

The Daily

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Consumer prices rose 1.1% in the 12 months to August, following a 1.3% increase in July. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the Consumer Price Index rose 0.1% in August, matching the increase in July.

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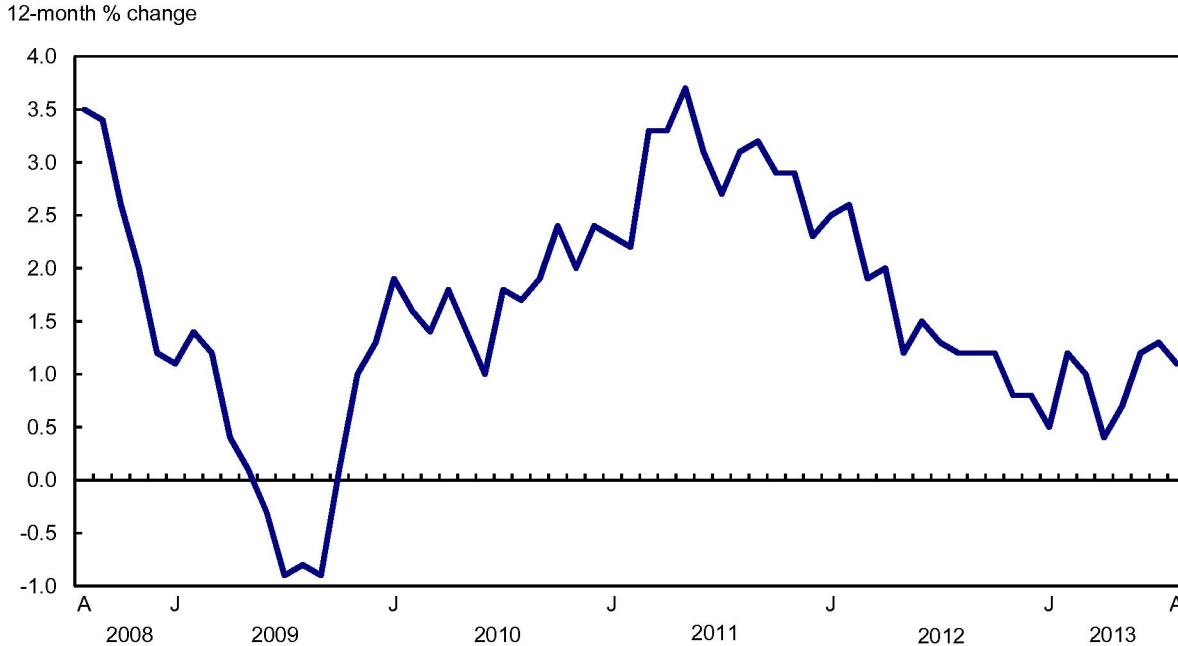


Releases

Consumer Price Index, August 2013

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.1% in the 12 months to August, following a 1.3% increase in July.

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



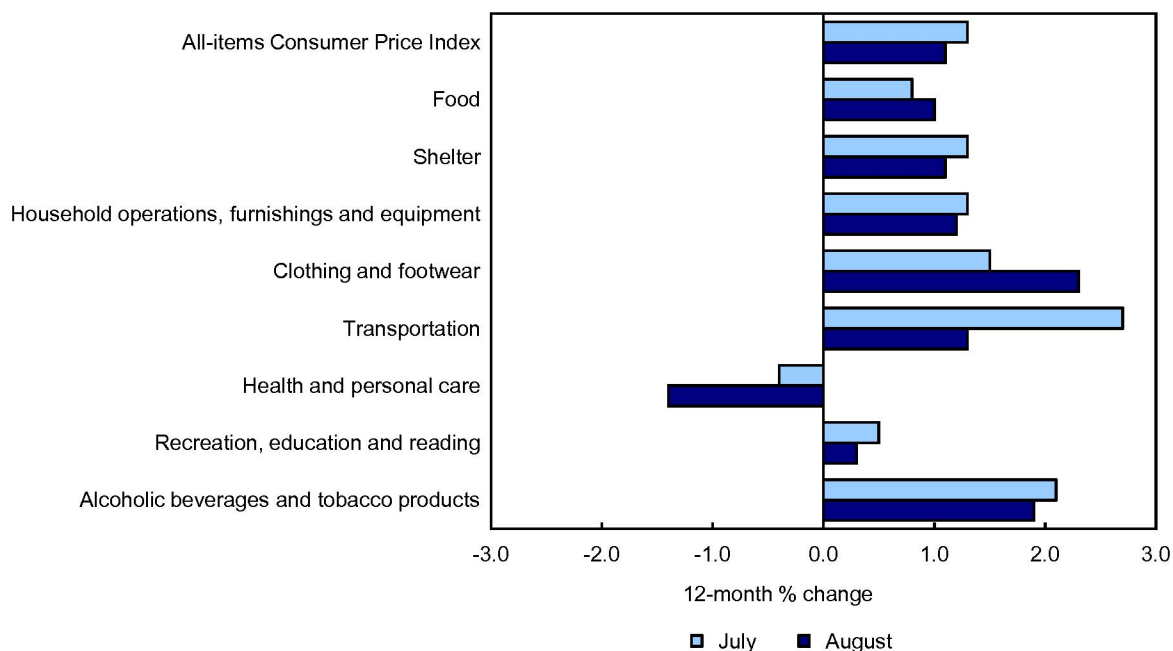
The increase in the CPI in August was led by shelter costs, which rose 1.1% on a year-over-year basis, following a 1.3% gain in July.

Compared with August last year, consumers paid more for rent and natural gas, while mortgage interest cost declined 3.6%.

12-month change in the major components

In addition to shelter, the transportation component was a main contributor to the year-over-year increase in the CPI in August. The indexes for food as well as clothing and footwear were the only components to increase more in August than in July. The health and personal care component declined year over year for the fifth consecutive month.

Chart 2
Prices increase in seven of eight major components



Transportation costs rose 1.3% in the 12 months to August, following a 2.7% advance in July. On a year-over-year basis, consumers paid 2.2% more for gasoline in August, after paying 6.1% more in July. In addition, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles increased 0.6% in the 12 months to August, a smaller rise than in July (+2.0%).

Food prices increased 1.0% in August compared with the same month last year. This followed a 0.8% rise in July. Consumers paid 0.7% more for food purchased from stores in the 12 months to August, led by higher prices for meat (+1.6%). The cost of fresh fruit advanced 4.4% on a year-over-year basis in August, after rising 1.5% in July.

Prices for food purchased from restaurants increased 1.5% year over year in August, matching the increase in the previous month.

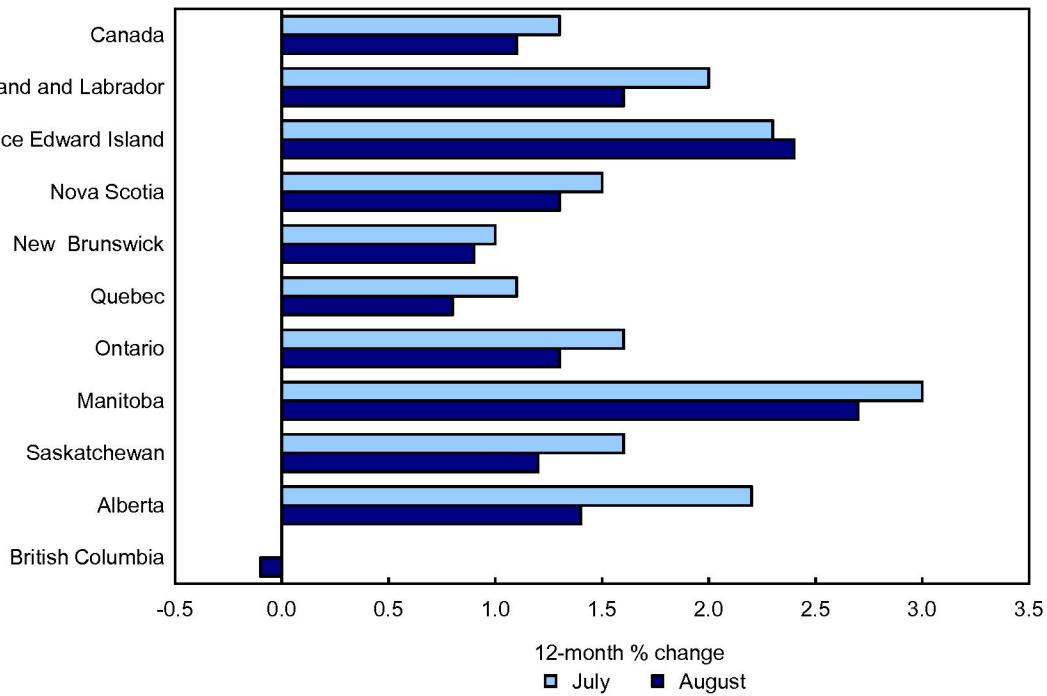
The clothing and footwear index rose 2.3% in the 12 months to August, after increasing 1.5% in July. Compared with the same month last year, fewer discounts on clothing items were observed in August.

The health and personal care index decreased 1.4% on a year-over-year basis in August. This followed a 0.4% decline in July. Compared with August last year, consumers paid 4.2% less for prescribed medicines. In addition, the cost of non-prescribed medicines declined on a year-over-year basis in August, after rising in July.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in nine provinces in the 12 months to August. Manitoba recorded the largest increase among the provinces for the third consecutive month. British Columbia was the only province to post a decline on a year-over-year basis.

Chart 3
Prices increase the most in Manitoba and decrease in British Columbia



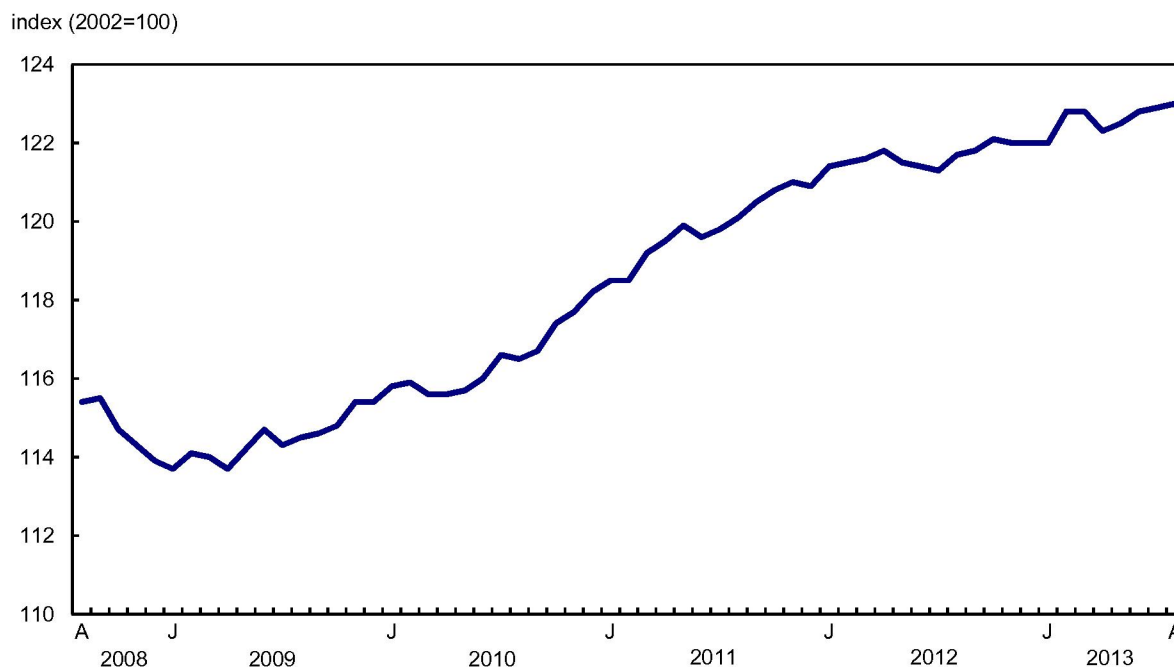
In Manitoba, consumer prices advanced 2.7% in the 12 months to August, following a 3.0% increase in July. Manitoba continued to post larger price gains for passenger vehicle registration fees and for cigarettes compared with the national average. Year-over-year increases for these two indexes in Manitoba were affected by month-over-month price gains that took place in previous months, rather than by changes that occurred in August.

Prices in British Columbia decreased 0.1% in the 12 months to August, after posting no change in July. British Columbia was the only province to record year-over-year price declines for food purchased from restaurants and homeowners' replacement cost. The decrease for food purchased from restaurants in British Columbia in August was due more to a monthly decline observed in April 2013 than to recent price changes.

Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI increases

On a [seasonally adjusted](#) monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.1% in August, matching the increase in July.

Chart 4
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index



On a seasonally adjusted basis, four of the eight major components posted increases in August. The largest increases were in the food index (+0.4%), and the recreation, education and reading component (+0.3%).

The clothing and footwear index increased 0.2% on a seasonally adjusted basis in August. However, before seasonal adjustment, the index rose 1.3%, indicating that the observed increase was largely seasonal. In addition, the seasonally adjusted index for transportation edged up 0.1% in August, while, before adjustment, the component declined 0.5%.

The seasonally adjusted indexes for household operations, furnishings and equipment (-0.2%) and for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (-0.1%) were the only components to post declines.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 1.3% in the 12 months to August, following a 1.4% increase in July.

On a monthly basis, the seasonally adjusted core index posted no change in August, after rising 0.1% in the previous month.

Note to readers

Under the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Enhancement Initiative, a new methodology for the travel tours index will be implemented with the release of the September CPI on October 18, 2013. For more information, refer to [Changes to the Travel Tours Index](#).

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	August 2012	July 2013	August 2013	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	100.00²	121.8	123.1	123.1	0.0	1.1
Food	16.60	131.7	132.7	133.0	0.2	1.0
Shelter	26.26	127.4	128.8	128.8	0.0	1.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.66	112.7	114.5	114.1	-0.3	1.2
Clothing and footwear	5.82	89.5	90.4	91.6	1.3	2.3
Transportation	19.98	127.5	129.8	129.2	-0.5	1.3
Health and personal care	4.93	119.8	118.0	118.1	0.1	-1.4
Recreation, education and reading	10.96	107.6	107.7	107.9	0.2	0.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.79	137.8	140.5	140.4	-0.1	1.9
Special aggregates						
Core CPI ³	84.91	119.7	121.0	121.2	0.2	1.3
All-items CPI excluding energy	91.44	118.8	119.9	120.0	0.1	1.0
Energy ⁴	8.56	159.2	164.2	163.0	-0.7	2.4
Gasoline	4.62	184.9	191.0	189.0	-1.0	2.2
All-items CPI excluding food and energy	74.85	116.0	117.1	117.1	0.0	0.9
Goods	48.18	114.0	114.7	114.7	0.0	0.6
Services	51.82	129.6	131.5	131.6	0.1	1.5

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 up add to 100% as a result of rounding.

3. 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. 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	August 2012	July 2013	August 2013	July to August 2013	August 2012 to August 2013
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	121.8	123.1	123.1	0.0	1.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.36	124.0	126.1	126.0	-0.1	1.6
Prince Edward Island	0.36	125.6	128.1	128.6	0.4	2.4
Nova Scotia	2.59	125.0	126.4	126.6	0.2	1.3
New Brunswick	1.96	121.9	122.6	123.0	0.3	0.9
Quebec	22.04	120.9	121.8	121.9	0.1	0.8
Ontario	39.05	121.8	123.4	123.4	0.0	1.3
Manitoba	3.16	120.5	123.9	123.8	-0.1	2.7
Saskatchewan	2.94	124.2	125.9	125.7	-0.2	1.2
Alberta	12.32	127.6	129.6	129.4	-0.2	1.4
British Columbia	14.05	118.1	117.9	118.0	0.1	-0.1
Whitehorse	0.08	121.5	124.0	124.1	0.1	2.1
Yellowknife	0.07	124.3	126.5	126.6	0.1	1.9
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	115.9	117.5	117.5	0.0	1.4

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 up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Consumer Price Index and major components – Seasonally adjusted¹

	June 2013	July 2013	August 2013	June to July 2013	July to August 2013
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI)	122.8	122.9	123.0	0.1	0.1
Food	132.2	132.1	132.6	-0.1	0.4
Shelter	128.5	128.8	128.8	0.2	0.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	114.2	114.6	114.4	0.4	-0.2
Clothing and footwear	92.8	92.9	93.1	0.1	0.2
Transportation	129.4	129.4	129.5	0.0	0.1
Health and personal care	118.2	118.2	118.2	0.0	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	106.0	106.3	106.6	0.3	0.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	140.9	140.5	140.4	-0.3	-0.1
Special aggregates					
Core CPI ²	121.1	121.2	121.2	0.1	0.0
All-items CPI excluding food and energy ³	117.2	117.3	117.3	0.1	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 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 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. 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 August 2013 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 92, no. 8 (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 September will be released on October 18.

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 (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, June 2013

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 5.1% to 15.6 million cubic metres in June from June 2012.

During the same period, crude oil exports increased 0.7%.

Marketable natural gas production was down 3.7% to 10.5 billion cubic metres.

Domestic sales of natural gas rose 0.3% while natural gas exports fell 9.7%.

Note to readers

Data are subject to revision.

Selected series are available on CANSIM up to June 2013 inclusive. All series are available for crude oil (126-0001) up to December 2012 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to May 2013 inclusive.

Table 1
Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^P	May to June 2013	June 2012 to June 2013
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons					
Supply ¹					
Production	14 872.4	15 537.9	15 632.1	0.6	5.1
Imports ²	3 225.9	2 944.4	3 149.1	7.0	-2.4
Disposition					
Refinery receipts ³	8 082.4	7 902.0	8 092.8	2.4	0.1
Exports ⁴	11 228.6	11 568.2	11 303.0	-2.3	0.7
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
Natural gas					
Supply ⁵					
Marketable production ⁶	10 879.5	10 882.2	10 479.3	-3.7	-3.7
Imports	2 205.3	2 326.2	2 165.4	-6.9	-1.8
Disposition					
Domestic sales ⁷	4 833.8	5 564.6	4 846.9	-12.9	0.3
Exports	7 483.6	6 730.4	6 758.3	0.4	-9.7

^P preliminary

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.

2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.

4. Exports may include some volumes that are not included in the supply, such as imports used for re-export and diluents that are blended in exports.

5. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.

6. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.

7. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

Available in CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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 (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Airport activity, 2012

Air passenger traffic at Canadian airports increased 4.8% in 2012. The total number of enplaned and deplaned passengers in Canada was just under 119.0 million. This was the third consecutive annual increase since 2009, when passenger traffic had declined.

Passenger traffic in all sectors (domestic, transborder and other international) increased in 2012. The domestic sector expanded 5.5%, transborder traffic (between Canada and the United States) increased 4.7%, and other international traffic was up 3.0%.

Cargo tonnages loaded and unloaded at Canadian airports increased 2.0% in 2012 to 1.08 million tonnes, a level around 15% above the recent low in 2009.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0044 and 401-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2701, 2704 and 2705.

The 2012 issue of *Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports* (51-203-X) will be available soon.

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 (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Natural gas transportation and distribution, June 2013

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution are now available for June.

Note to readers

Data from January to May 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; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

The Consumer Price Index, August 2013, Vol. 92, no. 8
Catalogue number 62-001-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

Wholesale Trade, July 2013, Vol. 76, no. 7
Catalogue number 63-008-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

Release dates: September 23 to 27, 2013

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
24	Retail trade	July 2013
26	Canada's total population estimates	2013
27	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	July 2013
27	National tourism indicators	Second quarter 2013

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



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