

Statistics Canada

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annual (2002=100)

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Data table

The data below is a part of CANSIM table 326-0021. Use the [Add/Remove data](#) tab to customize your table.

Selected items [[Add/Remove data](#)]Geography¹⁰ = Ontario

Products and product groups ¹⁵	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All-items CPI¹⁶	110.8	113.3	113.7	116.5	120.1	121.8	123.0
Food¹⁷	111.8	116.0	121.4	123.2	128.1	131.0	132.9
Shelter¹⁸	114.4	118.4	118.6	121.3	123.1	125.0	126.9
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	103.3	105.0	107.2	109.5	111.9	113.9	115.4
Clothing and footwear	93.5	92.2	92.0	90.7	91.6	89.8	88.9
Transportation	117.2	119.6	113.9	120.1	128.8	130.7	131.7
Gasoline	144.1	162.5	134.5	149.3	181.9	185.0	186.4
Health and personal care	107.3	109.2	111.9	115.1	117.6	118.7	118.8
Recreation, education and reading	101.0	101.6	102.7	104.2	105.9	107.1	107.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	129.8	131.7	134.0	136.2	138.6	139.3	140.8
All-items CPI excluding food and energy²⁵	108.5	109.8	111.1	113.4	115.6	117.0	118.0
All-items CPI excluding energy²⁵	109.1	110.9	112.8	115.0	117.7	119.4	120.5
Energy²⁵	136.0	148.0	128.2	138.9	154.9	157.0	160.5
Goods²⁷	107.0	108.1	106.0	108.2	112.0	112.5	113.2

Products and product groups ¹⁵	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Services ²⁸	114.1	117.9	120.5	123.8	127.3	130.0	131.9

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Footnotes:

1. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator of the changes in consumer prices experienced by the target population. The CPI measures price change by comparing, over time, the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services. This basket is based on the expenditures of the target population in a certain reference period, currently 2011. Since the basket contains goods and services of unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality, the index reflects only pure price movements. Separate CPIs are published for Canada, the ten provinces, Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit. Some CPI information is also available for sixteen additional urban centres. Since the CPI is a measure of price change from one time period to another, it cannot be used to indicate differences in price levels between provinces or urban centres.
2. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is not a cost-of-living index. The objective behind a cost-of-living index is to measure changes in expenditures necessary for consumers to maintain a constant standard of living. The idea is that consumers would normally switch between products as the price relationship of goods changes. If, for example, consumers get the same satisfaction from drinking tea as they do from coffee, then it is possible to substitute tea for coffee if the price of tea falls relative to the price of coffee. The cheaper of the interchangeable products may be chosen. We could compute a cost-of-living index for an individual if we had complete information about that person's taste and spending habits. To do this for a large number of people, let alone the total population of Canada, is impossible. For this reason, regularly published price indexes are based on the fixed-basket concept rather than the cost-of-living concept.
3. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) compares, in percentage terms, prices in any given time period to prices in the official base period which, at present, is 2002=100. The official time base was changed from 1992=100 to 2002=100 starting with the May 2007 data released in June 2007. The change is strictly an arithmetic conversion, which alters the index levels but leaves the percentage changes between any two periods intact, except for differences in rounding.
4. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) maintains fixed quantitative proportions (weights) between goods and services during the life of a given basket. The baskets are updated periodically to take into account changes in consumer expenditure patterns. The basket reflecting the 2011 expenditure patterns replaced the 2009 basket starting with the February 2013 data released in March 2013. The continuity of the CPI series is maintained by "linking" the corresponding indexes obtained from consecutive baskets. The CPI is calculated as a weighted average of specified goods and services price indexes. The weights are derived from Survey of Household Spending data. When reconstructing or re-aggregating published CPI series, the changes in weights and the linking procedures must be taken into account. The process of linking is to apply the price movements calculated from the new basket to the series published previously. For a description of the methodology required to reconstruct or re-aggregate CPI series, see publication 62-553 The Consumer Price Index Reference Paper.
5. For concepts and definitions, see publication 62-557 Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index, or publication 62-553 The Consumer Price Index Reference Paper. Additional information can also be obtained from: CPD Dissemination Unit, Consumer Prices Division, telephone: (613) 951-9606, toll-free: 1-866-230-2248, fax: (613) 951-2848, e-mail: cpd-info-dpc@statcan.gc.ca.
6. Statistics Canada determined that the weights for mortgage interest cost were too high in the basket update effective January 2003. The effect on the Canada all-items consumer price index (CPI) was very small, within the rounding factor of the index. Effective with the July 2004 release, the 2001 basket weights were adjusted. See the documentation section of Definitions, data sources and methods <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/2301-eng.htm> for updated weights.
7. The core Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Bank of Canada definition) (1992=100) was previously available in CANSIM table [176-0003](#) as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) excluding eight of the most volatile components and indirect taxes (CPIX) (1992=100).
9. This table replaces CANSIM table [326-0002](#) which terminated with the release of April 2007 data.
10. The population targeted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) consists of families and individuals living in urban and rural private households. For practical reasons, residents of the Territories outside

Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit are not represented by the index. Previous to January 1995, the target population consisted of private households in Canadian urban centres with a population of 30,000 or more.

11. With the introduction of the 1992 basket in January 1995, emphasis was shifted from urban centre data to provincial data. Urban centre all-items series were continued since many users had come to rely on this service, but the method of calculation was changed. Shelter indexes are calculated for each urban centre. This recognizes the importance of shelter in the basket, the significant and persistent differences in price movements between urban centres, and the availability of local data. For the other seven major components, the movement of the provincial counterpart is used except the cases of Montréal, Toronto, and Vancouver, where a sub-provincial counterpart is used. The major components are aggregated using the urban centre's expenditure pattern to arrive at each urban centre's all-items index.
12. Formerly Ottawa (Ottawa-Hull, Ontario part), represents Ottawa only.
13. The relatively small size of the housing market in these two cities makes it difficult to construct reliable price indexes for new houses. To compensate, the price movements of rental accommodation are used to approximate the price movements of new houses. The rent information itself is collected using different pricing frequencies and collection methods than in the rest of the country. Because of these problems, the indexes for rented accommodation, and owned accommodation are not published for these two cities. Further, the all-items indexes published for these two cities are not strictly comparable with the same indexes for the provinces or the other sixteen urban centres.
14. Data for Iqaluit are on a December 2002=100 base (200212=100) and the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2001. Previous to April 1, 1999, the town of Iqaluit formed part of the Northwest Territories. On April 1, 1999, the town of Iqaluit formed part of the newly-created territory of Nunavut.
15. The goods and services that make up the Consumer Price Index (CPI) are organized according to a hierarchical structure with the "all-items CPI" as the top level. Eight major components of goods and services make up the "all-items CPI". They are: "food", "shelter", "household operations, furnishing and equipment", "clothing and footwear", "transportation", "health and personal care", "recreation, education and reading", and "alcoholic beverages and tobacco products". These eight components are broken down into a varying number of sub-groups which are in turn broken down into other sub-groups. Indents are used to identify the components that make up each level of aggregation. For example, the eight major components appear with one indent relative to the "all-items CPI" to show that they are combined to obtain the "all-items CPI". NOTE: Some items are recombined outside the main structure of the CPI to obtain special aggregates such as "all-items CPI excluding food and energy", "energy", "goods", "services", or "fresh fruit and fresh vegetables". They are listed after the components of the main structure of the CPI following the last major component entitled "alcoholic beverages and tobacco products".
16. The eight major components of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket are: "food", "shelter", "household operations, furnishings and equipment", "clothing and footwear", "transportation", "health and personal care", "recreation, education and reading", and "alcoholic beverages and tobacco products".
17. Food includes non-alcoholic beverages.
18. Part of the increase first recorded in the shelter index for Yellowknife for December 2004 inadvertently reflected rent increases that actually occurred earlier. As a result, the change in the shelter index was overstated in December 2004, and was understated in the previous two years. The shelter index series for Yellowknife has been corrected from December 2002. In addition, the Yellowknife all-items consumer price index (CPI) and some Yellowknife special aggregate index series have also changed. Data for Canada and all other provinces and territories were not affected.
19. In July 2004, the 2001 basket weights introduced with the January 2003 data were adjusted; the weights for mortgage interest cost were re-evaluated.
20. Due to changes in the Ontario electricity market that became effective May 1, 2002, it was necessary to adjust the treatment of electricity prices in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for that province. A question and answer fact sheet that explains those changes is now available. To obtain the fact sheet on the treatment of electricity prices in Ontario, please contact CPD Dissemination Unit, Consumer Prices Division, telephone: (613) 951-9606, toll-free: 1-866-230-2248, fax: (613) 951-2848, e-mail: cpd-info-dpc@statcan.gc.ca.
21. About two thirds (4.7%) of the 7.4% decrease registered between September and October 2004 in the "Digital computing equipment and devices" index series represents a revision to source data.
- 22.

From April 2006, Statistics Canada changed its implementation of the price index formula used for traveller accommodation. As a result, data from April 2006 are not strictly comparable to earlier time periods.

23. 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 core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website: <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/>. Starting with the October 2006 Consumer Price Index (CPI), Statistics Canada produces and disseminates the Co CPI as defined by the Bank of Canada.
24. Excluded from the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) are the following eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: 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. This series is used to obtain core inflation which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes.
25. The special aggregate "energy" includes: "electricity", "natural gas", "fuel oil and other fuels", "gasoline", and "fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles".
26. The 1986 basket content was divided into seven major components. With the introduction of the 1992 basket, the "housing" component from the 1986 basket definition was split into two components: "shelter" and "household operations, furnishings and equipment". This brought the number of major components to a total of eight. Also, the definition of "shelter" was changed. The traveller accommodation category, which was part of the 1986 definition of "shelter", was moved to "recreation" with the introduction of the 1992 basket. To provide some continuity certain aggregate were reconstructed using their 1986 basket definitions.
27. Goods are physical or tangible commodities usually classified according to their life span into non-durable goods, semi-durable goods and durable goods. Non-durable goods are those goods that can be used up entirely in less than a year, assuming normal usage. For example, fresh food products, disposable cameras and gasoline are non-durable goods. Semi-durable goods are those goods that may last less than 12 months or greater than 12 months depending on the purpose to which they are put. For example, clothing, footwear and household textiles are semi-durable goods. Durable goods are those goods which may be used repeatedly or continuously over more than a year, assuming normal usage. For example, cars, audio and video equipment and furniture are durable goods.
28. A service in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is characterized by valuable work performed by an individual or organization on behalf of a consumer, for example, car tune-ups, haircuts and city public transportation. Transactions classified as a service may include the cost of goods by their nature. Examples include food in restaurant food services and materials in clothing repair services.
29. Revision of the methodology of the home insurance component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) beginning with the February 2008 CPI http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/document/2301_D39_T9_V1-eng.pdf.
30. Revision of the methodology of the Internet access services component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) beginning with the March 2008 CPI http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/document/2301_D40_T9_V1-eng.pdf.
31. In previous years, Statistics Canada updated, by province, the model year of passenger vehicles used in the calculation of the passenger vehicle insurance premiums index over a three month period. Since 2008, this quality adjustment exercise is reflected in the month of May for all provinces.
32. Revision of the methodology of the Rent component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) beginning with the July 2009 CPI http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/document/2301_D41_T9_V1-eng.pdf.
33. Revision of the methodology of the prescribed medicines component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), beginning with the September 2012 CPI - http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/document/2301_D50_T9_V1-eng.htm.
34. The timing for the introduction of new model year vehicles into the purchase of passenger vehicles index of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has changed in 2012. Please consult http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/document/2301_D51_T9_V1-eng.htm.

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 326-0021 - Consumer Price Index (CPI), 2011 basket, annual (2002=100 unless otherwise noted)*, CANSIM (database). (accessed: 2014-01-28)

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Date modified: 2014-01-23