

Consumer Price Index March 2021

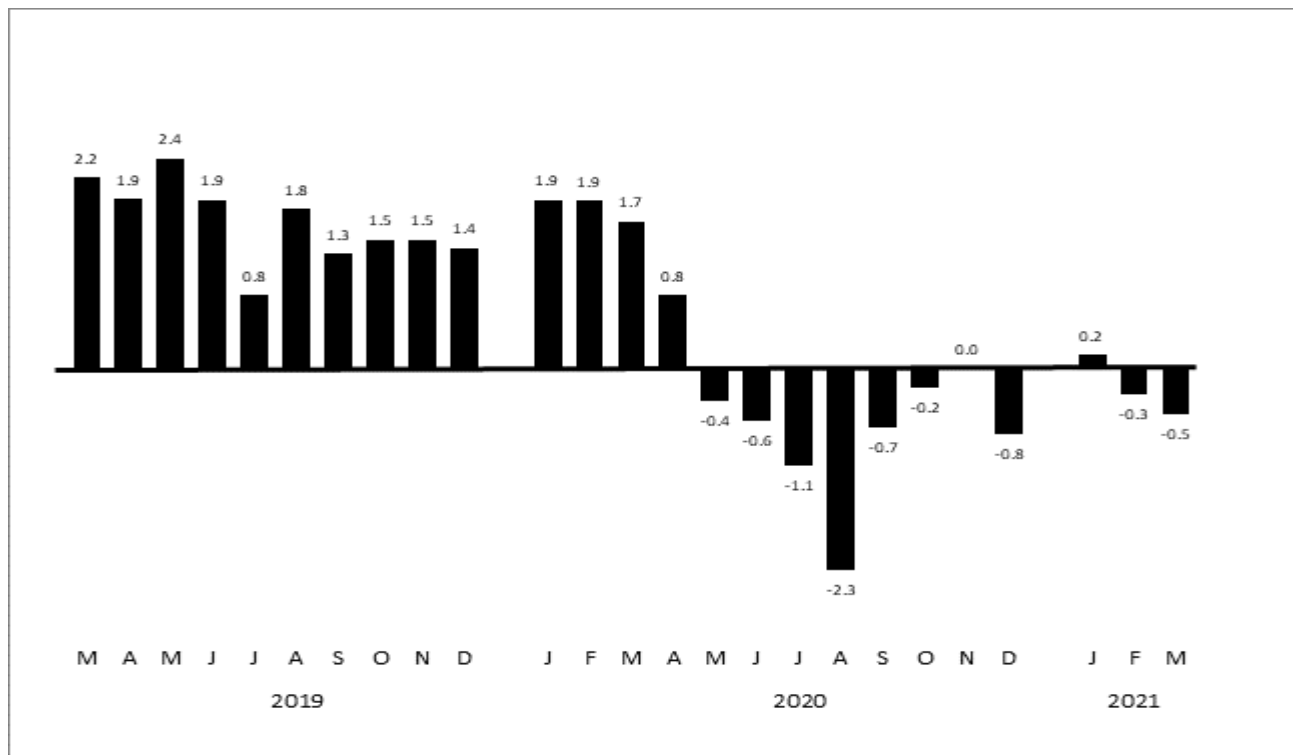
I. Consumer Price Index (CPI), All Items

Month	CPI	Annual Inflation Rate (12 Month % Change)
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002 = 100)		
Mar-21	132.0	-0.5%
Feb-21	132.0	-0.3%
Mar-20	132.7	1.7%
Canada (2002 = 100)		
Mar-21	139.6	2.2%
Feb-21	138.9	1.1%
Mar-20	136.6	0.9%

In Iqaluit (Nunavut data not available), prices declined **0.5%** in March 2021 compared to prices in March 2020. On a monthly basis, the prices of a basket of goods in Iqaluit stayed the same between February 2021 and March 2021.

All data in this report were collected by Statistics Canada.

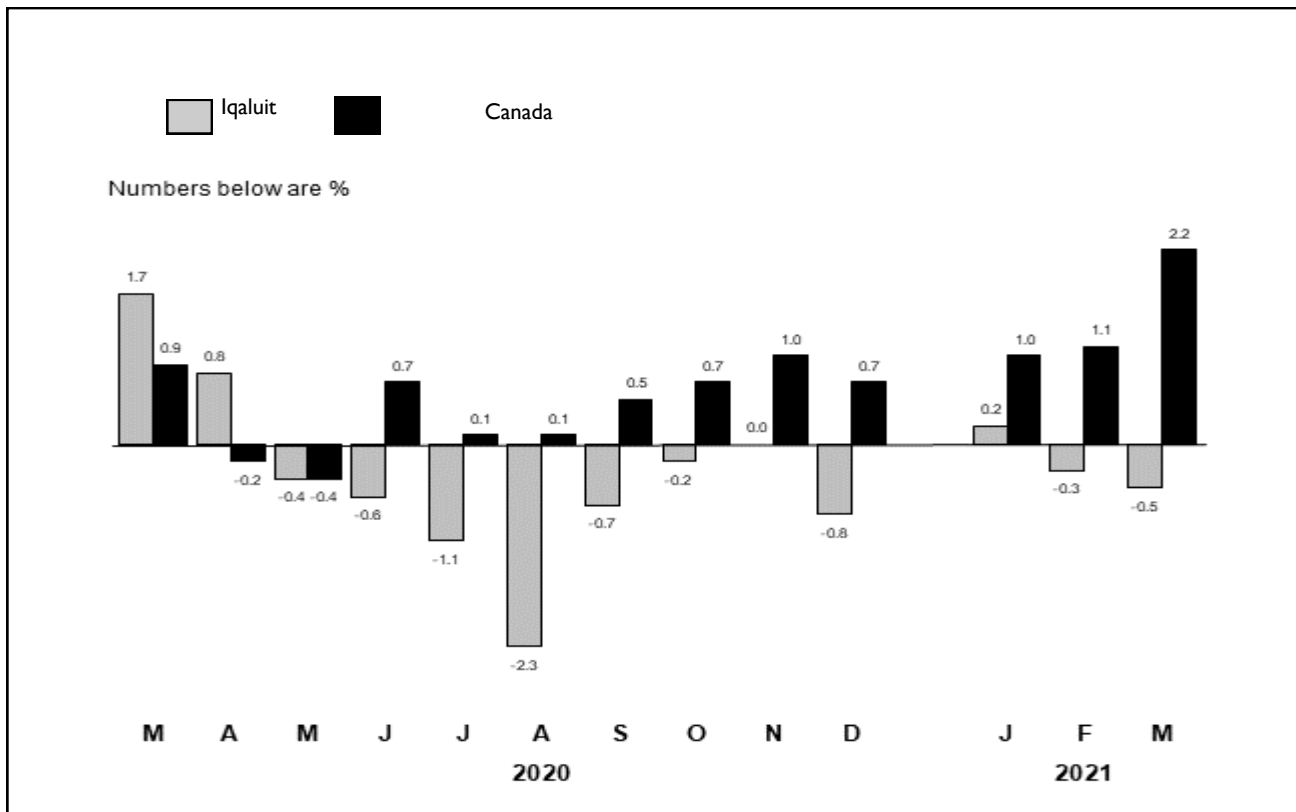
Iqaluit's Inflation Rate March 2019– March 2021



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
2020	131.4	0.0%	2020	137.0	0.7%
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%

3. Annual Inflation Rate, Iqaluit vs. Canada, March 2020 to March 2021



4. Iqaluit Monthly Consumer Price Index, All Items

All Items for Iqaluit 2021/2019				All Items for Canada 2021/2010			
Month	2021	2020	% change	Month	2021	2020	% change
Jan	132.0	131.8	0.2	Jan	138.2	136.8	1.0
Feb	132.0	132.4	-0.3	Feb	138.9	137.4	1.1
Mar	132.0	132.7	-0.5	Mar	139.6	136.6	2.2
Apr	--	132.4	--	Apr	--	135.7	--
May	--	131.4	--	May	--	136.1	--
Jun	--	131.3	--	Jun	--	137.2	--
Jul	--	131.3	--	Jul	--	137.2	--
Aug	--	130.5	--	Aug	--	137.0	--
Sep	--	130.3	--	Sep	--	136.9	--
Oct	--	130.8	--	Oct	--	137.5	--
Nov	--	130.9	--	Nov	--	137.7	--
Dec	--	131.2	--	Dec	--	137.4	--
Year Average	--	131.4	--	Year Average	--	137.0	--
Month	2020	2019	% change	Month	2020	2019	% change
Jan	131.8	129.3	1.9	Jan	136.8	133.6	2.4
Feb	132.4	129.9	1.9	Feb	137.4	134.5	2.2
Mar	132.7	130.5	1.7	Mar	136.6	135.4	0.9
Apr	132.4	131.3	0.8	Apr	135.7	136	-0.2
May	131.4	131.9	-0.4	May	136.1	136.6	-0.4
Jun	131.3	132.1	-0.6	Jun	137.2	136.3	0.7
Jul	131.3	132.8	-1.1	Jul	137.2	137.0	0.1
Aug	130.5	133.6	-2.3	Aug	137.0	136.8	0.1
Sep	130.3	131.2	-0.7	Sep	136.9	136.2	0.5
Oct	130.8	131.1	-0.2	Oct	137.5	136.6	0.7
Nov	130.9	130.9	0.0	Nov	137.7	136.4	1.0
Dec	131.2	132.2	-0.8	Dec	137.4	136.4	0.7
Year Average	131.4	131.4	0.0	Year Average	137.0	136.0	0.7

5. Inflation Rate for 2019 to 2021 for Iqaluit, Whitehorse and Yellowknife

Iqaluit			Whitehorse			Yellowknife		
Annual % change			Annual % change			Annual % change		
Month over Month			Month over Month			Month over Month		
Month	2020	2019	Month	2020	2019	Month	2020	2019
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
July	-1.1	0.8	July	-0.7	2.4	July	-0.1	1.4
Aug	-2.3	1.8	Aug	-0.9	2.4	Aug	-1.3	1.8
Sep	-0.7	1.3	Sep	0.3	2.3	Sep	-0.8	1.3
Oct	-0.2	1.5	Oct	0.4	2.2	Oct	-0.6	1.4
Nov	0.0	1.5	Nov	0.7	2.3	Nov	-0.5	1.3
Dec	-0.8	1.4	Dec	0.1	2.6	Dec	-1.4	1.6
Month	2021	2020	Month	2021	2020	Month	2021	2020
Jan	0.2	1.9	Jan	0.2	3.7	Jan	-0.9	3.1
Feb	-0.3	1.9	Feb	0.4	3.7	Feb	-1.1	2.3
Mar	-0.5	1.7	Mar	1.1	2.7	Mar	-0.1	1.1

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>.