

Consumer Price Index, January 2017

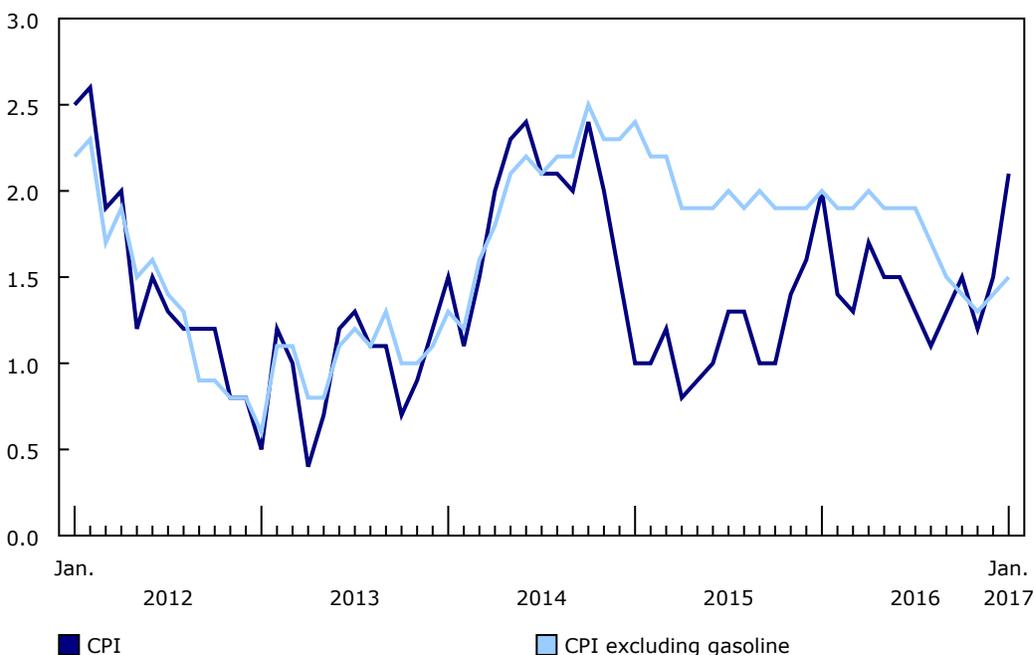
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The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.1% on a year-over-year basis in January, following a 1.5% gain in December.

Excluding gasoline, the CPI was up 1.5% year over year in January, after posting a 1.4% increase in December.

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

12-month % change



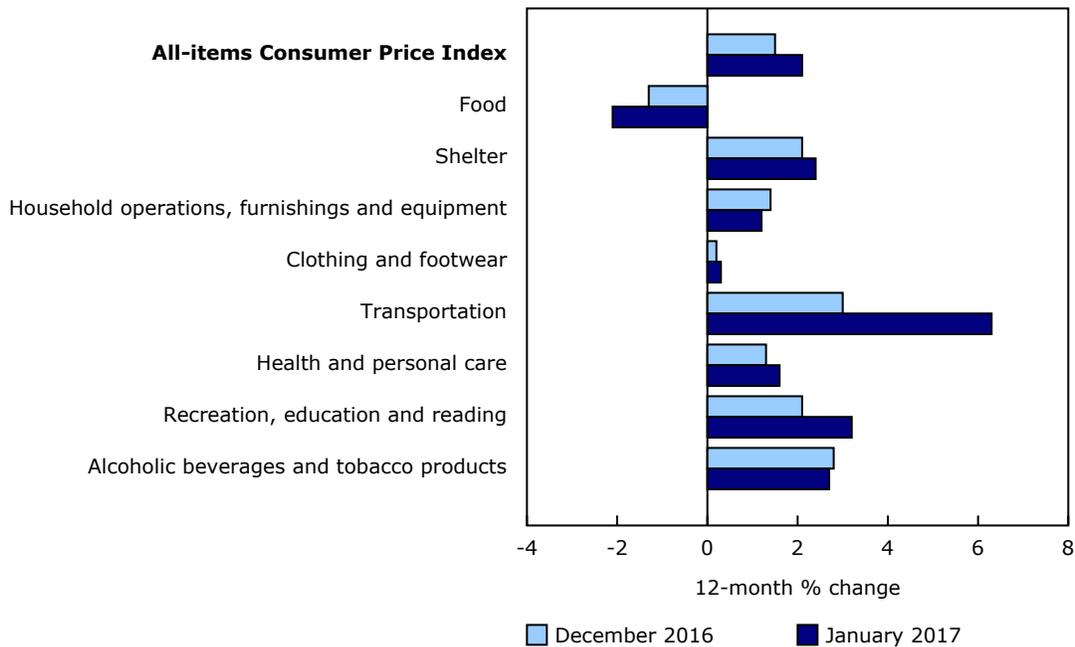
Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

12-month change in the major components

Prices were up in seven of the eight major components in the 12 months to January, with the transportation and shelter indexes contributing the most to the year-over-year rise in the CPI. The food index declined on a year-over-year basis for the fourth consecutive month.



Chart 2
Consumer prices increase in seven of the eight major components



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

The transportation index rose on a year-over-year basis, up 6.3% in January after a 3.0% gain in December. The gain in January was led by gasoline prices, which posted their largest increase since September 2011, up 20.6% in the 12 months to January. The increase was partly attributable to higher crude oil prices in January, as well as a monthly decline one year earlier. On a year-over-year basis, the purchase of passenger vehicles index rose more in January (+3.8%) than in December (+2.6%). This acceleration was partly attributable to the greater availability of new 2017-model-year vehicles.

The rail, highway bus and other inter-city transportation index was up 3.2% in the 12 months to January. On a monthly basis, the index rose 0.9%. On a year-over-year basis, drivers' licences fees posted no change in January.

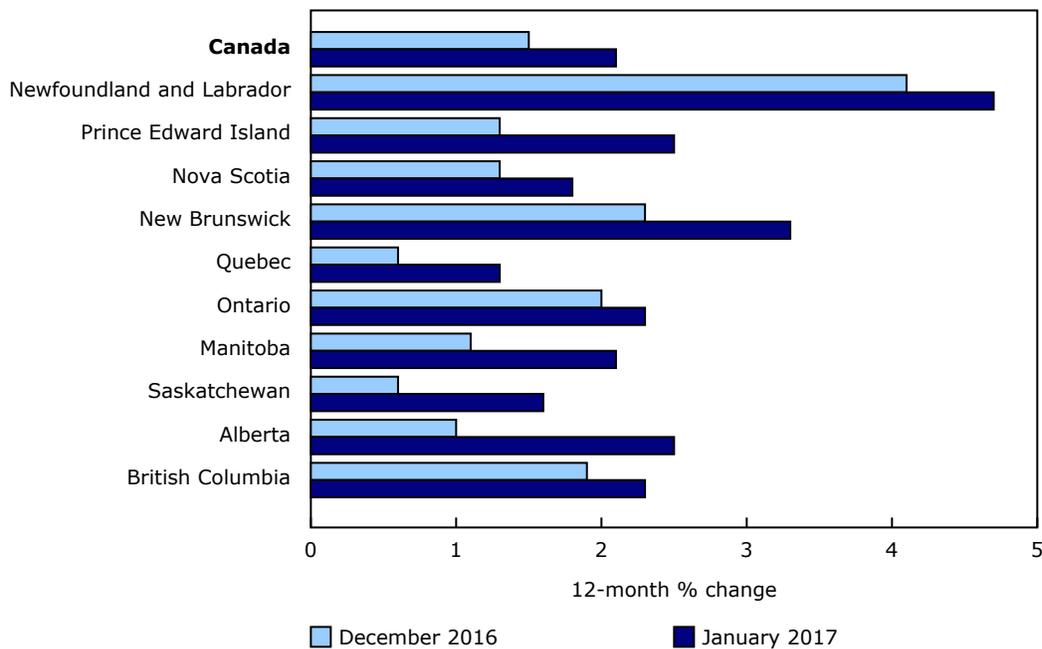
The shelter index rose 2.4% in the 12 months to January, with the homeowners' replacement cost index (+4.3%) contributing the most to the gain. The natural gas index increased 15.6% on a year-over-year basis in January, after decreasing the previous month. Fuel oil prices rose 18.3% in the 12 months to January, after increasing 4.2% a month earlier. At the same time, electricity prices (-0.7%) were down year over year for the first time since February 2013.

Consumers paid 2.1% less for food in January than they did a year earlier. The food purchased from stores index decreased 4.0% year over year, with broad-based declines among its components. The fresh vegetables (-15.5%), fresh fruit (-10.8%) and meat (-1.7%) indexes all posted larger year-over-year declines in January than in December. A limited number of food product categories recorded price increases. Prices for food purchased from restaurants were up 2.3% year over year in January, matching the gain in December.

12-month change in the provinces

In all provinces, consumer prices rose more on a year-over-year basis in January than in December. This acceleration was primarily attributable to higher gasoline prices across the country.

Chart 3
Consumer prices rise at a faster rate in every province



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

In Alberta, the CPI increased 2.5% on a year-over-year basis in January, after rising 1.0% in December. Prices for gasoline rose 33.9% in the 12 months to January, after a 7.9% gain in December. A portion of this increase was attributable to a new 4.49-cents-per-litre carbon levy in the province, implemented January 1, 2017.

Natural gas prices, which tend to be volatile in Alberta, were up 42.3% year over year in January. These prices were also affected by the new carbon levy. Despite rent being flat on a monthly basis in January, consumers paid 1.9% less on a year-over-year basis; this was the largest decline among the provinces. Additionally, in the 12 months to January, the electricity index (-8.2%) declined more in Alberta than at the national level.

In Saskatchewan, the CPI increased 1.6% in January, following a 0.6% gain in December. The electricity index rose 8.8% on a year-over-year basis in January, its largest 12-month increase since May 2010. In contrast, homeowners' replacement cost was down 1.9% in the 12 months to January, compared with a 4.3% national-average gain. This was despite the first monthly increase in Saskatchewan's homeowners' replacement cost index since January 2016.

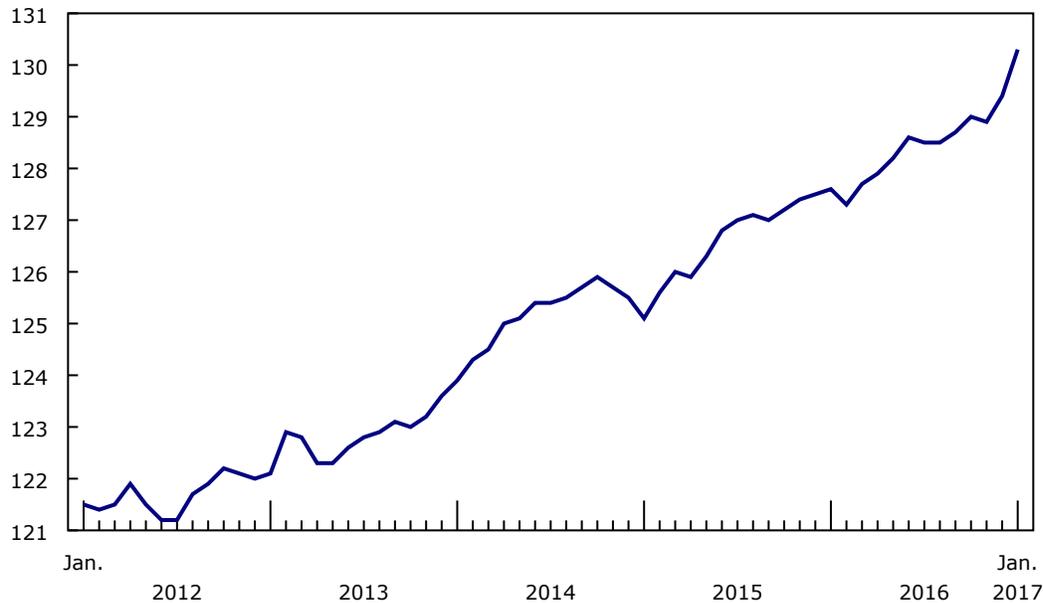
The CPI in Ontario was up 2.3% year over year in January, following a 2.0% increase in December. As in other provinces, there were year-over-year gains in the gasoline (+20.4%), natural gas (+12.9%) and fuel oil (+16.9%) indexes in Ontario in January. These increases coincided with the Ontario government's introduction of a new cap and trade program, effective January 1, 2017. After rising 11.2% year over year in December, electricity prices were down 3.5% in January. This reflected, in part, the new Ontario Rebate for Electricity Consumers introduced by the provincial government, effective January 1, 2017.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI increased 0.7% in January, after rising 0.4% in December.

Chart 4 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



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

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in January, the transportation index (+2.1%) posted the largest gain.

Four other major components increased in January on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, while the food index (-0.2%) and the clothing and footwear index (-0.1%) declined. The household operations, furnishings and equipment index was unchanged.

The evolution of prices in Canada

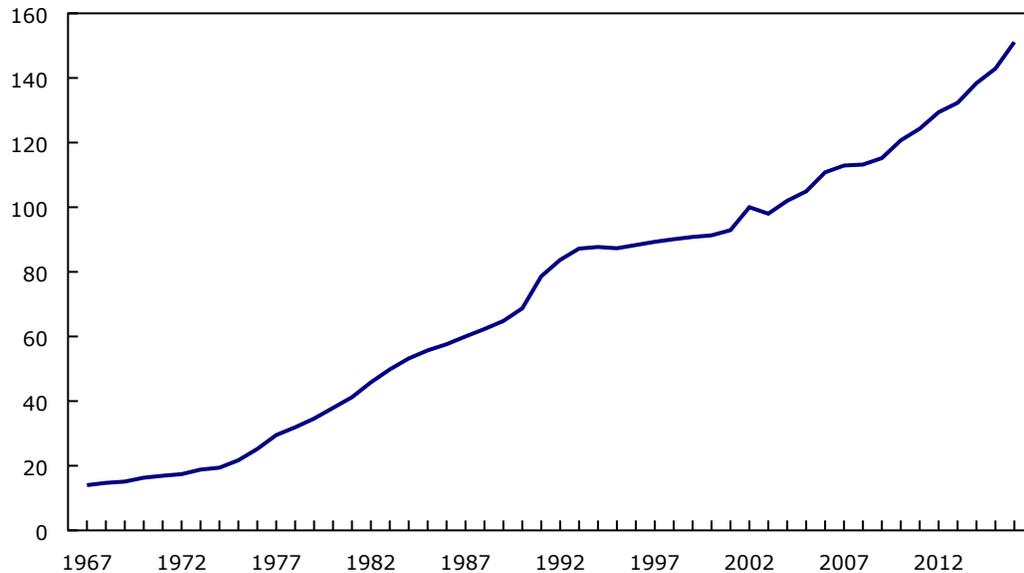
As 2017 marks the 150th anniversary of Confederation, we take a look back at an aspect of price movements in Canada.

Electricity has maintained approximately the same basket weight for the past 30 years. Since the basket update in 1986, the basket weight for electricity has ranged from 1.93% to 2.77% of the all-items CPI, and averaged 2.43%.

Since Canada's centennial year of 1967, the largest year-over-year decline in electricity prices (-12.9%) occurred in December 2002, which was partly attributable to a rebate in Ontario, which came into effect that same month. The largest year-over-year increase was 19.2% in March 1977. Since 1967, on an annual average basis, the electricity index has risen 979.3%.

Chart 5
Annual average electricity index, Canada, 1967 to 2016 (2002=100)

index (2002=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0021](#).

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

	Relative importance ¹	January 2016	December 2016	January 2017	December 2016 to January 2017	January 2016 to January 2017
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	126.8	128.4	129.5	0.9	2.1
Food	16.23	144.6	140.6	141.5	0.6	-2.1
Shelter	27.15	134.6	137.3	137.8	0.4	2.4
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.97	120.0	121.3	121.4	0.1	1.2
Clothing and footwear	5.44	90.8	91.9	91.1	-0.9	0.3
Transportation	19.70	125.1	129.4	133.0	2.8	6.3
Health and personal care	5.00	121.5	122.6	123.4	0.7	1.6
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	107.9	110.2	111.3	1.0	3.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.63	154.5	157.8	158.7	0.6	2.7
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding energy	92.94	125.6	126.6	127.3	0.6	1.4
Energy ³	7.06	139.0	149.1	155.8	4.5	12.1
Gasoline	3.37	134.1	150.6	161.7	7.4	20.6
All-items excluding food and energy	76.71	121.6	123.5	124.3	0.6	2.2
Goods	45.32	116.6	117.4	118.9	1.3	2.0
Services	54.68	137.0	139.5	140.2	0.5	2.3

1. 2015 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2016 prices, Canada, effective with the January 2017 CPI.

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

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 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 2016	December 2016	January 2017	December 2016 to January 2017	January 2016 to January 2017
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	126.8	128.4	129.5	0.9	2.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.39	129.2	133.9	135.3	1.0	4.7
Prince Edward Island	0.33	129.1	130.9	132.3	1.1	2.5
Nova Scotia	2.38	129.4	130.6	131.7	0.8	1.8
New Brunswick	1.85	126.0	128.4	130.1	1.3	3.3
Quebec	20.93	124.6	125.2	126.2	0.8	1.3
Ontario	39.34	127.8	130.0	130.8	0.6	2.3
Manitoba	3.04	126.9	127.8	129.6	1.4	2.1
Saskatchewan	3.08	131.0	131.4	133.1	1.3	1.6
Alberta	13.07	133.7	134.9	137.0	1.6	2.5
British Columbia	14.40	120.7	122.7	123.5	0.7	2.3
Whitehorse	0.08	124.1	126.1	126.9	0.6	2.3
Yellowknife	0.07	130.7	131.9	133.6	1.3	2.2
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	121.0	123.8	124.4	0.5	2.8

1. 2015 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2016 prices, effective with the January 2017 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 2016	December 2016	January 2017	November to December 2016	December 2016 to January 2017
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	128.9	129.4	130.3	0.4	0.7
Food	141.2	141.2	140.9	0.0	-0.2
Shelter	137.2	137.3	137.8	0.1	0.4
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	121.9	122.1	122.1	0.2	0.0
Clothing and footwear	94.5	94.6	94.5	0.1	-0.1
Transportation	129.1	131.4	134.2	1.8	2.1
Health and personal care	122.8	122.9	123.2	0.1	0.2
Recreation, education and reading	112.2	112.3	113.9	0.1	1.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	158.1	158.5	159.0	0.3	0.3
Special aggregates					
All-items excluding food and energy ²	124.2	124.4	124.9	0.2	0.4

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 release of January data. 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 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](#).

Table 4
Consumer Price Index statistics, preferred measures of core inflation – Bank of Canada definitions, year-over-year percent change, Canada^{1,2}

	October 2016	November 2016	December 2016	January 2017
	%			
CPI-common ^{3,5}	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
CPI-median ^{4,6}	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
CPI-trim ^{4,7}	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7

1. For more information on these measures of core inflation, consult the [general information document](#) and the [methodology document](#) from the Statistics Canada website.
2. The Bank of Canada's preferred measures of core inflation, CPI-common, CPI-median and CPI-trim, are subject to revision. In the case of CPI-median and CPI-trim, this results from the fact that these measures are based on seasonally adjusted price index series. In the case of CPI-common, revisions are due to the statistical technique used, as the factor model is estimated over all available historical data. CANSIM table 326-8023 contains historical release data for these three measures and will be updated every month.
3. This measure is based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) series adjusted to remove the effect of changes in indirect taxes.
4. This measure is based on CPI series that have been treated to remove the effect of changes in indirect taxes, and that have been seasonally adjusted.
5. CPI-common is a measure of core inflation that tracks common price changes across categories in the CPI basket.
6. CPI-median is a measure of core inflation corresponding to the price change located at the 50th percentile (in terms of CPI basket weights) of the distribution of price changes in a given month.
7. CPI-trim is a measure of core inflation that excludes CPI components whose rates of change in a given month are located in the tails of the distribution of price changes.

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0023](#).

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](#).

Basket update

Every two years, the expenditure weights for the basket of goods and services used in the calculation of the CPI are updated based on new estimates from the Survey of Household Spending (SHS).

On February 24, 2017, with the release of the January 2017 CPI, these expenditure weights have been updated with the 2015 SHS. This new weighting pattern replaces the previous expenditure weights, which were based on the 2013 SHS. CANSIM table [326-0031](#), Basket Weights of the Consumer Price Index, was updated with 2015 basket weight data on February 20, 2017.

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

There are changes to the CANSIM tables as the following two published series have been terminated: rental of digital media, and other home entertainment equipment, parts and services. As such, their assigned vectors within CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0021](#) will no longer be updated.

For a brief analysis of the 2015 basket weight changes, please refer to the following document: [An Analysis of the 2017 Consumer Price Index Basket Update, Based on 2015 Expenditures](#).

Real-time CANSIM tables

Real-time CANSIM table 326-8023 will be updated on March 13. For more information, consult the document [Real-time CANSIM tables](#).

Next release

The CPI for February will be released on March 24.

Available in CANSIM: tables [326-0009](#), [326-0012](#), [326-0020](#), [326-0022](#) and [326-0023](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2301](#).

The January 2017 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 96, no. 1 ([62-001-X](#)), is now available.

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).