

# Consumer Price Index, May 2026

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Monday, June 22, 2026

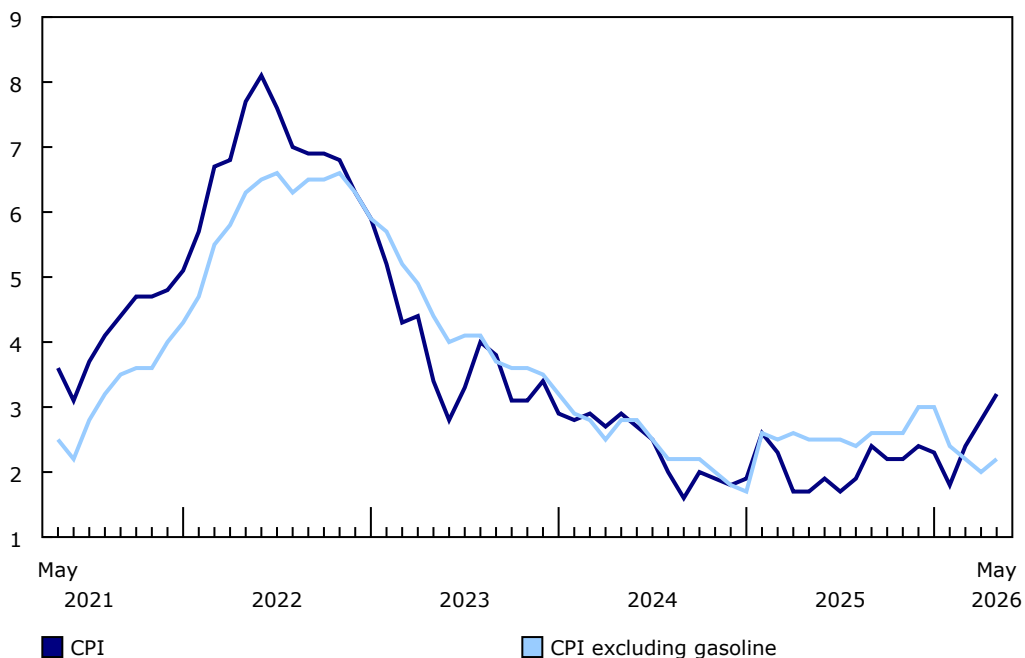
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 3.2% year over year in May, up from a 2.8% gain in April.

Higher prices for gasoline continued to drive the acceleration in the headline CPI in May. However, excluding gasoline, the CPI still rose at a faster pace year over year in May (+2.2%) compared with April (+2.0%).

The CPI was up 1.0% month over month in May. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI increased 0.5%, largely due to a rise in the recreation, education and reading and transportation components.

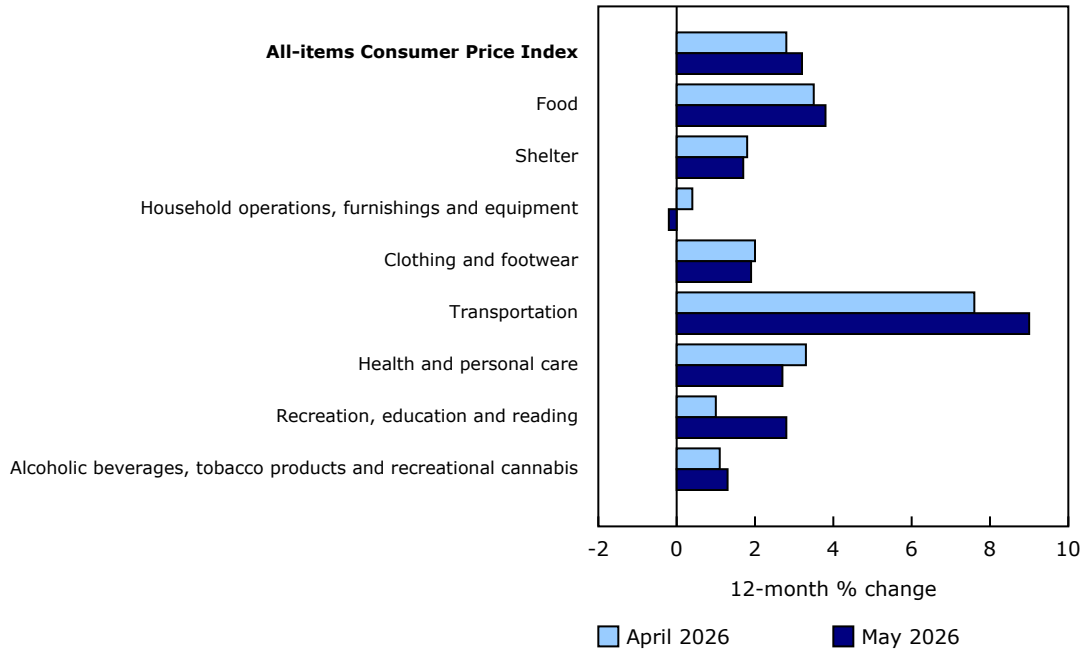
**Chart 1**  
**The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and CPI excluding gasoline**

12-month % change



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

**Chart 2**  
**Four of the eight major components accelerate in May**



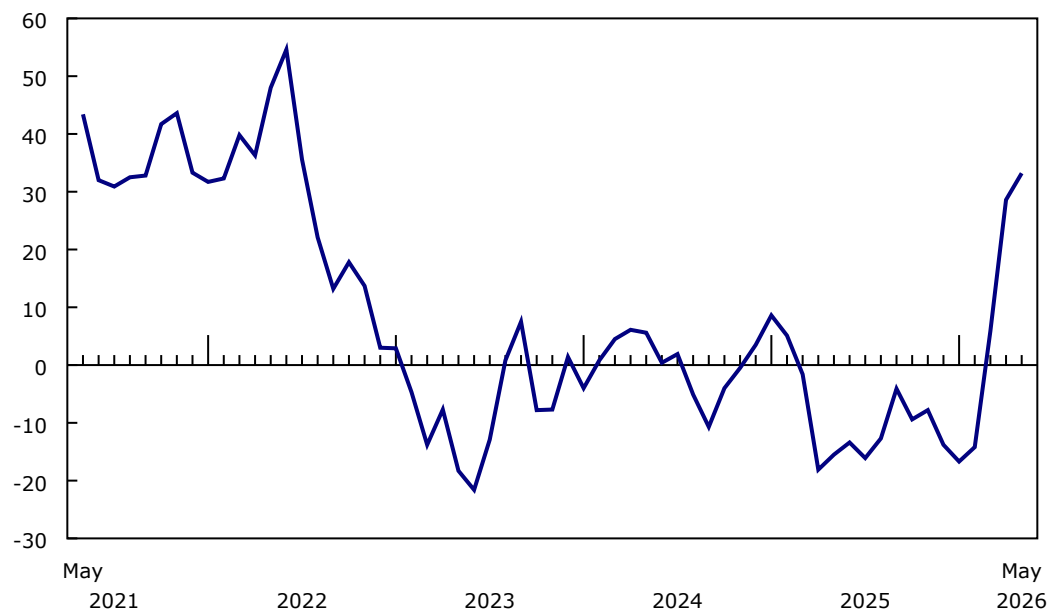
Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

**Gasoline prices continue to drive acceleration of Consumer Price Index**

On a year-over-year basis, gasoline prices rose at a faster pace in May (+33.2%) compared with April (+28.6%). Supply uncertainty stemming from the conflict in the Middle East, specifically the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, put upward pressure on gasoline prices for the third consecutive month. Consumers paid the highest prices for gasoline since June 2022, when Russia's invasion of Ukraine created supply uncertainty.

### Chart 3 Supply uncertainty continues to apply upward pressure on prices for gasoline

12-month % change



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

### Prices accelerate for travel tours and air transportation

Year over year, consumers paid more for travel tours in May (+0.7%) compared with April (-11.0%). On a year-over-year basis, prices for air transportation rose 7.4% in May, following a 1.7% decline in April. Airlines are experiencing higher operational costs, notably for jet fuel.

### Prices grow for fresh fruit and fresh vegetables in May

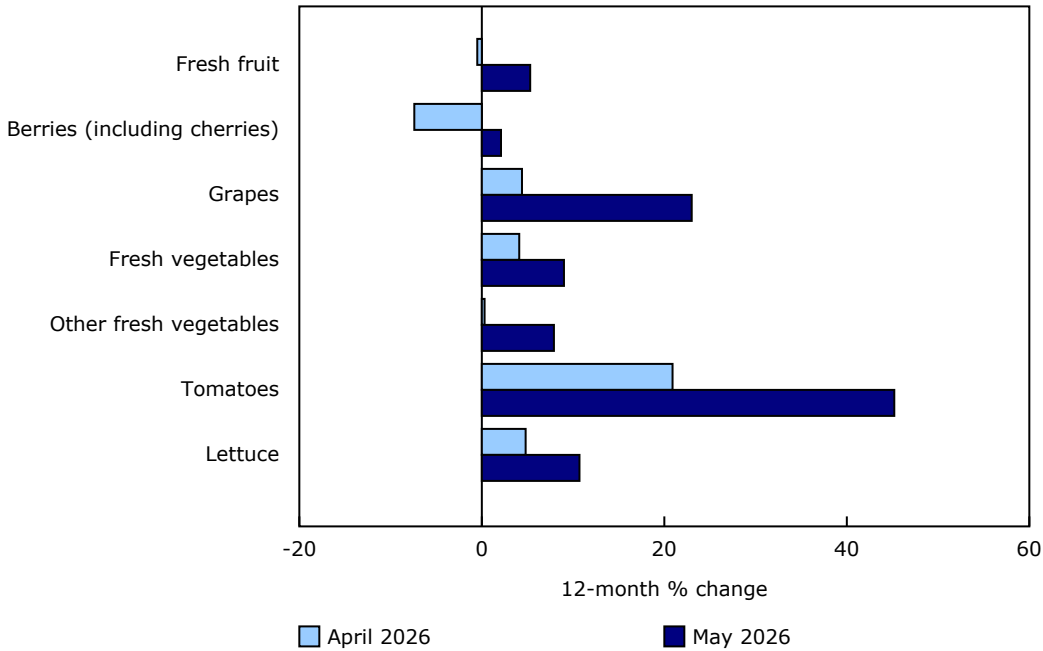
Prices for fresh fruit rose at a faster pace year over year in May (+5.3%) compared with April (-0.5%). The acceleration was mostly driven by berries and grapes.

On a year-over-year basis, prices for fresh vegetables increased 9.0% in May, following a 4.1% rise in April. The upward movement was attributed to higher prices for broccoli, cauliflower, tomatoes and lettuce. Tomato prices rose 45.2% in May due to supply contractions in Mexico, stemming from poor weather and a reduction in planted acreage following the implementation of US tariffs.

On a month-over-month basis, prices for fresh vegetables rose 5.5% in May following a decline of 3.9% in April. This is the largest monthly May increase since 2008 and is attributed to reduced supply and higher fuel costs.

Collectively, higher prices for fresh fruit and fresh vegetables contributed to an acceleration in inflation for food purchased from stores, rising 4.3% year over year in May, the 16th consecutive month it has outpaced headline inflation on a year-over-year basis.

**Chart 4**  
**Consumers pay more for fresh fruit and vegetables**



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

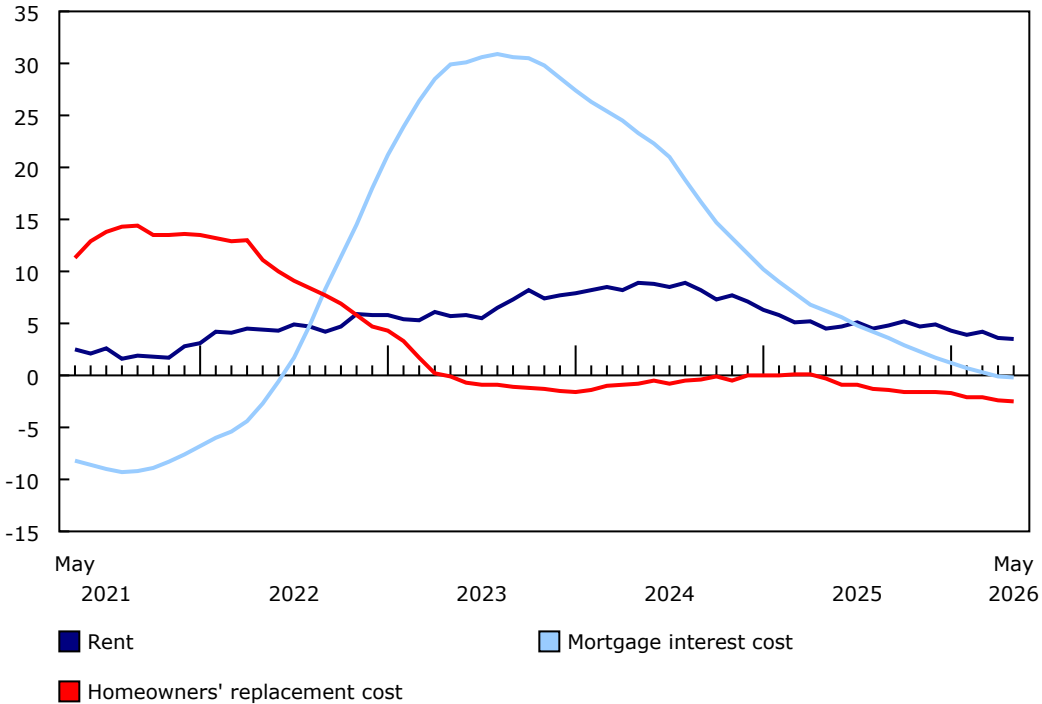
**Shelter prices continue to decelerate year over year**

Year over year, shelter prices rose 1.7% in May after increasing 1.8% in April. The homeowners' replacement cost index (-2.5%) declined on a year-over-year basis for the 13th consecutive month. Other owned accommodation expenses, which include commissions on the sale of real estate, declined 2.1% in May following a 2.7% price decline in April. Additionally, the mortgage interest cost index declined in May (-0.2%) compared with April (-0.1%), marking the 33rd consecutive month of year-over-year price deceleration for the index.

Year-over-year price growth for rent slowed slightly in May (+3.5%) compared with April (+3.6%), marking the lowest rent inflation since January 2022.

**Chart 5  
Shelter prices ease slightly in May**

12-month % change



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

**Price growth for durables remain unchanged in May**

On a year-over-year basis, price growth was unchanged for durable goods, at 1.9% in both April and May.

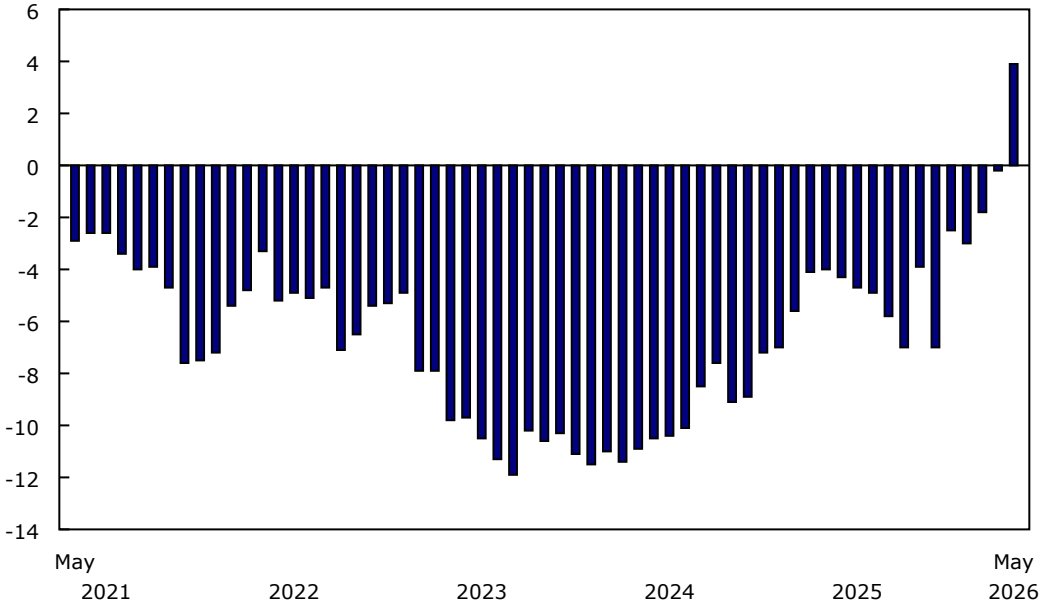
Applying upward pressure on the index, prices for computer equipment, software and supplies rose 3.9% on a year-over-year basis in May following a 0.2% decline in April. Prices for Random Access Memory (RAM) and solid-state drives (SSDs), both key inputs in computers, have risen. Heightened demand from artificial intelligence data centres and limited production capacity have both contributed to the price increase.

At the same time, price growth slowed for other durable goods, including tools and other household equipment (+1.1%) and purchase of passenger vehicles (+2.5%) and declined at a faster pace for household appliances (-5.7%), on a year-over-year basis.

**Chart 6**

**The computer equipment, software and supplies index increases on a year-over-year basis for the first time since 2020**

12-month % change



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

**Explore the Consumer Price Index tools**

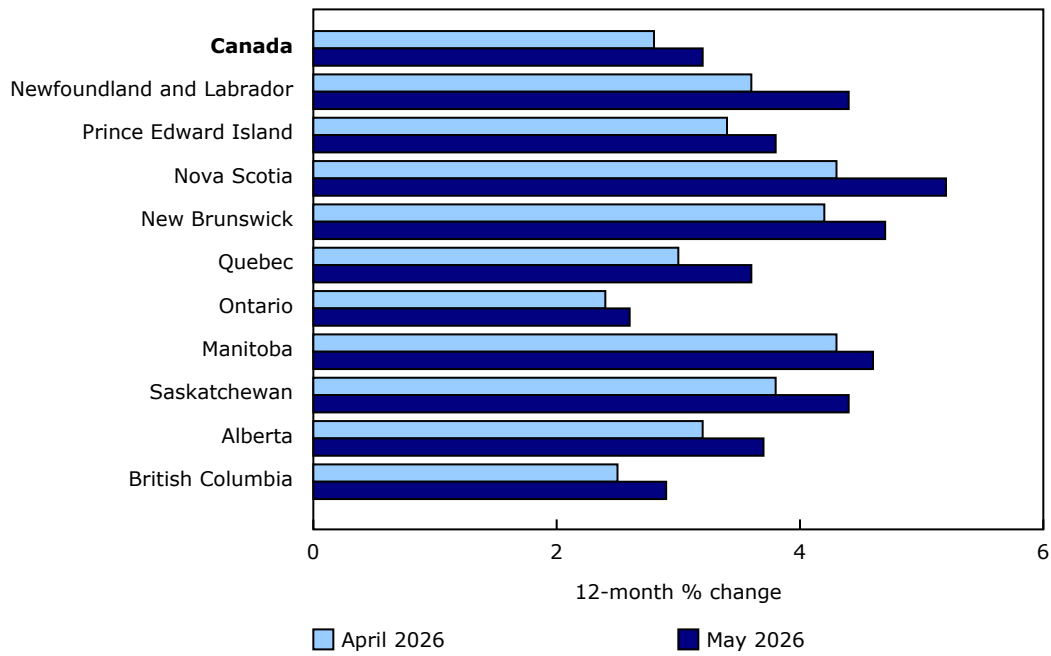
Check out the [Personal Inflation Calculator](#). This interactive calculator allows you to enter dollar amounts in the common expense categories to produce a personalized inflation rate, which you can compare with the official measure of inflation for the average Canadian household—the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Browse the [Consumer Price Index Data Visualization Tool](#) to access current ([Latest Snapshot of the CPI](#)) and historical ([Price trends: 1914 to today](#)) CPI data in a customizable visual format.

**Regional highlights**

Year over year, prices rose at a faster pace in all provinces in May compared with April. The main driver in the acceleration for all provinces was gasoline, which has a larger impact in Atlantic Canada due to higher expenditure shares.

**Chart 7**  
**The Consumer Price Index increases at a faster pace in all provinces**



Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

---

## Note to readers

### Reddit "Ask Me Anything"

Do you have questions about the Consumer Price Index (CPI), Canadian inflation or what the new CPI basket means for measuring consumer prices? Join us for our ["Ask Me Anything"](#) event on Reddit on June 23, 2026, at 1:30 p.m., Eastern Time.

### Consumer Price Index basket update

The basket of goods and services used in the calculation of the CPI has been updated with the release of the May 2026 data. The new basket weight reference period is 2025, based on the most recent [household final consumption expenditure data](#), as well as expenditures from the [Survey of Household Spending](#) and other alternative data.

The base period, in which the all-items CPI is set to equal 100, remains 2002.

The headline CPI for May 2026 would have been the same using the 2024 basket weights.

For more detailed information, consult the document entitled ["An Analysis of the 2026 Consumer Price Index Basket Update, Based on 2025 Expenditures,"](#) in the Prices Analytical Series ([Catalogue number 62F0014M](#)).

### Enhancement to the photographic equipment and supplies index

Starting with the May reference month, the photographic equipment and supplies index is now calculated using a hedonic quality adjustment methodology, similar to the approach used for [digital computing equipment and devices in the CPI](#). In addition, updates are being made to the audio equipment sample to better reflect current consumer technologies.

### Next release

The CPI for June will be released on Monday, July 20.

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

	Relative importance <sup>1,2</sup>	May 2025	April 2026	May 2026	April to May 2026	May 2025 to May 2026
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Food	16.93	195.4	201.3	202.8	0.7	3.8
Shelter	29.30	186.9	190.2	190.1	-0.1	1.7
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.80	133.1	132.9	132.9	0.0	-0.2
Clothing and footwear	4.50	95.5	96.1	97.3	1.2	1.9
Transportation	18.54	171.7	183.5	187.1	2.0	9.0
Gasoline	4.01	205.5	259.3	273.7	5.6	33.2
Health and personal care	5.40	154.4	157.9	158.5	0.4	2.7
Recreation, education and reading	9.81	130.6	129.7	134.3	3.5	2.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	3.73	200.4	202.1	203.0	0.4	1.3
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
All-items excluding food	83.07	158.7	162.0	163.6	1.0	3.1
All-items excluding food and energy	76.40	155.3	156.7	157.8	0.7	1.6
All-items excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and smokers' supplies and recreational cannabis	96.27	163.2	167.0	168.5	0.9	3.2
All-items excluding energy	93.32	161.9	164.0	165.3	0.8	2.1
All-items excluding gasoline	95.99	162.7	165.0	166.2	0.7	2.2
Energy <sup>3</sup>	6.68	189.4	223.9	231.4	3.3	22.2
Goods	45.55	145.4	151.1	152.4	0.9	4.8
Durable goods	13.00	105.6	107.5	107.6	0.1	1.9
Semi-durable goods	7.24	104.3	104.7	105.2	0.5	0.9
Non-durable goods	25.31	182.6	193.6	196.2	1.3	7.4
Services	54.45	182.9	184.7	186.5	1.0	2.0

1. 2025 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at April 2026 prices, Canada, effective with the May 2026 CPI.

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

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): Tables [18-10-0004-01](#) and [18-10-0007-01](#).

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

	Relative importance <sup>1,2</sup>	May 2025	April 2026	May 2026	April to May 2026	May 2025 to May 2026
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.32	163.5	168.9	170.7	1.1	4.4
Prince Edward Island	0.36	167.5	172.6	173.9	0.8	3.8
Nova Scotia	2.50	166.9	173.7	175.5	1.0	5.2
New Brunswick	1.92	163.4	169.2	171.0	1.1	4.7
Quebec	20.74	160.9	165.2	166.7	0.9	3.6
Ontario	39.76	165.9	168.8	170.2	0.8	2.6
Manitoba	3.18	164.2	170.3	171.8	0.9	4.6
Saskatchewan	2.85	165.4	171.3	172.7	0.8	4.4
Alberta	12.56	171.9	176.6	178.3	1.0	3.7
British Columbia	14.63	159.0	161.7	163.6	1.2	2.9
Whitehorse	0.08	163.3	169.5	172.2	1.6	5.5
Yellowknife	0.07	163.1	168.0	168.8	0.5	3.5
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	145.4	146.6	147.5	0.6	1.4

1. 2025 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at April 2026 prices, effective with the May 2026 CPI.

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

Source(s): Tables [18-10-0004-01](#) and [18-10-0007-01](#).

**Table 3**  
**Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

	March 2026	April 2026	May 2026	March to April 2026	April to May 2026
	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Food	201.3	201.6	202.4	0.1	0.4
Shelter	190.1	190.2	190.1	0.1	-0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	132.8	132.8	132.6	0.0	-0.2
Clothing and footwear	93.9	95.1	95.2	1.3	0.1
Transportation	178.5	182.1	184.3	2.0	1.2
Health and personal care	157.7	157.6	157.8	-0.1	0.1
Recreation, education and reading	130.9	130.0	131.7	-0.7	1.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	201.9	201.8	202.5	-0.0	0.3
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
All-items excluding food	161.2	161.8	162.6	0.4	0.5
All-items excluding food and energy <sup>2</sup>	156.7	156.8	157.2	0.1	0.3

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 release of January data. 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 special aggregate "energy" comprises electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source(s): Table [18-10-0006-01](#).

**Table 4**  
**Consumer Price Index (CPI) statistics, measures of core inflation – Bank of Canada definitions, Canada<sup>1,2</sup>**

	December 2025	January 2026	February 2026	March 2026	April 2026	May 2026
	year-over-year % change					
CPI-common <sup>3,5</sup>	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
CPI-median <sup>4,6</sup>	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1
CPI-trim <sup>4,7</sup>	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0
	index (January 1989=100)					
CPI-median <sup>4,6</sup>	221.5	221.8	222.1	222.6	223.0	223.4
CPI-trim <sup>4,7</sup>	217.8	218.0	218.1	218.5	218.8	219.3

1. For more information on these measures of core inflation, please consult the [methodology](#) and [general information](#) documents found in the "Definitions, data sources and methods" section of survey (2301).
2. The Bank of Canada's measures of core inflation, CPI-common, CPI-median and CPI-trim are subject to revision. In the case of CPI-median and CPI-trim, this results from the fact that these measures are based on seasonally adjusted price index series. In the case of CPI-common, revisions are due to the statistical technique used, as the factor model is estimated over all available historical data. Table 18-10-0259-01 contains the historical release data for these three measures and will be updated every month.
3. This measure is based on the CPI series adjusted to remove the effect of changes in indirect taxes.
4. This measure is based on CPI series that have been treated to remove the effect of changes in indirect taxes and that have been seasonally adjusted.
5. CPI-common is a measure of core inflation that tracks common price changes across categories in the CPI basket.
6. CPI-median is a measure of core inflation corresponding to the price change located at the 50th percentile (in terms of CPI basket weights) of the distribution of price changes in a given month.
7. CPI-trim is a measure of core inflation that excludes CPI components whose rates of change in a given month are located in the tails of the distribution of price changes.

**Source(s):** Table [18-10-0256-01](#).

**Table 5**  
**Main contributors to the 12-month and 1-month change in the Consumer Price Index**

May 2025 to May 2026

	% change
<b>Main contributors to the 12-month change</b>	
<b>Main upward contributors</b>	
Gasoline	33.2
Rent	3.5
Food purchased from restaurants	3.1
Purchase of passenger vehicles	2.5
Property taxes and other special charges	5.6
<b>Main downward contributors</b>	
Homeowners' replacement cost	-2.5
Household appliances	-5.7
Other owned accommodation expenses	-2.1
Travel tours	0.7
Natural gas	-4.2
April to May 2026	
	% change
<b>Main contributors to the 1-month change, not seasonally adjusted</b>	
<b>Main upward contributors</b>	
Gasoline	5.6
Travel tours	16.9
Traveller accommodation	17.8
Telephone services	5.5
Air transportation	6.7
<b>Main downward contributors</b>	
Internet access services	-3.4
Household appliances	-4.3
Tools and other household equipment	-3.1
Homeowners' replacement cost	-0.3
Sugar and confectionery	-3.2

Source(s): Table [18-10-0004-01](#).

**Available tables:** [18-10-0001-01](#), [18-10-0004-01](#), [18-10-0006-01](#) and [18-10-0256-01](#).

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

The "[Consumer Price Index Data Visualization Tool](#)" is available on the Statistics Canada website.

More information on 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](#)).

Two videos, "[An Overview of Canada's Consumer Price Index \(CPI\)](#)" and "[The Consumer Price Index \(CPI\) and Your Experience of Price Change](#)," are available on Statistics Canada's YouTube channel.

The podcast "[Eh Sayers Episode 18 - Why Food Inflation Is Such A Hard Nut To Crack](#)" is also available.

Find out [answers to the most common questions](#) posed about the CPI in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations ([statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca)).