Consumer Price Index, September 2026

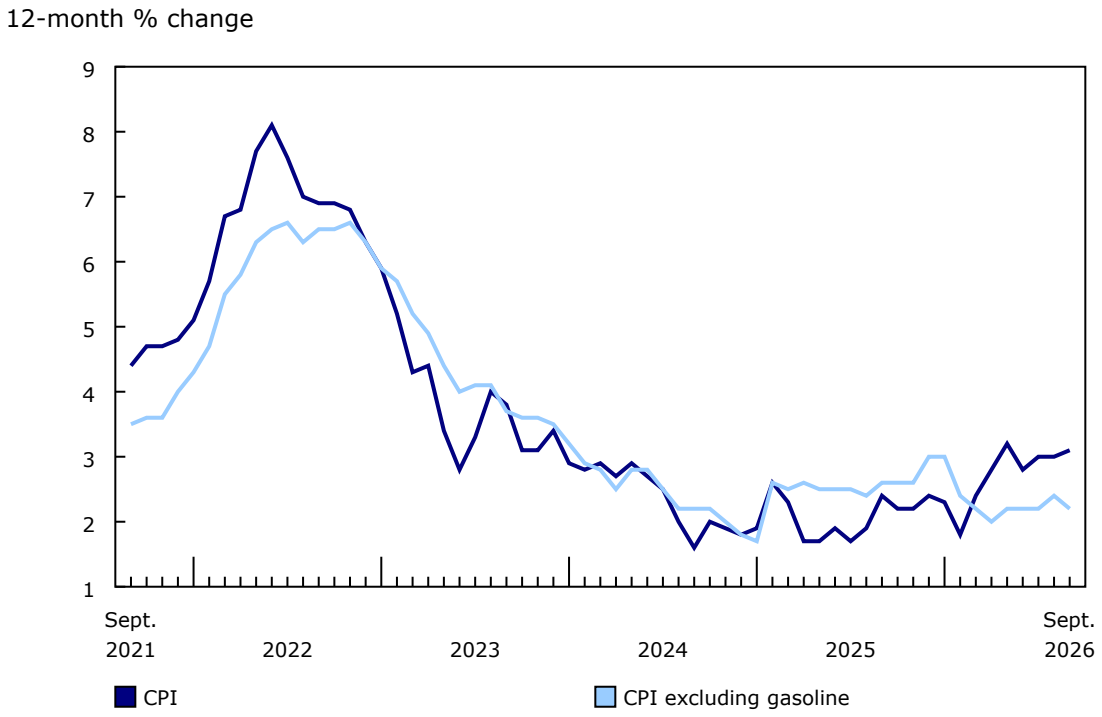
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in The Daily, Monday, October 19, 2026

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 3.1% year over year in September, following a 3.0% increase in August. The acceleration was led by higher prices for gasoline in September (+27.8%) compared with August (+22.8%). Excluding gasoline, the CPI rose 2.2%, after increasing 2.4% in August.

Moderating the acceleration in the all-items CPI in September were smaller year-over-year price increases for travel tours and groceries compared with the previous month.

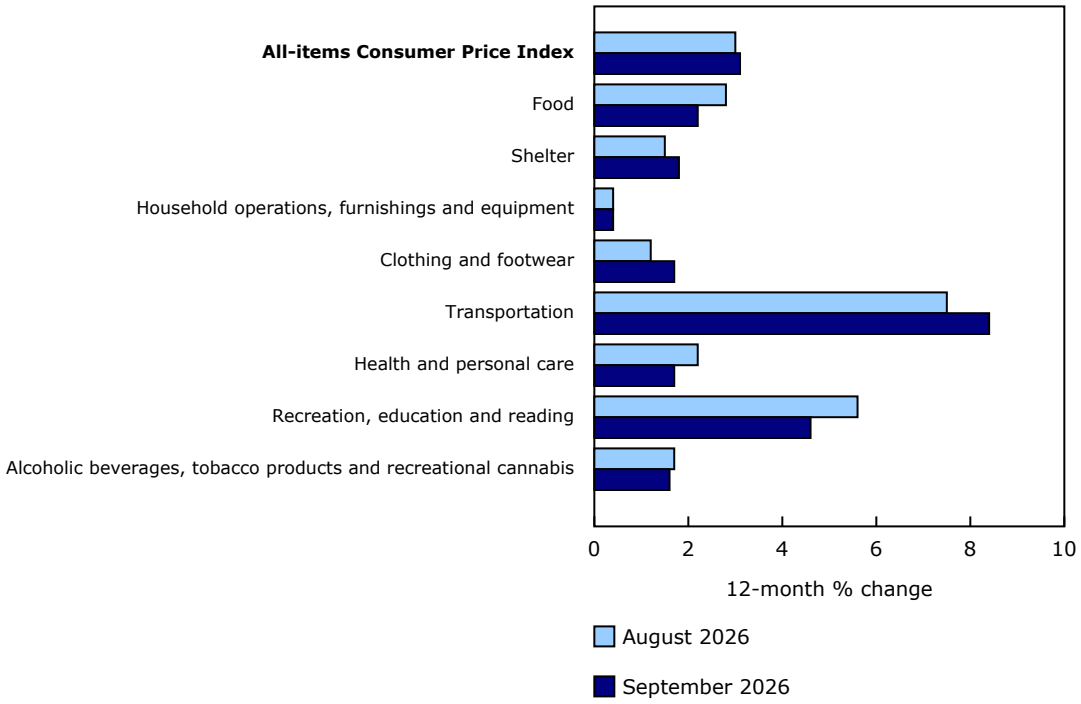
The CPI increased 0.1% month over month in September. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.4%.

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



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

Chart 2
Prices accelerate in three major components in September



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

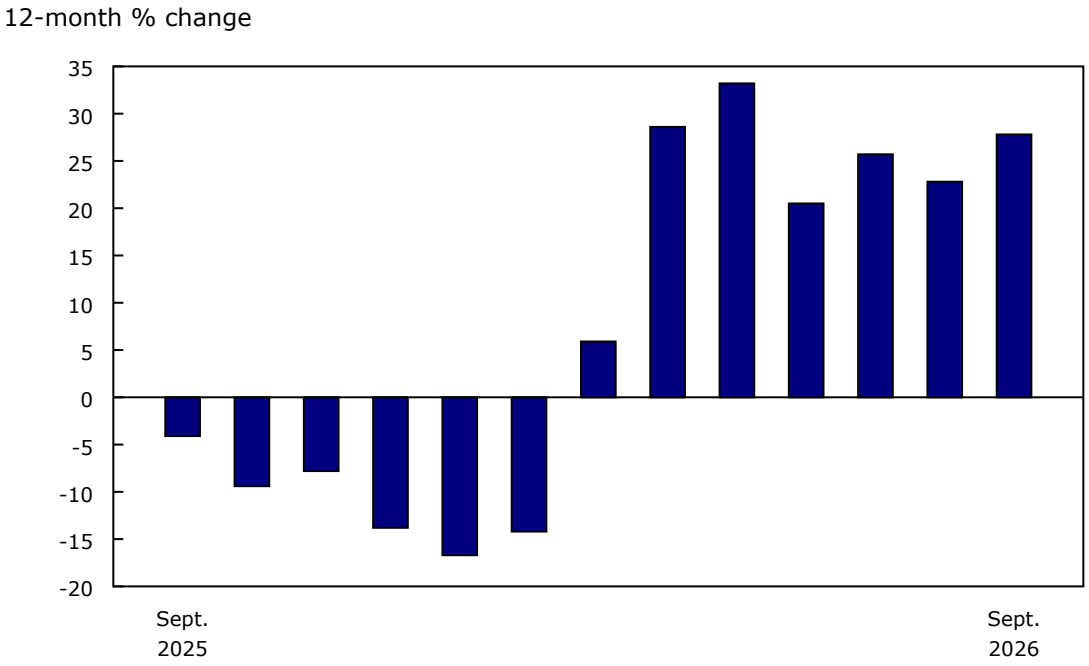
Energy prices increase at a faster pace

Prices for energy accelerated in September, rising 19.0% year over year following a 15.4% gain in August. Crude oil prices increased in September, reaching their highest level since May amid ongoing uncertainty about the wars in the Middle East, resulting in higher prices for gasoline and fuel oil.

Year over year, prices for gasoline rose at a faster pace in September (+27.8%) compared with August (+22.8%). Moderating the increase in gasoline prices in September was the switch to the less expensive winter blend.

Similarly, prices for fuel oil and other fuels rose 57.8% year over year in September, following a 43.7% increase in August. The price increase in September had a greater impact on consumers in Atlantic Canada, where fuel oil is more widely used.

Chart 3
Prices for gasoline accelerate year over year



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

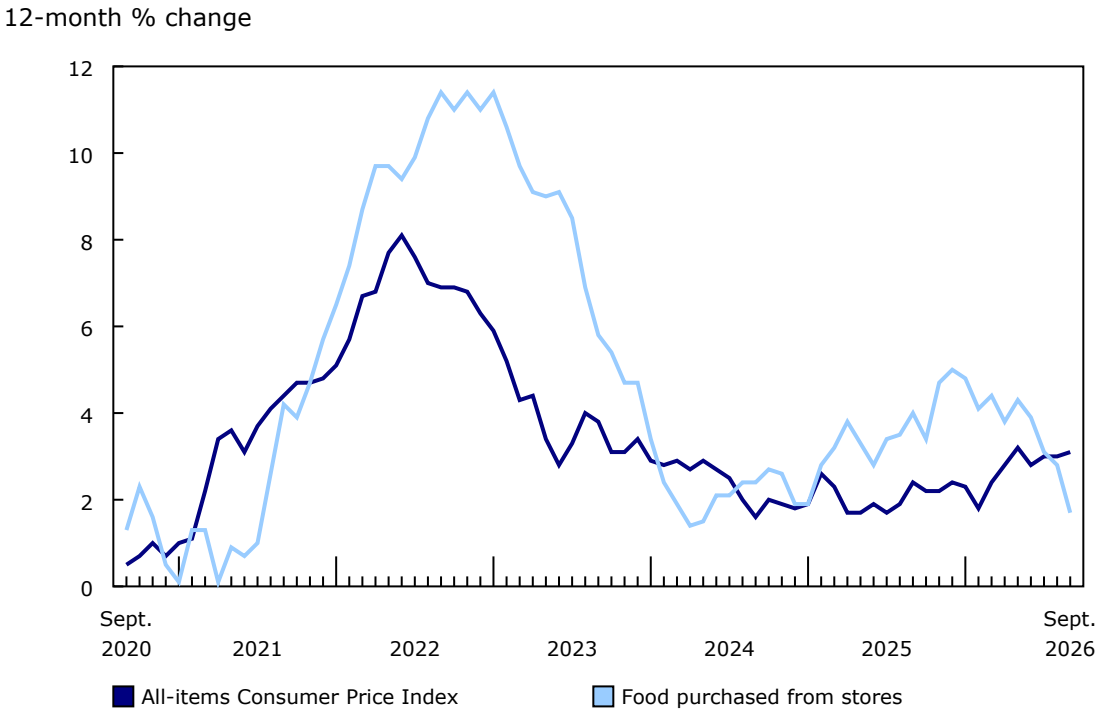
Grocery price growth continues to slow

Prices for food purchased from stores rose 1.7% year over year in September, after increasing 2.8% in August. Although price levels remain high, this was the smallest yearly increase since May 2024 (+1.5%), and the second consecutive month where grocery price growth increased at a slower pace than the all-items CPI.

Driving the year-over-year slowdown in grocery prices in September 2026 were declines in prices for fresh vegetables (-2.9%) and sugar and confectionery (-2.7%). Prices for other food preparations (+1.8%) and fresh or frozen beef (+8.7%) rose at a slower pace in September than in August (+2.8% and +11.0%, respectively), also contributing to the slowdown.

Despite the year-over-year slowdown in prices for groceries, prices have increased 33.0% since September 2020.

Chart 4
Price growth in food purchased from stores slows, but prices remain elevated



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

Shelter prices increase year over year

In September, shelter prices rose 1.8% year over year, up from a 1.5% increase in August. In addition to higher prices for fuel oil and other fuels (+57.8%), driving the acceleration was faster price growth for homeowners' home and mortgage insurance (+4.9%) and homeowners' maintenance and repairs (+1.2%).

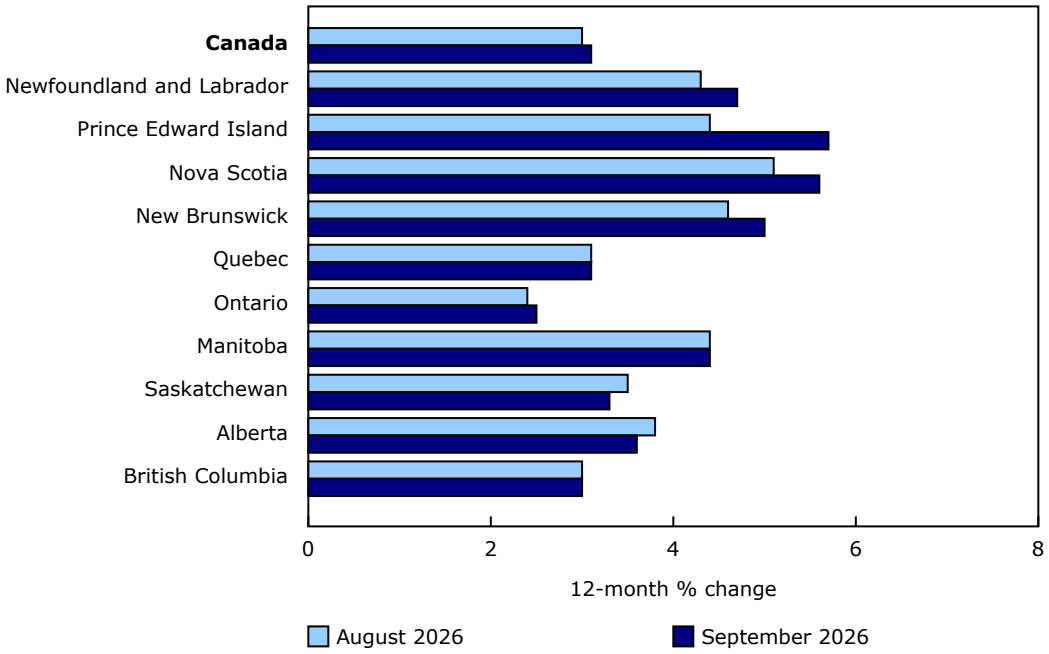
The homeowners' replacement cost (-1.9%) and mortgage interest cost (-0.2%) indexes fell at the same rate in September as they did in August. Meanwhile, prices for rent rose 2.8% year over year, matching the increase in August.

Regional highlights

Year over year, prices rose at a faster pace in five provinces in September compared with August, mainly due to higher prices for gasoline and fuel oil.

Excluding energy, inflation was higher in Nova Scotia (+3.3%), Prince Edward Island (+2.6%), New Brunswick (+2.6%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.4%) in September, compared with the movement at the national level (+2.1%). At the provincial level and on a year-over-year basis, rent prices rose at the fastest pace in Atlantic Canada.

Chart 5
The Consumer Price Index increases at a faster pace in five provinces



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

Students pay more for tuition in 2026

Tuition fees, priced annually in September, increased 2.4% in 2026 compared with a 1.7% increase in 2025.

In 2026, students from Prince Edward Island (+4.9%) experienced the largest price increase. At the same time, students from Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.6%) had the smallest increase, coinciding with a freeze on tuition fees.

Tuition fees in Ontario rose 2.1% year over year in 2026, the largest increase since 2018, as the province ended its freeze on tuition fees.

Note to readers

Explore the Consumer Price Index tools

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.

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 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.

Next release

The CPI for October will be released on Monday, November 16.

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

	September 2025	August 2026	September 2026	August to September 2026	September 2025 to September 2026
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	**164.9**	**169.8**	**170.0**	**0.1**	**3.1**
Food	197.5	202.4	201.8	-0.3	2.2
Shelter	188.2	190.9	191.5	0.3	1.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	134.1	134.4	134.7	0.2	0.4
Clothing and footwear	93.5	94.7	95.1	0.4	1.7
Transportation	171.8	185.7	186.3	0.3	8.4
Gasoline	209.4	252.2	267.6	6.1	27.8
Health and personal care	155.8	158.8	158.5	-0.2	1.7
Recreation, education and reading	129.6	135.9	135.6	-0.2	4.6
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	200.8	203.9	204.1	0.1	1.6
Special aggregates					
All-items excluding food	159.1	163.9	164.2	0.2	3.2
All-items excluding food and energy	155.4	158.8	158.6	-0.1	2.1
All-items excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and smokers' supplies and recreational cannabis	163.8	168.7	168.9	0.1	3.1
All-items excluding energy	162.4	166.0	165.8	-0.1	2.1
All-items excluding gasoline	163.2	167.0	166.8	-0.1	2.2
Energy[1]	193.1	220.5	229.7	4.2	19.0
Goods	146.0	150.5	151.4	0.6	3.7
Durable goods	105.5	107.4	107.6	0.2	2.0
Semi-durable goods	103.2	103.1	103.6	0.5	0.4
Non-durable goods	184.6	193.2	194.9	0.9	5.6
Services	183.5	188.7	188.2	-0.3	2.6

1. 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**.

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

	September 2025	August 2026	September 2026	August to September 2026	September 2025 to September 2026
	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	**164.9**	**169.8**	**170.0**	**0.1**	**3.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	165.2	172.4	173.0	0.3	4.7
Prince Edward Island	168.1	176.1	177.6	0.9	5.7
Nova Scotia	168.6	177.2	178.1	0.5	5.6
New Brunswick	164.4	171.9	172.6	0.4	5.0
Quebec	162.6	166.9	167.7	0.5	3.1
Ontario	166.1	170.0	170.3	0.2	2.5
Manitoba	165.0	172.1	172.2	0.1	4.4
Saskatchewan	166.5	172.0	172.0	0.0	3.3
Alberta	172.4	179.2	178.6	-0.3	3.6
British Columbia	158.8	163.8	163.5	-0.2	3.0
Whitehorse	164.4	175.0	174.4	-0.3	6.1
Yellowknife	162.4	170.8	170.0	-0.5	4.7
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	145.2	150.6	149.6	-0.7	3.0

Source(s): Tables **18-10-0004-01**.

Table 3
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted[1]

	July 2026	August 2026	September 2026	July to August 2026	August to September 2026
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	**168.9**	**169.4**	**170.0**	**0.3**	**0.4**
Food	202.4	202.6	202.4	0.1	-0.1
Shelter	190.3	190.9	191.5	0.3	0.3
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	133.4	133.8	134.1	0.3	0.2
Clothing and footwear	95.7	95.3	95.4	-0.4	0.1
Transportation	183.8	184.7	186.9	0.5	1.2
Health and personal care	158.3	158.4	158.1	0.1	-0.2
Recreation, education and reading	133.8	134.7	134.7	0.7	0.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	203.9	203.7	204.1	-0.1	0.2
Special aggregates					
All-items excluding food	163.0	163.4	164.1	0.2	0.4
All-items excluding food and energy[2]	158.1	158.5	158.7	0.3	0.1

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]

	April 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026	August 2026	September 2026
	year-over-year % change					
CPI-common[3,5]	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4
CPI-median[4,6]	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
CPI-trim[4,7]	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
	index (January 1989=100)					
CPI-median[4,6]	223.0	223.3	223.5	224.0	224.6	225.0
CPI-trim[4,7]	218.8	219.3	219.5	220.0	220.5	220.9

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

	September 2025 to September 2026
	% change
Main contributors to the 12-month change	
Main upward contributors	
Gasoline	27.8
Rent	2.8
Air transportation	19.4
Food purchased from restaurants	3.1
Property taxes and other special charges	5.6
Main downward contributors	
Homeowners' replacement cost	-1.9
Natural gas	-6.8
Other owned accommodation expenses	-1.5
Fresh vegetables	-2.9
Financial services	-0.8
	August to September 2026
	% change
Main contributors to the 1-month change, not seasonally adjusted	
Main upward contributors	
Gasoline	6.1
Tuition fees	2.4
Rent	0.5
Fuel oil and other fuels	10.5
Purchase of digital media	23.0
Main downward contributors	
Air transportation	-10.0
Travel tours	-6.3
Traveller accommodation	-7.4
Fresh vegetables	-3.1
Sugar and confectionery	-3.8

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 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**).