

Consumer Price Index, January 2018

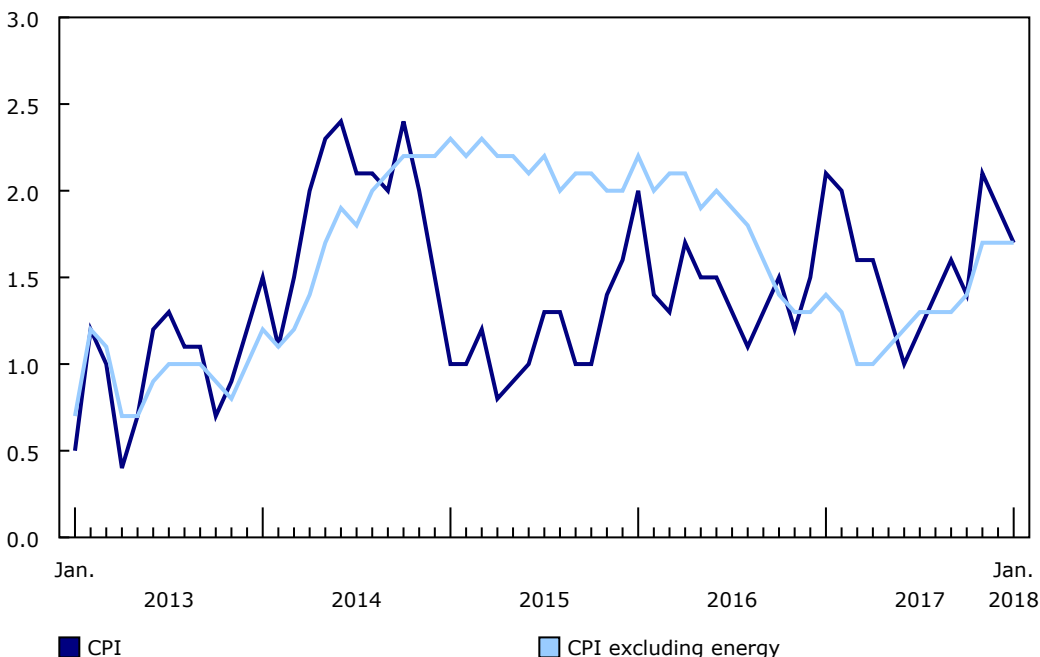
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, February 23, 2018

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.7% on a year-over-year basis in January, following a 1.9% increase in December. Excluding energy, the CPI increased 1.7%, matching the gain in December.

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 all eight major components in the 12 months to January, with the transportation (+3.2%) and shelter (+1.4%) indexes contributing the most to the gain.

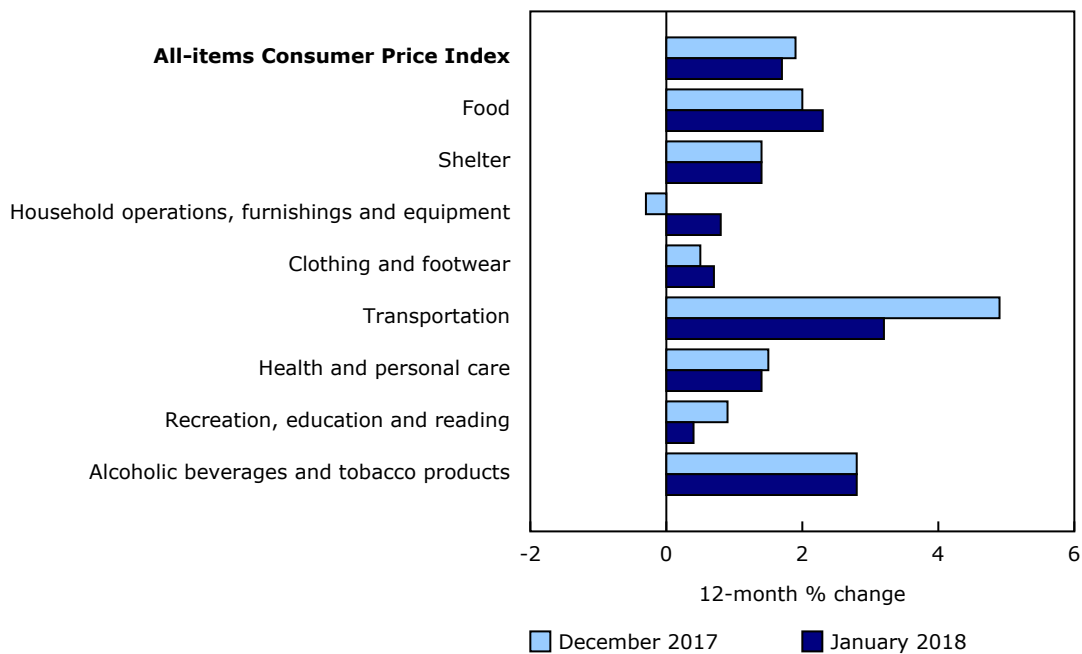


Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Chart 2
Consumer prices increase in all major components



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

Consumers paid 3.2% more for transportation in January, following a 4.9% increase in December. Growth in this index was moderated by the purchase of passenger vehicles index, which increased less on a year-over-year basis in January (+1.4%) than in December (+3.7%). Gasoline prices rose 7.8% in January, after a 12.2% gain in December.

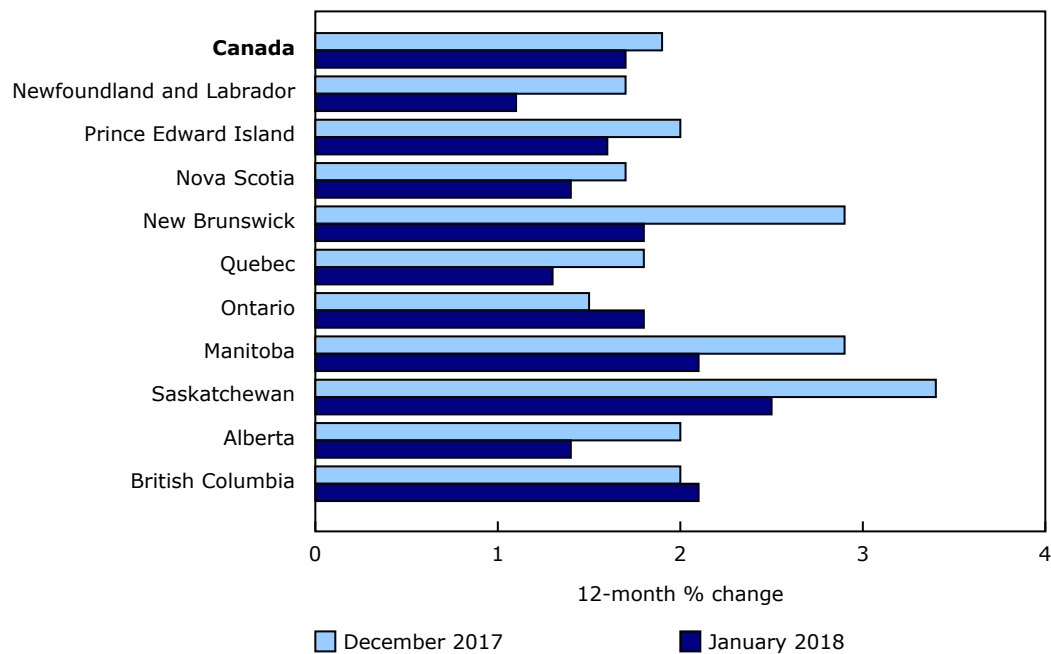
Food prices were 2.3% higher in January on a year-over-year basis, after rising 2.0% in December. This gain, the largest year-over-year movement in the food index since April 2016, was led by higher prices for food purchased from restaurants, which were up 3.7% in January after increasing 2.9% in December. Year-over-year growth in the fresh vegetables (+9.0%) and fresh fruit (+2.8%) indexes intensified in January.

The household operations, furnishings and equipment index rose 0.8% year over year in January after decreasing 0.3% in December. Prices for telephone services increased 6.5% on a month-over-month basis in January following a 7.6% decline in December, when a series of industry-wide price promotions took place.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose less on a year-over-year basis in eight provinces in January than in the previous month. British Columbia (+2.1%) and Ontario (+1.8%) were the only provinces to record larger year-over-year increases in January than in December.

Chart 3
Consumer prices rise at a slower rate in eight provinces



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

Consumers in Alberta saw prices rise 1.4% in the 12 months to January, following a 2.0% increase in December. Lower natural gas prices (-14.7%) contributed the most to the moderation of the CPI in Alberta. Among the provinces, year-over-year growth in gasoline prices slowed the most in Alberta in January.

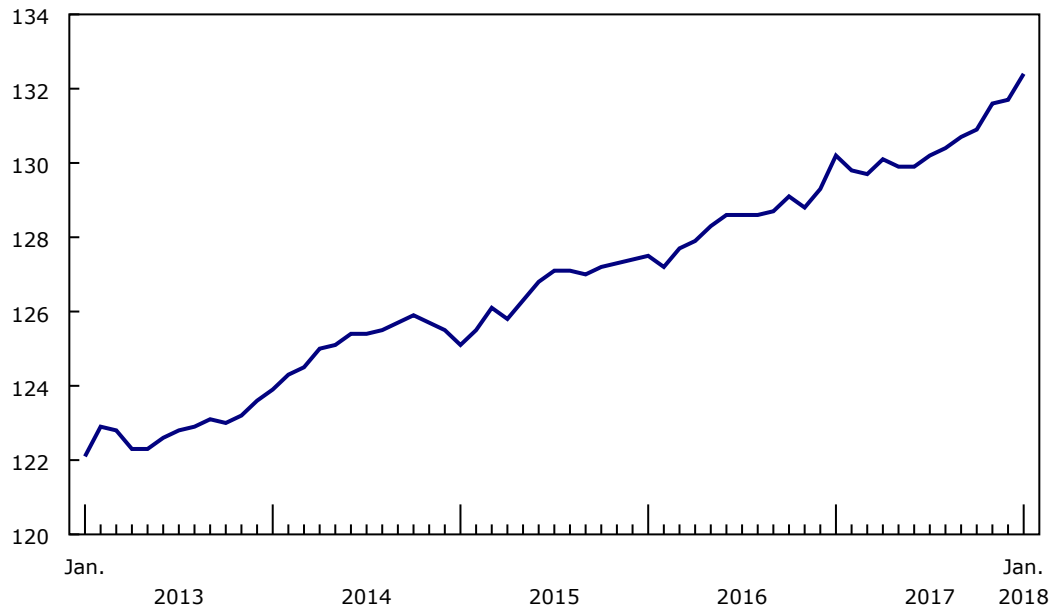
Prices in Ontario (+1.8%) increased more on a year-over-year basis in January than in December, in contrast to the Canada-level movement. Electricity prices decreased less in January than in December. This year-over-year movement partially reflects January 2017 electricity rebates introduced under the *Ontario Rebate for Electricity Consumers Act*, which no longer influence the 12-month movement. Prices for food purchased from restaurants (+4.9%) and child care and housekeeping services (+9.9%) rose, coinciding with a legislated minimum wage increase.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI was up 0.5% in January, following a 0.1% increase in December. All eight major components increased, with the household operations, furnishings and equipment index (+1.2%) recording the largest gain.

Chart 4 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



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

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](#).

Upcoming publication of additional sub-indexes

On March 23, 2018, with the release of the February CPI, Statistics Canada will publish additional CPI sub-indexes providing an increased level of detail at lower levels of aggregation which will be available in CANSIM tables 326-0020 and 326-0021.

Upcoming methodology change

The CPI measures the change in prices of consumer goods and services over time. To accurately reflect trends in the market and in consumer behaviour, Statistics Canada periodically reviews and updates the methods applied to various components of the CPI.

The release of the March CPI (to be published on April 20, 2018) will mark the introduction of new travel destinations and a change in the data sources used to compile the air transportation index.

The air transportation index represents 1.24% of the 2015 CPI basket at link month (December 2016) prices and is part of Transportation, one of the major CPI components.

Real-time CANSIM tables

Real-time CANSIM table 326-8023 will be updated on March 12. For more information, consult the document [Real-time CANSIM tables](#).

Next release

The CPI for February will be released on March 23.

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

	Relative importance ¹	January 2017	December 2017	January 2018	December 2017 to January 2018	January 2017 to January 2018
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	129.5	130.8	131.7	0.7	1.7
Food	16.23	141.5	143.4	144.7	0.9	2.3
Shelter	27.15	137.8	139.2	139.7	0.4	1.4
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.97	121.4	120.9	122.4	1.2	0.8
Clothing and footwear	5.44	91.1	92.4	91.7	-0.8	0.7
Transportation	19.70	133.0	135.7	137.2	1.1	3.2
Health and personal care	5.00	123.4	124.4	125.1	0.6	1.4
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	111.3	111.2	111.8	0.5	0.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.63	158.7	162.2	163.2	0.6	2.8
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding energy	92.94	127.3	128.7	129.5	0.6	1.7
Energy ³	7.06	155.8	155.8	159.5	2.4	2.4
Gasoline	3.37	161.7	168.9	174.3	3.2	7.8
All-items excluding food and energy	76.71	124.3	125.6	126.2	0.5	1.5
Goods	45.32	118.9	119.4	120.2	0.7	1.1
Services	54.68	140.2	142.3	143.3	0.7	2.2

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 2017	December 2017	January 2018	December 2017 to January 2018	January 2017 to January 2018
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	129.5	130.8	131.7	0.7	1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.39	135.3	136.2	136.8	0.4	1.1
Prince Edward Island	0.33	132.3	133.5	134.4	0.7	1.6
Nova Scotia	2.38	131.7	132.8	133.5	0.5	1.4
New Brunswick	1.85	130.1	132.1	132.5	0.3	1.8
Quebec	20.93	126.2	127.5	127.8	0.2	1.3
Ontario	39.34	130.8	132.0	133.2	0.9	1.8
Manitoba	3.04	129.6	131.5	132.3	0.6	2.1
Saskatchewan	3.08	133.1	135.9	136.4	0.4	2.5
Alberta	13.07	137.0	137.6	138.9	0.9	1.4
British Columbia	14.40	123.5	125.2	126.1	0.7	2.1
Whitehorse	0.08	126.9	128.8	128.9	0.1	1.6
Yellowknife	0.07	133.6	135.1	135.4	0.2	1.3
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	124.4	126.0	127.1	0.9	2.2

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 2017	December 2017	January 2018	November to December 2017	December 2017 to January 2018
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	131.6	131.7	132.4	0.1	0.5
Food	143.6	143.9	144.1	0.2	0.1
Shelter	138.9	139.2	139.7	0.2	0.4
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	122.9	121.6	123.0	-1.1	1.2
Clothing and footwear	93.9	94.5	94.6	0.6	0.1
Transportation	136.2	137.1	138.1	0.7	0.7
Health and personal care	124.1	124.8	125.0	0.6	0.2
Recreation, education and reading	114.3	114.0	114.2	-0.3	0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	162.7	162.9	163.5	0.1	0.4
Special aggregates					
All-items excluding food and energy ²	126.3	126.5	126.8	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}

	October 2017	November 2017	December 2017	January 2018
	%			
CPI-common ^{3,5}	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8
CPI-median ^{4,6}	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
CPI-trim ^{4,7}	1.5	1.8	1.8	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 January 2018 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 97, 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).