

Consumer Price Index, September 2022

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In September, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 6.9% on a year-over-year basis, decelerating from a 7.0% gain in August, marking the third consecutive monthly slowdown in headline inflation. Lower gasoline prices were mostly responsible for the deceleration.

While prices at the gas pump dropped in September compared with August, Canadians continued to feel the pinch from higher food prices.

Excluding food and energy, prices rose 5.4% year over year in September, following a gain of 5.3% in August. Prices for durable goods, such as furniture and passenger vehicles, grew at a faster pace in September compared with August.

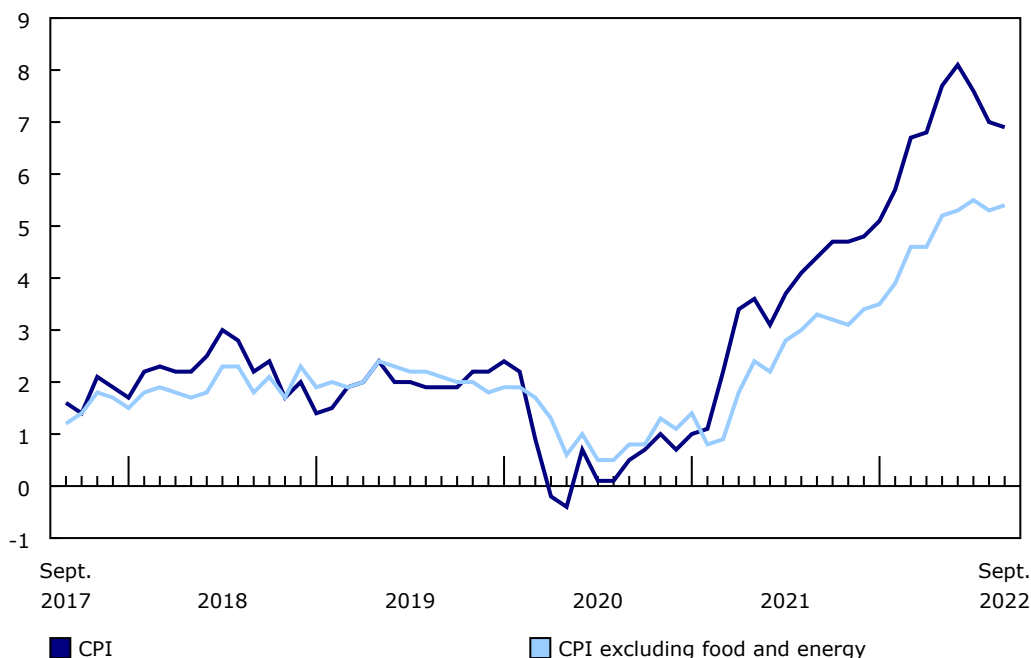
In September, the Mortgage Interest Cost Index continued to put upward pressure on the all-items CPI, as Canadians renewed or initiated mortgages at higher interest rates.

On a monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.1% in September. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI was up 0.4%.

Average hourly wages rose 5.2% on a year-over-year basis in September, meaning that, on average, prices rose faster than wages. [The gap in September was larger compared with August.](#)

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

12-month % change



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

Explore the Consumer Price Index tools

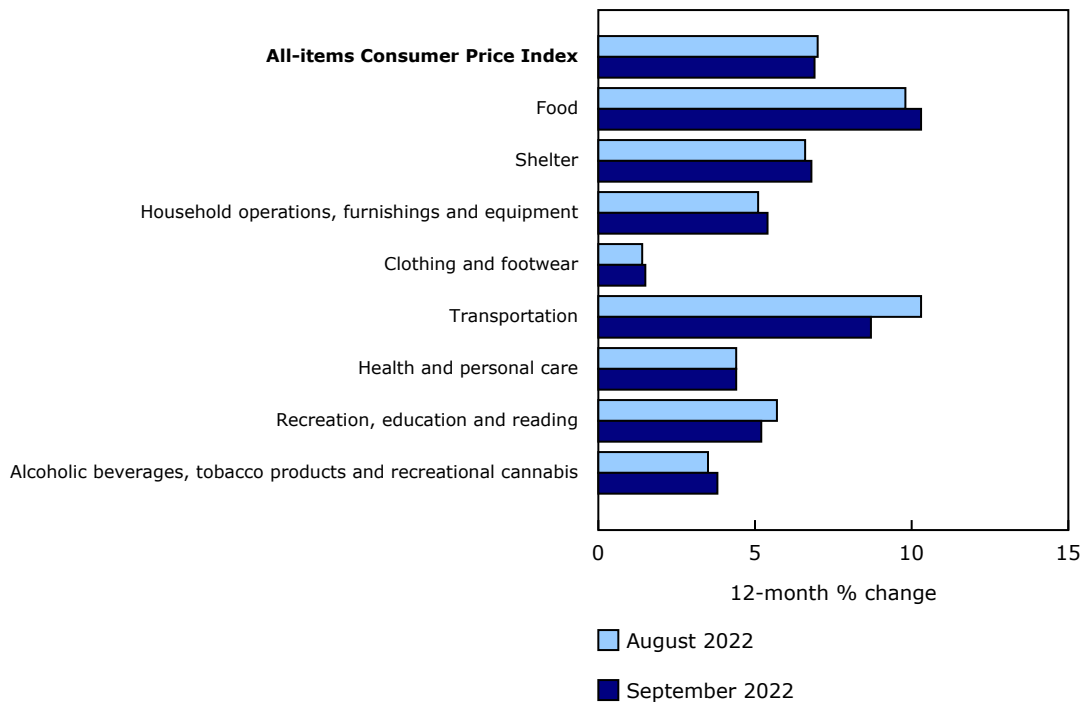
Check out the [Personal Inflation Calculator](#). This interactive calculator allows you to enter dollar amounts in the common expense categories to produce a personalized inflation rate, which you can compare to the official measure of inflation for the average Canadian household — the Consumer Price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

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

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

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



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

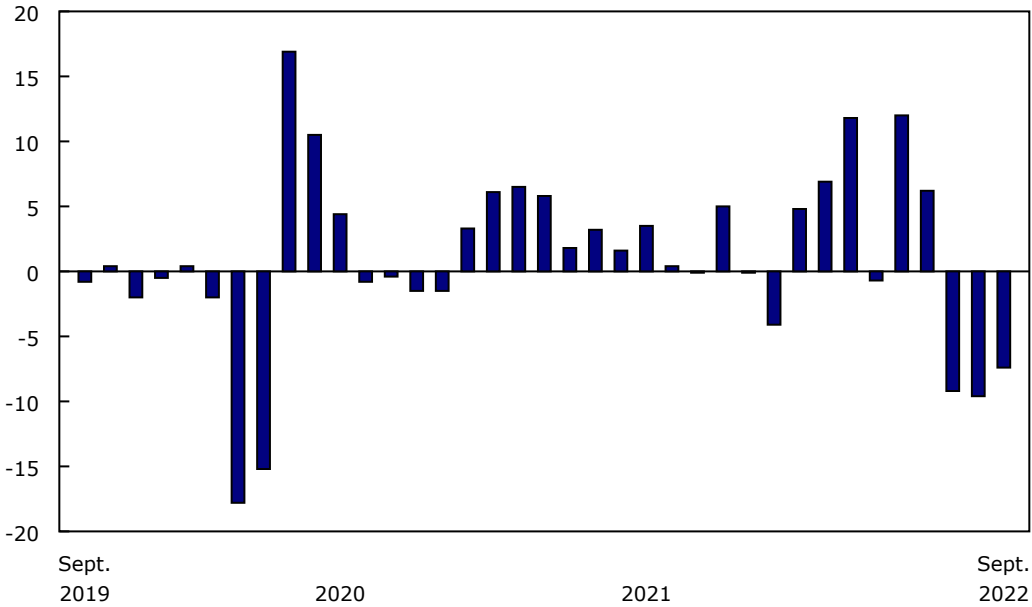
Gasoline prices fall in September compared with August

On a monthly basis, gasoline prices dropped 7.4% in September following a 9.6% decrease in August. This is the third consecutive month-over-month price decline for gasoline. An [increase in global supply of crude oil](#) was a contributing factor to falling gasoline prices compared with August.

Year over year, gasoline prices rose 13.2% in September, down from 22.1% in August.

Chart 3
Monthly change in gasoline prices

1-month % change



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

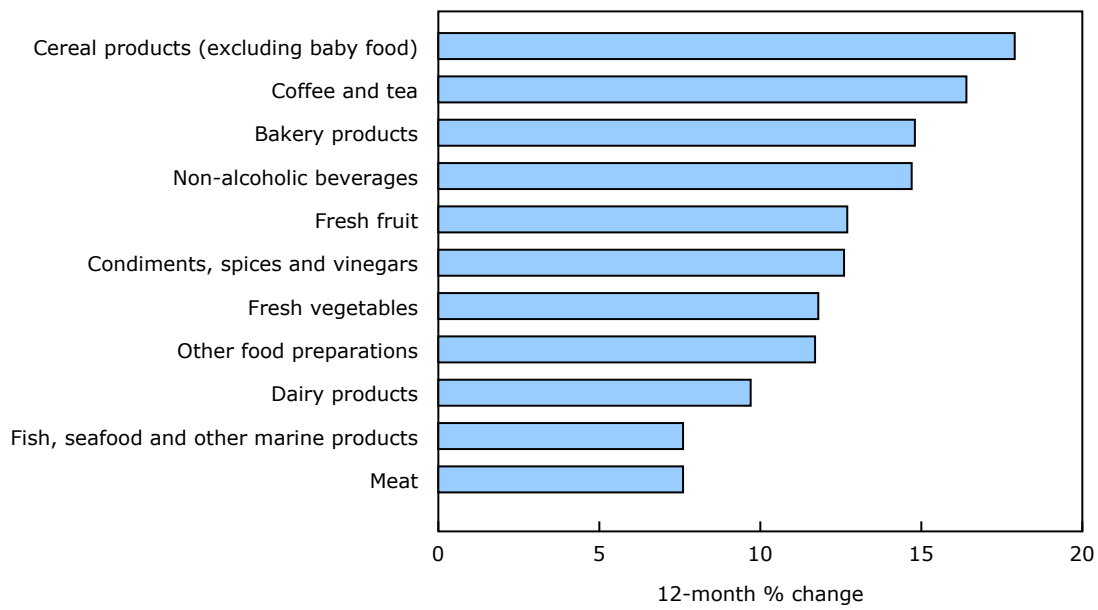
Consumers pay more for groceries

In September, prices for food purchased from stores (+11.4%) grew at the fastest pace year-over-year since August 1981 (+11.9%). Prices for food purchased from stores have been increasing at a faster rate than the all-items CPI for 10 consecutive months, since December 2021.

Contributing to price increases for food and beverages were unfavourable weather, higher prices for important inputs such as fertilizer and natural gas, as well as geopolitical instability stemming from Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Food price growth remained broad-based in September. On a year-over-year basis, Canadians paid more for meat (+7.6%), dairy products (+9.7%), bakery products (+14.8%), and fresh vegetables (+11.8%), among other food items.

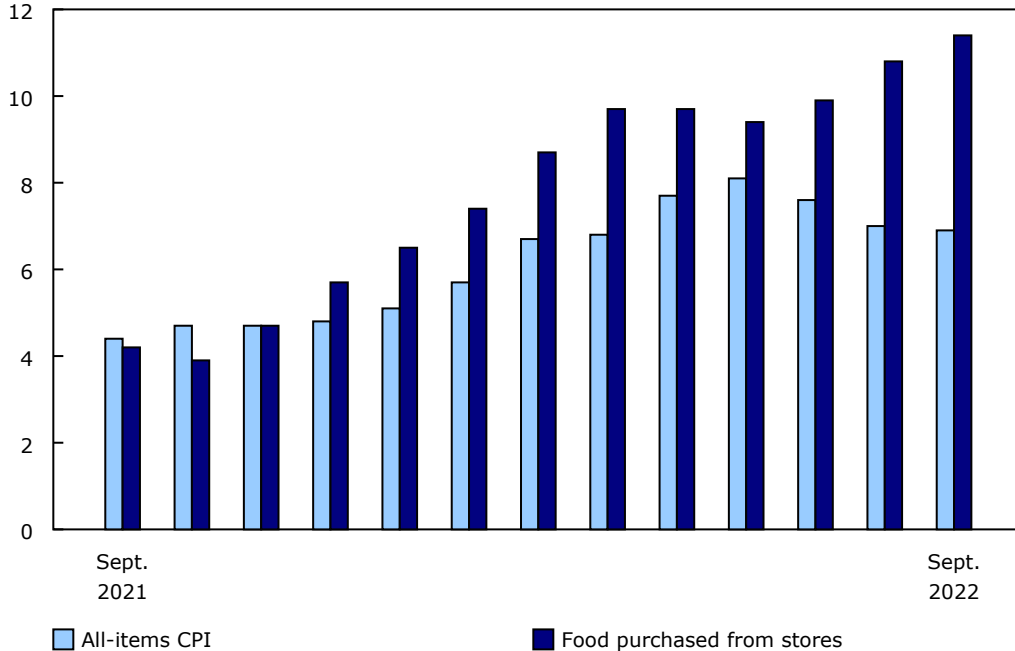
Chart 4
Canadians pay more for many grocery items



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

Chart 5
Price growth for food purchased from stores exceeds headline inflation for ten consecutive months

12-month % change



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

Other owned accommodation expenses rise at a slower pace amid a cooling housing market

In September, prices for other owned accommodation expenses (+5.8%), which includes commissions on the sale of real estate, increased at a slower rate compared with August (+7.4%). Other owned accommodation expenses have decelerated, on a year-over-year basis, for five consecutive months.

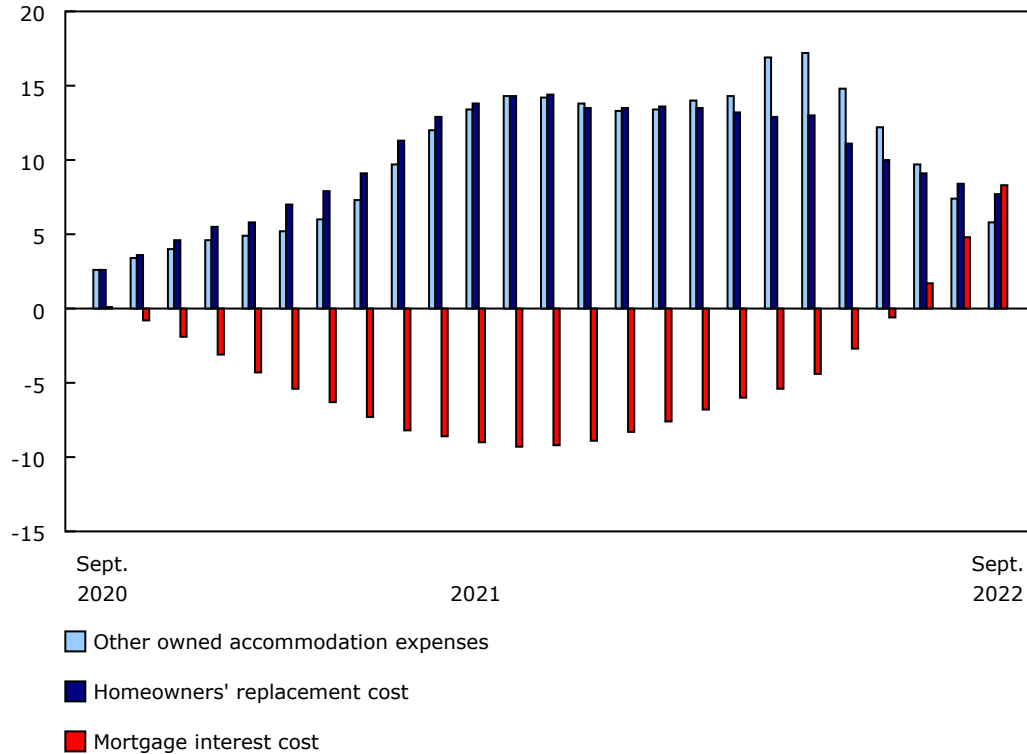
The homeowners' replacement cost index, which is related to the price of new homes, slowed in September (+7.7%) after increasing (+8.4%) in August. This index has decelerated on a year-over-year basis every month since May 2022 (+11.1%). These movements reflect a general cooling of the housing market.

In contrast, Canadians have renewed or initiated mortgages at higher interest rates since the onset of recent rate increases, measured in the CPI through the mortgage interest cost index (+8.3%), which has increased on a year-over-year basis for three consecutive months.

Chart 6

Mortgage interest cost index increases while homeowners' replacement costs and other owned accommodation expenses slow

12-month % change



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

Prices for passenger vehicles and furniture rise

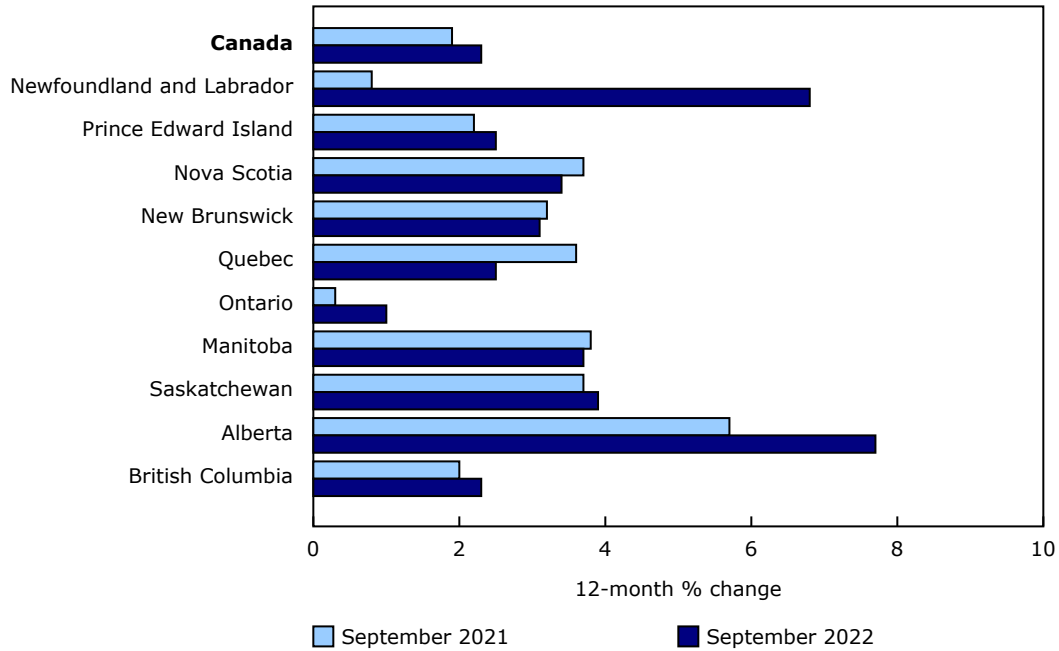
On a year-over-year basis, prices for durable goods increased faster in September (+6.7%) compared with August (+6.0%). The purchase of passenger vehicles index, rising 8.4% in September, contributed the most to the increase. The gain was partially attributable to the ongoing shortage of semi-conductor chips.

Prices for furniture increased at a faster pace on a year-over-year basis in September (+13.3%) compared with August (+12.2%), mainly driven by higher prices for other furniture (+10.3%), specifically mattresses.

Students pay more for tuition fees in 2022

Priced annually, tuition fees rose 2.3% year over year in September compared with September 2021 (+1.9%), increasing the most in Alberta (+7.7%). The price of tuition in Newfoundland and Labrador increased 6.8% in September, following the lifting of a tuition freeze, which had been in place since 1999.

Chart 7 Year-over-year tuition price changes

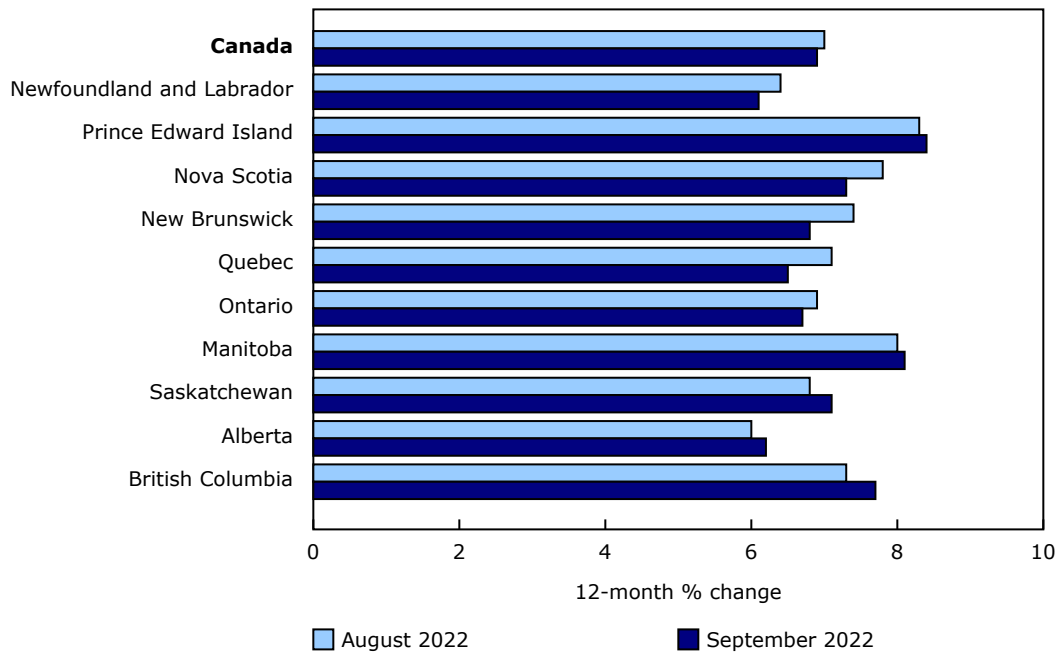


Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

Regional highlights

Year over year, prices rose at a slower pace in September compared with August in five provinces.

Chart 8
The Consumer Price Index rises at a slower pace in five provinces



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

Gasoline prices rise in British Columbia

Year-over-year gasoline prices increased at a slower rate in every province in September compared with August, except in British Columbia. In September, prices for gasoline increased by 27.0% in British Columbia compared with an increase of 17.7% in August. The increase is partially attributed to reduced supply amid multiple refinery shutdowns in the Pacific Northwest.

Note to readers

Find the answers to the [most common questions](#) about the CPI, including how food prices are collected, how shelter costs are measured, and why revisions to the CPI-common have been larger in recent months.

Hurricane Fiona

Price collection for the September CPI was unaffected by the recent storm as the majority of prices were collected prior to the weather events. Statistics Canada continues to monitor the impacts of the storm on consumer prices.

Real-time data tables

Real-time data table [18-10-0259-01](#) will be updated on October 31. For more information, consult the document "[Real-time data tables](#)."

Next release

The CPI for October will be released on November 16.

Food infographic and paper

An infographic, "Behind the Numbers: The rise in prices for wheat-based food products", and an accompanying paper "Behind the Numbers: What's Causing Growth in Food Prices?" will be available during [Financial Literacy Month](#) in November 2022.

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

	Relative importance ^{1,2}	September 2021	August 2022	September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00	142.9	152.6	152.7	0.1	6.9
Food	15.94	158.5	173.5	174.8	0.7	10.3
Shelter	29.80	154.4	164.1	164.9	0.5	6.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	14.50	125.9	132.2	132.7	0.4	5.4
Clothing and footwear	4.31	94.7	94.6	96.1	1.6	1.5
Transportation	16.91	153.2	169.7	166.5	-1.9	8.7
Gasoline	4.28	201.0	245.8	227.6	-7.4	13.2
Health and personal care	4.62	133.7	139.1	139.6	0.4	4.4
Recreation, education and reading	9.29	119.0	125.4	125.2	-0.2	5.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	4.63	175.8	182.4	182.4	0.0	3.8
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding food	84.06	139.9	148.6	148.5	-0.1	6.1
All-items excluding food and energy	76.65	136.2	143.1	143.6	0.3	5.4
All-items excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and smokers' supplies and recreational cannabis	95.37	141.8	151.6	151.8	0.1	7.1
All-items excluding energy	92.59	140.1	148.3	148.9	0.4	6.3
All-items excluding gasoline	95.72	140.9	149.5	150.1	0.4	6.5
Energy ³	7.41	179.9	214.5	205.1	-4.4	14.0
Goods	48.88	129.6	140.4	140.2	-0.1	8.2
Durable goods	14.41	97.5	103.6	104.0	0.4	6.7
Semi-durable goods	7.08	97.8	100.7	102.0	1.3	4.3
Non-durable goods	27.39	157.7	174.6	173.3	-0.7	9.9
Services	51.12	156.1	164.3	164.8	0.3	5.6

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 ^{1,2}	September 2021	August 2022	September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00	142.9	152.6	152.7	0.1	6.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.30	145.6	155.1	154.5	-0.4	6.1
Prince Edward Island	0.37	146.9	159.2	159.2	0.0	8.4
Nova Scotia	2.39	144.6	155.7	155.2	-0.3	7.3
New Brunswick	1.91	143.3	153.6	153.1	-0.3	6.8
Quebec	20.23	139.2	148.6	148.3	-0.2	6.5
Ontario	40.46	144.4	154.1	154.1	0.0	6.7
Manitoba	3.18	143.6	154.6	155.2	0.4	8.1
Saskatchewan	2.84	145.4	154.8	155.7	0.6	7.1
Alberta	11.47	150.8	160.0	160.1	0.1	6.2
British Columbia	15.67	137.2	147.0	147.8	0.5	7.7
Whitehorse	0.08	140.5	151.0	151.0	0.0	7.5
Yellowknife	0.08	143.7	152.7	154.7	1.3	7.7
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	133.7	140.3	140.4	0.1	5.0

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 adjusted¹

	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022	July to August 2022	August to September 2022
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	152.3	152.4	153.0	0.1	0.4
Food	171.5	173.5	175.5	1.2	1.2
Shelter	164.2	164.1	164.9	-0.1	0.5
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	131.5	132.0	132.5	0.4	0.4
Clothing and footwear	95.6	95.4	95.4	-0.2	0.0
Transportation	171.3	169.2	168.6	-1.2	-0.4
Health and personal care	138.3	138.8	139.2	0.4	0.3
Recreation, education and reading	124.6	124.5	124.6	-0.1	0.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	181.4	182.1	182.5	0.4	0.2
Special aggregates					
All-items excluding food	148.6	148.4	148.7	-0.1	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy ²	142.5	142.9	143.5	0.3	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^{1,2}

	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022
	% change			
CPI-common ^{3,5}	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.0
CPI-median ^{4,6}	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7
CPI-trim ^{4,7}	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2

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

September 2021 to September 2022

	% change
Main contributors to the 12-month change	
Main upward contributors	
Purchase of passenger vehicles	8.4
Gasoline	13.2
Homeowners' replacement cost	7.7
Food purchased from restaurants	7.5
Rent	4.2
Main downward contributors	
Video equipment	-10.0
Passenger vehicle registration fees	-28.2
Digital computing equipment and devices	-8.0
Telephone services	-1.5
Child care and housekeeping services	-2.7
August to September 2022	
	% change
Main contributors to the 1-month change, not seasonally adjusted	
Main upward contributors	
Mortgage interest cost	2.8
Meat	2.5
Homeowners' maintenance and repairs	2.9
Purchase of passenger vehicles	0.7
Women's clothing	3.3
Main downward contributors	
Gasoline	-7.4
Traveller accommodation	-8.1
Air transportation	-13.3
Other owned accommodation expenses	-0.9
Fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles	-7.0

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) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).