

Consumer Price Index, January 2025

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Comparing January 2025 to January 2024, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 2.5% in Whitehorse (data are not available for Yukon). Whitehorse's year-over-year CPI change for the month of January 2025 (2.5%) was 0.6 percentage points higher than that for Canada (1.9%).

The main contributors to the year-over-year increase in Whitehorse CPI for the month of January 2025 were mortgage interest cost; rent; and homeowners' replacement cost. Some of these increases were offset by price decreases in inter-city transportation; telephone services; and passenger vehicle insurance premiums.

On a monthly basis, the CPI in Whitehorse was unchanged in January 2025 compared to December 2024; nationally, the CPI increased by 0.1 percentage point¹.

Consumer Price Index, All-items

January 2025 (unadjusted), 2002 = 100

	Jan '24	Dec '24	Jan '25	Dec '24 to Jan '25	Jan '24 to Jan '25
	----- % change -----				
Canada	158.3	161.2	161.3	0.1	1.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	159.8	160.7	161.0	0.2	0.8
Prince Edward Island	162.6	163.6	164.7	0.7	1.3
Nova Scotia	162.0	163.6	164.1	0.3	1.3
New Brunswick	158.5	160.3	159.9	-0.2	0.9
Quebec	154.8	157.5	157.6	0.1	1.8
Ontario	159.9	162.7	162.6	-0.1	1.7
Manitoba	157.5	160.0	161.7	1.1	2.7
Saskatchewan	159.7	162.8	163.5	0.4	2.4
Alberta	165.9	169.7	170.1	0.2	2.5
British Columbia	152.6	156.1	156.0	-0.1	2.2
Whitehorse	156.2	160.1	160.1	0.0	2.5
Yellowknife	158.7	160.8	161.8	0.6	2.0
Iqaluit	143.6	144.1	143.7	-0.3	0.1

Note: The basket weights of goods and services used in the calculation of CPI are derived primarily from the national Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) data supplemented by the data from the Survey of Household Spending and provincial/territorial HFCE series.

¹ GST/HST break: The prices included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) are final prices, inclusive of all excise and other taxes paid by consumers. This means that the CPI could change as a result of changes in any of these taxes. Ahead of the tax break, a review of all representative products within the CPI was conducted to apply changes to taxation patterns starting on December 14, 2024. Approximately 10% of the All-items CPI basket is affected by the tax exemption. Prices in provinces with HST were more impacted by the tax break. Conversely, prices in provinces where federal and provincial sales taxes are not combined were less impacted, as PST was not included in the tax break. The impact of the GST/HST break will be partial on the February CPI, as the tax exemption will continue up to February 15, 2025.