

Consumer Price Index, June 2016

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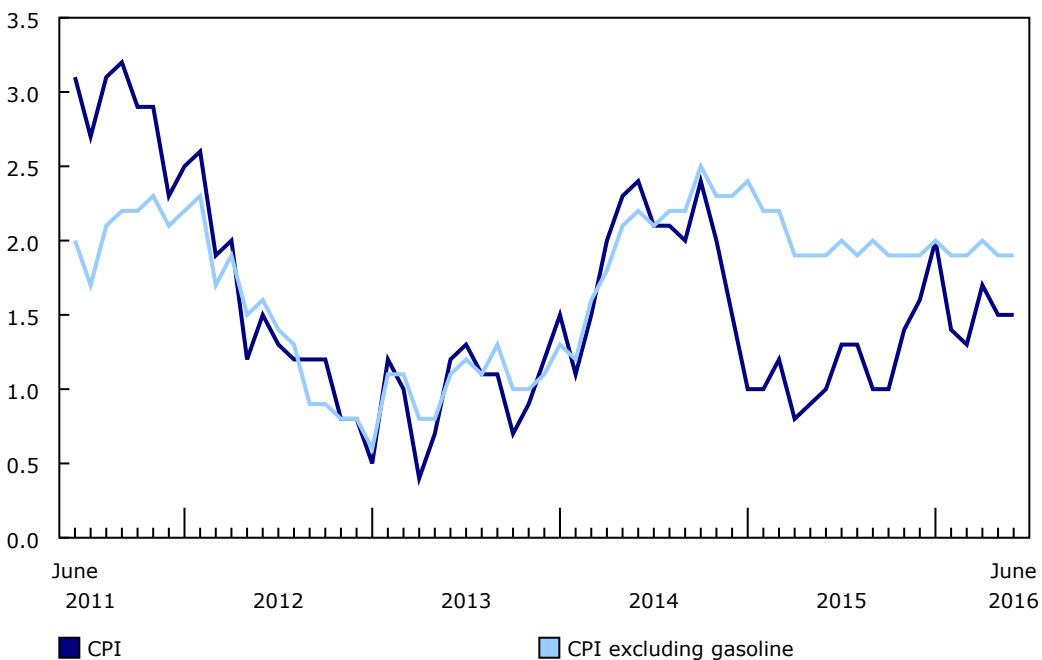
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.5% in the 12 months to June, matching the gain in May.

Excluding gasoline, the CPI was up 1.9% year over year in June, equal to the increase in May.

Chart 1

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

12-month % change



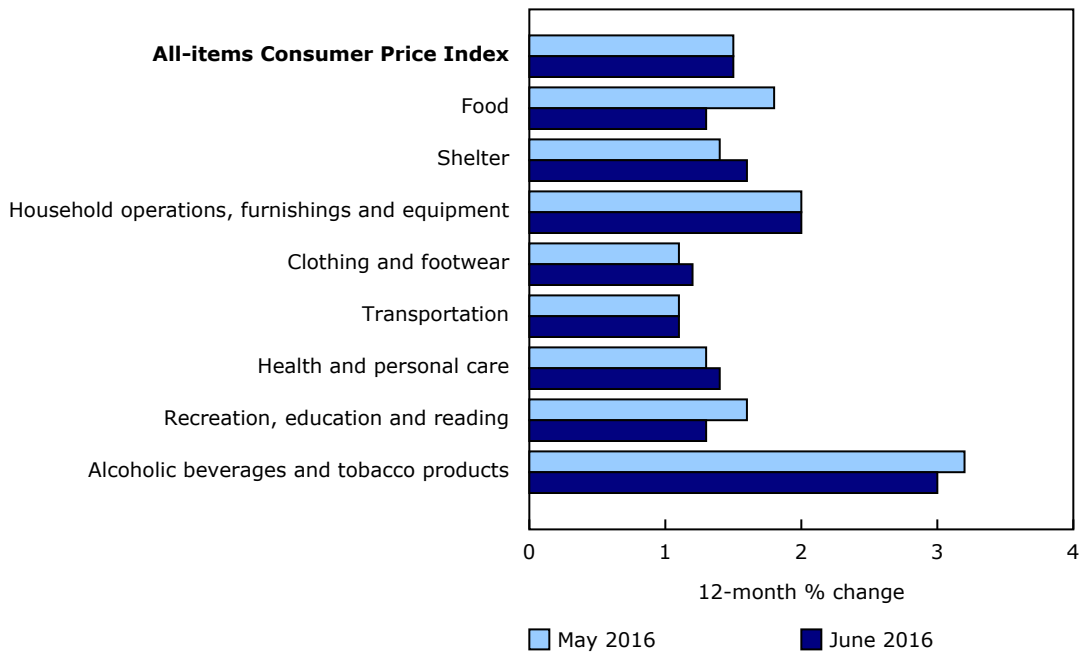
Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

12-month change in major components

Prices rose in all major components in the 12 months to June, with the shelter index and the household operations, furnishings and equipment index contributing the most to the year-over-year gain in consumer prices.



Chart 2
Consumer prices increase in all major components



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

The shelter index rose 1.6% in the 12 months to June, after increasing 1.4% in May. This acceleration was partly attributable to the homeowners' replacement cost index, which was up more year over year in June (+3.5%) than in May (+2.7%). Additionally, fuel oil prices were down less on a year-over-year basis in June (-13.2%) compared with May (-17.3%). The natural gas index posted a larger decline in the 12 months to June than in the previous month.

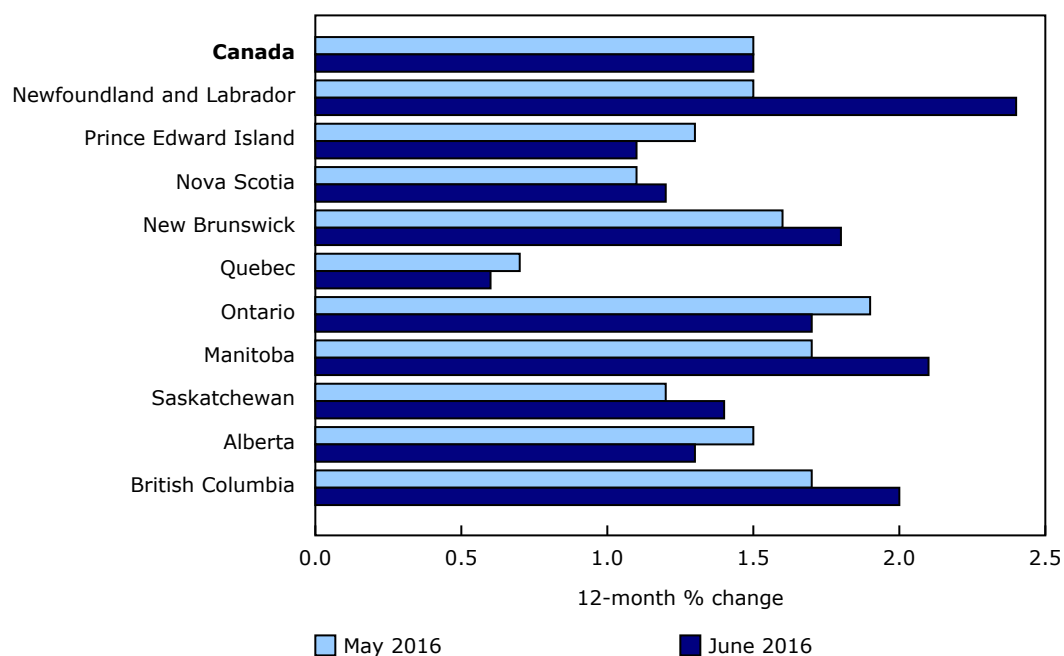
Food prices were up 1.3% year over year in June, following a 1.8% gain in May. Prices for food purchased from stores rose 0.8% in the 12 months to June, as the fresh or frozen beef index (-3.3%) registered its first year-over-year decrease since August 2010. Consumers paid 2.1% less for dairy products in June compared with the same month a year earlier. Prices for food purchased from restaurants advanced 2.6% on a year-over-year basis in June, matching the rise in May.

The transportation index posted a 1.1% year-over-year gain in June, the same increase as in May. The purchase of passenger vehicles index rose 5.6% in the 12 months to June, following a 4.3% advance the previous month. This acceleration was partly offset by a larger year-over-year decrease in gasoline prices, down 8.5% in June, following a 7.1% decline the previous month. The passenger vehicle insurance premiums index was up less year over year in June (+0.2%) than in May (+1.2%); the deceleration was led by Ontario, where regulatory changes to coverage took effect on June 1, 2016.

12-month change in the provinces

In six provinces, consumer prices rose more year over year in June than in May, with Newfoundland and Labrador posting the largest acceleration. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the CPI was up less year over year in June than in the previous month.

Chart 3
Consumer prices rise in all provinces



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

The CPI in Newfoundland and Labrador rose 2.4% year over year in June, following a 1.5% gain in May. This acceleration was mostly attributable to the gasoline index, which increased 2.9% in the 12 months to June, following a 10.0% year-over-year drop the previous month. On a monthly basis, gasoline prices were up 19.5% in June, mainly because of an increase in the province's gasoline tax that took effect on June 2, 2016. On a year-over-year basis, the fuel oil index was down 1.8% in June, after posting an 11.4% decrease the previous month.

In Quebec, consumer prices increased 0.6% in the 12 months to June, the smallest year-over-year gain since February 2014. The gasoline index and the dairy products index posted larger year-over-year declines in June than in the previous month. The fresh fruit index was up less year over year in June (+2.0%) than in May (+8.2%).

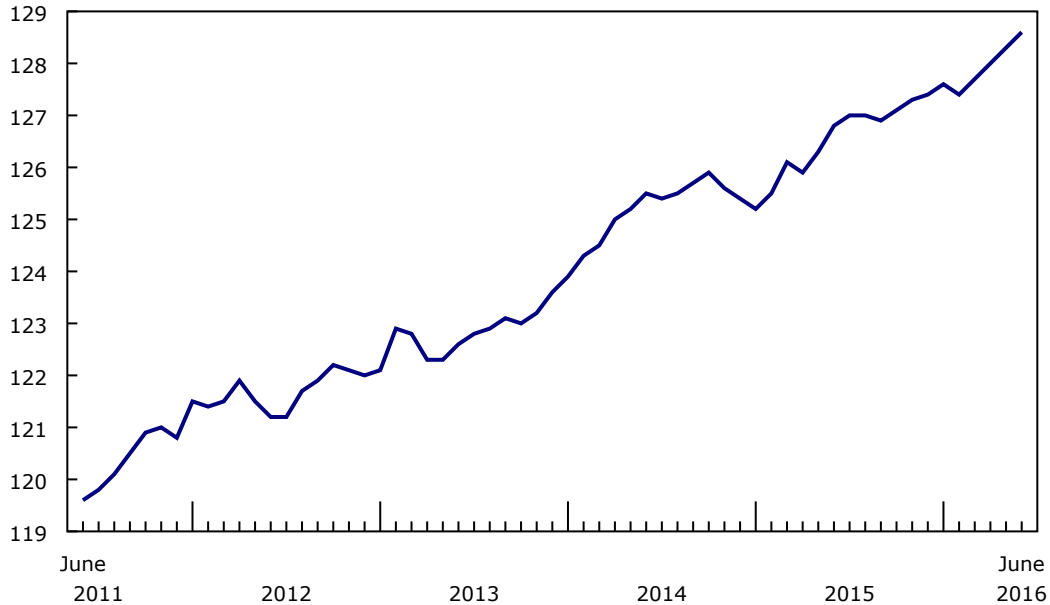
On a year-over-year basis, Manitoba's CPI was up 2.1% in June, after increasing 1.7% in May. After declining 3.6% year over year the previous month, gasoline prices were up 3.5% in the 12 months to June, partly as a result of a supply disruption stemming from refinery outages that affected the western provinces. The meat index decreased 3.0% year over year in June, a larger decline than at the national level.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI increased 0.2% in June, matching the gain in May.

Chart 4
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



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

In June, five of the eight major components increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis. The food index and the alcoholic beverages and tobacco products index decreased, while the recreation, education and reading index posted no change.

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the transportation index (+0.9%) recorded the largest gain in June, while the food index (-0.3%) registered the largest decline.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) increased 2.1% in the 12 months to June, matching the rise in May.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.2% on a monthly basis in June, equal to the gain in May.

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.

Next release

The CPI for July will be released on August 19.

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

	Relative importance ¹	June 2015	May 2016	June 2016	May to June 2016	June 2015 to June 2016
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	127.2	128.8	129.1	0.2	1.5
Food	16.41	141.0	143.3	142.8	-0.3	1.3
Shelter	26.80	133.5	135.1	135.6	0.4	1.6
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.14	120.0	122.1	122.4	0.2	2.0
Clothing and footwear	6.08	93.0	96.0	94.1	-2.0	1.2
Transportation	19.10	129.6	129.4	131.0	1.2	1.1
Health and personal care	4.73	120.5	122.3	122.2	-0.1	1.4
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	110.6	111.7	112.0	0.3	1.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.86	152.1	156.8	156.7	-0.1	3.0
Special aggregates						
Bank of Canada's core index ³	85.39	126.0	128.6	128.6	0.0	2.1
All-items excluding energy	92.21	124.8	127.2	127.3	0.1	2.0
Energy ⁴	7.79	157.5	146.9	150.6	2.5	-4.4
Gasoline	3.84	170.6	149.6	156.1	4.3	-8.5
All-items excluding food and energy	75.80	121.3	123.8	123.9	0.1	2.1
Goods	46.68	118.0	118.9	119.1	0.2	0.9
Services	53.32	136.5	138.8	139.1	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 2015	May 2016	June 2016	May to June 2016	June 2015 to June 2016
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	127.2	128.8	129.1	0.2	1.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.38	129.9	131.5	133.0	1.1	2.4
Prince Edward Island	0.34	130.4	131.4	131.8	0.3	1.1
Nova Scotia	2.47	130.2	131.6	131.8	0.2	1.2
New Brunswick	1.87	126.2	128.1	128.5	0.3	1.8
Quebec	21.60	125.2	126.2	126.0	-0.2	0.6
Ontario	38.94	128.2	130.1	130.4	0.2	1.7
Manitoba	3.15	127.3	128.9	130.0	0.9	2.1
Saskatchewan	3.01	131.5	132.7	133.3	0.5	1.4
Alberta	13.20	134.5	135.6	136.3	0.5	1.3
British Columbia	13.85	120.7	122.7	123.1	0.3	2.0
Whitehorse	0.08	125.1	125.2	126.6	1.1	1.2
Yellowknife	0.08	131.4	131.9	132.6	0.5	0.9
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	121.0	123.1	123.7	0.5	2.2

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 2016	May 2016	June 2016	April to May 2016	May to June 2016
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	128.0	128.3	128.6	0.2	0.2
Food	143.6	142.8	142.4	-0.6	-0.3
Shelter	134.9	135.1	135.6	0.1	0.4
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	121.5	121.9	122.0	0.3	0.1
Clothing and footwear	94.2	94.8	95.1	0.6	0.3
Transportation	127.1	128.0	129.1	0.7	0.9
Health and personal care	122.0	122.0	122.1	0.0	0.1
Recreation, education and reading	111.1	111.1	111.1	0.0	0.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	156.5	156.8	156.7	0.2	-0.1
Special aggregates					
Bank of Canada's core index ²	127.9	128.2	128.5	0.2	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy ³	123.0	123.4	123.7	0.3	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 June 2016 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 95, 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](#)).

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).