

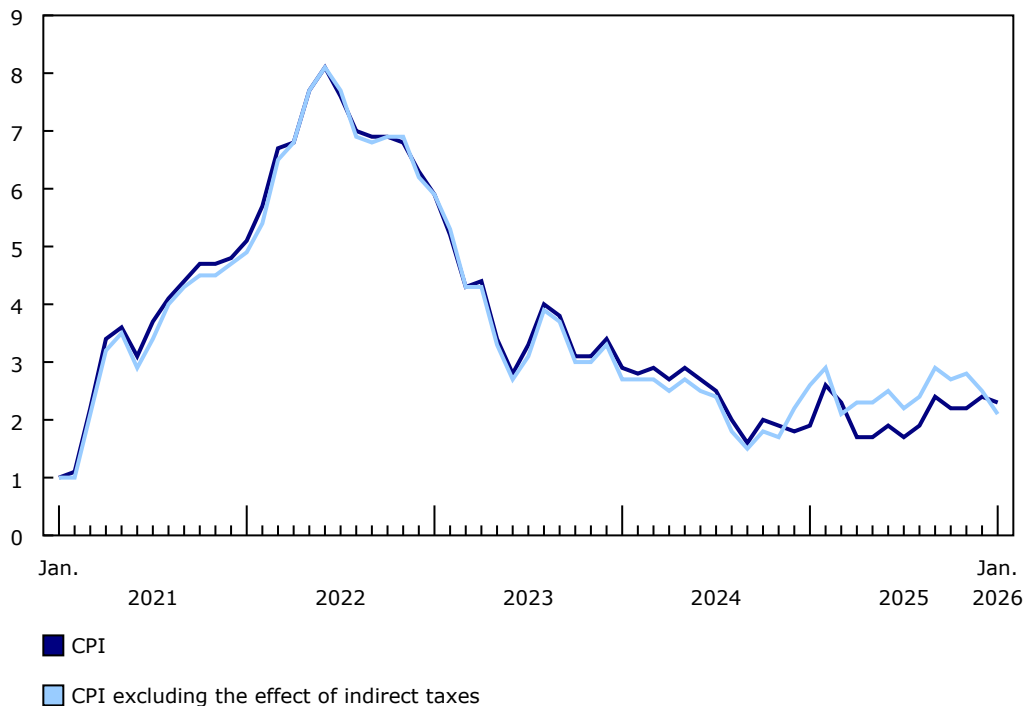
Consumer Price Index, January 2026

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Tuesday, February 17, 2026

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.3% on a year-over-year basis in January, following a 2.4% increase in December.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and CPI excluding the effect of indirect taxes

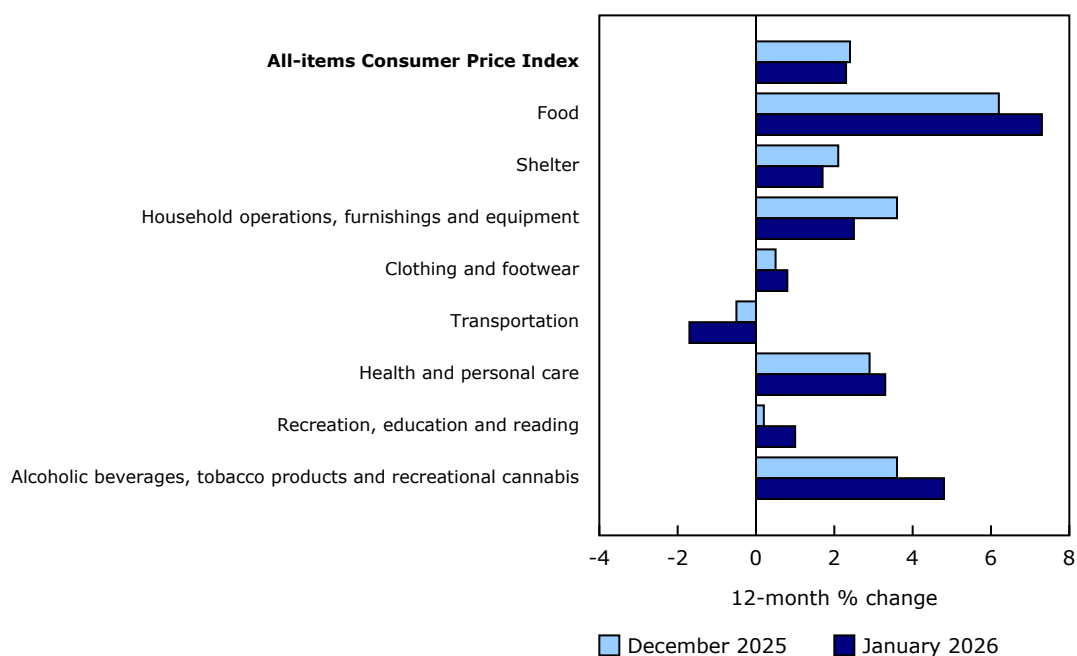
12-month % change



Source(s): Tables [18-10-0004-01](#) and [18-10-0256-01](#).



Chart 2
Three major components drive the deceleration in all-items CPI



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

The gasoline price index was the largest contributor to deceleration in headline inflation, with a larger decline in January compared with December. Excluding gasoline, the CPI rose 3.0% in January, matching the increase in December.

Indexes with year-over-year movements impacted by the [temporary GST/HST break](#) in January 2025 continued to put upward pressure on the year-over-year all-items increase in January 2026. Of the affected indexes, the CPI continued to be most impacted by acceleration in prices for restaurant meals, and to a lesser degree, prices for alcoholic beverages, toys and children's clothing.

Excluding food and energy, the CPI rose 2.4% year over year in January, following a 2.5% increase in December.

The GST/HST break

The prices included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) are final prices, inclusive of all excise and other taxes paid by consumers. In particular, prices include the Goods and Services Tax (GST), provincial retail sales taxes (PST) or the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST), as well as any environmental, liquor and tobacco taxes if applicable. This means that the CPI can change as a result of changes in any of these taxes.

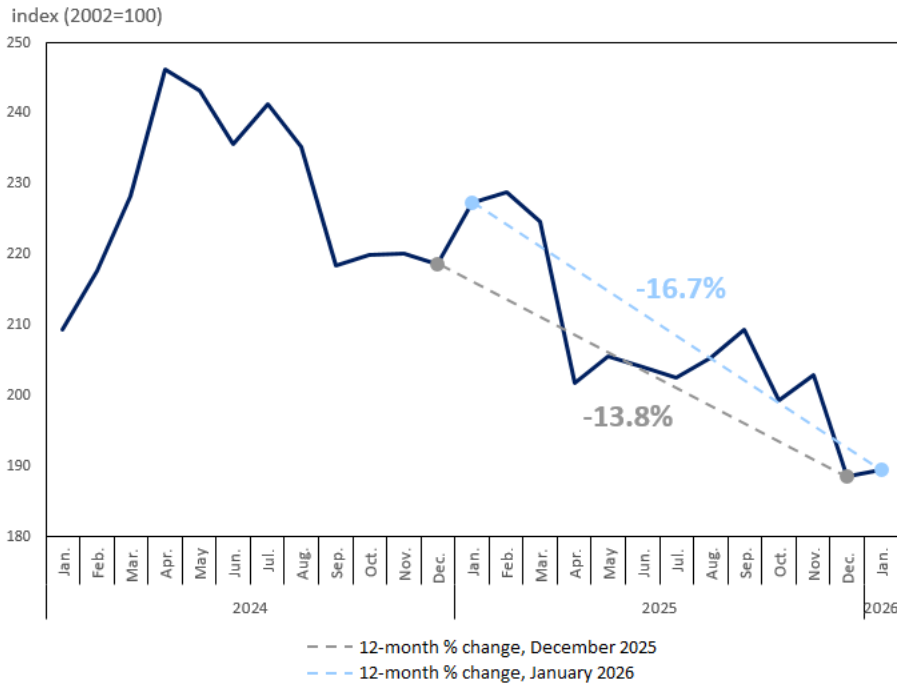
The tax exemption began on December 14, 2024, and ended on February 15, 2025, affecting approximately 10% of the CPI basket.

The CPI was unchanged month over month in January. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI increased 0.1%.

Consumers pay less for gasoline year over year in January

Prices at the pump fell 16.7% year over year in January, after a 13.8% decline in December. The larger year-over-year decline was mainly due to a base-year effect. The index rose 0.5% month over month in January 2026, compared with a 4.0% increase in January 2025, when crude oil prices rose. Additionally, the partial reintroduction of the provincial gas tax in Manitoba in January 2025 is no longer impacting the 12-month movement.

Infographic 1 – Prices for gasoline decline more year over year in January than in December

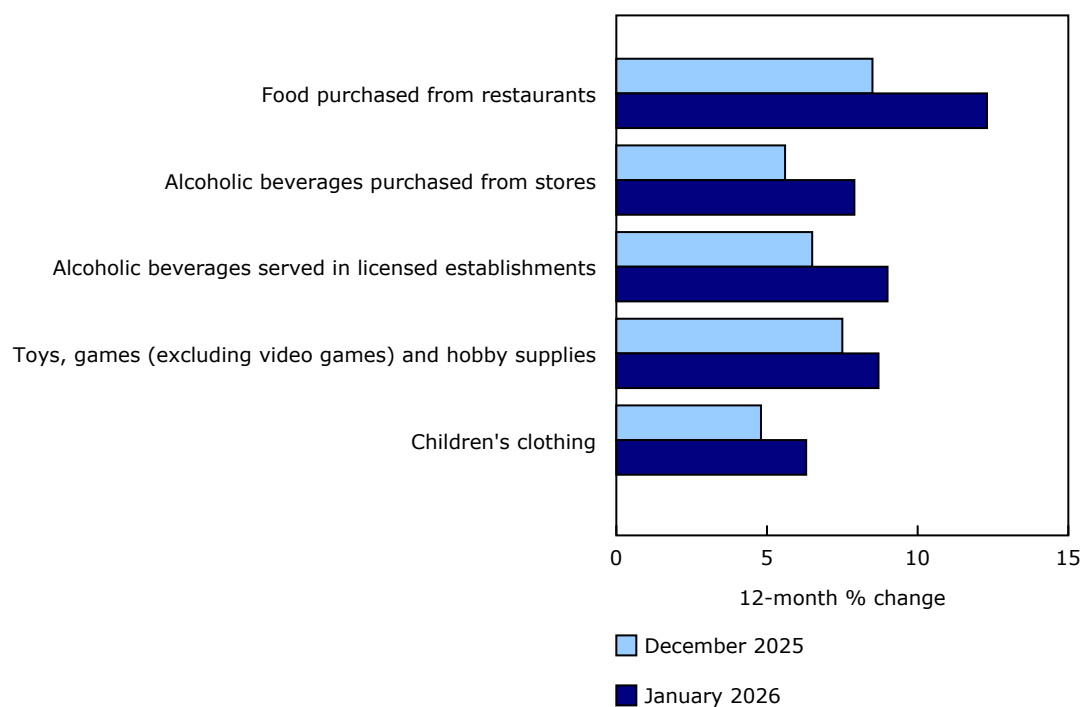


Impact from last year's GST/HST break

For food purchased from restaurants, prices were higher in January 2026 (+12.3%) compared with January 2025, when prices were lower as a result of the GST/HST break.

Similarly, prices rose on a year-over-year basis for other previously tax-exempted goods in January 2026, including alcoholic beverages purchased from stores (+7.9%), alcoholic beverages served in licensed establishments (+9.0%), toys, games (excluding video games) and hobby supplies (+8.7%) and children's clothing (+6.3%).

Chart 3
Price growth acceleration among previously tax-exempt goods and services



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

Cellular service prices put downward pressure on the Consumer Price Index

Year over year, prices for cellular services decelerated in January (+4.9%) compared with December (+14.6%) due to a base-year effect, following six consecutive months of upward pressure. On a month-over-month basis, prices declined in January 2026 (-0.8%) after increasing in January 2025 (+8.3%).

Fresh fruit prices decline year over year

Prices for food purchased from stores rose 4.8% year over year in January following a 5.0% increase in December. The slower price growth was mainly driven by a decline in fresh fruit prices (-3.1%) in January, after a 4.5% increase in December. Amid generally strong or stable harvests in producer regions, the largest contributors to downward pressure on prices were berries, oranges and melons.

Shelter costs continue to grow at a slower pace

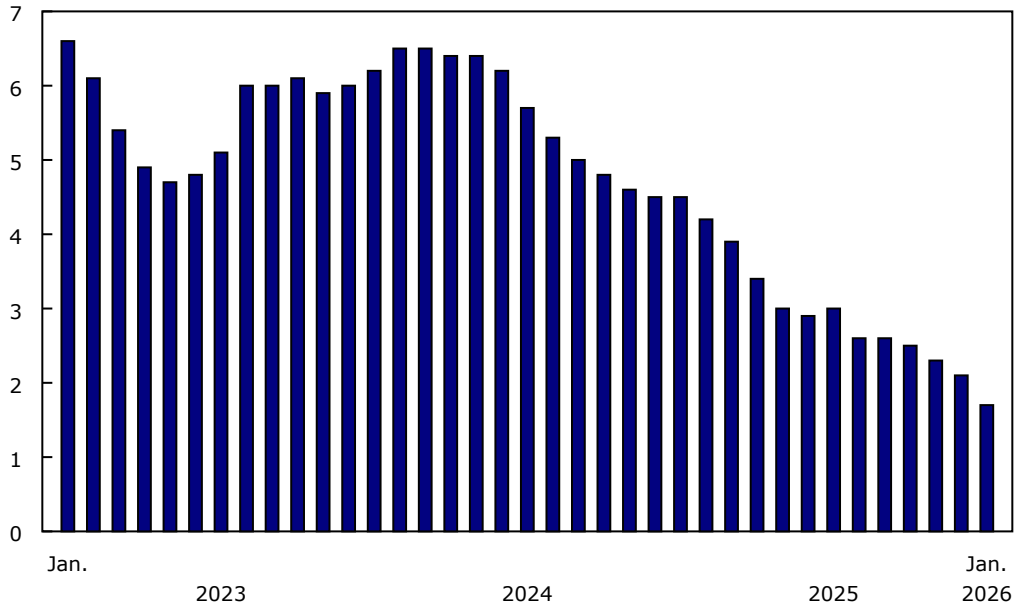
Since early 2024, growth in shelter costs has slowed year over year. In January 2026, prices continued to decelerate, rising 1.7%. This is the first time in nearly five years that year-over-year shelter price growth has fallen below 2.0%. Slower price growth for rent and mortgage interest cost drove the deceleration.

Rent prices rose at a slower pace year over year in January (+4.3%) than in December (+4.9%). Rent prices decelerated the most in Prince Edward Island (+0.2%) and Saskatchewan (+1.8%).

The mortgage interest cost index rose 1.2% year over year in January, following a 1.7% increase in December. This index has been decelerating since September 2023.

Chart 4
Continued downward trend in shelter price growth

12-month % change



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

Explore the Consumer Price Index tools

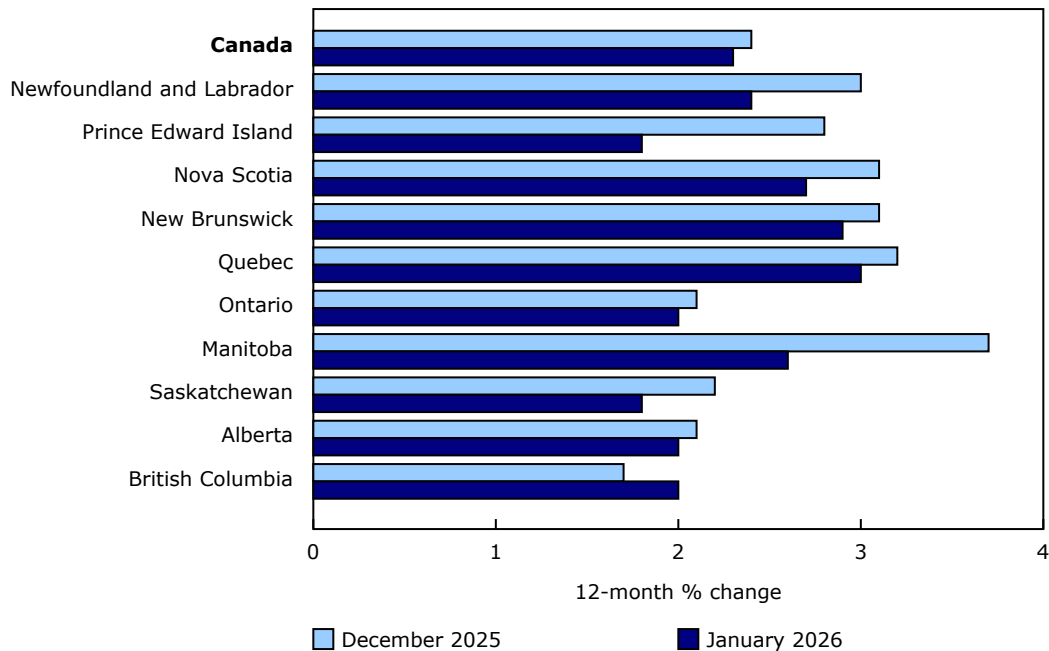
Check out the [Personal Inflation Calculator](#). This interactive calculator allows you to enter dollar amounts in the common expense categories to produce a personalized inflation rate, which you can compare with the official measure of inflation for the average Canadian household—the Consumer Price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

On an annual basis in January, prices rose at a slower pace in nine provinces compared with December. Year-over-year price growth accelerated in British Columbia due to a base-year effect, as prices for hotels declined on a monthly basis in January 2025 following an increase in December 2024 coinciding with a series of high-profile concerts in Vancouver.

Chart 5
The Consumer Price Index increases at a slower pace in all but one province



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

Request customized products and services

Did you know that Statistics Canada's Statistical Consultation Group offers customized statistical consultation, project management services and statistical training services? To learn more, see [Consulting services for statistics and survey methods](#).

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.

Change to the Revision Policy for CPI-Median and CPI-Trim

With today's release of the Consumer Price Index, Statistics Canada implemented an updated revision policy for two core inflation measures, CPI-median and CPI-trim (table [18-10-0256-01](#)). This update ensures greater alignment with international best practices and other major Canadian economic indicators.

CPI-median and CPI-trim are calculated using seasonally adjusted consumer price data. Previously, CPI-median and CPI-trim were revised over a seven-year historical period with each release. With this release onwards, revisions will extend back three years, on an annual basis, with each January release, while for all other months, CPI-median and CPI-trim will be revised for one historical month. This approach aligns with the revision policy for seasonally adjusted data available in table [18-10-0006-01](#).

The underlying model parameters used to calculate the seasonally adjusted data used to produce CPI-median and CPI-trim will remain unchanged, as will the revision policy for CPI-common, which is not based on seasonally adjusted data.

For additional information, users may contact the Consumer Prices Division (statcan.cpdisseminationunit-dpcunitedediffusion.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).

Real-time data tables

Real-time data table [18-10-0259-01](#) will be updated on March 2. For more information, consult the document, "[Real-time data tables](#)."

Next release

The Consumer Price Index for February will be released on Monday, March 16.

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

	Relative importance ^{1,2}	January 2025	December 2025	January 2026	December 2025 to January 2026	January 2025 to January 2026
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00	161.3	165.0	165.0	0.0	2.3
Food	16.91	187.0	199.7	200.7	0.5	7.3
Shelter	29.41	186.4	189.7	189.6	-0.1	1.7
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.25	130.5	133.2	133.7	0.4	2.5
Clothing and footwear	4.38	91.4	91.9	92.1	0.2	0.8
Transportation	16.90	173.1	172.6	170.2	-1.4	-1.7
Gasoline	3.23	227.4	188.6	189.5	0.5	-16.7
Health and personal care	5.05	151.1	155.7	156.1	0.3	3.3
Recreation, education and reading	10.12	125.3	126.2	126.6	0.3	1.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	3.99	192.3	200.4	201.6	0.6	4.8
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding food	83.09	156.6	158.8	158.6	-0.1	1.3
All-items excluding food and energy	77.26	152.0	155.9	155.6	-0.2	2.4
All-items excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and smokers' supplies and recreational cannabis	96.01	160.3	163.9	163.8	-0.1	2.2
All-items excluding energy	94.17	157.9	163.1	163.0	-0.1	3.2
All-items excluding gasoline	96.77	159.0	163.9	163.8	-0.1	3.0
Energy ³	5.83	205.3	181.5	183.0	0.8	-10.9
Goods	44.45	144.4	144.6	145.7	0.8	0.9
Durable goods	12.75	103.9	104.8	106.0	1.1	2.0
Semi-durable goods	7.11	100.8	101.5	102.1	0.6	1.3
Non-durable goods	24.59	183.4	182.9	183.9	0.5	0.3
Services	55.55	177.9	185.1	183.9	-0.6	3.4

1. 2024 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at April 2025 prices, Canada, effective with the May 2025 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}	January 2025	December 2025	January 2026	December 2025 to January 2026	January 2025 to January 2026
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00	161.3	165.0	165.0	0.0	2.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	161.0	165.6	164.9	-0.4	2.4
Prince Edward Island	0.36	164.7	168.1	167.6	-0.3	1.8
Nova Scotia	2.45	164.1	168.7	168.5	-0.1	2.7
New Brunswick	1.88	159.9	165.2	164.6	-0.4	2.9
Quebec	20.66	157.6	162.6	162.3	-0.2	3.0
Ontario	40.20	162.6	166.1	165.9	-0.1	2.0
Manitoba	3.17	161.7	165.9	165.9	0.0	2.6
Saskatchewan	2.75	163.5	166.4	166.5	0.1	1.8
Alberta	12.30	170.1	173.3	173.5	0.1	2.0
British Columbia	14.78	156.0	158.7	159.1	0.3	2.0
Whitehorse	0.08	160.1	165.5	165.3	-0.1	3.2
Yellowknife	0.07	161.8	165.9	164.5	-0.8	1.7
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	143.7	147.0	145.9	-0.7	1.5

1. 2024 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at April 2025 prices, effective with the May 2025 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

	November 2025	December 2025	January 2026	November to December 2025	December 2025 to January 2026
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	165.6	166.1	166.2	0.3	0.1
Food	199.6	200.0	200.1	0.2	0.1
Shelter	189.6	189.7	189.6	0.1	-0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	134.6	134.6	134.1	0.0	-0.4
Clothing and footwear	93.6	93.6	94.1	0.0	0.5
Transportation	173.0	172.9	171.7	-0.1	-0.7
Health and personal care	156.2	156.6	157.0	0.3	0.3
Recreation, education and reading	128.6	128.8	129.3	0.2	0.4
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	201.3	201.6	201.6	0.1	0.0
Special aggregates					
All-items excluding food	159.5	159.8	159.8	0.2	0.0
All-items excluding food and energy ²	156.1	156.5	156.7	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}

	August 2025	September 2025	October 2025	November 2025	December 2025	January 2026
	year-over-year % change					
CPI-common ^{3,5}	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
CPI-median ^{4,6}	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5
CPI-trim ^{4,7}	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4
	index (January 1989=100)					
CPI-median ^{4,6}	220.1	220.7	221.1	221.4	221.5	221.8
CPI-trim ^{4,7}	216.3	216.9	217.4	217.7	217.8	218.0

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

January 2025 to January 2026

	% change
Main contributors to the 12-month change	
Main upward contributors	
Food purchased from restaurants	12.3
Rent	4.3
Meat	9.4
Purchase of passenger vehicles	2.7
Property taxes and other special charges	5.6
Main downward contributors	
Gasoline	-16.7
Natural gas	-15.3
Homeowners' replacement cost	-1.7
Fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles	-14.4
Other owned accommodation expenses	-1.6
December 2025 to January 2026	
	% change
Main contributors to the 1-month change, not seasonally adjusted	
Main upward contributors	
Household appliances	6.2
Men's clothing	3.8
Purchase of passenger vehicles	0.5
Purchase of recreational vehicles and outboard motors	3.2
Toys, games (excluding video games) and hobby supplies	4.0
Main downward contributors	
Air transportation	-23.4
Travel tours	-5.3
Rent	-0.6
Women's clothing	-2.4
Fresh fruit	-2.9

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).