Consumer Price Index, October 2026
November 16, 2026

Comparing October 2026 to October 2025, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 5.0% in Whitehorse (data are not available for Yukon). Whitehorse's year-over-year CPI change for the month of October 2026 was the third largest of all provinces and territorial capitals and 1.9 percentage points higher than that for Canada (3.1%).

The main contributors to the year-over-year increase in Whitehorse CPI for the month of October 2026 were inter-city transportation; homeowners' replacement cost; and gasoline. Some of these increases were offset by price decreases in telephone services; home entertainment equipment, parts and services; and furniture.

On a monthly basis, the CPI in Whitehorse decreased by 0.9% in October 2026 compared to September 2026; nationally, the CPI increased by 0.2%.

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

	Oct '25	Sep '26	Oct '26	Sep '26 to Oct '26	Oct '25 to Oct '26
				----- % change -----	
Canada	**165.3**	**170.0**	**170.4**	**0.2**	**3.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	165.2	173.0	173.3	0.2	4.9
Prince Edward Island	167.8	177.6	176.6	-0.6	5.2
Nova Scotia	168.8	178.1	178.8	0.4	5.9
New Brunswick	165.0	172.6	173.0	0.2	4.8
Quebec	162.9	167.7	168.4	0.4	3.4
Ontario	166.4	170.3	170.6	0.2	2.5
Manitoba	166.2	172.2	173.2	0.6	4.2
Saskatchewan	166.8	172.0	173.0	0.6	3.7
Alberta	173.2	178.6	179.0	0.2	3.3
British Columbia	159.4	163.5	163.4	-0.1	2.5
Whitehorse	**164.6**	**174.4**	**172.9**	**-0.9**	**5.0**
Yellowknife	163.6	170.0	171.2	0.7	4.6
Iqaluit	145.1	149.6	149.7	0.1	3.2

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

Note to readers:

- Since early March 2026, crude oil prices have risen following supply chain disruptions in the Middle East. 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.