

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 21, 2013

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Consumer Price Index, May 2013

2

Consumer prices rose 0.7% in the 12 months to May, following a 0.4% increase in April. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index increased 0.1% in May after decreasing 0.4% in April.

Retail trade, April 2013

9

Retail sales edged up 0.1% in April, following flat sales in March. Stronger sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers were offset by weaker sales at gasoline stations.

Natural gas transportation and distribution, January to March 2013

14

Canadian Community Health Survey, 2011/2012

15

Road motor vehicle registrations, 2010 (final)

16

New products and studies

17

Release dates: June 24 to 28, 2013

18



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

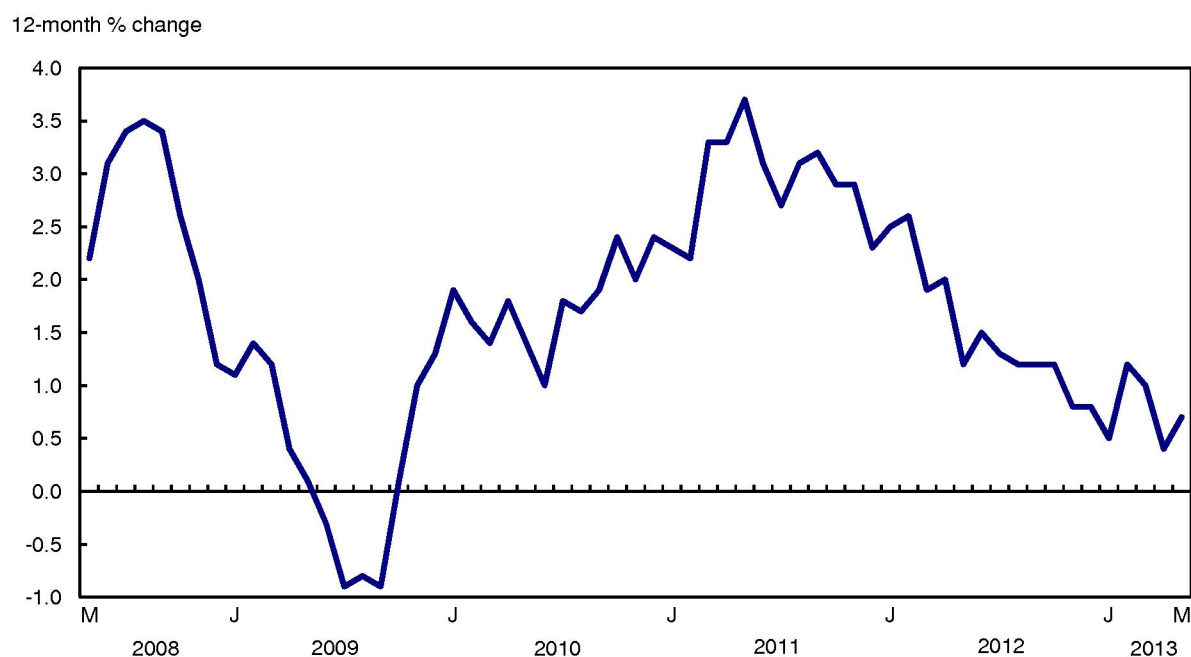
Canada

Releases

Consumer Price Index, May 2013

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.7% in the 12 months to May, following a 0.4% increase in April. The year-over-year rise in the May CPI was led by higher shelter costs, notably natural gas.

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



Natural gas prices advanced 15.4% in the 12 months to May, the largest increase since December 2008. The May increase was the third year-over-year gain in four months in the natural gas index. These increases came after 25 consecutive declines.

Natural gas prices rose on a year-over-year basis in May across the country, with Alberta posting the largest advance.

Chart 2
The 12-month change in the natural gas index

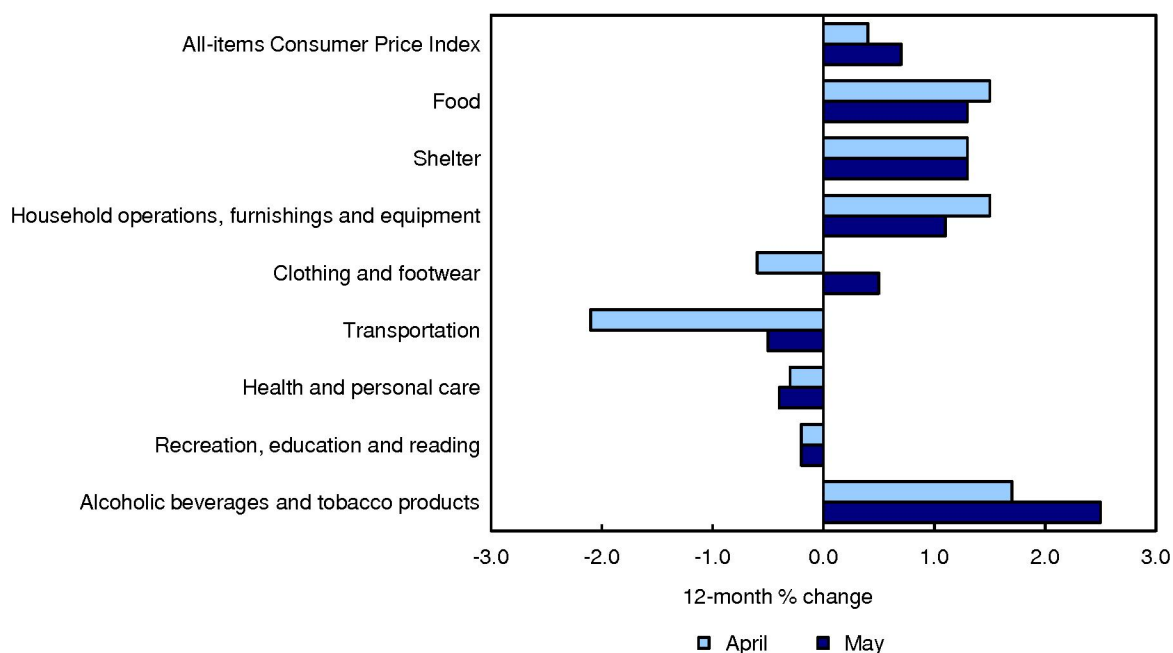
12-month % change



12-month change in the major components

For the second consecutive month, the shelter and food components were the main upward contributors to the rise in the CPI, while the transportation component was the main downward contributor.

Chart 3
Five of eight major components increase in May



Shelter costs rose 1.3% in the 12 months to May, matching the increase in April. In addition to natural gas, rent and property taxes rose on a year-over-year basis. In contrast, mortgage interest cost declined 4.1%.

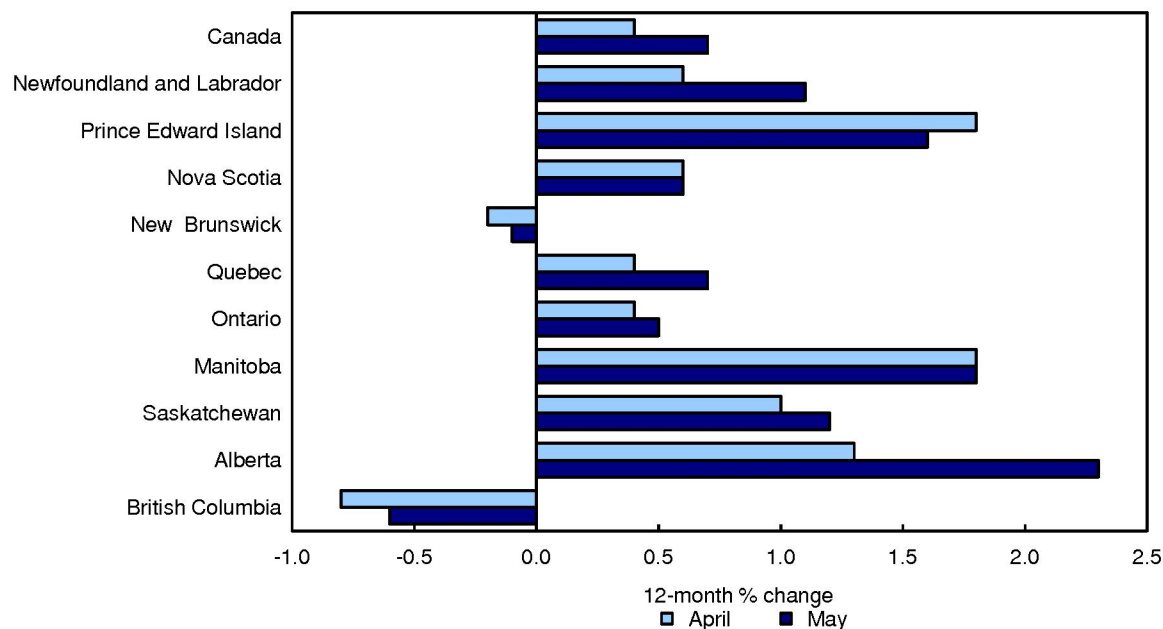
Food prices rose 1.3% year over year in May, after increasing 1.5% in April. Compared with May 2012, consumers paid more for food purchased from stores, notably fresh vegetables (+5.8%) and bakery products (+3.9%). Prices for fresh fruit and meat also rose in the 12 months to May, although at a slower rate than in April.

Transportation prices fell 0.5% in May compared with the same month a year earlier, following a 2.1% decrease in April. The smaller decline in the transportation index was led by gasoline prices, which fell less in the 12 months to May (-1.5%) compared with April (-6.0%). Prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles also decreased year over year in May.

Prices for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products advanced 2.5% on a year-over-year basis in May, led by higher prices for cigarettes in most provinces. Consumers also paid 2.1% more for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, notably beer.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in eight provinces in the 12 months to May with the largest increase occurring in Alberta. The exceptions were New Brunswick and British Columbia, where prices declined on a year-over-year basis.

Chart 4**Prices increase the most in Alberta, and decrease in New Brunswick and British Columbia**

Prices in Alberta rose 2.3% in the 12 months to May following a 1.3% increase in April. Compared with the same month a year ago, consumers paid 1.6% more for gasoline in May after paying 7.4% less in April. The year-over-year increase in natural gas prices was also a contributor to the rise in Alberta's CPI.

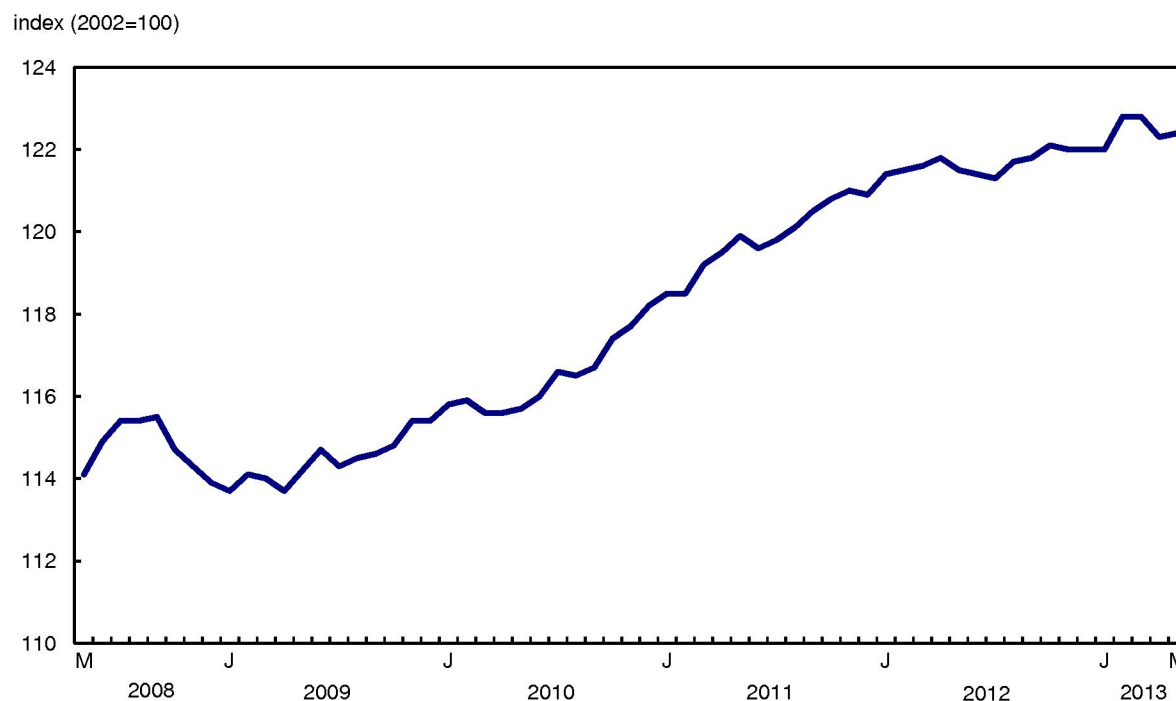
Prices in British Columbia fell 0.6% in the 12 months to May after declining 0.8% in April. British Columbia was the lone province to record a year-over-year price decline for food purchased from restaurants. Homeowners' replacement cost also decreased.

In New Brunswick, consumer prices decreased 0.1% in the 12 months to May following a 0.2% decline in April. Compared with the national average, the province posted larger year-over-year price decreases for gasoline (-5.4%) and for prescribed medicines (-15.2%).

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted](#) monthly basis, the CPI edged up 0.1% in May after declining 0.4% in April.

Chart 5
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index



The seasonally adjusted indexes for six of the eight major components posted increases in May. The largest rise occurred in the alcoholic beverages and tobacco products component (+0.7%). The food index rose 0.3% and the clothing and footwear index went up 0.2%. Conversely, the indexes for household operations, furnishings and equipment (-0.2%), and health and personal care (-0.1%) declined on a seasonally adjusted basis in May.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.1% in the 12 months to May, matching the increase in April.

On a monthly basis, the seasonally adjusted core index posted no change in both April and May.

Note to readers

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

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI'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.

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

	Relative importance ¹	May 2012	April 2013	May 2013	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	122.1	122.7	123.0	0.2	0.7
Food	16.60	130.9	132.1	132.6	0.4	1.3
Shelter	26.26	126.7	128.2	128.3	0.1	1.3
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	112.8	114.3	114.0	-0.3	1.1
Clothing and footwear	5.82	93.4	94.7	93.9	-0.8	0.5
Transportation	19.98	129.9	128.6	129.2	0.5	-0.5
Health and personal care	4.93	118.8	118.6	118.3	-0.3	-0.4
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	106.7	105.2	106.5	1.2	-0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	137.7	140.1	141.1	0.7	2.5
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	84.91	119.9	121.0	121.2	0.2	1.1
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	119.3	119.9	120.1	0.2	0.7
Energy ⁴	8.56	157.7	158.0	159.3	0.8	1.0
Gasoline	4.62	186.1	181.3	183.3	1.1	-1.5
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	116.7	117.2	117.3	0.1	0.5
Goods	48.18	114.7	114.9	115.0	0.1	0.3
Services	51.82	129.5	130.3	130.9	0.5	1.1

1. 2011 CPI basket weights at January 2013 prices, Canada, effective February 2013. 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/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/).

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	May 2012	April 2013	May 2013	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	122.1	122.7	123.0	0.2	0.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	124.5	125.9	125.9	0.0	1.1
Prince Edward Island	0.36	125.9	128.6	127.9	-0.5	1.6
Nova Scotia	2.59	125.6	126.8	126.4	-0.3	0.6
New Brunswick	1.96	122.7	122.8	122.6	-0.2	-0.1
Quebec	22.04	121.1	121.8	121.9	0.1	0.7
Ontario	39.05	122.4	122.9	123.0	0.1	0.5
Manitoba	3.16	120.8	122.6	123.0	0.3	1.8
Saskatchewan	2.94	124.5	125.4	126.0	0.5	1.2
Alberta	12.32	126.6	128.7	129.5	0.6	2.3
British Columbia	14.05	118.6	117.2	117.9	0.6	-0.6
Whitehorse	0.08	121.5	121.6	122.6	0.8	0.9
Yellowknife	0.07	124.9	126.0	126.1	0.1	1.0
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	115.9	116.5	117.2	0.6	1.1

1. 2011 Consumer Price Index basket weights at January 2013 prices, effective February 2013. 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

	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	March to April 2013	April to May 2013
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	122.8	122.3	122.4	-0.4	0.1
Food	132.4	131.8	132.2	-0.5	0.3
Shelter	128.0	128.2	128.3	0.2	0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	114.4	114.2	114.0	-0.2	-0.2
Clothing and footwear	92.5	92.4	92.6	-0.1	0.2
Transportation	128.7	127.2	127.3	-1.2	0.1
Health and personal care	118.5	118.2	118.1	-0.3	-0.1
Recreation, education and reading	105.8	105.6	105.8	-0.2	0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	139.8	140.1	141.1	0.2	0.7
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	120.8	120.8	120.8	0.0	0.0
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	117.0	117.0	117.0	0.0	0.0

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 January data release. 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 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm).

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/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/).

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

Available 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 May 2013 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 92, no. 5 (62-001-X), is now available from the *Browse by 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), from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The Consumer Price Index for June will be released on July 19.

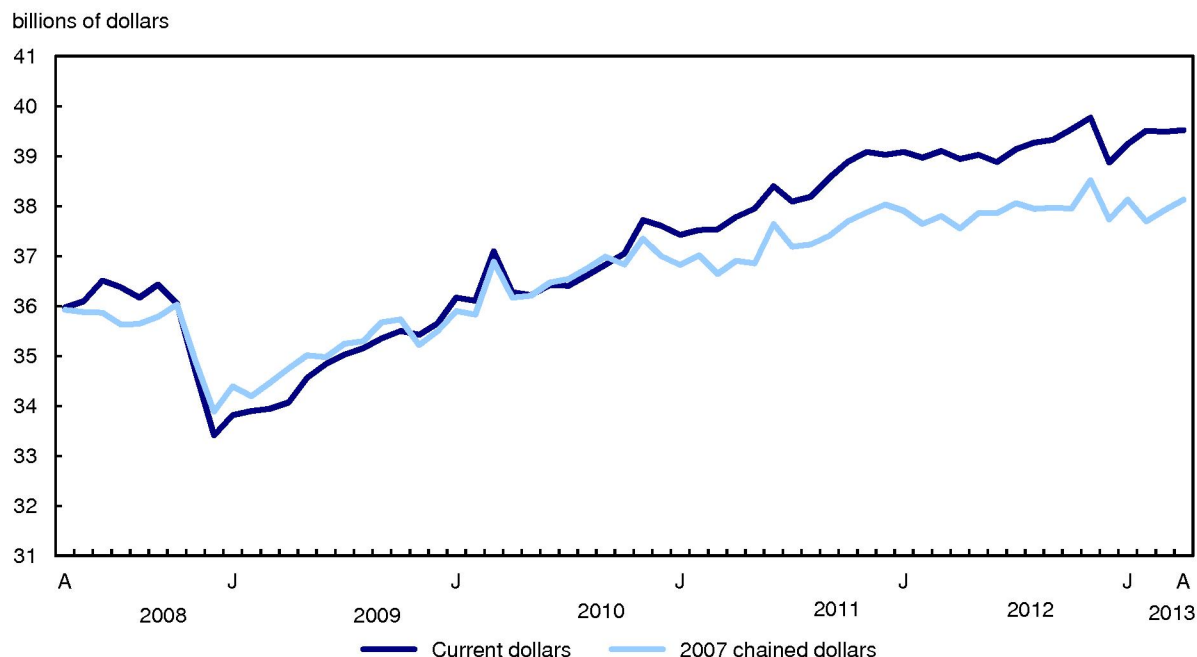
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Retail trade, April 2013

Retail sales edged up 0.1% to \$39.5 billion in April, following flat sales in March. Stronger sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers were offset by weaker sales at gasoline stations.

In volume terms, retail sales increased 0.5%.

Chart 1
Retail sales edge up in April



Higher sales were reported in 6 of 11 subsectors, representing 51% of total retail sales.

The largest sales increase in dollar terms among all subsectors was a 1.4% advance at motor vehicle and parts dealers. Higher sales at new car dealers (+2.2%), particularly truck sales, led the gain. This was the fourth consecutive monthly increase in sales at new car dealers. Used car dealers reported a third straight monthly sales decline, falling 0.9%. Other motor vehicle dealers (-4.7%) and automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (-1.3%) were both down from the previous month.

Receipts at general merchandise stores rose 0.7%, as a result of higher sales at "other general merchandise stores" (+1.9%). Department store sales were down 0.8% from March, declining for the second consecutive month.

Electronics and appliance stores posted a 2.1% gain, the third increase in four months following a downward trend in 2012.

Gasoline station sales fell 2.9% in April, mainly reflecting lower prices at the pump.

The 1.9% decline in sales at clothing and clothing accessories stores did not offset the sales gain in March. Lower sales at clothing stores (-2.6%) accounted for most of the decline.

Lower receipts at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (-1.0%) more than offset gains made in February and March. Sales in this subsector have been relatively flat since the middle of 2012.

Sales up in seven provinces

Retail sales rose in seven provinces in April. Alberta (+1.7%) reported the largest increase in dollar terms, on the strength of new and used car sales.

Following four straight monthly declines, sales in Saskatchewan grew 1.8%.

The 0.6% sales gain in Manitoba did not offset the decline in March.

Sales in all four Atlantic provinces were up in April, led by a 2.3% gain in Nova Scotia.

The largest decline in dollar terms occurred in Quebec (-0.7%), where sales fell for a second month in a row, with widespread decreases across store types.

After rising for three straight months, sales in Ontario declined 0.4%.

The 0.7% sales decrease in British Columbia did not offset the gain in March. Sales in this province have been relatively flat since the middle of 2012.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Total retail sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using consumer price indexes. The retail sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Calculation of Volume of Retail Trade Sales](#).

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2012	March 2013 ^r	April 2013 ^p	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	38,942	39,488	39,519	0.1	1.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	672	704	714	1.4	6.2
Prince Edward Island	161	159	162	1.9	0.2
Nova Scotia	1,101	1,094	1,119	2.3	1.6
New Brunswick	929	917	925	0.9	-0.4
Quebec	8,577	8,726	8,663	-0.7	1.0
Ontario	13,717	13,789	13,738	-0.4	0.1
Manitoba	1,407	1,426	1,435	0.6	2.0
Saskatchewan	1,453	1,459	1,486	1.8	2.2
Alberta	5,624	5,898	5,995	1.7	6.6
British Columbia	5,147	5,169	5,134	-0.7	-0.3
Yukon	55	55	54	-2.2	-2.3
Northwest Territories	68	62	64	4.2	-4.9
Nunavut	31	31	31	0.6	2.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2012	March 2013 ^r	April 2013 ^p	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	38,942	39,488	39,519	0.1	1.5
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	37,551	37,924	38,127	0.5	1.5
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	30,243	30,550	30,459	-0.3	0.7
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	25,258	25,602	25,653	0.2	1.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	8,699	8,938	9,060	1.4	4.1
New car dealers	6,988	7,243	7,405	2.2	6.0
Used car dealers	504	504	499	-0.9	-1.0
Other motor vehicle dealers	617	594	566	-4.7	-8.3
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	591	598	590	-1.3	-0.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,256	1,281	1,279	-0.1	1.9
Furniture stores	794	812	814	0.3	2.5
Home furnishings stores	462	469	465	-0.9	0.7
Electronics and appliance stores	1,271	1,227	1,253	2.1	-1.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,279	2,253	2,231	-1.0	-2.1
Food and beverage stores	8,810	8,979	8,963	-0.2	1.7
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,204	6,356	6,344	-0.2	2.3
Convenience stores	568	550	551	0.2	-2.9
Specialty food stores	431	462	461	-0.2	6.8
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,607	1,612	1,607	-0.3	0.0
Health and personal care stores	2,777	2,852	2,887	1.2	4.0
Gasoline stations	4,984	4,947	4,806	-2.9	-3.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,163	2,265	2,223	-1.9	2.8
Clothing stores	1,671	1,749	1,704	-2.6	2.0
Shoe stores	247	257	251	-2.4	1.7
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	245	259	268	3.7	9.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	872	874	883	1.0	1.3
General merchandise stores	4,903	4,904	4,939	0.7	0.7
Department stores	2,247	2,204	2,186	-0.8	-2.7
Other general merchandise stores	2,656	2,700	2,753	1.9	3.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	927	965	994	2.9	7.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2406 and 2408.

The April 2013 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for May will be released on July 23.

For more information, or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252; ashley.ker@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Natural gas transportation and distribution, January to March 2013

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution are now available for January to March.

Note to readers

Data from January to December 2012 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Canadian Community Health Survey, 2011/2012

Combined data for 2011 and 2012 reference years are now available from the Canadian Community Health Survey.

Note to readers

The Canadian Community Health Survey produces an annual microdata file and a second microdata file combining two years of data. The annual data for 2012 was released in The Daily on June 17, 2013.

Available in CANSIM: tables 105-0502 and 105-0592.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

Additional products featuring the most recent results from the 2011/2012 Canadian Community Health Survey combined data are now available from our website. This includes the *Health Fact Sheets* (82-625-X): "[Quick facts by census metropolitan area, 2011-2012](#)", which features a selection of health indicators for the 34 census metropolitan areas in Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Road motor vehicle registrations, 2010 (final)

Data on annual road motor vehicle registrations, by type of vehicle and by province and territory, are now available for 2010.

Note to readers

A break in the series occurs with the release of the 2010 data. Prior to 2010, vehicles were assigned to vehicle type categories based solely on the information available from the provincial and territorial vehicle registration files. However, the information in these files was limited and not always consistent between jurisdictions, with the result that the vehicle type could not always be assigned accurately.

Beginning in 2010, the primary method for assigning vehicle type is to systematically decode the Vehicle Identification Number, obtaining information about the vehicle that allows the vehicle type to be assigned accurately in the vast majority of cases. In cases where the Vehicle Identification Number decoder does not provide sufficient information, the registration files are used.

At the national level, the main impact of this change in method is a net increase in the number of heavy trucks (those weighing 15 tonnes and more) and a net decrease in the number of medium trucks (those weighing from 4.5 tonnes to less than 15 tonnes). The impact varies considerably by province and territory.

Available in CANSIM: table 405-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2747.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

The Consumer Price Index, May 2013, Vol. 92, no. 5
Catalogue number 62-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Health Indicators, No. 3
Catalogue number 82-221-X (HTML)

Health Fact Sheets
Catalogue number 82-625-X (HTML)

New studies

Quick facts by census metropolitan area, 2011-2012
Health Fact Sheets

Release dates: June 24 to 28, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
25	Principal field crop areas	June 2013
25	Family violence in Canada	2011
26	2011 National Household Survey: Education in Canada: Attainment, field of and location of study	
26	2011 National Household Survey: Portrait of Canada's labour force	
27	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	April 2013
28	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	May 2013
28	Gross domestic product by industry	April 2013

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2013. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#).

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>