

# Consumer Price Index, June 2022

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The rate of consumer inflation continued to rise, reaching 8.1% year over year in June, following a 7.7% gain in May. The increase was the largest yearly change since January 1983. The acceleration in June was mainly due to higher prices for gasoline, however, price increases remained broad-based with seven of eight major components rising by 3% or more.

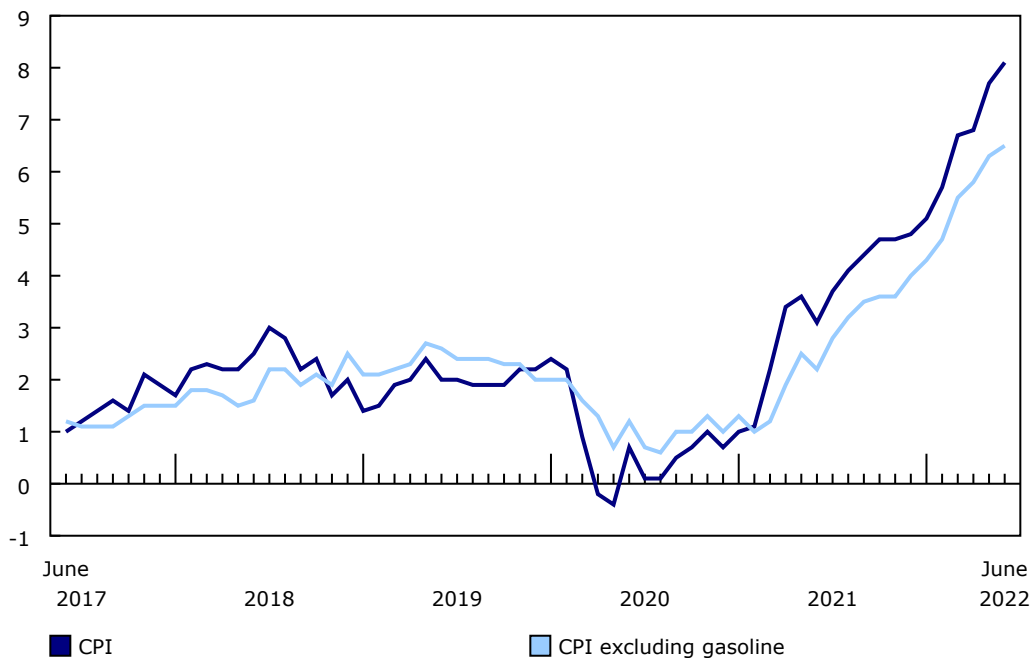
Excluding gasoline, the CPI rose 6.5% year over year in June, following a 6.3% increase in May.

On a monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.7% in June, following a 1.4% increase in May. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI was up 0.6%.

On average, prices rose faster than [hourly wages](#), which increased 5.2% in the 12 months to June, based on data from the [Labour Force Survey](#).

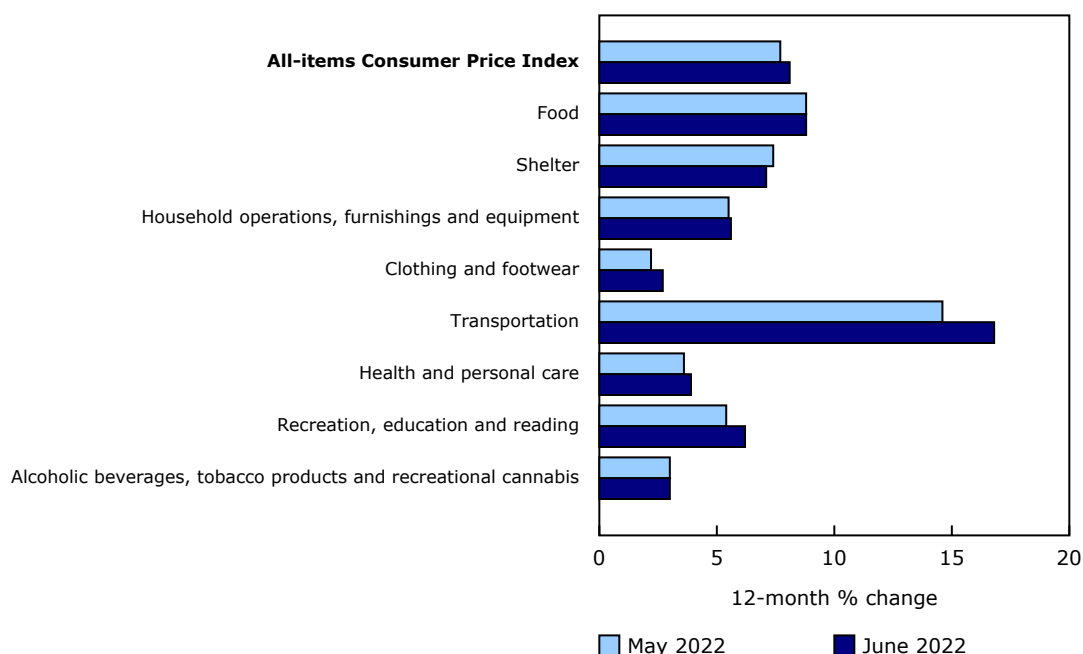
**Chart 1**  
**12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and CPI excluding gasoline**

12-month % change



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

**Chart 2**  
**Prices increase at a faster pace in June in five major components**



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

### Year-over-year price growth for gasoline remains elevated

On a year-over-year basis, consumers paid 54.6% more for gasoline in June following a 48.0% increase in May, contributing the most to headline consumer inflation.

Prices at the pump rose 6.2% month over month in June, following a 12.0% increase in May. Gas prices largely followed crude oil prices, which peaked in the first week of June with higher global demand amid the easing of COVID-19 public health restrictions in China, the largest importer of crude oil. Crude oil prices eased in the remaining weeks of June amid slowing demand worldwide related to concerns of a global economic slowdown.

### Prices for passenger vehicles rise

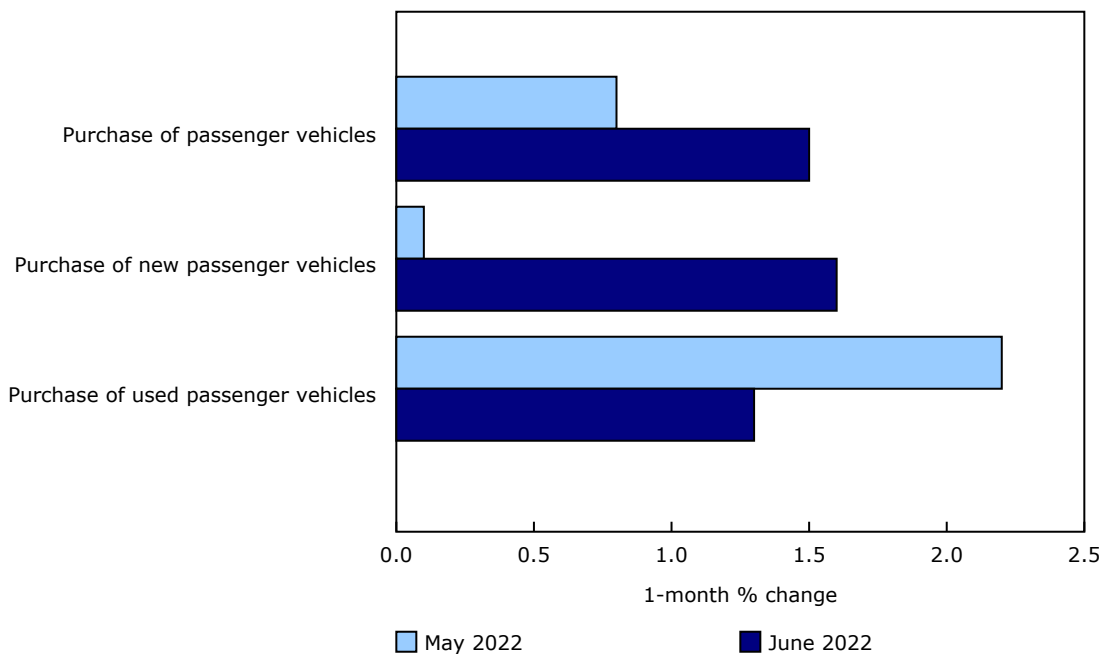
The purchase of passenger vehicles index rose 8.2% on a year-over-year basis in June following a 6.8% increase in May. Demand for passenger vehicles continues to outpace supply as a result of the ongoing semi-conductor shortage, putting upward pressure on prices. On a monthly basis, prices for passenger vehicles rose 1.5% in June, as prices for new vehicles (+1.6%) and used vehicles (+1.3%) increased. Month over month, prices for new vehicles rose at a faster pace than the 0.1% increase in May, due, in part, to the higher availability of new model-year vehicles.

### Introduction of used vehicle prices

With the introduction of used vehicle prices in the calculation of the May CPI, two new series have been published: purchase of new passenger vehicles (2022-04=100) and purchase of used passenger vehicles (2022-04=100). Both price index series are available starting April 2022 and are published at the national level.

For more information, consult the technical paper entitled "[Measuring price change for used vehicles in the Canadian Consumer Price Index.](#)"

**Chart 3**  
**Similar increases in new and used passenger vehicle prices on a monthly basis**

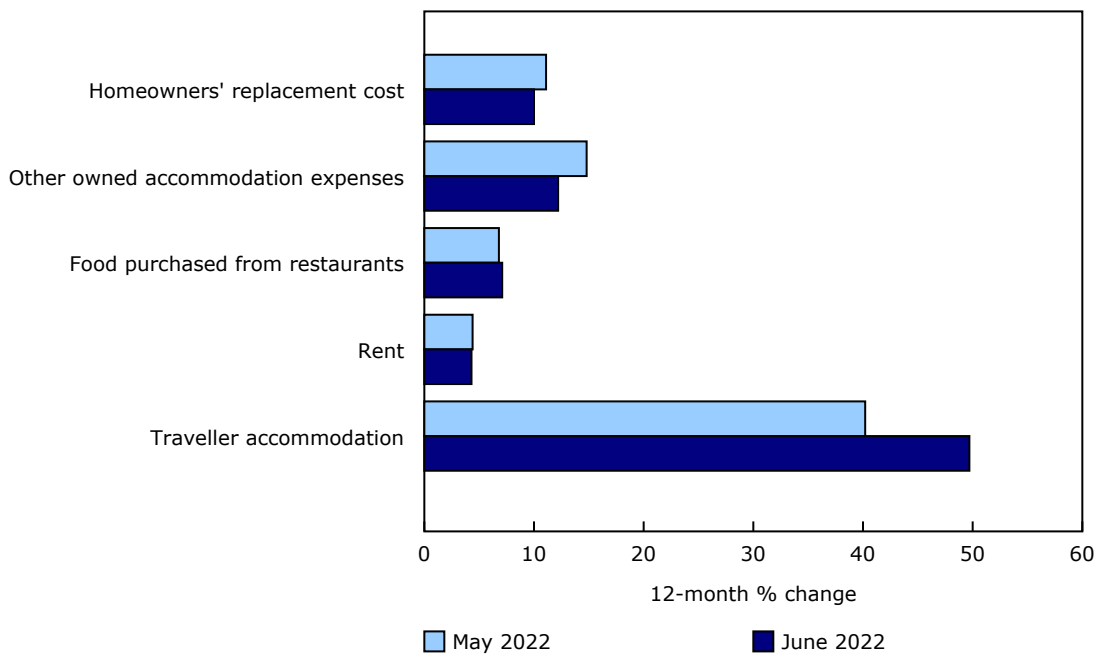


Source(s): Table [18-10-0004-01](#).

### Prices for services remain elevated

Prices for services rose 5.2% year over year in June. Homeowners' replacement cost, other owned accommodation expenses, food purchased from restaurants, rent, and traveller accommodation contributed to the year-over-year increase.

**Chart 4**  
**Shelter services contributing the most to service inflation**



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

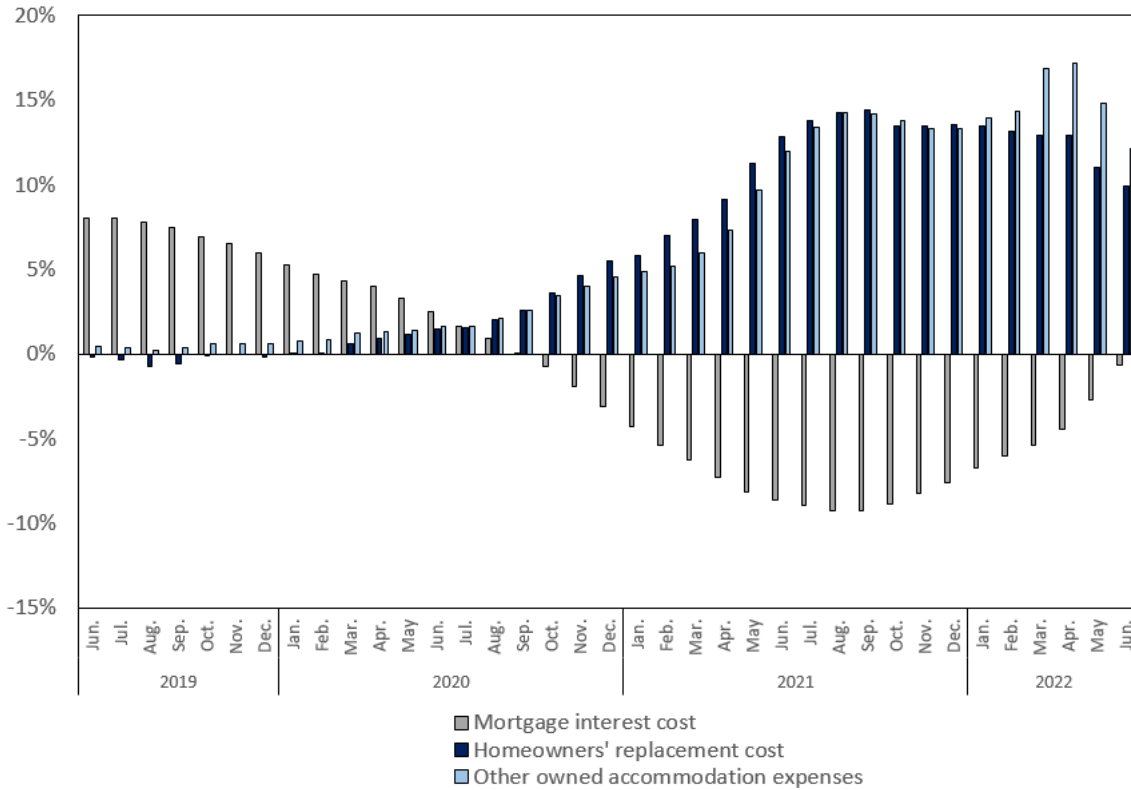
**Shelter costs decelerate with other owned accommodation expenses, moderated by mortgage interest cost**

Other owned accommodation expenses rose less year over year in June (+12.2%) than in May (+14.8%), driven by the first month-over-month decrease since August 2019. This reflects lower real estate commissions as [housing prices ease from early 2022 highs](#). The homeowners replacement cost index also increased at a slower pace year over year in June (+10.0%) compared with May (+11.1%), further moderating the increase in the shelter index.

The mortgage interest cost index continued to decrease at a slower pace on a year-over-year basis, down 0.6% in June following a 2.7% decline in May, putting upward pressure on the all-items CPI. This was driven by the largest month-over-month increase (+1.4%) since September 1982, amid higher bond yields and a higher interest rate environment.

**Infographic 1 – Homeowners' replacement cost and other owned accommodation expenses increase at a slower pace and mortgage interest cost decreases at a slower pace year over year**

12-month % change



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

**Traveller accommodation and air transportation prices continue to rise at a faster pace**

The easing of public health measures and the [increase in tourism](#) which followed has led to higher demand for travel-related services. Travellers across the country faced higher prices for accommodation (+49.7%) compared with June 2021, with prices rising the most for consumers in Ontario (+68.0%). The return of sporting events, festivals and other large in-person gatherings has resulted in higher demand for accommodation, particularly in major urban centres.

Prices for air transportation rose 6.4% month over month in June, following a 0.8% decline in May. [Air travel has continued to increase](#) amid loosening COVID-19 public health restrictions, with pent-up demand heading into the summer travel season putting upward pressure on prices.

## Explore the Consumer Price Index tools that can help you make informed financial decisions

Check out the [Personal Inflation Calculator](#)! This interactive calculator allows you to enter dollar amounts in the common expense categories to produce a personalized inflation rate, which you can compare to the official measure of inflation for the average Canadian household—the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

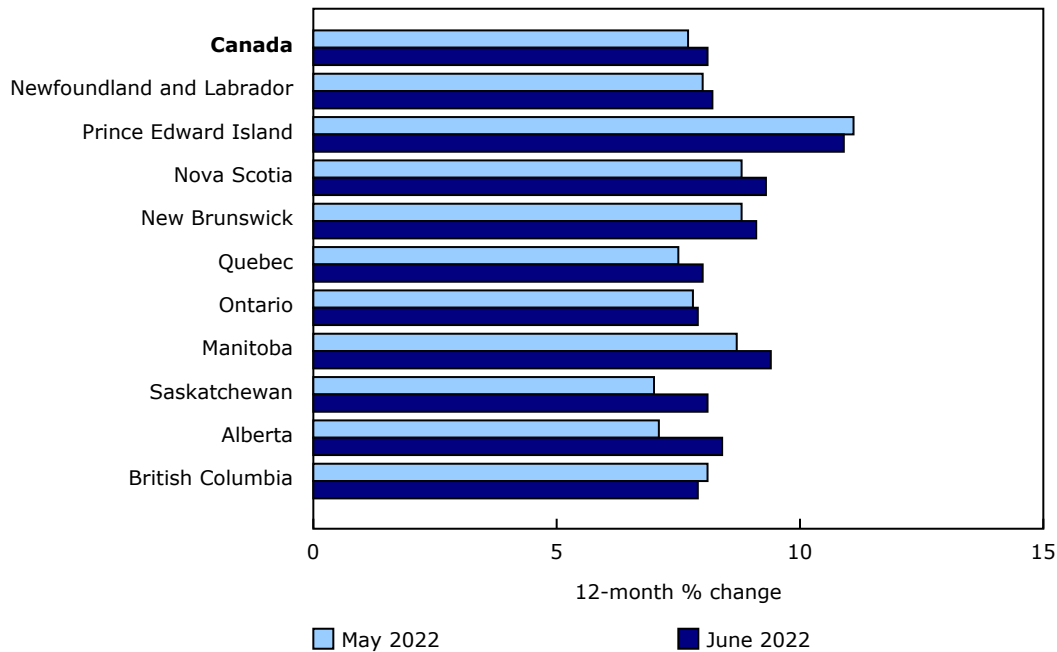
Visit the [Consumer Price Index](#) portal to find all CPI data, publications, interactive tools, and announcements highlighting new products and upcoming changes to the CPI in one convenient location.

Consult the [Consumer Price Index Data Visualization Tool](#) to access current and historical CPI data in a customizable visual format.

## Regional highlights

On a year-over-year basis, prices rose more in June than in May in eight provinces. Price growth was fastest in the Prairie provinces as gasoline prices accelerated the most in these provinces.

**Chart 5**  
**The Consumer Price Index rises at a faster pace in eight provinces**



Source(s): Table [18-10-0004-01](#).

## **Energy prices rise in Alberta**

Consumers in Alberta paid 54.6% more for natural gas year over year in June. Natural gas prices were pushed higher amid a combination of low supply in Canada as well as higher demand in Canada and the United States. Higher global prices associated with supply uncertainty related to Russia's invasion of Ukraine have also contributed upward pressure on natural gas prices in Alberta.

Similarly, electricity prices in Alberta rose 35.6% on a year-over-year basis in June, compared with a 21.1% increase in May. [Over half of the electricity used in Alberta is produced from natural gas.](#)

**Note to readers**

**Real-time data tables**

Real-time data table [18-10-0259-01](#) will be updated on August 2. For more information, consult the document "[Real-time data tables](#)."

**Next release**

The Consumer Price Index for July will be released on August 16.



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

	Relative importance <sup>1,2</sup>	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Food	15.94	156.8	170.4	170.6	0.1	8.8
Shelter	29.80	152.8	163.0	163.6	0.4	7.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	14.50	124.8	131.5	131.8	0.2	5.6
Clothing and footwear	4.31	93.4	97.2	95.9	-1.3	2.7
Transportation	16.91	150.8	172.2	176.2	2.3	16.8
Gasoline	4.28	193.6	281.9	299.4	6.2	54.6
Health and personal care	4.62	132.6	137.2	137.8	0.4	3.9
Recreation, education and reading	9.29	118.0	123.9	125.3	1.1	6.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	4.63	175.5	180.4	180.7	0.2	3.0
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
All-items excluding food	84.06	138.4	148.4	149.5	0.7	8.0
All-items excluding food and energy	76.65	135.0	141.6	142.2	0.4	5.3
All-items excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and smokers' supplies and recreational cannabis	95.37	140.3	151.1	152.0	0.6	8.3
All-items excluding energy	92.59	138.8	146.6	147.1	0.3	6.0
All-items excluding gasoline	95.72	139.5	148.0	148.5	0.3	6.5
Energy <sup>3</sup>	7.41	174.7	233.4	242.5	3.9	38.8
Goods	48.88	128.1	141.2	142.4	0.8	11.2
Durable goods	14.41	96.6	103.3	104.2	0.9	7.9
Semi-durable goods	7.08	97.0	101.5	100.8	-0.7	3.9
Non-durable goods	27.39	155.7	176.5	178.6	1.2	14.7
Services	51.12	154.6	162.0	162.7	0.4	5.2

1. 2021 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at April 2022 prices, Canada, effective with the May 2022 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): Tables 18-10-0004-01 and 18-10-0007-01.

**Table 2**  
**Consumer Price Index for the provinces and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1,2</sup>	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.30	144.4	155.8	156.2	0.3	8.2
Prince Edward Island	0.37	144.8	160.2	160.6	0.2	10.9
Nova Scotia	2.39	143.2	155.7	156.5	0.5	9.3
New Brunswick	1.91	141.5	153.8	154.4	0.4	9.1
Quebec	20.23	137.7	147.6	148.7	0.7	8.0
Ontario	40.46	143.1	153.7	154.4	0.5	7.9
Manitoba	3.18	141.9	153.8	155.3	1.0	9.4
Saskatchewan	2.84	143.8	153.8	155.4	1.0	8.1
Alberta	11.47	148.9	159.2	161.4	1.4	8.4
British Columbia	15.67	135.8	146.1	146.5	0.3	7.9
Whitehorse	0.08	138.5	147.9	149.2	0.9	7.7
Yellowknife	0.08	141.1	151.8	152.8	0.7	8.3
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	133.3	138.0	139.0	0.7	4.3

1. 2021 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at April 2022 prices, effective with the May 2022 CPI.

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

Source(s): Tables 18-10-0004-01 and 18-10-0007-01.

**Table 3**  
**Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

	April 2022	May 2022	June 2022	April to May 2022	May to June 2022
	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Food	168.9	169.7	169.9	0.5	0.1
Shelter	161.9	163.0	163.6	0.7	0.4
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	129.3	131.4	131.7	1.6	0.2
Clothing and footwear	94.6	95.9	96.1	1.4	0.2
Transportation	164.7	170.3	172.8	3.4	1.5
Health and personal care	136.4	137.0	137.6	0.4	0.4
Recreation, education and reading	122.0	123.1	124.0	0.9	0.7
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	179.4	179.8	180.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
All-items excluding food	145.6	147.7	148.5	1.4	0.5
All-items excluding food and energy <sup>2</sup>	140.3	141.2	141.7	0.6	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): Table [18-10-0006-01](#).

**Table 4**  
**Consumer Price Index statistics, preferred measures of core inflation – Bank of Canada definitions, year-over-year percent change, Canada<sup>1,2</sup>**

	March 2022	April 2022	May 2022	June 2022
	% change			
CPI-common <sup>3,5</sup>	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.6
CPI-median <sup>4,6</sup>	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
CPI-trim <sup>4,7</sup>	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.5

1. For more information on these measures of core inflation, please consult the [methodology](#) and [general information](#) documents found in the "Definitions, data sources and methods" section of survey [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. Table 18-10-0259-01 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): Table [18-10-0256-01](#).

**Table 5**  
**Main contributors to the 12-month and 1-month change in the Consumer Price Index**

June 2021 to June 2022	
	% change
<b>Main contributors to the 12-month change</b>	
<b>Main upward contributors</b>	
Gasoline	54.6
Homeowners' replacement cost	10.0
Other owned accommodation expenses	12.2
Purchase of passenger vehicles	8.2
Food purchased from restaurants	7.1
<b>Main downward contributors</b>	
Travel tours	-11.9
Digital computing equipment and devices	-9.8
Passenger vehicle registration fees	-28.2
Mortgage interest cost	-0.6
Child care and housekeeping services	-2.7
May to June 2022	
	% change
<b>Main contributors to the 1-month change, not seasonally adjusted</b>	
<b>Main upward contributors</b>	
Gasoline	6.2
Purchase of passenger vehicles	1.5
Traveller accommodation	11.2
Mortgage interest cost	1.4
Homeowners' replacement cost	0.6
<b>Main downward contributors</b>	
Fuel oil and other fuels	-10.2
Men's clothing	-3.8
Passenger vehicle insurance premiums	-1.7
Digital computing equipment and devices	-3.3
Non-alcoholic beverages	-2.5

Source(s): Table [18-10-0004-01](#).

**Available tables:** [18-10-0001-01](#), [18-10-0004-01](#), [18-10-0006-01](#) and [18-10-0256-01](#).

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

The "[Consumer Price Index Data Visualization Tool](#)" is available on the Statistics Canada website.

More information on 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; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations ([statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca)).