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 The CPI basket cost 0.2% less in October than it did in October 1993. Compared with September, gasoline prices were lower while property taxes were higher.
- Work injuries statistics, 1993** 11
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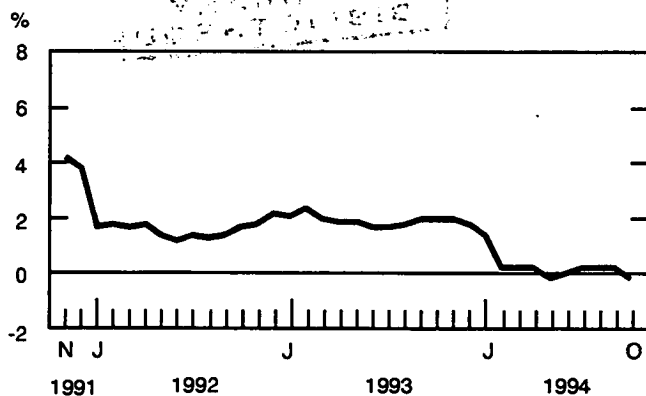
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

October 1994

For a second time this year, the consumer's basket of goods and services cost 0.2% less than it did in the same month last year. These latest year-over-year declines in the consumer price index (CPI) are the only negative annual movements of the CPI since the 1950s.

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



Tobacco products, subject to major tax reductions earlier this year, exerted the largest downward pressure. If tobacco products were excluded, the CPI would have risen 1.3%. Similarly, lower interest rates over last winter exerted a large downward pressure on mortgage interest costs. Other annual price declines were observed for fresh produce, personal care supplies, and gasoline. Items which cost more included new motor vehicles, vehicle insurance, tuition fees, rent, recreation, air fares, coffee, and restaurant meals.

Gasoline prices down, property taxes up

Consumers paid 0.2% less for the basket of goods and services in October than they did in September. A 4.2% decline in gasoline prices was a major factor. In addition, consumers saw seasonal price decreases for air travel, traveller accommodation, and fresh fruit, as well as declines for home furnishings and clothing. In contrast, consumers paid higher property taxes and mortgage interest charges.

In addition, price increases were also recorded for many food items, cultural events, recreational activities, and alcohol.

Property taxes are priced once a year and enter the CPI calculation in the fall. This year's increase of 1.3% was the smallest in 20 years. For the cities for which indexes are published, annual changes in property taxes varied from a low of -0.2% in Thunder Bay to a high of +7.7% in Victoria.

Monthly price changes in the major components

The cost of the CPI basket of goods and services declined 0.2% in October after a 0.1% rise in September. Average prices in three of the seven major expenditure categories decreased, three increased and one remained unchanged. The most significant downward pressure came from transportation-related charges (-0.8%). This was somewhat offset by a 0.2% rise in food prices. Housing costs stayed flat overall, even though there were major price changes in some components.

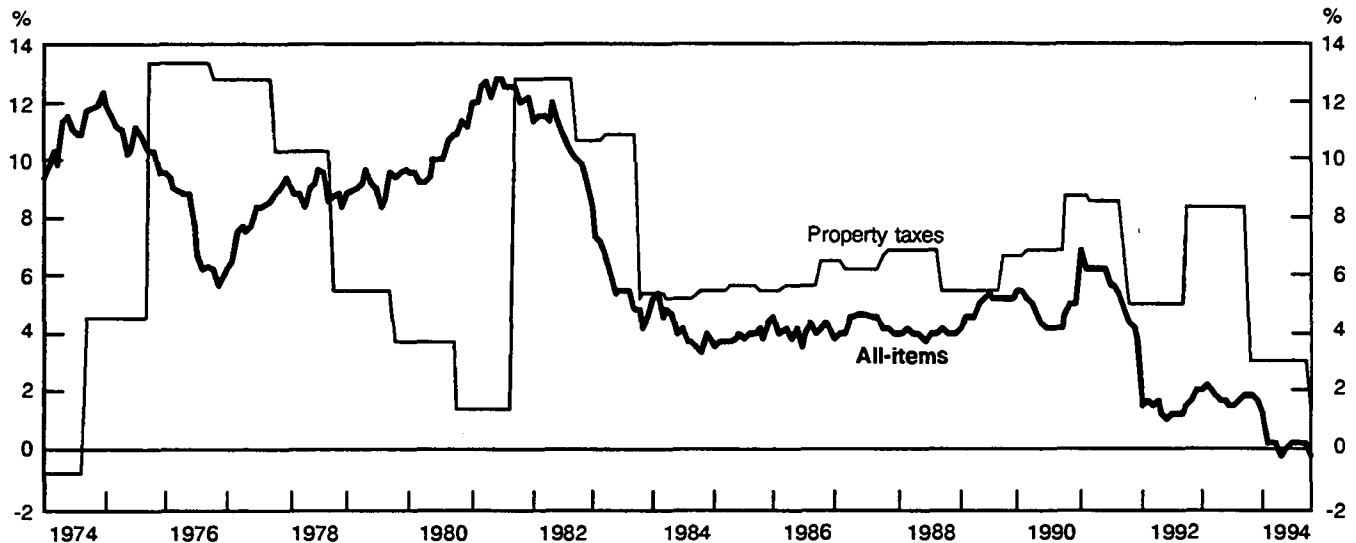
Transportation charges declined 0.8% in October. Most of the latest decrease was attributable to a 4.2% decline in gasoline prices. Price wars between retailers intensified in certain cities, most notably Montréal, Toronto, Edmonton, and Québec. Air fares showed a 2.2% seasonal decline. But because of unusually large summer increases, air travel costs were 10.8% higher than a year earlier.

Food prices moved up 0.2% in October because of a 0.3% increase in the price of food purchased from stores and a 0.2% increase in the price of restaurant meals. As is usual in October, consumers had to pay more for a variety of fresh vegetables. The switch from local to imported vegetables coupled with a weaker Canadian dollar led to a 5.3% price increase in this category.

Coffee prices advanced to an all-time high in October as the effects of unfavourable weather conditions during the summer in Brazil were still being felt. (The previous high was in 1986 when droughts affected coffee prices.)

Consumers benefited from reduced prices on a number of other food items. Fruit prices continued to decrease because of lower apple and grapefruit prices. Chicken prices fell because of a voluntary increase in supply in order to become more competitive with U.S. suppliers in the wake of the latest GATT agreement. Turkey prices declined due to the traditional extensive marketing of this product around Thanksgiving.

Consumer price index and property taxes
Year-over-year percentage changes, January 1974 to October 1994



Overall housing costs remained unchanged in October, following a 0.3% increase in September. The increase of 1.3% in property taxes (the smallest in the last 20 years), coupled with a 0.4% rise in mortgage interest costs, completely offset seasonal decreases in hotel and motel rates as well as declines in furniture prices and fuel oil charges.

Property taxes

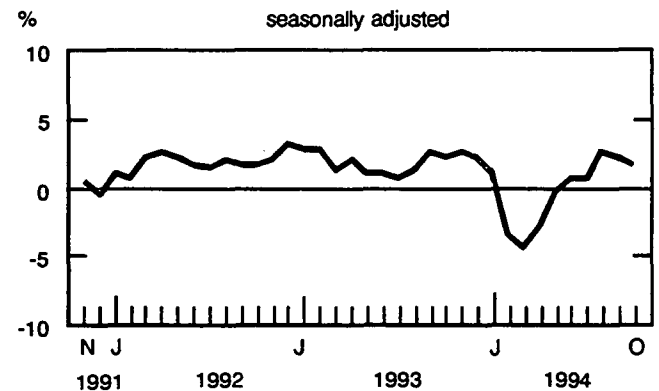
Annual percentage changes

	1991	1992	1993	1994
Canada	5.0	8.4	3.0	1.3
St. John's	0.0	22.3	0.7	0.2
Charlottetown/Summerside	12.0	4.3	6.9	3.5
Halifax	5.2	3.9	3.3	0.0
Saint John	7.3	2.5	2.2	7.1
Québec	6.0	6.7	1.6	0.6
Montréal	6.4	7.5	1.9	0.8
Ottawa	6.7	5.1	5.1	0.9
Toronto	5.0	9.8	3.0	0.0
Thunder Bay	6.7	7.3	2.4	-0.2
Winnipeg	7.6	0.6	8.4	5.4
Regina	3.9	2.7	2.5	2.5
Saskatoon	4.4	1.8	1.9	1.4
Edmonton	7.7	5.4	7.3	1.5
Calgary	6.5	7.2	1.4	2.3
Vancouver	-2.3	21.5	2.2	2.6
Victoria	1.0	16.5	4.4	7.7
Whitehorse	8.4	10.5	4.3	0.4
Yellowknife	9.7	15.8	9.4	2.8

Seasonally adjusted movements

From September to October, the CPI decreased 0.2% in unadjusted terms. After removing seasonal influences from the index, however, the CPI remained unchanged from September. Expressing the July to October quarterly movements of the all-items CPI in annual terms, the index increased 1.5%, compared with September's increase of 2.2%.

Three-month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates



Special aggregates

Energy

Compared with last year, energy costs increased 0.2%, mainly because of the higher cost associated with piped gas and electricity. Lower gasoline prices and home heating oil charges moderated the annual energy cost increases.

The month-to-month movement in energy prices declined 2.0% in October. The decrease was attributable to lower prices for gasoline and home heating oil, offset slightly by an increase in piped gas charges.

All-items excluding food and energy

For a fourth consecutive month, the year-over-year movement in the all-items excluding food and energy index edged down, falling 0.3% in October. Compared with September, the index fell 0.1% after a 0.3% increase in September.

Goods and services

On an annual basis, the goods index declined 1.6% in October following a 1.3% fall in September. The average price of non-durable goods, which includes tobacco products, was down 4.9%. In contrast, the durable goods and semi-durable goods indexes increased 3.8% and 0.6% respectively over the year. The annual increase in the services index was 1.5% in October, compared with 1.8% in September.

On a monthly basis, the goods index declined 0.3% in October after a decrease of 0.2% in September. Price declines were noted for durable (-0.2%), semi-durable (-0.2%), and non-durable (-0.4%) goods. The services index remained unchanged from September.

Provinces

Compared with October 1993, the changes in consumer prices for the provinces ranged from a drop of 1.5% in Quebec to an increase of 1.7% in British

Columbia. If tobacco products were excluded from the CPI, the annual changes would vary between a low of +0.8% in Quebec to a high of +2.1% in New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia.

All-items index and all-items excluding tobacco products index

Percentage changes, from October 1993 to October 1994

	All-items	All-items excluding tobacco products
	% change	
Canada	-0.2	1.3
Newfoundland	0.9	1.5
Prince Edward Island	-0.7	1.3
Nova Scotia	0.2	1.8
New Brunswick	0.6	2.1
Quebec	-1.5	0.8
Ontario	-0.4	1.1
Manitoba	1.2	1.6
Saskatchewan	1.4	1.9
Alberta	1.6	2.1
British Columbia	1.7	2.1
Whitehorse	1.7	2.3
Yellowknife	1.8	1.8

City indexes

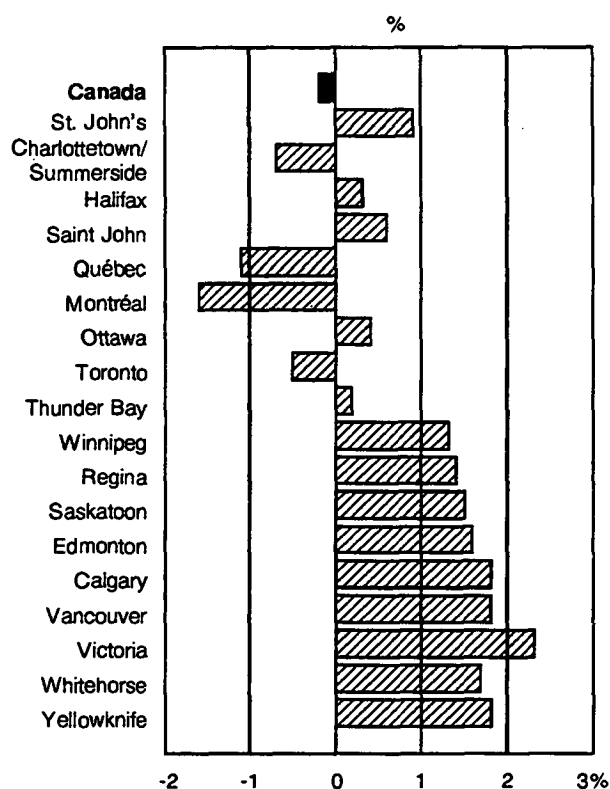
Year-over-year changes for cities for which indexes are published ranged from a decline of 1.6% in Montréal to a rise of 2.3% in Victoria. The drop in Montréal was largely a result of decreased tobacco taxes and changed provincial retail sales taxes. The rise in Victoria reflected higher food prices, electricity rates, gasoline prices and property taxes.

Monthly changes to the CPI ranged from a drop of 0.5% in Edmonton to a rise of 0.4% in Victoria. Edmonton experienced higher than average price declines for traveller accommodation, men's wear, gasoline, personal care supplies, and wines. In contrast, important price increases were reported in Victoria for certain food items and gasoline.

St. John's

In October, consumers paid less for groceries, particularly poultry, fresh vegetables, soft drinks, dairy products, fats and oils, and cereal products. Prices for furniture and household textiles declined. Lower charges were observed for household operating expenses, homeowners' repairs, and traveller accommodation. In addition, lower prices for cigarettes and clothing were reported. Partially offsetting these declines were price increases for gasoline and higher recreation expenses.

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



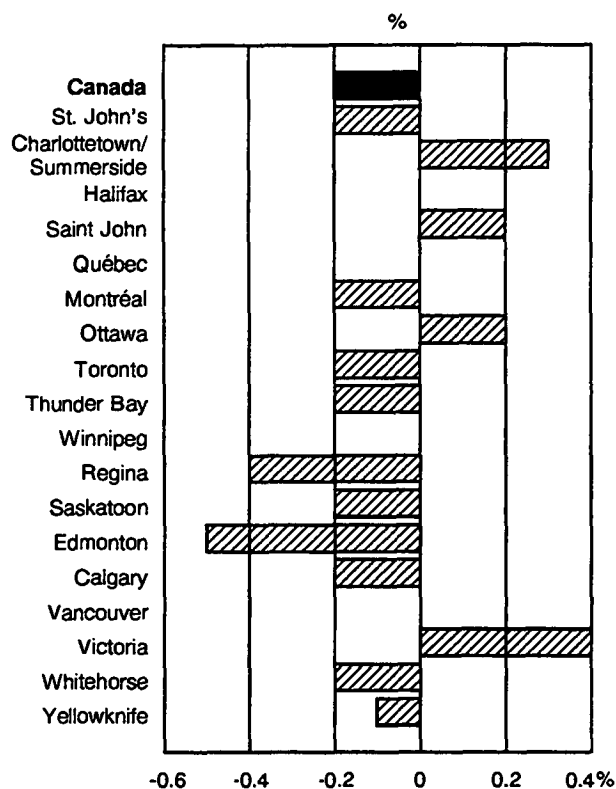
Charlottetown/Summerside

Increased housing charges, particularly for fuel oil and property taxes, explained a large part of the overall rise in October. Consumers also paid more for gasoline and for women's and girls' wear.

Moderating these advances were lower food prices, most notably for fresh fruit and vegetables, cereal products, dairy products, prepared meats and beef.

A 0.7% year-over-year decline largely reflects the drop in tobacco taxes. Three other cities reported negative year-over-year movements.

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



Halifax

No overall change was recorded in consumer prices in October. A notable upward impact came from higher prices for food, alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Price increases were observed for household furniture and equipment, and for mortgage interest costs, but these advances were completely offset by decreased charges for homeowners' repairs, household textiles, traveller accommodation and household operation. Lower prices for gasoline, air fares, women's and girls' wear and personal care supplies had a notable downward impact.

Year-over-year, an increase of 0.3% was down from the 1.2% registered in September. In October 1993, the provincial retail sales tax was increased from 10% to 11%. As of October 1994, the effect of this increase was longer influencing the annual rate of inflation.

Saint John

In October higher prices for food were recorded, most notably for bakery products, fresh vegetables, beef, restaurant meals, sugar and chicken. Increased housing charges were also noted, particularly for property taxes, electricity and household equipment. On the other hand, consumers saw prices fall for women's and girls' wear, home entertainment equipment, air fares, gasoline and personal care supplies.

Québec

No overall change was recorded in consumer prices in October. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for food (fresh vegetables, coffee, beef, cereal products and chicken), clothing and alcoholic beverages. Advances in mortgage interest costs and property taxes were observed, along with price increases for child care and household equipment. Completely offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline, air travel, and personal care supplies.

A 1.1% year-over-year decline was largely due to lower prices for tobacco products and changes in the provincial retail sales tax. Of the four cities registering declines in their annual movements, only Montréal showed a greater drop in consumer prices.

Montréal

In October, consumers paid less for gasoline, air fares, food (notably fresh fruit and poultry) and personal care supplies. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for alcoholic beverages, clothing and selected recreation expenses. Housing charges remained unchanged overall, as advances in property taxes, mortgage interest costs, new house prices and child care were offset by lower prices for fuel oil, furniture and household equipment.

A year-over-year 1.6% decline 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 registering negative annual movements.

Ottawa

Increased housing charges, most notably for furniture, household equipment, property taxes and mortgage interest costs, explained a large part of the overall rise. Consumers paid more for food in October, particularly for fresh vegetables, bakery products, restaurant meals, coffee and chicken. Further upward pressure came from higher recreation costs and increased charges for personal care supplies. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for gasoline, air fares and clothing.

Toronto

Lower prices for gasoline, decreased air fares and a drop in clothing prices explained a large part of the overall decline in consumer prices in October. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for furniture and traveller accommodation. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for bakery products, fresh vegetables and coffee were offset by lower prices for dairy products, fresh fruit and poultry.

Toronto was one of four cities to register a negative year-over-year movement (-0.5%). This decline was largely due to the drop in tobacco taxes.

Thunder Bay

Lower prices for gasoline, air travel and clothing accounted for a large part of the overall decline in consumer prices. Housing charges fell slightly, mainly due to decreased costs for homeowners' repairs and lower prices for traveller accommodation. In addition, decreased prices were observed for personal care supplies. Lower overall food prices were recorded, as declines in the price of beef, fresh fruit, cured meats and poultry more than offset higher prices for fresh vegetables, low fat milk, coffee and restaurant meals. Increased recreation expenses had a notable upward influence.

Winnipeg

Consumer prices remained unchanged overall in October. Increased housing charges were reported, particularly for property taxes. Food prices were up, reflecting price increases for pork, coffee, prepared meats, eggs, soft drinks, restaurant meals and dairy products. Additional upward pressure came from increased recreation expenses and higher prices for non-prescribed medicines and for personal care supplies. Completely offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline, air fares and clothing.

Regina

In October, consumers paid less for gasoline, air fares, household operating expenses, household equipment and traveller accommodation. Food prices also fell, most notably for fresh produce and chicken. Clothing prices declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were increased recreation expenses and higher prices for personal care supplies.

A year-over-year increase of 1.4% was down from the 2.1% reported in September. In October 1993, prices for food and gasoline advanced. In October of this year, both these commodities declined in price. This resulted in a drop in the annual rate of inflation.

Saskatoon

Consumer prices fell in October, particularly for gasoline, air fares and clothing. Housing charges also declined overall, as lower prices for homeowners' repairs, traveller accommodation and household furnishings more than offset higher property taxes and increased charges for mortgage interest and rent. Food prices were up, most notably for coffee, restaurant meals, chicken, bread, fruit juice and pork.

A year-over-year increase of 1.5% was down from the 2.2% reported in September. In October 1993, higher prices for gasoline were recorded. In October 1994, gasoline prices fell. In addition, this year the rise in property taxes was less than the rise observed last year. These two factors explained the drop in the annual rate of inflation.

Edmonton

Edmonton recorded the largest monthly decline of the 18 index cities. This drop resulted from a greater than average decline in traveller accommodation costs, gasoline prices, men's wear and personal care supplies. In addition, wine prices fell in Edmonton, but rose nationally. In October, lower prices for gasoline, air fares, traveller accommodation and household furnishings were among the main contributors to the overall decline in consumer prices. Additional downward pressure came from price declines for homeowners' repairs, personal care supplies and wine. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for household equipment, increased household operating expenses and a rise in property taxes. Higher food prices (beef, coffee, restaurant meals and dairy products) were recorded as well.

A year-over-year increase of 1.6% was down from the 2.1% reported in September. In October 1993, prices for gasoline and personal care supplies advanced. In October 1994, the prices of those commodities declined. In addition, there was a much larger increase in property taxes in October 1993 than in October 1994. These factors accounted for the drop in the annual rate of inflation.

Calgary

In October, consumers paid less for gasoline and air travel. Housing charges declined overall, as lower prices for traveller accommodation and decreased charges for homeowners' repairs were only partly offset by advances in household operating expenses and a rise in property taxes. In addition, lower prices were recorded for clothing and wine. A rise in food prices (dairy products, restaurant meals, beef, fresh vegetables and coffee) exerted a notable upward influence.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in consumer prices in October. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for food (beef, coffee, cereal products, dairy products and fresh produce), and increased charges for personal care supplies. Prices for wine and liquor were up as well. Gasoline prices advanced, but were more than offset by lower air fares. Housing charges fell slightly, reflecting lower costs for traveller accommodation, homeowners' repairs, household equipment and new houses. These declines more than offset higher charges for property taxes, mortgage interest and household furnishings.

Victoria

Victoria registered the largest monthly increase in consumer prices. Higher than average price increases were reported for property taxes. In addition, prices for gasoline, fresh fruit and dairy products advanced in Victoria, but declined at the national level. In October, higher prices were reported for gasoline, property taxes and food. The rise in the latter reflected higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, coffee, restaurant meals, dairy products and cereal products. Prices for men's wear advanced, but were offset by lower prices for women's, girls' and boys' wear. Lower prices for traveller accommodation, new houses and furniture had a dampening effect.

Victoria registered the largest annual movement (+2.3%) of the 18 index cities. Higher than average price increases were reported for groceries, restaurant meals, property taxes, electricity and recreation. In addition, the decline in cigarette prices in Victoria was substantially less than the decline at the national level.

Whitehorse

Consumer prices fell in October, reflecting lower prices for traveller accommodation, furniture, food, air fares and women's clothing. The drop in food prices was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, dairy products, cured and prepared meats and turkey. Prices for cigarettes declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in recreation charges and higher prices for alcoholic beverages and personal care supplies.

Yellowknife

Much of the overall decline in consumer prices was associated with a drop in housing charges, most notably for traveller accommodation, fuel oil, rent and household furnishings. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and food (cured and prepared meats, turkey, beef and pork). Transportation costs fell overall, as lower air fares more than offset a rise in vehicle insurance premiums. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and cigarettes, and increased recreation expenses.

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The October 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 index and its major components (1986 = 100)

	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1993	Sept. 1994 to Oct. 1994	Oct. 1993 to Oct. 1994
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	130.7	130.9	130.9	-0.2	-0.2
Food	123.2	122.9	122.4	0.2	0.7
Housing	128.9	128.9	128.7	0.0	0.2
Clothing	131.4	131.7	131.0	-0.2	0.3
Transportation	131.3	132.4	125.7	-0.8	4.5
Health and personal care	135.8	135.9	135.9	-0.1	-0.1
Recreation, reading and education	141.3	141.0	137.2	0.2	3.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.6	140.3	172.2	0.2	-18.4
All-items excluding food	132.4	132.7	132.8	-0.2	-0.3
All-items excluding food and energy	133.2	133.3	133.6	-0.1	-0.3
Goods	123.8	124.2	125.8	-0.3	-1.6
Services	139.1	139.1	137.0	0.0	1.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.5	76.4	76.4		
All-items (1981 = 100)	173.0				

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								
Oct. 1994 index	126.0	118.9	118.1	133.2	130.8	126.0	141.7	145.1
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	-0.3
% change from Oct. 1993	0.9	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	8.4	-2.8	3.5	-4.5
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Oct. 1994 index	129.5	129.1	122.8	131.4	126.1	142.0	138.9	150.2
% change from Sept. 1994	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.0
% change from Oct. 1993	-0.7	-0.1	0.5	1.0	5.7	0.5	2.1	-22.3
Halifax								
Oct. 1994 index	129.0	135.1	121.0	129.4	128.0	130.9	137.6	144.9
% change from Sept. 1994	0.0	1.3	0.0	-0.4	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.2
% change from Oct. 1993	0.3	4.4	-0.2	0.6	5.2	-0.4	2.5	-17.2
Saint John								
Oct. 1994 index	128.1	129.8	121.8	132.8	127.6	130.2	134.1	142.9
% change from Sept. 1994	0.2	0.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.2	5.3	-2.5	2.1	-16.7
Québec								
Oct. 1994 index	127.8	120.2	128.2	135.1	119.4	135.9	143.4	125.9
% change from Sept. 1994	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	-1.4	-0.7	0.2	0.7
% change from Oct. 1993	-1.1	2.0	0.0	-0.2	1.4	-1.5	2.2	-25.2
Montréal								
Oct. 1994 index	128.7	119.2	131.5	135.0	123.3	137.7	146.7	121.0
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.4	-1.2	-0.4	0.2	0.7
% change from Oct. 1993	-1.6	0.7	0.3	-0.5	3.0	0.4	2.6	-30.5
Ottawa								
Oct. 1994 index	131.4	125.7	129.7	131.5	131.3	143.4	140.7	136.0
% change from Sept. 1994	0.2	0.7	0.5	-0.2	-0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	4.1	1.8	4.0	-17.8
Toronto								
Oct. 1994 index	131.8	122.2	131.5	129.0	134.5	137.9	142.4	133.1
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.0
% change from Oct. 1993	-0.5	-1.5	-0.2	-0.1	4.4	-1.1	3.3	-19.5
Thunder Bay								
Oct. 1994 index	130.0	121.0	128.1	133.7	135.2	132.1	138.5	131.7
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	0.8	0.0
% change from Oct. 1993	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	6.5	2.3	2.4	-23.0
Winnipeg								
Oct. 1994 index	132.7	131.0	126.8	132.6	133.1	134.5	142.4	157.0
% change from Sept. 1994	0.0	0.3	0.2	-1.0	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	5.8	-0.6	1.6	-4.6
Regina								
Oct. 1994 index	134.1	134.3	122.2	140.3	140.0	144.1	138.3	166.7
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.9	5.7	-1.8	2.3	-6.0

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	Trans- porta- tion	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Saskatoon								
Oct. 1994 index	132.7	132.8	122.0	139.5	132.9	158.2	138.4	156.4
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
% change from Oct. 1993	1.5	1.9	0.7	1.1	5.6	0.8	2.9	-4.7
Edmonton								
Oct. 1994 index	130.0	116.2	125.8	128.8	131.4	131.7	142.2	173.0
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.5	1.0	-0.2	-0.4	-2.2	-1.1	0.4	-0.2
% change from Oct. 1993	1.6	2.6	0.8	0.9	4.0	-0.2	3.3	-5.2
Calgary								
Oct. 1994 index	130.7	120.1	124.3	129.6	130.8	131.6	142.8	177.8
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	1.0	-0.3	-0.5	-1.1	0.0	0.4	-0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.8	5.7	-0.6	3.5	-2.4
Vancouver								
Oct. 1994 index	135.3	132.0	126.6	130.1	146.5	132.9	141.4	165.1
% change from Sept. 1994	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	1.8	1.1	0.0	2.0	6.5	2.3	3.8	-3.6
Victoria								
Oct. 1994 index	134.0	132.1	124.8	131.0	142.7	131.8	139.7	167.7
% change from Sept. 1994	0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.9	-0.4	0.3	0.1
% change from Oct. 1993	2.3	2.2	0.7	1.6	7.0	0.5	4.0	-1.6
Whitehorse								
Oct. 1994 index	129.2	119.7	128.3	129.6	122.4	132.8	131.9	162.4
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0
% change from Oct. 1993	1.7	-1.7	2.3	-0.1	5.2	3.5	3.9	-1.9
Yellowknife								
Oct. 1994 index	129.4	122.7	120.9	132.9	129.2	122.5	134.4	171.9
% change from Sept. 1994	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	1.4	-0.2	-1.0	0.6	0.6
% change from Oct. 1993	1.8	3.1	0.1	0.3	6.7	-2.0	1.7	1.5

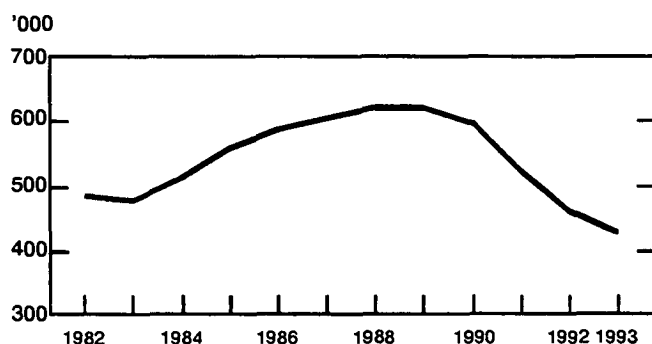
¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1993 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$18.00/\$72.00).

Work injuries statistics

1993

Workers and businesses experienced far fewer work-related time-loss injuries in 1993 than in the late 1980s. After increasing every year between 1983 and 1989, the number of injuries resulting in lost time dropped for a fourth consecutive year in 1993.

Total number of accepted time-loss injuries



In 1993 workers' compensation boards and commissions accepted 423,184 claims, down 7% from the previous year and 32% from the 1989 peak of 620,979. A contributing factor to this decrease in the number of injuries was a decline in the number of paid workers that started in April 1990; the decrease between 1989 and 1993 was slightly over 2%.

Sprains and strains accounted for 45% of all time-loss injuries. About 29% of all injuries were to the back. Over-exertion was responsible for the largest proportion (29%) of injuries.

In addition, the boards and commissions accepted claims for compensation for 758 work-related deaths in 1993, the first year for which fatality counts were available from the National Work Injuries Statistics Program.

Time-loss injuries are down in most provinces and industries

Between 1992 and 1993, time-loss injuries decreased in most provinces (except Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon) and in most industries (except logging and forestry, finance and insurance, real estate operators and insurance agents, and business services).

Note to users

The reference period for time-loss injuries is slightly different from the one for fatalities: time-loss injuries are reported by the year of accident, whereas fatality counts are reported by the year the claim was compensated, regardless of the year of accident.

Time-loss injuries by province and territory

	1992	1993	1992 to 1993
			% change
Canada	455,659	423,184	-7
Newfoundland	7,793	6,116	-22
Prince Edward Island	2,108	2,009	-5
Nova Scotia	12,181	13,332	9
New Brunswick	10,018	5,647	-44
Quebec	146,405	135,411	-8
Ontario	136,936	125,118	-9
Manitoba	16,542	15,327	-7
Saskatchewan	11,987	12,277	2
Alberta	32,092	29,602	-8
British Columbia	78,223	76,831	-2
Northwest Territories	966	1,058	10
Yukon	408	456	12

The largest proportional decreases between 1992 and 1993 occurred in New Brunswick (-44%) and Newfoundland (-22%).

By industry, between 1992 and 1993, the largest proportional decreases were recorded in mining (-12%) and in fishing and trapping (-12%). They also registered the largest proportional decreases in employment, that is -7% in fishing and trapping and -5% in mining. Injuries also fell 9% in manufacturing, construction, and health and social services.

For several years the number of time-loss injuries accepted for compensation has dropped dramatically in many industries, particularly in manufacturing.

In 1993, 35,977 manufacturing workers in Ontario had time-loss claims accepted, down 55% from the 1987 peak of 80,540. The situation was similar in Quebec, where 45,905 manufacturing workers had claims accepted in 1993, a 47% drop from the peak of 86,066 in 1988.

Time-loss injuries in the construction industry have dropped dramatically in both provinces. In 1993, 6,719 construction workers in Quebec and 6,836 in Ontario had claims accepted, down almost two-thirds in each case from peaks in the late 1980s.

In British Columbia, 3,709 workers in the logging and forestry industries had claims accepted in 1993, a 17% drop from a high of 4,449 in 1987.

Work-related fatalities most often occur in the construction industry

In 1993 boards accepted 758 fatality claims. Of these work-related deaths, 18% or 137 occurred in construction, the highest proportion among all the industries, even though construction workers represented only 5% of the workforce. One in four of the construction fatalities resulted from a fall.

In other industries, claims for 128 fatalities (17% of the total) were accepted for workers employed in manufacturing, 107 (14%) were accepted in transportation and storage, and 106 (14%) were accepted in mining. The corresponding employment percentages in these industries were 16% for manufacturing, 4% for transportation and storage, and 1% for mining.

Fatalities accepted for compensation by industry

	1993	% of total
All industries	758	100
Agriculture and related services	15	2
Fishing and trapping	17	2
Logging and forestry	50	7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	106	14
Manufacturing	128	17
Construction	137	18
Transportation and storage	107	14
Communication and other utilities	21	3
Wholesale trade	29	4
Retail trade	19	3
Finance and insurance	3	0
Real estate operators and insurance agents	3	0
Business services	15	2
Government services	46	6
Educational services	10	1
Health and social services	6	1
Accommodation, food and beverage services	13	2
Other services	14	2
Industry unspecified or undefined	19	3

Eye injuries: largest decline since 1989

Eye injuries, which represent 4% of all time-loss injuries, declined substantially over the 1989 to 1993 period. From a peak of 33,249 in 1989, the number of workers who have lost time at work because of eye injuries dropped 45% to 18,139 in 1993. In comparison, the total number of time-loss injuries declined 32% over the same four years.

These numbers include only the most serious eye injuries: the worker had to take time off to recuperate after the accident, or there was permanent damage to the eye.

Construction workers recorded the largest drop between 1989 and 1993 in the number of time-loss eye injuries (-56%), followed by workers in manufacturing (-53%) and mining (-48%). Manufacturing had the highest proportion of eye injuries in 1993 (7% of all injuries in this industry).

Eye injuries occurred most often because of scratches or abrasions caused by foreign particles (52% of all eye injuries). Welder's flashes caused 7% of eye injuries, followed by chemical burns (6%).

Work injuries, 1991-93 (72-208, \$33) will be released in December.

For further information on this release or to order special tabulations, contact Joanne Proulx (613-951-4040, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Trusteed pension funds

Second quarter 1994

Assets of trusteed pension funds reached \$273 billion (at book value) at June 30, 1994. Unfavourable stock market conditions contributed to a 41% drop in net income from the first quarter of 1994 and to one of the lowest increases (+1.7%) in assets in survey history.

Second-quarter net income of trusteed pension funds was estimated at \$3.8 billion, down 41% from the previous quarter, the largest decrease since the beginning of 1990. This is largely because unfavourable stock market conditions in the second quarter of 1994 led to a sharp 73% drop in profits from the sale of securities. This reversed the trend of the preceding five quarters, when increases in profits ranged from 6% to 116%.

These estimates are derived from a quarterly sample of 177 funds holding 87% of total assets, supplemented by data from an annual census of all trusteed pension funds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds* (74-001, \$15/\$60) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

September 1994

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for September 1994 are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Price, September 16, 1994
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, August 1993**
The unemployment rate for 15 to 64 year olds in August 1993 was 11.2%.
- **Price-Related Price Index, July 1993**
The Price-Related Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index also showed its highest rate since July 1992. The index and other price index related figures from the August 1993 survey.
- **Advance Estimates of Production, 1993-94**
Index 1993-94, showing an increase in output. The index rose from 100.0 in 1993-94 to an estimated 100.5 in 1994-95. The data represent the 1993-94 and the projected 1994-95 figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Unemployment Rate, by Province and Territory, July 1993**
- **Price-Related Price Index, by Province and Territory, July 1993**
- **Advance Estimates of Production, by Province and Territory, July 1993**
- **Price-Related Price Index, by Province and Territory, July 1993**
- **Advance Estimates of Production, by Province and Territory, July 1993**

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing,
September 1994.

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228;
other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa,
quarter ended September 1994.

Catalogue number 32-025

(Canada: \$8/\$32; United States: US\$10/US\$39;
other countries: US\$12/US\$45).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes),
October 1994.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

**Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured
from resin,** quarter ended September 1994.

Catalogue number 47-007

(Canada: \$8/\$32; United States: US\$10/US\$39;
other countries: US\$12/US\$45).

The consumer price index, October 1994.

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m.

Farm product price index, September 1994.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92;
other countries: US\$11/US\$107).

Industry price indexes, September 1994.

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

The labour force, October 1994.

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/\$240;
other countries: US\$28/\$280).

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