



Consumer Price Index August 2020

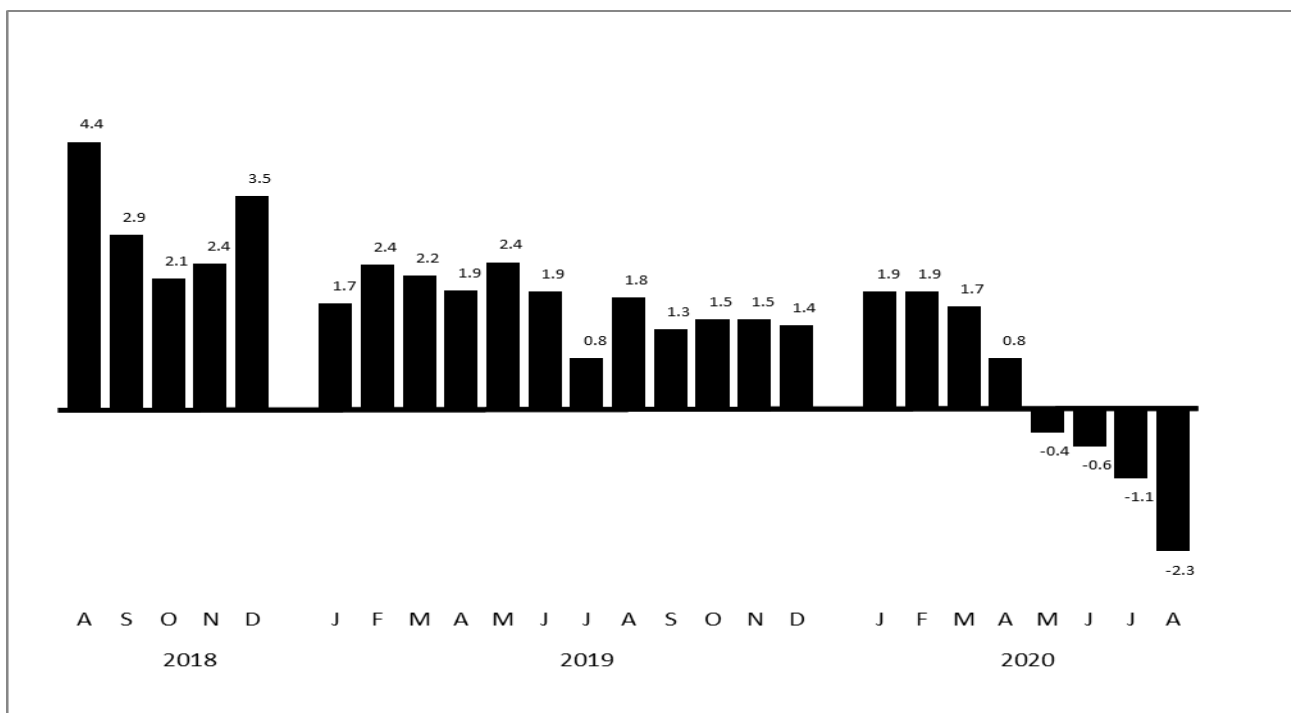
I. Consumer Price Index (CPI), All Items

Month	CPI	Annual Inflation Rate (12 Month % Change)
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002 = 100)		
Aug-20	130.5	-2.3%
Jul-20	131.3	-1.1%
Aug-19	133.6	1.8%
Canada (2002 = 100)		
Aug-20	137.0	0.1%
Jul-20	137.2	0.1%
Aug-19	136.8	1.9%

In Iqaluit (Nunavut data not available), prices decreased **2.3%** in August 2020 compared to prices in August 2019. On a monthly basis, the prices of a basket of goods in Iqaluit decreased **0.6%** between July 2020 and August 2020.

All data in this report were collected by Statistics Canada.

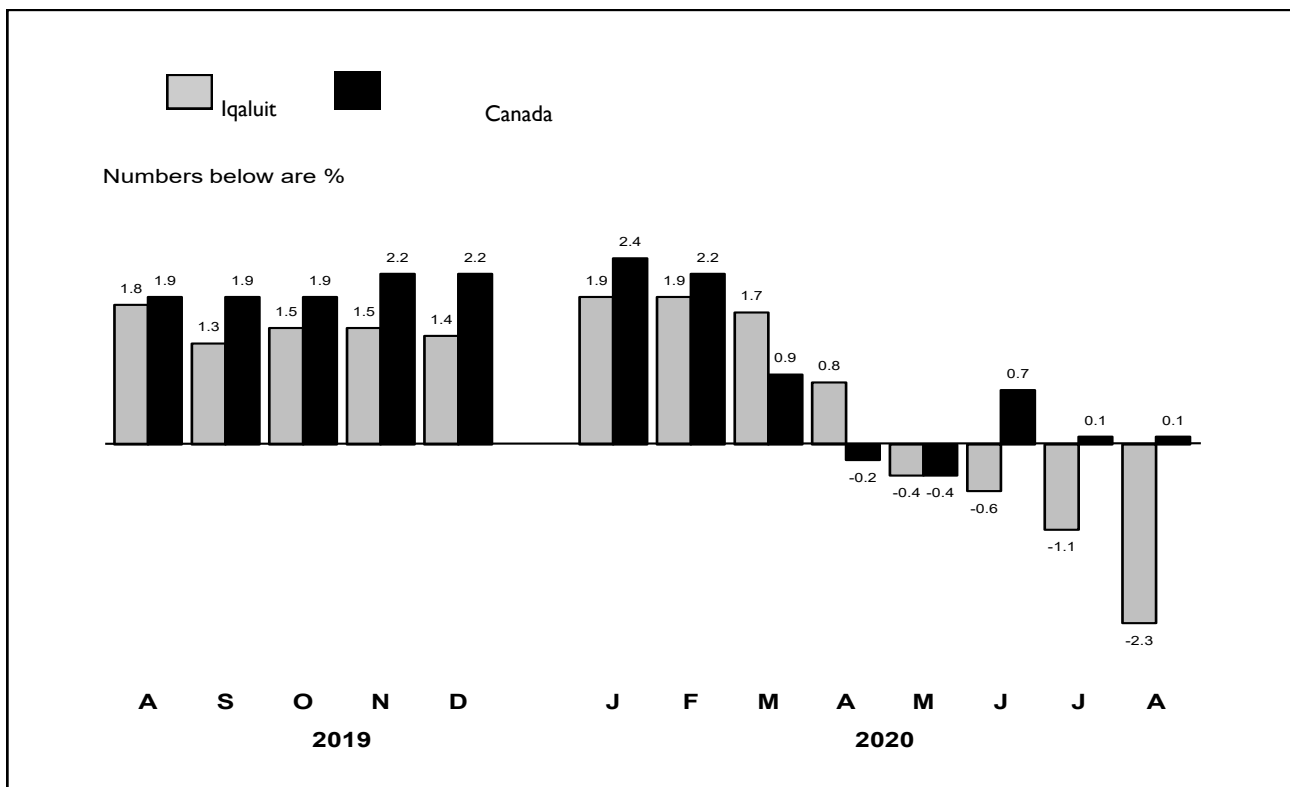
Iqaluit's Inflation Rate August 2018 - August 2020



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
2019	131.4	1.7%	2019	136.0	1.9%
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%

3. Annual Inflation Rate, Iqaluit vs. Canada, August 2019 to August 2020



4. Iqaluit Monthly Consumer Price Index, All Items

All Items for Iqaluit 2020/2019

Month	2020	2019	% change
Jan	131.8	129.3	1.9
Feb	132.4	129.9	1.9
Mar	132.7	130.5	1.7
Apr	132.4	131.3	0.8
May	131.4	131.9	-0.4
Jun	131.3	132.1	-0.6
Jul	131.3	132.8	-1.1
Aug	130.5	133.6	-2.3
Sep	--	131.2	--
Oct	--	131.1	--
Nov	--	130.9	--
Dec	--	132.2	--

Year Average	--	131.4	--
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Month	2019	2018	% change
Jan	129.3	127.1	1.7
Feb	129.9	126.9	2.4
Mar	130.5	127.7	2.2
Apr	131.3	128.8	1.9
May	131.9	128.8	2.4
Jun	132.1	129.6	1.9
Jul	132.8	131.7	0.8
Aug	133.6	131.2	1.8
Sep	131.2	129.5	1.3
Oct	131.1	129.2	1.5
Nov	130.9	129.0	1.5
Dec	132.2	130.4	1.4

Year Average	131.4	129.2	1.7
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All Items for Canada 2020/2019

Month	2020	2019	% change
Jan	136.8	133.6	2.4
Feb	137.4	134.5	2.2
Mar	136.6	135.4	0.9
Apr	135.7	136.0	-0.2
May	136.1	136.6	-0.4
Jun	137.2	136.3	0.7
Jul	137.2	137.0	0.1
Aug	137.0	136.8	0.1
Sep	--	136.2	--
Oct	--	136.6	--
Nov	--	136.4	--
Dec	--	136.4	--

Year Average	--	136.0	--
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Month	2019	2018	% change
Jan	133.6	131.7	1.4
Feb	134.5	132.5	1.5
Mar	135.4	132.9	1.9
Apr	136.0	133.3	2.0
May	136.6	133.4	2.4
Jun	136.3	133.6	2.0
Jul	137.0	134.3	2.0
Aug	136.8	134.2	1.9
Sep	136.2	133.7	1.9
Oct	136.6	134.1	1.9
Nov	136.4	133.5	2.2
Dec	136.4	133.4	2.2

Year Average	136.0	128.4	5.9
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5. Inflation Rate for 2018 to 2020 for Iqaluit, Whitehorse and Yellowknife

Iqaluit Annual % Change Month over Month			Whitehorse Annual % Change Month over Month			Yellowknife Annual % Change Month over Month		
Month	2019	2018	Month	2019	2018	Month	2019	2018
Aug	1.8	4.4	Aug	2.4	3.9	Aug	1.8	3.3
Sep	1.3	2.9	Sep	2.3	2.5	Sep	1.3	2.9
Oct	1.5	2.1	Oct	2.2	2.9	Oct	1.4	3.1
Nov	1.5	2.4	Nov	2.3	1.5	Nov	1.3	2.5
Dec	1.4	3.5	Dec	2.6	2.0	Dec	1.6	2.0
Month	2020	2019	Month	2020	2019	Month	2020	2019
Jan	1.9	1.7	Jan	3.7	1.6	Jan	3.1	1.0
Feb	1.9	2.4	Feb	3.7	1.2	Feb	2.3	1.4
Mar	1.7	2.2	Mar	2.7	1.2	Mar	1.1	1.8
Apr	0.8	1.9	Apr	1.1	1.4	Apr	-0.4	1.8
May	-0.4	2.4	May	0.2	1.8	May	-1.0	2.3
Jun	-0.6	1.9	Jun	0.1	2.4	Jun	0.1	2.1
Jul	-1.1	0.8	Jul	-0.7	2.4	Jul	-0.1	1.4
Aug	-2.3	1.8	Aug	-0.9	2.4	Aug	-1.3	1.8

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>.