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STATISTICS CANADA STATISTIQUE CANADA

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The cost of the consumer basket of goods and services rose 0.2% in September over the same month last year. Compared with August, the CPI was 0.1% higher as consumers paid more for post-secondary tuition and housing but paid less for fresh produce, gasoline and air travel.
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Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 1.4% to 3.1 million. This type of travel has been relatively stable since April 1994.

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The consumer price index program will be changing

Beginning with the January 1995 consumer price index (CPI), the basket of goods and services used to calculate the CPI will be updated to reflect changes in spending patterns. Whenever Statistics Canada updates a basket, it also reviews the underlying principles of the CPI program. After national consultations, Statistics Canada decided to incorporate three changes at the same time that it updates the basket:

1. The national CPI will target the total population of Canada. Currently, the CPI targets families and individuals living in cities with populations over 30,000.
2. Emphasis will be put on representing price movements at the provincial level. Significantly less detail will be available for urban centres. Whitehorse and Yellowknife will continue to represent the Territories.
3. The products in the basket will be regrouped to improve the relevance, balance and international comparability of the resulting series.

Statistics Canada's commitment to providing an informative, reliable and impartial picture of consumer-price inflation in Canada has not changed.

For further information on these changes, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606) or Marc Prud'homme (613-951-4415), Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848), or contact your Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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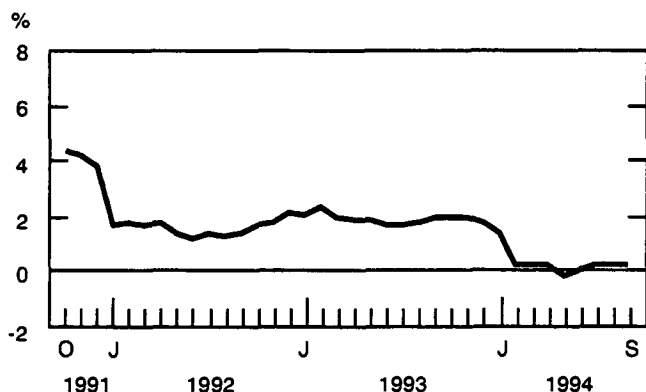
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

September 1994

The cost of the consumer basket of goods and services rose 0.2% in September over the same month last year. This marks the sixth time this year that the annual change of the consumer price index (CPI) has been +0.2%.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



For the eighth month in a row, transportation-related costs were the largest contributing factor to the overall annual increase in the CPI. Other items significantly affecting the overall rise in average prices were increased rental accommodation costs and higher post-secondary tuition fees. Cigarettes had, by far, the largest downward impact; but other items such as mortgage interest costs and the price of fresh produce showed year-over-year declines as well.

Post-secondary tuition fees jump 9.4%

College and university students faced a 9.4% hike in tuition fees compared with last year. Changes to tuition fees are introduced into the CPI basket once a year in September. Consequently, a significant share of the 0.1% increase in the cost of the basket between August and September was attributable to the higher cost of post-secondary education.

Prices increased over September 1993 levels in all major expenditure categories except tobacco

products and alcoholic beverages, where tax reductions on cigarettes still had an effect. If tobacco products were excluded from the CPI basket, average consumer prices would have increased 1.6% over September 1993.

Monthly price changes in the major components

The cost of the CPI basket rose 0.1% between August and September. Prices increased in three of the major components and decreased in four. The most significant advances were in recreation, reading and education (+1.4%), and housing (+0.3%). The largest declines were for food (-0.6%) and transportation (-0.4%).

The recreation, reading and education component increased 1.4% as post-secondary students faced higher tuition fees (+9.4%). The tuition fee index for a province reflects those fees paid by students residing in that province. Because residents of one province may attend institutions in another, the index may reflect fee changes for colleges and universities inside and outside that province.

Housing costs moved up 0.3% in September following a 0.1% rise in August. Shelter costs rose, led by increases in mortgage interest costs and rental accommodation charges. Furniture and household textile prices moved up, in part because of the end of promotional sales. Increases in child care costs were also noted.

Food prices declined 0.6% in September following a 0.2% decrease in August. The fall in the overall grocery bill accelerated as Canadians paid 1.0% less in September for food purchased in stores, compared to 0.5% less in August. In contrast, the average cost of a restaurant meal increased 0.2% in September.

As is usual for September, the price of fresh produce fell. Significant decreases were recorded for potatoes, tomatoes, onions and carrots as favorable weather led to good crops. Consumers also benefited from lower prices for bananas and apples (the latter due to the arrival of early local varieties).

Consumers had to pay more for some other food items. Most notable was the 10.8% increase in coffee prices because of a recent freeze in Brazil and a subsequent lack of rain. Beef prices edged up, a result of lower supplies. Other important price increases were registered for pork, fish (mostly canned salmon) and many dairy products.

The transportation index decreased 0.4% in September after having increased for seven months in a row. Most of the 0.2% decrease for private transportation was attributable to a significant fall in the average price for gasoline (-2.1%); the competition between retailers in the Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia markets intensified. Further declines were held back, however, by a seasonal increase in rental car charges as many summer specials ended. The reduction of 2.0% for public transportation was entirely due to a fall of 4.1% in air fares. This was the result of seasonal price variations for many domestic flights as well as for flights to southern destinations.

Seasonally adjusted movements

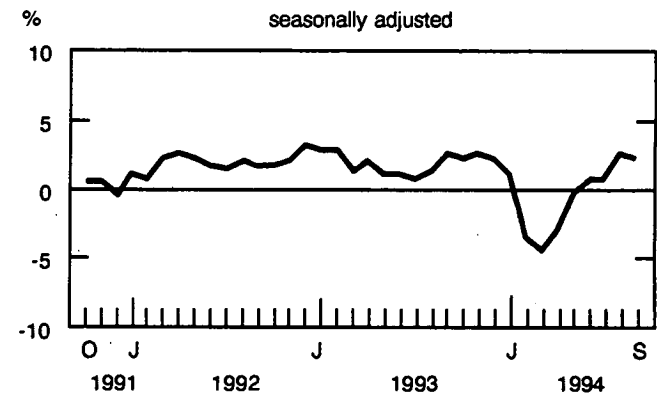
The seasonally adjusted CPI rose 0.2% between August and September, compared to a 0.1% rise for the unadjusted CPI. If the seasonally adjusted quarterly price movement for June to September were expressed in annual terms, the all-items index would have increased 2.2%, down from August's rate of +2.5%.

Special aggregates

Energy

Energy prices fell 1.1% in September. Much of the month-over-month decline was attributable to decreases in the price of gasoline (-2.1%) and home

Three-month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates



fuel oil (-0.1%). Since September 1993, energy costs have increased 1.8% because of higher prices for gasoline (+1.9%), piped gas (+7.5%) and electricity (+0.3%). The lower costs of home heating oil (-1.2%) contributed minimally in keeping overall energy costs down.

All-items excluding food and energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index moved up 0.3% in September, following a 0.1% increase in August. On a year-over-year basis, the index fell 0.1%—its third consecutive decrease.

The consumer price index and major components (1986 = 100)

Indexes	September 1994	August 1994	September 1993	August 1994 to September 1994	September 1993 to September 1993
unadjusted					
				% change	
All-items	130.9	130.8	130.7	0.1	0.2
Food	122.9	123.7	122.2	-0.6	0.6
Housing	128.9	128.5	128.4	0.3	0.4
Clothing	131.7	132.0	131.3	-0.2	0.3
Transportation	132.4	132.9	126.0	-0.4	5.1
Health and personal care	135.9	135.4	135.4	0.4	0.4
Recreation, reading and education	141.0	139.0	136.6	1.4	3.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.3	140.4	172.5	-0.1	-18.7
All-items excluding food	132.7	132.4	132.6	0.2	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy	133.3	132.9	133.5	0.3	-0.1
Goods	124.2	124.5	125.8	-0.2	-1.3
Services	139.1	138.5	136.6	0.4	1.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.4	76.5	76.5		
All-items (1981 = 100)	173.3				

Provincial highlights

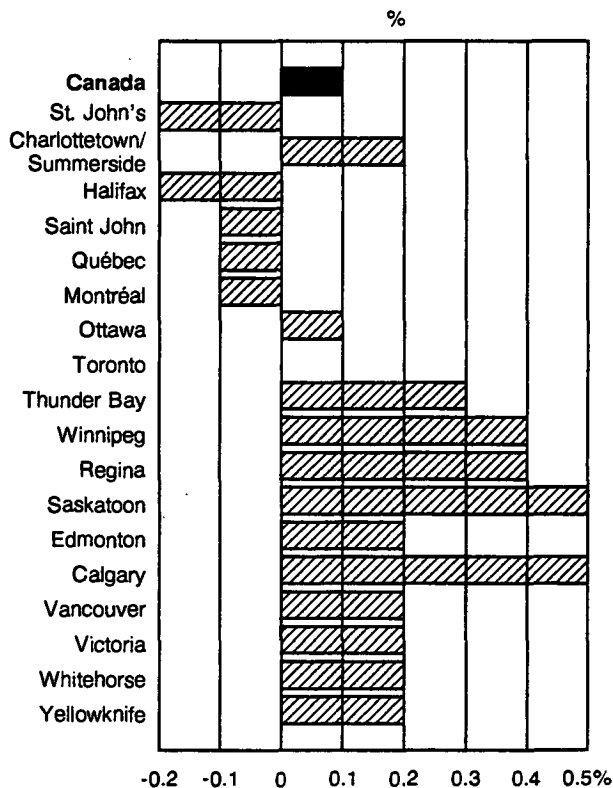
Compared with September 1993, the changes in consumer prices for the provinces ranged from a drop of 1.5% in Quebec to a rise of 2.1% in Saskatchewan. Annual changes when tobacco products are excluded from the CPI varied between +0.8% in Quebec and +2.8% in Nova Scotia.

Between August and September, CPI movements varied between a low of -0.2% for both Newfoundland and New Brunswick to a high of +0.4% for the three Prairie provinces.

City highlights

Year-over-year price changes in the cities for which indexes are published varied between a 1.6% decline in Montréal to a 2.3% rise in Yellowknife. The drop in Montréal was mainly due to lower tobacco taxes and changes in the provincial retail sales tax.

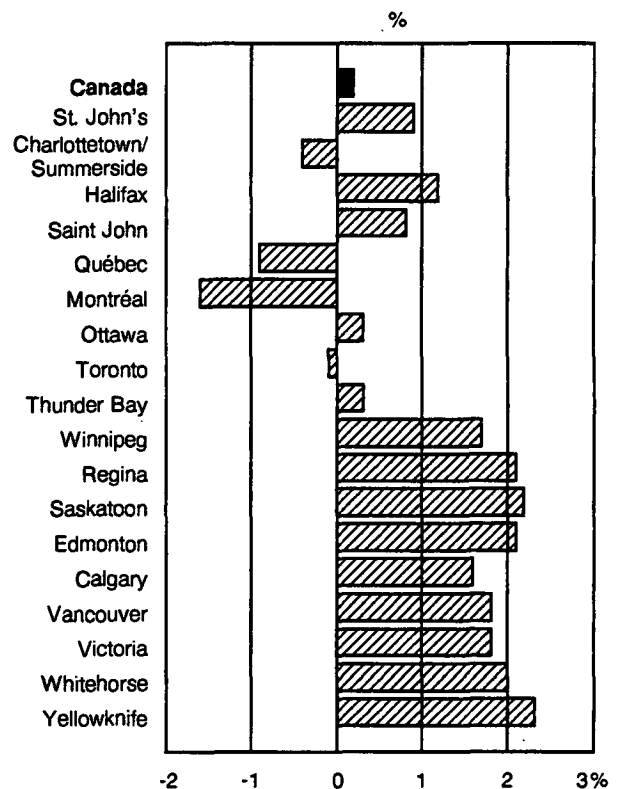
**Percentage change in the all-items index
August 1994 to September 1994**



The rise in Yellowknife reflected higher prices for cigarettes, food, utilities, clothing, gasoline and automotive vehicles.

Monthly changes in the CPI ranged from a 0.2% drop in St. John's and Halifax to a 0.5% rise in Saskatoon and Calgary. Larger than average price declines for food and clothing were observed in St. John's and Halifax. In Saskatoon, above average increases were reported for food, rented accommodation, homeowners' repairs, household furnishings, and clothing. Calgary registered above average increases for food, vehicle rentals, gasoline, and post-secondary tuition fees.

**Percentage change in the all-items index
September 1993 to September 1994**



St. John's

St. John's and Halifax recorded the largest monthly declines among the 18 cities for which indexes are calculated. This was largely due to greater than average price declines for food and clothing.

In September, consumers saw a drop in food prices, particularly for fresh fruit and vegetables. Clothing prices fell, and transportation charges declined overall, mainly due to a drop in air fares. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in post-secondary tuition fees and higher housing charges (most notably for furnishings and equipment, operating expenses, mortgage interest costs and new house prices). In addition, price increases were recorded for gasoline, cablevision and personal care supplies.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Increased housing charges—particularly for fuel oil, furnishings and equipment, operating expenses, rent, mortgage interest and new house prices—explained most of the overall advance. Consumers paid more for personal care supplies, post-secondary tuition, vehicle rentals and gasoline. Food prices fell in September, exerting a notable downward impact. This decline was largely due to lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Prices for men's, girls' and boys' wear declined as well.

A year-over-year decline of 0.4% largely reflected the drop in tobacco taxes. Three other cities reported negative year-over-year movements.

Halifax

Halifax and St. John's recorded the largest monthly declines of the 18 cities for which indexes are calculated. This was largely due to greater than average price declines for food and clothing.

In September, lower prices for food were recorded. Although this drop was largely due to lower prices for fresh produce, additional price declines were noted for chicken, bakery products, soft drinks, prepared meats and dairy products. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for clothing, cigarettes and liquor. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in post-secondary tuition fees, higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased owned accommodation charges. The latter reflected higher prices for new homes, increased mortgage interest costs and a rise

in homeowners' insurance. Additional price increases were recorded for vehicle rentals, gasoline and cablevision.

Saint John

Consumers paid less for food in September. Lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, bread, chicken, soft drinks, cured meats and prepared meat products. Clothing prices dropped, as did prices for cigarettes, personal care supplies, and prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. On the other hand, consumers faced increased housing charges, most notably for household furnishings, maintenance and repairs, household operating expenses, mortgage interest costs and fuel oil. Post-secondary students saw a rise in tuition fees, while motorists paid more for gasoline.

Québec

Food prices fell overall in September. Consumers paid less for fresh fruit and vegetables and for chicken and beef. Gasoline prices and air fares also declined. A small drop in clothing prices was recorded as well. Largely offsetting these declines were advances in post-secondary tuition fees and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Mortgage interest costs and child care expenses were up as well. In addition, higher prices for personal care supplies were noted.

A year-over-year decline of 0.9% was largely due to lower prices for tobacco products and changes in the Quebec provincial retail sales tax. Of the four cities registering declines in their annual movements, only Montréal showed a greater drop in consumer prices.

Montréal

Lower food prices—particularly for fresh produce, chicken, restaurant meals and soft drinks—explained most of the overall decline. In addition, lower prices for gasoline and air fares were noted. Consumers also saw a drop in the price of beer. Largely offsetting these declines were higher fees for post-secondary tuition and increased charges for reading materials.

A year-over-year decline of 1.6% was mainly due to lower tobacco taxes and changes in the provincial retail sales tax. Montréal had the largest decline of any of the four cities that registered negative year-over-year movements.

Ottawa

Higher charges for household furnishings and equipment, increased prices for new houses and a rise in mortgage interest costs explained a large part of the overall rise in consumer prices. Additional upward pressure came from increased fees for post-secondary tuition. Charges for cablevision service and prices for wine purchased from stores were up as well. Moderating these advances were lower food prices, particularly for fresh produce, dairy products, beef and prepared meats. Price declines were also recorded for gasoline, air fares, clothing and personal care supplies.

Toronto

In September, consumers saw a number of offsetting effects. Lower prices were reported for gasoline, air fares, food (largely fresh produce) and clothing. On the other hand, advances were noted for post-secondary tuition fees, home entertainment equipment, reading materials and cablevision services. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and from advances in new house prices and mortgage interest costs. Charges for personal care supplies advanced as well.

Toronto was one of four cities to register a negative year-over-year movement (-0.1%). This decline was largely due to the drop in tobacco taxes.

Thunder Bay

Increased housing charges were the major factor behind the rise in consumer prices in September. Higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were noted, along with increased charges for maintenance and repairs, pet care, mortgage interest and fuel oil. Additional upward pressure came from price advances for post-secondary tuition, cable vision service and clothing. Higher prices for coffee, bakery products, chicken, dairy products and fresh fruit were recorded; these were largely offset by a drop in fresh vegetable prices. Lower air fares dampened the overall rise.

Winnipeg

Much of the overall advance in consumer prices came from higher housing charges, most notably for household furnishings, maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest and rent. Post-secondary tuition fees advanced, as did charges for cablevision services, clothing and personal care supplies. Prices

for cigarettes and liquor were up as well. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, coffee and bakery products were offset by a drop in fresh vegetable prices. Transportation charges were also unchanged as advances in gasoline prices and vehicle rental charges were offset by lower air fares.

Regina

In September consumers paid more for food, particularly chicken, fresh fruit and bakery products. Post-secondary students faced a rise in tuition fees as well. Increased housing charges were also a factor, which reflected advances in household textile prices, maintenance and repair charges and mortgage interest costs. Price increases for clothing and gasoline were recorded as well.

Saskatoon

Both Saskatoon and Calgary registered the largest monthly increases. Saskatoon had above average increases for food, rented accommodation, homeowners' repairs, household furnishings and clothing.

Consumers were faced with increased housing charges, most notably for household furnishings, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and rented accommodation. Fees for post-secondary tuition advanced. Charges for cablevision service also advanced. Food prices rose slightly, as higher prices for beef, restaurant meals and coffee were only partly offset by lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables and bakery products. Prices for men's and women's wear were up as well. Moderating these advances were lower air fares and decreased charges for personal care supplies.

Edmonton

Increased fees for post-secondary tuition and higher food prices (mainly beef, coffee, pork, dairy products and fresh fruit) explained most of the overall advance in September. Charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Housing charges remained unchanged as higher prices for household furnishings and increased mortgage interest costs were offset by lower household operating expenses. Higher prices for gasoline and vehicle rental charges were recorded, but were more than offset by a drop in air fares. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for wine and liquor.

Calgary

Both Calgary and Saskatoon registered the largest monthly increases. Calgary had above average increases for food, vehicle rentals, gasoline and post-secondary tuition fees.

Advances in post-secondary tuition fees, vehicle rental charges and gasoline prices were among the main contributors to the overall rise in consumer prices. Increased housing charges were reported, particularly for mortgage interest costs, new house prices, household furnishings and child care. Additional upward pressure came from higher food prices, most notably for beef, fresh fruit and coffee.

Vancouver

In September post-secondary students faced higher tuition fees and consumers paid more for furniture, household textiles and appliances. Mortgage interest costs advanced as well. Food prices rose slightly as higher prices for beef, restaurant meals, chicken, sugar and eggs were largely offset by lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. A small rise was also reported in transportation charges, reflecting increased costs for vehicle rentals. This increase, however, was moderated by lower prices for gasoline and a drop in air fares.

Victoria

Price increases for post-secondary tuition, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest costs and food explained most of the price rise in September. The rise in food prices was mainly due to higher prices for restaurant meals, beef, chicken, coffee and pork; these were offset to a large extent by lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Dampening the overall advance were lower transportation charges because of declines in gasoline prices and air fares.

Whitehorse

In September, price increases were reported for post-secondary tuition, food (particularly coffee, fruit juice, eggs, and pork) and gasoline. Housing charges were up, reflecting advances in fuel oil prices, mortgage interest cost and pet care. A drop in clothing prices had a dampening effect.

Yellowknife

Higher housing charges were recorded in September, most notably for fuel oil, household textiles, mortgage interest and furniture. Consumers paid more for clothing. Post-secondary students faced a rise in tuition fees. In addition, price increases for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were recorded. A decline in air fares had a considerable moderating effect. Food prices fell slightly as lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables more than offset higher prices for dairy products, soft drinks, bakery products, beef and coffee.

Yellowknife registered the largest year-over-year price movement (+2.3%) of the 18 index cities. Above average increases were reported for cigarettes, food, fuel oil, piped gas, electricity and clothing. Higher than average transportation charges were also recorded, most notably for vehicle purchases, gasoline, and vehicle maintenance and repairs.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The September 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
Sept. 1994 index	126.2	120.0	118.4	133.5	130.0	126.0	140.6	145.5
% change from Aug. 1994	-0.2	-1.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.4	1.7	0.0
% change from Sept. 1993	0.9	1.7	-0.6	0.3	7.1	-2.6	2.8	-4.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Sept. 1994 index	129.1	129.5	121.9	130.8	125.8	142.3	138.8	150.2
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	-1.1	0.8	-0.2	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.0
% change from Sept. 1993	-0.4	1.1	0.5	1.8	5.4	1.6	2.2	-22.3
Halifax								
Sept. 1994 index	129.0	133.4	121.0	129.9	129.4	131.6	137.8	144.6
% change from Aug. 1994	-0.2	-1.8	0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	-0.3
% change from Sept. 1993	1.2	4.5	0.7	0.1	7.1	1.3	4.1	-16.8
Saint John								
Sept. 1994 index	127.9	128.9	121.5	133.2	127.7	130.4	134.5	143.0
% change from Aug. 1994	-0.1	-2.1	1.0	-0.7	0.2	-0.6	0.4	-0.7
% change from Sept. 1993	0.8	3.4	0.6	-0.2	5.2	-2.1	3.6	-17.0
Québec								
Sept. 1994 index	127.8	119.2	128.1	134.3	121.1	136.8	143.1	125.0
% change from Aug. 1994	-0.1	-1.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	1.4	0.0
% change from Sept. 1993	-0.9	1.3	0.2	-1.0	2.5	-0.1	2.7	-25.9
Montréal								
Sept. 1994 index	128.9	119.5	131.5	134.5	124.8	138.2	146.4	120.1
% change from Aug. 1994	-0.1	-1.4	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.8	1.9	-0.2
% change from Sept. 1993	-1.6	0.9	0.3	-1.0	3.7	1.0	2.2	-31.1
Ottawa								
Sept. 1994 index	131.2	124.8	129.1	131.8	132.3	143.0	140.5	135.9
% change from Aug. 1994	0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	1.4	0.1
% change from Sept. 1993	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	4.3	1.0	3.8	-18.0
Toronto								
Sept. 1994 index	132.1	122.2	131.7	130.0	135.3	138.0	142.2	133.1
% change from Aug. 1994	0.0	-0.6	0.5	-0.5	-1.0	0.5	1.6	0.2
% change from Sept. 1993	-0.1	-1.1	0.2	0.5	4.7	-0.5	3.6	-19.6
Thunder Bay								
Sept. 1994 index	130.3	121.1	128.2	134.9	136.0	132.5	137.4	131.7
% change from Aug. 1994	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.2
% change from Sept. 1993	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	6.8	1.7	1.8	-23.0
Winnipeg								
Sept. 1994 index	132.7	130.6	126.5	134.0	133.8	134.2	142.2	156.9
% change from Aug. 1994	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.4
% change from Sept. 1993	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.8	6.0	-0.2	2.1	-4.7
Regina								
Sept. 1994 index	134.7	135.0	122.6	141.2	141.6	143.6	138.2	166.8
% change from Aug. 1994	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	1.2	0.1
% change from Sept. 1993	2.1	2.9	1.6	1.2	6.9	-1.2	2.4	-5.9

Consumer price indexes for urban centres—concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
Sept. 1994 index	133.0	132.3	122.2	140.3	134.3	158.0	138.4	156.4
% change from Aug. 1994	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	1.4	0.1
% change from Sept. 1993	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	8.1	0.3	3.3	-4.8
Edmonton								
Sept. 1994 index	130.6	115.0	126.1	129.3	134.3	133.1	141.6	173.3
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	1.7	-1.0
% change from Sept. 1993	2.1	1.3	1.4	0.7	6.4	2.0	3.4	-5.2
Calgary								
Sept. 1994 index	130.9	118.9	124.7	130.2	132.2	131.6	142.2	178.0
% change from Aug. 1994	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	2.1	-0.2
% change from Sept. 1993	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	6.4	-0.3	3.7	-2.5
Vancouver								
Sept. 1994 index	135.3	131.7	126.7	130.1	146.7	132.1	141.4	164.9
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.4	1.3	-0.2
% change from Sept. 1993	1.8	0.1	0.5	2.0	6.8	1.9	4.4	-4.1
Victoria								
Sept. 1994 index	133.5	131.5	124.4	131.1	141.4	132.3	139.3	167.5
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.7	1.2	-0.1
% change from Sept. 1993	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.7	5.2	2.5	3.9	-2.0
Whitehorse								
Sept. 1994 index	129.4	120.5	128.7	130.1	122.8	132.5	130.8	162.4
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1
% change from Sept. 1993	2.0	-0.2	2.7	-0.5	5.4	3.0	3.4	-1.8
Yellowknife								
Sept. 1994 index	129.5	123.0	121.9	131.1	129.4	123.7	133.6	170.9
% change from Aug. 1994	0.2	-0.1	0.3	1.0	-0.7	0.2	0.8	0.0
% change from Sept. 1993	2.3	4.2	1.2	-1.1	6.7	-1.1	1.5	2.5

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 21 of the July-September 1993 issue of *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes* (62-010, \$18.00/\$72.00).

Travel between Canada and other countries

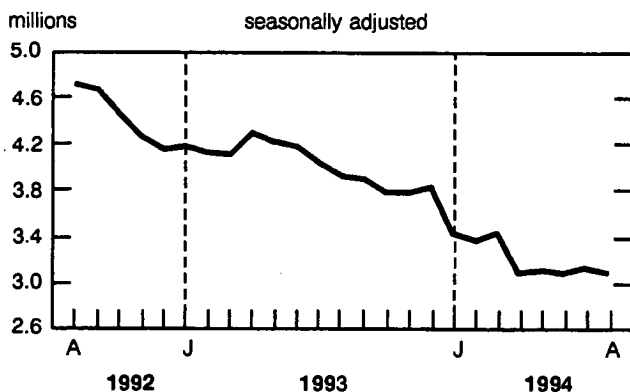
August 1994

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 1.4% to 3.1 million in August. Meanwhile, overnight travel into Canada, which had been gradually increasing since April 1993, dropped 0.9% in August.

Same-day car trips to the United States have been relatively stable since April

Canadian residents made 3.1 million same-day car trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States in August, down 1.4% from July and substantially below the August 1993 figure. After peaking at 5.3 million in November 1991, same-day car trips by Canadians across the border declined between February 1992 and March 1994. Since April 1994, this type of travel—often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping—has been relatively stable.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



A major factor in the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians has been the weakening Canadian dollar. The dollar stood at about US73 cents in August, down from more than US88 cents in November 1991. Another factor has been the rising price of gasoline in the United States; combined with the falling Canadian dollar, this has narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to C13 cents per litre. More recently (beginning in February 1994), Ottawa and a number of provincial governments lowered taxes on tobacco products.

Note to users

Month-to-month comparisons in international travel use data which are seasonally adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variation caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week.

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data, which are the actual traffic counts.

Seasonally adjusted data have been revised on CANSIM back to January 1982.

Unadjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 22.5% from August 1993, to 3.7 million. All provinces recorded double-digit decreases from August 1993. At the four land crossings in the Niagara Peninsula (Ontario region), Canadians made 539,000 same-day cross-border car trips, down 32.7% from August 1993.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States

	August 1994 ^P	August 1993 to August 1994 ^P
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Canada	3,666	-22.5
Province Of re-entry		
New Brunswick	511	-24.4
Quebec	394	-31.5
Ontario	1,652	-22.4
Manitoba	80	-27.0
Saskatchewan	28	-34.1
Alberta	20	-18.0
British Columbia	976	-16.8
Yukon	5	10.7

^P Preliminary figures.

Overnight visits to Canada are down from July

Foreigners made 1.3 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) into Canada in August, down 0.9% from July. This type of travel was relatively constant between late 1986 and early 1993, then it began inching upward in April 1993.

Residents of the United States made 1.1 million trips of one or more nights to Canada in August, down 1.0% from July.

Overnight trips to Canada by residents of overseas countries also dropped slightly, down 0.5% from July to 283,000—but still a higher level than a year earlier. Overnight visits from a number of

countries were up from August 1993, including Japan (+11.2% to 70,000), Australia (+26.3% to 15,000) and South Korea (+101.6% to 14,000).

Canadian are making fewer overnight trips abroad

Overall, Canadians made fewer overnight trips abroad in August. In terms of all modes of transportation, overnight trips by Canadians to all countries decreased 3.5% from July, to 1.4 million (seasonally adjusted)—well below the August 1993 figure.

Canadians made 1.1 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States by all modes of transportation, down 4.1% from July. Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States has been gradually decreasing since January 1992.

Canadians made 772,000 overnight car trips to the United States in August 1994, down 2.7% since July.

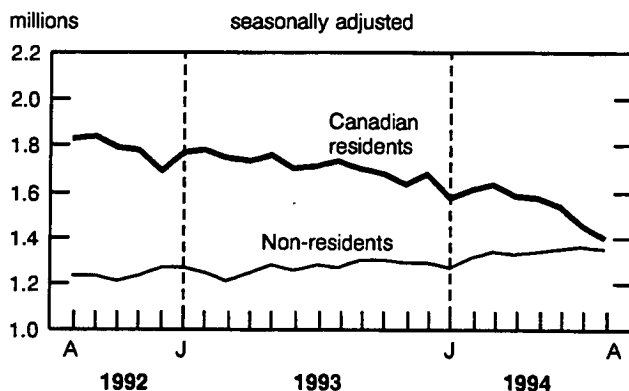
Overnight trips to all other countries decreased 1.1% from July, to 271,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The August 1994 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



Travel between Canada and other countries

	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^r	August 1994 ^p	July 1994 to August 1994 ^p
seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,062	3,112	3,068	-1.4
One or more nights	840	794	772	-2.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,253	1,170	1,122	-4.1
Other countries	281	274	271	-1.1
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,685	1,707	1,712	0.3
One or more nights	726	737	724	-1.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,052	1,066	1,055	-1.0
Other countries ²	291	284	283	-0.5
	August 1994 ^p	August 1993 to August 1994 ^p	January to August 1994 ^p	January-August 1993 to January- August 1994 ^p
unadjusted				
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,666	-22.5	26,022	-22.8
One or more nights	1,493	-25.9	7,314	-18.4
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,906	-23.6	10,771	-14.7
Other countries	338	-5.1	2,431	2.8
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	2,572	5.5	13,808	4.4
One or more nights	1,523	4.8	6,371	5.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	2,085	3.7	9,119	4.6
Other countries ²	532	5.8	2,423	9.1

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.

² Figures for "other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 8, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 7, 1994 totalled 272 667 tonnes, up 8.8% from the week-earlier 250 618 tonnes and up 13.5% from the year-earlier 240 175 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 553 600 tonnes, a 4.4% decrease from 11 042 459 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Residential care facilities

1992/93

Residential care facilities are provincially approved, funded or licensed to provide the services of nursing homes and homes for the aged, the physically disabled, the developmentally delayed, the psychiatrically disabled, emotionally disturbed children, delinquents, transients and others. For this survey, only those facilities having four or more beds are included.

In 1992/93, there were 4,379 reporting facilities with 198,817 beds, which represented 81% of the total operating facilities and 82% of the approved beds.

Average expenditure per resident day in 1992/93 was \$113.40, up 2% from the previous year. A resident day or "day of care" is the period of service to a resident between the census-taking hour of two successive days. The day of admission is counted as a resident day, while the day of separation is not. The average cost per bed staffed and in operation was \$39,376 in 1992/93, up from \$38,628 in 1991/92.

The average occupancy rate in residential care facilities was 95.1% in 1992/93, a rate consistent with previous years. The occupancy rate varied from a high of 96.9% in facilities for the aged to a low of 84.3% for alcohol/drug facilities.

The 1992/93 issues of *Residential care facilities—aged* (83-237, \$15) and *Residential care facilities—mental* (83-238, \$15) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Health Statistics Division. ■

Telephone statistics

August 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,205.7 million in August, up 3.8% from August 1993.

Operating expenses totalled \$893.5 million, up 7.3% from August 1993. Net operating revenue totalled \$312.2 million, a 4.9% decrease from August 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The August 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Dairy review

August 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 6.2 thousand tonnes in August, a 14.7% increase from August 1993. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 9.8 thousand tonnes, a 14.6% increase from August 1993.

An estimated 602.0 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in July 1994, a 3.2% increase from July 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first seven months of 1994 to 4.2 million kilolitres, a 3.4% increase over the January to July 1993 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The August 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, \$14/\$138) is scheduled for release on October 26th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard August 1994

Waferboard production in August totalled 249 125 cubic metres, a 5.8% increase from 235 476 (revised) cubic metres in August 1993. Particleboard production reached 129 864 cubic metres, up 6.1% from 122 375 cubic metres in August 1993. Fibreboard production in August was 9 818 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 17.3% from 8 371 thousand square metres in August 1993.

For January to August 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 992 820 cubic metres, up 11.9% from 1 780 149 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 963 111 cubic metres, up 4.8% from 919 299 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 73 388 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 9.3% from 67 165 thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The August 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Building board industry


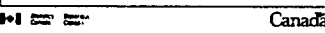
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the building board industry (SIC 2714) totalled \$159.3 million, up 7.5% from \$148.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5486.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

	
Friday, September 16, 1993 For release at 8:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Labour Force Survey, August 1993 The unemployment rate fell 0.2 p.p. to 11.3% in August 1993.	2
• Paper Product Price Index, July 1993 The paper product price index rose 0.4% in July. The index rose month-to-month for the first time since July 1992. The index and other products were dropped singly from the index.	4
• Advancing Statistics of Education, 1992-94 Since 1982-84, statistics on education in Canada reflect the shift from 5223 schools to an estimated 5215 schools in 1992-94. The 54% increase from 1982-84 was the greatest increase in 10 years.	6
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
Department Survey Series for Finance and Macroeconomics, July 1993 Real Product's Prices, 1980-1992, Series 1993 Personal Consumption Expenditures, 1980-1992, Series 1993 Mining and Quarrying Statistics, July 1993 Oil and Gas, July 1993 Grain Industry Price Index, July 1993 Canadian Energy Production, Series 1993	
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17	
	

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Railway operating statistics, June 1994,
vol. 76, no. 6.

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144;
other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics,
August 1994.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96; other
countries: US\$12/US\$112).

**Software development and computer service
Industry**, 1992.

Catalogue number 63-222

(Canada: \$28; United States: US\$34; other countries:
US\$40).

**Wholesale trade statistics—wholesale merchants,
agents and brokers (last issue)**, 1992.

Catalogue number 63-226

(Canada: \$37; United States: US\$45; other countries:
US\$52).

Building permits, August 1994.

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288;
other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
July 1994.

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$17/\$170; United States: US\$21/US\$204;
other countries: US\$24/US\$238).

Unemployment insurance statistics, July 1994.

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Therapeutic abortions, 1992.

Catalogue number 82-219

(Canada: \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries:
US\$21).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 17-21
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
17	Department store sales	August 1994
18	Composite index Monthly survey of manufacturing	September 1994 August 1994
19	Canadian international trade	August 1994
20	Retail trade	August 1994
21	Wholesale trade	August 1994
