

Consumer Price Index April 20, 2026

Comparing March 2026 to March 2025, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 3.7% in Whitehorse (data are not available for Yukon). Whitehorse's year-over-year CPI change for the month of March 2026 was 1.3 percentage points higher than that for Canada¹ (2.4%).

The main contributors to the year-over-year increase² in Whitehorse CPI for the month of March 2026 were rent; homeowners' replacement cost; and travel tours. Some of these increases were offset by price decreases in household appliances; home entertainment equipment, parts and services; and recreational equipment and services (excluding recreational vehicles).

On a monthly basis², the CPI in Whitehorse increased by 0.8% in March 2026 compared to February 2026; nationally, the CPI increased by 0.9%.

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

	Mar '25	Feb '26	Mar '26	Feb '26 to Mar '26	Mar '25 to Mar '26
				----- % change -----	
Canada	163.5	165.9	167.4	0.9	2.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	163.6	165.5	167.8	1.4	2.6
Prince Edward Island	167.7	168.4	171.5	1.8	2.3
Nova Scotia	167.4	169.2	172.4	1.9	3.0
New Brunswick	162.8	165.5	167.6	1.3	2.9
Quebec	159.7	163.1	164.3	0.7	2.9
Ontario	165.1	166.7	168.2	0.9	1.9
Manitoba	163.8	167.1	168.7	1.0	3.0
Saskatchewan	165.2	167.8	170.0	1.3	2.9
Alberta	172.0	174.4	175.9	0.9	2.3
British Columbia	157.8	160.3	161.7	0.9	2.5
Whitehorse	162.0	166.6	168.0	0.8	3.7
Yellowknife	163.5	164.9	166.3	0.8	1.7
Iqaluit	145.1	145.8	146.0	0.1	0.6

Source: Statistics Canada. Table: 18-10-0004-01. Released on April 20, 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. This resulted in downward pressure on year-over-year change in CPI for Canada in March 2026.

² 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. The year-over-year impact of this disruption has been moderated by the elimination of the federal carbon tax in April 2025.

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.