

The Daily

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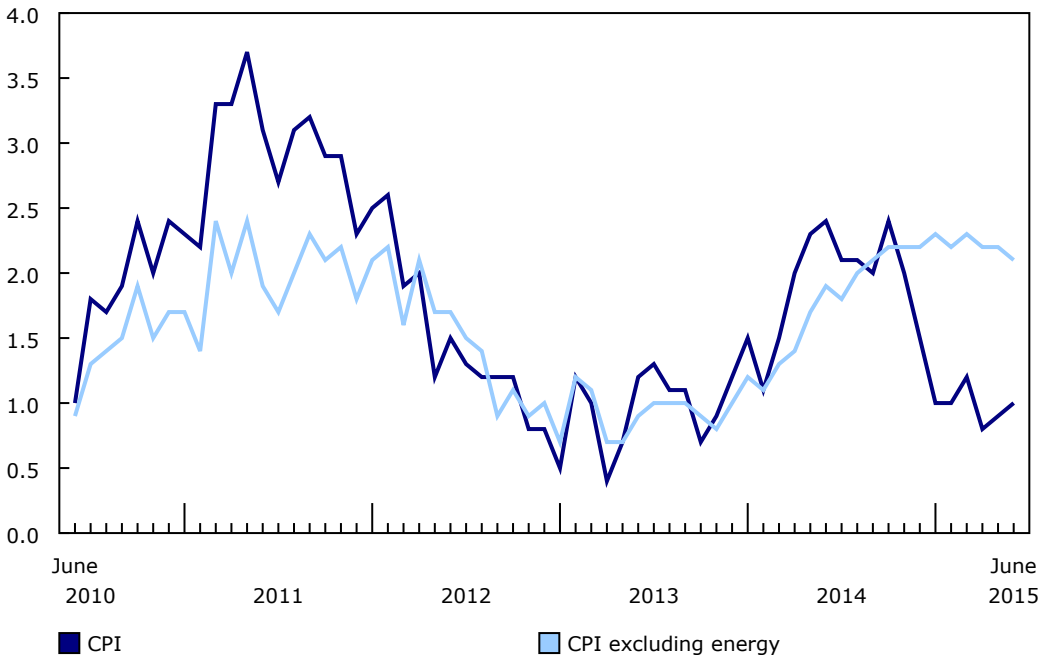
Consumer Price Index, June 2015

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.0% in the 12 months to June, after increasing 0.9% in May.

Lower energy prices continued to moderate the year-over-year rise in the CPI, however, the effect was less pronounced than in April and May. Excluding energy, the CPI was up 2.1% in the 12 months to June, after increasing 2.2% in May.

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

12-month % change



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

The energy index decreased 9.0% in the 12 months to June, following an 11.8% decline in May.

The fall in the energy index was led by gasoline prices, which were down 14.1% in June compared with the same month a year earlier. This decrease followed a 17.4% year-over-year decline in May. On a month-over-month basis, gasoline prices were up 6.0% in June, after rising 5.5% in May. Gasoline prices have increased in four of the past five months, month over month, after a string of declines between July 2014 and January 2015.

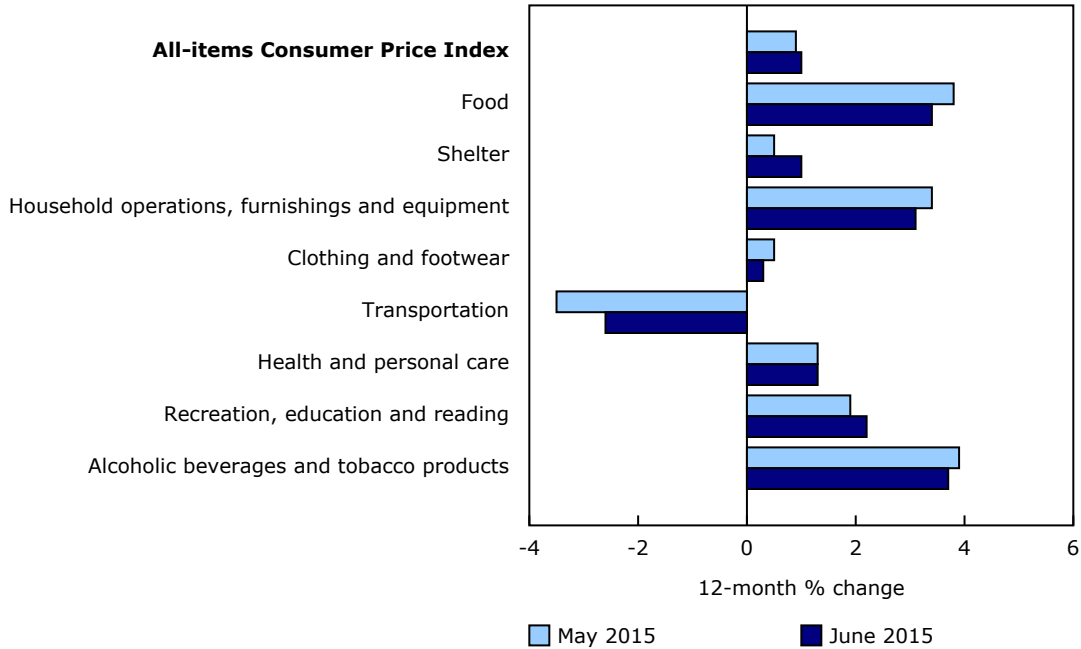
The natural gas index was down 10.9% in the 12 months to June, after decreasing 14.4% the previous month. Additionally, fuel oil prices decreased 17.8% year over year in June, following an 18.6% decline the previous month.

The electricity index was the lone energy component to increase in the 12 months to June, rising 3.2%, following a 1.0% gain the previous month.

12-month change in the major components

Prices were up in seven of the eight major components on a year-over-year basis in June, with the rise in the CPI being led by higher prices for food. An increase in the shelter index also contributed to higher consumer prices. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, recorded its eighth consecutive year-over-year decline.

Chart 2
Prices increase in seven of eight major components



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Consumers paid 3.4% more for food in June compared with the same month a year earlier. Prices for food purchased from stores were up 3.6% in the 12 months to June. Higher meat prices contributed most to the increase, despite posting a smaller year-over-year rise in June (+6.6%) than in May (+7.9%). In the 12 months to June, prices were also up for dairy products (+2.5%), fresh fruit (+3.3%) and bakery products (+2.6%). Prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 2.7% in June on a year-over-year basis.

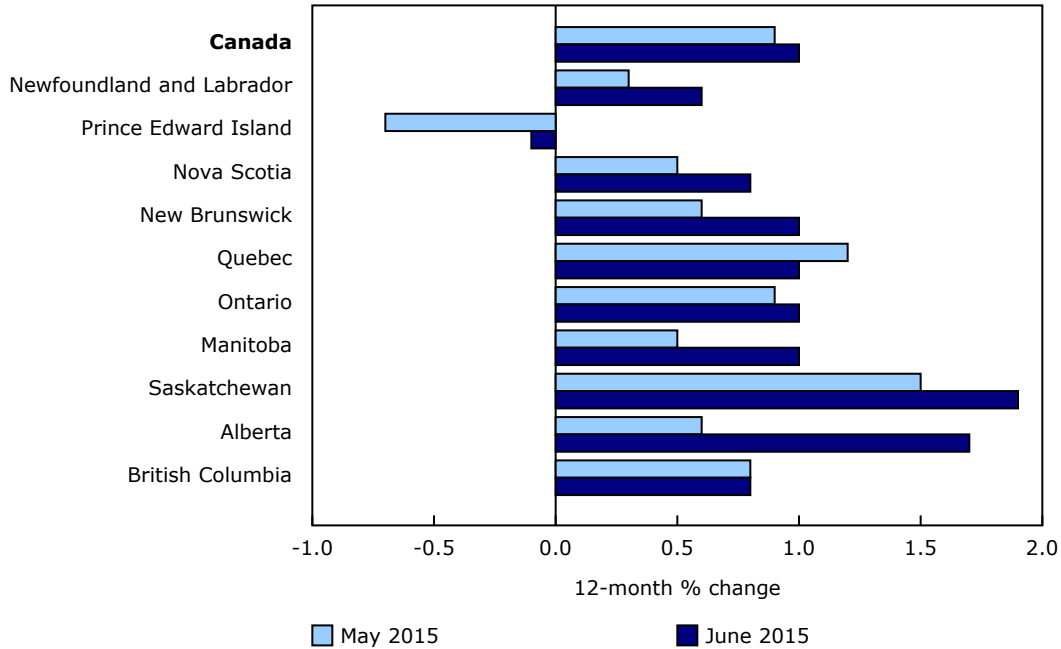
The shelter index was up 1.0% on a year-over-year basis in June, after increasing 0.5% in May. This acceleration was led by higher electricity prices, which rose more on a year-over-year basis in June than in May. Also contributing to the acceleration was the natural gas index, which posted a smaller year-over-year decline in June than in May. Homeowners' home and mortgage insurance costs were up more in June (+9.2%) than in May (+8.3%).

The transportation index declined 2.6% in the 12 months to June, as gasoline prices remained lower than last year. In contrast, prices for the purchase of passenger vehicles increased 2.0% year over year in June, after posting a 1.8% gain the previous month.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose in nine provinces in the 12 months to June, with Saskatchewan posting the largest increase. Prince Edward Island's CPI registered its seventh consecutive year-over-year decrease. Every province recorded a smaller year-over-year decline in the energy index in June compared with May.

Chart 3
Consumer prices rise in every province except Prince Edward Island



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Saskatchewan's CPI was up 1.9% in the 12 months to June, after increasing 1.5% the previous month. The purchase of passenger vehicles index in Saskatchewan rose 4.9% on a year-over-year basis in June. In addition, natural gas prices remained higher than a year ago.

Consumer prices in Alberta increased 1.7% in the 12 months to June, after rising 0.6% in May. This acceleration was partly attributable to electricity costs, which were down less on a year-over-year basis in June (-8.6%) than in May (-28.8%). At the same time, natural gas prices were up 6.7% in the 12 months to June, after decreasing 12.2% in May.

In Quebec, the CPI rose 1.0% year over year in June, after increasing 1.2% the previous month. This deceleration was partly attributable to fresh vegetable prices, which declined 3.6% in the 12 months to June, after rising 5.1% the previous month. In the 12 months to June, the travel services index increased 2.1%, after increasing 5.3% in May.

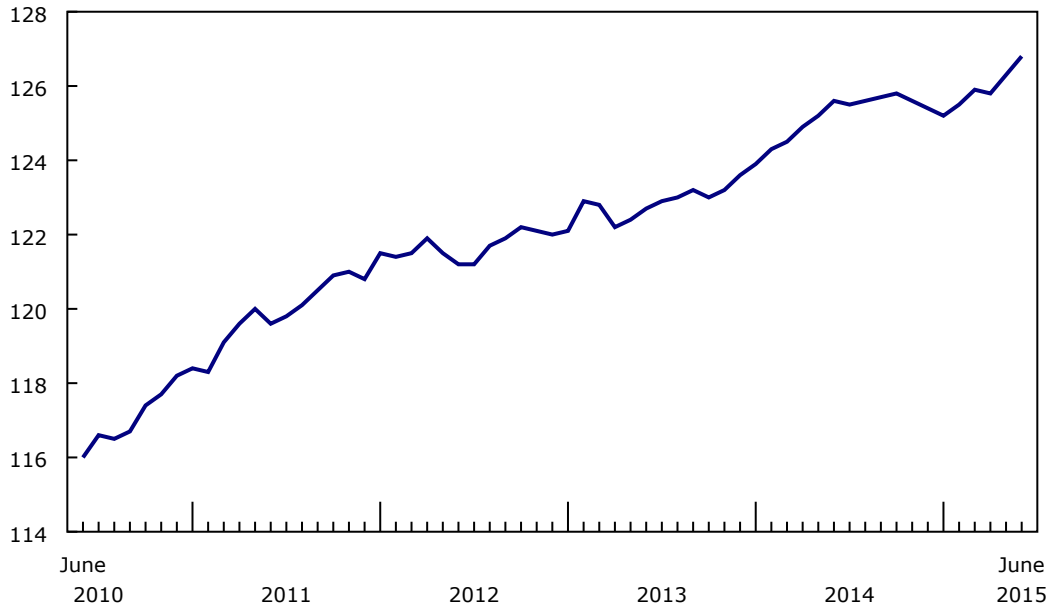
Prince Edward Island's CPI decreased 0.1% on a year-over-year basis in June, after declining 0.7% the previous month. Fuel oil prices fell 21.6% in the 12 months to June in the province, a larger decrease than at the national level. The basket weight of fuel oil is 10 times greater in Prince Edward Island than in Canada as a whole.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index increases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI rose 0.4% in June, matching the increase in May.

Chart 4 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

Seven of eight major components were up on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in June. The seasonally adjusted health and personal care index posted no change.

The largest increase in June was recorded in the seasonally adjusted transportation index, which rose 1.3%. Gasoline, which is a component of the transportation index, was up 6.0% on a non-seasonally adjusted basis in June.

The seasonally adjusted index for recreation, education and reading was up 0.4% in June, while the seasonally adjusted index for shelter increased 0.2%.

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) was up 2.3% in the 12 months to June. This increase followed a 2.2% rise in May.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.3% on a monthly basis in June, following a 0.2% increase in May.

Note to readers

The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and other fuels, gasoline, and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

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 a more detailed report of the CPI, consult the publication [The Consumer Price Index](#).

Next release

The CPI for July will be released on August 21.

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

	Relative importance ¹	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	125.9	126.9	127.2	0.2	1.0
Food	16.41	136.4	140.8	141.0	0.1	3.4
Shelter	26.80	132.2	133.2	133.5	0.2	1.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.14	116.4	119.7	120.0	0.3	3.1
Clothing and footwear	6.08	92.7	95.0	93.0	-2.1	0.3
Transportation	19.10	133.1	128.0	129.6	1.2	-2.6
Health and personal care	4.73	119.0	120.7	120.5	-0.2	1.3
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	108.2	109.9	110.6	0.6	2.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.86	146.7	151.9	152.1	0.1	3.7
Special aggregates						
Bank of Canada's core index ³	85.39	123.2	126.0	126.0	0.0	2.3
All-items excluding energy	92.21	122.2	124.8	124.8	0.0	2.1
Energy ⁴	7.79	173.0	152.4	157.5	3.3	-9.0
Gasoline	3.84	198.7	161.0	170.6	6.0	-14.1
All-items excluding food and energy	75.80	119.1	121.3	121.3	0.0	1.8
Goods	46.68	117.8	117.6	118.0	0.3	0.2
Services	53.32	133.9	136.2	136.5	0.2	1.9

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, Canada, effective with the January 2015 CPI.

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 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 index, consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).

4. The special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and other fuels, gasoline, and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

Table 2
Consumer Price Index for the provinces and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	125.9	126.9	127.2	0.2	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.38	129.1	129.6	129.9	0.2	0.6
Prince Edward Island	0.34	130.5	129.7	130.4	0.5	-0.1
Nova Scotia	2.47	129.2	130.2	130.2	0.0	0.8
New Brunswick	1.87	124.9	126.1	126.2	0.1	1.0
Quebec	21.60	123.9	125.3	125.2	-0.1	1.0
Ontario	38.94	126.9	127.7	128.2	0.4	1.0
Manitoba	3.15	126.0	126.8	127.3	0.4	1.0
Saskatchewan	3.01	129.0	131.1	131.5	0.3	1.9
Alberta	13.20	132.3	133.6	134.5	0.7	1.7
British Columbia	13.85	119.8	120.6	120.7	0.1	0.8
Whitehorse	0.08	125.3	124.4	125.1	0.6	-0.2
Yellowknife	0.08	128.8	130.6	131.4	0.6	2.0
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	118.7	120.4	121.0	0.5	1.9

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, effective with the January 2015 CPI.

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

Table 3
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted¹

	April 2015	May 2015	June 2015	April to May 2015	May to June 2015
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	125.8	126.3	126.8	0.4	0.4
Food	139.6	140.2	140.3	0.4	0.1
Shelter	133.1	133.2	133.5	0.1	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	119.5	119.7	119.8	0.2	0.1
Clothing and footwear	93.9	93.7	93.8	-0.2	0.1
Transportation	125.7	126.4	128.1	0.6	1.3
Health and personal care	120.0	120.4	120.4	0.3	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	108.4	109.3	109.7	0.8	0.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	151.4	151.9	152.1	0.3	0.1
Special aggregates					
Bank of Canada's core index ²	125.3	125.5	125.9	0.2	0.3
All-items excluding food and energy ³	120.8	121.0	121.2	0.2	0.2

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](#).

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 index, please consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).

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): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [326-0009](#), [326-0012](#), [326-0020](#) and [326-0022](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2301](#).

For a more detailed report, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The June 2015 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 94, no. 6 ([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 (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](#)).

A [video](#) providing an overview of the CPI is available on Statistics Canada's YouTube channel.

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).

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey, first quarter 2015

Retail sales reached \$108.6 billion in the first quarter, up 1.9% from the first quarter of 2014. Higher sales were reported in 9 of the 10 major commodity groups.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and services rose 6.4%, the eighth consecutive quarterly gain. For the first time since late 2012, the sales growth of used automotive vehicles (+9.4%) outpaced that of new automotive vehicles (+4.8%). Sales of new trucks, vans, mini-vans, sport utility vehicles and buses (+9.0%) accounted for the gains, more than offsetting the decline from new cars (-3.7%). Sales of automotive parts and accessories increased 6.2%, led by other automotive parts and accessories (+6.5%).

Sales receipts of food and beverages advanced 5.4%. The majority of this increase came from higher sales of food (+5.8%), led by price-induced gains for fresh meat and poultry (+9.3%) and fresh fruits and vegetables (+7.7%). Sales of candy, confectionary and snack foods increased 10.3% year over year, due in large part to an early Easter in 2015.

Retail sales of health and personal care items rose 5.9%, led by higher sales of prescription drugs (+4.7%) and personal care, health and beauty products (+6.7%).

Sales of clothing, footwear and accessories increased 7.7% year over year. Growth in women's clothing and accessories (+6.8%) and men's clothing and accessories (+6.0%) came largely from a higher volume of sales. Footwear sales rose 10.5%, on the strength of a 16.5% increase in women's and girls' non-athletic footwear.

Sales of hardware, lawn and garden products grew 7.0%. This reflected higher sales of lumber and other building products (+6.4%) as well as plumbing, heating, cooling and electrical equipment and supplies (+11.2%).

Automotive fuels, oils and additives sales fell 20.0% compared with the first quarter of 2014, the commodity grouping's largest decline since 2009. Automotive fuels (-20.4%) accounted for the majority of the decline as a result of lower prices at the pump.

Note to readers

The Retail Commodity Survey collects data on national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. For example, no adjustment has been made for Easter, which occurred at the start of the second quarter of 2015 but took place later in the second quarter in 2014. All percentage changes are year over year.

Data have been revised back to the first quarter of 2014. The revisions take into account the late reporting or correction of respondent information and classification changes. Revised data are now available on CANSIM.

Table 1
Sales by commodity, all retail stores – Seasonally unadjusted

	First quarter 2014 ^r	Fourth quarter 2014 ^r	First quarter 2015 ^P	First quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015
	millions of dollars			% change
Commodity, total	106,560	133,877	108,575	1.9
Food and beverages	26,162	31,313	27,571	5.4
Health and personal care products	10,442	11,903	11,055	5.9
Clothing, footwear and accessories	7,188	12,951	7,745	7.7
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	8,210	11,984	8,525	3.8
Motor vehicles, parts and services	22,326	27,301	23,749	6.4
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	14,562	13,950	11,645	-20.0
Housewares	1,998	2,682	2,127	6.4
Hardware, lawn and garden products	5,027	7,219	5,380	7.0
Sporting and leisure goods	2,598	4,542	2,604	0.3
All other goods and services	8,048	10,032	8,174	1.6

^r revised

^P preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [080-0022](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [080-0022](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2008](#).

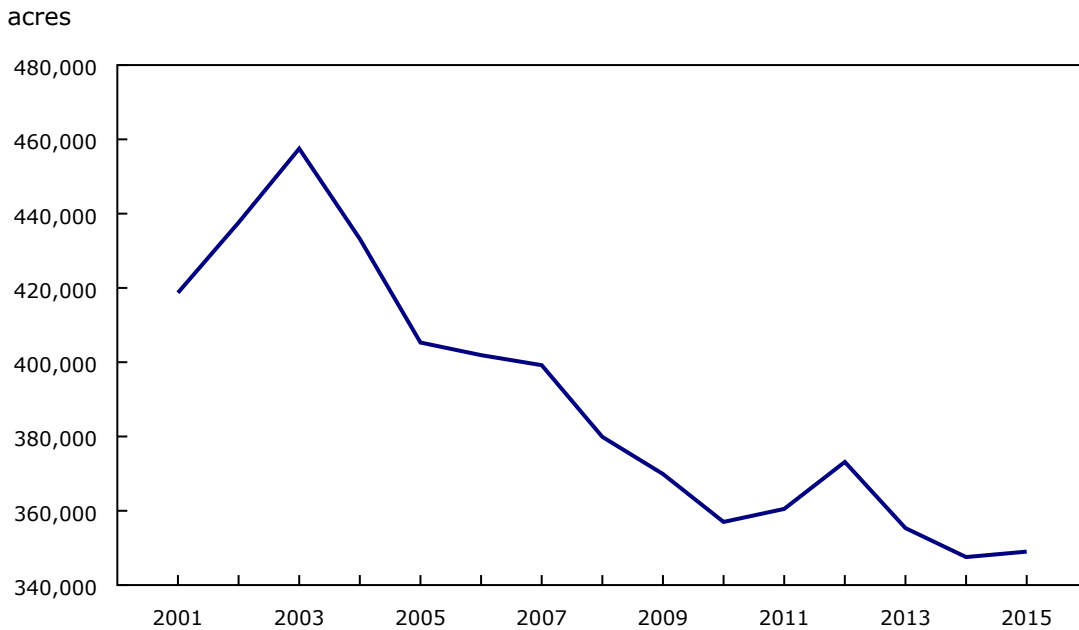
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Canadian potato production, planted area 2015

Potato farmers planted 349,005 acres (141 238 hectares) of potatoes in 2015, up 0.4% from 2014, which was the lowest level in 20 years. Despite this slight increase, total planted area remains significantly lower compared with the 2003 peak of 457,500 acres (185 144 hectares).

Prince Edward Island represents 26% of total potato area and Manitoba 19% in 2015.

Chart 1
Potato planted area in Canada



Source(s): CANSIM table [001-0014](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0014](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3407](#) and [3446](#).

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Accounting services, 2013

The accounting industry reported \$15.9 billion in operating revenue and \$11.5 billion in operating expenses in 2013, resulting in an operating profit margin of 27.3%.

This industry is engaged in providing a range of services including professional accounting services, tax return preparation services and bookkeeping, billing or payroll processing services.

The four most populous provinces (Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta) generated close to 90% of the national share of operating revenue and operating expenses.

The cost of doing business saw firms in this industry spend most on salaries, wages, commissions and benefits, amounting to \$6.2 billion or 53.7% of total operating expenses.

The business sector is the primary client of the accounting services industry, representing 74.0% of total industry sales. Individuals and households accounted for 13.9%, while the remaining client base was split between governments, not-for-profit organizations and public institutions (7.8%) and clients outside of Canada (4.6%).

Note to readers

With this release, CANSIM tables 360-0034 to 360-0036 are replacing CANSIM tables 360-0007, 360-0018 and 360-0019, which have been terminated.

Changes in methodology were made to the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Accounting Services. Users should, therefore, exercise caution when comparing 2013 data with historical datasets. For more information on the methodology changes, consult the document on the [Integrated Business Statistics Program](#) in the Behind the data feature of our website.

Beginning with this release, the estimates are based on the 2012 North American Industrial Classification System.

The publication Accounting Services (63-256-X) is no longer available. Data from the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Accounting Services will now be released in CANSIM.

Available in CANSIM: tables [360-0034](#) to [360-0036](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4716](#).

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Cement, May 2015

Manufacturers produced 1 112 000 metric tonnes of cement products in May, up 33.7% from April. Production rose 2.1% compared with May 2014.

Shipments from own manufacture increased 29.2% from April to 1 086 000 metric tonnes in May. Compared with May 2014, shipments were up 2.9%.

Note to readers

Data for April have been revised.

Data in this release are subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

The Cement Survey measures, on a monthly basis, the quantities of domestic cement that are produced and shipped by manufacturers. The survey also measures quantities of sales of domestic and imported cement that are distributed by region and exported.

Available in CANSIM: tables [303-0060](#) and [303-0061](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2140](#).

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New products and studies

New products

The Consumer Price Index, June 2015, Vol. 94, no. 6
Catalogue number [62-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Release dates: July 20 to 24, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	Wholesale trade	May 2015
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 2015
21	Childhood National Immunization Coverage Survey	2013
23	Retail trade	May 2015
23	Employment Insurance	May 2015
24	Study: How much thicker is the Canada-US border? The cost of crossing the border by truck in the pre- and post 9/11 eras	1994 to 2009

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



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