

Consumer Price Index, December 2025

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The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.4% on a year-over-year basis in December, following a 2.2% increase in November.

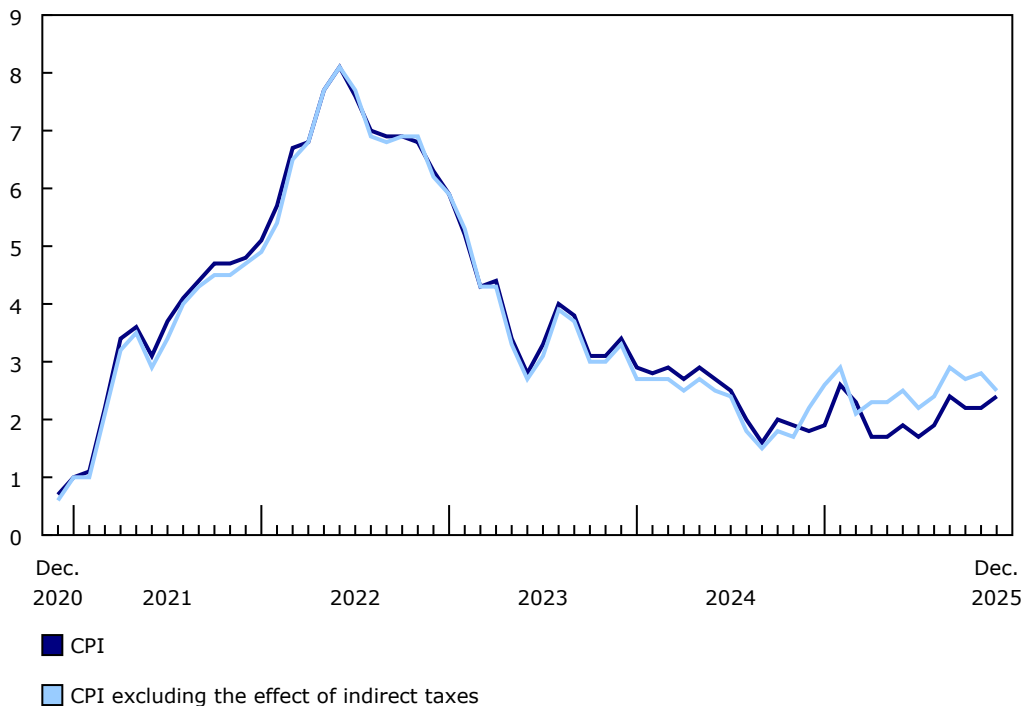
The year-over-year acceleration in the all-items CPI was driven by the [temporary Goods and Services Tax \(GST\)/Harmonized Sales Tax \(HST\) break](#) that began on December 14, 2024. This resulted in monthly declines for the exempt goods and services, which have now fallen out of the year-over-year movement, putting upward pressure on headline CPI growth.

Moderating the acceleration in the headline CPI was a year-over-year decline in prices for gasoline in December. Excluding gasoline, the CPI rose 3.0% in December, following a 2.6% increase in November.

The CPI fell 0.2% month over month in December. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI increased 0.3%.

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

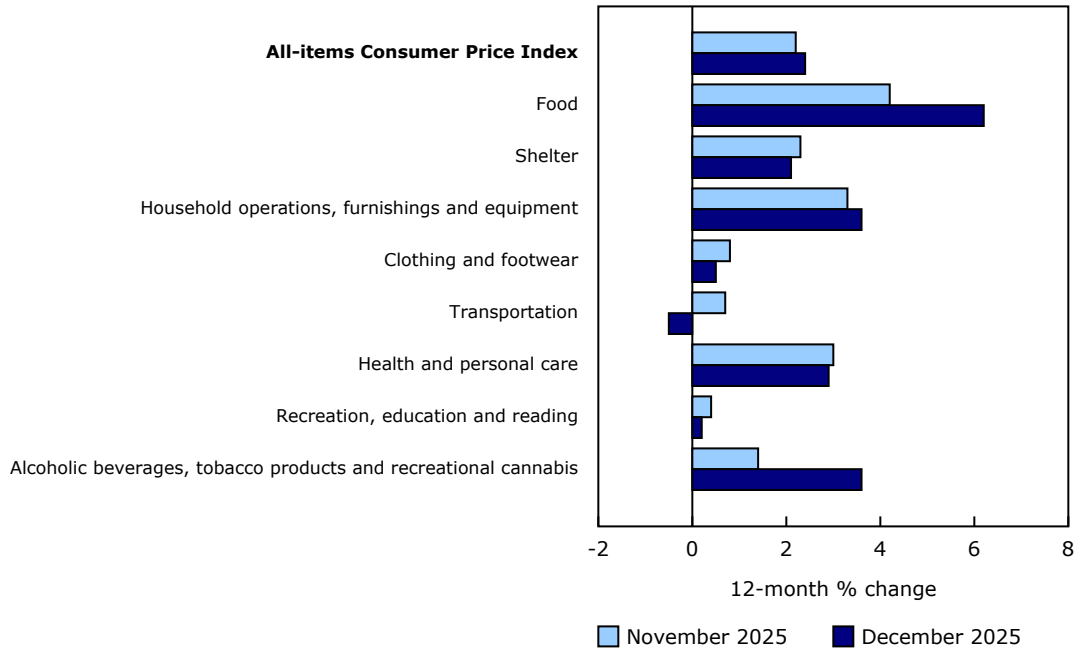
12-month % change



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

Chart 2

Base-year effect of GST/HST break drives acceleration in prices for food and alcoholic beverages

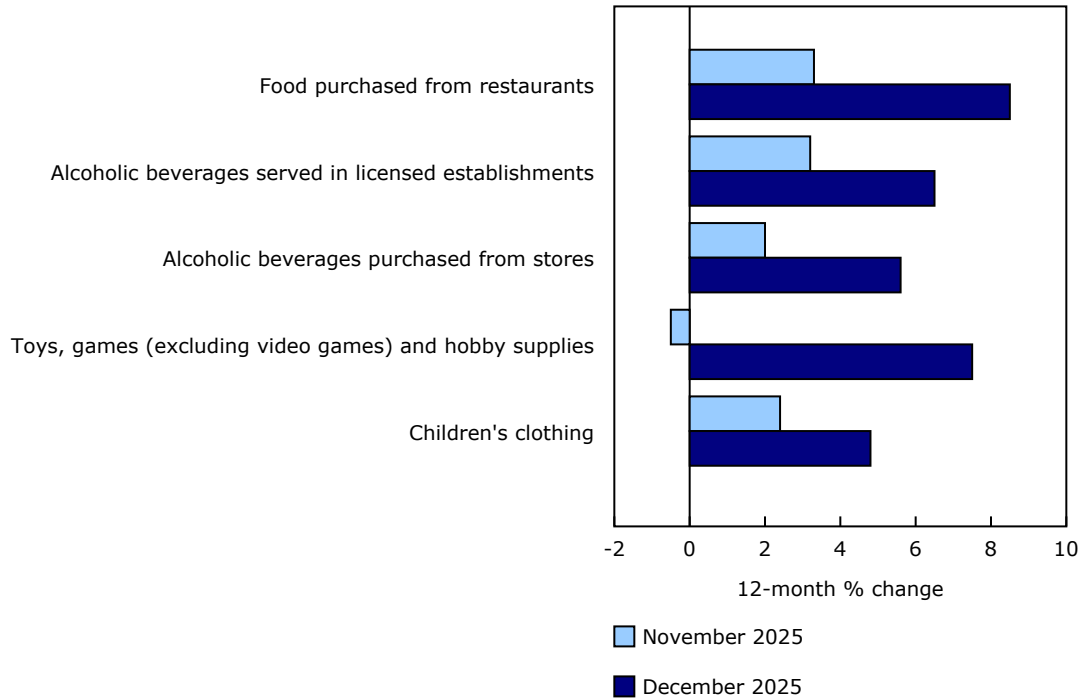


Source(s): Table 18-10-0004-01.

Items impacted by GST/HST break 12 months earlier put upward pressure on year-over-year change in all-items Consumer Price Index

Various indexes were affected by the GST/HST exemption in December 2024, including restaurant food, alcoholic beverages, toys, games and hobby supplies, children's clothing and some grocery items, such as potato chips and confectionery.

Chart 3
Indexes impacted by the GST/HST exemption contribute to accelerating pressure on the Consumer Price Index



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

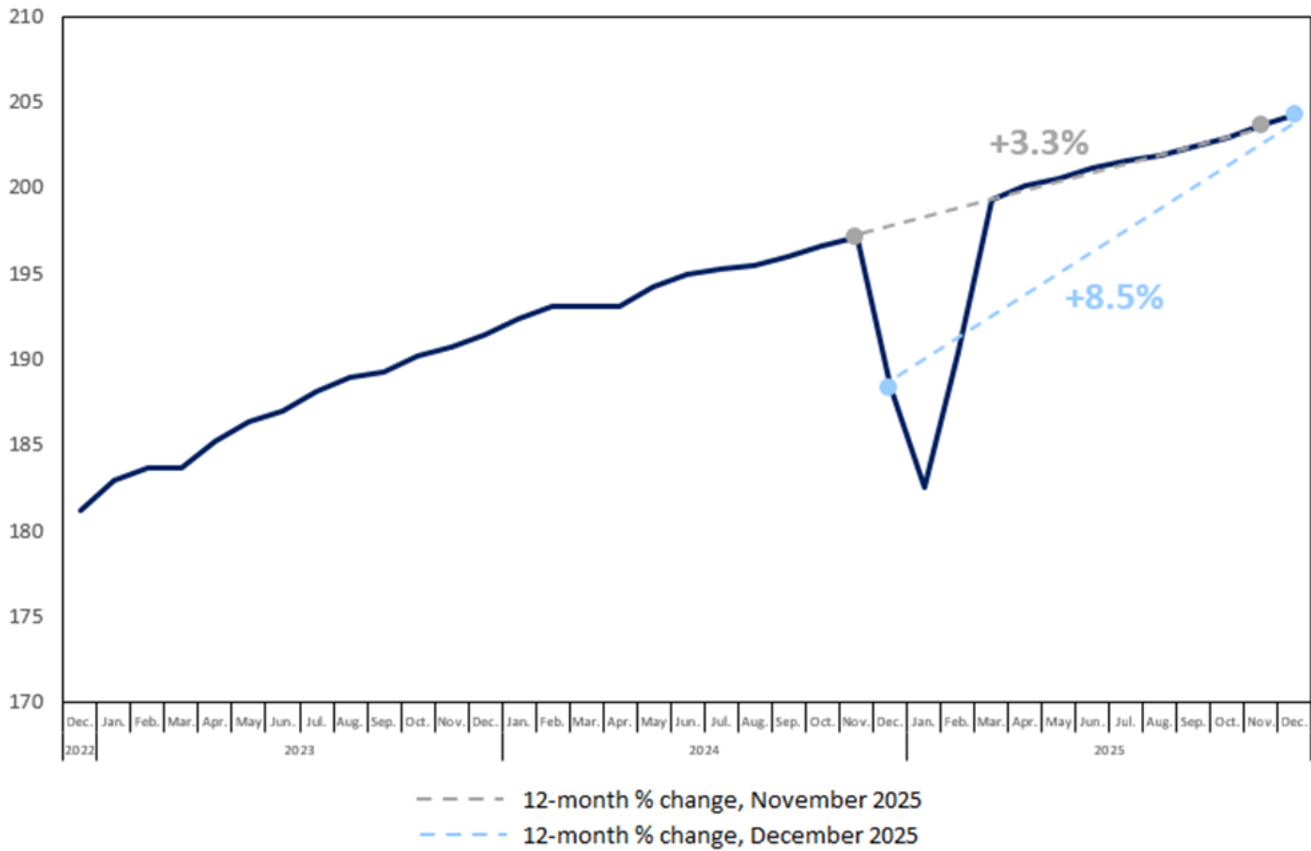
Year over year, higher restaurant prices were the largest contributor to faster growth in the all-items CPI in December 2025. Prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 8.5% in December, compared with a 3.3% increase in November. Prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed establishments (+6.5%) and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores (+5.6%) also grew at a faster pace in December.

Prices for toys, games (excluding video games) and hobby supplies rose 7.5% in December, after a 0.5% decline in November. Additionally, prices for children's clothing accelerated in December (+4.8%) compared with November (+2.4%).

Year-over-year price growth also picked up for potato chips and other snack products (+7.9%) and confectionery (+14.2%).

Infographic 1 – Restaurant prices increase at a faster pace due to base-year effect

index (2002=100)



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

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 February 15, 2025, affecting approximately 10% of the CPI basket.

Grocery prices continue upward trend

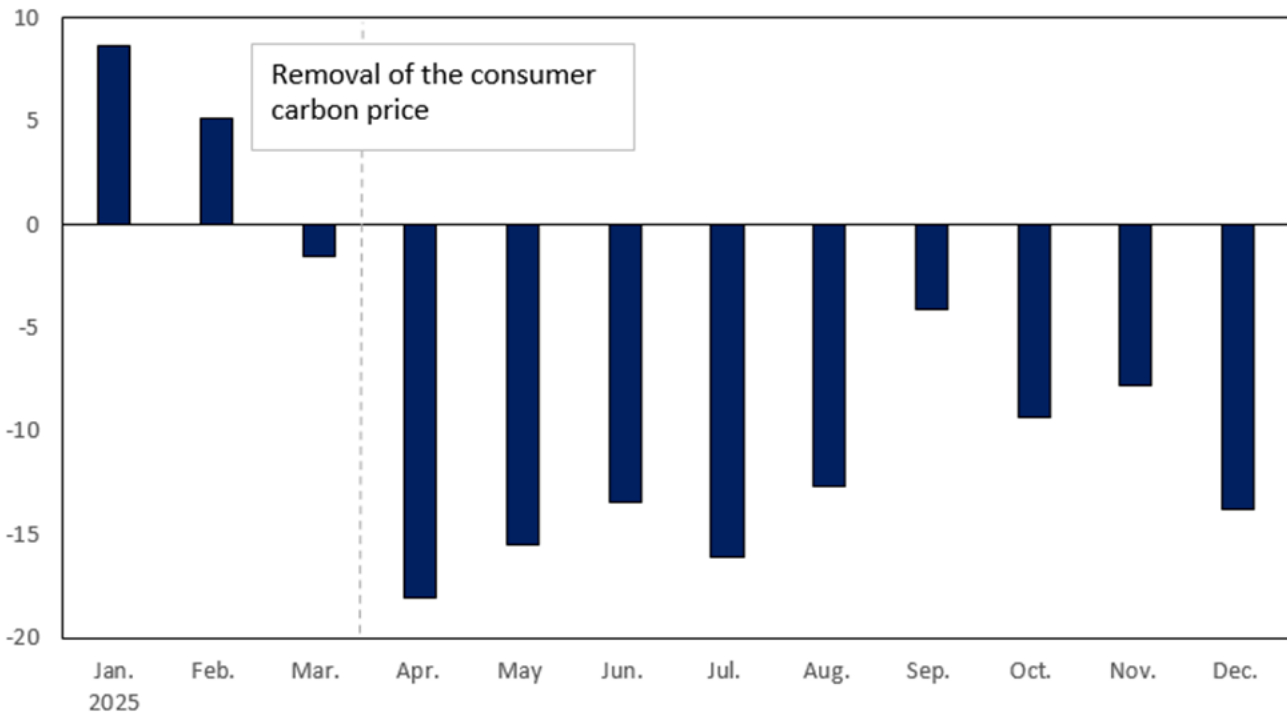
Despite being unchanged month over month, prices for food purchased from stores rose 5.0% year over year in December. Coffee (+30.8%) and fresh or frozen beef (+16.8%) remained the largest contributors to the increase.

Consumers pay less for gasoline in December

On a year-over-year basis, prices for gasoline fell 13.8% in December after a 7.8% decline in November. The larger decline was due to prices falling 7.1% month over month in December, following a price increase in November which coincided with various refinery and pipeline disruptions. Crude oil prices have declined to their lowest point in over four years, amid a continued oversupply in global markets, among other factors.

Infographic 2 – Larger year-over-year decline in gasoline prices in December compared with November

12-month % change



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

Smaller year-over-year declines in prices for air transportation and travel tours

Prices for air transportation fell to a lesser extent year over year in December (-0.8%) compared with November (-5.9%). While prices for air transportation typically rise during the holiday season, the 34.5% monthly increase in December was larger than previous increases for the month of December, and also fairly consistent across destinations.

Prices for travel tours fell 3.2% on a year-over-year basis in December, following an 8.2% decline in November. Month over month, prices for travel tours rose 3.6%, due to higher prices for destinations in the United States.

Focus on Canada and the United States

Tariffs affect many facets of the economy, including inflation. The imposition of tariffs by the United States and countermeasure tariffs by the Canadian government can result in varying effects on final consumer prices. Read more about the [potential impacts of US tariffs](#) on the Bank of Canada's website.

No special adjustments to the Consumer Price Index will be required for tariffs, as their effect is embedded in the final prices collected.

Statistics Canada will continue to monitor developments on tariffs and the impact on consumer price inflation.

For more data and insights on areas touched by the socio-economic relationship between Canada and the United States, see the [Focus on Canada and the United States](#) webpage.

2025 annual review

Today, Statistics Canada publishes the release [Consumer Price Index: Annual review, 2025](#), highlighting the annual average consumer inflation in Canada and the regions in 2025.

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).

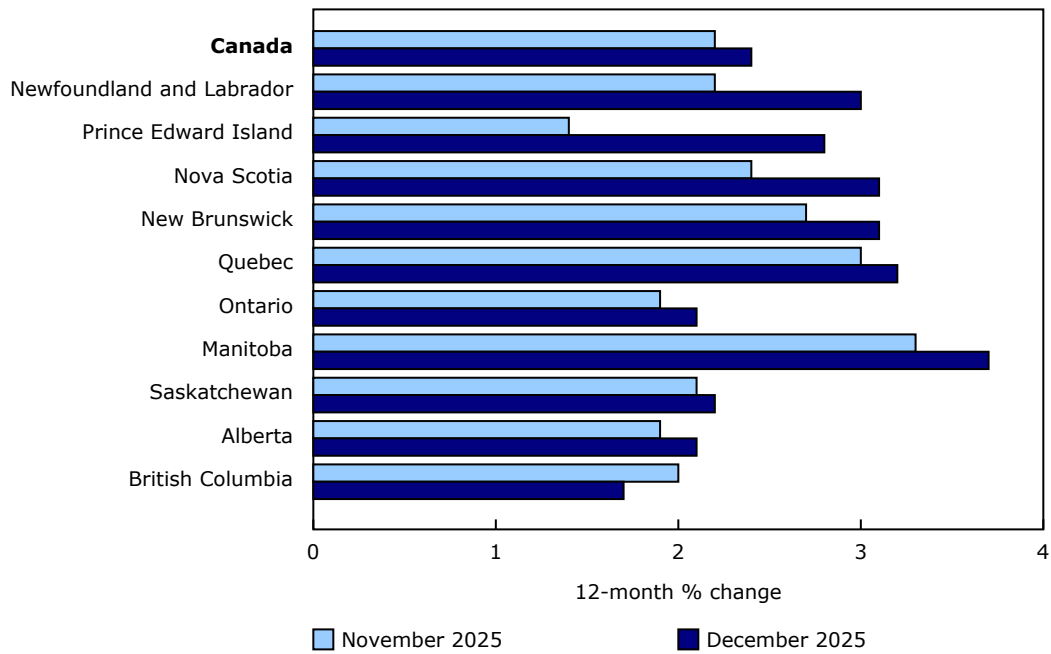
Browse the [Consumer Price Index Data Visualization Tool](#) to access current ([Latest Snapshot of the CPI](#)) and historical ([Price trends: 1914 to today](#)) CPI data in a customizable visual format.

Regional highlights

On an annual basis in December, prices rose at a faster pace in nine provinces compared with November.

Year-over-year price growth decelerated in British Columbia due to a base-year effect in traveller accommodation. Prices fell 34.5% compared with December 2024, when a swift 62.0% month-over-month increase coincided with a series of high-profile concerts in Vancouver.

Chart 4
The Consumer Price Index rises at a faster pace in all but one province



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.

Upcoming change to the revision policy for CPI-median and CPI-trim

With the release of the January 2026 Consumer Price Index on February 17, Statistics Canada will implement an updated revision policy for two core inflation measures, CPI -median and CPI-trim (table [18-10-0256-01](#)). This update will ensure 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. As of the January 2026 release, 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 February 2. For more information, consult the document, "[Real-time data tables](#)."

Next release

The Consumer Price Index for January will be released on Tuesday, February 17.

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

	Relative importance ^{1,2}	December 2024	November 2025	December 2025	November to December 2025	December 2024 to December 2025
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00	161.2	165.4	165.0	-0.2	2.4
Food	16.91	188.0	199.5	199.7	0.1	6.2
Shelter	29.41	185.8	189.6	189.7	0.1	2.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.25	128.6	134.3	133.2	-0.8	3.6
Clothing and footwear	4.38	91.4	95.0	91.9	-3.3	0.5
Transportation	16.90	173.4	171.6	172.6	0.6	-0.5
Gasoline	3.23	218.7	203.0	188.6	-7.1	-13.8
Health and personal care	5.05	151.3	156.1	155.7	-0.3	2.9
Recreation, education and reading	10.12	126.0	127.4	126.2	-0.9	0.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	3.99	193.5	201.1	200.4	-0.3	3.6
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding food	83.09	156.3	159.3	158.8	-0.3	1.6
All-items excluding food and energy	77.26	152.1	155.9	155.9	0.0	2.5
All-items excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and smokers' supplies and recreational cannabis	96.01	160.2	164.3	163.9	-0.2	2.3
All-items excluding energy	94.17	158.2	163.1	163.1	0.0	3.1
All-items excluding gasoline	96.77	159.1	163.9	163.9	0.0	3.0
Energy ³	5.83	199.0	189.4	181.5	-4.2	-8.8
Goods	44.45	142.9	146.4	144.6	-1.2	1.2
Durable goods	12.75	102.8	105.9	104.8	-1.0	1.9
Semi-durable goods	7.11	100.2	103.6	101.5	-2.0	1.3
Non-durable goods	24.59	181.4	184.9	182.9	-1.1	0.8
Services	55.55	179.2	184.2	185.1	0.5	3.3

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}	December 2024	November 2025	December 2025	November to December 2025	December 2024 to December 2025
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00	161.2	165.4	165.0	-0.2	2.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	160.7	165.6	165.6	0.0	3.0
Prince Edward Island	0.36	163.6	168.2	168.1	-0.1	2.8
Nova Scotia	2.45	163.6	169.1	168.7	-0.2	3.1
New Brunswick	1.88	160.3	165.9	165.2	-0.4	3.1
Quebec	20.66	157.5	162.6	162.6	0.0	3.2
Ontario	40.20	162.7	166.6	166.1	-0.3	2.1
Manitoba	3.17	160.0	166.5	165.9	-0.4	3.7
Saskatchewan	2.75	162.8	166.7	166.4	-0.2	2.2
Alberta	12.30	169.7	173.4	173.3	-0.1	2.1
British Columbia	14.78	156.1	159.5	158.7	-0.5	1.7
Whitehorse	0.08	160.1	164.3	165.5	0.7	3.4
Yellowknife	0.07	160.8	163.9	165.9	1.2	3.2
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	144.1	146.1	147.0	0.6	2.0

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

	October 2025	November 2025	December 2025	October to November 2025	November to December 2025
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	165.2	165.6	166.1	0.2	0.3
Food	198.0	199.6	200.1	0.8	0.3
Shelter	189.4	189.6	189.7	0.1	0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	134.5	134.6	134.6	0.1	0.0
Clothing and footwear	93.1	93.5	93.4	0.4	-0.1
Transportation	172.8	173.3	173.1	0.3	-0.1
Health and personal care	155.5	156.2	156.5	0.5	0.2
Recreation, education and reading	128.8	128.6	128.7	-0.2	0.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	201.2	201.3	201.7	0.0	0.2
Special aggregates					
All-items excluding food	159.4	159.5	159.9	0.1	0.3
All-items excluding food and energy ²	156.0	156.2	156.6	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^{1,2}

	July 2025	August 2025	September 2025	October 2025	November 2025	December 2025
	year-over-year % change					
CPI-common ^{3,5}	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
CPI-median ^{4,6}	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5
CPI-trim ^{4,7}	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7
	index (January 1989=100)					
CPI-median ^{4,6}	219.7	220.3	220.8	221.2	221.5	221.6
CPI-trim ^{4,7}	215.8	216.3	216.8	217.3	217.6	217.8

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

December 2024 to December 2025

	% change
Main contributors to the 12-month change	
Main upward contributors	
Food purchased from restaurants	8.5
Rent	4.9
Purchase of passenger vehicles	3.2
Telephone services	13.0
Meat	8.5
Main downward contributors	
Gasoline	-13.8
Natural gas	-15.3
Homeowners' replacement cost	-1.6
Men's clothing	-5.3
Traveller accommodation	-10.8
November to December 2025	
	% change
Main contributors to the 1-month change, not seasonally adjusted	
Main upward contributors	
Air transportation	34.5
Travel tours	3.6
Rent	0.5
Internet access services	2.3
Fresh vegetables	2.6
Main downward contributors	
Gasoline	-7.1
Financial services	-3.2
Men's clothing	-6.1
Household appliances	-5.6
Women's clothing	-3.0

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).