Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Consumer Price Index, August 2026
September 14, 2026

Comparing August 2026 to August 2025, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 5.9% in Whitehorse (data are not available for Yukon). Whitehorse's year-over-year CPI change for the month of August 2026 was the largest of all provinces and territorial capitals and 2.9 percentage points higher than that for Canada (3.0%).

The main contributors to the year-over-year increase in Whitehorse CPI for the month of August 2026 were components related to travel services; inter-city transportation; electricity; and gasoline. Some of these increases were offset by price decreases in household appliances; telephone services; and home entertainment equipment, parts and services.

On a monthly basis, the CPI in Whitehorse increased by 0.3% in August 2026 compared to July 2026; nationally, the CPI decreased by 0.1%.

Consumer Price Index, all-items
August 2026 (unadjusted), 2002 = 100

	Aug '25	Jul '26	Aug '26	Jul '26 to Aug '26	Aug '25 to Aug '26
				----- % change -----	
Canada	**164.8**	**169.9**	**169.8**	**-0.1**	**3.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	165.3	172.7	172.4	-0.2	4.3
Prince Edward Island	168.6	175.8	176.1	0.2	4.4
Nova Scotia	168.6	177.1	177.2	0.1	5.1
New Brunswick	164.4	172.2	171.9	-0.2	4.6
Quebec	161.9	167.0	166.9	-0.1	3.1
Ontario	166.0	169.9	170.0	0.1	2.4
Manitoba	164.8	172.2	172.1	-0.1	4.4
Saskatchewan	166.2	172.7	172.0	-0.4	3.5
Alberta	172.6	179.8	179.2	-0.3	3.8
British Columbia	159.0	163.7	163.8	0.1	3.0
Whitehorse	**165.2**	**174.4**	**175.0**	**0.3**	**5.9**
Yellowknife	163.1	169.6	170.8	0.7	4.7
Iqaluit	145.6	150.6	150.6	0.0	3.4

Source: Statistics Canada. Table: 18-10-0004-01. Released on September 14, 2026.

Note to readers:

- Since early March 2026, crude oil prices have risen following supply chain disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz and surrounding regions. This trend is evident in the month's data.
- Since July 2025 the cost of residential electricity in Yukon has risen due to the phased implementation of rate increases by Yukon utilities providers. This trend is evident in the month's data.
- 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.