

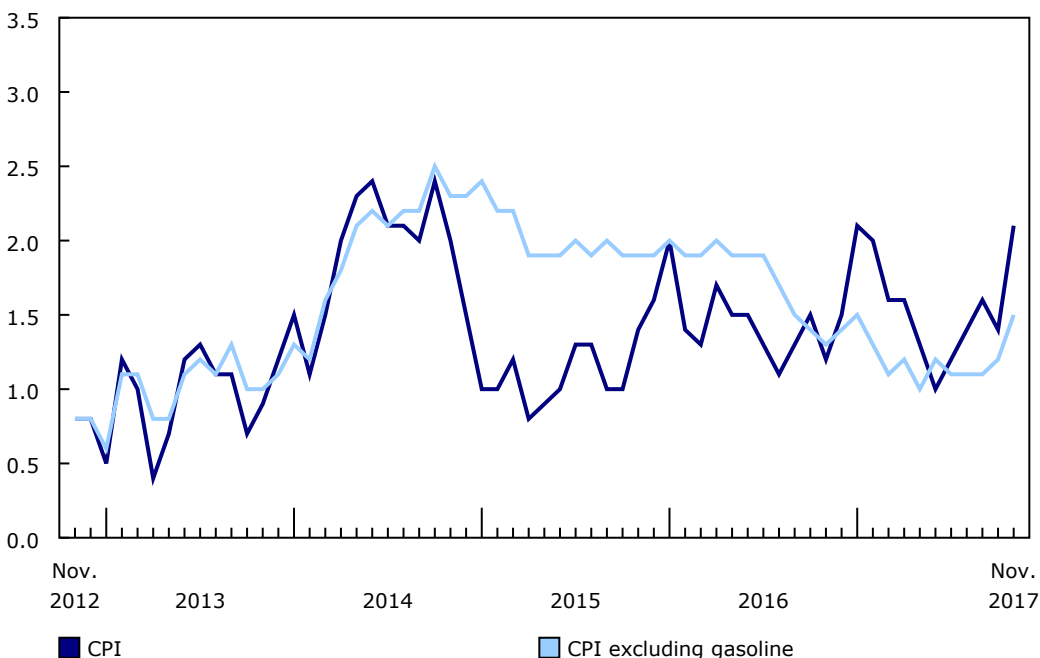
Consumer Price Index, November 2017

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, December 21, 2017

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 2.1% on a year-over-year basis in November, following a 1.4% increase in October. The all-items excluding gasoline index rose 1.5% year over year in November after increasing 1.3% in October.

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

12-month % change



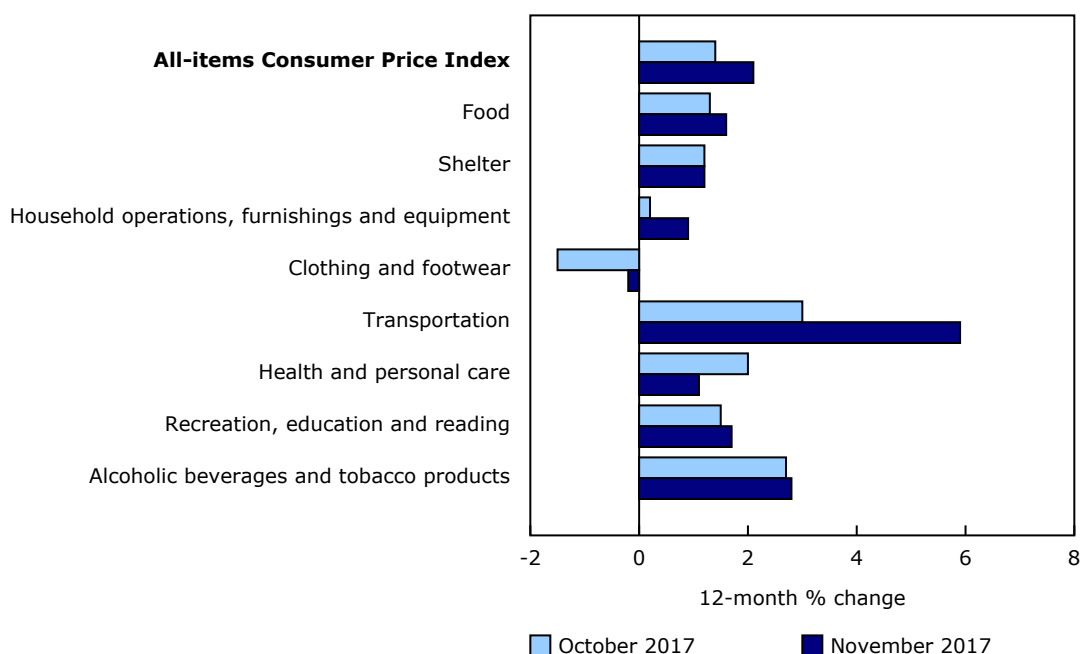
Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

12-month change in the major components

Prices were up in seven of the eight major CPI components in the 12 months to November, with the transportation and shelter indexes contributing the most to the increase. The clothing and footwear index declined on a year-over-year basis.



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



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

Transportation prices rose 5.9% on a year-over-year basis in November, following a 3.0% increase in October. Gasoline prices contributed the most to this acceleration, rising 19.6% year over year in November, after increasing 6.5% the previous month. The increase was partly attributable to higher crude oil prices in November, as well as a monthly decline one year earlier. The purchase of passenger vehicles index also accelerated to 3.6% on a year-over-year basis in November, following a 1.9% rise in October. The November increase was partly attributable to the greater availability of new 2018 model year vehicles.

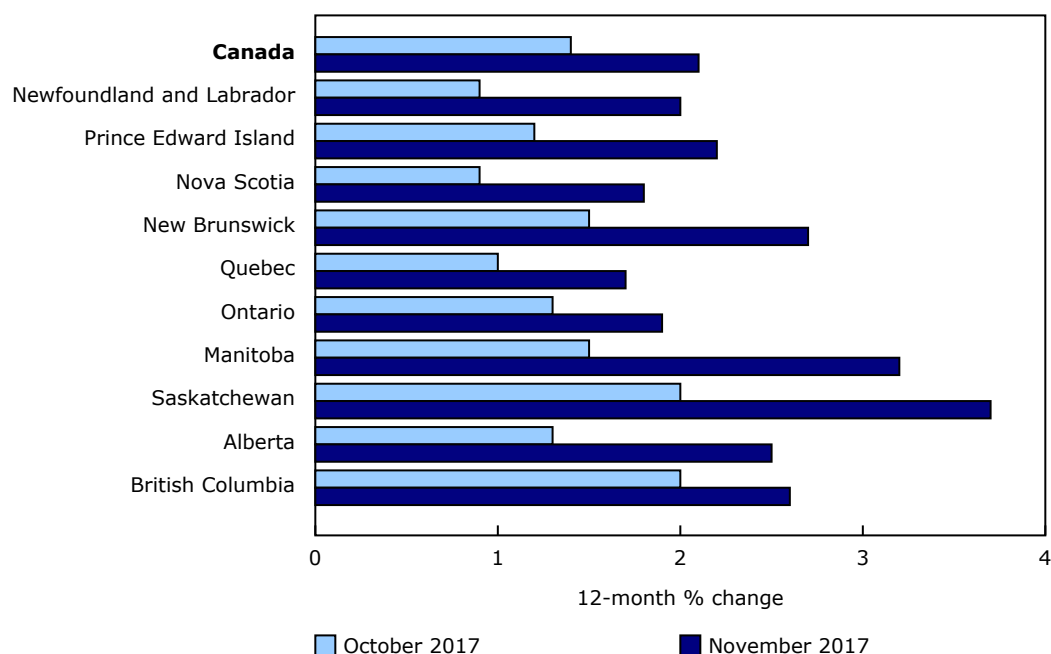
The food index rose 1.6% year over year in November following a 1.3% increase in October. On a month-over-month basis, the food index rose 0.8% in November, the largest monthly gain since January 2016. Prices for meat were up 1.9% on a year-over-year basis in November after a 0.1% increase in October. Fresh vegetable prices rose 3.8% in the 12 months to November.

Consumer prices for household operations, furnishings and equipment rose 0.9% on a year-over-year basis in November after increasing 0.2% in October. The November increase was driven by growth in the telephone services index (+2.3%) which was partly attributable to a decline in prices in November 2016, which no longer influences the 12-month movement. Furniture prices increased 1.9% month over month, the largest monthly increase since February 2015.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose more on a year-over-year basis in every province in November than they did in October. Manitoba (+3.2%) and Saskatchewan (+3.7%) recorded the largest accelerations.

Chart 3
Consumer prices rise at a faster rate in all provinces



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

The gasoline index contributed the most to the rise in the CPI in every province except for Newfoundland and Labrador, where a lower gasoline price increase was partly attributable to a reduction in the province's gasoline tax which took effect in June 2017.

The CPI in Manitoba rose 3.2% in November on a year-over-year basis, after increasing 1.5% in October. The furniture index rose the most in Manitoba in the 12 months to November. The household equipment index rose 2.6% on a month-over-month basis in November, more than in any other province.

Consumer prices in Alberta increased 2.5% in the 12 months to November, after a 1.3% gain in October. Among the provinces, gasoline (+30.0%) increased the most in Alberta. Electricity prices were up 17.5% in November after increasing 9.3% in October. The November gain was largely attributable to rate decreases in November 2016, which no longer factor into the 12-month movement.

The CPI rose 1.7% in Quebec in November on a year-over-year basis, after increasing 1.0% in October. Food prices increased 1.1% month over month, the largest increase among the provinces. Consumers paid higher prices for fresh vegetables (+5.7%) year over year in November.

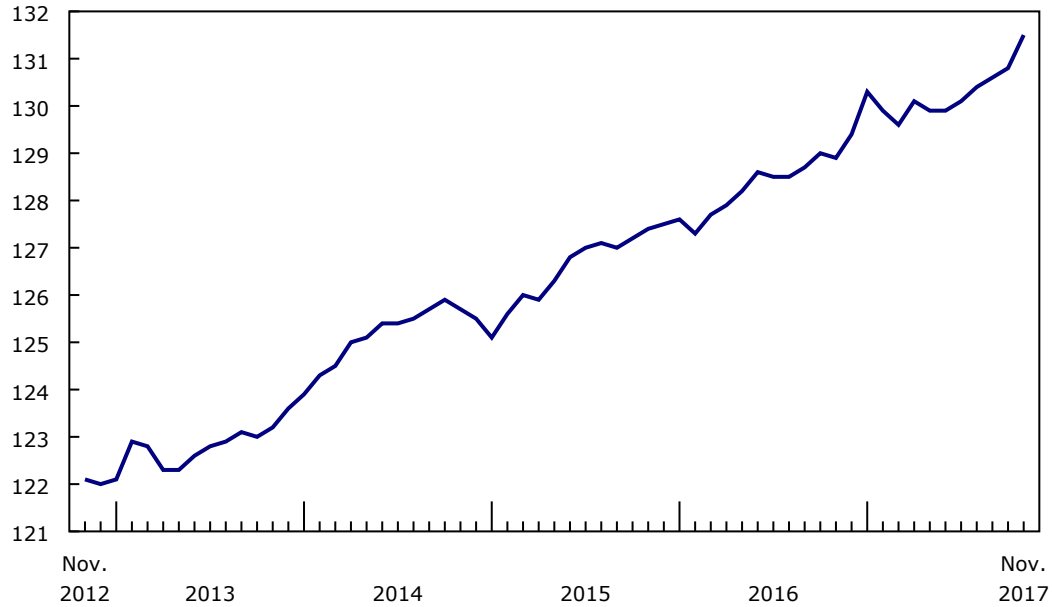
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI rose 0.5% in November. This was the largest increase since January 2017.

In November, seven major components increased, while the health and personal care index (-1.0%) declined.

Chart 4 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



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



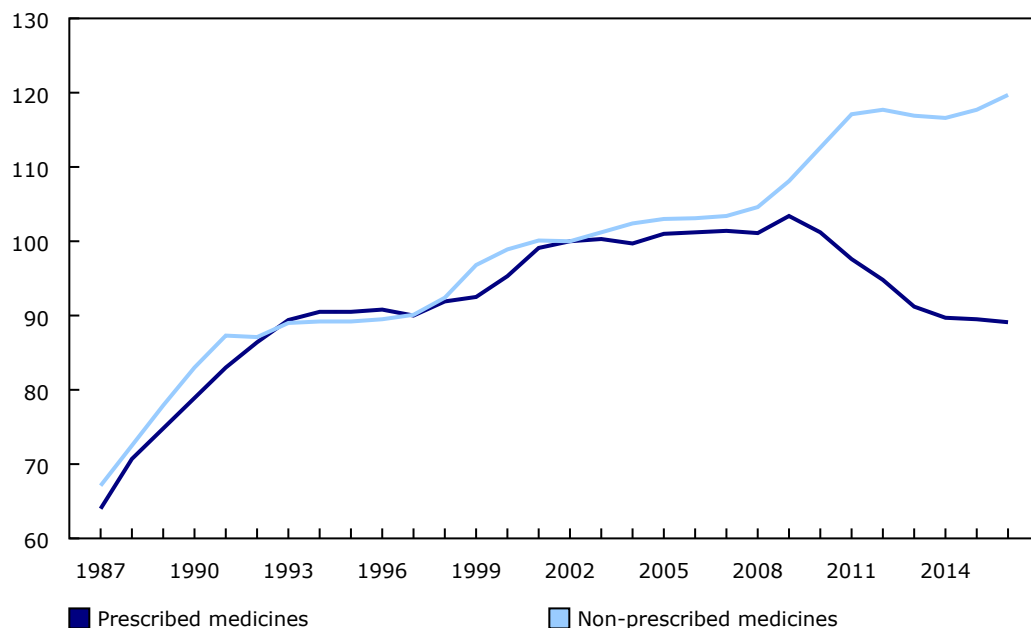
In celebration of the country's 150th birthday, Statistics Canada is presenting snapshots from our rich statistical history.

Prescribed and non-prescribed medicines represent 1.27% of the 2015 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. These indexes, first introduced to the CPI in 1985, track the prices of medicines prescribed by doctors and those purchased over the counter.

The indexes for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines moved relatively in tandem for the first two-plus decades following their introduction. From 1987 to 2009, the average annual growth of both the prescribed and non-prescribed medicines price indexes was 2.6%. In the late 2000s, patents expired on a significant market share of prescription drugs and lower cost generic replacements entered the market, driving down prescription drug prices. From 2010 to 2016, the prescribed medicines index decreased 2.1%, while prices for the non-prescribed medicines index grew 1.5%.

Chart 5
Prescribed medicines and Non-prescribed medicines indexes, annual average, Canada, 1987 to 2016

index (2002=100)



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

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](#).

Real-time CANSIM tables

Real-time CANSIM table 326-8023 will be updated on January 8, 2018. For more information, consult the document [Real-time CANSIM tables](#).

Next release

The CPI for December 2017 will be released on January 26, 2018.

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

	Relative importance ¹	November 2016	October 2017	November 2017	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
All-items	100.00²	128.6	130.9	131.3	0.3	2.1
Food	16.23	140.6	141.7	142.9	0.8	1.6
Shelter	27.15	137.2	138.6	138.9	0.2	1.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.97	121.6	122.3	122.7	0.3	0.9
Clothing and footwear	5.44	95.5	96.0	95.3	-0.7	-0.2
Transportation	19.70	128.1	133.5	135.7	1.6	5.9
Health and personal care	5.00	122.9	125.3	124.2	-0.9	1.1
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	111.1	114.1	113.0	-1.0	1.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.63	158.0	162.4	162.5	0.1	2.8
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding energy	92.94	127.0	129.1	129.2	0.1	1.7
Energy ³	7.06	146.8	151.7	157.9	4.1	7.6
Gasoline	3.37	146.1	162.7	174.7	7.4	19.6
All-items excluding food and energy	76.71	124.0	126.2	126.2	0.0	1.8
Goods	45.32	117.6	118.8	119.9	0.9	2.0
Services	54.68	139.6	143.0	142.8	-0.1	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	November 2016	October 2017	November 2017	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
Canada	100.00²	128.6	130.9	131.3	0.3	2.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.39	134.0	136.1	136.7	0.4	2.0
Prince Edward Island	0.33	131.8	133.5	134.7	0.9	2.2
Nova Scotia	2.38	130.9	132.8	133.2	0.3	1.8
New Brunswick	1.85	128.9	131.4	132.4	0.8	2.7
Quebec	20.93	125.6	127.2	127.7	0.4	1.7
Ontario	39.34	130.2	132.3	132.7	0.3	1.9
Manitoba	3.04	127.9	131.4	132.0	0.5	3.2
Saskatchewan	3.08	131.7	135.4	136.6	0.9	3.7
Alberta	13.07	135.0	137.6	138.4	0.6	2.5
British Columbia	14.40	122.7	125.6	125.9	0.2	2.6
Whitehorse	0.08	126.1	127.3	129.0	1.3	2.3
Yellowknife	0.07	132.5	133.4	134.4	0.7	1.4
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	124.0	126.5	126.0	-0.4	1.6

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

	September 2017	October 2017	November 2017	September to October 2017	October to November 2017
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	130.6	130.8	131.5	0.2	0.5
Food	143.6	143.3	143.6	-0.2	0.2
Shelter	138.1	138.6	138.9	0.4	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	121.5	122.2	122.9	0.6	0.6
Clothing and footwear	92.8	93.2	93.7	0.4	0.5
Transportation	133.2	134.0	136.0	0.6	1.5
Health and personal care	124.7	125.3	124.0	0.5	-1.0
Recreation, education and reading	114.1	113.9	114.5	-0.2	0.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	162.3	162.4	162.7	0.1	0.2
Special aggregates					
All-items excluding food and energy ²	125.6	125.9	126.2	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 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}

	August 2017	September 2017	October 2017	November 2017
	%			
CPI-common ^{3,5}	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
CPI-median ^{4,6}	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9
CPI-trim ^{4,7}	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8

1. For more information on these measures of core inflation, please consult the [methodology](#) and [general information](#) documents found in our Definitions, data sources and methods - record number [2301](#).

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. The CANSIM table 326-8023 contains the 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](#).

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

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

The November 2017 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 96, no. 11 ([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).