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Consumer prices rose 1.3% in the 12 months to July, following a 1.5% increase in June. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index declined 0.1% in July, after decreasing 0.2% in June.

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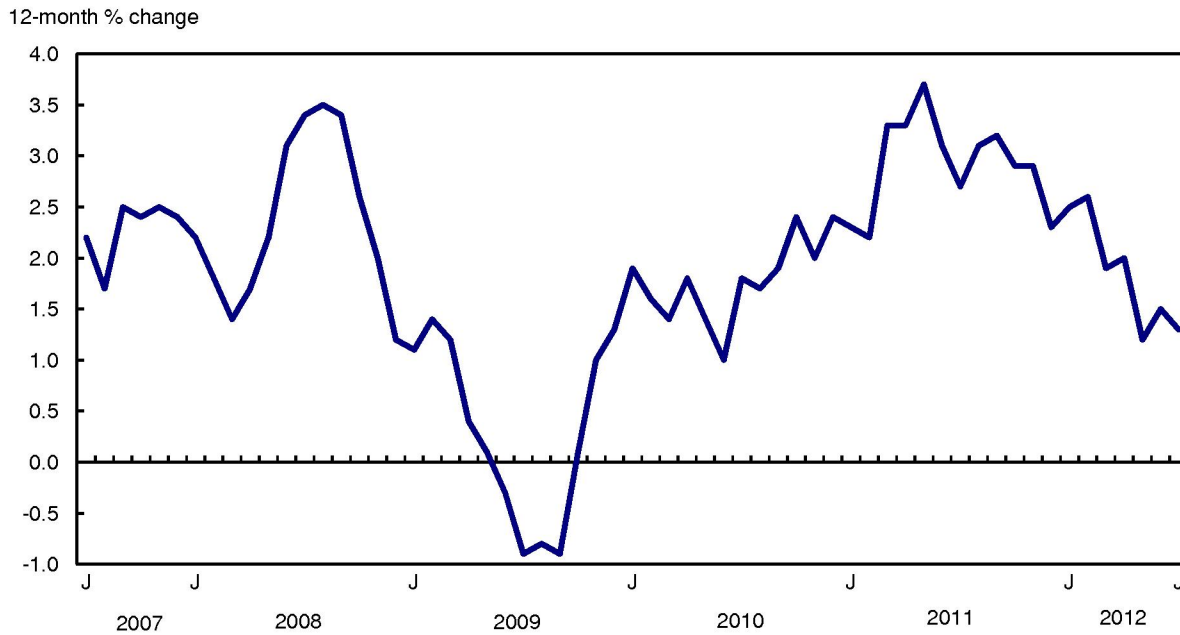


Releases

Consumer Price Index, July 2012

Consumer prices rose 1.3% in the 12 months to July, following a 1.5% gain in June. Higher prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles, food purchased from restaurants, meat and electricity were major factors in the increase of the July Consumer Price Index (CPI).

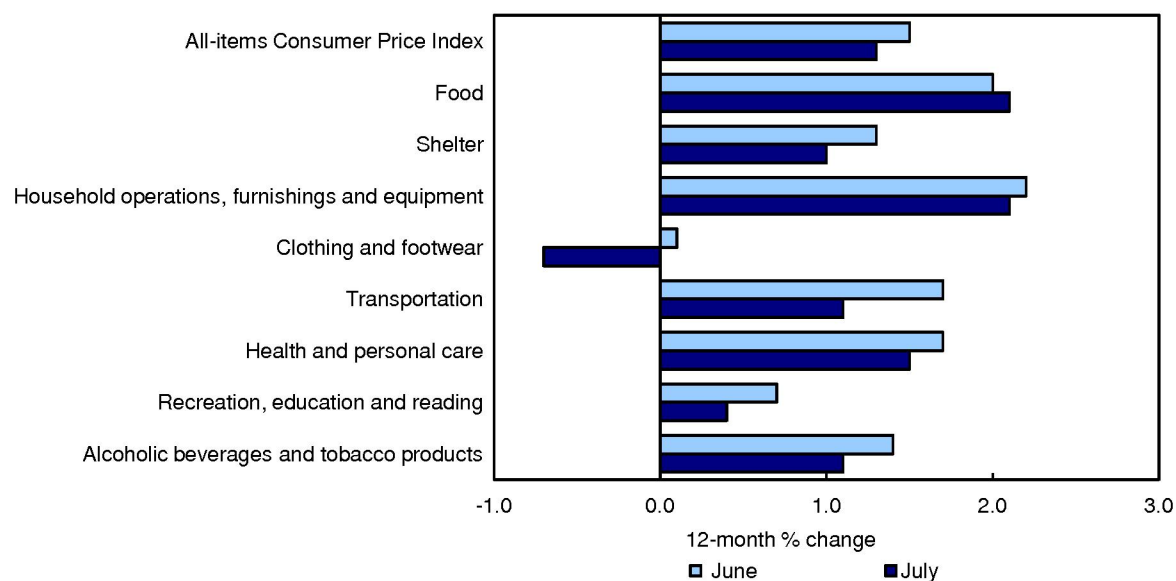
Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index



12-month change in the major components

Consumer prices rose for every major component in the 12 months to July, with the exception of clothing and footwear.

Chart 2
Prices rise in every major component except clothing and footwear



Food prices rose 2.1% in the 12 months to July following a 2.0% advance in June. These two increases were the lowest year-over-year gains in food prices since the beginning of 2011. Leading the July increase were higher prices for food from restaurants (+2.4%), meat (+5.3%) and cereal products (+3.7%). In contrast, prices for fresh vegetables declined for the fifth consecutive month.

Shelter costs rose 1.0% in the 12 months to July after increasing 1.3% the previous month. Increases for electricity prices, homeowner's replacement cost, and rent were major factors leading to the July rise in shelter costs. Natural gas prices continued to fall on a year-over-year basis.

Higher costs for telephone services and financial services led to year-over-year price gains for the household operations, furnishings and equipment component.

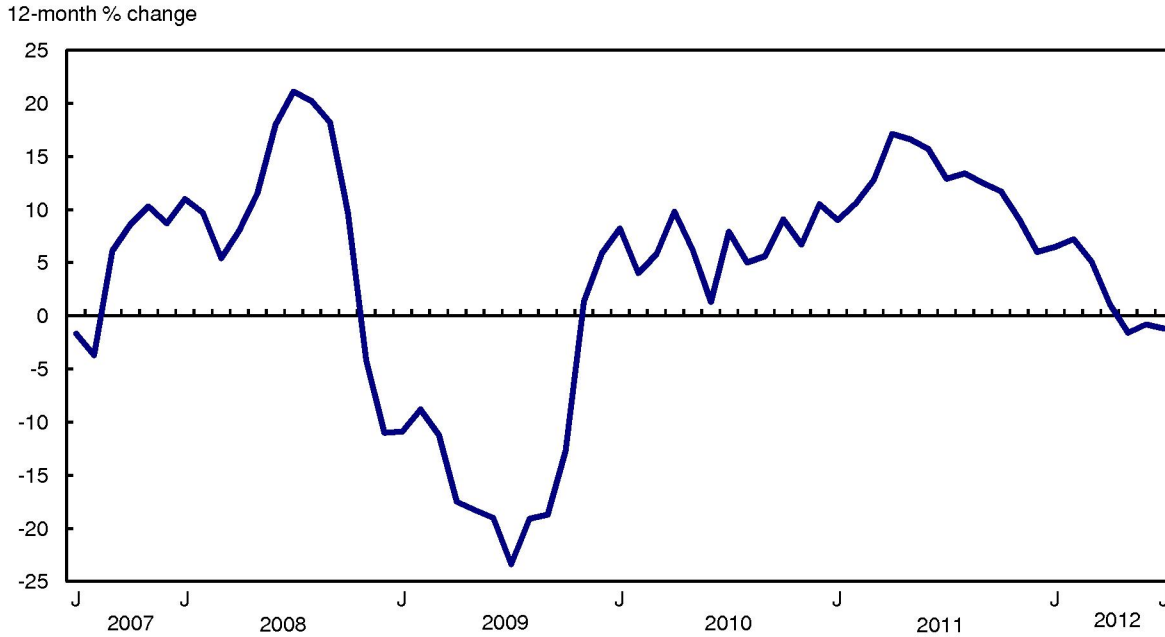
Prices for transportation rose 1.1% on a year-over-year basis in July after increasing 1.7% in June. The cost for the purchase of passenger vehicles increased 2.3% in July, following a 3.9% rise the previous month.

The only major component which declined in the 12 months to July was clothing and footwear (-0.7%), led by price declines for women's clothing.

Energy prices

Energy prices fell 1.2% in the 12 months to July after declining 0.8% in June.

Chart 3
The 12-month change in the energy index



Natural gas prices dropped 15.2% on a year-over-year basis, continuing a pattern of declines observed since January 2011. Notable declines were recorded in Ontario and Alberta.

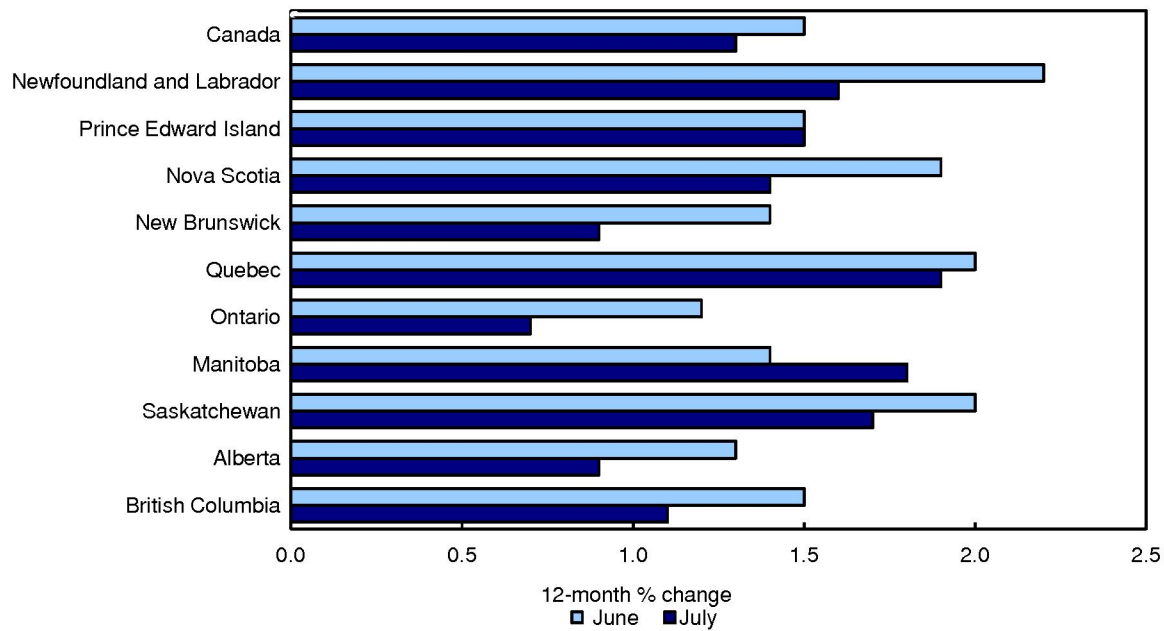
Gasoline prices fell 1.3% in the 12 months to July, the third consecutive year-over-year decline. Prices for gasoline decreased in the Atlantic provinces, Ontario and Quebec, while they rose in the Western provinces.

The cost of electricity increased 3.7% year over year in July, after a 5.9% rise the month before. Increases in electricity prices in Ontario were the biggest factor in this rise.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose at a slower rate in eight provinces on a year-over-year basis in July compared with June. Prices in Ontario grew at the slowest pace of any province, while the Quebec CPI recorded the largest increase.

Chart 4
Consumer prices grow at a slower rate in eight provinces



The Ontario CPI rose 0.7% year over year in July, the smallest increase in the province since October 2009. As in June, Ontario recorded the smallest rate of increase for food purchased from stores, which rose 0.8% in July. This compares with a 1.9% increase for Canada. Gasoline prices declined 3.7% in the 12 months to July.

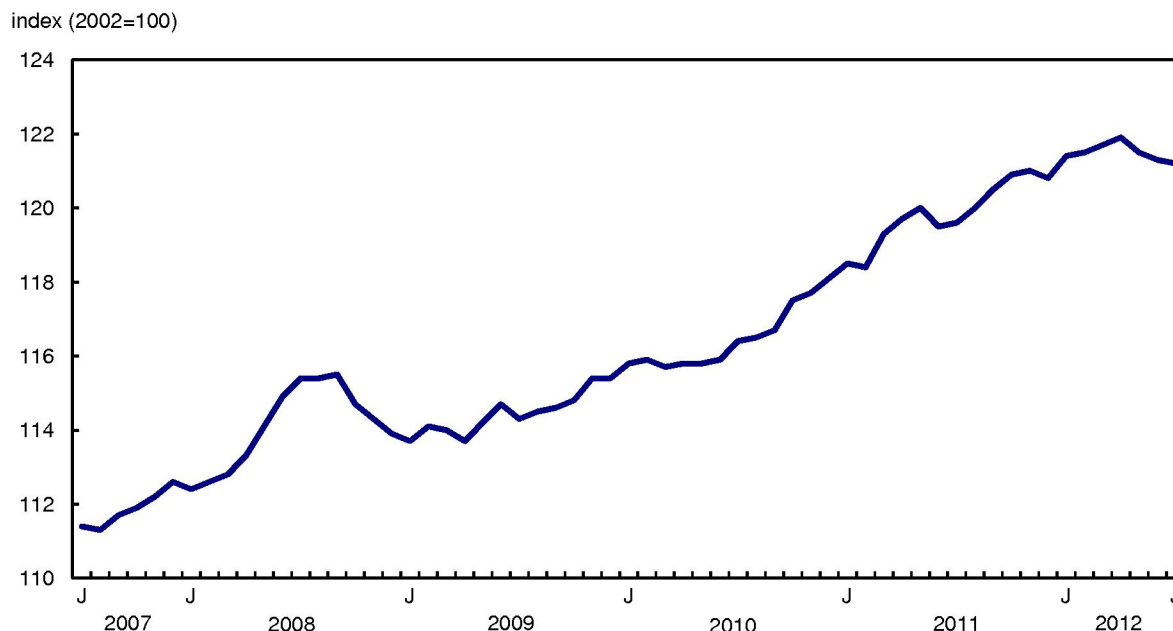
Consumer prices in Quebec increased 1.9% in the 12 months to July after rising 2.0% in June. Prices for food purchased from restaurants, which accounts for a significant proportion of consumer spending in the province, rose 3.6% in July. Prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles and meat also increased.

In Manitoba, consumer prices rose 1.8% in July after increasing 1.4% in June. This faster increase was mainly the result of larger price gains for gasoline, which rose 5.2% in July, following a 0.7% increase in June.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index decreases

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI declined 0.1% in July, after decreasing 0.2% in June. This marked the third consecutive monthly decline in the seasonally adjusted CPI.

Chart 5
Seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index declines



The seasonally adjusted index for transportation fell 0.6% in July, following a 1.1% decline in June. The clothing and footwear index declined 0.9% after falling 0.1% the previous month. In contrast, prices for food increased 0.4% on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in July.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.7% in the 12 months to July, following a 2.0% gain in June.

On a monthly basis, the seasonally adjusted core index was unchanged in July for the second consecutive month.

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.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing Consumer Price Index data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

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

	Relative importance ¹	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	120.0	121.6	121.5	-0.1	1.3
Food	15.99	129.0	130.9	131.7	0.6	2.1
Shelter	27.49	125.9	127.0	127.2	0.2	1.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.55	110.7	113.1	113.0	-0.1	2.1
Clothing and footwear	5.31	89.7	90.5	89.1	-1.5	-0.7
Transportation	20.60	125.0	127.6	126.4	-0.9	1.1
Health and personal care	4.95	116.7	118.9	118.5	-0.3	1.5
Recreation, education and reading	11.20	106.8	106.7	107.2	0.5	0.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.91	136.1	137.5	137.6	0.1	1.1
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	82.15	117.3	119.4	119.3	-0.1	1.7
All-items CPI excluding energy	89.92	117.0	118.8	118.7	-0.1	1.5
Energy ⁴	10.08	157.9	155.7	156.0	0.2	-1.2
Gasoline	5.80	182.5	180.2	180.1	-0.1	-1.3
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	73.93	114.3	116.2	115.8	-0.3	1.3
Goods	47.80	112.9	113.5	113.2	-0.3	0.3
Services	52.20	127.1	129.6	129.7	0.1	2.0

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/2301-eng.htm).

2. Figures may not add 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).

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

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

	Relative importance ¹	July 2011	June 2012	July 2012	June to July 2012	July 2011 to July 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	120.0	121.6	121.5	-0.1	1.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.29	121.6	123.5	123.6	0.1	1.6
Prince Edward Island	0.35	123.3	125.2	125.2	0.0	1.5
Nova Scotia	2.56	122.8	124.8	124.5	-0.2	1.4
New Brunswick	2.06	120.3	121.6	121.4	-0.2	0.9
Quebec	21.21	118.3	120.6	120.5	-0.1	1.9
Ontario	39.85	120.5	121.6	121.4	-0.2	0.7
Manitoba	3.16	118.2	120.3	120.3	0.0	1.8
Saskatchewan	2.90	121.8	124.1	123.9	-0.2	1.7
Alberta	11.97	125.7	126.9	126.8	-0.1	0.9
British Columbia	14.47	116.6	118.2	117.9	-0.3	1.1
Whitehorse	0.08	118.7	121.3	121.4	0.1	2.3
Yellowknife	0.07	122.0	124.5	124.3	-0.2	1.9
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	113.3	116.1	116.1	0.0	2.5

1. 2009 Consumer Price Index basket weights at April 2011 prices, effective May 2011. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

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

Table 3
Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	May to June 2012	June to July 2012
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	121.5	121.3	121.2	-0.2	-0.1
Food	130.5	130.5	131.0	0.0	0.4
Shelter	126.7	127.0	127.2	0.2	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	112.8	113.0	113.2	0.2	0.2
Clothing and footwear	92.6	92.5	91.7	-0.1	-0.9
Transportation	127.6	126.2	125.5	-1.1	-0.6
Health and personal care	118.7	118.7	118.6	0.0	-0.1
Recreation, education and reading	105.9	106.0	106.0	0.1	0.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	137.7	137.5	137.6	-0.1	0.1
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	119.5	119.5	119.5	0.0	0.0
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	116.4	116.3	116.0	-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 CPI for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes.

2. 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).

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The July 2012 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 91, no. 7 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index 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 Consumer Price Index for August will be released on September 21.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Apartment Building Construction Price Index, second quarter 2012

The composite price index for apartment building construction increased 0.6% in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter. The quarterly increase was mainly a result of higher labour costs.

All seven census metropolitan areas (CMAs) surveyed reported quarterly increases, ranging from 0.2% in Montréal to 1.0% in both Calgary and Edmonton.

Year over year, the composite price index for apartment building construction was up 2.8%. Of the CMAs surveyed, Edmonton (+4.6%) and Calgary (+4.5%) recorded the largest year-over-year increases, while Toronto (+2.0%) recorded the smallest gain.

Note to readers

The Apartment Building Construction Price Index is a quarterly series that measures changes in contractors' selling prices of new apartment building construction in seven census metropolitan areas.

Selling prices include costs of materials, labour, equipment, provincial sales taxes where applicable, and contractors' overhead and profit. The cost of land, land assembly, design, development, and real estate fees are excluded. Value added taxes such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax, and the Harmonized Sales Tax are excluded.

This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a one quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

Table 1
Apartment Building Construction Price Index¹ – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ²	Second quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	First quarter to second quarter 2012	Second quarter 2011 to second quarter 2012
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Composite index	100.0	140.0	143.1	143.9	0.6	2.8
Halifax	2.5	135.6	137.8	138.5	0.5	2.1
Montréal	27.7	137.7	140.5	140.8	0.2	2.3
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part ³	2.9	145.3	148.4	149.4	0.7	2.8
Toronto	38.8	141.6	143.6	144.5	0.6	2.0
Calgary	3.7	159.5	165.0	166.6	1.0	4.5
Edmonton	4.0	155.3	160.9	162.5	1.0	4.6
Vancouver	20.4	138.4	143.0	144.1	0.8	4.1

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas (CMA).

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building permits for each CMA.

3. For the Ottawa–Gatineau metropolitan area, only Ontario contractors are surveyed for the Apartment Building Construction Price Index because of different provincial legislation and construction union contracts.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 327-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2317 and 2330.

The second quarter 2012 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in October.

The apartment building construction price indexes for the third quarter will be released on November 16.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, May 2012

In May, the number of take-offs and landings for 123 airports without air traffic control towers reached 65,789 movements. Peterborough, Ontario (3,921 movements) and Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (3,412 movements) were the most active sites. Of the 121 airports for which year-over-year comparisons were possible, 69 reported increases.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The May 2012 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 Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Multifactor productivity growth estimates, 2011

Multifactor productivity growth estimates for 2011 are now available for the Canadian business sector and its major sub-sectors. Data include multifactor productivity, value-added, capital input and labour input in the aggregate business sector and major sub-sectors.

These data reflect revisions of investment and gross domestic product from 2008 to 2010, published in [The Daily](#) on June 1, 2012, and revisions of hours worked for 1997 to 2010, published in [The Daily](#) on November 23, 2011, and in [The Daily](#) on June 8, 2012.

The revisions of hours worked reflect the revisions from the Labour Force Survey released in [The Daily](#) on January 28, 2011, and revisions from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours as a result of major modifications to its estimation methodology.

Note to readers

Multifactor productivity measures at Statistics Canada are derived from a growth accounting framework that allows analysts to isolate the effects of increases in capital intensity and skills upgrading on the growth in labour productivity.

The residual portion of labour productivity growth that is not accounted for by increased capital intensity and skills upgrading is called 'growth in multifactor productivity.' It measures the efficiency with which capital and labour are used in production. Growth in this area is often associated with technological change, organizational change or economies of scale.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 383-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1402.

A description of the method used to derive productivity measures can be found in the "User Guide for Statistics Canada's Annual Multifactor Productivity Program," as part of *The Canadian Productivity Review* (15-206-X, free) series, as well as in *The Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts: Industry Productivity Database*, Vol. 7, no. 5 (13-605-X, free), available from the *Analytical studies* module of our website.

Additional information on productivity is available at the following website:
www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wulong Gu (613-951-0754), Economic Analysis Division.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, June 2012

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for June.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A [data table](#) is also available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, May 2012

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for May.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The May 2012 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 67, no. 5 (45-004-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, May 2012, Vol. 67, no. 5
Catalogue number 45-004-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), May 2012
Catalogue number 51-008-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

The Consumer Price Index, July 2012, Vol. 91, no. 7
Catalogue number 62-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, June 2012, Vol. 78, no. 6
Catalogue number 67-002-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Release dates: August 20 to 24, 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	Job vacancies	Three-month average ending in May 2012
21	Wholesale trade	June 2012
21	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 2012
22	Retail trade	June 2012
22	Production of principal field crops	July 2012
22	Study: Perspective on labour and income	August 2012
23	Employment Insurance	June 2012

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



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