

Consumer Price Index, June 2026

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Monday, July 20, 2026

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 2.8% year over year in June, following a 3.2% gain in May.

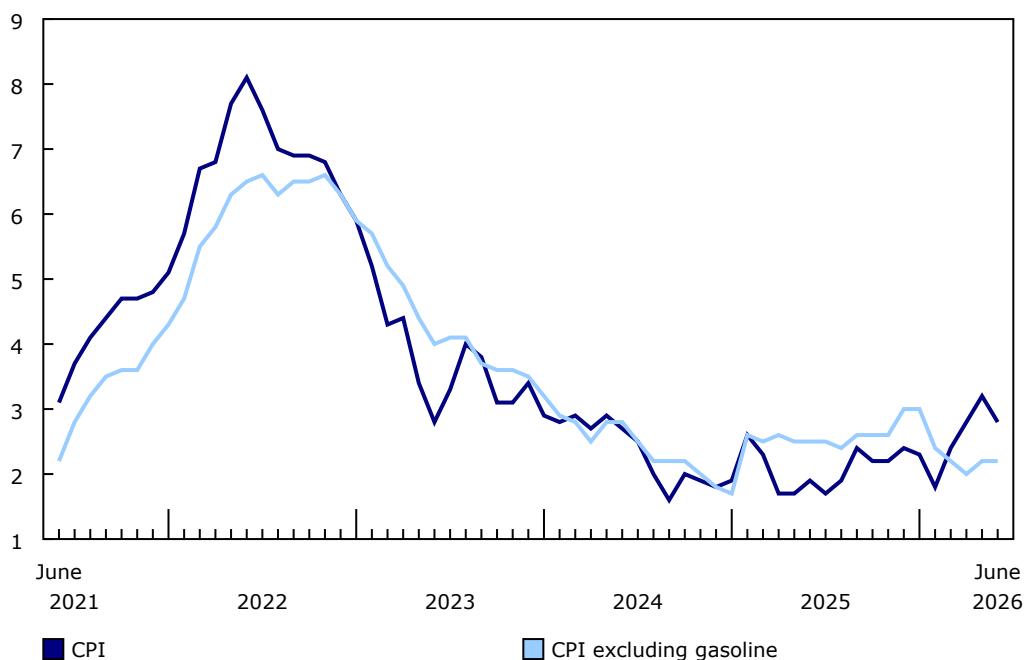
Prices for gasoline increased at a slower rate on a year-over-year basis in June compared with May, driving the deceleration in the headline CPI. Excluding gasoline, the CPI was unchanged in June compared with May, at 2.2%.

The CPI fell 0.4% month over month in June, the largest monthly decline since December 2024. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI fell 0.1% in June, the first decline since April 2025 (-0.2%).

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.

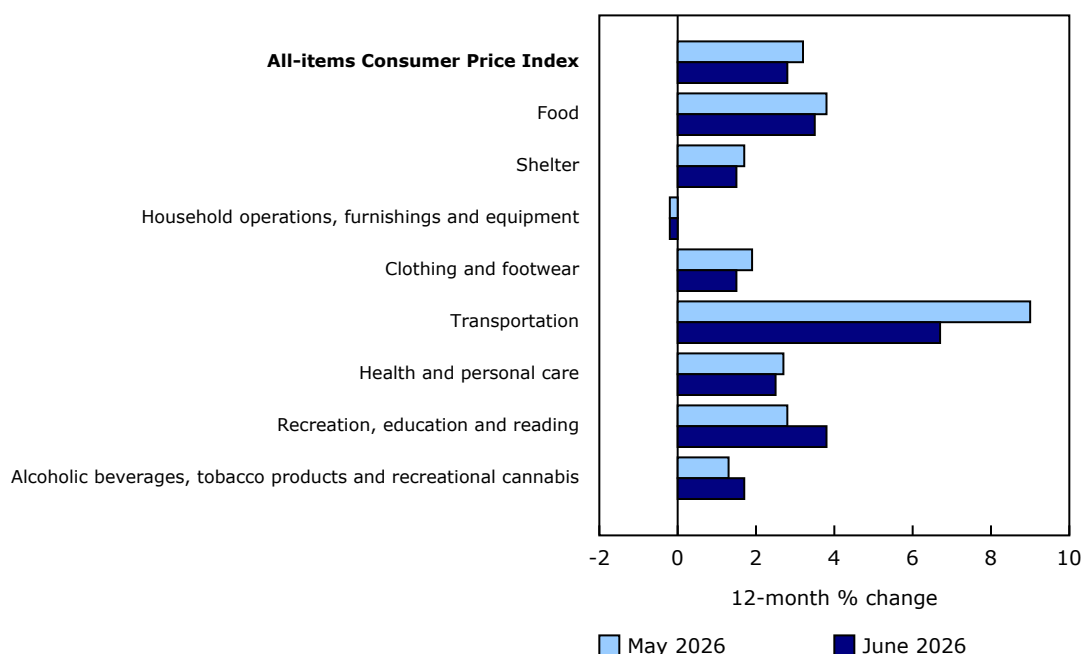


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Chart 2
Five of the eight major components decelerate in June



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

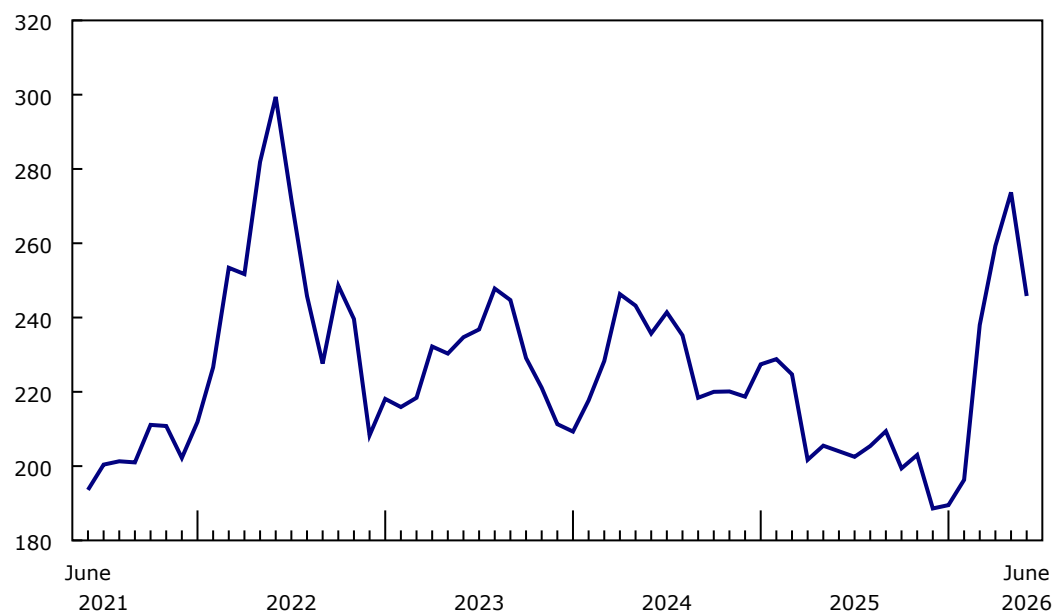
Gasoline prices increase at a slower rate in June

Prices at the pump increased at a slower rate on a year-over-year basis in June (+20.5%) compared with May (+33.2%). While gasoline prices remained elevated due to the conflict in the Middle East, diplomatic talks and an interim ceasefire arrangement contributed to an easing of global oil prices in June, leading to a 10.2% month-over-month decline. This was the largest monthly decline in gasoline prices since April 2025, when prices fell due to the removal of the consumer carbon levy.

Chart 3

Gasoline price growth slows in June, but remains elevated

index (2002=100)



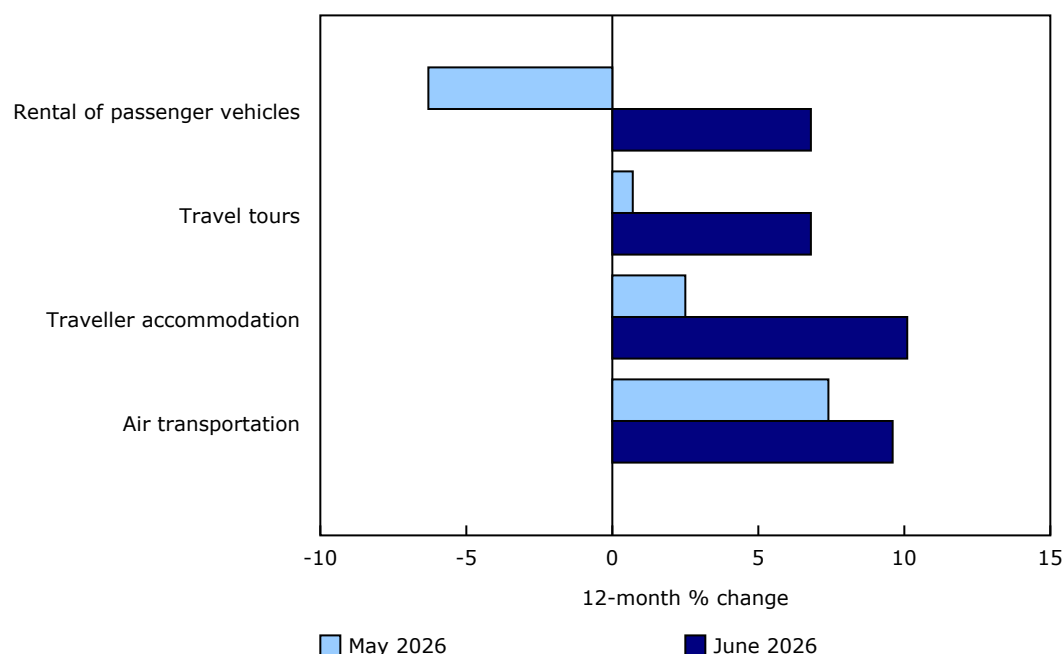
Source(s): Table [18-10-0004-01](#).

Prices for travel-related services rise as the World Cup kicks off

Prices for traveller accommodation accelerated on a year-over-year basis in June, rising 10.1% compared with a 2.5% increase in May. Driving the acceleration were higher prices in Ontario (+19.4%) and British Columbia (+20.0%), mainly in Toronto and Vancouver, both of which were host cities for World Cup matches. At the same time, prices for the rental of passenger vehicles index rose 6.8% on a year-over-year basis, coinciding with higher demand for travel.

Consumers paid 6.8% more for travel tours on a year-over-year basis in June, up from a 0.7% increase in May. In addition, prices for air transportation rose at a faster pace in June (+9.6%) compared with May (+7.4%) on a yearly basis, marking the largest increase since February 2023. Contributing to the price increase were higher jet fuel costs and greater demand for domestic travel.

Chart 4
Prices accelerate for travel-related services in June



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

Prices for passenger vehicles decelerate

On a year-over-year basis, the purchase of passenger vehicles index increased at a slower rate in June (+1.9%) compared with May (+2.5%), with prices for both new and used vehicles contributing to the slowdown. This was the smallest price increase in the purchase of passenger vehicles index since March 2025.

Food purchased from stores index decelerates in June

Prices for food purchased from stores grew at a slower pace on a year-over-year basis in June (+3.9%) compared with May (+4.3%). Despite the slowdown, June was the 17th consecutive month that grocery price inflation outpaced the all-items CPI.

The year-over-year deceleration in grocery prices in June was driven by slower price growth for fresh fruit (+1.7%), mainly due to lower prices for grapes (-0.6%).

Moderating the slowdown in grocery prices were higher prices for fresh or frozen chicken (+5.7%), bread, rolls and buns (+6.0%) and frozen food preparations (+2.7%).

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 slower pace in June compared with May in all provinces, except Prince Edward Island. The deceleration of gasoline prices was the main contributor to the slower price growth nationwide.

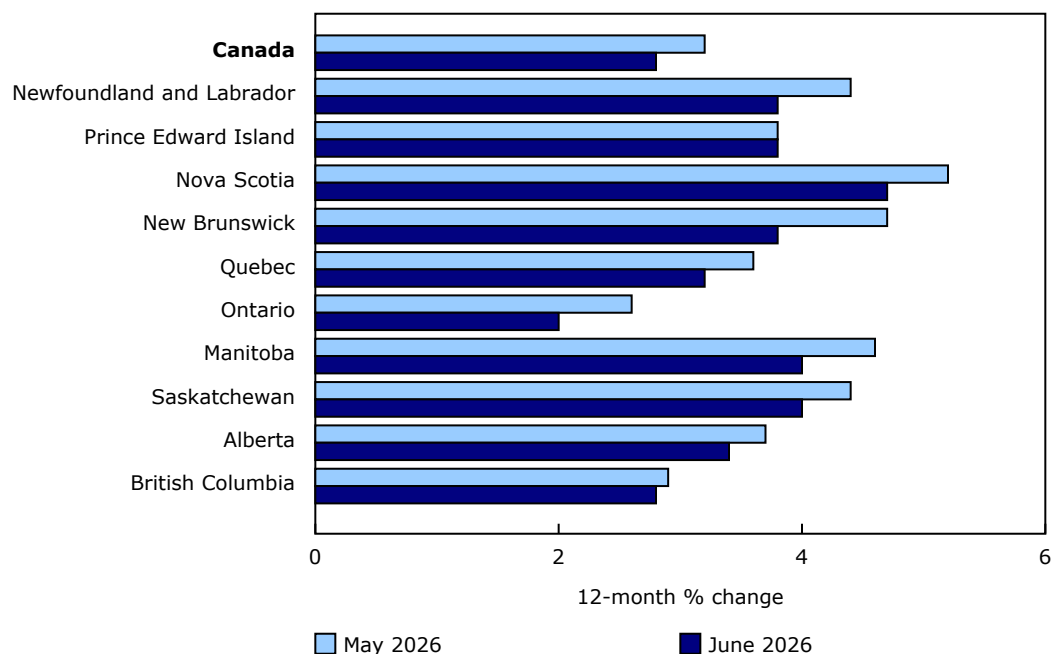
Internet access services fell 3.8% in June following a 0.3% gain in May. The year-over-year decline in June was due to lower prices offered in most of Western Canada.

On a year-over-year basis, prices for cellular services rose 2.6% in Quebec when prices for new plans increased following the end of promotional offers across the province.

Year over year, prices in Ontario rose 2.0% in June, the smallest increase in the country, due to slower price growth for food purchased from restaurants. Nova Scotia had the largest gain at 4.7%, mostly due to higher prices for traveller accommodation.

Chart 5

Year over year, prices rise at a slower pace in all provinces in June except for Prince Edward Island



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

Note to readers

Visit the [Consumer Price Index portal](#) to find all Consumer Price Index (CPI) data, publications, interactive tools and announcements highlighting new products and upcoming changes to the CPI in one convenient location.

Next release

The CPI for July will be released on Monday, August 17.

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

	Relative importance ^{1,2}	June 2025	May 2026	June 2026	May to June 2026	June 2025 to June 2026
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00	164.4	169.6	169.0	-0.4	2.8
Food	16.93	195.6	202.8	202.4	-0.2	3.5
Shelter	28.30	187.3	190.1	190.2	0.1	1.5
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	12.80	132.9	132.9	132.6	-0.2	-0.2
Clothing and footwear	4.50	95.1	97.3	96.5	-0.8	1.5
Transportation	18.54	172.6	187.1	184.2	-1.5	6.7
Gasoline	4.01	204.0	273.7	245.8	-10.2	20.5
Health and personal care	5.40	154.8	158.5	158.6	0.1	2.5
Recreation, education and reading	9.81	129.6	134.3	134.5	0.1	3.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	3.73	200.2	203.0	203.6	0.3	1.7
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding food	83.07	158.8	163.6	163.0	-0.4	2.6
All-items excluding food and energy	76.40	155.4	157.8	158.2	0.3	1.8
All-items excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and smokers' supplies and recreational cannabis	96.27	163.3	168.5	167.9	-0.4	2.8
All-items excluding energy	93.32	162.1	165.3	165.5	0.1	2.1
All-items excluding gasoline	95.99	162.8	166.2	166.4	0.1	2.2
Energy ³	6.68	188.6	231.4	215.6	-6.8	14.3
Goods	45.55	145.5	152.4	150.6	-1.2	3.5
Durable goods	13.00	105.9	107.6	107.5	-0.1	1.5
Semi-durable goods	7.24	104.2	105.2	104.5	-0.7	0.3
Non-durable goods	25.31	182.5	196.2	192.5	-1.9	5.5
Services	54.45	183.0	186.5	187.1	0.3	2.2

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 ^{1,2}	June 2025	May 2026	June 2026	May to June 2026	June 2025 to June 2026
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00	164.4	169.6	169.0	-0.4	2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.32	164.4	170.7	170.6	-0.1	3.8
Prince Edward Island	0.36	167.7	173.9	174.0	0.1	3.8
Nova Scotia	2.50	167.7	175.5	175.5	0.0	4.7
New Brunswick	1.92	164.0	171.0	170.3	-0.4	3.8
Quebec	20.74	161.0	166.7	166.2	-0.3	3.2
Ontario	39.76	166.0	170.2	169.3	-0.5	2.0
Manitoba	3.18	164.3	171.8	170.9	-0.5	4.0
Saskatchewan	2.85	165.5	172.7	172.2	-0.3	4.0
Alberta	12.56	172.3	178.3	178.2	-0.1	3.4
British Columbia	14.63	158.8	163.6	163.3	-0.2	2.8
Whitehorse	0.08	163.9	172.2	173.3	0.6	5.7
Yellowknife	0.07	163.5	168.8	169.0	0.1	3.4
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	145.3	147.5	149.3	1.2	2.8

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 adjusted¹

	April 2026	May 2026	June 2026	April to May 2026	May to June 2026
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	167.9	168.6	168.4	0.4	-0.1
Food	201.6	202.3	202.3	0.3	0.0
Shelter	190.2	190.1	190.2	-0.1	0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	132.8	132.7	132.6	-0.1	-0.1
Clothing and footwear	95.1	95.4	95.5	0.3	0.1
Transportation	182.1	184.4	181.9	1.3	-1.4
Health and personal care	157.6	157.8	158.0	0.1	0.1
Recreation, education and reading	130.0	132.0	132.8	1.5	0.6
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	201.8	202.6	203.3	0.4	0.3
Special aggregates					
All-items excluding food	161.8	162.5	162.4	0.4	-0.1
All-items excluding food and energy ²	156.8	157.2	157.7	0.3	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^{1,2}

	January 2026	February 2026	March 2026	April 2026	May 2026	June 2026
	year-over-year % change					
CPI-common ^{3,5}	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
CPI-median ^{4,6}	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9
CPI-trim ^{4,7}	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8
	index (January 1989=100)					
CPI-median ^{4,6}	221.8	222.1	222.6	223.0	223.3	223.5
CPI-trim ^{4,7}	218.0	218.1	218.5	218.8	219.3	219.4

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

June 2025 to June 2026

	% change
Main contributors to the 12-month change	
Main upward contributors	
Gasoline	20.5
Rent	3.5
Food purchased from restaurants	2.7
Property taxes and other special charges	5.6
Passenger vehicle insurance premiums	6.0
Main downward contributors	
Homeowners' replacement cost	-2.4
Other owned accommodation expenses	-2.1
Household appliances	-4.8
Internet access services	-3.8
Toys, games (excluding video games) and hobby supplies	-2.9

May to June 2026

	% change
Main contributors to the 1-month change, not seasonally adjusted	
Main upward contributors	
Air transportation	8.9
Traveller accommodation	14.2
Rent	0.4
Rental of passenger vehicles	31.1
Telephone services	1.0
Main downward contributors	
Gasoline	-10.2
Travel tours	-6.0
Fresh vegetables	-4.2
Internet access services	-3.5
Women's clothing	-2.3

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) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).