

Consumer Price Index March 16, 2026

Comparing February 2026 to February 2025, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 3.0% in Whitehorse (data are not available for Yukon). Whitehorse's year-over-year CPI change for the month of February 2026 was 1.2 percentage points higher than that for Canada (1.8%). The slowdown in the year-over-year growth in CPI for Canada resulted from a base-year effect, largely driven by price increases due to the end of the GST/HST break¹ in February 2025.

The main contributors to the year-over-year increase in Whitehorse CPI for the month of February 2026 were food purchased from restaurants; rent; and homeowners' replacement cost. Some of these increases were offset by price decreases in gasoline; fresh vegetables; and household appliances.

On a monthly basis, the CPI in Whitehorse increased by 0.8% in February 2026 compared to January 2025; nationally, the CPI increased by 0.5%.

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

	Feb '25	Jan '26	Feb '26	Jan '26 to Feb '26	Feb '25 to Feb '26
	----- % change -----				
Canada	163.0	165.0	165.9	0.5	1.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	162.5	164.9	165.5	0.4	1.8
Prince Edward Island	167.0	167.6	168.4	0.5	0.8
Nova Scotia	166.3	168.5	169.2	0.4	1.7
New Brunswick	162.0	164.6	165.5	0.5	2.2
Quebec	158.6	162.3	163.1	0.5	2.8
Ontario	164.6	165.9	166.7	0.5	1.3
Manitoba	163.8	165.9	167.1	0.7	2.0
Saskatchewan	165.2	166.5	167.8	0.8	1.6
Alberta	171.4	173.5	174.4	0.5	1.8
British Columbia	157.6	159.1	160.3	0.8	1.7
Whitehorse	161.8	165.3	166.6	0.8	3.0
Yellowknife	163.1	164.5	164.9	0.2	1.1
Iqaluit	144.7	145.9	145.8	-0.1	0.8

Source: Statistics Canada. Table: 18-10-0004-01. Released on March 16, 2026

¹ The GST/HST tax exemption began on December 14, 2024, and ended on February 15, 2025, and affected approximately 10% of the CPI basket.

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.