

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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**Consumer Price Index, March 2026** 2

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 2.4% year over year in March, up from an increase of 1.8% in February. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.5% in March.

**Investment in building construction, February 2026** 13

The total value of investment in building construction decreased \$503.2 million (-2.1%) to \$23.0 billion in February, driven by a decline in the residential sector (-3.3%).

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## Releases

### Consumer Price Index, March 2026

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 2.4% year over year in March, up from an increase of 1.8% in February.

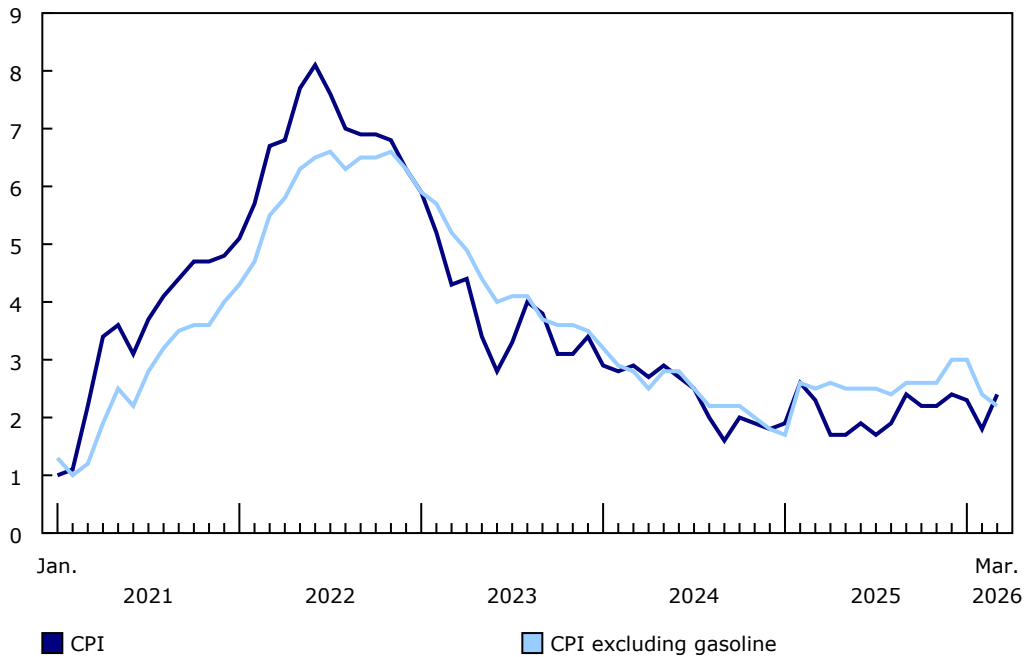
Driving faster price growth in headline inflation were higher prices for energy, especially gasoline, due to the conflict in the Middle East. Excluding gasoline, the CPI rose at a slower pace year over year in March (+2.2%) compared with February (+2.4%).

There remained lingering base-year effects from the [GST/HST break](#) which ran from December 2024 to February 2025, resulting in downward pressure on headline inflation in March 2026.

The CPI was up 0.9% month over month in March. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI increased 0.5%.

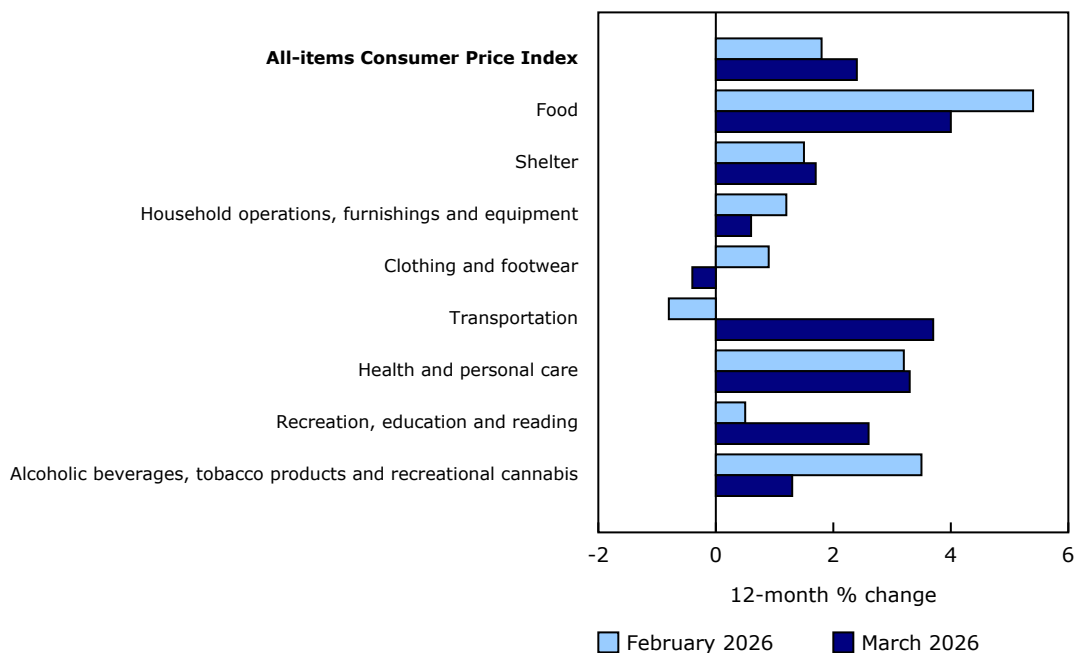
**Chart 1**  
**The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and CPI excluding gasoline**

12-month % change



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

**Chart 2**  
**Higher prices in the transportation component contribute to faster growth in the all-items Consumer Price Index**



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

### Higher energy prices drive up inflation

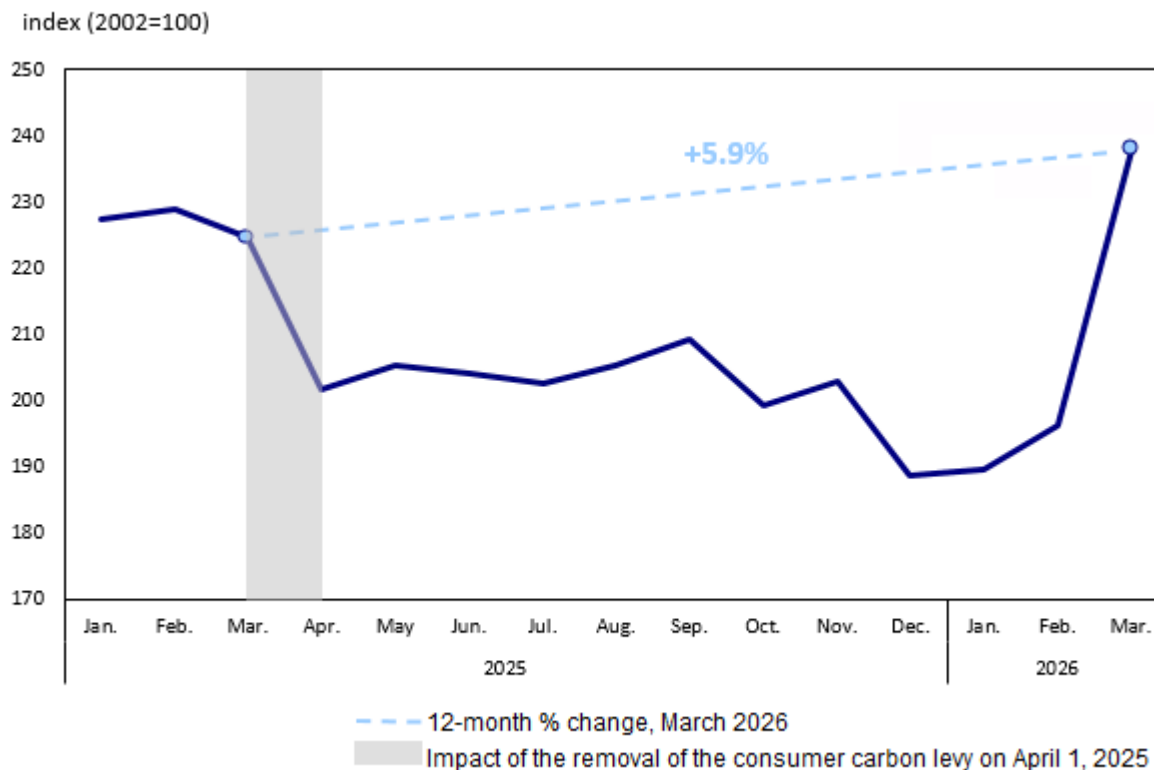
Energy prices rose 3.9% on a year-over-year basis in March, after decreasing 9.3% in February. On a monthly basis, energy prices rose 13.1% in March.

Higher prices for gasoline were the primary driver of the year-over-year acceleration in the CPI, as consumers paid 5.9% more for gasoline in March than they did in the same month the previous year. Prices surged 21.2% on a monthly basis, the largest price increase for gasoline on record, due to the supply shock resulting from the conflict in the Middle East. However, this monthly effect was muted on a year-over-year basis due to the comparison with prices from March 2025, which included the since-removed consumer carbon levy. The removal of the consumer carbon levy will no longer impact the 12-month movement as of April 2026, and this will be reflected in next month's CPI release.

On a year-over-year basis, consumers paid more for fuel oil and other fuels (+26.1%) in March compared with February due to higher oil prices resulting from the conflict in the Middle East.

Moderating the acceleration in energy prices were lower prices for natural gas (-18.1%), which are largely dependent on North American supply and therefore more insulated from global price changes.

## Infographic 1 Gasoline prices surge in March



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

### Prices rise for fresh vegetables year over year

Prices for food purchased from stores rose 4.4% on a yearly basis in March, after increasing 4.1% in February.

On a year-over-year basis, prices for fresh vegetables increased 7.8% in March, the largest increase since August 2023 (+8.7%), after rising 0.5% in February. Cucumbers, peppers and celery all had notable price growth in March, due in part to tighter supplies related to adverse growing conditions in producing countries.

### Slower price growth from the final base-year effect of the GST/HST break

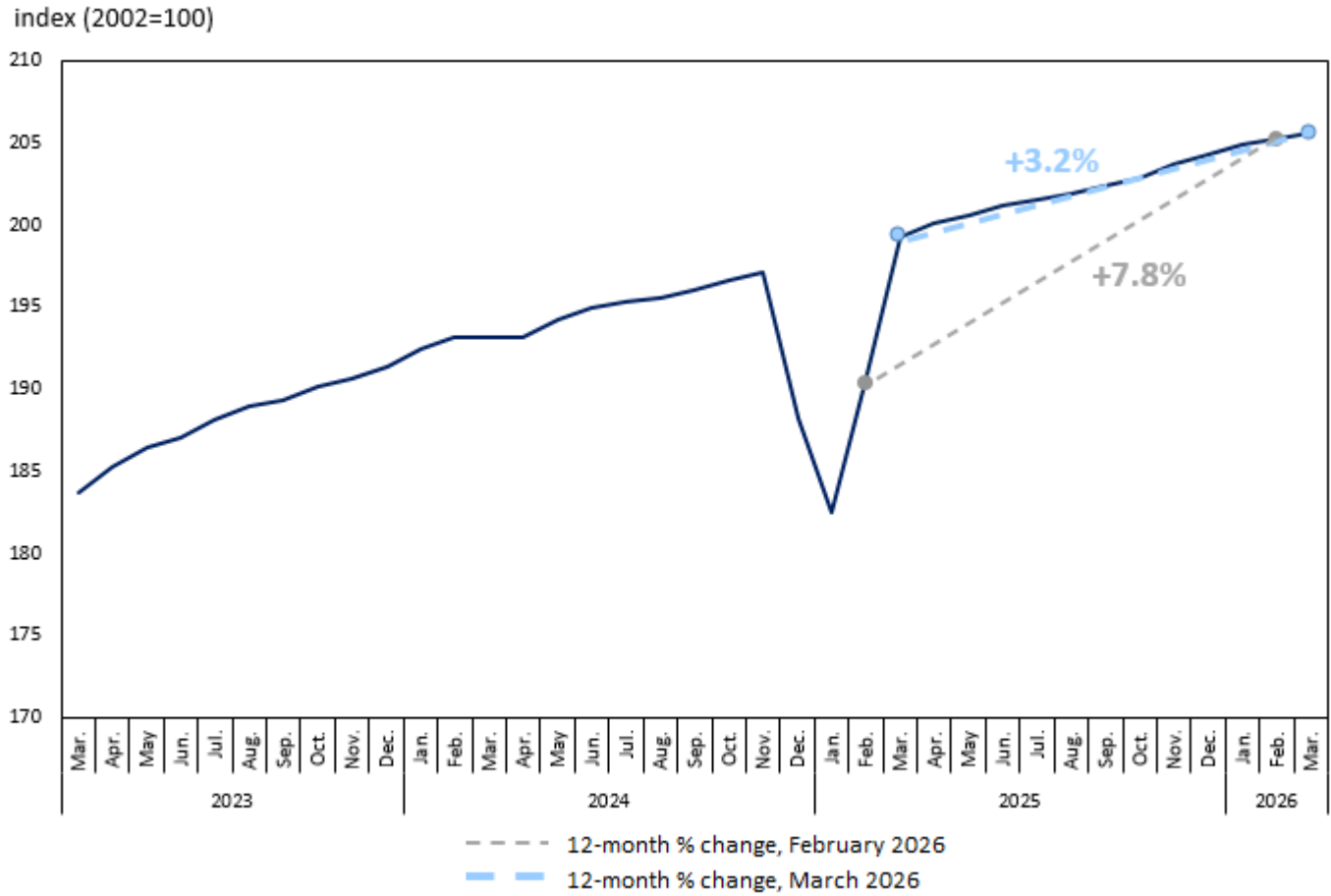
Prices rose for consumers on a number of products and services in March 2025 with the full reintroduction of the GST/HST, following the temporary GST/HST break from December 2024 to February 2025. This increase fell out of the 12-month movement of the CPI in March 2026, putting downward pressure on the CPI.

Prices for food purchased from restaurants continued to grow year over year at a slower pace. After increasing 7.8% in February, prices rose 3.2% in March due to a base-year effect.

Slower growth for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores (+2.0%) and toys, games (excluding video games) and hobby supplies (+1.5%) also contributed to the downward pressure in March.

**Infographic 2**

**Slower price growth for food purchased from restaurants due to a base-year effect from the end of the GST/HST break**



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

**Resulting base-year effect**

The headline consumer inflation is measured as the percentage change between the CPI in the current month (March 2026) and the CPI in a base month or the same calendar month of the previous year (March 2025). A base-year effect refers to the impact that price movements from 12 months earlier have on the current month's headline consumer inflation. When a large 1-month upward price change in the base month stops influencing,

or falls out of, the 12-month price movement, this has a downward effect on headline CPI in the current month. Conversely, when a large 1-month downward price change in the base month falls out, this creates upward pressure on the current month's 12-month figure.

March 2026 will be the final month affected by a base-year effect due to the GST/HST break.

### Explore the Consumer Price Index tools

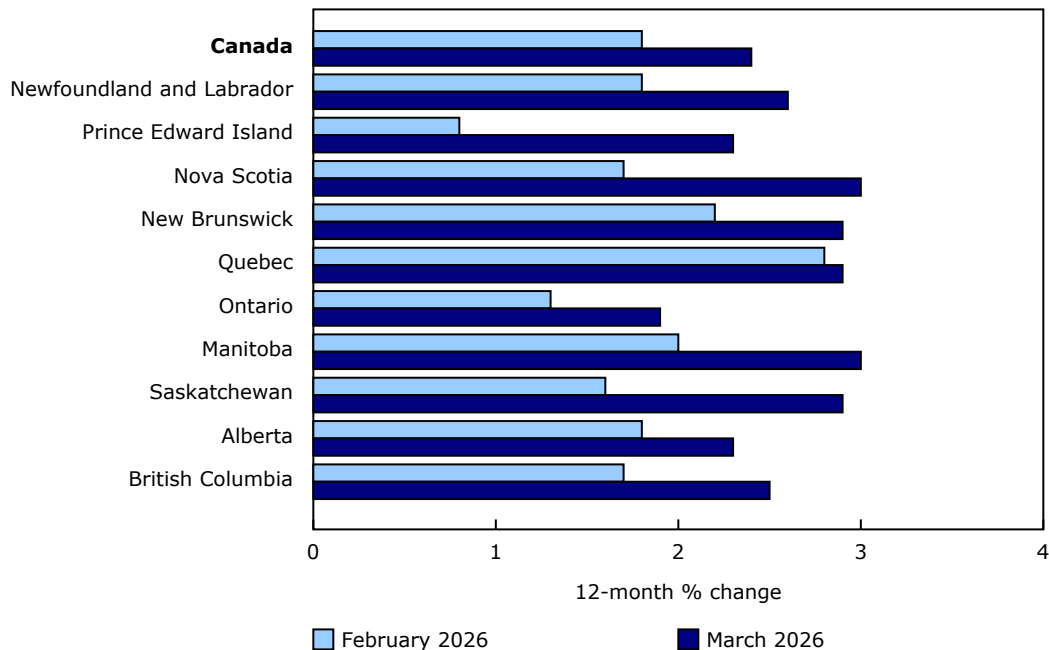
Check out the [Personal Inflation Calculator](#). This interactive calculator allows you to enter dollar amounts in the common expense categories to produce a personalized inflation rate, which you can compare with the official measure of inflation for the average Canadian household—the Consumer Price 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 March compared with February. Prices in Quebec accelerated the least, ticking up from a 2.8% increase in February to a 2.9% increase in March, due to slower growth in rent prices.

**Chart 3**  
The Consumer Price Index increases at a faster pace in all provinces



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

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**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.

**Real-time data tables**

Real-time data table [18-10-0259-01](#) will be updated on May 4. For more information, consult the document, "[Real-time data tables.](#)"

**Next release**

The Consumer Price Index for April will be released on Tuesday, May 19.

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

	Relative importance <sup>1,2</sup>	March 2025	February 2026	March 2026	February to March 2026	March 2025 to March 2026
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Food	16.91	193.8	200.8	201.5	0.3	4.0
Shelter	29.41	187.0	189.5	190.1	0.3	1.7
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.25	131.3	133.3	132.1	-0.9	0.6
Clothing and footwear	4.38	94.4	93.7	94.0	0.3	-0.4
Transportation	16.90	173.1	172.2	179.5	4.2	3.7
Gasoline	3.23	224.7	196.3	238.0	21.2	5.9
Health and personal care	5.05	152.0	156.7	157.0	0.2	3.3
Recreation, education and reading	10.12	128.6	130.2	132.0	1.4	2.6
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	3.99	199.7	202.0	202.2	0.1	1.3
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
All-items excluding food	83.09	158.0	159.6	161.2	1.0	2.0
All-items excluding food and energy	77.26	153.7	156.4	156.6	0.1	1.9
All-items excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and smokers' supplies and recreational cannabis	96.01	162.4	164.7	166.3	1.0	2.4
All-items excluding energy	94.17	160.3	163.7	164.0	0.2	2.3
All-items excluding gasoline	96.77	161.3	164.5	164.9	0.2	2.2
Energy <sup>3</sup>	5.83	204.0	187.3	211.9	13.1	3.9
Goods	44.45	146.1	146.4	149.2	1.9	2.1
Durable goods	12.75	105.1	106.3	106.5	0.2	1.3
Semi-durable goods	7.11	103.9	103.0	103.2	0.2	-0.7
Non-durable goods	24.59	184.8	185.0	190.9	3.2	3.3
Services	55.55	180.6	185.0	185.2	0.1	2.5

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 <sup>1,2</sup>	March 2025	February 2026	March 2026	February to March 2026	March 2025 to March 2026
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	163.6	165.5	167.8	1.4	2.6
Prince Edward Island	0.36	167.7	168.4	171.5	1.8	2.3
Nova Scotia	2.45	167.4	169.2	172.4	1.9	3.0
New Brunswick	1.88	162.8	165.5	167.6	1.3	2.9
Quebec	20.66	159.7	163.1	164.3	0.7	2.9
Ontario	40.20	165.1	166.7	168.2	0.9	1.9
Manitoba	3.17	163.8	167.1	168.7	1.0	3.0
Saskatchewan	2.75	165.2	167.8	170.0	1.3	2.9
Alberta	12.30	172.0	174.4	175.9	0.9	2.3
British Columbia	14.78	157.8	160.3	161.7	0.9	2.5
Whitehorse	0.08	162.0	166.6	168.0	0.8	3.7
Yellowknife	0.07	163.5	164.9	166.3	0.8	1.7
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	145.1	145.8	146.0	0.1	0.6

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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

	January 2026	February 2026	March 2026	January to February 2026	February to March 2026
	(2002=100)			% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>166.2</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Food	200.0	200.5	201.3	0.3	0.4
Shelter	189.6	189.5	190.1	-0.1	0.3
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	134.1	133.3	132.8	-0.6	-0.4
Clothing and footwear	94.2	94.3	93.6	0.1	-0.7
Transportation	172.0	173.9	178.0	1.1	2.4
Health and personal care	157.0	157.3	157.8	0.2	0.3
Recreation, education and reading	129.6	130.9	131.2	1.0	0.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	201.7	202.0	202.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
All-items excluding food	159.8	160.3	161.2	0.3	0.6
All-items excluding food and energy <sup>2</sup>	156.6	156.8	156.8	0.1	0.0

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>**

	October 2025	November 2025	December 2025	January 2026	February 2026	March 2026
	year-over-year % change					
CPI-common <sup>3,5</sup>	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6
CPI-median <sup>4,6</sup>	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3
CPI-trim <sup>4,7</sup>	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2
	index (January 1989=100)					
CPI-median <sup>4,6</sup>	221.1	221.4	221.5	221.8	222.1	222.6
CPI-trim <sup>4,7</sup>	217.4	217.7	217.8	218.0	218.1	218.5

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**

March 2025 to March 2026	
	% change
<b>Main contributors to the 12-month change</b>	
<b>Main upward contributors</b>	
Rent	4.2
Gasoline	5.9
Food purchased from restaurants	3.2
Purchase of passenger vehicles	2.9
Passenger vehicle insurance premiums	7.0
<b>Main downward contributors</b>	
Natural gas	-18.1
Homeowners' replacement cost	-2.1
Other owned accommodation expenses	-2.7
Women's clothing	-2.7
Furniture	-2.8
February to March 2026	
	% change
<b>Main contributors to the 1-month change, not seasonally adjusted</b>	
<b>Main upward contributors</b>	
Gasoline	21.2
Travel tours	5.8
Fuel oil and other fuels	21.5
Fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles	18.0
Air transportation	4.9
<b>Main downward contributors</b>	
Telephone services	-6.1
Passenger vehicle insurance premiums	-1.0
Furniture	-1.5
Sugar and confectionery	-3.2
Mortgage interest cost	-0.2

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)).

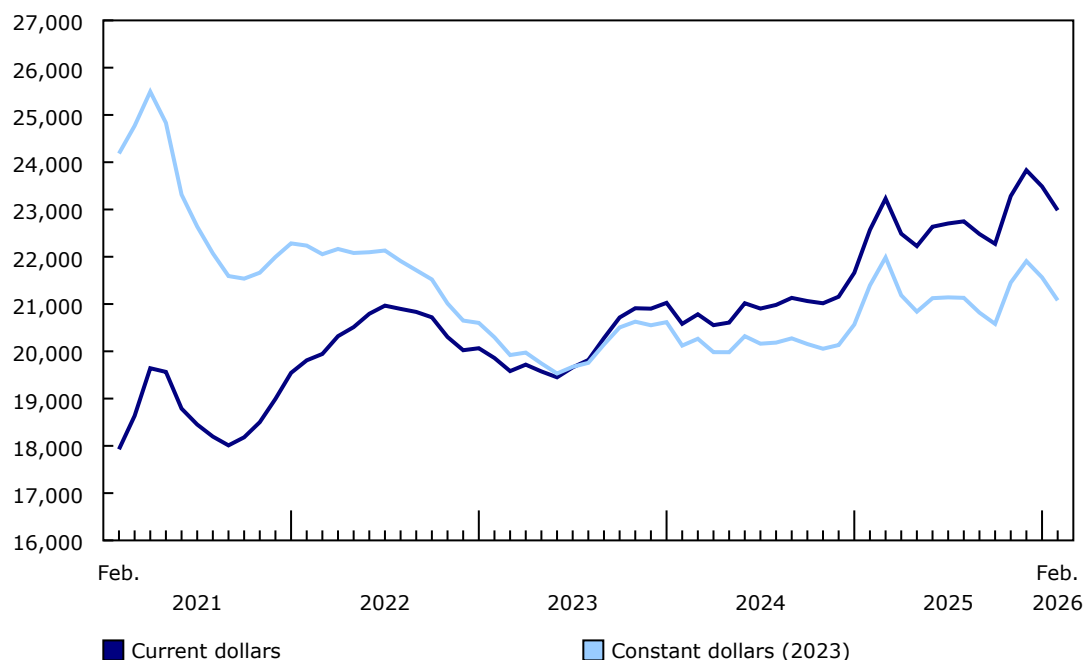
## Investment in building construction, February 2026

The total value of investment in building construction decreased \$503.2 million (-2.1%) to \$23.0 billion in February, driven by a decline in the residential sector (-3.3%). Meanwhile, the non-residential sector edged up 0.7%, mitigating the decrease. Year over year, investment in building construction grew 1.8% in February.

On a constant dollar basis (2023=100), the total value of investment in building construction in February declined 2.3% from the previous month to \$21.1 billion and was down 1.5% year over year.

**Chart 1**  
Investment in building construction, seasonally adjusted

millions of dollars



Source(s): Table 34-10-0293-01.

### Multi-unit component weighs on residential investment

In February, investment in residential building construction was down \$552.3 million to \$16.0 billion. The decline in the multi-unit component (-6.9%) was moderated by an increase in the single-family component (+1.1%).

Investment in multi-unit dwelling construction decreased \$630.0 million to \$8.5 billion in February. Ontario (-\$422.7 million) led the decline, supported by six other provinces and two territories.

Meanwhile, investment in single-family home construction rose \$77.7 million to \$7.4 billion in February. Gains in Quebec (+\$103.1 million), New Brunswick (+\$48.2 million) and Manitoba (+\$24.2 million) were partially offset by declines in Ontario (-\$54.4 million) and Saskatchewan (-\$45.8 million).

Infographic 1  
Investment in residential building construction, February 2026

# February 2026

## Investment in residential building construction

Figure 1 Month-to-month change in residential construction investment (seasonally adjusted)

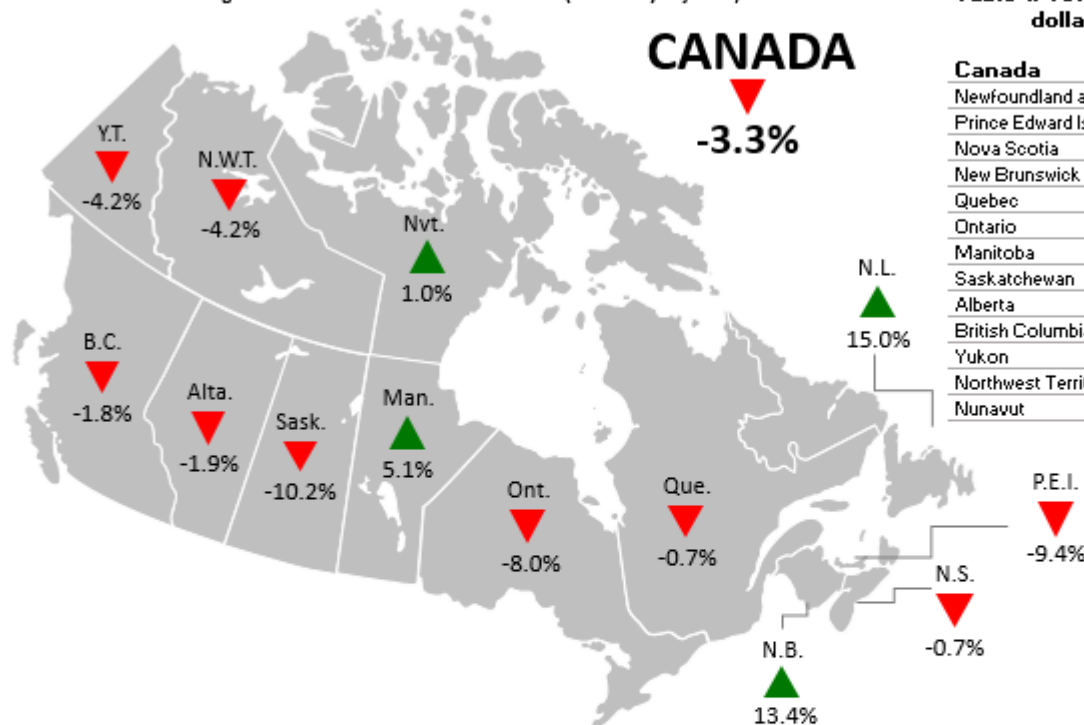
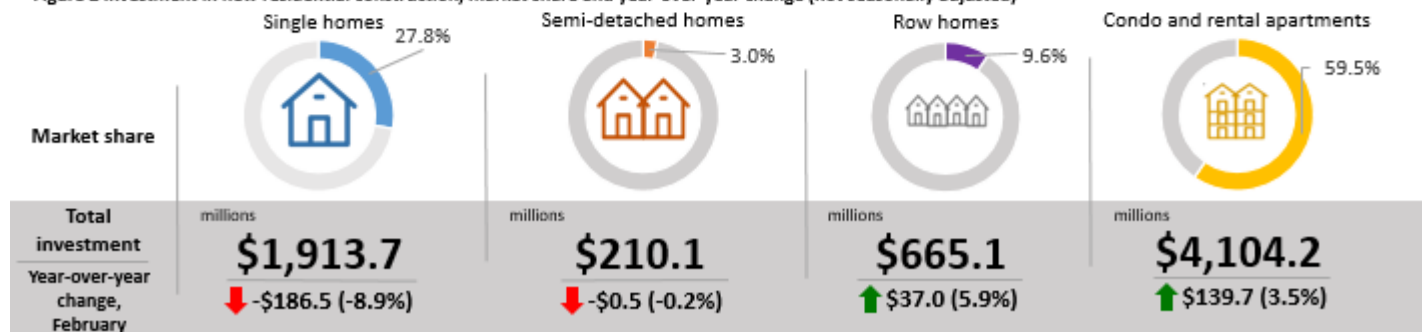


Table 1: Total investment, millions of dollars (seasonally adjusted)

Province/Territory	Total investment (millions of dollars)
<b>Canada</b>	<b>\$15,960.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$151.3
Prince Edward Island	\$67.5
Nova Scotia	\$428.2
New Brunswick	\$357.3
Quebec	\$4,071.3
Ontario	\$5,463.6
Manitoba	\$592.0
Saskatchewan	\$396.9
Alberta	\$1,840.2
British Columbia	\$2,474.2
Yukon	\$29.7
Northwest Territories	\$15.3
Nunavut	\$73.3

Figure 2 Investment in new residential construction, market share and year-over-year change (not seasonally adjusted)

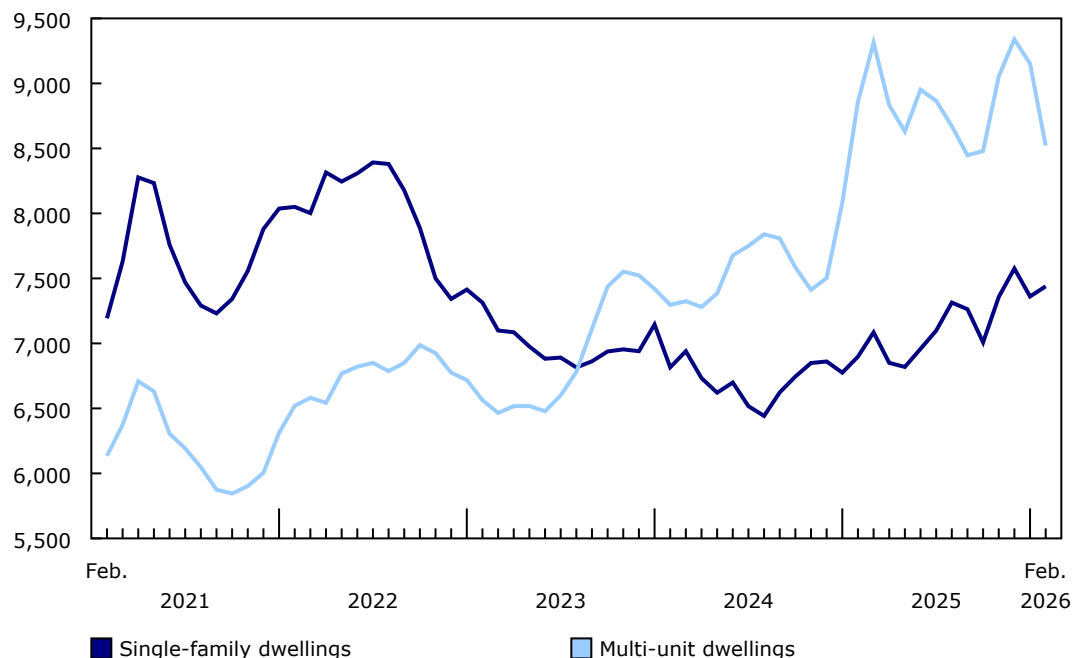


Note(s): Single homes value excludes cottages and mobile homes.

Source(s): Table 34-10-0293-01 — Investment in Building Construction.

**Chart 2**  
Investment in residential building construction, seasonally adjusted

millions of dollars



Source(s): Table 34-10-0293-01.

### Increases across non-residential construction sector

In February, the value of investment in non-residential building construction edged up by \$49.1 million to \$7.0 billion. Growth was broad-based across the institutional (+0.9%), industrial (+0.7%) and commercial (+0.6%) components.

Investment in the institutional component rose \$20.2 million to \$2.2 billion in February. Alberta (+\$9.9 million), Ontario (+\$9.5 million) and British Columbia (+\$8.6 million) were the primary contributors to the increase. These slight gains were moderated by declines across four provinces and two territories, led by Quebec (-\$5.8 million).

Investment in the industrial component increased \$9.0 million to \$1.3 billion in February, marking the first monthly increase since January 2025. Alberta (+\$4.7 million) led the growth in February 2026, with utility building construction contributing to the provincial growth. Broad gains across six other provinces and one territory also supported the overall increase.

Meanwhile, commercial construction investment was up \$19.9 million to \$3.6 billion in February, led by Alberta (+\$15.7 million).

Infographic 2  
Investment in non-residential building construction, February 2026

# February 2026

## Investment in non-residential building construction

Figure 1 Month-to-month change in non-residential construction investment (seasonally adjusted)

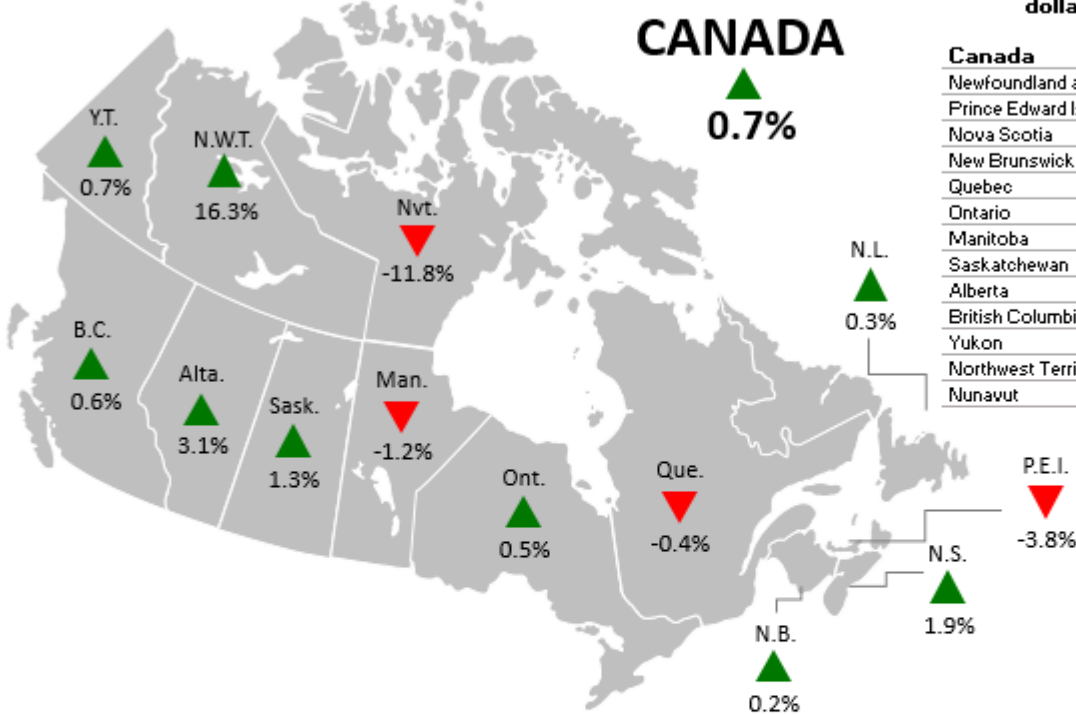
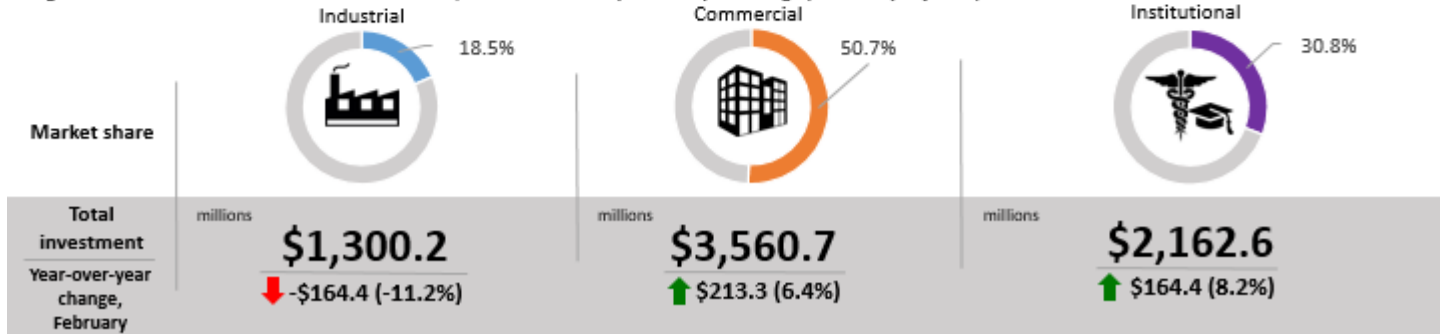


Table 1: Total investment, millions of dollars (seasonally adjusted)

Canada	\$7,023.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$24.7
Prince Edward Island	\$20.2
Nova Scotia	\$139.4
New Brunswick	\$117.9
Quebec	\$1,193.8
Ontario	\$2,958.7
Manitoba	\$230.7
Saskatchewan	\$196.9
Alberta	\$1,004.2
British Columbia	\$1,101.2
Yukon	\$21.9
Northwest Territories	\$4.7
Nunavut	\$9.2

Figure 2 Investment in non-residential construction, market share and year-over-year change (seasonally adjusted)



Source(s): Table 34-10-0293-01 — Investment in Building Construction.



For more information on construction, please visit the [Construction statistics](#) portal.

For more information on housing, please visit the [Housing statistics](#) portal.

### Note to readers

*This content was created with the assistance of a generative artificial intelligence (AI) tool and refined and verified by Statistics Canada experts. To learn more about how the agency uses AI responsibly, please visit the [Trust Centre](#).*

*Table 34-10-0286 has been archived on the Statistics Canada website and will no longer be updated but may still be viewed. The successor table is 34-10-0293, and the information from January 2017 onwards that was in table 34-10-0286 is still available in the new table, except for the constant dollar series, which has been rebased to 2017=100. Constant dollar data for January and February 2017 represent an average between the old base year (2012=100) and the new base year (2023=100) and should be used with caution. The 2017 data series will be backcasted and the figures will be revised with the release of our annual revision.*

*Data are subject to revisions based on late responses, delayed construction start dates for large projects, methodological changes, classification updates, price index updates for constant dollar series, benchmarking and adjustments to ad hoc macroeconomic events. Unadjusted data have been revised back to January 2023. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 2017.*

*Data presented in this release are seasonally adjusted with current dollar values unless otherwise stated. Using seasonally adjusted data allows month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data—Frequently asked questions](#).*

*Monthly estimates for constant dollars are calculated using quarterly deflators from the Building Construction Price Index (18-10-0276-01). The monthly indexes used for the deflation process were part of a methodology review to increase the quality of the constant dollar and seasonally adjusted series. The indexes previously displayed a step pattern because of less frequent collection.*

*Detailed data on investment activity by type of building and type of work are now available in the unadjusted current dollar series.*

*The trade and services subcomponent includes buildings such as retail and wholesale outlets, retail complexes and motor vehicle show rooms. More detailed information can be found on the Integrated Metadatabase at [Types of Building Structure - 2.2.1 - Trade and services](#).*

### Next release

*Data on investment in building construction for March will be released on May 25.*

**Available tables:** table [34-10-0293-01](#).

**Definitions, data sources and methods:** survey number [5014](#).

Statistics Canada has a "[Housing Market Indicators](#)" dashboard. This web application provides access to key housing market indicators for Canada, by province and census metropolitan area. These indicators are automatically updated with new information from monthly releases, giving users access to the latest data.

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)).

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## Monthly Mineral Production Survey, February 2026

Data from the Monthly Mineral Production Survey and the Monthly Survey of Smelters and Metal Refineries are now available for February.

### Note to readers

*The Monthly Mineral Production Survey estimates the production, shipments and inventories of Canada's leading minerals.*

*The Monthly Survey of Smelters and Metal Refineries covers smelters and metal refineries for a variety of base metals, including copper, lead, nickel and zinc.*

*Data are not seasonally adjusted.*

*Data for the previous two months are subject to revision based on late responses. Data for December 2025 and January 2026 were revised with this release.*

*Data for years prior to 2020 can be found on the [Production of Canada's Leading Minerals](#) page of the Natural Resources Canada website.*

*The value of shipments facilitates comparisons between mineral commodities as the units of measure of quantities produced or shipped vary drastically from one mineral to another (for example, iron in millions of tonnes versus diamonds in karats).*

*On November 20, 2025, the tabular displays were updated. The tables are listed below:*

- *Table 16-10-0019-01: [Production of metallic minerals in quantities, monthly](#)*
- *Table 16-10-0019-02: [Production of metallic minerals in value, monthly](#)*
- *Table 16-10-0020-01: [Production of non-metallic minerals in quantities, monthly](#)*
- *Table 16-10-0020-02: [Production of non-metallic minerals in value, monthly](#)*
- *Table 16-10-0021-01: [Value of shipments of metallic and non-metallic minerals, monthly](#)*
- *Table 16-10-0021-02: [Value of shipments of critical minerals, monthly](#)*

**Available tables: [16-10-0019-01](#) to [16-10-0021-01](#) .**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [5238](#) and [5247](#).**

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## Lending Services Price Index, fourth quarter 2025

Data from the Lending Services Price Index (2017=100) are now available for the fourth quarter of 2025.

### **Note to readers**

*The Lending Services Price Index (LSPI) is not an index of loan rates paid by consumers and businesses but represents the change in the price of service. Prices represent the difference between annual percentage rates for existing loan products and averages of yields on financial market instruments. The variables used to calculate the prices are weighted annual percentage rates, outstanding balances by product for lending services, and market rates.*

*Lending services include funds issued for personal loans, lines of credit, mortgage loans, business loans and leases. This index provides better estimates of the real output, productivity and price change of financial services in Canada.*

### **Products**

*The article "[Methodology for Lending Services Price Index \(LSPI\)](#)" describes the methodological details for the LSPI. It includes information on the purpose of the index, data sources, index estimation and aggregation methods.*

**Available tables:** [table 18-10-0262-01](#).

**Definitions, data sources and methods:** [survey number 5335](#).

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## Monthly Energy Transportation and Storage Survey, February 2026

Data for February on the transportation and storage of crude oil and other liquid petroleum products are now available.

**Available tables:** [25-10-0075-01](#) and [25-10-0077-01](#).

**Definitions, data sources and methods:** survey number [5300](#).

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