

Consumer Price Index

September 2012

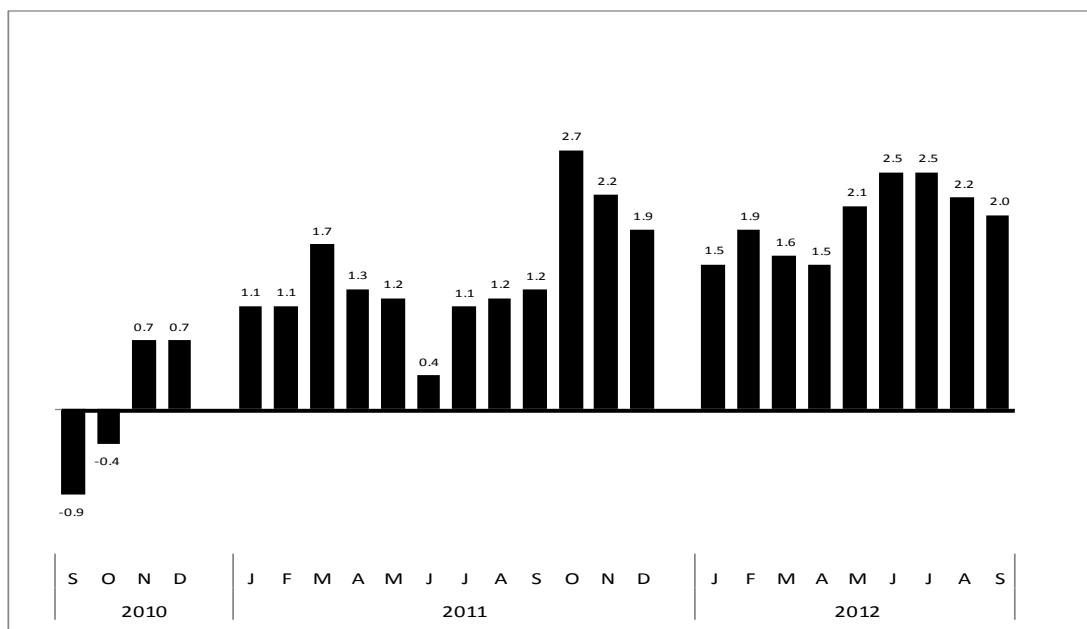
I. Consumer Price Index (CPI), All Items

Month	CPI	Annual Inflation Rate (12 Month % Change)
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002 = 100)		
Sep-12	115.9	2.0%
Aug-12	115.9	2.2%
Sep-11	113.6	1.2%
Canada (2002 = 100)		
Sep-12	122.0	1.2%
Aug-12	121.8	1.2%
Sep-11	120.6	3.2%

In Iqaluit (Nunavut data not available), prices rose **2.0%** in September 2012 compared to prices in September 2011. On a monthly basis, the prices of a basket of goods in Iqaluit stayed the same from August 2012 to September 2012.

All data in this report were collected by Statistics Canada.

Iqaluit's Inflation Rate Sep 2010 - Sep 2012



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

Iqaluit (Dec. 2002= 100)
Annual Average

Year	All Items Index	% Change from Previous Year
2011	113.4	1.4%
2010	111.8	-0.7%
2009	112.6	2.0%
2008	110.4	2.3%

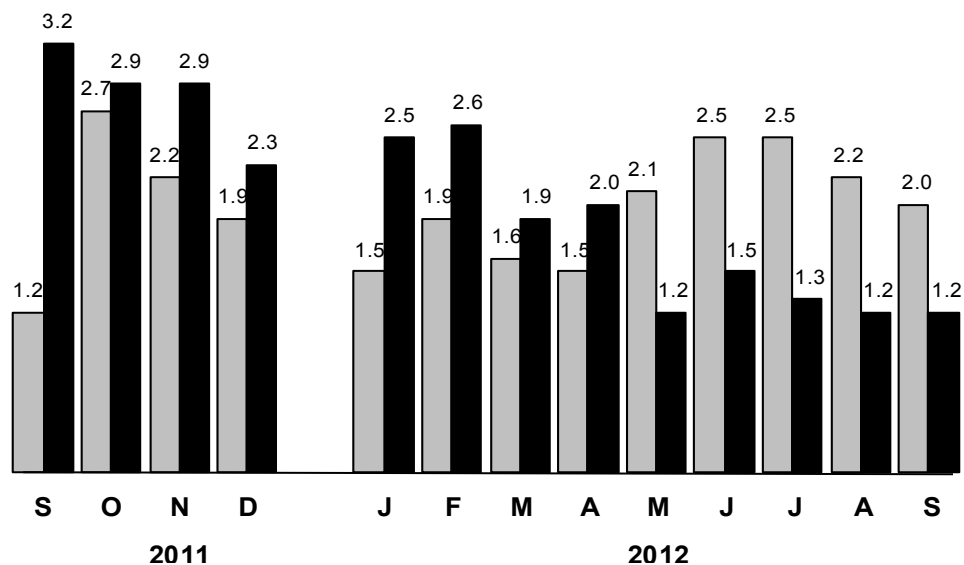
Canada (2002=100)
Annual Average

Year	All Items Index	% Change from Previous Year
2011	119.9	2.9%
2010	116.5	1.8%
2009	114.4	0.3%
2008	114.1	2.3%

3. Annual Inflation Rate, Iqaluit vs. Canada, September 2011 to September 2012

Iqaluit Canada

Numbers below are %



4. Iqaluit Monthly Consumer Price Index, All Items

All Items for Iqaluit 2012/2011

Month	2012	2011	% Change
Jan	114.2	112.5	1.5
Feb	114.4	112.3	1.9
Mar	114.4	112.6	1.6
Apr	114.9	113.2	1.5
May	115.9	113.5	2.1
Jun	116.1	113.3	2.5
Jul	116.1	113.3	2.5
Aug	115.9	113.4	2.2
Sep	115.9	113.6	2.0
Oct	--	114.3	--
Nov	--	114.5	--
Dec	--	114.2	--
Year Average	--	113.4	--

All Items for Canada 2012/2011

Month	2012	2011	% Change
Jan	120.7	117.8	2.5
Feb	121.2	118.1	2.6
Mar	121.7	119.4	1.9
Apr	122.2	119.8	2.0
May	122.1	120.6	1.2
Jun	121.6	119.8	1.5
Jul	121.5	120.0	1.3
Aug	121.8	120.3	1.2
Sep	122.0	120.6	1.2
Oct	--	120.8	--
Nov	--	120.9	--
Dec	--	120.2	--
Year Average	--	119.9	--

Month	2011	2010	% Change
Jan	112.5	111.3	1.1
Feb	112.3	111.1	1.1
Mar	112.6	110.7	1.7
Apr	113.2	111.8	1.3
May	113.5	112.2	1.2
Jun	113.3	112.9	0.4
Jul	113.3	112.1	1.1
Aug	113.4	112.1	1.2
Sep	113.6	112.2	1.2
Oct	114.3	111.3	2.7
Nov	114.5	112.0	2.2
Dec	114.2	112.1	1.9
Year Average	113.4	111.8	1.4

Month	2011	2010	% Change
Jan	117.8	115.1	2.3
Feb	118.1	115.6	2.2
Mar	119.4	115.6	3.3
Apr	119.8	116.0	3.3
May	120.6	116.3	3.7
Jun	119.8	116.2	3.1
Jul	120.0	116.8	2.7
Aug	120.3	116.7	3.1
Sep	120.6	116.9	3.2
Oct	120.8	117.4	2.9
Nov	120.9	117.5	2.9
Dec	120.2	117.5	2.3
Year Average	119.9	116.5	2.9

5. Inflation Rate for 2010 and 2012 for Iqaluit, Whitehorse and Yellowknife

Iqaluit			Whitehorse			Yellowknife		
Annual % change			Annual % change			Annual % change		
Month over Month			Month over Month			Month over Month		
Month	2011	2010	Month	2011	2010	Month	2011	2010
September	1.2	-0.9	September	3.4	1.2	September	3.6	1.5
October	2.7	-0.4	October	3.1	1.9	October	3.5	1.8
November	2.2	0.7	November	3.2	1.6	November	3.6	2.1
December	1.9	0.7	December	2.8	1.9	December	3.5	2.1
Month	2012	2011	Month	2012	2011	Month	2012	2011
January	1.5	1.1	January	2.5	1.8	January	4.0	2.1
February	1.9	1.1	February	2.7	1.3	February	3.3	1.5
March	1.6	1.7	March	2.6	3.2	March	2.6	3.1
April	1.5	1.3	April	2.9	3.3	April	3.5	3.2
May	2.1	1.2	May	2.6	3.6	May	2.7	3.2
June	2.5	0.4	June	2.3	3.0	June	2.4	2.7
July	2.5	1.1	July	2.3	3.1	July	1.9	3.4
August	2.2	1.2	August	2.4	3.0	August	1.9	3.4
September	2.0	1.2	September	2.0	3.4	September	1.3	3.6

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 2005 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 (for Iqaluit the time base is December 2002=100).

-- = not applicable.

For more statistical information, visit our website at <http://www.gov.nu.ca/eia/stats/index.html>.