

## Consumer Price Index, April 2026

May 19, 2026

Comparing April 2026 to April 2025, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 4.2% in Whitehorse (data are not available for Yukon). Whitehorse's year-over-year CPI change for the month of April 2026 was 1.4 percentage points higher than that for Canada (2.8%).

The main contributors to the year-over-year increase<sup>1</sup> in Whitehorse CPI for the month of April 2026 were electricity; gasoline; and food purchased from restaurants. Shelter also contributed to the year-over-year increase. Some of these increases were offset by price decreases in travel tours; men's clothing; and household appliances.

On a monthly basis<sup>1</sup>, the CPI in Whitehorse increased by 0.9% in April 2026 compared to March 2026; nationally, the CPI increased by 0.4%.

### Consumer Price Index, all-items

April 2026 (unadjusted), 2002 = 100

	Apr '25	Mar '26	Apr '26	Mar '26 to Apr '26	Apr '25 to Apr '26
	----- % change -----				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	163.0	167.8	168.9	0.7	3.6
Prince Edward Island	166.9	171.5	172.6	0.6	3.4
Nova Scotia	166.5	172.4	173.7	0.8	4.3
New Brunswick	162.4	167.6	169.2	1.0	4.2
Quebec	160.4	164.3	165.2	0.5	3.0
Ontario	164.8	168.2	168.8	0.4	2.4
Manitoba	163.3	168.7	170.3	0.9	4.3
Saskatchewan	165.0	170.0	171.3	0.8	3.8
Alberta	171.1	175.9	176.6	0.4	3.2
British Columbia	157.8	161.7	161.7	0.0	2.5
<b>Whitehorse</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>169.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Yellowknife	163.5	166.3	168.0	1.0	2.8
Iqaluit	145.1	146.0	146.6	0.4	1.0

Source: Statistics Canada. Table: 18-10-0004-01. Released on May 19, 2026.

<sup>1</sup> Since early March 2026, crude oil prices have risen following supply chain disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz. This trend is evident in the month's data.

## Note to readers:

- 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.
- Percentages in this release are rounded to the nearest decimal place. Percentage points are the actual numerical difference between two rounded percentages, such as:  $3.2\% - 2.3\% = 0.9$  percentage points.
- Prices included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) are final prices, inclusive of all excise and other taxes paid by consumers. In particular, prices include the Goods and Services Tax (GST), provincial retail sales taxes (PST) or the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST), as well as any environmental, liquor and tobacco taxes if applicable. This means that the CPI can change as a result of changes in any of these taxes.
- A base-year effect refers to the impact that price movements from 12 months earlier have on the current month's headline consumer inflation. When a large 1-month upward price change in the base month stops influencing — or falls out of — the 12-month price movement, this has a downward effect on headline CPI in the current month. Conversely, when a large 1-month downward price change in the base month falls out, this creates upward pressure on the current month's 12-month figure.