NEWS RELEASE
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (ET) Tuesday, November 10, 2026

USDL-26-1685

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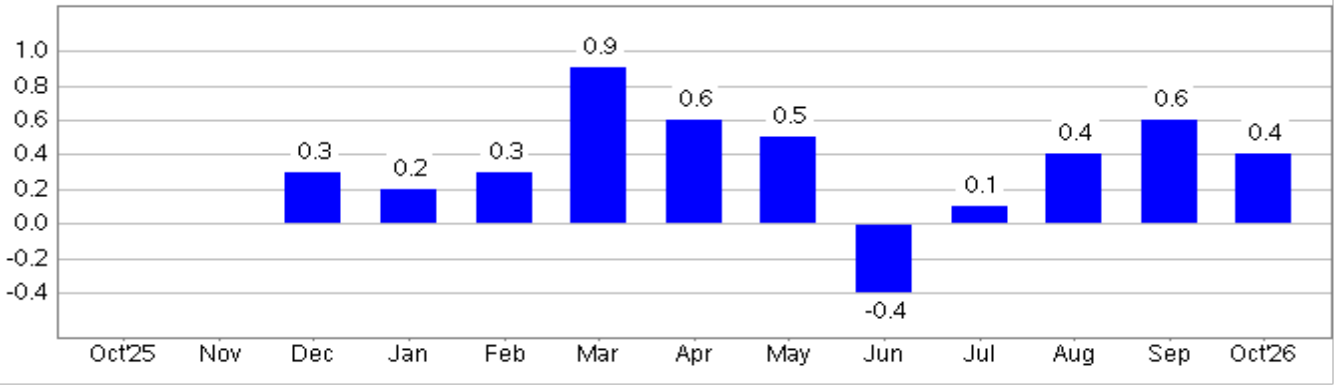
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – OCTOBER 2026

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.4 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis in October after rising 0.6 percent in September, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

The index for shelter rose 0.3 percent in October, accounting for over thirty percent of the monthly all items increase. The food index increased 0.5 percent in October, as the food at home index rose 0.4 percent and the food away from home index increased 0.5 percent. The index for energy increased 0.7 percent over the month following a 5.2-percent increase in September.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.3 percent in October, as it did in September and August. Indexes that increased over the month include recreation, medical care, motor vehicle insurance, household furnishings and operations, and education. Conversely, the index for used cars and trucks and the index for communication were among the small number of major indexes that decreased in October.

Chart 1. One-month percent change in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), seasonally adjusted, Oct. 2025 - Oct. 2026
Percent change

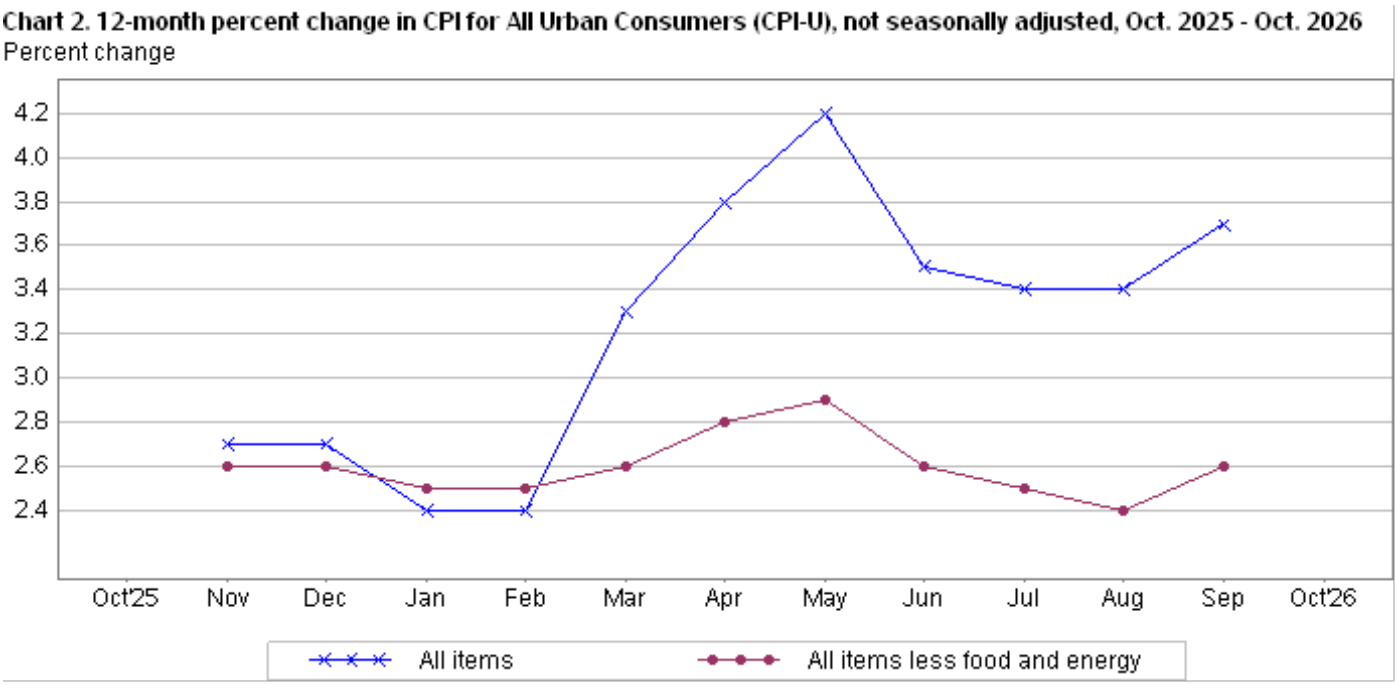


NOTE: The Oct and Nov 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.

October 2026 12-Month Percent Changes

BLS did not collect survey data for October 2025 because of a lapse in appropriations. For most CPI series, BLS could not publish October 2025 indexes. As a result, BLS cannot publish 12-month percent changes for October 2026 for indexes where October 2025 data are unavailable. Information about handling missing data is available online at www.bls.gov/cpi/factsheets/approximating-missing-data.htm

Chart 2. 12-month percent change in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), not seasonally adjusted, Oct. 2025 - Oct. 2026



NOTE: The Oct 2025 and Oct 2026 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Oct. 2026
	Apr. 2026	May 2026	Jun. 2026	Jul. 2026	Aug. 2026	Sep. 2026	Oct. 2026	
All items	0.6	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	–
Food	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	–
Food at home	0.7	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.4	–
Food away from home[1]	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	–
Energy	3.8	3.9	-5.7	-1.5	2.1	5.2	0.7	–
Energy commodities	5.6	6.7	-9.5	-2.9	4.2	9.3	0.8	–
Gasoline (all types)	5.4	7.0	-9.7	-2.9	3.9	9.1	1.0	37.4
Fuel oil	5.8	3.8	-9.2	-1.7	10.1	15.3	2.0	–
Energy services	1.6	0.4	-0.7	0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.6	–
Electricity	2.1	0.6	-1.0	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.9	–
Utility (piped) gas service	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.7	-1.1	-0.3	-0.8	–
All items less food and energy	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	–
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	–
New vehicles	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
Used cars and trucks	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	-1.2	-3.3
Apparel	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	–
Medical care commodities[1]	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.7	0.5	–
Services less energy services	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	–
Shelter	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	–
Transportation services	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	–
Medical care services	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	0.3	0.3	–

1 Not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: The Oct 2026 12-month percent change values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.

Food

The index for food rose 0.5 percent in October after being unchanged in September. The food at home index increased 0.4 percent over the month. Four of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased in October, while one index decreased. The index for other food at home increased 0.7 percent in October, as the index for snacks rose 1.0 percent. The meats, poultry, fish, and eggs index increased 0.5 percent over the month, as the beef index rose 0.9 percent. The index for fruits and vegetables and the index for dairy and related products each increased 0.6 percent in October.

In contrast, the nonalcoholic beverages index decreased 0.3 percent in October, after rising 0.9 percent in September. The index for cereals and bakery products was unchanged over the month.

The food away from home index rose 0.5 percent in October. The index for full service meals rose 0.7 percent, and the index for limited service meals increased 0.4 percent over the month.

Energy

The index for energy increased 0.7 percent in October after rising 5.2 percent in September. The gasoline index increased 1.0 percent over the month, after advancing 9.1 percent the previous month. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices decreased 0.7 percent in October.) The index for electricity rose 0.9 percent over the month. In contrast, the natural gas index decreased 0.8 percent in October.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.3 percent in October, as it did in September and August. The shelter index increased 0.3 percent over the month after rising 0.4 percent in September. The index for owners' equivalent rent rose 0.3 percent in October, and the index for rent increased 0.2 percent. The lodging away from home index rose 0.6 percent in October after rising 2.0 percent the previous month.

The index for recreation increased 0.8 percent over the month after rising 0.5 percent in September. The motor vehicle insurance index rose 0.7 percent in October, and the household furnishings and operations index increased 0.2 percent. The index for education increased 0.3 percent in October, and the index for new vehicles rose 0.2 percent. The personal care index, the airline fares index, and the apparel index also increased over the month.

The medical care index increased 0.3 percent in October after rising 0.1 percent in September. The index for hospital services rose 0.8 percent over the month, and the index for physicians' services increased 0.4 percent. The prescription drugs index rose 0.3 percent in October.

The index for used cars and trucks declined 1.2 percent in October after rising 0.7 percent in September. The communication index decreased 0.1 percent over the month.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased to an index level of 337.511 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased to an index level of 331.147 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

For the month, the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the past 10 to 12 months are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index news release for November 2026 is scheduled to be published on Thursday, December 10, 2026, at 8:30 a.m. (ET).

Upcoming Consumer Price Index Publication Changes

With the publication of January 2027 CPI data on February 11, 2027, several index titles will change: “wireless telephone services” will change to “wireless telephone service”; “physicians’ services” will change to “physician services”; and “music instruments and accessories” will change to “music instruments and accessories including instrument rentals.” More information is available online at www.bls.gov/cpi/additional-resources/series-title-changes.htm

Technical Note

Brief Explanation of the CPI

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in prices paid by consumers for goods and services. The CPI reflects spending patterns for each of two population groups: all urban consumers and urban wage earners and clerical workers. The all urban consumer group represents over 90 percent of the total U.S. population. It is based on the expenditures of almost all residents of urban or metropolitan areas, including professionals, the self-employed, the poor, the unemployed, and retired people, as well as urban wage earners and clerical workers. Not included in the CPI are the spending patterns of people living in rural nonmetropolitan areas, farming families, people in the Armed Forces, and those in institutions, such as prisons and mental hospitals. Consumer inflation for all urban consumers is measured by two indexes, namely, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U).

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is based on the expenditures of households included in the CPI-U definition that meet two requirements: more than one-half of the household's income must come from clerical or wage occupations, and at least one of the household's earners must have been employed for at least 37 weeks during the previous 12 months. The CPI-W population represents approximately 30 percent of the total U.S. population and is a subset of the CPI-U population.

The CPIs are based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation, doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected each month in 75 urban areas across the country from about 6,000 housing units and approximately 22,000 retail establishments (department stores, supermarkets, hospitals, and other types of stores and service establishments). All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index. Prices of fuels and a few other items are obtained every month in all 75 locations. Prices of most other commodities and services are collected every month in the three largest geographic areas and every other month in other areas. Prices of most goods and services are obtained by personal visit, telephone call, web, or app collection by the Bureau's trained representatives.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are aggregated using weights, which represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. For the CPI-U and CPI-W, separate indexes are also published by size of city, by region of the country, for cross-classifications of regions and population-size classes, and for 23 selected local areas. Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices among cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period. For the C-CPI-U, data are issued only at the national level. The CPI-U and CPI-W are considered final when released, but the C-CPI-U is issued in preliminary form and subject to three subsequent quarterly revisions.

The index measures price change from a designed reference date. For most of the CPI-U and the CPI-W, the reference base is 1982-84 equals 100. The reference base for the C-CPI-U is December 1999 equals 100. An increase of 7 percent from the reference base, for example, is shown as 107.000. Alternatively, that relationship can also be expressed as the price of a base period market basket of goods and services rising from $100 to $107.

Sampling Error in the CPI

The CPI is a statistical estimate that is subject to sampling error because it is based upon a sample of retail prices and not the complete universe of all prices. BLS calculates and publishes estimates of the 1-month, 2-month, 6-month, and 12-month percent change standard errors annually for the CPI-U. These standard error estimates can be used to construct confidence intervals for hypothesis testing. For example, the estimated standard error of the 1-month percent change is 0.04 percent for the U.S. all items CPI. This means that if we repeatedly sample from the universe of all retail prices using the same methodology, and estimate a percentage change for each sample, then 95 percent of these estimates will be within 0.08 percent of the 1-month percentage change based on all retail prices. For example, for a 1-month change of 0.2 percent in the all items CPI-U, we are 95 percent confident that the actual percent change based on all retail prices would fall between 0.12 and 0.28 percent. For the latest data, including information on how to use the estimates of standard error, see www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/variance-estimates/home.htm.

Calculating Index Changes

Movements of the indexes from 1 month to another are usually expressed as percent changes rather than changes in index points, because index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period, while percent changes are not. The following table shows an example of using index values to calculate percent changes:

	Item A	Item B	Item C
Year I	112.500	225.000	110.000
Year II	121.500	243.000	128.000
Change in index points	9.000	18.000	18.000
Percent change	9.0/112.500 x 100 = 8.0	18.0/225.000 x 100 = 8.0	18.0/110.000 x 100 = 16.4

Use of Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) program produces both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data. Seasonally adjusted data are computed using seasonal factors derived by the X-13ARIMA-SEATS seasonal adjustment method. These factors are updated each February, and the new factors are used to revise the previous 5 years of seasonally adjusted data. The factors are available at www.bls.gov/web/cpi/cpi-seasonal-factors.xlsx. For more information on data revision scheduling, please see the Seasonal Adjustment questions and answers page at www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/questions-and-answers.htm and the Timeline of Seasonal Adjustment Methodological Changes at www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/timeline-seasonal-adjustment-methodology-changes.htm.

How to Use Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

For analyzing short-term price trends in the economy, seasonally adjusted changes are usually preferred since they eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at the same time and in about the same magnitude every year—such as price movements resulting from weather events, production cycles, model changeovers, holidays, and sales. This allows data users to focus on changes that are not typical for the time of year.

The unadjusted data are of primary interest to consumers concerned about the prices they actually pay. Unadjusted data are also used extensively for escalation purposes. Many collective bargaining contract agreements and pension plans, for example, tie compensation changes to the Consumer Price Index before adjustment for seasonal variation. BLS advises against the use of seasonally adjusted data in escalation agreements because seasonally adjusted series are revised annually for five years.

Intervention Analysis

The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses intervention analysis seasonal adjustment (IASA) for some CPI series. Sometimes extreme values or sharp movements can distort the underlying seasonal pattern of price change. Intervention analysis seasonal adjustment is a process by which the distortions caused by such unusual events are estimated and removed from the data prior to calculation of seasonal factors. The resulting seasonal factors, which more accurately represent the seasonal pattern, are then applied to the unadjusted data.

For example, this procedure was used for the motor fuel series to offset the effects of the 2009 return to normal pricing after the worldwide economic downturn in 2008. Retaining this outlier data during seasonal factor calculation would distort the computation of the seasonal portion of the time series data for motor fuel, so it was estimated and removed from the data prior to seasonal adjustment. Following that, seasonal factors were calculated based on this “prior adjusted” data. These seasonal factors represent a clearer picture of the seasonal pattern in the data. The last step is for motor fuel seasonal factors to be applied to the unadjusted data.

For the seasonal factors introduced for January 2026, BLS adjusted 57 series using intervention analysis seasonal adjustment, including selected food and beverage items, motor fuels and vehicles.

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Indexes

Seasonally adjusted data, including the U.S. city average all items index levels, are subject to revision for up to 5 years after their original release. Every year, economists in the CPI calculate new seasonal factors for seasonally adjusted series and apply them to the last 5 years of data. Seasonally adjusted indexes beyond the last 5 years of data are considered to be final and not subject to revision. For January 2026, revised seasonal factors and seasonally adjusted indexes for 2021 to 2025 were calculated and published. For series which are directly adjusted using the Census X-13ARIMA-SEATS seasonal adjustment software, the seasonal factors for 2025 will be applied to data for 2026 to produce the seasonally adjusted 2026 indexes. Series which are indirectly seasonally adjusted by summing seasonally adjusted component series have seasonal factors which are derived and are therefore not available in advance.

Determining Seasonal Status

Each year the seasonal status of every series is reevaluated based upon certain statistical criteria. Using these criteria, BLS economists determine whether a series should change its status from "not seasonally adjusted" to "seasonally adjusted", or vice versa. If any of the 81 components of the U.S. city average all items index change their seasonal adjustment status from seasonally adjusted to not seasonally adjusted, not seasonally adjusted data will be used in the aggregation of the dependent series for the last 5 years, but the seasonally adjusted indexes before that period will not be changed. For 2026, 36 of the 81 components of the U.S. city average all items index are not seasonally adjusted.

Contact Information

For additional information about the CPI visit www.bls.gov/cpi or contact the CPI Information and Analysis Section at 202-691-7000 or cpi_info@bls.gov.

For additional information on seasonal adjustment in the CPI visit www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/home.htm

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Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Unadjusted indexes			Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Oct. 2025	Sep. 2026	Oct. 2026	Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Jul. 2026-Aug. 2026	Aug. 2026-Sep. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026
All items	100.000	–	336.940	337.511	–	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Food	13.447	–	350.905	352.359	–	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
Food at home	8.162	–	321.758	322.876	–	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.4
Cereals and bakery products	1.016	–	369.585	369.068	–	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.940	–	350.696	351.844	–	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.5
Dairy and related products[1]	0.730	–	269.630	271.311	–	0.6	0.3	-0.9	0.6
Fruits and vegetables	1.276	–	371.317	373.930	–	0.7	-0.4	0.5	0.6
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.990	–	240.041	239.221	–	-0.3	0.2	0.9	-0.3
Other food at home	2.208	–	282.638	284.335	–	0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.7
Food away from home[1]	5.285	–	398.783	400.850	–	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Energy	7.649	–	341.573	340.061	–	-0.4	2.1	5.2	0.7
Energy commodities	4.403	–	395.263	393.905	–	-0.3	4.2	9.3	0.8
Fuel oil	0.131	–	606.829	641.785	–	5.8	10.1	15.3	2.0
Motor fuel	4.217	–	386.707	384.431	–	-0.6	4.1	9.3	0.7
Gasoline (all types)	4.080	277.021	383.182	380.510	37.4	-0.7	3.9	9.1	1.0
Energy services	3.245	–	300.013	298.282	–	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	0.6
Electricity	2.513	–	309.852	307.673	–	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	0.9
Utility (piped) gas service	0.732	–	264.250	263.875	–	-0.1	-1.1	-0.3	-0.8
All items less food and energy	78.905	–	339.287	339.921	–	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Commodities less food and energy commodities	18.807	–	169.319	169.011	–	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Apparel	2.489	–	140.043	138.437	–	-1.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
New vehicles	3.729	178.723	179.859	180.039	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Used cars and trucks	2.670	186.962	184.395	180.768	-3.3	-2.0	0.4	0.7	-1.2
Medical care commodities[1]	1.378	–	402.832	404.929	–	0.5	-0.2	-0.7	0.5
Alcoholic beverages[1]	0.818	–	301.738	301.812	–	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tobacco and smoking products[1, 2]	0.450	–	112.108	112.425	–	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3
Services less energy services	60.098	–	448.545	449.901	–	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Shelter	35.238	–	432.092	432.745	–	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Rent of primary residence	7.707	–	450.402	451.486	–	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Owners' equivalent rent of residences[3]	25.853	–	445.381	446.813	–	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Medical care services	6.813	–	655.370	657.090	–	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.3
Physicians' services[1]	1.648	–	439.448	441.260	–	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Hospital services[1, 4]	2.163	–	462.980	466.615	–	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.8
Transportation services	6.256	–	459.562	466.366	–	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair[1]	1.065	–	468.491	471.387	–	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6
Motor vehicle insurance	2.510	–	846.102	854.597	–	1.0	-0.8	0.1	0.7
Airline fares	1.055	–	315.948	327.822	–	3.8	2.7	1.2	0.4

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Indexes on a December 2024=100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.

NOTE: The Oct 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, October 2026

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Jul. 2026-Aug. 2026	Aug. 2026-Sep. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026
All items	100.000	–	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Food	13.447	–	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
Food at home	8.162	–	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.4
Cereals and bakery products	1.016	–	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cereals and cereal products	0.309	–	-0.8	-0.3	0.8	-0.8
Flour and prepared flour mixes	0.037	–	-0.5	1.4	-1.3	0.8
Breakfast cereal[1]	0.132	–	-1.5	-1.6	0.9	-1.5
Rice, pasta, cornmeal	0.140	–	-0.2	-0.2	1.2	0.1
Rice[1, 2, 3]	–	–	-1.4	0.1	1.1	-1.4
Bakery products[1]	0.708	–	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Bread[1, 2]	0.171	–	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6
White bread[1, 3]	–	–	-0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.5
Bread other than white[1, 3]	–	–	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7
Fresh biscuits, rolls, muffins[1, 2]	0.116	–	1.3	0.7	0.2	1.3
Cakes, cupcakes, and cookies[1]	0.205	–	1.4	-0.6	-0.6	1.4
Cookies[1, 3]	–	–	1.5	1.9	-1.2	1.5
Fresh cakes and cupcakes[1, 3]	–	–	1.7	-3.5	-0.6	1.7
Other bakery products	0.216	–	-1.0	0.8	0.5	-1.0
Fresh sweetrolls, coffeecakes, doughnuts[1, 3]	–	–	3.5	-1.1	1.9	3.5
Crackers, bread, and cracker products[3]	–	–	-0.9	0.6	-1.9	-0.5
Frozen and refrigerated bakery products, pies, tarts, turnovers[3]	–	–	-3.7	-0.5	4.0	-4.8
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.940	–	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	1.825	–	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.5
Meats	1.154	–	0.4	-0.2	-0.9	0.6
Beef and veal	0.624	–	0.6	-1.0	-1.0	0.9
Uncooked ground beef	0.234	–	0.8	0.0	-0.8	1.2
Uncooked beef roasts[2]	0.084	–	-1.5	-1.7	-3.6	-0.1
Uncooked beef steaks[2]	0.233	–	1.0	-1.5	-1.0	1.7
Uncooked other beef and veal[1, 2]	0.073	–	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.9
Pork	0.335	–	-0.3	0.4	-1.0	0.1
Bacon, breakfast sausage, and related products[2]	0.132	–	0.1	0.4	-0.4	0.8
Bacon and related products[3]	–	–	-0.9	0.4	-0.5	-0.5
Breakfast sausage and related products[2, 3]	–	–	1.2	-0.1	1.0	1.3
Ham	0.067	–	-1.6	-1.4	0.9	-1.7
Ham, excluding canned[3]	–	–	-1.7	-1.2	1.7	-2.2
Pork chops[1]	0.044	–	-1.0	0.0	-0.6	-1.0
Other pork including roasts, steaks, and ribs[1, 2]	0.092	–	0.4	2.6	-2.3	0.4
Other meats	0.195	–	1.2	1.3	-0.5	0.3
Frankfurters[3]	–	–	1.0	0.0	-2.4	-0.9
Lunchmeats[1, 2, 3]	–	–	1.6	0.3	-0.3	1.6
Poultry	0.355	–	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8
Chicken[2]	0.279	–	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.5
Fresh whole chicken[3]	–	–	-0.8	-0.5	3.9	-0.8
Fresh and frozen chicken parts[3]	–	–	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8
Other uncooked poultry including turkey[2]	0.076	–	0.7	0.8	-1.2	1.9
Fish and seafood[1]	0.316	–	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Fresh fish and seafood[1, 2]	0.167	–	-0.7	-1.1	0.1	-0.7
Processed fish and seafood[2]	0.149	–	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.8
Shelf stable fish and seafood[1, 3]	–	–	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.1
Frozen fish and seafood[3]	–	–	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, October 2026 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Oct. 2025- Oct. 2026	Sep. 2026- Oct. 2026	Jul. 2026- Aug. 2026	Aug. 2026- Sep. 2026	Sep. 2026- Oct. 2026
Eggs	0.116	–	-0.1	2.9	-1.3	0.6
Dairy and related products[1]	0.730	–	0.6	0.3	-0.9	0.6
Milk[1, 2]	0.188	–	-0.3	-1.2	-2.0	-0.3
Fresh whole milk[1, 3]	–	–	-1.2	-1.1	-2.1	-1.2
Fresh milk other than whole[1, 2, 3]	–	–	0.0	-1.0	-1.9	0.0
Cheese and related products[1]	0.247	–	1.3	0.7	0.2	1.3
Ice cream and related products	0.106	–	0.8	-0.4	-1.3	1.0
Other dairy and related products[2]	0.189	–	0.5	1.8	-0.8	1.1
Fruits and vegetables	1.276	–	0.7	-0.4	0.5	0.6
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1.010	–	1.1	-0.7	0.5	0.8
Fresh fruits	0.534	–	0.1	-0.5	0.8	-0.4
Apples	0.078	–	-4.2	-2.8	1.0	-1.6
Bananas[1]	0.058	–	-0.2	0.1	1.0	-0.2
Citrus fruits[2]	0.080	–	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.4
Oranges, including tangerines[3]	–	–	-0.5	1.0	-1.0	-0.2
Other fresh fruits[2]	0.317	–	1.5	0.3	1.0	-1.4
Fresh vegetables	0.476	–	2.2	-0.9	0.1	2.2
Potatoes	0.071	–	-1.9	1.2	0.6	0.9
Lettuce	0.040	–	9.5	-6.2	3.9	7.9
Tomatoes	0.065	–	1.5	-3.0	1.4	1.7
Other fresh vegetables	0.301	–	2.3	-0.3	-0.7	2.0
Processed fruits and vegetables[2]	0.266	–	-0.7	0.5	0.5	-0.3
Canned fruits and vegetables[2]	0.100	–	-1.2	0.7	0.2	-0.5
Canned fruits[1, 2, 3]	–	–	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.1
Canned vegetables[2, 3]	–	–	-1.8	0.9	0.5	-1.2
Frozen fruits and vegetables[2]	0.085	–	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.4
Frozen vegetables[3]	–	–	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.6
Other processed fruits and vegetables including dried[2]	0.080	–	-1.5	-0.3	1.0	-0.9
Dried beans, peas, and lentils[1, 2, 3]	–	–	-1.5	-1.0	0.3	-1.5
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.990	–	-0.3	0.2	0.9	-0.3
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks[2]	0.674	–	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.8
Carbonated drinks	0.333	–	-0.3	1.2	1.5	-0.3
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[1, 2]	0.004	–	2.2	-0.5	-1.4	2.2
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[2]	0.337	–	1.6	-0.8	1.0	1.5
Beverage materials including coffee and tea[2]	0.316	–	-2.5	0.0	0.5	-2.4
Coffee	0.222	–	-3.7	-0.6	0.9	-3.6
Roasted coffee[3]	–	–	-4.5	-0.5	1.8	-4.6
Instant coffee[1, 3]	–	–	-0.9	0.5	-3.3	-0.9
Other beverage materials including tea[1, 2]	0.094	–	0.3	1.1	-1.3	0.3
Other food at home	2.208	–	0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.7
Sugar and sweets	0.326	–	0.4	-0.7	0.0	0.6
Sugar and sugar substitutes	0.032	–	-0.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.4
Candy and chewing gum[2]	0.241	–	0.8	-0.6	0.3	0.9
Other sweets[1, 2]	0.054	–	-0.9	-0.2	-0.7	-0.9
Fats and oils	0.220	–	0.6	1.5	-0.2	0.6
Butter and margarine[2]	0.061	–	1.5	0.4	-2.3	2.0
Butter[3]	–	–	1.1	0.9	-2.7	1.4
Margarine[3]	–	–	2.5	0.0	-1.7	3.2
Salad dressing[1, 2]	0.051	–	-1.1	5.0	1.3	-1.1
Other fats and oils including peanut butter[2]	0.107	–	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.2
Peanut butter[1, 2, 3]	–	–	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.7
Other foods	1.662	–	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.8
Soups	0.086	–	-2.7	-0.6	1.0	-1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, October 2026 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Oct. 2025- Oct. 2026	Sep. 2026- Oct. 2026	Jul. 2026- Aug. 2026	Aug. 2026- Sep. 2026	Sep. 2026- Oct. 2026
Frozen and freeze dried prepared foods	0.288	–	1.1	-0.5	0.1	1.0
Snacks	0.360	–	0.8	1.1	-1.6	1.0
Spices, seasonings, condiments, sauces	0.317	–	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.2
Salt and other seasonings and spices[2, 3]	–	–	-1.0	0.2	-0.9	-1.0
Olives, pickles, relishes[2, 3]	–	–	2.4	3.3	-1.6	2.5
Sauces and gravies[2, 3]	–	–	1.9	-0.8	-0.2	2.6
Other condiments[3]	–	–	-3.3	-1.9	1.0	-3.0
Baby food and formula[1, 2]	0.051	–	5.1	-1.4	-1.0	5.1
Other miscellaneous foods[1, 2]	0.560	–	0.7	-0.9	0.5	0.7
Prepared salads[3, 4]	–	–	1.2	2.3	-0.5	0.6
Food away from home[1]	5.285	–	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Full service meals and snacks[1, 2]	2.347	–	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
Limited service meals and snacks[1, 2]	2.637	–	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4
Food at employee sites and schools[1, 2]	0.064	–	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0
Food at elementary and secondary schools[1, 3, 5]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors[1, 2]	0.053	–	0.5	1.2	-0.2	0.5
Other food away from home[2]	0.184	–	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Energy	7.649	–	-0.4	2.1	5.2	0.7
Energy commodities	4.403	–	-0.3	4.2	9.3	0.8
Fuel oil and other fuels	0.186	–	5.2	6.8	10.2	2.4
Fuel oil	0.131	–	5.8	10.1	15.3	2.0
Propane, kerosene, and firewood[6]	0.055	–	3.8	0.9	0.2	1.8
Motor fuel	4.217	–	-0.6	4.1	9.3	0.7
Gasoline (all types)	4.080	37.4	-0.7	3.9	9.1	1.0
Gasoline, unleaded regular[3]	–	38.6	-0.8	4.0	9.5	1.0
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade[3, 7]	–	33.9	-0.2	3.6	7.8	1.3
Gasoline, unleaded premium[3]	–	31.4	0.0	3.1	7.1	1.1
Other motor fuels[1, 2]	0.136	–	2.7	9.6	11.9	2.7
Energy services	3.245	–	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	0.6
Electricity	2.513	–	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	0.9
Utility (piped) gas service	0.732	–	-0.1	-1.1	-0.3	-0.8
All items less food and energy	78.905	–	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Commodities less food and energy commodities	18.807	–	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Household furnishings and supplies[8]	3.294	–	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.7
Window and floor coverings and other linens[2]	0.227	–	-1.3	-1.0	-2.4	-0.1
Floor coverings[1, 2]	0.066	–	0.4	1.5	-0.6	0.4
Window coverings[1, 2]	0.043	–	-0.8	0.2	-1.5	-0.8
Other linens[2]	0.117	–	-2.4	-0.2	-4.6	-0.3
Furniture and bedding[1]	0.833	–	1.2	-0.9	-0.8	1.2
Bedroom furniture[1]	0.283	–	1.5	-0.6	-2.2	1.5
Living room, kitchen, and dining room furniture[1, 2]	0.420	–	1.1	-1.1	-0.1	1.1
Other furniture[2]	0.124	–	1.0	-0.7	-1.9	0.2
Appliances[2]	0.197	–	0.0	1.3	-0.7	1.3
Major appliances[2]	0.063	–	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.4
Laundry equipment[1, 3]	–	–	-0.9	2.8	0.1	-0.9
Other appliances[2]	0.131	–	-0.2	1.3	-0.7	1.2
Other household equipment and furnishings[2]	0.542	–	0.4	-0.2	1.8	0.8
Clocks, lamps, and decorator items[1]	0.312	–	-0.5	1.1	2.1	-0.5
Indoor plants and flowers[9]	0.115	–	2.8	-1.5	1.2	2.9
Dishes and flatware[1, 2]	0.045	–	1.3	-1.0	0.9	1.3
Nonelectric cookware and tableware[2]	0.069	–	0.0	-1.4	1.8	0.6
Tools, hardware, outdoor equipment and supplies[1, 2]	0.672	–	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1
Tools, hardware and supplies[2]	0.208	–	0.8	-0.4	-0.3	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, October 2026 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Jul. 2026-Aug. 2026	Aug. 2026-Sep. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026
Outdoor equipment and supplies[1, 2]	0.287	–	-0.4	1.0	0.6	-0.4
Housekeeping supplies[1]	0.824	–	0.9	0.0	-0.1	0.9
Household cleaning products[1, 2]	0.298	–	0.5	-0.6	-0.2	0.5
Household paper products[1, 2]	0.169	–	2.9	0.6	-1.4	2.9
Miscellaneous household products[1, 2]	0.357	–	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
Apparel	2.489	–	-1.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Men's and boys' apparel	0.621	–	-1.2	0.6	1.1	-0.1
Men's apparel	0.492	–	-1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.101	–	-3.0	2.1	1.9	-1.8
Men's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories	0.133	–	0.6	-0.2	-0.8	1.5
Men's shirts and sweaters[2]	0.136	–	-2.2	2.3	-0.7	-0.5
Men's pants and shorts	0.118	–	0.4	-0.2	0.2	1.8
Boys' apparel	0.129	–	-1.8	-0.6	5.0	-1.1
Women's and girls' apparel	0.986	–	-2.0	0.2	-0.8	-0.6
Women's apparel	0.832	–	-1.7	0.0	-0.7	-0.8
Women's outerwear	0.071	–	-3.0	0.7	-1.8	0.8
Women's dresses	0.112	–	0.9	4.9	-5.6	3.7
Women's suits and separates[2]	0.394	–	-3.5	-0.2	-0.4	-2.6
Women's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories[2]	0.238	–	0.3	-2.5	-0.1	0.4
Girls' apparel	0.154	–	-3.4	1.3	-1.4	0.4
Footwear	0.601	–	0.4	-0.3	0.5	1.0
Men's footwear	0.198	–	0.5	1.5	-0.2	1.0
Boys' and girls' footwear[1]	0.124	–	1.2	-1.7	2.7	1.2
Women's footwear	0.279	–	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.9
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.098	–	-1.1	-0.7	2.3	-0.2
Jewelry and watches[6]	0.183	–	-1.9	-1.6	1.9	1.5
Watches[1, 6]	0.036	–	-0.6	0.7	0.4	-0.6
Jewelry[6]	0.147	–	-2.2	-1.5	1.9	1.9
Transportation commodities less motor fuel[8]	6.811	–	-0.7	0.3	0.4	-0.4
New vehicles	3.729	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
New cars[3]	–	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
New trucks[3, 10]	–	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Used cars and trucks	2.670	-3.3	-2.0	0.4	0.7	-1.2
Motor vehicle parts and equipment[1]	0.338	–	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
Tires[1]	0.283	–	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3
Vehicle accessories other than tires[1, 2]	0.056	–	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.3
Vehicle parts and equipment other than tires[1, 3]	–	–	-0.4	-2.6	-0.7	-0.4
Motor oil, coolant, and fluids[1, 3]	–	–	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.3
Medical care commodities[1]	1.378	–	0.5	-0.2	-0.7	0.5
Medicinal drugs[1, 8]	1.249	–	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	0.4
Prescription drugs[1]	0.893	–	0.3	0.0	-1.2	0.3
Nonprescription drugs[8]	0.357	–	0.7	-1.0	1.3	0.9
Medical equipment and supplies[1, 8]	0.129	–	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.4
Recreation commodities[8]	1.930	–	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.7
Video and audio products[8]	0.261	–	1.7	-0.1	-0.1	1.8
Televisions[11]	0.107	–	3.3	1.4	-1.9	3.3
Other video equipment[11]	0.019	–	4.9	-6.1	4.5	6.3
Audio equipment[1]	0.045	–	-0.5	-1.3	1.4	-0.5
Recorded music and music subscriptions[1, 2]	0.084	–	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3
Pets and pet products[1]	0.596	–	0.7	-0.2	-0.3	0.7
Pet food and treats[1, 2, 3]	–	–	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.4
Purchase of pets, pet supplies, accessories[1, 2, 3]	–	–	1.0	-0.4	-0.8	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, October 2026 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Jul. 2026-Aug. 2026	Aug. 2026-Sep. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026
Sporting goods[1]	0.534	–	-0.4	1.0	0.4	-0.4
Sports vehicles including bicycles[1]	0.291	–	-0.7	1.8	0.9	-0.7
Sports equipment[1]	0.231	–	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Photographic equipment and supplies[1]	0.025	–	-1.1	1.2	-0.1	-1.1
Photographic equipment[1, 2, 3]	–	–	-1.2	1.3	0.0	-1.2
Recreational reading materials[1]	0.117	–	1.6	2.9	2.2	1.6
Newspapers and magazines[1, 2]	0.059	–	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.5
Recreational books[1, 2]	0.059	–	-1.2	2.3	0.6	-1.2
Other recreational goods[2]	0.397	–	0.8	-1.8	3.5	1.5
Toys	0.311	–	1.0	-2.3	4.2	1.8
Toys, games, hobbies and playground equipment[2, 3]	–	–	1.2	-3.3	5.1	2.1
Sewing machines, fabric and supplies[1, 2]	0.027	–	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Music instruments and accessories[1, 2]	0.042	–	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3
Education and communication commodities[8]	0.789	–	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.5
Educational books and supplies[1]	0.037	–	1.5	-0.7	0.2	1.5
College textbooks[1, 3, 12]	–	–	2.6	-0.9	-0.1	2.6
Information technology commodities[8]	0.752	–	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4
Computers, peripherals, and smart home assistants[1, 4]	0.322	–	0.5	3.8	1.4	0.5
Computer software and accessories[1, 2]	0.030	–	-1.5	-2.2	0.4	-1.5
Telephone hardware, calculators, and other consumer information items[11]	0.400	–	0.1	-2.4	0.6	0.5
Smartphones[1, 3, 13]	–	–	1.4	-1.7	0.4	1.4
Alcoholic beverages[1]	0.818	–	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.383	–	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home[1]	0.133	–	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Distilled spirits at home[1]	0.087	–	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.9
Whiskey at home[1, 3]	–	–	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Distilled spirits, excluding whiskey, at home[1, 3]	–	–	-1.5	-0.3	-0.4	-1.5
Wine at home	0.164	–	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Alcoholic beverages away from home[1]	0.435	–	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages away from home[1, 2, 3]	–	–	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Wine away from home[1, 2, 3]	–	–	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Distilled spirits away from home[1, 2, 3]	–	–	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.5
Other goods[8]	1.297	–	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
Tobacco and smoking products[1, 11]	0.450	–	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3
Cigarettes[1, 2]	0.330	–	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1
Tobacco products other than cigarettes[1, 2]	0.115	–	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.8
Personal care products	0.667	–	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.4
Hair, dental, shaving, and miscellaneous personal care products[1, 2]	0.321	–	-0.6	0.2	0.8	-0.6
Cosmetics, perfume, bath, nail preparations and implements[1]	0.337	–	1.2	0.2	-0.9	1.2
Miscellaneous personal goods[2]	0.180	–	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.2
Stationery, stationery supplies, gift wrap[3]	–	–	1.8	1.5	2.9	-1.3
Services less energy services	60.098	–	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Shelter	35.238	–	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Rent of shelter[14]	34.952	–	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Rent of primary residence	7.707	–	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lodging away from home[2]	1.392	–	-3.5	2.4	2.0	0.6
Lodging while at school[14]	0.219	–	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3
Other lodging away from home including hotels and motels	1.173	–	-4.2	2.7	2.3	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, October 2026 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Jul. 2026-Aug. 2026	Aug. 2026-Sep. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026
Owners' equivalent rent of residences[14]	25.853	–	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[14]	24.889	–	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Tenants' and household insurance[1, 2]	0.286	–	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Water and sewer and trash collection services[2]	1.143	–	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6
Water and sewerage maintenance[1]	0.781	–	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Garbage and trash collection[1, 10]	0.362	–	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.3
Household operations[1, 2]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic services[1, 2]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gardening and lawncare services[1, 2]	0.393	–	-1.8	0.0	1.1	-1.8
Moving, storage, freight expense[2]	0.073	–	2.1	-1.9	-2.3	3.0
Repair of household items[1, 2]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical care services	6.813	–	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.3
Professional services[1]	3.389	–	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.4
Physicians' services[1]	1.648	–	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Dental services[1]	0.912	–	0.8	-0.6	0.5	0.8
Eyeglasses and eye care[1, 6]	0.315	–	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Services by other medical professionals[1, 6]	0.514	–	–	–	–	–
Hospital and related services[1, 11]	2.613	–	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.7
Hospital services[1, 15]	2.163	–	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.8
Inpatient hospital services[1, 3, 15]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outpatient hospital services[1, 3, 6]	–	–	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.7
Nursing homes and adult day services[1, 15]	0.222	–	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3
Home health care[1, 5]	0.228	–	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2
Health insurance[1, 5]	0.811	–	-1.8	-0.5	-0.2	-1.8
Transportation services	6.256	–	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
Leased cars and trucks[1, 12]	0.382	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.0
Car and truck rental[2]	0.153	–	-5.3	2.2	5.4	-5.7
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair[1]	1.065	–	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6
Motor vehicle body work[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicle maintenance and servicing[1]	0.526	–	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5
Motor vehicle repair[1, 2]	0.412	–	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.9
Motor vehicle insurance	2.510	–	1.0	-0.8	0.1	0.7
Motor vehicle fees[1, 2]	0.495	–	0.7	-0.7	-0.3	0.7
State motor vehicle registration and license fees[1, 2]	0.291	–	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	-0.6
Parking and other fees[1, 2]	0.185	–	2.7	-0.9	-0.9	2.7
Parking fees and tolls[2, 3]	–	–	-0.2	-0.5	0.1	0.3
Public transportation	1.651	–	4.0	2.3	1.2	2.0
Airline fares	1.055	–	3.8	2.7	1.2	0.4
Other intercity transportation	0.225	–	0.6	-0.2	1.5	1.4
Ship fare[1, 2, 3]	–	–	-0.6	1.7	-4.0	-0.6
Intracity transportation[1]	0.366	–	6.6	0.8	2.2	6.6
Intracity mass transit[1, 3, 8]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recreation services[8]	3.127	–	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.9
Video and audio services[8]	0.774	–	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.5
Cable, satellite, and live streaming television service[10]	0.593	–	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.7
Purchase, subscription, and rental of video[1, 2]	0.180	–	-0.2	1.0	-2.5	-0.2
Video discs and other media[1, 2, 3]	–	–	-0.1	3.4	-12.7	-0.1
Subscription and rental of video and video games[1, 2, 3]	–	–	-0.8	-1.6	0.2	-0.8
Pet services including veterinary[2]	0.537	–	0.3	0.7	-0.6	0.5
Pet services[2, 3]	–	–	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	0.7
Veterinarian services[1, 2, 3]	–	–	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, October 2026 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Oct. 2025- Oct. 2026	Sep. 2026- Oct. 2026	Jul. 2026- Aug. 2026	Aug. 2026- Sep. 2026	Sep. 2026- Oct. 2026
Photographers and photo processing[1, 2]	0.036	–	2.0	2.0	-0.7	2.0
Other recreation services[2]	1.780	–	1.1	-0.4	0.8	1.1
Club membership for shopping clubs, fraternal, or other organizations, or participant sports fees[2]	0.736	–	1.2	-0.1	0.8	1.2
Admissions[1]	0.682	–	1.2	-0.8	0.7	1.2
Admission to movies, theaters, and concerts[1, 2, 3]	–	–	0.4	-0.6	-0.8	0.4
Admission to sporting events[1, 2, 3]	–	–	0.3	-0.4	7.6	0.3
Fees for lessons or instructions[1, 6]	0.156	–	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Education and communication services[8]	5.007	–	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare	2.558	–	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
College tuition and fees	1.349	–	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.1
Elementary and high school tuition and fees[11]	0.409	–	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.7
Day care and preschool[9]	0.693	–	0.1	1.0	-0.4	0.4
Technical and vocational school tuition and fixed fees[2]	0.045	–	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0
Postage and delivery services[2]	0.066	–	4.9	0.6	0.6	1.7
Postage	0.061	13.3	5.2	0.5	0.5	1.7
Delivery services[2]	0.005	–	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.8
Telephone services[1, 2]	1.483	–	-0.2	5.4	-0.1	-0.2
Wireless telephone services[1, 2]	1.361	3.0	-0.2	5.9	0.0	-0.2
Residential telephone services[1, 8]	0.123	–	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2
Internet services and electronic information providers[1, 2]	0.889	–	-0.5	-0.7	-1.3	-0.5
Other personal services[1, 8]	1.597	–	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Personal care services[1]	0.667	–	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Haircuts and other personal care services[1, 2]	0.667	–	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Miscellaneous personal services[1]	0.929	–	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.1
Legal services[1, 6]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Funeral expenses[1, 6]	0.163	–	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Laundry and dry cleaning services[1, 2]	0.130	–	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1
Apparel services other than laundry and dry cleaning[1, 2]	0.030	–	1.9	0.6	0.9	1.9
Financial services[1, 6]	0.235	–	-0.7	-1.3	0.7	-0.7
Checking account and other bank services[1, 2, 3]	–	–	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
Tax return preparation and other accounting fees[1, 2, 3]	–	–	-0.9	-1.6	-0.3	-0.9

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.
[3] Special index based on a substantially smaller sample.
[4] Indexes on a December 2007=100 base.
[5] Indexes on a December 2005=100 base.
[6] Indexes on a December 1986=100 base.
[7] Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.
[8] Indexes on a December 2009=100 base.
[9] Indexes on a December 1990=100 base.
[10] Indexes on a December 1983=100 base.
[11] Indexes on a December 2024=100 base.
[12] Indexes on a December 2001=100 base.
[13] Indexes on a December 2019=100 base.
[14] Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.
[15] Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.

NOTE: The Oct 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.

Table 3. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, special aggregate indexes, October 2026

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Special aggregate indexes	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Unadjusted indexes			Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Oct. 2025	Sep. 2026	Oct. 2026	Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Jul. 2026-Aug. 2026	Aug. 2026-Sep. 2026	Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026
All items less food	86.553	–	334.742	335.181	–	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3
All items less shelter	64.762	–	303.386	303.929	–	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4
All items less food and shelter	51.315	–	291.651	291.993	–	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.3
All items less food, shelter, and energy	43.667	–	287.899	288.519	–	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
All items less food, shelter, energy, and used cars and trucks	40.997	–	293.952	295.003	–	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
All items less medical care	91.809	–	324.550	325.060	–	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4
All items less energy	92.352	–	340.073	340.821	–	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Commodities	36.657	–	237.848	237.890	–	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.4
Commodities less food, energy, and used cars and trucks	16.137	–	167.799	167.989	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Commodities less food	23.210	–	190.303	189.898	–	-0.2	0.8	1.8	0.3
Commodities less food and beverages	22.392	–	186.433	186.020	–	-0.2	0.8	1.9	0.3
Services	63.343	–	434.668	435.786	–	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Services less rent of shelter[1]	28.392	–	448.539	450.276	–	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Services less medical care services	56.531	–	417.722	418.793	–	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Durables	10.512	–	124.340	123.957	–	-0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0
Nondurables	26.145	–	301.796	302.244	–	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.5
Nondurables less food	12.698	–	260.510	260.163	–	-0.1	1.4	2.8	0.5
Nondurables less food and beverages	11.880	–	257.922	257.551	–	-0.1	1.5	3.0	0.5
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	9.391	–	336.943	337.354	–	0.1	1.8	4.0	0.5
Nondurables less food and apparel	10.209	–	332.069	332.449	–	0.1	1.7	3.7	0.5
Housing	44.026	–	361.392	361.843	–	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Education and communication[2]	5.796	–	150.903	150.958	–	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.1
Education[2]	2.595	–	326.054	326.615	–	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
Communication[2]	3.201	–	73.634	73.580	–	-0.1	2.3	-0.2	-0.1
Information and information processing[2]	3.135	–	69.030	68.907	–	-0.2	2.3	-0.2	-0.1
Information technology, hardware and services[3]	1.651	–	99.946	99.756	–	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Recreation[2]	5.057	–	145.854	146.857	–	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.8
Video and audio[2]	1.035	–	124.168	124.846	–	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.8
Pets, pet products and services[2]	1.132	–	235.799	236.963	–	0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.6
Photography[2]	0.061	–	87.003	87.650	–	0.7	1.7	-0.4	0.7
Food and beverages	14.265	–	347.662	349.025	–	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
Domestically produced farm food	6.798	–	330.625	332.161	–	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.5
Other services	9.730	–	442.250	443.368	–	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3
Apparel less footwear	1.888	–	131.675	129.496	–	-1.7	0.1	0.2	-0.2
Fuels and utilities	4.575	–	354.210	354.052	–	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6
Household energy	3.432	–	297.942	297.158	–	-0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.7
Medical care	8.191	–	593.651	595.467	–	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.3
Transportation	17.283	–	295.862	296.187	–	0.1	1.2	2.5	0.3
Private transportation	15.632	–	294.261	293.386	–	-0.3	1.1	2.6	0.2
New and used motor vehicles[2]	7.007	–	126.325	125.287	–	-0.8	0.3	0.5	-0.5
Utilities and public transportation	8.117	–	284.899	286.755	–	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.9
Household furnishings and operations	4.212	–	156.418	156.550	–	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other goods and services	2.894	–	610.165	611.456	–	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Personal care	2.444	–	304.692	305.296	–	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2

[1] Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.

[2] Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 2024=100 base.

NOTE: The Oct 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.

Table 4. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Selected areas, all items index, October 2026
[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Area	Pricing Schedule[1]	Percent change to Oct. 2026 from:			Percent change to Sep. 2026 from:		
		Oct. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sep. 2026	Sep. 2025	Jul. 2026	Aug. 2026
U.S. city average	M	–	0.8	0.2	3.7	0.9	0.6
Region and area size[2]							
Northeast	M	–	0.9	0.5	4.2	0.6	0.5
Northeast - Size Class A	M	–	1.0	0.5	4.4	0.6	0.5
Northeast - Size Class B/C[3]	M	–	0.8	0.4	4.1	0.6	0.4
New England[4]	M	–	1.0	0.2	4.3	0.9	0.7
Middle Atlantic[4]	M	–	0.9	0.5	4.2	0.5	0.4
Midwest	M	–	1.1	0.3	4.2	1.3	0.9
Midwest - Size Class A	M	–	1.1	0.2	3.4	1.1	0.9
Midwest - Size Class B/C[3]	M	–	1.1	0.3	4.8	1.4	0.9
East North Central[4]	M	–	0.9	0.0	4.3	1.3	0.9
West North Central[4]	M	–	1.6	0.7	4.1	1.3	0.9
South	M	–	0.6	0.0	3.4	0.8	0.5
South - Size Class A	M	–	0.6	0.1	3.0	0.5	0.5
South - Size Class B/C[3]	M	–	0.5	0.0	3.7	0.9	0.6
South Atlantic[4]	M	–	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.6	0.6
East South Central[4]	M	–	0.2	-0.1	4.2	1.0	0.3
West South Central[4]	M	–	0.7	0.1	3.0	1.0	0.6
West	M	–	0.6	0.1	3.4	1.0	0.5
West - Size Class A	M	–	0.7	0.1	3.8	1.0	0.6
West - Size Class B/C[3]	M	–	0.5	0.1	3.0	1.0	0.4
Mountain[4]	M	–	0.6	0.0	3.3	1.3	0.5
Pacific[4]	M	–	0.6	0.1	3.5	0.9	0.5
Size classes							
Size Class A[5]	M	–	0.8	0.2	3.6	0.8	0.6
Size Class B/C[3]	M	–	0.7	0.1	3.8	1.0	0.6
Selected local areas							
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	M	–	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.3	0.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	M	–	1.1	0.6	3.7	1.0	0.5
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	M	–	1.0	0.6	4.5	0.5	0.4
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	2	–	0.1	–	–	–	–
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD[6]	2	–	0.8	–	–	–	–
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	2	–	0.8	–	–	–	–
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	2	–	1.3	–	–	–	–
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	2	–	0.6	–	–	–	–
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2	–	1.1	–	–	–	–
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ[7]	2	–	-0.1	–	–	–	–
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	2	–	0.5	–	–	–	–
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	2	–	-0.2	–	–	–	–
St. Louis, MO-IL	2	–	1.4	–	–	–	–
Urban Alaska	2	–	0.3	–	–	–	–
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	1	–	–	–	3.8	0.8	–
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	1	–	–	–	3.0	0.7	–
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	1	–	–	–	4.0	1.2	–
Minneapolis-St.Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1	–	–	–	3.6	1.2	–
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA[4]	1	–	–	–	3.6	0.6	–
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	1	–	–	–	4.7	2.0	–
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL[8]	1	–	–	–	1.9	-0.1	–
Urban Hawaii	1	–	–	–	5.2	0.2	–
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV[6]	1	–	–	–	4.1	0.9	–

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items are priced every month in all areas. Most other goods and services are priced as indicated: M - Every month. 1 - January, March, May, July, September, and November. 2 - February, April, June, August, October, and December.
[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 2017=100 base.

[5] Indexes on a December 1986=100 base.

[6] 1998 - 2017 indexes based on substantially smaller sample.

[7] Indexes on a December 2001=100 base.

[8] Indexes on a 1987=100 base.

NOTE: Local area indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size than the national index and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses.

NOTE: The Oct 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.

Table 5. Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) and the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, all items index, October 2026

[Percent changes]

Month Year	Unadjusted 1-month percent change		Unadjusted 12-month percent change	
	C-CPI-U[1]	CPI-U	C-CPI-U[1]	CPI-U
December 2013			1.3	1.5
December 2014			0.5	0.8
December 2015			0.4	0.7
December 2016			1.8	2.1
December 2017			1.7	2.1
December 2018			1.5	1.9
December 2019			1.8	2.3
December 2020			1.5	1.4
December 2021			6.5	7.0
December 2022			6.4	6.5
December 2023			2.9	3.4
January 2024	0.5	0.5	2.6	3.1
February 2024	0.6	0.6	2.8	3.2
March 2024	0.6	0.6	3.1	3.5
April 2024	0.4	0.4	3.0	3.4
May 2024	0.1	0.2	2.9	3.3
June 2024	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.0
July 2024	0.0	0.1	2.5	2.9
August 2024	0.0	0.1	2.2	2.5
September 2024	0.1	0.2	2.1	2.4
October 2024	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.6
November 2024	-0.1	-0.1	2.5	2.7
December 2024	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.9
January 2025	0.7	0.7	2.7	3.0
February 2025	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.8
March 2025	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.4
April 2025	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.3
May 2025	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.4
June 2025	0.3	0.3	2.4	2.7
July 2025	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.7
August 2025	0.3	0.3	2.9	2.9
September 2025	0.3	0.3	3.0	3.0
November 2025	–	–	2.7	2.7
December 2025	-0.1	0.0	2.6	2.7
January 2026	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.4
February 2026	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.4
March 2026	1.1	1.0	3.2	3.3
April 2026	0.8	0.9	3.7	3.8
May 2026	0.6	0.6	4.1	4.2
June 2026	-0.3	-0.3	3.5	3.5
July 2026	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.4
August 2026	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.4
September 2026	0.5	0.6	3.6	3.7
October 2026	0.2	0.2	–	–

[1] The C-CPI-U is designed to be a closer approximation to a cost-of-living index in that it, in its final form, accounts for any substitution that consumers make across item categories in response to changes in relative prices. Since the expenditure data required for the calculation of the C-CPI-U are available only with a time lag, the C-CPI-U is issued first in preliminary form using the latest available expenditure data at that time and is subject to four revisions.

Indexes are issued as initial estimates. Indexes are revised each quarter with the publication of January, April, July, and October data as updated expenditure estimates become available. The C-CPI-U indexes are updated quarterly until they become final. January-March indexes are final in January of the following year; April-June indexes are final in April of the following year; July-September indexes are final in July of the following year; October-December indexes are final in October of the following year.

NOTE: The Oct 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 1-month analysis table

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
All items	100.000	0.4	–	0.04	S-Aug.2026	0.4
Food	13.447	0.5	0.064	0.08	L-Apr.2026	0.5
Food at home	8.162	0.4	0.036	0.13	L-Apr.2026	0.7
Cereals and bakery products	1.016	0.0	0.000	0.33	S-Aug.2026	0.0
Cereals and cereal products	0.309	-0.8	-0.002	0.68	S-Mar.2026	-1.3
Flour and prepared flour mixes	0.037	0.8	0.000	0.71	L-Aug.2026	1.4
Breakfast cereal[4]	0.132	-1.5	-0.002	1.07	S-Aug.2026	-1.6
Rice, pasta, cornmeal	0.140	0.1	0.000	0.87	S-Aug.2026	-0.2
Rice[4, 5, 6]	–	-1.4	–	1.36	S-Apr.2025	-2.3
Bakery products[4]	0.708	0.2	0.001	0.40	L-May 2026	0.9
Bread[4, 5]	0.171	-0.6	-0.001	0.62	S-May 2026	-0.7
White bread[4, 6]	–	-0.5	–	0.70	S-May 2026	-0.9
Bread other than white[4, 6]	–	-0.7	–	1.06	S-Aug.2025	-0.9
Fresh biscuits, rolls, muffins[4, 5]	0.116	1.3	0.001	1.06	L-May 2026	4.7
Cakes, cupcakes, and cookies[4]	0.205	1.4	0.003	0.65	L-Jul.2026	1.6
Cookies[4, 6]	–	1.5	–	1.03	L-Aug.2026	1.9
Fresh cakes and cupcakes[4, 6]	–	1.7	–	1.00	L-Jul.2026	2.8
Other bakery products	0.216	-1.0	-0.002	0.70	S-Jul.2026	-1.3
Fresh sweetrolls, coffeecakes, doughnuts[4, 6]	–	3.5	–	1.26	L-Feb.2026	3.6
Crackers, bread, and cracker products[6]	–	-0.5	–	1.14	L-Aug.2026	0.6
Frozen and refrigerated bakery products, pies, tarts, turnovers[6]	–	-4.8	–	1.10	S-EVER	–
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.940	0.5	0.010	0.26	L-Jun.2026	0.6
Meats, poultry, and fish	1.825	0.5	0.010	0.24	L-Apr.2026	1.2
Meats	1.154	0.6	0.007	0.31	L-Jun.2026	0.9
Beef and veal	0.624	0.9	0.006	0.41	L-Jun.2026	1.2
Uncooked ground beef	0.234	1.2	0.003	0.62	L-Jun.2026	1.3
Uncooked beef roasts[5]	0.084	-0.1	0.000	0.92	L-Jul.2026	1.1
Uncooked beef steaks[5]	0.233	1.7	0.004	0.86	L-Feb.2026	3.7
Uncooked other beef and veal[4, 5]	0.073	0.9	0.001	0.81	L-Aug.2026	1.1
Pork	0.335	0.1	0.000	0.65	L-Aug.2026	0.4
Bacon, breakfast sausage, and related products[5]	0.132	0.8	0.001	0.98	L-Feb.2026	1.3
Bacon and related products[6]	–	-0.5	–	1.51	–	–
Breakfast sausage and related products[5, 6]	–	1.3	–	1.22	L-Feb.2026	2.1
Ham	0.067	-1.7	-0.001	1.06	S-Aug.2025	-3.8
Ham, excluding canned[6]	–	-2.2	–	1.35	S-Aug.2025	-3.6
Pork chops[4]	0.044	-1.0	0.000	1.49	S-Jul.2026	-2.8
Other pork including roasts, steaks, and ribs[4, 5]	0.092	0.4	0.000	1.23	L-Aug.2026	2.6
Other meats	0.195	0.3	0.001	0.77	L-Aug.2026	1.3
Frankfurters[6]	–	-0.9	–	1.13	L-Aug.2026	0.0
Lunchmeats[4, 5, 6]	–	1.6	–	0.80	L-Sep.2025	4.2
Poultry	0.355	0.8	0.003	0.47	L-Aug.2024	0.8
Chicken[5]	0.279	0.5	0.001	0.53	S-Aug.2026	0.4
Fresh whole chicken[6]	–	-0.8	–	0.90	S-Jul.2026	-0.8
Fresh and frozen chicken parts[6]	–	0.8	–	0.58	L-Jun.2025	1.0
Other uncooked poultry including turkey[5]	0.076	1.9	0.001	1.21	L-May 2026	2.4
Fish and seafood[4]	0.316	0.1	0.000	0.49	–	–
Fresh fish and seafood[4, 5]	0.167	-0.7	-0.001	0.73	S-Aug.2026	-1.1
Processed fish and seafood[5]	0.149	1.8	0.003	0.86	L-Jul.2021	2.0
Shelf stable fish and seafood[4, 6]	–	1.1	–	1.22	L-Jun.2026	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Frozen fish and seafood[6]	–	0.6	–	1.07	L-Aug.2026	1.7
Eggs	0.116	0.6	0.001	0.85	L-Aug.2026	2.9
Dairy and related products[4]	0.730	0.6	0.005	0.37	L-Jun.2026	1.2
Milk[4, 5]	0.188	-0.3	-0.001	0.46	L-Jul.2026	0.5
Fresh whole milk[4, 6]	–	-1.2	–	0.55	L-Aug.2026	-1.1
Fresh milk other than whole[4, 5, 6]	–	0.0	–	0.71	L-Jul.2026	0.7
Cheese and related products[4]	0.247	1.3	0.003	0.67	L-Jun.2026	2.8
Ice cream and related products	0.106	1.0	0.001	1.02	L-Feb.2026	1.5
Other dairy and related products[5]	0.189	1.1	0.002	0.76	L-Aug.2026	1.8
Fruits and vegetables	1.276	0.6	0.008	0.35	L-Apr.2026	1.8
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1.010	0.8	0.008	0.41	L-Apr.2026	2.3
Fresh fruits	0.534	-0.4	-0.002	0.63	S-Aug.2026	-0.5
Apples	0.078	-1.6	-0.001	1.07	S-Aug.2026	-2.8
Bananas[4]	0.058	-0.2	0.000	0.69	S-May 2026	-1.8
Citrus fruits[5]	0.080	-0.4	0.000	0.92	L-Jun.2026	3.4
Oranges, including tangerines[6]	–	-0.2	–	1.23	L-Aug.2026	1.0
Other fresh fruits[5]	0.317	-1.4	-0.004	1.09	S-Jul.2025	-2.0
Fresh vegetables	0.476	2.2	0.010	0.59	L-Apr.2026	3.9
Potatoes	0.071	0.9	0.001	1.08	L-Aug.2026	1.2
Lettuce	0.040	7.9	0.003	1.42	L-May 2026	16.4
Tomatoes	0.065	1.7	0.001	1.19	L-Apr.2026	15.1
Other fresh vegetables	0.301	2.0	0.006	0.88	L-Apr.2026	2.9
Processed fruits and vegetables[5]	0.266	-0.3	-0.001	0.41	S-Jul.2026	-0.3
Canned fruits and vegetables[5]	0.100	-0.5	0.000	0.55	S-Jul.2026	-1.2
Canned fruits[4, 5, 6]	–	0.1	–	0.79	L-Jun.2026	1.3
Canned vegetables[5, 6]	–	-1.2	–	0.86	S-May 2024	-1.4
Frozen fruits and vegetables[5]	0.085	0.4	0.000	0.98	S-Jul.2026	-0.3
Frozen vegetables[6]	–	0.6	–	1.33	S-Jul.2026	0.0
Other processed fruits and vegetables including dried[5]	0.080	-0.9	-0.001	0.57	S-Mar.2026	-1.4
Dried beans, peas, and lentils[4, 5, 6]	–	-1.5	–	0.79	S-Aug.2025	-3.0
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.990	-0.3	-0.003	0.40	S-Jun.2026	-1.5
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks[5]	0.674	0.8	0.006	0.47	S-Aug.2026	0.2
Carbonated drinks	0.333	-0.3	-0.001	0.70	S-Jun.2026	-0.7
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[4, 5]	0.004	2.2	0.000	0.79	L-Sep.2025	2.2
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[5]	0.337	1.5	0.005	0.56	L-Jul.2026	1.5
Beverage materials including coffee and tea[5]	0.316	-2.4	-0.007	0.72	S-EVER	–
Coffee	0.222	-3.6	-0.008	1.12	S-EVER	–
Roasted coffee[6]	–	-4.6	–	1.02	S-EVER	–
Instant coffee[4, 6]	–	-0.9	–	1.34	L-Aug.2026	0.5
Other beverage materials including tea[4, 5]	0.094	0.3	0.000	0.98	L-Aug.2026	1.1
Other food at home	2.208	0.7	0.016	0.28	L-Feb.2026	0.8
Sugar and sweets	0.326	0.6	0.002	0.50	L-Jun.2026	0.6
Sugar and sugar substitutes	0.032	0.4	0.000	0.64	L-Jul.2026	1.0
Candy and chewing gum[5]	0.241	0.9	0.002	0.68	L-Jun.2026	0.9
Other sweets[4, 5]	0.054	-0.9	0.000	0.76	S-Apr.2026	-1.0
Fats and oils	0.220	0.6	0.001	0.54	L-Aug.2026	1.5
Butter and margarine[5]	0.061	2.0	0.001	0.56	L-Apr.2024	2.5
Butter[6]	–	1.4	–	1.18	L-Apr.2026	2.8
Margarine[6]	–	3.2	–	1.24	L-Aug.2022	7.2
Salad dressing[4, 5]	0.051	-1.1	-0.001	1.05	S-Jul.2026	-2.7
Other fats and oils including peanut butter[5]	0.107	0.2	0.000	0.81	S-May 2026	-1.0
Peanut butter[4, 5, 6]	–	1.7	–	1.04	L-Jun.2026	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Other foods	1.662	0.8	0.013	0.35	L-Dec.2025	1.5
Soups	0.086	-1.0	-0.001	0.99	S-Feb.2026	-2.4
Frozen and freeze dried prepared foods	0.288	1.0	0.003	0.74	L-Jun.2026	1.6
Snacks	0.360	1.0	0.004	0.91	L-Aug.2026	1.1
Spices, seasonings, condiments, sauces	0.317	0.2	0.001	0.59	L-Jul.2026	0.4
Salt and other seasonings and spices[5, 6]	–	-1.0	–	0.97	S-Feb.2026	-1.0
Olives, pickles, relishes[5, 6]	–	2.5	–	1.72	L-Aug.2026	3.3
Sauces and gravies[5, 6]	–	2.6	–	0.90	L-Jul.2022	3.1
Other condiments[6]	–	-3.0	–	1.21	S-Jun.2026	-3.0
Baby food and formula[4, 5]	0.051	5.1	0.003	0.59	L-EVER	–
Other miscellaneous foods[4, 5]	0.560	0.7	0.004	0.60	L-Mar.2026	1.0
Prepared salads[6, 7]	–	0.6	–	0.59	L-Aug.2026	2.3
Food away from home[4]	5.285	0.5	0.027	0.07	L-Dec.2025	0.7
Full service meals and snacks[4, 5]	2.347	0.7	0.015	0.14	L-Dec.2025	0.8
Limited service meals and snacks[4, 5]	2.637	0.4	0.012	0.08	L-Jul.2026	0.4
Food at employee sites and schools[4, 5]	0.064	0.0	0.000	0.32	S-May 2026	0.0
Food at elementary and secondary schools[4, 6, 8]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors[4, 5]	0.053	0.5	0.000	0.21	L-Aug.2026	1.2
Other food away from home[5]	0.184	0.2	0.000	0.17	L-Aug.2026	0.3
Energy	7.649	0.7	0.053	0.14	S-Jul.2026	-1.5
Energy commodities	4.403	0.8	0.035	0.16	S-Jul.2026	-2.9
Fuel oil and other fuels	0.186	2.4	0.005	0.48	S-Jul.2026	-0.8
Fuel oil	0.131	2.0	0.003	0.49	S-Jul.2026	-1.7
Propane, kerosene, and firewood[9]	0.055	1.8	0.001	0.76	L-May 2026	2.5
Motor fuel	4.217	0.7	0.031	0.16	S-Jul.2026	-3.0
Gasoline (all types)	4.080	1.0	0.042	0.17	S-Jul.2026	-2.9
Gasoline, unleaded regular[6]	–	1.0	–	0.35	S-Jul.2026	-2.9
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade[6, 10]	–	1.3	–	0.29	S-Jul.2026	-2.8
Gasoline, unleaded premium[6]	–	1.1	–	0.28	S-Jul.2026	-2.7
Other motor fuels[4, 5]	0.136	2.7	0.004	0.26	S-Jul.2026	-5.5
Energy services	3.245	0.6	0.018	0.25	L-Apr.2026	1.6
Electricity	2.513	0.9	0.023	0.35	L-Apr.2026	2.1
Utility (piped) gas service	0.732	-0.8	-0.006	0.53	S-Aug.2026	-1.1
All items less food and energy	78.905	0.3	0.234	0.05	–	–
Commodities less food and energy commodities	18.807	0.2	0.030	0.07	S-Aug.2026	0.1
Household furnishings and supplies[11]	3.294	0.7	0.024	0.20	L-Jun.2025	0.9
Window and floor coverings and other linens[5]	0.227	-0.1	0.000	0.81	L-Jul.2026	0.5
Floor coverings[4, 5]	0.066	0.4	0.000	0.92	L-Aug.2026	1.5
Window coverings[4, 5]	0.043	-0.8	0.000	1.61	L-Aug.2026	0.2
Other linens[5]	0.117	-0.3	0.000	1.20	L-Aug.2026	-0.2
Furniture and bedding[4]	0.833	1.2	0.010	0.38	L-Apr.2025	1.5
Bedroom furniture[4]	0.283	1.5	0.004	0.64	L-Jul.2025	1.5
Living room, kitchen, and dining room furniture[4, 5]	0.420	1.1	0.004	0.55	L-Jun.2026	1.5
Other furniture[5]	0.124	0.2	0.000	0.93	L-Jul.2026	1.0
Appliances[5]	0.197	1.3	0.002	0.68	L-Aug.2026	1.3
Major appliances[5]	0.063	1.4	0.001	0.84	L-Aug.2026	1.4
Laundry equipment[4, 6]	–	-0.9	–	0.96	S-Jul.2026	-1.7
Other appliances[5]	0.131	1.2	0.002	0.87	L-Aug.2026	1.3
Other household equipment and furnishings[5]	0.542	0.8	0.004	0.65	S-Aug.2026	-0.2
Clocks, lamps, and decorator items[4]	0.312	-0.5	-0.002	0.74	S-Jul.2026	-1.1
Indoor plants and flowers[12]	0.115	2.9	0.003	0.79	L-Aug.2025	2.9
Dishes and flatware[4, 5]	0.045	1.3	0.001	2.52	L-Apr.2026	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Nonelectric cookware and tableware[5]	0.069	0.6	0.000	0.87	S-Aug.2026	-1.4
Tools, hardware, outdoor equipment and supplies[4, 5]	0.672	0.1	0.001	0.43	S-Jun.2026	-0.6
Tools, hardware and supplies[5]	0.208	1.4	0.003	0.47	L-Mar.2026	1.4
Outdoor equipment and supplies[4, 5]	0.287	-0.4	-0.001	0.66	S-Jun.2026	-1.6
Housekeeping supplies[4]	0.824	0.9	0.008	0.25	L-Jan.2023	1.4
Household cleaning products[4, 5]	0.298	0.5	0.002	0.48	L-Jun.2026	1.1
Household paper products[4, 5]	0.169	2.9	0.005	0.41	L-Jul.2022	3.1
Miscellaneous household products[4, 5]	0.357	0.3	0.001	0.42	S-Jul.2026	-0.5
Apparel	2.489	0.1	0.002	0.37	S-Aug.2026	0.0
Men's and boys' apparel	0.621	-0.1	0.000	0.58	S-Jun.2026	-0.1
Men's apparel	0.492	0.0	0.000	0.66	–	–
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.101	-1.8	-0.002	1.76	S-Apr.2026	-2.0
Men's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories	0.133	1.5	0.002	0.68	L-Dec.2025	2.4
Men's shirts and sweaters[5]	0.136	-0.5	-0.001	1.24	L-Aug.2026	2.3
Men's pants and shorts	0.118	1.8	0.002	1.16	L-Mar.2026	2.6
Boys' apparel	0.129	-1.1	-0.001	0.91	S-Aug.2025	-1.1
Women's and girls' apparel	0.986	-0.6	-0.006	0.69	L-Aug.2026	0.2
Women's apparel	0.832	-0.8	-0.007	0.71	S-Jul.2026	-0.8
Women's outerwear	0.071	0.8	0.001	1.83	L-Jul.2026	2.9
Women's dresses	0.112	3.7	0.004	1.98	L-Aug.2026	4.9
Women's suits and separates[5]	0.394	-2.6	-0.010	1.02	S-Sep.2021	-2.6
Women's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories[5]	0.238	0.4	0.001	0.93	L-Jun.2026	0.5
Girls' apparel	0.154	0.4	0.001	1.83	L-Aug.2026	1.3
Footwear	0.601	1.0	0.006	0.46	L-Apr.2026	1.4
Men's footwear	0.198	1.0	0.002	0.61	L-Aug.2026	1.5
Boys' and girls' footwear[4]	0.124	1.2	0.001	0.80	S-Aug.2026	-1.7
Women's footwear	0.279	0.9	0.003	0.76	L-May 2026	1.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.098	-0.2	0.000	0.91	S-Aug.2026	-0.7
Jewelry and watches[9]	0.183	1.5	0.003	1.07	S-Aug.2026	-1.6
Watches[4, 9]	0.036	-0.6	0.000	1.28	S-Jun.2026	-1.0
Jewelry[9]	0.147	1.9	0.003	1.33	–	–
Transportation commodities less motor fuel[11]	6.811	-0.4	-0.026	0.02	S-Jan.2026	-0.7
New vehicles	3.729	0.2	0.006	0.02	–	–
New cars[6]	–	0.3	–	0.06	S-Aug.2026	0.3
New trucks[6, 13]	–	0.2	–	0.03	–	–
Used cars and trucks	2.670	-1.2	-0.032	0.03	S-Jan.2026	-1.8
Motor vehicle parts and equipment[4]	0.338	0.2	0.001	0.36	S-Aug.2026	0.0
Tires[4]	0.283	0.3	0.001	0.40	S-Aug.2026	0.0
Vehicle accessories other than tires[4, 5]	0.056	-0.3	0.000	0.53	S-May 2026	-0.3
Vehicle parts and equipment other than tires[4, 6]	–	-0.4	–	0.65	L-Jul.2026	2.4
Motor oil, coolant, and fluids[4, 6]	–	0.3	–	0.76	S-Mar.2026	-1.5
Medical care commodities[4]	1.378	0.5	0.007	0.25	L-May 2025	0.6
Medicinal drugs[4, 11]	1.249	0.4	0.005	0.27	L-Dec.2025	0.5
Prescription drugs[4]	0.893	0.3	0.003	0.29	L-Sep.2025	0.3
Nonprescription drugs[11]	0.357	0.9	0.003	0.54	S-Aug.2026	-1.0
Medical equipment and supplies[4, 11]	0.129	1.4	0.002	0.58	L-May 2023	2.3
Recreation commodities[11]	1.930	0.7	0.014	0.25	S-Aug.2026	0.0
Video and audio products[11]	0.261	1.8	0.005	0.53	L-Jan.2026	2.2
Televisions[14]	0.107	3.3	0.003	0.92	L-Aug.2021	3.3
Other video equipment[14]	0.019	6.3	0.001	0.81	L-Jun.2026	7.7
Audio equipment[4]	0.045	-0.5	0.000	1.64	S-Aug.2026	-1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Recorded music and music subscriptions[4, 5]	0.084	0.3	0.000	0.33	–	–
Pets and pet products[4]	0.596	0.7	0.004	0.34	L-Jul.2026	0.7
Pet food and treats[4, 5, 6]	–	0.4	–	0.27	L-Jul.2026	0.5
Purchase of pets, pet supplies, accessories[4, 5, 6]	–	1.0	–	0.77	L-Mar.2026	1.7
Sporting goods[4]	0.534	-0.4	-0.002	0.53	S-Mar.2025	-0.6
Sports vehicles including bicycles[4]	0.291	-0.7	-0.002	0.93	S-Jan.2026	-0.9
Sports equipment[4]	0.231	0.0	0.000	0.59	L-Aug.2026	0.0
Photographic equipment and supplies[4]	0.025	-1.1	0.000	0.93	S-Jul.2026	-1.4
Photographic equipment[4, 5, 6]	–	-1.2	–	0.80	S-Jul.2026	-1.4
Recreational reading materials[4]	0.117	1.6	0.002	1.23	S-Jun.2026	0.0
Newspapers and magazines[4, 5]	0.059	4.5	0.003	1.30	L-May 2025	5.2
Recreational books[4, 5]	0.059	-1.2	-0.001	1.85	S-Jun.2026	-2.2
Other recreational goods[5]	0.397	1.5	0.006	0.50	S-Aug.2026	-1.8
Toys	0.311	1.8	0.006	0.59	S-Aug.2026	-2.3
Toys, games, hobbies and playground equipment[5, 6]	–	2.1	–	0.72	S-Aug.2026	-3.3
Sewing machines, fabric and supplies[4, 5]	0.027	-0.1	0.000	1.69	L-Aug.2026	0.1
Music instruments and accessories[4, 5]	0.042	0.3	0.000	0.59	S-Aug.2026	0.3
Education and communication commodities[11]	0.789	0.5	0.004	0.47	S-Aug.2026	0.1
Educational books and supplies[4]	0.037	1.5	0.001	0.73	L-Mar.2025	1.8
College textbooks[4, 6, 15]	–	2.6	–	0.82	L-Nov.2024	6.7
Information technology commodities[11]	0.752	0.4	0.003	0.49	S-Aug.2026	0.1
Computers, peripherals, and smart home assistants[4, 7]	0.322	0.5	0.002	0.64	S-Jun.2026	-0.7
Computer software and accessories[4, 5]	0.030	-1.5	0.000	1.27	S-Aug.2026	-2.2
Telephone hardware, calculators, and other consumer information items[14]	0.400	0.5	0.002	0.75	S-Aug.2026	-2.4
Smartphones[4, 6, 16]	–	1.4	–	0.77	L-EVER	–
Alcoholic beverages[4]	0.818	0.0	0.000	0.15	–	–
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.383	-0.2	-0.001	0.21	S-Jun.2026	-0.2
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home[4]	0.133	0.1	0.000	0.22	L-Aug.2026	0.2
Distilled spirits at home[4]	0.087	-0.9	-0.001	0.33	S-Apr.2024	-1.0
Whiskey at home[4, 6]	–	-0.4	–	0.42	S-Apr.2026	-0.4
Distilled spirits, excluding whiskey, at home[4, 6]	–	-1.5	–	0.38	S-EVER	–
Wine at home	0.164	0.0	0.000	0.33	S-Aug.2026	0.0
Alcoholic beverages away from home[4]	0.435	0.2	0.001	0.18	L-Jul.2026	0.4
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages away from home[4, 5, 6]	–	0.2	–	0.24	L-Jul.2026	0.4
Wine away from home[4, 5, 6]	–	0.0	–	0.17	–	–
Distilled spirits away from home[4, 5, 6]	–	0.5	–	0.32	L-Jul.2026	0.7
Other goods[11]	1.297	0.3	0.004	0.22	L-Aug.2026	0.5
Tobacco and smoking products[4, 14]	0.450	0.3	0.001	0.31	S-Jun.2026	-0.7
Cigarettes[4, 5]	0.330	0.1	0.000	0.26	S-Jun.2026	-0.5
Tobacco products other than cigarettes[4, 5]	0.115	0.8	0.001	0.80	L-Jul.2026	0.9
Personal care products	0.667	0.4	0.003	0.31	L-Apr.2026	0.7
Hair, dental, shaving, and miscellaneous personal care products[4, 5]	0.321	-0.6	-0.002	0.43	S-Jun.2025	-0.9
Cosmetics, perfume, bath, nail preparations and implements[4]	0.337	1.2	0.004	0.48	L-Apr.2026	1.3
Miscellaneous personal goods[5]	0.180	0.2	0.000	0.71	L-Aug.2026	1.3
Stationery, stationery supplies, gift wrap[6]	–	-1.3	–	0.89	S-Nov.2023	-1.4
Services less energy services	60.098	0.3	0.205	0.06	S-Aug.2026	0.3
Shelter	35.238	0.3	0.108	0.08	S-Aug.2026	0.3
Rent of shelter[17]	34.952	0.3	0.095	0.08	S-Aug.2026	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Rent of primary residence	7.707	0.2	0.016	0.05	–	–
Lodging away from home[5]	1.392	0.6	0.009	1.60	S-Jul.2026	-2.8
Lodging while at school[17]	0.219	0.3	0.001	0.06	S-Jul.2026	0.3
Other lodging away from home including hotels and motels	1.173	0.7	0.008	1.96	S-Jul.2026	-3.3
Owners' equivalent rent of residences[17]	25.853	0.3	0.083	0.05	–	–
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[17]	24.889	0.3	0.078	0.05	–	–
Tenants' and household insurance[4, 5]	0.286	0.1	0.000	0.43	S-Aug.2026	0.0
Water and sewer and trash collection services[5]	1.143	0.6	0.007	0.09	L-Feb.2026	0.7
Water and sewerage maintenance[4]	0.781	0.3	0.002	0.11	L-Jun.2026	0.4
Garbage and trash collection[4, 13]	0.362	1.3	0.005	0.12	L-Feb.2025	1.9
Household operations[4, 5]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic services[4, 5]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gardening and lawncare services[4, 5]	0.393	-1.8	-0.007	0.29	S-May 2026	-2.6
Moving, storage, freight expense[5]	0.073	3.0	0.002	0.55	L-Feb.2026	14.1
Repair of household items[4, 5]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical care services	6.813	0.3	0.021	0.12	–	–
Professional services[4]	3.389	0.4	0.015	0.13	L-Jul.2026	0.4
Physicians' services[4]	1.648	0.4	0.007	0.18	L-Apr.2026	0.6
Dental services[4]	0.912	0.8	0.008	0.29	L-May 2026	1.9
Eyeglasses and eye care[4, 9]	0.315	0.0	0.000	0.35	–	–
Services by other medical professionals[4, 9]	0.514	–	0.000	0.09	–	–
Hospital and related services[4, 14]	2.613	0.7	0.018	0.25	L-Feb.2026	0.9
Hospital services[4, 18]	2.163	0.8	0.017	0.28	L-Jan.2026	0.9
Inpatient hospital services[4, 6, 18]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outpatient hospital services[4, 6, 9]	–	0.7	–	0.29	S-Aug.2026	0.1
Nursing homes and adult day services[4, 18]	0.222	0.3	0.001	0.12	S-Jul.2026	-0.1
Home health care[4, 8]	0.228	0.2	0.001	0.45	L-Aug.2026	0.6
Health insurance[4, 8]	0.811	-1.8	-0.015	0.14	S-Sep.2023	-3.5
Transportation services	6.256	0.8	0.053	0.16	L-Jan.2026	1.4
Leased cars and trucks[4, 15]	0.382	0.0	0.000	0.13	S-Aug.2026	-0.1
Car and truck rental[5]	0.153	-5.7	-0.009	1.38	S-Jul.2022	-6.8
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair[4]	1.065	0.6	0.007	0.17	S-Jul.2026	0.6
Motor vehicle body work[4]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicle maintenance and servicing[4]	0.526	0.5	0.003	0.17	S-May 2026	0.5
Motor vehicle repair[4, 5]	0.412	0.9	0.004	0.30	L-Aug.2026	1.4
Motor vehicle insurance	2.510	0.7	0.018	0.24	L-Apr.2025	0.7
Motor vehicle fees[4, 5]	0.495	0.7	0.003	0.31	L-Jan.2026	4.9
State motor vehicle registration and license fees[4, 5]	0.291	-0.6	-0.002	0.15	S-Aug.2026	-0.6
Parking and other fees[4, 5]	0.185	2.7	0.005	0.74	L-Jan.2026	7.4
Parking fees and tolls[5, 6]	–	0.3	–	0.49	L-May 2026	1.0
Public transportation	1.651	2.0	0.034	0.47	L-Aug.2026	2.3
Airline fares	1.055	0.4	0.004	0.69	S-Jun.2026	0.2
Other intercity transportation	0.225	1.4	0.003	1.09	S-Aug.2026	-0.2
Ship fare[4, 5, 6]	–	-0.6	–	1.27	L-Aug.2026	1.7
Intracity transportation[4]	0.366	6.6	0.024	0.47	L-Sep.2020	8.8
Intracity mass transit[4, 6, 11]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recreation services[11]	3.127	0.9	0.028	0.20	L-Dec.2025	1.8
Video and audio services[11]	0.774	0.5	0.004	0.30	L-Jul.2026	0.8
Cable, satellite, and live streaming television service[13]	0.593	0.7	0.004	0.17	L-Jun.2026	0.7
Purchase, subscription, and rental of video[4, 5]	0.180	-0.2	0.000	1.18	L-Aug.2026	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Video discs and other media[4, 5, 6]	–	-0.1	–	2.25	L-Aug.2026	3.4
Subscription and rental of video and video games[4, 5, 6]	–	-0.8	–	0.83	S-Aug.2026	-1.6
Pet services including veterinary[5]	0.537	0.5	0.003	0.26	L-Aug.2026	0.7
Pet services[5, 6]	–	0.7	–	0.33	L-May 2026	1.4
Veterinarian services[4, 5, 6]	–	0.3	–	0.47	–	–
Photographers and photo processing[4, 5]	0.036	2.0	0.001	0.55	L-Aug.2026	2.0
Other recreation services[5]	1.780	1.1	0.020	0.33	L-Dec.2025	1.8
Club membership for shopping clubs, fraternal, or other organizations, or participant sports fees[5]	0.736	1.2	0.009	0.17	L-Nov.2024	2.4
Admissions[4]	0.682	1.2	0.008	0.73	L-Feb.2026	1.2
Admission to movies, theaters, and concerts[4, 5, 6]	–	0.4	–	0.58	L-Apr.2026	0.4
Admission to sporting events[4, 5, 6]	–	0.3	–	4.14	S-Aug.2026	-0.4
Fees for lessons or instructions[4, 9]	0.156	0.6	0.001	0.26	S-Aug.2026	0.6
Education and communication services[11]	5.007	0.0	0.002	0.08	–	–
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare	2.558	0.3	0.008	0.07	S-Jun.2026	0.1
College tuition and fees	1.349	0.1	0.001	0.09	S-Jun.2026	0.1
Elementary and high school tuition and fees[14]	0.409	0.7	0.003	0.08	L-Aug.2026	1.4
Day care and preschool[12]	0.693	0.4	0.003	0.13	L-Aug.2026	1.0
Technical and vocational school tuition and fixed fees[5]	0.045	0.0	0.000	0.12	S-Jul.2026	0.0
Postage and delivery services[5]	0.066	1.7	0.001	0.02	L-May 2026	5.2
Postage	0.061	1.7	0.001	0.00	L-May 2026	5.4
Delivery services[5]	0.005	1.8	0.000	0.31	L-Aug.2026	2.3
Telephone services[4, 5]	1.483	-0.2	-0.002	0.05	S-Jun.2026	-3.0
Wireless telephone services[4, 5]	1.361	-0.2	-0.002	0.01	S-Jun.2026	-3.3
Residential telephone services[4, 11]	0.123	-0.2	0.000	0.20	L-Aug.2026	-0.1
Internet services and electronic information providers[4, 5]	0.889	-0.5	-0.005	0.20	L-Jul.2026	0.1
Other personal services[4, 11]	1.597	0.1	0.001	0.16	S-Aug.2026	0.0
Personal care services[4]	0.667	0.2	0.001	0.20	S-Jul.2026	0.1
Haircuts and other personal care services[4, 5]	0.667	0.2	0.001	0.20	S-Jul.2026	0.1
Miscellaneous personal services[4]	0.929	-0.1	-0.001	0.20	S-Aug.2026	-0.3
Legal services[4, 9]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Funeral expenses[4, 9]	0.163	0.2	0.000	0.25	L-Aug.2026	0.2
Laundry and dry cleaning services[4, 5]	0.130	0.1	0.000	0.22	S-May 2026	0.1
Apparel services other than laundry and dry cleaning[4, 5]	0.030	1.9	0.001	0.75	L-Feb.2026	3.6
Financial services[4, 9]	0.235	-0.7	-0.002	0.73	S-Aug.2026	-1.3
Checking account and other bank services[4, 5, 6]	–	0.0	–	0.00	S-Aug.2026	0.0
Tax return preparation and other accounting fees[4, 5, 6]	–	-0.9	–	2.09	S-Aug.2026	-1.6
Special aggregate indexes						
All items less food	86.553	0.3	0.287	0.05	S-Jul.2026	0.1
All items less shelter	64.762	0.4	0.243	0.05	S-Jul.2026	0.0
All items less food and shelter	51.315	0.3	0.179	0.06	S-Jul.2026	0.0
All items less food, shelter, and energy	43.667	0.3	0.126	0.06	–	–
All items less food, shelter, energy, and used cars and trucks	40.997	0.4	0.159	0.06	L-Jan.2026	0.5
All items less medical care	91.809	0.4	0.323	0.04	S-Jul.2026	0.0
All items less energy	92.352	0.3	0.297	0.04	–	–
Commodities	36.657	0.4	0.129	0.05	S-Jul.2026	-0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Sep. 2026-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Commodities less food, energy, and used cars and trucks	16.137	0.4	0.062	0.09	L-Jan.2026	0.4
Commodities less food	23.210	0.3	0.065	0.07	S-Jul.2026	-0.3
Commodities less food and beverages	22.392	0.3	0.065	0.07	S-Jul.2026	-0.4
Services	63.343	0.4	0.222	0.06	–	–
Services less rent of shelter[17]	28.392	0.5	0.128	0.08	L-May 2026	0.5
Services less medical care services	56.531	0.4	0.214	0.06	L-May 2026	0.4
Durables	10.512	0.0	-0.004	0.07	S-Aug.2026	0.0
Nondurables	26.145	0.5	0.125	0.07	S-Jul.2026	-0.3
Nondurables less food	12.698	0.5	0.060	0.12	S-Jul.2026	-0.8
Nondurables less food and beverages	11.880	0.5	0.060	0.13	S-Jul.2026	-0.9
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	9.391	0.5	0.047	0.11	S-Jul.2026	-1.2
Nondurables less food and apparel	10.209	0.5	0.047	0.10	S-Jul.2026	-1.1
Housing	44.026	0.3	0.146	0.07	S-Aug.2026	0.2
Education and communication[5]	5.796	0.1	0.006	0.09	S-Jun.2026	-0.8
Education[5]	2.595	0.3	0.008	0.07	S-Jun.2026	0.1
Communication[5]	3.201	-0.1	-0.003	0.14	L-Aug.2026	2.3
Information and information processing[5]	3.135	-0.1	-0.004	0.14	L-Aug.2026	2.3
Information technology, hardware and services[14]	1.651	-0.1	-0.001	0.27	L-Jul.2026	0.7
Recreation[5]	5.057	0.8	0.041	0.16	L-Dec.2025	1.2
Video and audio[5]	1.035	0.8	0.008	0.25	L-Jul.2026	0.9
Pets, pet products and services[5]	1.132	0.6	0.007	0.28	L-Mar.2026	0.7
Photography[5]	0.061	0.7	0.000	0.46	L-Aug.2026	1.7
Food and beverages	14.265	0.4	0.064	0.08	L-Apr.2026	0.5
Domestically produced farm food[4]	6.798	0.5	0.032	0.14	L-Apr.2026	0.6
Other services	9.730	0.3	0.030	0.09	L-Aug.2026	0.9
Apparel less footwear	1.888	-0.2	-0.004	0.46	S-Jun.2026	-0.6
Fuels and utilities	4.575	0.6	0.029	0.19	L-Apr.2026	1.4
Household energy	3.432	0.7	0.022	0.24	L-Apr.2026	1.8
Medical care	8.191	0.3	0.028	0.12	L-Jul.2026	0.4
Transportation	17.283	0.3	0.058	0.07	S-Jul.2026	-0.5
Private transportation	15.632	0.2	0.024	0.07	S-Jul.2026	-0.7
New and used motor vehicles[5]	7.007	-0.5	-0.035	0.04	S-Jan.2026	-0.5
Utilities and public transportation	8.117	0.9	0.075	0.13	L-Aug.2026	1.2
Household furnishings and operations	4.212	0.2	0.009	0.18	L-Jun.2026	0.2
Other goods and services	2.894	0.2	0.006	0.16	S-Aug.2026	0.2
Personal care	2.444	0.2	0.005	0.17	S-Aug.2026	0.1

[1] The 'effect' of an item category is a measure of that item's contribution to the All items price change. For example, if the Food index had an effect of 0.40, and the All items index rose 1.2 percent, then the increase in food prices contributed 0.40 / 1.2, or 33.3 percent, to that All items increase. Said another way, had food prices been unchanged for that month the change in the All items index would have been 1.2 percent minus 0.40, or 0.8 percent. Effects can be negative as well. For example, if the effect of food was a negative 0.1, and the All items index rose 0.5 percent, the All items index actually would have been 0.1 percent higher (or 0.6 percent) had food prices been unchanged. Since food prices fell while prices overall were rising, the contribution of food to the All items price change was negative (in this case, -0.1 / 0.5, or minus 20 percent).

[2] A statistic's margin of error is often expressed as its point estimate plus or minus two standard errors. For example, if a CPI category rose 0.6 percent, and its standard error was 0.15 percent, the margin of error on this item's 1-month percent change would be 0.6 percent, plus or minus 0.3 percent.

[3] If the current seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change is greater than the previous published 1-month percent change, then this column identifies the closest prior month with a 1-month percent change as (L)arge as or (L)arger than the current 1-month change. If the current 1-month percent change is smaller than the previous published 1-month percent change, the most recent month with a change as (S)mall or (S)maller than the current month change is identified. If the current and previous published 1-month percent changes are equal, a dash will appear. Standard numerical comparisons are used. For example, 0.8% is greater than 0.6%, -0.4% is less than -0.2%, and -0.2% is less than 0.0%. Note that a (L)arger change can be a smaller decline, for example, a -0.2% change is larger than a -0.4% change, but still represents a decline in the price index. Likewise, (S)maller changes can be increases, for example, a 0.6% change is smaller than 0.8%, but still represents an increase in the price index. In this context, a -0.2% change is considered to be smaller than a 0.0% change.

[4] Not seasonally adjusted.

[5] Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

[6] Special indexes based on a substantially smaller sample. These series do not contribute to the all items index aggregation and therefore do not have a relative importance or effect.

[7] Indexes on a December 2007=100 base.
[8] Indexes on a December 2005=100 base.
[9] Indexes on a December 1986=100 base.
[10] Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.
[11] Indexes on a December 2009=100 base.
[12] Indexes on a December 1990=100 base.
[13] Indexes on a December 1983=100 base.
[14] Indexes on a December 2024=100 base.
[15] Indexes on a December 2001=100 base.
[16] Indexes on a December 2019=100 base.
[17] Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.
[18] Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 12-month analysis table

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Unadjusted effect on All Items Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
All items	100.000	–	–	0.09	–	–
Food	13.447	–	–	0.17	–	–
Food at home	8.162	–	–	0.20	–	–
Cereals and bakery products	1.016	–	–	0.51	–	–
Cereals and cereal products	0.309	–	–	0.74	–	–
Flour and prepared flour mixes	0.037	–	–	0.96	–	–
Breakfast cereal	0.132	–	–	1.51	–	–
Rice, pasta, cornmeal	0.140	–	–	0.78	–	–
Rice[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.60	–	–
Bakery products	0.708	–	–	0.63	–	–
Bread[4]	0.171	–	–	0.80	–	–
White bread[5]	–	–	–	1.02	–	–
Bread other than white[5]	–	–	–	1.13	–	–
Fresh biscuits, rolls, muffins[4]	0.116	–	–	1.93	–	–
Cakes, cupcakes, and cookies	0.205	–	–	1.06	–	–
Cookies[5]	–	–	–	1.07	–	–
Fresh cakes and cupcakes[5]	–	–	–	1.37	–	–
Other bakery products	0.216	–	–	0.91	–	–
Fresh sweetrolls, coffeecakes, doughnuts[5]	–	–	–	1.99	–	–
Crackers, bread, and cracker products[5]	–	–	–	1.29	–	–
Frozen and refrigerated bakery products, pies, tarts, turnovers[5]	–	–	–	1.48	–	–
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.940	–	–	0.44	–	–
Meats, poultry, and fish	1.825	–	–	0.39	–	–
Meats	1.154	–	–	0.52	–	–
Beef and veal	0.624	–	–	0.71	–	–
Uncooked ground beef	0.234	–	–	1.00	–	–
Uncooked beef roasts[4]	0.084	–	–	1.74	–	–
Uncooked beef steaks[4]	0.233	–	–	1.31	–	–
Uncooked other beef and veal[4]	0.073	–	–	1.22	–	–
Pork	0.335	–	–	0.95	–	–
Bacon, breakfast sausage, and related products[4]	0.132	–	–	1.43	–	–
Bacon and related products[5]	–	–	–	1.56	–	–
Breakfast sausage and related products[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.89	–	–
Ham	0.067	–	–	2.17	–	–
Ham, excluding canned[5]	–	–	–	2.15	–	–
Pork chops	0.044	–	–	2.11	–	–
Other pork including roasts, steaks, and ribs[4]	0.092	–	–	1.99	–	–
Other meats	0.195	–	–	1.02	–	–
Frankfurters[5]	–	–	–	3.98	–	–
Lunchmeats[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.23	–	–
Poultry	0.355	–	–	0.81	–	–
Chicken[4]	0.279	–	–	0.81	–	–
Fresh whole chicken[5]	–	–	–	1.29	–	–
Fresh and frozen chicken parts[5]	–	–	–	0.91	–	–
Other uncooked poultry including turkey[4]	0.076	–	–	2.01	–	–
Fish and seafood	0.316	–	–	0.85	–	–
Fresh fish and seafood[4]	0.167	–	–	1.14	–	–
Processed fish and seafood[4]	0.149	–	–	1.23	–	–
Shelf stable fish and seafood[5]	–	–	–	1.74	–	–
Frozen fish and seafood[5]	–	–	–	1.85	–	–
Eggs	0.116	–	–	2.33	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Unadjusted effect on All Items Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Dairy and related products	0.730	–	–	0.47	–	–
Milk[4]	0.188	–	–	0.76	–	–
Fresh whole milk[5]	–	–	–	1.16	–	–
Fresh milk other than whole[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.09	–	–
Cheese and related products	0.247	–	–	0.90	–	–
Ice cream and related products	0.106	–	–	1.20	–	–
Other dairy and related products[4]	0.189	–	–	0.85	–	–
Fruits and vegetables	1.276	–	–	0.54	–	–
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1.010	–	–	0.67	–	–
Fresh fruits	0.534	–	–	0.88	–	–
Apples	0.078	–	–	1.76	–	–
Bananas	0.058	–	–	1.08	–	–
Citrus fruits[4]	0.080	–	–	1.47	–	–
Oranges, including tangerines[5]	–	–	–	2.27	–	–
Other fresh fruits[4]	0.317	–	–	1.46	–	–
Fresh vegetables	0.476	–	–	0.89	–	–
Potatoes	0.071	–	–	1.45	–	–
Lettuce	0.040	–	–	2.43	–	–
Tomatoes	0.065	–	–	1.83	–	–
Other fresh vegetables	0.301	–	–	1.10	–	–
Processed fruits and vegetables[4]	0.266	–	–	0.60	–	–
Canned fruits and vegetables[4]	0.100	–	–	0.79	–	–
Canned fruits[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.70	–	–
Canned vegetables[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.10	–	–
Frozen fruits and vegetables[4]	0.085	–	–	1.35	–	–
Frozen vegetables[5]	–	–	–	1.94	–	–
Other processed fruits and vegetables including dried[4]	0.080	–	–	1.34	–	–
Dried beans, peas, and lentils[4, 5]	–	–	–	2.41	–	–
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.990	–	–	0.51	–	–
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks[4]	0.674	–	–	0.64	–	–
Carbonated drinks	0.333	–	–	1.04	–	–
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[4]	0.004	–	–	1.92	–	–
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[4]	0.337	–	–	0.85	–	–
Beverage materials including coffee and tea[4]	0.316	–	–	1.02	–	–
Coffee	0.222	–	–	1.69	–	–
Roasted coffee[5]	–	–	–	1.60	–	–
Instant coffee[5]	–	–	–	3.44	–	–
Other beverage materials including tea[4]	0.094	–	–	1.47	–	–
Other food at home	2.208	–	–	0.41	–	–
Sugar and sweets	0.326	–	–	0.86	–	–
Sugar and sugar substitutes	0.032	–	–	0.93	–	–
Candy and chewing gum[4]	0.241	–	–	1.25	–	–
Other sweets[4]	0.054	–	–	1.13	–	–
Fats and oils	0.220	–	–	0.89	–	–
Butter and margarine[4]	0.061	–	–	1.47	–	–
Butter[5]	–	–	–	1.55	–	–
Margarine[5]	–	–	–	4.80	–	–
Salad dressing[4]	0.051	–	–	1.55	–	–
Other fats and oils including peanut butter[4]	0.107	–	–	1.39	–	–
Peanut butter[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.31	–	–
Other foods	1.662	–	–	0.47	–	–
Soups	0.086	–	–	1.70	–	–
Frozen and freeze dried prepared foods	0.288	–	–	0.98	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Unadjusted effect on All Items Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Snacks	0.360	–	–	1.07	–	–
Spices, seasonings, condiments, sauces	0.317	–	–	0.87	–	–
Salt and other seasonings and spices[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.33	–	–
Olives, pickles, relishes[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.42	–	–
Sauces and gravies[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.20	–	–
Other condiments[5]	–	–	–	2.64	–	–
Baby food and formula[4]	0.051	–	–	1.23	–	–
Other miscellaneous foods[4]	0.560	–	–	1.02	–	–
Prepared salads[5, 6]	–	–	–	1.06	–	–
Food away from home	5.285	–	–	0.18	–	–
Full service meals and snacks[4]	2.347	–	–	0.31	–	–
Limited service meals and snacks[4]	2.637	–	–	0.24	–	–
Food at employee sites and schools[4]	0.064	–	–	1.49	–	–
Food at elementary and secondary schools[5, 7]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors[4]	0.053	–	–	1.37	–	–
Other food away from home[4]	0.184	–	–	0.44	–	–
Energy	7.649	–	–	0.38	–	–
Energy commodities	4.403	–	–	0.26	–	–
Fuel oil and other fuels	0.186	–	–	0.98	–	–
Fuel oil	0.131	–	–	1.14	–	–
Propane, kerosene, and firewood[8]	0.055	–	–	1.26	–	–
Motor fuel	4.217	–	–	0.26	–	–
Gasoline (all types)	4.080	37.4	–	0.31	L-May2026	40.5
Gasoline, unleaded regular[5]	–	38.6	–	0.78	L-May2026	41.9
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade[5, 9]	–	33.9	–	0.73	L-May2026	36.5
Gasoline, unleaded premium[5]	–	31.4	–	0.72	L-May2026	33.5
Other motor fuels[4]	0.136	–	–	0.57	–	–
Energy services	3.245	–	–	0.73	–	–
Electricity	2.513	–	–	0.89	–	–
Utility (piped) gas service	0.732	–	–	1.04	–	–
All items less food and energy	78.905	–	–	0.11	–	–
Commodities less food and energy commodities	18.807	–	–	0.16	–	–
Household furnishings and supplies[10]	3.294	–	–	0.45	–	–
Window and floor coverings and other linens[4]	0.227	–	–	1.78	–	–
Floor coverings[4]	0.066	–	–	4.22	–	–
Window coverings[4]	0.043	–	–	3.46	–	–
Other linens[4]	0.117	–	–	2.58	–	–
Furniture and bedding	0.833	–	–	1.12	–	–
Bedroom furniture	0.283	–	–	1.88	–	–
Living room, kitchen, and dining room furniture[4]	0.420	–	–	1.59	–	–
Other furniture[4]	0.124	–	–	2.31	–	–
Appliances[4]	0.197	–	–	1.52	–	–
Major appliances[4]	0.063	–	–	1.99	–	–
Laundry equipment[5]	–	–	–	2.46	–	–
Other appliances[4]	0.131	–	–	2.08	–	–
Other household equipment and furnishings[4]	0.542	–	–	1.53	–	–
Clocks, lamps, and decorator items	0.312	–	–	1.90	–	–
Indoor plants and flowers[11]	0.115	–	–	2.34	–	–
Dishes and flatware[4]	0.045	–	–	4.86	–	–
Nonelectric cookware and tableware[4]	0.069	–	–	2.37	–	–
Tools, hardware, outdoor equipment and supplies[4]	0.672	–	–	0.99	–	–
Tools, hardware and supplies[4]	0.208	–	–	1.55	–	–
Outdoor equipment and supplies[4]	0.287	–	–	1.49	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Unadjusted effect on All Items Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Housekeeping supplies	0.824	–	–	0.55	–	–
Household cleaning products[4]	0.298	–	–	0.79	–	–
Household paper products[4]	0.169	–	–	1.02	–	–
Miscellaneous household products[4]	0.357	–	–	0.93	–	–
Apparel	2.489	–	–	0.82	–	–
Men's and boys' apparel	0.621	–	–	1.60	–	–
Men's apparel	0.492	–	–	1.76	–	–
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.101	–	–	7.95	–	–
Men's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories	0.133	–	–	1.49	–	–
Men's shirts and sweaters[4]	0.136	–	–	2.83	–	–
Men's pants and shorts	0.118	–	–	2.19	–	–
Boys' apparel	0.129	–	–	2.15	–	–
Women's and girls' apparel	0.986	–	–	1.36	–	–
Women's apparel	0.832	–	–	1.35	–	–
Women's outerwear	0.071	–	–	4.53	–	–
Women's dresses	0.112	–	–	3.68	–	–
Women's suits and separates[4]	0.394	–	–	2.01	–	–
Women's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories[4]	0.238	–	–	1.70	–	–
Girls' apparel	0.154	–	–	3.09	–	–
Footwear	0.601	–	–	1.08	–	–
Men's footwear	0.198	–	–	1.43	–	–
Boys' and girls' footwear	0.124	–	–	1.97	–	–
Women's footwear	0.279	–	–	1.68	–	–
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.098	–	–	2.25	–	–
Jewelry and watches[8]	0.183	–	–	3.17	–	–
Watches[8]	0.036	–	–	2.99	–	–
Jewelry[8]	0.147	–	–	3.90	–	–
Transportation commodities less motor fuel[10]	6.811	–	–	0.07	–	–
New vehicles	3.729	0.7	–	0.05	L-Oct.2025	0.9
New cars[5]	–	1.7	–	0.14	L-Sep.2023	1.7
New trucks[5, 12]	–	0.6	–	0.06	L-Nov.2025	0.6
Used cars and trucks	2.670	-3.3	–	0.10	S-Dec.2024	-3.3
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	0.338	–	–	0.75	–	–
Tires	0.283	–	–	0.80	–	–
Vehicle accessories other than tires[4]	0.056	–	–	1.45	–	–
Vehicle parts and equipment other than tires[5]	–	–	–	1.47	–	–
Motor oil, coolant, and fluids[5]	–	–	–	1.93	–	–
Medical care commodities	1.378	–	–	0.93	–	–
Medicinal drugs[10]	1.249	–	–	1.00	–	–
Prescription drugs	0.893	–	–	1.26	–	–
Nonprescription drugs[10]	0.357	–	–	1.04	–	–
Medical equipment and supplies[10]	0.129	–	–	1.17	–	–
Recreation commodities[10]	1.930	–	–	0.59	–	–
Video and audio products[10]	0.261	–	–	1.22	–	–
Televisions[13]	0.107	–	–	1.73	–	–
Other video equipment[13]	0.019	–	–	3.17	–	–
Audio equipment	0.045	–	–	3.47	–	–
Recorded music and music subscriptions[4]	0.084	–	–	2.22	–	–
Pets and pet products	0.596	–	–	0.78	–	–
Pet food and treats[4, 5]	–	–	–	0.66	–	–
Purchase of pets, pet supplies, accessories[4, 5]	–	–	–	2.08	–	–
Sporting goods	0.534	–	–	1.31	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Unadjusted effect on All Items Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Sports vehicles including bicycles	0.291	–	–	2.06	–	–
Sports equipment	0.231	–	–	1.20	–	–
Photographic equipment and supplies	0.025	–	–	2.75	–	–
Photographic equipment[4, 5]	–	–	–	2.53	–	–
Recreational reading materials	0.117	–	–	2.40	–	–
Newspapers and magazines[4]	0.059	–	–	3.27	–	–
Recreational books[4]	0.059	–	–	3.10	–	–
Other recreational goods[4]	0.397	–	–	1.39	–	–
Toys	0.311	–	–	1.59	–	–
Toys, games, hobbies and playground equipment[4, 5]	–	–	–	2.01	–	–
Sewing machines, fabric and supplies[4]	0.027	–	–	4.49	–	–
Music instruments and accessories[4]	0.042	–	–	1.63	–	–
Education and communication commodities[10]	0.789	–	–	1.44	–	–
Educational books and supplies	0.037	–	–	3.13	–	–
College textbooks[5, 14]	–	–	–	3.53	–	–
Information technology commodities[10]	0.752	–	–	1.54	–	–
Computers, peripherals, and smart home assistants[6]	0.322	–	–	1.88	–	–
Computer software and accessories[4]	0.030	–	–	3.10	–	–
Telephone hardware, calculators, and other consumer information items[13]	0.400	–	–	2.17	–	–
Smartphones[5, 15]	–	–	–	1.74	–	–
Alcoholic beverages	0.818	–	–	0.32	–	–
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.383	–	–	0.49	–	–
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home	0.133	–	–	0.61	–	–
Distilled spirits at home	0.087	–	–	0.85	–	–
Whiskey at home[5]	–	–	–	1.75	–	–
Distilled spirits, excluding whiskey, at home[5]	–	–	–	1.23	–	–
Wine at home	0.164	–	–	0.68	–	–
Alcoholic beverages away from home	0.435	–	–	0.52	–	–
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages away from home[4, 5]	–	–	–	0.70	–	–
Wine away from home[4, 5]	–	–	–	0.73	–	–
Distilled spirits away from home[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.15	–	–
Other goods[10]	1.297	–	–	0.46	–	–
Tobacco and smoking products[13]	0.450	–	–	0.72	–	–
Cigarettes[4]	0.330	–	–	0.73	–	–
Tobacco products other than cigarettes[4]	0.115	–	–	1.08	–	–
Personal care products	0.667	–	–	0.67	–	–
Hair, dental, shaving, and miscellaneous personal care products[4]	0.321	–	–	0.76	–	–
Cosmetics, perfume, bath, nail preparations and implements	0.337	–	–	1.18	–	–
Miscellaneous personal goods[4]	0.180	–	–	1.67	–	–
Stationery, stationery supplies, gift wrap[5]	–	–	–	1.39	–	–
Services less energy services	60.098	–	–	0.14	–	–
Shelter	35.238	–	–	0.19	–	–
Rent of shelter[16]	34.952	–	–	0.19	–	–
Rent of primary residence	7.707	–	–	0.15	–	–
Lodging away from home[4]	1.392	–	–	2.40	–	–
Lodging while at school[16]	0.219	–	–	0.32	–	–
Other lodging away from home including hotels and motels	1.173	–	–	2.88	–	–
Owners' equivalent rent of residences[16]	25.853	–	–	0.17	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Unadjusted effect on All Items Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[16]	24.889	–	–	0.17	–	–
Tenants' and household insurance[4]	0.286	–	–	1.16	–	–
Water and sewer and trash collection services[4]	1.143	–	–	0.31	–	–
Water and sewerage maintenance	0.781	–	–	0.31	–	–
Garbage and trash collection[12]	0.362	–	–	0.71	–	–
Household operations[4]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic services[4]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gardening and lawncare services[4]	0.393	–	–	1.38	–	–
Moving, storage, freight expense[4]	0.073	–	–	2.57	–	–
Repair of household items[4]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical care services	6.813	–	–	0.53	–	–
Professional services	3.389	–	–	0.77	–	–
Physicians' services	1.648	–	–	1.50	–	–
Dental services	0.912	–	–	1.21	–	–
Eyeglasses and eye care[8]	0.315	–	–	0.85	–	–
Services by other medical professionals[8]	0.514	–	–	0.62	–	–
Hospital and related services[13]	2.613	–	–	0.72	–	–
Hospital services[17]	2.163	–	–	0.74	–	–
Inpatient hospital services[5, 17]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outpatient hospital services[5, 8]	–	–	–	1.24	–	–
Nursing homes and adult day services[17]	0.222	–	–	0.54	–	–
Home health care[7]	0.228	–	–	2.31	–	–
Health insurance[7]	0.811	–	–	0.57	–	–
Transportation services	6.256	–	–	0.53	–	–
Leased cars and trucks[14]	0.382	0.0	–	1.37	L-Jul.2025	0.2
Car and truck rental[4]	0.153	–	–	2.93	–	–
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	1.065	–	–	1.67	–	–
Motor vehicle body work	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicle maintenance and servicing	0.526	–	–	0.70	–	–
Motor vehicle repair[4]	0.412	–	–	3.58	–	–
Motor vehicle insurance	2.510	–	–	0.94	–	–
Motor vehicle fees[4]	0.495	–	–	0.67	–	–
State motor vehicle registration and license fees[4]	0.291	–	–	0.67	–	–
Parking and other fees[4]	0.185	–	–	1.22	–	–
Parking fees and tolls[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.05	–	–
Public transportation	1.651	–	–	0.98	–	–
Airline fares	1.055	–	–	1.31	–	–
Other intercity transportation	0.225	–	–	2.33	–	–
Ship fare[4, 5]	–	–	–	3.78	–	–
Intracity transportation	0.366	–	–	1.26	–	–
Intracity mass transit[5, 10]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recreation services[10]	3.127	–	–	0.48	–	–
Video and audio services[10]	0.774	–	–	0.72	–	–
Cable, satellite, and live streaming television service[12]	0.593	–	–	0.54	–	–
Purchase, subscription, and rental of video[4]	0.180	–	–	2.80	–	–
Video discs and other media[4, 5]	–	–	–	5.43	–	–
Subscription and rental of video and video games[4, 5]	–	–	–	2.95	–	–
Pet services including veterinary[4]	0.537	–	–	0.77	–	–
Pet services[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.42	–	–
Veterinarian services[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.13	–	–
Photographers and photo processing[4]	0.036	–	–	1.32	–	–
Other recreation services[4]	1.780	–	–	0.68	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Unadjusted effect on All Items Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Club membership for shopping clubs, fraternal, or other organizations, or participant sports fees[4]	0.736	–	–	0.59	–	–
Admissions	0.682	–	–	1.32	–	–
Admission to movies, theaters, and concerts[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.47	–	–
Admission to sporting events[4, 5]	–	–	–	10.68	–	–
Fees for lessons or instructions[8]	0.156	–	–	1.19	–	–
Education and communication services[10]	5.007	–	–	0.27	–	–
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare	2.558	–	–	0.36	–	–
College tuition and fees	1.349	–	–	0.61	–	–
Elementary and high school tuition and fees[13]	0.409	–	–	0.54	–	–
Day care and preschool[11]	0.693	–	–	0.65	–	–
Technical and vocational school tuition and fixed fees[4]	0.045	–	–	0.42	–	–
Postage and delivery services[4]	0.066	–	–	0.32	–	–
Postage	0.061	13.3	–	0.34	L-Jul.2026	13.3
Delivery services[4]	0.005	–	–	0.62	–	–
Telephone services[4]	1.483	–	–	0.18	–	–
Wireless telephone services[4]	1.361	3.0	–	0.17	S-Jul.2026	-3.6
Residential telephone services[10]	0.123	–	–	0.74	–	–
Internet services and electronic information providers[4]	0.889	–	–	0.82	–	–
Other personal services[10]	1.597	–	–	0.49	–	–
Personal care services	0.667	–	–	0.55	–	–
Haircuts and other personal care services[4]	0.667	–	–	0.55	–	–
Miscellaneous personal services	0.929	–	–	0.79	–	–
Legal services[8]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Funeral expenses[8]	0.163	–	–	0.89	–	–
Laundry and dry cleaning services[4]	0.130	–	–	1.72	–	–
Apparel services other than laundry and dry cleaning[4]	0.030	–	–	2.43	–	–
Financial services[8]	0.235	–	–	1.41	–	–
Checking account and other bank services[4, 5]	–	–	–	1.88	–	–
Tax return preparation and other accounting fees[4, 5]	–	–	–	3.16	–	–
Special aggregate indexes						
All items less food	86.553	–	–	0.10	–	–
All items less shelter	64.762	–	–	0.11	–	–
All items less food and shelter	51.315	–	–	0.14	–	–
All items less food, shelter, and energy	43.667	–	–	0.16	–	–
All items less food, shelter, energy, and used cars and trucks	40.997	–	–	0.17	–	–
All items less medical care	91.809	–	–	0.09	–	–
All items less energy	92.352	–	–	0.09	–	–
Commodities	36.657	–	–	0.11	–	–
Commodities less food, energy, and used cars and trucks	16.137	–	–	0.18	–	–
Commodities less food	23.210	–	–	0.14	–	–
Commodities less food and beverages	22.392	–	–	0.14	–	–
Services	63.343	–	–	0.14	–	–
Services less rent of shelter[16]	28.392	–	–	0.22	–	–
Services less medical care services	56.531	–	–	0.14	–	–
Durables	10.512	–	–	0.18	–	–
Nondurables	26.145	–	–	0.13	–	–
Nondurables less food	12.698	–	–	0.22	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, October 2026, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Sep. 2026	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026	Unadjusted effect on All Items Oct. 2025-Oct. 2026[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Nondurables less food and beverages	11.880	–	–	0.24	–	–
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	9.391	–	–	0.19	–	–
Nondurables less food and apparel	10.209	–	–	0.17	–	–
Housing	44.026	–	–	0.17	–	–
Education and communication[4]	5.796	–	–	0.30	–	–
Education[4]	2.595	–	–	0.34	–	–
Communication[4]	3.201	–	–	0.42	–	–
Information and information processing[4]	3.135	–	–	0.43	–	–
Information technology, hardware and services[13]	1.651	–	–	0.78	–	–
Recreation[4]	5.057	–	–	0.36	–	–
Video and audio[4]	1.035	–	–	0.59	–	–
Pets, pet products and services[4]	1.132	–	–	0.64	–	–
Photography[4]	0.061	–	–	1.23	–	–
Food and beverages	14.265	–	–	0.16	–	–
Domestically produced farm food	6.798	–	–	0.22	–	–
Other services	9.730	–	–	0.22	–	–
Apparel less footwear	1.888	–	–	0.94	–	–
Fuels and utilities	4.575	–	–	0.53	–	–
Household energy	3.432	–	–	0.69	–	–
Medical care	8.191	–	–	0.48	–	–
Transportation	17.283	–	–	0.22	–	–
Private transportation	15.632	–	–	0.21	–	–
New and used motor vehicles[4]	7.007	–	–	0.14	–	–
Utilities and public transportation	8.117	–	–	0.37	–	–
Household furnishings and operations	4.212	–	–	0.41	–	–
Other goods and services	2.894	–	–	0.35	–	–
Personal care	2.444	–	–	0.41	–	–

[1] The 'effect' of an item category is a measure of that item's contribution to the All items price change. For example, if the Food index had an effect of 0.40, and the All items index rose 1.2 percent, then the increase in food prices contributed 0.40 / 1.2, or 33.3 percent, to that All items increase. Said another way, had food prices been unchanged for that year the change in the All items index would have been 1.2 percent minus 0.40, or 0.8 percent. Effects can be negative as well. For example, if the effect of food was a negative 0.1, and the All items index rose 0.5 percent, the All items index actually would have been 0.1 percent higher (or 0.6 percent) had food prices been unchanged. Since food prices fell while prices overall were rising, the contribution of food to the All items price change was negative (in this case, -0.1 / 0.5, or minus 20 percent).

[2] A statistic's margin of error is often expressed as its point estimate plus or minus two standard errors. For example, if a CPI category rose 2.6 percent, and its standard error was 0.25 percent, the margin of error on this item's 12-month percent change would be 2.6 percent, plus or minus 0.5 percent.

[3] If the current 12-month percent change is greater than the previous published 12-month percent change, then this column identifies the closest prior month with a 12-month percent change as (L)arge as or (L)arger than the current 12-month change. If the current 12-month percent change is smaller than the previous published 12-month percent change, the most recent month with a change as (S)mall or (S)maller than the current month change is identified. If the current and previous published 12-month percent changes are equal, a dash will appear. Standard numerical comparison is used. For example, 2.0% is greater than 0.6%, -4.4% is less than -2.0%, and -2.0% is less than 0.0%. Note that a (L)arger change can be a smaller decline, for example, a -0.2% change is larger than a -0.4% change, but still represents a decline in the price index. Likewise, (S)maller changes can be increases, for example, a 0.6% change is smaller than 0.8%, but still represents an increase in the price index. In this context, a -0.2% change is considered to be smaller than a 0.0% change.

[4] Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

[5] Special indexes based on a substantially smaller sample. These series do not contribute to the all items index aggregation and therefore do not have a relative importance or effect.

[6] Indexes on a December 2007=100 base.

[7] Indexes on a December 2005=100 base.

[8] Indexes on a December 1986=100 base.

[9] Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.

[10] Indexes on a December 2009=100 base.

[11] Indexes on a December 1990=100 base.

[12] Indexes on a December 1983=100 base.

[13] Indexes on a December 2024=100 base.

[14] Indexes on a December 2001=100 base.

[15] Indexes on a December 2019=100 base.

[16] Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.

[17] Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.
NOTE: The Oct 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.