

## Consumer Price Index ♦ February 2007

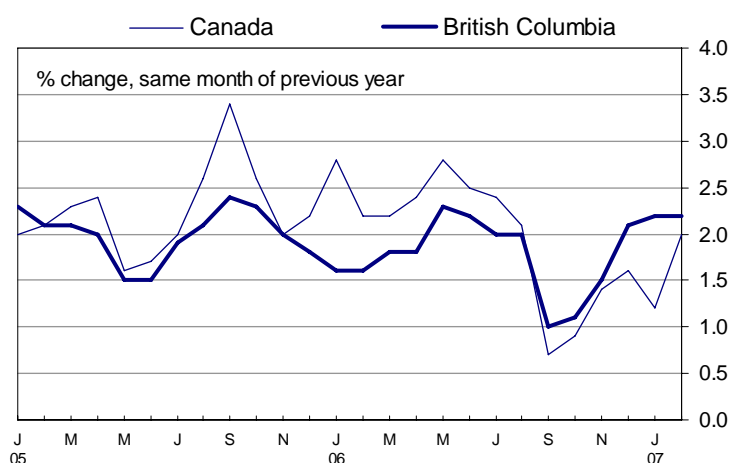
### Highlights

- British Columbia's Consumer Price Index rose 2.2% from February 2006, the second highest among the provinces after Alberta at 4.9%. The lowest year-over-year inflation was seen in New Brunswick at 0.9%. Nationally, prices rose 2.0% from last February.
- Compared to last month, BC's CPI rose by 0.2%, while nationally prices rose 0.7% from January 2007.
- Among the metropolitan areas, residents of Calgary (+6.1) and Edmonton (+3.7%) continue to experience the greatest increase in consumer prices from last February. Saint John posted the lowest level of inflation (+0.8%), followed by Thunder Bay (+0.9%). Compared to a year ago, the CPI rose 2.8% in Vancouver and 1.8% in Victoria.
- Increased energy and food prices were the main contributors to BC's rise in the CPI from February 2006. Within the Energy component, higher prices for gasoline (+7.4%), fuel oil (+6.1%) and electricity (+2.8%) were offset by a decrease in the price of piped gas (-8.2%). The Food component saw significant price increases for fresh vegetables (+15.4%) and fresh fruit (+13.4%). Other notable increases were posted for liquor (+4.3%), cigarettes (+4.2%) and women's clothing (+3.9%).
- BC's CPI, excluding food & energy, was 1.7% higher than in February 2006. The comparable figure for Canada was 1.8%.

**Note:** Statistics Canada will release the March Consumer Price Index on April 19, 2007.

1992=100	Index	% Change from	
	February 2007	January 2007	February 2006
Canada	131.2	0.7	2.0
BC	128.6	0.2	2.2
Vancouver	129.6	0.2	2.8
Victoria	128.3	0.2	1.8
Core Canada <sup>1</sup>	130.6	0.5	2.4

### BC and Canada Inflation Trend



1992=100	Latest 12-month Average Index (ending in February 2007)	Latest 12-month Average % Change	2006 Annual Average % Change
Canada	130.2	1.9	2.0
BC	127.9	1.8	1.8
Vancouver	128.7	2.1	1.9
Victoria	127.8	1.6	1.6

<sup>1</sup>The Core CPI for Canada: Defined by the Bank of Canada as the All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components (fruit, vegetables, gasoline, fuel oil, natural gas, mortgage interest, inter-city transportation and tobacco products). Also excluded is the effect of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

---

# Consumer Price Index—Terms and Definitions

---

## Base Effect

The 12-month variation in the CPI is calculated by comparing the current month's index with the index for the same month of the previous year. The 12-month change is represented by the difference in the indexes of the reference months. Thus, the 12-month variation can decrease from one month to the next merely because the base serving as the point of comparison increased.

*Source: Statistics Canada*

## Twelve-Month Percent Changes

Also referred to as “year-over-year”, twelve-month percent changes compare indexes for a given month to indexes for the same month of the previous year. As they compare two points in time, they are influenced by unusual or temporary events that can affect either of the two months. Their calculation does not include any of the intervening monthly indexes.

*Source: Statistics Canada*

## Annual Average Index

Annual average indexes are calculated by averaging index levels over the 12 months of the calendar year. These data should not be confused with the 12-month change in the CPI. By the nature of the calculation, averaging indexes over the calendar year gives a better representation of price behaviour over the whole year and is closer to the concept of an average price. The use of annual averages is considered the preferred option for indexation purposes.

*Source: Statistics Canada*

## Latest Twelve-Month Average Index

The latest twelve-month average index (ending in the current month) is a 12-month moving average of the indexes of the most recent 12 months. It is calculated like the annual average index. Hence, in theory, the December twelve-month average index would be equal to the annual average index for the calendar year. However, in practice, when BC STATS makes these calculations from published data, the December 12-month average index may differ from Statistics Canada's published annual average index due to rounding.

*Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats*

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI is available online in the Statistics Canada publication *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index*, (catalogue 62-557-XIB) (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/freepub.cgi>)

Prepared by: BC Stats, November 2006