0.34	126.7	129.2	129.1	-0.1	1.9
Nova Scotia	2.47	126.9	128.9	129.4	0.4	2.0
New Brunswick	1.87	123.1	125.5	126.0	0.4	2.4
Quebec	21.60	122.6	124.4	124.6	0.2	1.6
Ontario	38.94	125.3	127.5	127.8	0.2	2.0
Manitoba	3.15	124.3	126.4	126.9	0.4	2.1
Saskatchewan	3.01	128.2	130.6	131.0	0.3	2.2
Alberta	13.20	131.0	133.5	133.7	0.1	2.1
British Columbia	13.85	118.0	120.4	120.7	0.2	2.3
Whitehorse	0.08	121.8	124.1	124.1	0.0	1.9
Yellowknife	0.08	128.1	130.6	130.7	0.1	2.0
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	118.2	120.8	121.0	0.2	2.4

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 2015	December 2015	January 2016	November to December 2015	December 2015 to January 2016
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	127.3	127.4	127.7	0.1	0.2
Food	142.0	143.1	144.0	0.8	0.6
Shelter	134.4	134.5	134.6	0.1	0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	119.8	120.1	120.4	0.3	0.2
Clothing and footwear	95.5	94.6	94.2	-0.9	-0.4
Transportation	127.0	127.4	126.4	0.3	-0.8
Health and personal care	121.5	121.2	121.5	-0.2	0.2
Recreation, education and reading	109.8	109.9	110.4	0.1	0.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	153.8	153.5	154.5	-0.2	0.7
Special aggregates					
Bank of Canada's core index ²	126.7	126.9	127.1	0.2	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy ³	121.9	122.0	122.3	0.1	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](#).

The January 2016 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 95, 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](#)).

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](#)).

Two videos, "[An Overview of Canada's Consumer Price Index \(CPI\)](#)" and "[The Consumer Price Index and Your Experience of Price Change](#)," are 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; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca).