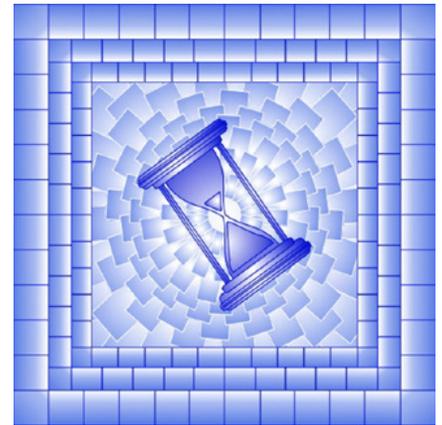


Catalogue no. 62F0014M
ISSN 1706-7723
ISBN 978-0-660-48408-2

An Analysis of the 2023 Consumer Price Index Basket Update, Based on 2022 Expenditures

by Rebecca Lehto

Release date: June 20, 2023



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website, www.statcan.gc.ca.

You can also contact us by

Email at infostats@statcan.gc.ca

Telephone, from Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following numbers:

- Statistical Information Service 1-800-263-1136
- National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired 1-800-363-7629
- Fax line 1-514-283-9350

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, Statistics Canada has developed standards of service that its employees observe. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll-free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on www.statcan.gc.ca under “Contact us” > “[Standards of service to the public](#).”

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued co-operation and goodwill.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada as represented by the Minister of Industry, 2023

All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the Statistics Canada [Open Licence Agreement](#).

An [HTML version](#) is also available.

Cette publication est aussi disponible en français.

An Analysis of the 2023 Consumer Price Index Basket Update, Based on 2022 Expenditures

by **Rebecca Lehto**

Introduction

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is one of the most widely known, cited and used economic indicators in Canada. The CPI tracks changes in the prices experienced by Canadian consumers by comparing, through time, the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services. It is Statistics Canada's measure of consumer price inflation, providing insight into overall economic conditions and often used for indexation and contract escalation.

Private and public pension programs, income tax deductions, and some government social payments are adjusted using the CPI. The index is used as a deflator of various economic aggregates to obtain estimates at constant prices. The CPI is also a tool for setting and monitoring economic policy. For example, the Bank of Canada uses the CPI and special aggregates of the CPI, among other measures, for this purpose.

As a Laspeyres-type¹ price index, the CPI basket quantities are fixed to the reference period of the basket weights, which are used to estimate consumer expenditures for upper-level aggregation. The larger the basket weight of a given aggregate in the CPI basket, the more a price change in that aggregate will impact the headline CPI.

Basket weights were derived primarily using consumer expenditures from the 2022 national [Household Final Consumption Expenditure \(HFCE\)](#)² series, replacing those derived from the 2021 national HFCE series. Household expenditures reported in the [Survey of Household Spending \(SHS\)](#) continued to be used to supplement the HFCE expenditure data, mainly providing expenditure detail at lower levels of aggregation, including geographic aggregation. Additional data sources were used to better inform expenditure weights for specific aggregates, or where HFCE or SHS data were unavailable. The updated basket weights reflect the highest quality expenditure data available, while still meeting timeliness requirements. Examples of additional data sources include:

- Retail scanner data
- Monthly Retail Trade Survey
- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions
- New Housing Price Index annual weights
- Air transportation passenger and revenue data
- Tourism indicators
- Inter-Urban Transit Survey
- Streaming and cable service usage reports
- Goods and services tax
- Retail Commodity Survey
- Canadian Real Estate Association
- New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey
- Monthly Urban Transit Survey
- Tuition enrolment
- Annual Survey of Real Estate Agents, Brokers, Appraisers and Other Real Estate Activities
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- Housing Market Stats in Multiple Listings Services
- Vehicle Fuel Consumption Data
- Cellular Data Subscription Data

The May 2023 CPI, released on June 27, will mark the introduction of updated basket weights in the calculation of the index. The 2023 basket update using 2022 expenditures will replace the 2021 expenditures that were introduced in June 2022.

1. The Laspeyres formula is a common method for calculating price indices and is consistent with the CPI's fixed basket concept. It expresses the change between period 0 and period t in the cost of buying a fixed basket of products, by aggregating the prices of products in the basket using quantities consumed from the price reference period 0 as weights.

2. CPI basket shares may differ from HFCE shares of total expenditure (and SHS shares of total expenditure for basket weights using 2017 expenditures or earlier) due to differences in item classification. Furthermore, some consumer expenses considered to be in scope of the CPI are not included in the HFCE. In addition to the HFCE, data from other expenditure sources such as the System of National Accounts, retail sales and the census are included in the calculation of the CPI basket weights.

Importance of updating the basket weights

The CPI is a weighted average of the price changes of a fixed basket of goods and services, based on the expenditures of a target population³ in a given reference period. In order to be representative of the price change experienced by Canadians, the basket weights must be representative of how Canadians are spending their money. Typically, spending patterns change slowly and do so largely in response to shifts in prices, income levels, demographic changes, evolving habits and the availability of new technology. New products and services are introduced to the market and existing ones may be modified or become obsolete. A fixed-basket price index, such as the CPI, can only reflect changes in consumer expenditures when the CPI basket weights are updated. Under normal economic circumstances, these changes are minimized by scheduling basket updates at regular intervals.

In addition to the review of the expenditure weights, a basket update is also an opportunity to review and update other aspects of the indices. This includes changing the CPI classification to make it more representative of consumer spending and the products and services available for purchase. Moreover, a basket update is an opportunity to review and update the sample of prices collected, review price index estimation methodologies, and update documentation and dissemination products, although these activities are not limited to basket updates.

Weight reference period

In general, spending that began to gradually shift back towards pre-pandemic patterns in 2021 continued and were more pronounced in 2022, with several sectors inching closer to pre-pandemic basket weight shares. While there were some restrictions and regulations on capacity limitations for in-person shopping and services throughout Canada in the first quarter of 2022, restrictions were lifted, and the economy fully reopened in the second quarter. Household expenditures, in current dollars, increased in all eight major components of the CPI in 2022 compared to 2021, as the easing of COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions continued. Spending on transportation, travel and dining out⁴ recovered to a greater extent in 2022 compared to 2021 as travel restrictions eased. More Canadians also adapted to hybrid work⁵—working some hours at home and some in the office—as opposed to working at home full-time. Additionally, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine put upward price pressure on some commodities such as gasoline and wheat-based food products like pasta and cereal products, increasing consumer expenditures on these goods. Future basket updates will allow the CPI to continue to adjust to new post-pandemic economic realities.

While consumer spending patterns continue to evolve, the 2022 expenditure weights better reflect current consumer behaviour as Canadians adapt to a new normal.

Composition of CPI basket

Each good or service in the CPI basket are assigned a basket share that is proportional to the consumption expenditure for which they account. For example, 16.94% of total consumer expenditures in scope of the CPI was spent on transportation-related goods and services, leading to a 16.94% weight for transportation in the 2022 CPI basket. The weights of goods and services play an important role in determining the impact of a given item’s price change on the CPI. For instance, Canadians, on average, spend a much larger share of their total expenditures on gasoline than on eggs. As a result, a 10% price increase in gasoline prices will have a greater impact on the all-items CPI than an equivalent increase in the price of eggs.⁶

The CPI classification of goods and services is organized according to a top-down hierarchical structure (see diagram below). At the top of the structure is the all-items CPI, which contains eight major components. Below the eight major components are intermediate level aggregates, such as owned accommodation and operation of passenger vehicles, which, along with the major components, provide insight into the sources of monthly and annual price change. There are 187 basic aggregates.⁷ These basic aggregates, such as gasoline or rent, are typically the result of aggregating one or more elementary aggregates, many of which are unpublished.

3. The target population of the CPI consists of families and individuals living in urban and rural private households in Canada.

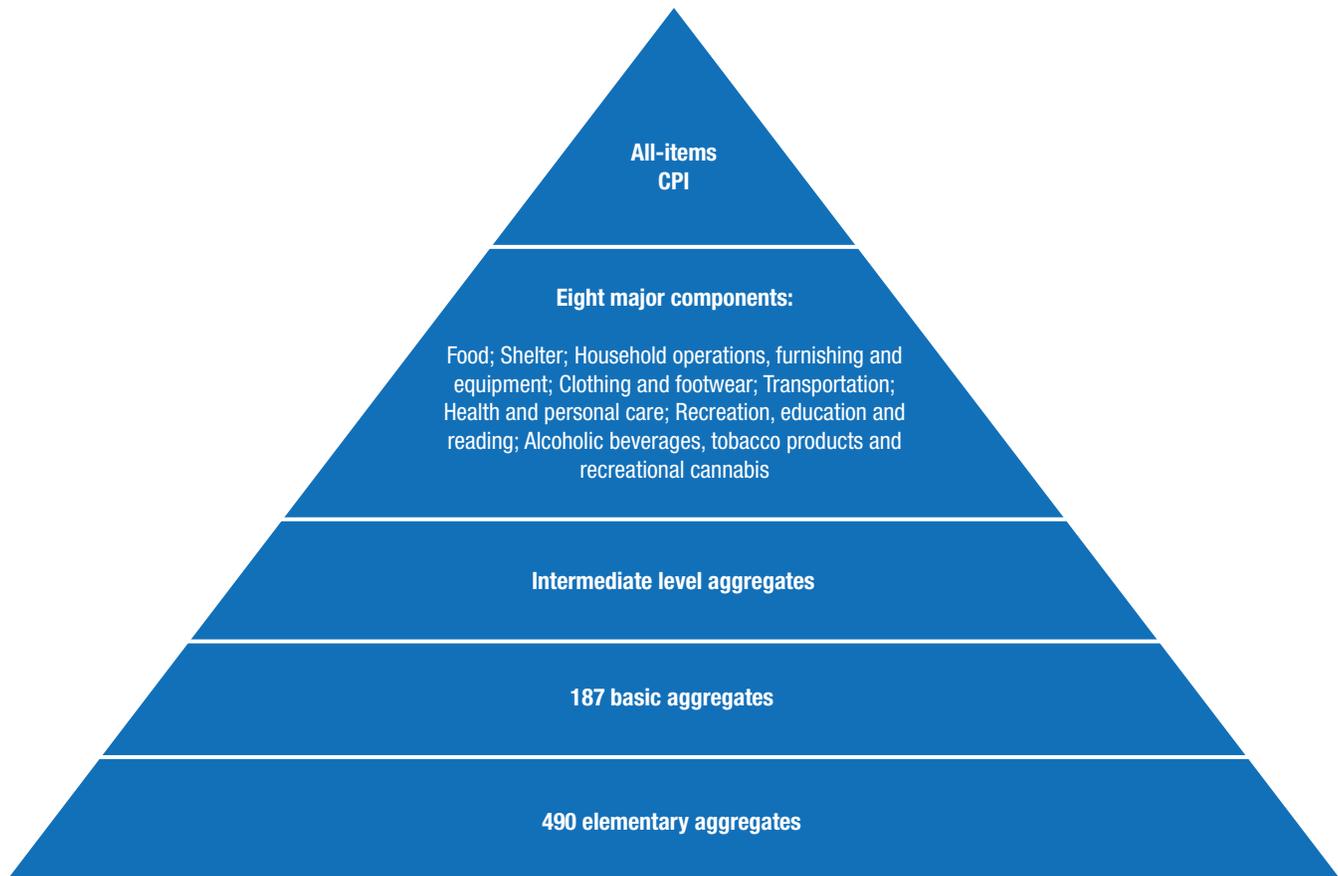
4. Monthly survey of food services and drinking places, Table 21-10-0019-01.

5. According to the [Labour Force Survey](#), in December 2022, the proportion of workers who had a hybrid work arrangement was up 6.0 percentage points compared with January 2022.

6. Gasoline comprises 4.27% of the 2022 CPI basket, whereas eggs comprise 0.16%.

7. While indices are published for 187 basic aggregates at the Canada level, not all are published at the provincial level and below.

Figure 1
Classification Structure of the Consumer Price Index



Elementary aggregates are added or deleted from the basket as consumption patterns change over time. DVD players, for instance, were removed from the 2023 basket as they have become less popular with consumers following the advent of streaming services and subsequently contributed to a smaller portion of overall expenditures. Conversely, charcoal barbecues and snow removal equipment were added to the 2023 basket. At the elementary aggregate level, the classification includes a sample of items that are chosen to characterize all products in that class. Representative products⁸ are chosen with emphasis on items that are widely available and known to be among the most popular with consumers, ensuring that the items selected are representative of the purchases consumers actually make. The number of representative products assigned to an elementary aggregate can vary based on the basket weight of the aggregate, as well as the price variability and heterogeneity of products in that class. For instance, when pricing certain dry grocery products such as pasta, representative products typically include both brand-name and store-brand items. In contrast, there is only one representative product priced under the bananas aggregate.

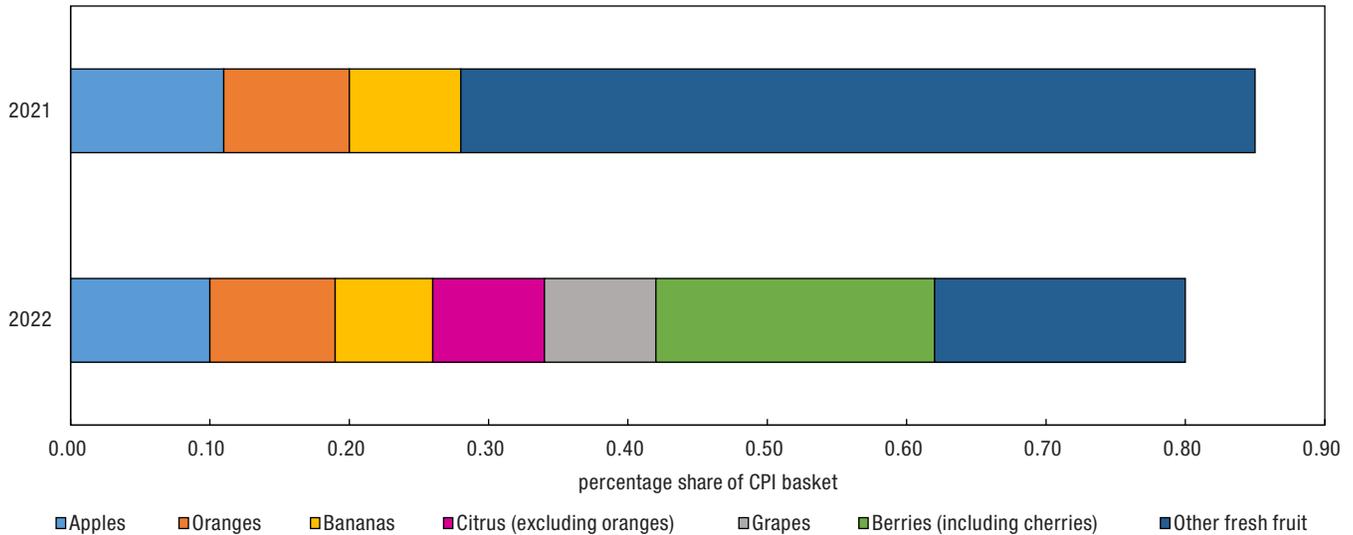
Table 2 in the appendix provides additional details on the CPI major components, including the basket weights, the number of elementary product classes and the total basket weight of the elementary aggregates that correspond to services.

8. For a list of representative products in the CPI basket, please consult the document "[The Representative Products of the Consumer Price Index.](#)"

Overview of the 2023 basket update based on 2022 expenditures

With the introduction of the 2022 basket weights, some existing elementary aggregates were made basic aggregates to provide Canadians with more granular data. Previously classified as elementary aggregates in the other fresh fruit category, citrus (excluding oranges), grapes, and berries (including cherries) will now be published as basic aggregates under fresh fruit.

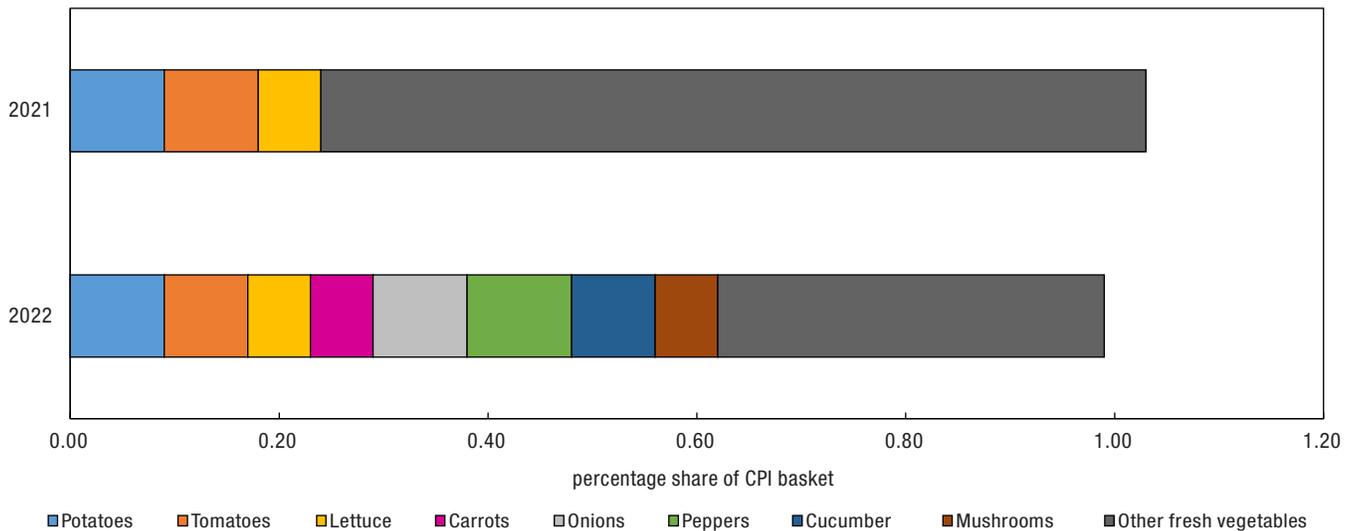
Chart 1
Published basket share for fresh fruit components, 2021 to 2022



Note: Weights are expressed as proportions of total household consumption expenditures in scope of the CPI in the weight reference period dollars.
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 18-10-0007-01 Basket Weights of the Consumer Price Index.

Similarly, carrots, onions, peppers, cucumber and mushrooms will be published as basic aggregates under fresh vegetables. Previously these products were included in the other fresh vegetables index.

Chart 2
Published basket share for fresh vegetable components, 2021 to 2022



Note: Weights are expressed as total household consumption expenditures in scope of the CPI in the weight reference period dollars.
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 18-10-0007-01 Basket Weights of the Consumer Price Index.

As greater access to data has become available, the cellular services index and associated weights will now be published at the provincial level in addition to the national level.

Various elementary aggregates under the homeowners’ maintenance and repairs index were streamlined to reduce unnecessary detail at the lowest levels of aggregation, with no changes to the goods and services priced under this series.

The basic aggregate telephone equipment, which included home telephones used with land lines, will no longer be part of the classification structure and is no longer included in the expenditure weights.

Below the basic aggregate level, new product classes were added to reflect the evolving consumption patterns of Canadians. Elementary aggregates DVD players, DVD recorders and video cameras were deleted from the basic aggregate video equipment and are no longer included in the expenditure weights.

Table 1
Selected products added or deleted from the 2023 CPI basket

Product class	Parent index	Type of aggregate	Added	Deleted
Telephone equipment	Communications	Basic aggregate		✓
Charcoal barbecues	Barbecues	Elementary aggregate	✓	
Small appliances for food and beverage preparation	Cooking appliances	Elementary aggregate	✓	
Snow removal equipment	Household tools (including lawn, garden and snow removal equipment)	Elementary aggregate	✓	
Infant and baby hygiene products	Other personal care supplies and equipment	Elementary aggregate	✓	
DVD players	Video equipment	Elementary aggregate		✓
DVD recorders	Video equipment	Elementary aggregate		✓
Video cameras	Video equipment	Elementary aggregate		✓

Source: Statistics Canada, Consumer Prices Division.

The continuity of the CPI series is maintained by chain linking⁹ the corresponding indices obtained from consecutive baskets. This is done separately for each aggregate series, which is defined as the intersection of a commodity and a geographic area.

The current index base period for the all-items CPI remains 2002=100 for the 2023 basket update based on 2022 weight reference period. The index reference period or index base period is the period in which the index is set to equal 100. For the CPI, the index base period is usually a calendar year expressed as “index year=100”.

Update to basket weights

Considerations

Expenditure share is a relative measure. Basket weight changes are a function of the expenditure growth within a given category, as well as the growth rate of all other expenditures in scope of the CPI. Between periods, the basket share for a given good or service may either increase, decrease or remain unchanged, corresponding with the change in the proportion of overall expenditures between the 2021 and 2022 reference years. A basket share that is declining, for instance, might reflect a rate of growth in expenditures in that category which was less than the rate of growth of the overall expenditures. For example, although consumer spending on shelter increased in 2022, the basket share for shelter decreased.

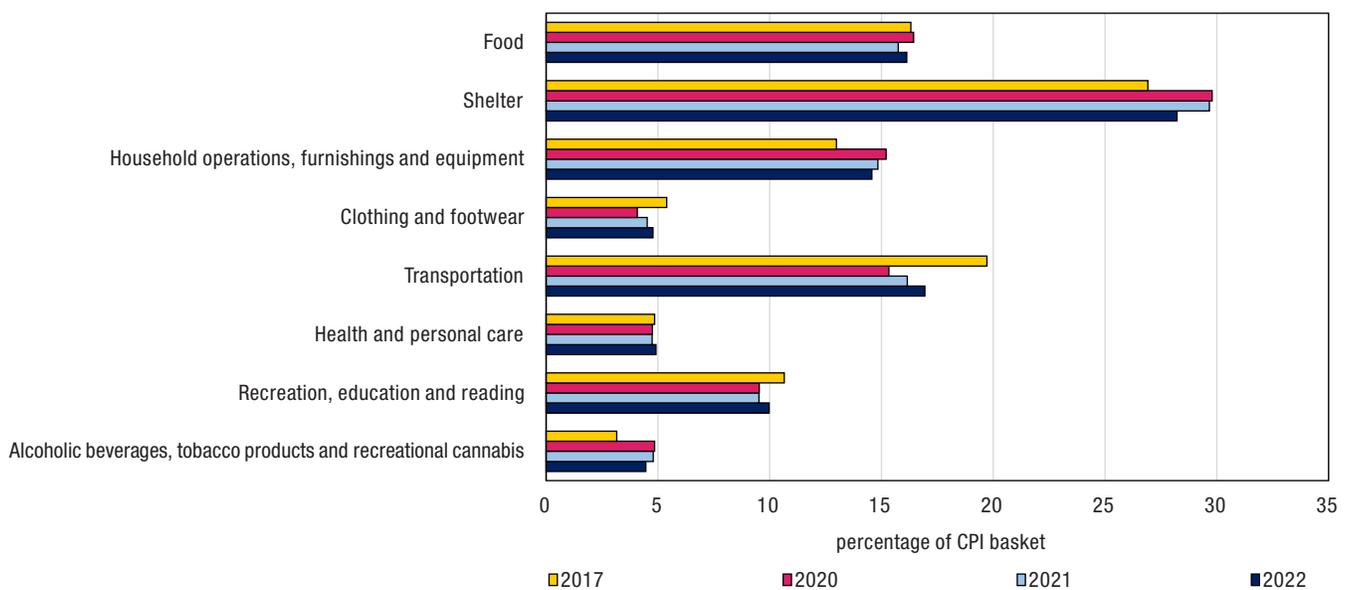
Given that basket shares are rounded and published at the second decimal place, minute changes in expenditure share may not be apparent. Basket share changes of smaller magnitudes are, however, accounted for in the CPI, as full-precision expenditure weights are used in its calculation.

9. Chain linking is the process of chaining a fixed-basket index to another fixed-basket index in order to create a continuous time series. This process ensures that period-over-period percentage changes in a chain-linked index will only reflect price change and not changes in the fixed quantities.

Statistics Canada publishes two sets of basket weights for the CPI: weights at basket *reference period* prices and weights at *basket link* month prices. Weights at basket reference period prices are calculated for each reference period separately based on expenditure shares. Weights at basket link month prices are obtained by price-updating the weights at basket reference period prices to obtain the hybrid expenditures expressed at prices of the link month. Price-updating is a procedure whereby the quantities of an earlier period are revalued at the prices of a later period. The result is hybrid expenditure weights. This procedure is necessary in order to hold quantities constant when expenditures (not quantities) are the only source of data available for deriving basket weights.¹⁰ The following analysis focuses on weights at basket reference period prices, as this best reflects the actual change in relative expenditures between basket reference periods.

Analysis of basket weights

Chart 3
Basket share by major component, Canada, 2017 to 2022



Note: Weights are expressed as proportions of total household consumption expenditures in scope of the CPI in the weight reference period dollars.
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 18-10-0007-01 Basket Weights of the Consumer Price Index.

While expenditures increased in all eight major components, resulting basket shares decreased in three major components and grew in five. The shelter component saw the largest reduction in basket share, falling from 29.67% to 28.22%. The alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis component decreased to 4.47% and was surpassed in importance by health and personal care (4.92%). The basket share for the household operations, furnishings and equipment component also shrank to 14.57%.

For the second consecutive year, the relative weight of the transportation component increased the most among the major components, from 16.16% in 2021 to 16.94% in 2022. The basket share for recreation, education and reading also rose from 9.52% to 9.98%. The food component expanded to 16.13% and the basket share for clothing and footwear component grew to 4.77%.

As the Canadian economy opened with little to no COVID-19 restrictions in the second quarter of 2022, the shifts in basket weights reflected consumer behaviour rebounding toward pre-pandemic spending levels. As spending on hard-to-distance in-person services (e.g. dining out) and travel continued to recover in 2022, expenditures in these sectors increased, resulting in smaller shares of spending on household furnishings and equipment. Chart 3 (above) shows how pandemic shifts in spending behaviour have lessened in 2022.

10. For more information on weights at basket reference period prices and basket link month prices please consult [Chapter 8 in the CPI Reference Paper](#).

The decline in basket share for shelter was largely due to decreases in other owned accommodation expenses (3.06%), including real estate commissions and legal fees, and homeowners' replacement cost (5.64%). These declines reflected the general cooling of the housing market in the second half of 2022. Moderating the decrease in shelter, the weight for mortgage interest cost rose 0.35 percentage points to 3.46% amid the higher interest rate environment.¹¹

The relative weight of alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis (4.47%) decreased by 0.32 percentage points, stemming from the weight of recreational cannabis (0.38%) which fell by 0.21 percentage points. In 2018, recreational cannabis became legal in Canada and was added to the CPI basket during the 2019 basket update (which was based on 2017 expenditure weights). At the time recreational cannabis was introduced to the CPI basket, legalization was a relatively recent development and expenditures based on the licit market were not yet available, and therefore expenditures based on the illicit market were used to estimate the basket weight. With the 2023 basket update, the illicit market expenditure will no longer be included,¹² leaving only the expenditure for the licit market, as more timely and current information on the legal cannabis market has become available. Conversely, the weight of alcoholic beverages served in licensed establishments increased to 0.86% in 2022 from 0.69% in 2021.¹³

Household operations, furnishings and equipment declined in importance. Consumers spent less on household appliances, the weight for which fell from 1.09% in 2021 to 0.97% in 2022, as total price-adjusted expenditures¹⁴ for major household appliances decreased in 2022 compared with 2021.¹⁵

As economic activity continued to expand with most travel and COVID-19 safety measures removed, consumers directed a larger share of expenditures towards transportation, primarily due to increased expenditure on gasoline (4.27%). Additionally, oil prices began to rise rapidly in early 2022 because of supply uncertainty following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, contributing to higher prices and therefore higher expenditures at the pump.¹⁶ While gasoline drove the increase in transportation weights, the weights for air transportation (0.73%) also rose amid fewer flight restrictions.¹⁷ As purchases of used passenger vehicles (1.96%) represented a slightly larger share of total expenditures in 2022, the basket share of new passenger vehicles (3.59%) dropped, coinciding with a reduction in new motor vehicle sales¹⁸ as manufacturers grappled with the global shortage of semiconductor chips.

The basket share for travel services increased a whole percentage point from 0.84% in 2021 to 1.84% in 2022. After falling in 2021, the basket share for travel tours (1.25%) was up in 2022, as some barriers to international travel were lifted, such as mandatory quarantine, pre-entry COVID-19 testing and reduced travel advisories. The importance of other cultural and recreational services also rose from 1.78% to 1.88%, as consumers directed more spending towards gyms, movie theatres and live sporting events.

After decreasing in the last basket update, the food component weight increased from 15.75% to 16.13%, mainly due to a larger basket share in food purchased from restaurants (5.51%). Increased spending in both food purchased from table-service restaurants (3.24%) and from cafeterias and other restaurants (0.74%) coincided with the removal of lockdown restrictions towards the beginning of 2022. Although Canadians spent more on food purchased from stores in 2022, due to higher price levels, total price-adjusted expenditures¹⁹ for food decreased in 2022 compared with 2021,²⁰ meaning that Canadian grocery shoppers spent more to buy less. Accordingly, the importance of food purchased from stores declined from 10.93% in 2021 to 10.62% in 2022. Some of this shift is attributable to the rebound in spending at restaurants, including day-to-day spending on food and beverages by

11. The average conventional mortgage rate for a 5-year term increased from an average of 3.3% in 2021 to an average of 4.9% in 2022. Source: Statistics Canada. Table [34-10-0145-01](#) Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, conventional mortgage lending rate, 5-year term.

12. According to the [Canadian Cannabis Survey 2022](#), the proportion of those who purchased cannabis in the past 12 months from a legal storefront did so 61% of the time, up from 24% in 2019. 1% said they purchased products from an illegal storefront and 1% from a dealer. This is down from 7% and 6%, respectively, in 2019.

13. Seasonally unadjusted sales at drinking places (alcoholic beverages) were up 48.8% in 2022 compared with 2021. Source: Statistics Canada. Table [21-10-0019-01](#) Monthly survey of food services and drinking places (x 1,000).

14. Price-adjusted expenditures refers to expenditures in constant dollars which are adjusted to eliminate the impact of widespread price changes.

15. Household final consumption expenditures on major household appliances decreased 11.8% in 2022 compared with 2021. Source: Statistics Canada. Table [36-10-0124-01](#) Detailed household final consumption expenditure, quarterly, Canada (x 1,000,000).

16. Consumers paid 28.5% more for gasoline on an annual average basis in 2022. Source: Statistics Canada. [Consumer Price Index: Annual review, 2022](#)

17. The number of passengers carried by Canadian air carriers increased 183.7% in 2022 (62.7 million) compared with 2021 (22.1 million). Source: Statistics Canada. Table [23-10-0079-01](#) Operating and financial statistics for major Canadian airlines, monthly.

18. In 2022, there were 1,558,237 new motor vehicles sold in Canada, a decline of 7.9% from 2021. Source: Statistics Canada. Table [20-10-0001-01](#) New motor vehicle sales.

19. Price-adjusted expenditures refers to expenditures in constant dollars which are adjusted to eliminate the impact of widespread price changes.

20. Household final consumption expenditures on food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased 3.6% in 2022 compared with 2021. Source: Statistics Canada. Table [36-10-0124-01](#) Detailed household final consumption expenditure, quarterly, Canada (x 1,000,000).

those who returned to work in person. Higher grocery prices also impacted the spending patterns of Canadians, with many reporting that they had adjusted their spending habits²¹ or accessed food banks.^{22,23}

The importance of clothing and footwear also increased in the 2022 basket, rising from 4.52% in 2021 to 4.77% in 2022. The basket share for both men's (1.06%) and women's (1.54%) clothing rose reflecting an increase in sales,²⁴ as more Canadians returned to the office and attended events and celebrations with relaxed capacity limitations. Similarly, the importance of personal care services (0.77%), such as haircuts, also increased.

Conclusion

Statistics Canada continues to update and enhance the CPI in order to ensure it remains the highest quality measure of price change. In the 2023 basket update, weight and classification changes, informed by the most current and relevant expenditure data available, ensure that the CPI continues to be as representative as possible of price changes faced by Canadians.

Statistics Canada continues to prioritize data accuracy, quality and timeliness in measuring price change and producing a CPI that reflects the experience of Canadians. Working with price experts, other national statistical organizations and partners ensures that the data and methods used in the calculation of the CPI are aligned with international standards and best practices. The agency will continue to explore new potential sources of expenditure information for future basket updates and to adopt the most appropriate methods in order to keep the CPI relevant for Canadians.

21. Findings from the [Portrait of Canadian Society survey](#) from April 19 to May 1, 2022, found that half of Canadians said they sought out sales and promotions in the six months preceding the survey and 47% had found themselves purchasing cheaper alternatives, brands or items.

22. According to the [Portrait of Canadian Society survey](#) from April 19 to May 1, 2022, one in five Canadians expected they were likely to obtain food or meals from a community organization in the following six months.

23. Between January 2022 and September 2022, the number of people accessing food banks increased 24 percent over the previous year, with 1 in 3 people being first-time visitors, meaning they had never had to access a food bank before. Source: Feed Ontario. [Hunger Report 2022: The Deepening Cracks in Ontario's Economic Foundation](#)

24. According to the Retail Trade Survey, sales at clothing stores increased 21.8% between 2021 and 2022. Source: Statistics Canada. Table [20-10-0056-01](#) Monthly retail trade sales by province and territory (x 1,000).

Appendix

Table 1
Basket share (%) by major component, Canada, 2011 - 2022

Major components, selected product groups	Basket reference year						
	2011	2013	2015	2017	2020	2021	2022
	percent						
Food	16.35	16.07	16.45	16.31	16.44	15.75	16.13
Food purchased from stores	11.48	11.36	11.54	11.28	11.90	10.93	10.62
Food purchased from restaurants	4.88	4.71	4.92	5.03	4.54	4.82	5.51
Shelter	25.86	26.19	26.79	26.92	29.78	29.67	28.22
Rent	5.76	5.67	6.20	6.24	6.59	6.72	6.67
Mortgage interest cost	4.13	4.03	3.50	3.30	3.68	3.11	3.46
Homeowners' replacement cost	4.25	4.52	4.80	5.18	5.24	6.24	5.64
Other owned accommodation expenses	1.49	1.60	1.64	1.96	4.01	4.16	3.06
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.57	12.92	13.01	12.98	15.21	14.84	14.57
Furniture and household textiles	1.47	1.35	1.46	1.41	2.18	2.20	2.16
Household equipment	1.93	1.78	1.84	1.81	2.43	2.43	2.28
Other household goods and services	3.38	3.86	3.82	3.88	5.31	5.21	5.11
Financial services	0.68	1.00	1.14	1.21	2.40	2.44	2.44
Communications	3.31	3.45	3.51	3.55	3.03	2.77	2.79
Telephone services	2.37	2.42	2.37	2.39	1.77	1.50	1.75
Internet access services	0.78	0.89	0.97	1.06	1.07	1.04	0.83
Clothing and footwear	6.20	6.25	5.68	5.39	4.08	4.52	4.77
Transportation	20.05	20.01	19.48	19.72	15.34	16.16	16.94
Private transportation	18.06	17.85	17.42	17.70	14.61	15.30	15.61
Purchase of passenger vehicles	6.64	6.68	7.08	7.60	6.11	5.91	5.55
Purchase of new passenger vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	3.96	3.59
Purchase of used passenger vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	1.95	1.96
Gasoline	4.85	4.77	3.49	3.34	2.84	3.47	4.27
Passenger vehicle maintenance and repairs	1.08	1.17	1.60	1.54	0.98	1.02	1.08
Passenger vehicle insurance premiums	2.92	2.88	2.80	2.68	1.93	2.12	2.17
Public transportation	1.99	2.16	2.06	2.02	0.72	0.85	1.33
Local and commuter transportation	0.64	0.69	0.65	0.66	0.25	0.30	0.35
Inter-city transportation	1.22	1.34	1.29	1.23	0.30	0.37	0.83
Air transportation	1.14	1.25	1.19	1.14	0.26	0.31	0.73
Health and personal care	4.95	4.75	4.98	4.86	4.76	4.74	4.92
Recreation, education and reading	11.26	11.07	11.02	10.66	9.53	9.52	9.98
Traveller accommodation	1.33	1.12	1.16	1.13	0.43	0.54	0.59
Travel tours	0.95	1.00	1.25	1.31	0.48	0.30	1.25
Purchase and operation of recreational vehicles	1.40	1.25	1.13	0.95	1.57	1.70	1.66
Other cultural and recreational services	2.27	2.45	2.49	2.28	1.70	1.78	1.88
Home entertainment equipment, parts and services	0.86	0.61	0.57	0.40	1.07	0.95	0.75
Video equipment	0.46	0.33	0.30	0.26	0.66	0.59	0.43
Purchase of digital media	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.07	0.23	0.20	0.18
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	2.76	2.74	2.58	3.16	4.86	4.79	4.47
Alcoholic beverages	1.60	1.63	1.66	1.74	2.94	2.92	2.90
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	1.16	1.11	0.92	0.87	1.37	1.29	1.18
Cigarettes	1.10	1.04	0.89	0.82	1.27	1.17	1.08
Recreational cannabis	..	..	..	0.55	0.55	0.59	0.38

.. not available for a specific reference period

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Weights are expressed as proportions of all-items CPI in the weight reference period dollars. Basket weights are at basket weight reference year price.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 18-10-0007-01 Basket Weights of the Consumer Price Index.

Table 2
Additional basket details by major component

CPI major component	Weight at basket link month prices ¹		Elementary product classes		Proportion of services ²	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	percent		number		percent	
Food	15.94	16.65	139	139	30.11	33.71
Shelter	29.80	28.34	43	19	90.43	90.75
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	14.50	14.36	79	77	52.00	53.62
Clothing and footwear	4.31	4.73	81	81	3.72	3.40
Transportation	16.91	16.44	32	32	29.27	33.25
Health and personal care	4.62	5.03	40	41	34.46	35.41
Recreation, education and reading	9.29	9.92	88	85	47.96	55.20
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	4.63	4.53	16	16	14.47	18.98
Total	100.00	100.00	518	490³	51.12	52.78

1 The basket weight (in %) refers to the introduction of the basket, at the link month. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

2 The proportion of services refers to the total basket weight of the elementary product classes that correspond to services.

3 Not all elementary product classes are available in all lowest level geographical regions; the numbers reported are the total number of distinct elementary product classes available across all geographical regions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Consumer Prices Division.