

# Consumer Price Index, July 2022

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The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 7.6% on a year-over-year basis in July, down from an 8.1% gain in June. The deceleration was a result of slower year-over-year growth in gasoline prices.

Excluding gasoline, prices rose 6.6% year over year in July, following a 6.5% increase in June, as upward pressure on prices remained broad-based.

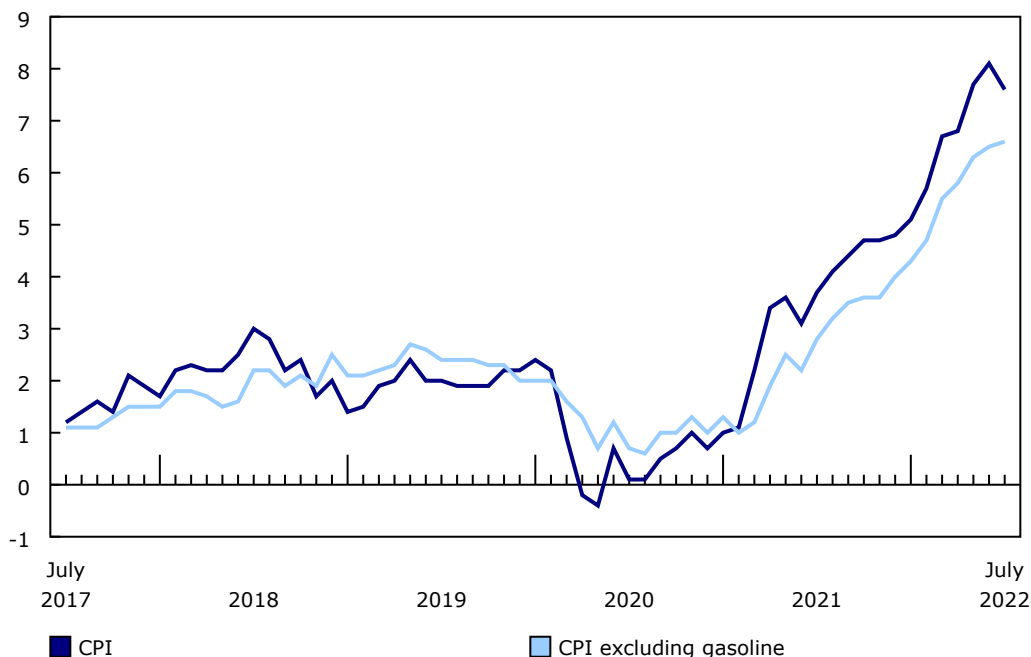
On a monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.1% in July, the seventh consecutive monthly increase. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI was up 0.3%. Both of these gains were the smallest, respectively, since December 2021.

While gasoline prices declined on a monthly basis in July, prices for other non-durable goods like natural gas and groceries rose. Price increases for in-person services such as flights, restaurant meals and hotel stays contributed to the month-over-month increase.

On average, price increases continued to exceed the [year-over-year increase in hourly wages \(+5.2%\)](#) in July. While consumer inflation continued to exceed wage growth, [the gap in purchasing power was smaller than in June](#).

**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.



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## Explore the Consumer Price Index tools

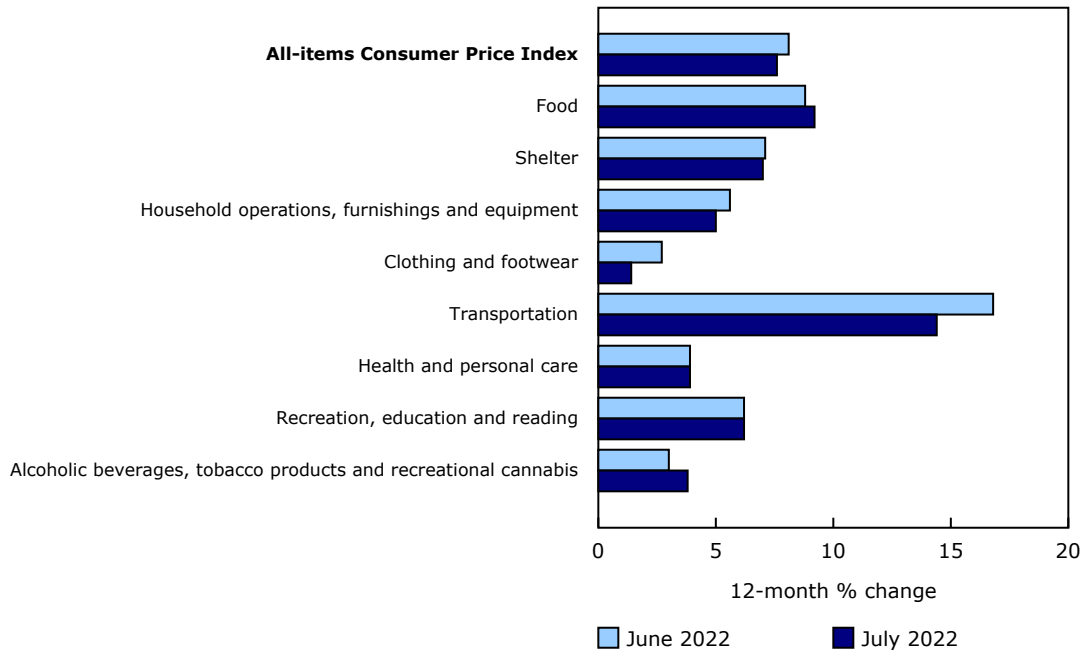
Check out the [Personal Inflation Calculator](#)! This interactive calculator allows you to enter dollar amounts in the common expense categories to produce a personalized inflation rate, which you can compare to the official measure of inflation for the average Canadian household—the Consumer Price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

Find out [answers to the most common questions](#) posed about the CPI in the context of COVID-19 and beyond.

## Chart 2 Prices increase at a slower pace in July in four major components



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

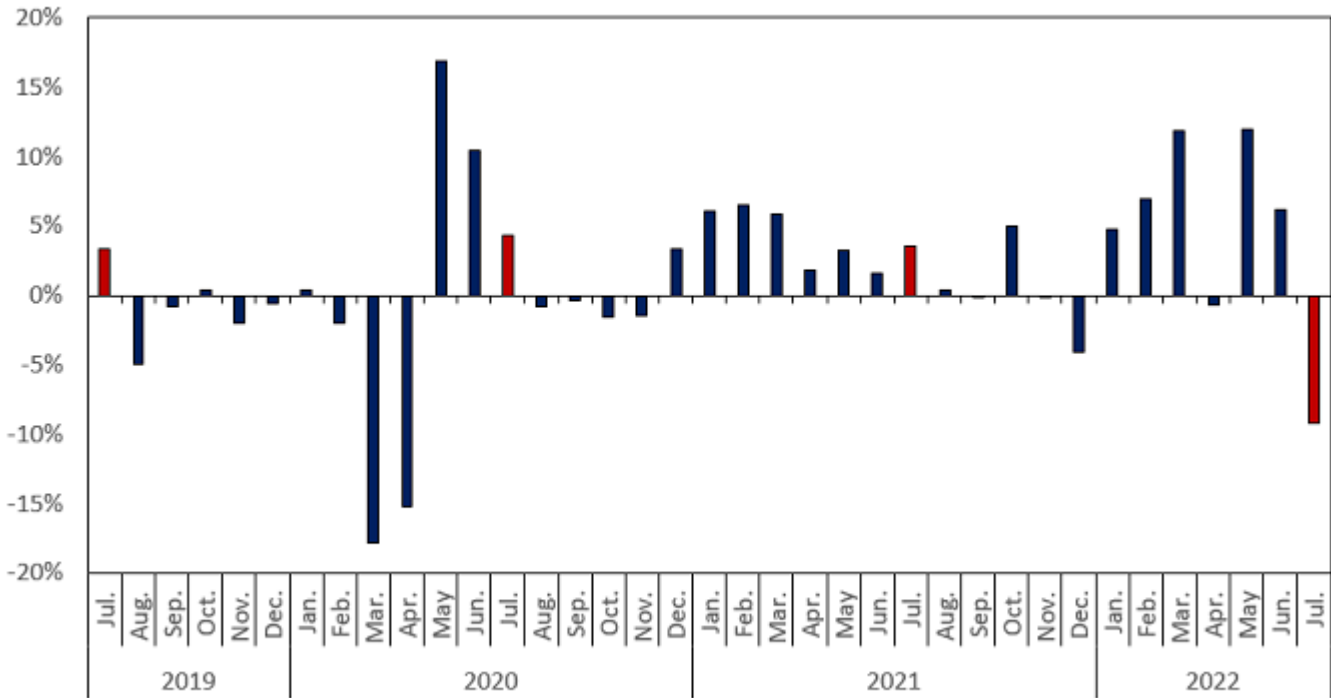
## Gasoline prices rise at a slower pace year over year

Gasoline prices rose 35.6% year over year in July after a 54.6% increase in June. Consumers paid 9.2% less for gasoline in July compared with the previous month, the largest monthly decline since April 2020. Ongoing concerns related to a slowing global economy, as well as increased COVID-19 pandemic public health restrictions in China and slowing demand for gasoline in the United States led to lower worldwide demand for crude oil, putting downward pressure on prices at the pump.

On a monthly basis, gasoline prices fell the most in Ontario (-12.2%), where the provincial government temporarily lowered the gasoline tax.

**Infographic 1 – Largest monthly decline in gas prices since the beginning of the pandemic**

1-month % change



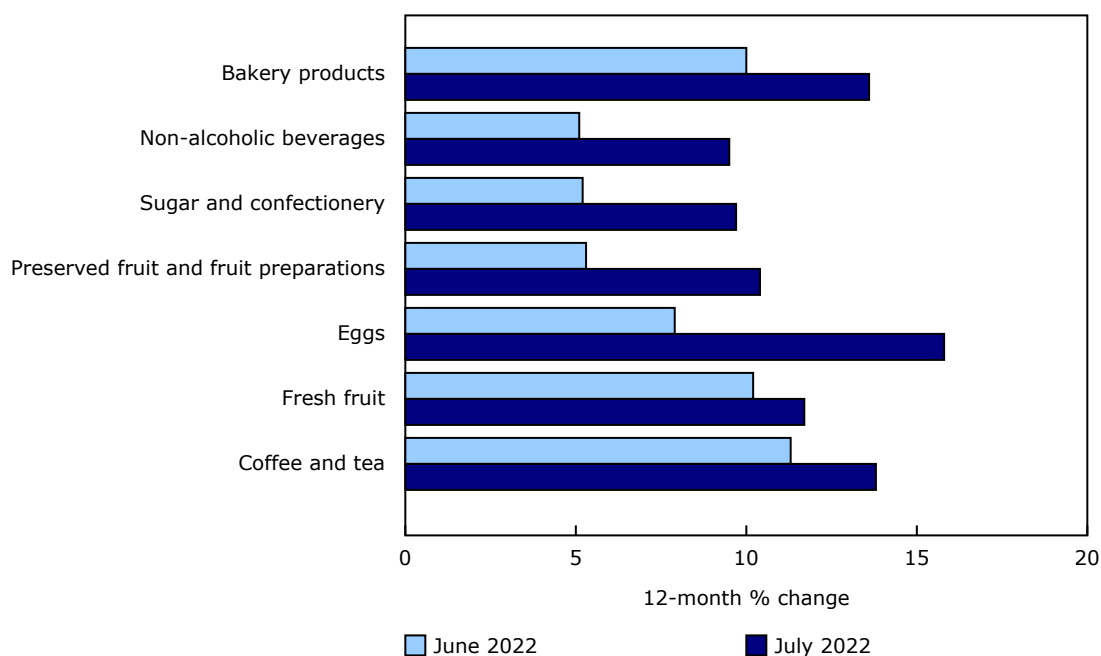
Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

**Prices for groceries rise at a faster pace year over year**

Prices for food purchased from stores increased more on a year-over-year basis in July (+9.9%) than in June (+9.4%). Prices for bakery products (+13.6%) continued to rise at a faster pace as [wheat prices remained elevated](#). Higher input costs and global supply uncertainty related to the Russian invasion of Ukraine continued to put upward pressure on global wheat prices amid an already constrained supply.

Other food items also exhibited faster price growth, including non-alcoholic beverages (+9.5%), sugar and confectionery (+9.7%), preserved fruit and fruit preparations (+10.4%), eggs (+15.8%), fresh fruit (+11.7%), and coffee and tea (+13.8%).

**Chart 3**  
**Broad-based acceleration across prices for food from grocery stores**



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

### Prices for flights, hotel rooms and dining out continue to rise

Prices for various services associated with travel and in-person gatherings continued to increase during the busy travel season, the first summer since the loosening of COVID-19 public health restrictions across Canada.

Airfares rose 25.5% in July compared with the previous month, in the wake of [strong demand for flights](#). Similarly, Canadians paid 24.8% more for travel tours, largely driven by travel to destinations in the United States.

Traveller accommodation prices rose 47.7% in July compared with the same month a year earlier, with prices rising the most in Ontario (+70.0%).

Year over year, prices for food purchased from restaurants (+7.3%) continued to increase at a faster rate in July compared with June.

### Prices for shelter services move with interest rates

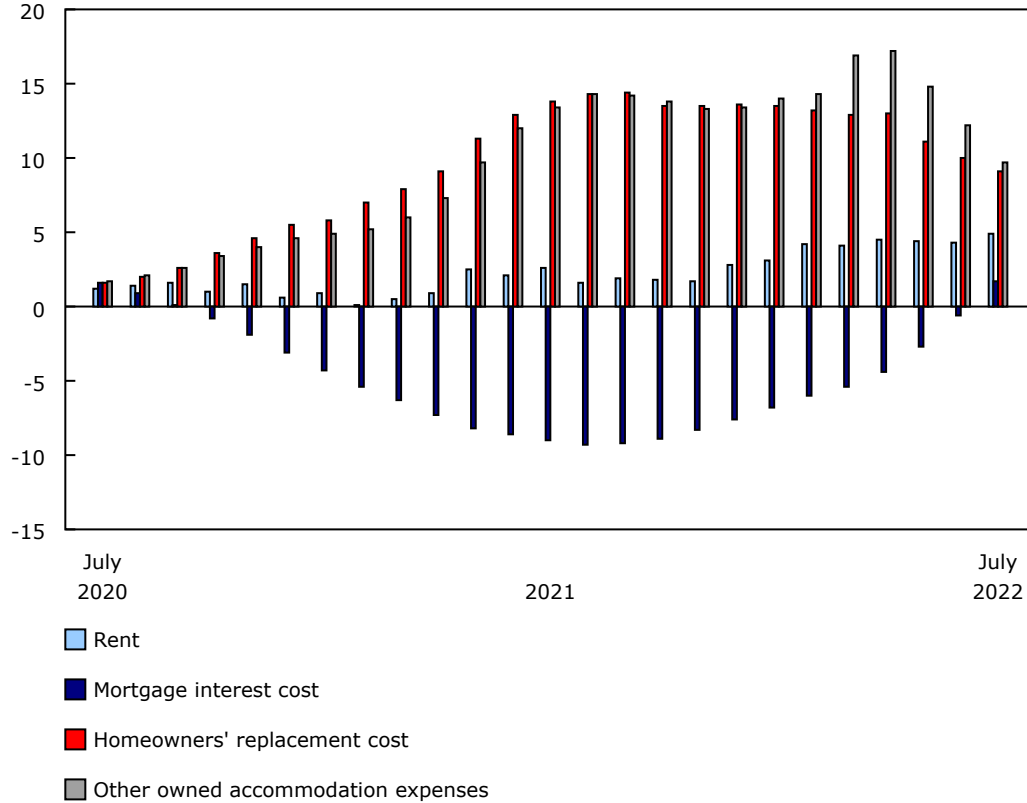
On a year-over-year basis, the mortgage interest cost index (+1.7%) increased for the first time since September 2020 amid elevated bond yields and a higher interest rate environment.

Year over year, growth in other owned accommodation expenses (+9.7%) and homeowners' replacement cost (+9.1%) slowed, reflecting current trends in many regional housing markets across Canada.

In the context of higher mortgage rates, which could lead to additional rental demand, rent increased 4.9% in July compared with the same month in 2021, following a 4.3% increase in June. Faster price growth in the rent index was largely driven by acceleration in Ontario (+6.4%) and Alberta (+3.4%).

**Chart 4**  
**Mortgage interest cost and rent accelerate while homeowners' replacement cost and other owned accommodation expenses decelerate**

12-month % change

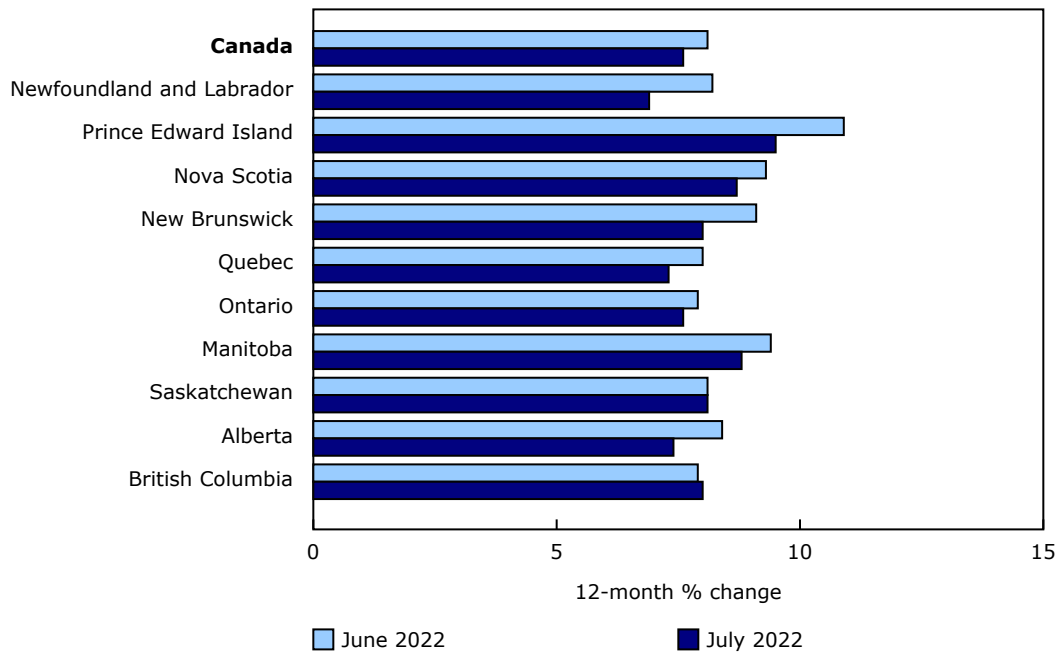


Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

**Regional highlights**

On a year-over-year basis, prices rose less in July than in June in eight provinces.

**Chart 5**  
**The Consumer Price Index decelerates in eight provinces**



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

**Increase in natural gas prices in Ontario drives the national increase**

Natural gas prices in Canada rose at a faster pace year over year in July (+42.6%) compared with June (+26.0%), driven primarily by price increases in Ontario (+45.3%). This followed the Ontario Energy Board's approval of rate increases, which came into effect on July 1, amid sustained global demand for natural gas and uncertainty in global energy markets.

**Consumers in Alberta pay less for electricity**

Year over year, Albertans paid 18.0% less for electricity in July, following a 35.6% increase in June, as a result of a provincial rebate beginning in July. This was the first decline in electricity prices in the province since December 2020.

**Note to readers**

**Real-time data tables**

Real-time data table [18-10-0259-01](#) will be updated on August 29. For more information, consult the document "[Real-time data tables.](#)"

**Next release**

The Consumer Price Index for August will be released on September 20.

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

	Relative importance <sup>1,2</sup>	July 2021	June 2022	July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Food	15.94	157.6	170.6	172.1	0.9	9.2
Shelter	29.80	153.5	163.6	164.2	0.4	7.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	14.50	125.6	131.8	131.9	0.1	5.0
Clothing and footwear	4.31	93.0	95.9	94.3	-1.7	1.4
Transportation	16.91	152.2	176.2	174.1	-1.2	14.4
Gasoline	4.28	200.4	299.4	271.8	-9.2	35.6
Health and personal care	4.62	133.4	137.8	138.6	0.6	3.9
Recreation, education and reading	9.29	119.7	125.3	127.1	1.4	6.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	4.63	175.0	180.7	181.6	0.5	3.8
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
All-items excluding food	84.06	139.3	149.5	149.5	0.0	7.3
All-items excluding food and energy	76.65	135.6	142.2	143.1	0.6	5.5
All-items excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and smokers' supplies and recreational cannabis	95.37	141.2	152.0	152.3	0.2	7.9
All-items excluding energy	92.59	139.5	147.1	148.1	0.7	6.2
All-items excluding gasoline	95.72	140.2	148.5	149.4	0.6	6.6
Energy <sup>3</sup>	7.41	179.2	242.5	229.4	-5.4	28.0
Goods	48.88	129.1	142.4	141.5	-0.6	9.6
Durable goods	14.41	97.4	104.2	104.2	0.0	7.0
Semi-durable goods	7.08	97.0	100.8	100.6	-0.2	3.7
Non-durable goods	27.39	157.1	178.6	176.8	-1.0	12.5
Services	51.12	155.4	162.7	164.2	0.9	5.7

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>	July 2021	June 2022	July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.30	145.8	156.2	155.9	-0.2	6.9
Prince Edward Island	0.37	146.6	160.6	160.5	-0.1	9.5
Nova Scotia	2.39	144.2	156.5	156.7	0.1	8.7
New Brunswick	1.91	142.5	154.4	153.9	-0.3	8.0
Quebec	20.23	138.5	148.7	148.6	-0.1	7.3
Ontario	40.46	143.7	154.4	154.6	0.1	7.6
Manitoba	3.18	142.8	155.3	155.3	0.0	8.8
Saskatchewan	2.84	144.7	155.4	156.4	0.6	8.1
Alberta	11.47	150.3	161.4	161.4	0.0	7.4
British Columbia	15.67	136.7	146.5	147.6	0.8	8.0
Whitehorse	0.08	139.8	149.2	150.6	0.9	7.7
Yellowknife	0.08	141.9	152.8	153.2	0.3	8.0
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	133.0	139.0	139.9	0.6	5.2

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>**

	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	May to June 2022	June to July 2022
	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>152.1</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Food	169.7	170.0	171.2	0.2	0.7
Shelter	163.0	163.6	164.2	0.4	0.4
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	131.4	131.7	131.6	0.2	-0.1
Clothing and footwear	95.9	96.1	95.6	0.2	-0.5
Transportation	170.3	173.1	172.0	1.6	-0.6
Health and personal care	137.0	137.7	138.2	0.5	0.4
Recreation, education and reading	123.1	124.0	124.7	0.7	0.6
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	179.8	180.4	181.4	0.3	0.6
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
All-items excluding food	147.7	148.5	148.7	0.5	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy <sup>2</sup>	141.2	141.8	142.5	0.4	0.5

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>**

	April 2022	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022
	% change			
CPI-common <sup>3,5</sup>	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.5
CPI-median <sup>4,6</sup>	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0
CPI-trim <sup>4,7</sup>	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.4

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**

July 2021 to July 2022	
	% change
<b>Main contributors to the 12-month change</b>	
<b>Main upward contributors</b>	
Gasoline	35.6
Homeowners' replacement cost	9.1
Purchase of passenger vehicles	8.2
Other owned accommodation expenses	9.7
Food purchased from restaurants	7.3
<b>Main downward contributors</b>	
Passenger vehicle registration fees	-28.2
Video equipment	-7.3
Digital computing equipment and devices	-7.3
Telephone services	-2.7
Child care and housekeeping services	-2.7
June to July 2022	
	% change
<b>Main contributors to the 1-month change, not seasonally adjusted</b>	
<b>Main upward contributors</b>	
Natural gas	12.4
Air transportation	25.5
Traveller accommodation	10.1
Travel tours	24.8
Passenger vehicle insurance premiums	3.0
<b>Main downward contributors</b>	
Gasoline	-9.2
Women's clothing	-4.4
Other owned accommodation expenses	-0.9
Electricity	-2.2
Fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles	-8.0

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.

Find out [answers to the most common questions](#) posed about the CPI in the context of COVID-19 and beyond.

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)).