

The Daily

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New products and studies

Health Reports

September 2011 online edition

The September 2011 online issue of *Health Reports*, released today, contains two articles.

The article, "Sugar consumption among Canadians of all ages," describes the dietary intake of sugar in a nationally representative sample of Canadian children and adults. Nutritional information was collected via a 24-hour dietary recall as part of the 2004 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) – Nutrition. This study reports daily intake of naturally occurring and added sugars by food group and by the top 10 sources.

For more information on this article, contact Kellie Langlois (613-951-3806; kellie.langlois@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division, Statistics Canada.

The article, "Self-reported pH1N1 influenza vaccination coverage for Ontario," provides an overview of self-reported pH1N1 vaccination coverage of the Ontario population in the fall of 2009, when Canada undertook a mass vaccination campaign against pH1N1. This study builds on an existing random digit-dialling telephone survey, in which 9,010 Ontario adults participated.

For more information on this article, contact Julie Foisy (416-978-8844; julie.foisy@oahpp.ca), Public Health Ontario.

The complete version of the latest issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 22, no. 3 (82-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. A print version (82-003-X, \$24/\$68) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division, Statistics Canada.



Releases

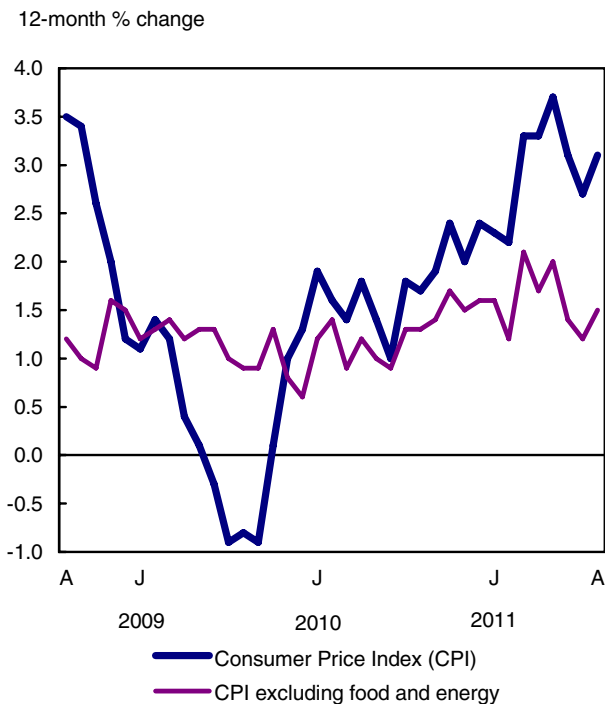
Consumer Price Index

August 2011

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 3.1% in the 12 months to August, mainly as a result of higher prices for gasoline and food purchased from stores. This follows increases of 2.7% in July and 3.1% in June. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.3% in August.

The 0.4 percentage point difference between the year-over-year increases posted in August and July was mainly the result of price increases for the purchase of passenger vehicles, electricity, homeowners' home and mortgage insurance, telephone services and jewellery.

The 12-month change in the CPI and the CPI excluding food and energy



Energy prices rose 13.4% during the 12 months to August, following a 12.9% increase in July. Gasoline prices went up 22.8%, compared with the 23.5% increase in July. Prices for fuel oil and electricity also rose, while natural gas prices fell.

Note to readers

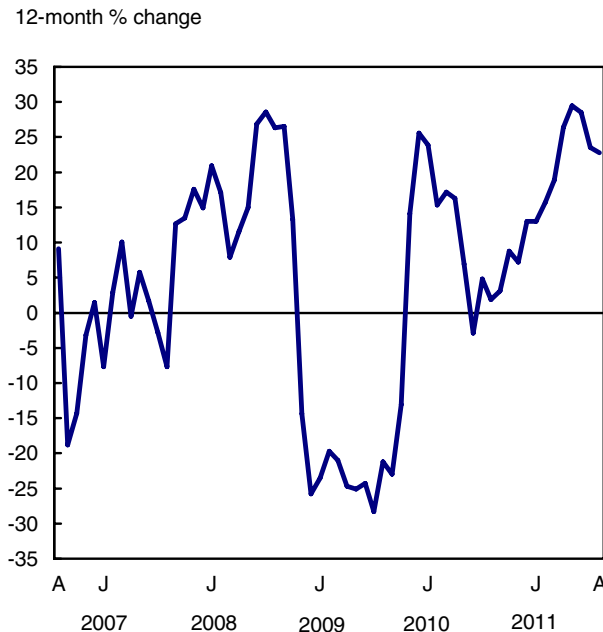
The special aggregate "Energy" includes electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles.

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

Food prices went up 4.4% in August, following a 4.3% increase in the previous month. Consumers paid 5.0% more for food purchased from stores and 2.7% more for food purchased from restaurants.

Food and energy prices rose 7.2% in August, following a 7.1% increase in July. Excluding food and energy, the CPI increased 1.5% in August after advancing 1.2% in the previous month.

The 12-month change in the gasoline price index since August 2006

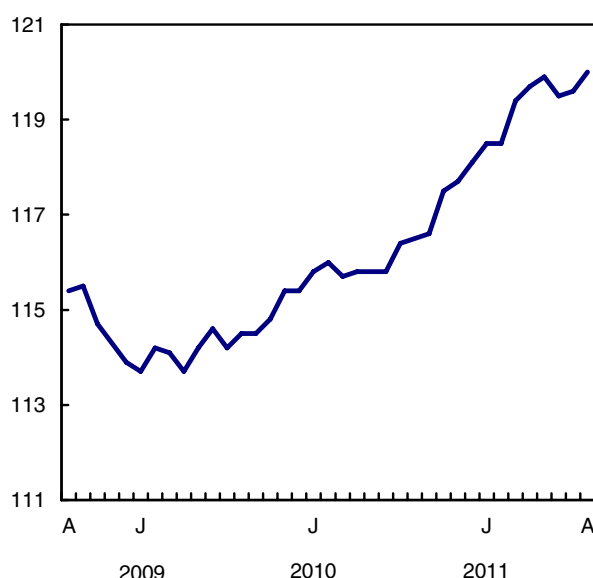


Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI advances

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices rose 0.3% from July to August, following a 0.1% increase from June to July. The transportation index, which includes the purchase of passenger vehicles, rose 0.8% following a 0.1% increase in the previous month. The food index went up 0.3%, after advancing 0.5% in July.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index advances

index (2002=100)



The seasonally adjusted shelter index rose 0.2% from July to August, while the household operations, furnishings and equipment index increased 0.4%. Conversely, the recreation, education and reading index, as well as the clothing and footwear index, decreased 0.2%.

12-month change: Prices increase at a faster rate in five of the eight major components

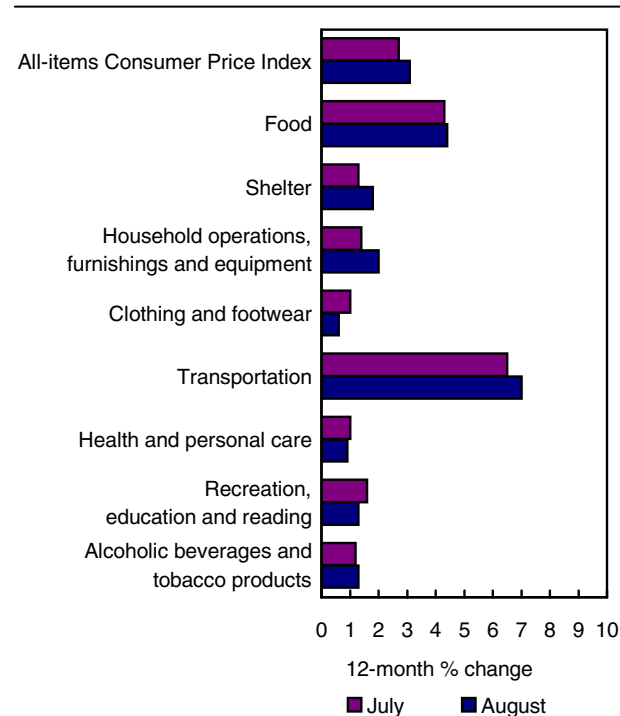
On a year-over-year basis, prices increased in all eight major components of the CPI in August. Except for health and personal care, clothing and footwear, as well as recreation, education and reading, prices rose at a faster rate in August than in July.

The cost of transportation increased 7.0% in the 12 months to August, following a 6.5% gain in July. Consumers paid more for gasoline, passenger vehicle insurance premiums and air transportation.

Food prices rose 4.4% in the 12 months to August, after increasing 4.3% in July. There were broad-based price increases for food purchased from stores. Consumers paid more for bakery and cereal products (+6.1%), for meat (+5.7%) and for dairy products and eggs (+3.4%). They also paid more for fresh vegetables and fresh fruit.

Shelter costs rose 1.8% in the 12 months to August, following a 1.3% increase in the previous month. In addition to paying more for fuel oil, consumers also paid more for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance, homeowners' replacement cost, and electricity. However, mortgage interest cost decreased.

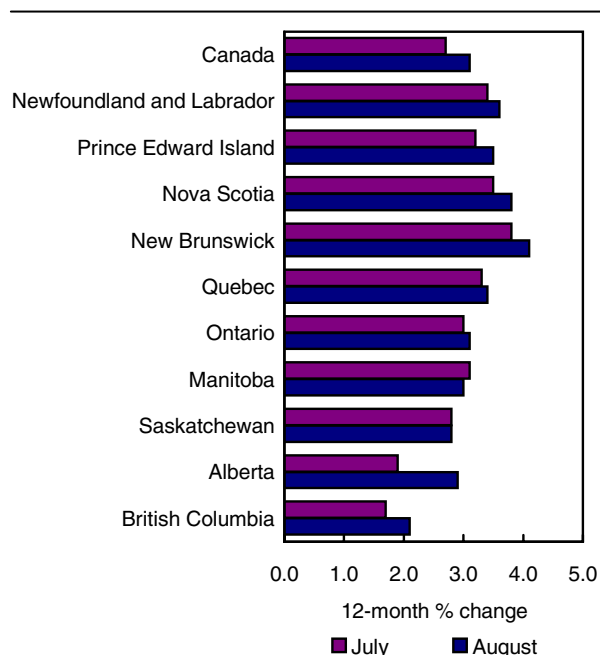
Prices increase at a faster rate in five of the eight major components



Provinces: Prices increase at a faster rate in eight provinces

On a year-over-year basis, gasoline and food purchased from stores continued to be the major contributing factors to the increase in consumer prices in all provinces. For the second consecutive month, New Brunswick posted the largest increase in consumer prices and British Columbia the smallest.

Prices increase at a faster rate in eight provinces



In Ontario, consumer prices rose 3.1% in the 12 months to August, after rising 3.0% in July. Gasoline prices rose 25.4%. Prices for passenger vehicle insurance premiums and homeowners' replacement cost also went up. Prices for electricity fell.

Consumer prices in Quebec went up 3.4% in August, following a 3.3% gain in July. On a year-over-year basis, gasoline prices rose 27.1% in the province. Consumers also paid more for fuel oil and for food purchased from restaurants.

Prices increased 2.1% in British Columbia, following a 1.7% increase in July. Drivers in this province paid 12.3% more for gasoline. Homeowners' home and mortgage insurance and food purchased from restaurants also went up.

In Alberta, consumer prices advanced 2.9%, after rising 1.9% in July. In addition to paying 19.5% more

for gasoline, consumers in Alberta paid 33.8% more for electricity. They also paid more for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance and for natural gas.

Bank of Canada's core index

The Bank of Canada's core index rose 1.9% in the 12 months to August, following a 1.6% gain in July. The higher increase in August was primarily a result of a rise in prices for passenger vehicle insurance premiums, food purchased from restaurants as well as bakery and cereal products.

The seasonally adjusted monthly core index advanced 0.3% in August, matching the increase in July.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-X, free) from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The August 2011 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 90, no. 8 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication.

The Consumer Price Index for September will be released on October 21.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	August 2010	July 2011	August 2011	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
All-items CPI	100.00²	116.7	120.0	120.3	0.3	3.1
Food	15.99	123.5	129.0	128.9	-0.1	4.4
Shelter	27.49	124.0	125.9	126.2	0.2	1.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.55	109.0	110.7	111.2	0.5	2.0
Clothing and footwear	5.31	90.1	89.7	90.6	1.0	0.6
Transportation	20.60	117.1	125.0	125.3	0.2	7.0
Health and personal care	4.95	116.4	116.7	117.5	0.7	0.9
Recreation, education and reading	11.20	105.0	106.8	106.4	-0.4	1.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.91	134.4	136.1	136.1	0.0	1.3
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.15	115.6	117.3	117.8	0.4	1.9
All-items CPI excluding energy	89.92	114.9	117.0	117.2	0.2	2.0
Energy	10.08	139.2	157.9	157.9	0.0	13.4
Gasoline	5.80	147.4	182.5	181.0	-0.8	22.8
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	73.93	113.0	114.3	114.7	0.3	1.5
Goods	47.80	109.1	112.9	113.2	0.3	3.8
Services	52.20	124.3	127.1	127.3	0.2	2.4

1. 2009 CPI basket weights at April 2011 prices, Canada, effective May 2011. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
3. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/price-indexes/cpi).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	August 2010	July 2011	August 2011	July to August 2011	August 2010 to August 2011
	%	(2002=100)		% change		
Canada	100.00²	116.7	120.0	120.3	0.3	3.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.29	117.8	121.6	122.0	0.3	3.6
Prince Edward Island	0.35	119.7	123.3	123.9	0.5	3.5
Nova Scotia	2.56	118.7	122.8	123.2	0.3	3.8
New Brunswick	2.06	116.0	120.3	120.7	0.3	4.1
Quebec	21.21	114.6	118.3	118.5	0.2	3.4
Ontario	39.85	117.0	120.5	120.6	0.1	3.1
Manitoba	3.16	114.8	118.2	118.3	0.1	3.0
Saskatchewan	2.90	118.8	121.8	122.1	0.2	2.8
Alberta	11.97	122.7	125.7	126.3	0.5	2.9
British Columbia	14.47	114.5	116.6	116.9	0.3	2.1
Whitehorse	0.08	115.1	118.7	118.6	-0.1	3.0
Yellowknife	0.07	118.0	122.0	122.0	0.0	3.4
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	112.1	113.3	113.4	0.1	1.2

1. 2009 CPI basket weights at April 2011 prices, Canada, effective May 2011. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	Relative importance ²	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	June to July 2011	July to August 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items CPI	100.00³	119.5	119.6	120.0	0.1	0.3
Food	15.99	127.7	128.3	128.7	0.5	0.3
Shelter	27.49	125.4	125.9	126.2	0.4	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.55	110.7	110.9	111.3	0.2	0.4
Clothing and footwear	5.31	92.7	91.8	91.6	-1.0	-0.2
Transportation	20.60	123.5	123.6	124.6	0.1	0.8
Health and personal care	4.95	116.7	116.7	117.1	0.0	0.3
Recreation, education and reading	11.20	105.4	105.6	105.4	0.2	-0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.91	135.6	136.1	136.1	0.4	0.0
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ⁴	82.15	117.1	117.4	117.8	0.3	0.3
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	73.93	114.3	114.4	114.7	0.1	0.3

1. 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 January data release. Since these revisions can lead to changes in both the levels and movements of the indexes, users employing the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes.
2. 2009 CPI basket weights at April 2011 prices, Canada, effective May 2011. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).
3. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
4. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the Consumer Price Index's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/price-indexes/cpi).



Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

June 2011

In June, the number of take-offs and landings at the 131 airports without air traffic control towers reached 69,431 movements. Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (3,109 movements), and Peterborough, Ontario (3,093 movements), were the most active sites. Of the 128 airports for which year-over-year comparisons were possible, increases were recorded by 66 of these airports.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The June 2011 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products

September 1, 2011 (preliminary)

Data on the stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products in storage as of September 1 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patricia Dow (613-951-9222; patricia.dow@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Investment in new housing construction

July 2011

Data on the investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bechir Oueriemmi (613-951-1165; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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