



Consumer Price Index December 2018

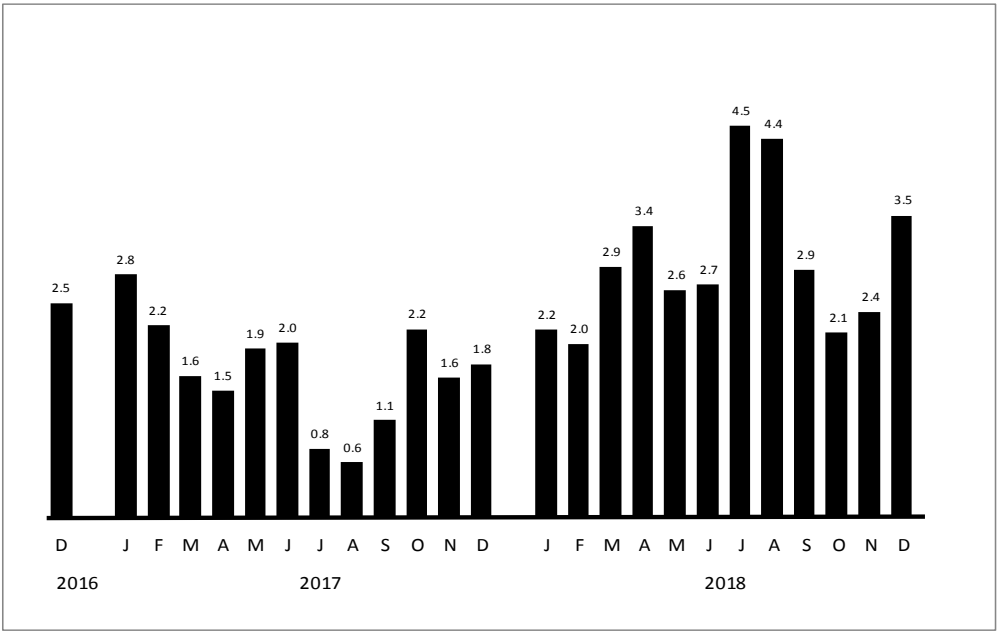
I. Consumer Price Index (CPI), All Items

Month	CPI	Annual Inflation Rate (12 Month % Change)
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002 = 100)		
Dec-18	130.4	3.5%
Nov-18	129.0	2.4%
Dec-17	126.0	1.8%
Canada (2002 = 100)		
Dec-18	133.4	2.0%
Nov-18	133.5	1.7%
Dec-17	130.8	1.9%

In Iqaluit (Nunavut data not available), prices rose **3.5%** in December 2018 compared to prices in December 2017. On a monthly basis, the prices of a basket of goods in Iqaluit decreased by **1.1%** between November 2018 and December 2018.

All data in this report were collected by Statistics Canada.

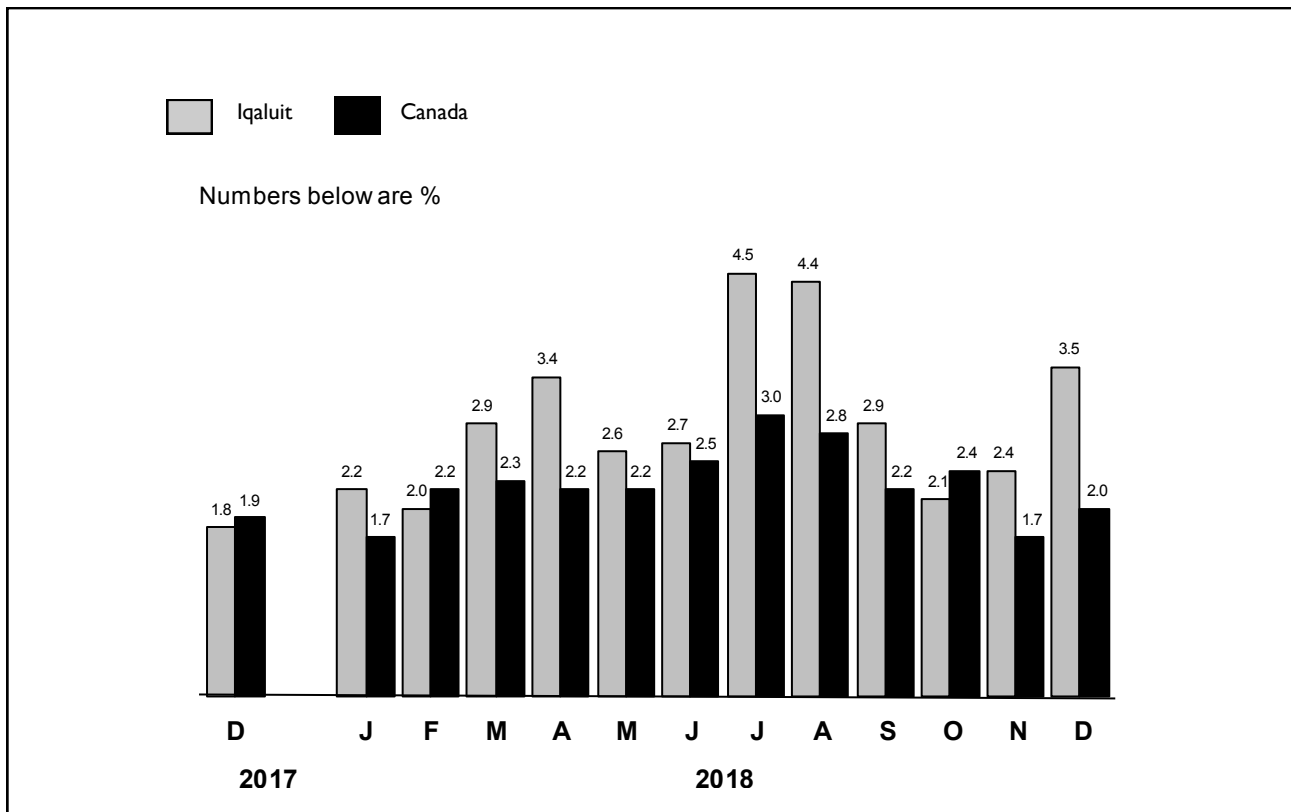
Iqaluit's Inflation Rate
December 2016 - December 2018



2. Consumer Price Index History (All Items, Annual Average)

Iqaluit (Dec. 2002= 100) Annual Average			Canada (2002=100) Annual Average		
Year	All Items Index	% Change from Previous Year	Year	All Items Index	% Change from Previous Year
2018	129.2	3.0%	2018	133.4	2.3%
2017	125.4	1.6%	2017	130.4	1.6%
2016	123.4	2.5%	2016	128.4	1.4%
2015	120.4	1.9%	2015	126.6	1.1%
2014	118.1	1.3%	2014	125.2	2.0%

3. Annual Inflation Rate, Iqaluit vs. Canada, December 2017 to December 2018



4. Iqaluit Monthly Consumer Price Index, All Items

All Items for Iqaluit 2018/2017			
Month	2018	2017	% change
Jan	127.1	124.4	2.2
Feb	126.9	124.4	2.0
Mar	127.7	124.1	2.9
Apr	128.8	124.6	3.4
May	128.8	125.5	2.6
Jun	129.6	126.2	2.7
Jul	131.7	126.0	4.5
Aug	131.2	125.7	4.4
Sep	129.5	125.9	2.9
Oct	129.2	126.5	2.1
Nov	129.0	126.0	2.4
Dec	130.4	126.0	3.5
Year Average	129.2	125.4	3.0

All Items for Canada 2018/2017			
Month	2018	2017	% change
Jan	131.7	129.5	1.7
Feb	132.5	129.7	2.2
Mar	132.9	129.9	2.3
Apr	133.3	130.4	2.2
May	133.4	130.5	2.2
Jun	133.6	130.4	2.5
Jul	134.3	130.4	3.0
Aug	134.2	130.5	2.8
Sep	133.7	130.8	2.2
Oct	134.1	130.9	2.4
Nov	133.5	131.3	1.7
Dec	133.4	130.8	2.0
Year Average	133.4	130.4	2.3

Month	2017	2016	% change
Jan	124.4	121.0	2.8
Feb	124.4	121.7	2.2
Mar	124.1	122.1	1.6
Apr	124.6	122.8	1.5
May	125.5	123.1	1.9
Jun	126.2	123.7	2.0
Jul	126.0	125.0	0.8
Aug	125.7	124.9	0.6
Sep	125.9	124.5	1.1
Oct	126.5	123.8	2.2
Nov	126.0	124.0	1.6
Dec	126.0	123.8	1.8
Year Average	125.4	123.4	1.6

Month	2017	2016	% change
Jan	129.5	126.8	2.1
Feb	129.7	127.1	2.0
Mar	129.9	127.9	1.6
Apr	130.4	128.3	1.6
May	130.5	128.8	1.3
Jun	130.4	129.1	1.0
Jul	130.4	128.9	1.2
Aug	130.5	128.7	1.4
Sep	130.8	128.8	1.6
Oct	130.9	129.1	1.4
Nov	131.3	128.6	2.1
Dec	130.8	128.4	1.9
Year Average	130.4	128.4	1.6

5. Inflation Rate for 2016 to 2018 for Iqaluit, Whitehorse and Yellowknife

Iqaluit			Whitehorse			Yellowknife		
Annual % change			Annual % change			Annual % change		
Month over Month			Month over Month			Month over Month		
Month	2017	2016	Month	2017	2016	Month	2017	2016
Dec	1.8	2.5	Dec	2.1	1.6	Dec	2.4	1.0
Month	2018	2017	Month	2018	2017	Month	2018	2017
Jan	2.2	2.8	Jan	1.6	2.3	Jan	1.3	2.2
Feb	2.0	2.2	Feb	2.0	2.7	Feb	1.8	2.1
Mar	2.9	1.6	Mar	2.0	2.7	Mar	1.8	1.5
Apr	3.4	1.5	Apr	2.2	2.6	Apr	1.8	1.2
May	2.6	1.9	May	2.2	2.1	May	1.9	1.2
Jun	2.7	2.0	Jun	2.9	0.6	Jun	1.9	0.8
Jul	4.5	0.8	Jul	3.7	0.6	Jul	3.3	0.4
Aug	4.4	0.6	Aug	3.9	0.2	Aug	3.3	0.3
Sep	2.9	1.1	Sep	2.5	1.1	Sep	2.9	0.5
Oct	2.1	2.2	Oct	2.9	1.0	Oct	3.1	0.5
Nov	2.4	1.6	Nov	1.5	2.3	Nov	2.5	1.4
Dec	3.5	1.8	Dec	2.0	2.1	Dec	2.0	2.4

Note to Readers:

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator of the changes in consumer prices experienced by the target population. The CPI measures price change by comparing, through time, the cost of a fixed basket of commodities. The current basket is based on the expenditures of the target population for the 2013 reference period. Since the basket contains commodities of unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality, the index reflects only pure price movements. The CPI is not a cost-of-living index, though people frequently call it this. The objective behind a cost-of-living index is to measure changes in expenditures necessary for consumers to maintain a constant standard of living. The idea is that consumers would normally switch between products as the price relationship of goods changes. If, for example, consumers get the same satisfaction from drinking tea as they do from coffee, then it is possible to substitute tea for coffee if the price of tea falls relative to the price of coffee. The cheaper of the interchangeable products may be chosen. We could compute a cost-of-living index for an individual if we had complete information about a person's taste and spending habits. To do this for a large number of people, let alone the total population of Canada, is impossible. For this reason, regular published price indexes are based on the fixed-basket concept rather than the cost-of-living concept.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is produced on a monthly basis by Statistics Canada. The data used to determine the CPI are collected by survey and the results are released in Statistics Canada catalogue, *The Consumer Price Index* (no.62-001). The index is used to determine price change (inflation) in a given city or province over time. In order to calculate the inflation rate in an area, an index for two time periods is required. The percentage change in this index from one point in time to the next is known as the 'rate of inflation' (or 'rate of deflation' if there is a decrease).

The current time base of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada is 2002=100 and for Iqaluit the time base is December 2002=100.

-- = not applicable.

For more statistical information, visit our website at <http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca/en/home.aspx>.