

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 16, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Consumer price index, November 1994**

The consumer price index (CPI) declined 0.1% in November compared with November 1993. Excluding tobacco products, however, the CPI increased 1.3%. Since October the CPI has increased 0.5% as consumers paid more for new vehicles, gasoline and fresh vegetables.

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- **Travel between Canada and other countries, October 1994**

Residents of overseas countries registered a record number of overnight trips to Canada in October.

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- **Business services, 1994**

Employment in the business services industry, particularly among women, has grown at a substantial rate. As a result, its share of total employment in Canada has almost doubled since 1976 and now exceeds 6%.

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(continued on page 2)

### Services indicators

Third quarter 1994

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Services indicators* features an article on business services—one of three major fields in Canada's services industries. The article profiles business services employment, describing important characteristics of employment and sources of growth.

This issue also discusses third-quarter movements in the services industry. Services employment, its GDP, consumer spending on services, prices, and exports all increased, while imports dropped. However, services employment and GDP rates of growth were lower than in goods-producing industries. Services price increases were the highest in 3½ years.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, \$28/\$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact George Sciadas (613-951-3177), Services, Science and Technology Division.



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## OTHER RELEASES

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of December 19-23

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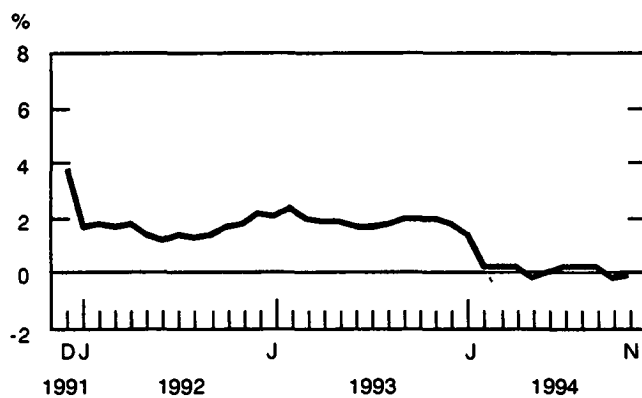
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Consumer price index

November 1994

The consumer price index (CPI) was 0.1% lower in November than it was in November 1993. Since February, 12-month movements of the CPI have ranged from -0.2% to +0.2%. Excluding tobacco products, which were subject to major tax reductions in early 1994, the CPI increased 1.3%. The movement of this series has been stable at around 1.5% since 1992.

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



Items costing more than they did a year earlier included private transportation (motor vehicles, gasoline and insurance), rent, tuition, recreation, air fares, coffee, and restaurant meals. Lower financing charges for mortgages and lower prices for certain food items such as fresh produce and chicken moderated these advances.

Most of the 0.5% increase in the CPI between October and November was due to increases in the prices of new vehicles. The coming year's models of cars and trucks are introduced into the CPI in the November index. Other significant advances were in gas and fresh vegetable prices.

#### The major components' monthly changes

Compared to October, the average price of consumer goods and services included in the CPI basket rose 0.5% in November. Prices advanced in

#### Note to users

The feature article in the November 1994 issue of The consumer price index (62-001) is "Consumer and producer prices: why they are moving differently?"

Readers are reminded that with the January CPI expenditure weights will be updated, the population coverage expanded, provincial series emphasized, and the commodity classification modified. The time-base will remain at 1986=100. Information about the calculation and publication of city indexes appears in The consumer price index and on CANSIM.

six of the seven major expenditure categories and declined in clothing.

The most significant upward pressure on the monthly price change came from a 2.3% increase in transportation charges. Introduction of 1995-model cars and trucks caused a 4.2% increase in the new vehicle index and was largely responsible for pushing the overall prices above their October level. In addition, motorists faced 2.9% higher gas prices as retailers in certain cities ended their price wars or passed their higher wholesale fuel costs along to consumers.

Food prices increased 0.2% in November as groceries and restaurant meals increased 0.3% and 0.1% respectively. The higher cost of store-bought foods was almost entirely explained by a 13.1% jump in fresh vegetable prices over October. The combined effects of Hurricane Gordon in Florida and unfavourable weather conditions in California and Texas resulted in major price hikes for certain types of vegetables such as celery (+28.7%), lettuce (+29.7%) and tomatoes (+22.2%). The dairy products index increased as prices for selected cheeses edged up from October because earlier increases in industrial milk prices were passed along. The price of coffee, which rose considerably in the previous few months, advanced only 3.6% in November.

Further increases in grocery prices were held back by some offsetting influences. For instance, the price of chicken fell 6.6% from October because of intense competition for the consumer's meat dollar and the recent expansion of poultry production. Fresh fruit prices fell 3.3%, reflecting good supplies of apples and citrus fruits.

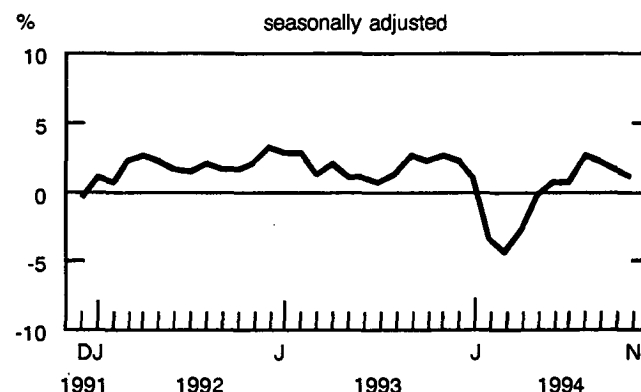
Housing costs moved up 0.1% in November. Tenants faced average increases in rents of 0.2% over October. Homeowners had to pay more for piped gas as the price jumped 2.6% in November. For a sixth consecutive month, mortgage interest costs increased, moving up 0.3% in November. A decline of 1.9% in homeowners' maintenance and repair costs and lower prices for a number of household textile items partly offset further increases in housing expenses.

The clothing index, which fell 0.4%, was the only major category to show a monthly decline; it should be noted, though, that the decline was slightly less than usual for a November.

### Seasonally adjusted movements

The CPI showed a 0.1% seasonally adjusted rise in November, compared with 0.5% monthly rise in unadjusted terms. If the seasonally adjusted quarterly price movement for August to November were expressed in annual terms, the all-items CPI would have increased 0.9%, down from October's 1.5%.

### Three-month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates



### Special aggregates

#### Energy

The energy index for the 12-month period ending in November was up 1.9%. This followed a 0.2% rise in October. Higher costs for gas (+3.4%), piped gas

### Consumer price index and major components

(1986 = 100)

|   | November<br>1994 | October<br>1994 | November<br>1993 | October<br>1994 to<br>November<br>1994 | November<br>1993 to<br>November<br>1994 |
|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|---|
|   | unadjusted       |                 |                  |  |   |
|   |                  |                 |                  | % change                               |   |
| <b>All-items</b>  | <b>131.4</b>     | <b>130.7</b>    | <b>131.5</b>     | <b>0.5</b>                             | <b>-0.1</b>                             |
| Food  | 123.4            | 123.2           | 122.9            | 0.2                                    | 0.4                                     |
| Housing   | 129.0            | 128.9           | 128.6            | 0.1                                    | 0.3                                     |
| Clothing  | 130.9            | 131.4           | 130.5            | -0.4                                   | 0.3                                     |
| Transportation  | 134.3            | 131.3           | 129.0            | 2.3                                    | 4.1                                     |
| Health and personal care  | 135.9            | 135.8           | 135.5            | 0.1                                    | 0.3                                     |
| Recreation, reading and education   | 141.5            | 141.3           | 137.2            | 0.1                                    | 3.1                                     |
| Tobacco products and alcoholic<br>beverages                                     | 141.0            | 140.6           | 172.4            | 0.3                                    | -18.2                                   |
| All-items excluding food  | 133.2            | 132.4           | 133.4            | 0.6                                    | -0.1                                    |
| All-items excluding food and energy   | 133.9            | 133.2           | 134.4            | 0.5                                    | -0.4                                    |
| Goods   | 124.9            | 123.8           | 126.9            | 0.9                                    | -1.6                                    |
| Services  | 139.3            | 139.1           | 137.0            | 0.1                                    | 1.7                                     |
| Purchasing power of the consumer<br>dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986 | 76.1             | 76.5            | 76.0             |  |   |
| All-items (1981 = 100)  | 174.0            |                 |                  |  |   |

(+3.1%) and, to a lesser extent, electricity (+0.2%) caused most of the rise in energy costs over November 1993. Lower home fuel oil prices (-2.5%) had a minimal offsetting effect on the overall increase in energy prices.

Compared to October, energy costs were 1.7% higher in November, the largest monthly increase since July 1992. The monthly advance in the energy index was attributable to important price increases for gas (+2.9%), and piped gas (+2.6%). The slight fall in home fuel costs (-0.1%) had a negligible effect on slowing the rise in the energy index.

### All-items excluding food and energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index declined 0.4% for the 12-month period ending in November, the largest drop since this series began in 1971. Compared with October, the all-items excluding food and energy index jumped 0.5% in November; this followed a 0.1% fall in October.

### Goods and services

During the 12-month period ending in November, the goods index moved down 1.6%, entirely due to a fall in the non-durable goods component, which includes tobacco products. In contrast, the services index moved up 1.7% during the same period.

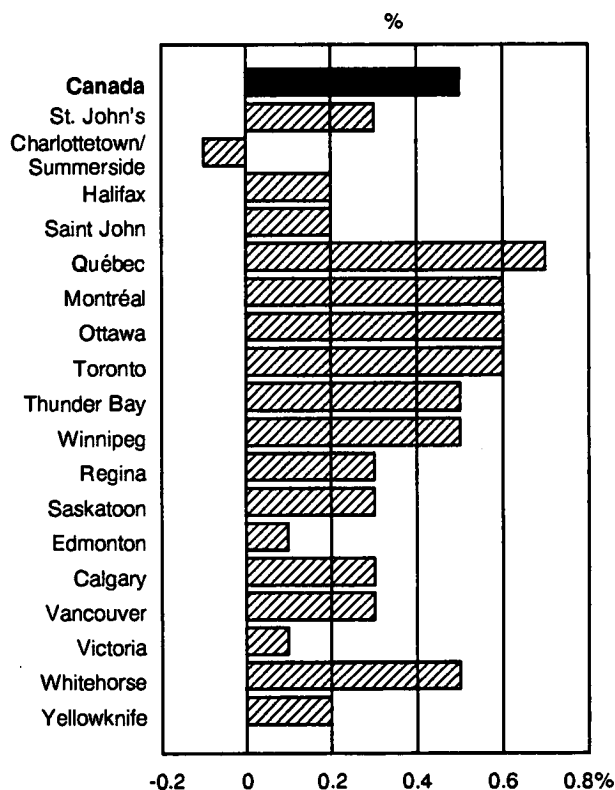
Compared to October, average prices for goods were 0.9% higher, the largest monthly increase this year. The change resulted from combined effects of price increases for products in both the durable goods (+2.4%) and the non-durable goods (+0.6%) categories. Further increases in the goods index were held back as semi-durable goods prices were on average 0.8% below October's level, the largest drop this year. Services prices increased only slightly from October, advancing 0.1%.

### Provinces

Compared with November 1993, the changes in consumer prices ranged from a low of -1.7% in Quebec to a high of +1.7% in British Columbia. If tobacco taxes are excluded from the index, then the 12-month changes range from +0.5% in Quebec to +2.1% in British Columbia.

Compared with October, movements in the all-items CPI ranged from a 0.1% decline in Prince Edward Island to a 0.7% increase in Quebec.

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



### City indexes

Price changes over the 12-month period ending in November for the cities for which indexes are published varied between a 1.9% decline in Montréal to a 2.1% rise in Victoria. Monthly changes in the all-items CPI ranged from a 0.1% decline in Charlottetown/Summerside to a 0.7% rise in Québec.

### St. John's

In November prices for new vehicles advanced after the introduction of the 1995 models. Consumers paid more for food, particularly poultry, fresh vegetables and dairy products. Prices for household furnishings and equipment were up along with higher household operating expenses. The cost of men's and women's wear declined, exerting a notable downward effect.

### Charlottetown/Summerside

Charlottetown/Summerside was the only city where consumer prices declined in November. The cost of food, gas and health and personal care declined in Charlottetown/Summerside, but it advanced at the national level. In addition, a greater than average decline in clothing prices was reported.

Lower food prices (most notably for chicken, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, beef and pork) accounted for a large part of the overall decline in November. Consumers also paid less for clothing, personal care supplies and eye care. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for new vehicles after the introduction of the 1995 models. Advances were also reported for rented accommodation charges, household operating expenses and mortgage interest costs. In addition, higher prices were noted for household equipment, new houses and admission to movies.

A 12-month change of -1.1% largely reflects the drop in tobacco taxes last spring. However, prices for food were also lower than a year earlier. Five other cities recorded negative annual movements.

### Halifax

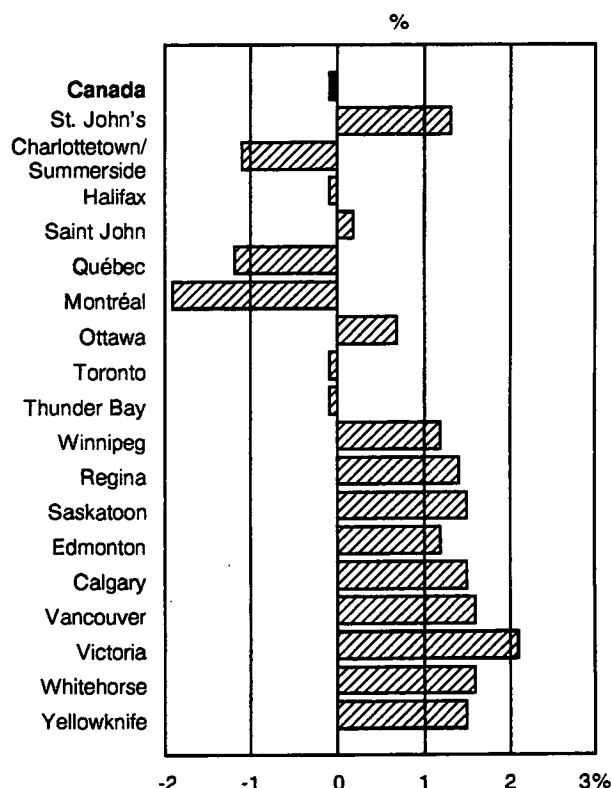
Increased transportation charges explained most of the monthly rise in consumer prices. In November higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles were recorded. Gasoline prices rose, as did the cost of vehicle repairs. Partly offsetting these advances were lower food prices, particularly for chicken, beef, fresh fruit, dairy products, bread and soft drinks. Prices for men's and women's wear declined as well.

Halifax was one of six cities registering a negative annual movement in November (-0.1%). Most of this decline was associated with the drop in tobacco taxes last spring.

### Saint John

In November consumers paid more for new (1995 model) vehicles. Price increases were also recorded for vehicle repairs and gas. Partly offsetting these advances were lower food prices, most notably for chicken, bakery products and fresh fruit. Decreased housing charges were recorded, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and a decline in household operating expenses more than offset increased charges for rent and higher mortgage

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



interest costs. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for clothing and for beer served in licensed premises.

### Québec

Higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles and for gas explained most of the overall rise in consumer prices in November. Food prices were up, most notably for fresh produce and coffee. Charges for personal care supplies and services advanced as well. Moderating these advances were lower prices for women's and girls' wear and decreased costs for household furnishings and equipment.

Québec was one of six cities registering a negative 12-month movement in November (-1.2%). This decline largely reflects lower prices for tobacco products (February 1994), and changes in the provincial retail sales tax (May 1994).

## Montréal

In November consumers paid more for new (1995 model) vehicles. They also faced price increases for gas and food, the latter reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, and coffee. In addition, increased charges were noted for rent, mortgage interest and household operation. Dampening these advances were price declines for women's and girls' wear, for household furnishings and for liquor purchased from stores.

A 12-month 1.9% decline was mainly due to lower tobacco taxes (February 1994) and changes in the provincial retail sales tax (May 1994). Montréal had the largest decline of any of the six cities registering negative annual movements.

## Ottawa

Higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles and a rise in gas prices explained most of the overall rise in consumer prices in November. Food prices were also up, most notably for fresh vegetables, dairy products, sugar and restaurant meals. Beer prices advanced as well. Housing charges remained unchanged overall, as advances in rent and mortgage interest costs were completely offset by declines in the cost of homeowners' repairs and new houses. Lower prices for women's and girls' wear had a dampening effect.

## Toronto

Increased transportation charges were the main contributor to the monthly rise in consumer prices. Prices for new vehicles advanced after the introduction of the 1995 models. Gas prices were up as well. Food prices rose slightly, as higher prices for fresh vegetables and dairy products were recorded. Beer prices were up as well. Housing costs remained unchanged overall as increased charges for rent and higher household operating expenses were completely offset by lower prices for homeowners' repairs, piped gas and household textiles. Price declines for women's and girls' wear and for personal care supplies had a dampening effect.

Toronto was one of six cities to register a negative annual movement (-0.1%). This decline was mainly due to the drop in tobacco taxes last spring. In addition, food prices were lower than in November 1993.

## Thunder Bay

Higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles were a major factor in the overall rise in consumer prices. Higher housing charges were recorded, most notably for furnishings and equipment, rent, homeowners' repairs and mortgage interest costs. Food prices rose overall, as higher prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, prepared meats and dairy products. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for men's and boys' wear and for personal care supplies. Beer prices were up as well.

Thunder Bay was one of six cities posting a negative 12-month movement in November (-0.1%). This movement was largely the result of the drop in tobacco taxes last spring.

## Winnipeg

Price increases for new (1995 model) vehicles accounted for a large part of the overall rise in consumer prices. Housing costs advanced, reflecting higher charges for homeowners' repairs, rented accommodation, mortgage interest and household operation. In addition, higher prices were recorded for men's and boys' wear, and for clothing services. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for personal care services and from higher prices for served alcoholic beverages. Food prices fell slightly as lower prices for chicken, fresh fruit, bakery products and soft drinks more than offset price increases for fresh vegetables, restaurant meals and coffee.

## Regina

Higher prices for new vehicles were recorded after the introduction of the 1995 models. Charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs were up as well. Housing costs rose in November, reflecting higher household operating expenses and increased prices for furnishings and equipment. Rented accommodation costs were up, and homeowners paid more for maintenance and repairs and for mortgage interest. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh vegetables, coffee and restaurant meals were completely offset by lower prices for beef, chicken, bakery products and cured meats. Lower prices for women's and girls' wear and decreased charges for personal care supplies had a dampening effect.

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## Saskatoon

Higher transportation charges explained most of the overall rise in consumer prices in November. Higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles were recorded, along with higher prices for gas and vehicle repairs. Additional upward pressure came from increased recreation charges and higher prices for newspapers, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Charges for served alcoholic beverages advanced as well. Moderating these advances were lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Prices for women's and girls' wear declined as did overall food prices, the latter reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, chicken, and cereal and bakery products.

## Edmonton

Most of the upward impact on consumer prices came from higher transportation costs. New (1995 model) vehicle prices were up, as were vehicle maintenance and repair costs. Increased housing charges were also reported in November as consumers paid more for piped gas, mortgage interest, pet care and household textiles. Dampening these advances were lower prices for women's and girls' wear, food, recreation equipment and alcoholic beverages. The drop in food prices reflected lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, chicken, dairy products, soft drinks and pork. Added downward pressure came from decreased charges for eye care and personal care supplies.

## Calgary

Higher transportation charges were the major factor in the rise in consumer prices in November. Higher prices for new (1995 model) vehicles were recorded, along with a rise in vehicle maintenance and repair costs. Increased housing charges were also noted, particularly for piped gas, rented accommodation, mortgage interest costs and household equipment. Added upward pressure came from higher prices for served alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and personal care supplies. Moderating these advances were lower food prices, particularly for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, prepared meats and beef. Prices for women's and girls' wear declined as well.

## Vancouver

Higher transportation charges and increased housing costs explained most of the monthly rise in consumer prices. Higher prices were recorded for new vehicles, following the introduction of the 1995 models. The rise in the housing index reflected increased charges for piped gas, higher prices for household equipment and increased charges for mortgage interest and rented accommodation. These advances were partly offset by decreased charges for homeowners' repairs and lower prices for household textiles and new homes. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for served alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and wine. In addition, consumers paid more for men's wear and for clothing services. Food prices fell overall as lower prices for fresh fruit, chicken, cereal and bakery products and beef more than offset a rise in the cost of fresh vegetables.

## Victoria

Increased transportation charges explained most of the monthly movement. Higher prices were recorded for new vehicles after the introduction of the 1995 models. Charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs advanced as well. In addition, price increases for wine and personal care supplies were reported. Dampening the overall advance were lower housing charges, most notably for household furnishings and equipment and homeowners' repairs. Prices for new houses fell, as did household operating expenses. Food prices also declined, reflecting lower prices for chicken, fresh fruit, restaurant meals and bakery products. Clothing prices declined as well.

Victoria recorded the highest annual rate of inflation (+2.1%) of the 18 indexed cities. Higher than average price increases were reported for food, property taxes, piped gas, electricity, clothing, gas and recreation. In addition, the decline in cigarette prices in Victoria was substantially less than the decline at the national level.

## Whitehorse

Consumers paid more for new vehicles in November after the introduction of the 1995 models. Food prices also rose, most notably for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, beef and pork. In addition, advances were reported for recreational expenses, personal care supplies and household operating costs. Moderating these advances were lower prices for women's and boys' wear, homeowners' repairs and household textiles.



## Yellowknife

In November consumers paid more for new (1995 model) vehicles and for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Higher food prices were recorded, most notably for fresh vegetables and coffee. Household operating expenses were up, as were the costs of household furnishings and fuel oil. Added upward pressure came from higher recreational expenses and increased prices for alcoholic beverages. Lower prices for clothing had a dampening effect.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2201-2230.

The November 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.<sup>1</sup>

|                                 | All-items | Food  | Housing | Clothing | Transportation | Health and personal care | Recreation reading and education | Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>St. John's</b>               |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index             | 126.4     | 120.5 | 118.3   | 130.1    | 132.3          | 126.7                    | 141.8                            | 145.1                                    |
| % change from October 1994      | 0.3       | 1.3   | 0.2     | -2.3     | 1.1            | 0.6                      | 0.1                              | 0.0                                      |
| % change from November 1993     | 1.3       | 3.3   | 0.2     | -1.4     | 6.8            | -1.9                     | 3.4                              | -4.5                                     |
| <b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b> |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index             | 129.4     | 127.6 | 123.1   | 128.1    | 128.6          | 140.1                    | 139.0                            | 150.2                                    |
| % change from October 1994      | -0.1      | -1.2  | 0.2     | -2.5     | 2.0            | -1.3                     | 0.1                              | 0.0                                      |
| % change from November 1993     | -1.1      | -1.2  | 0.9     | 0.5      | 4.4            | -0.9                     | 1.9                              | -22.0                                    |
| <b>Halifax</b>                  |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index             | 129.3     | 132.4 | 121.0   | 129.1    | 131.6          | 131.0                    | 137.9                            | 145.0                                    |
| % change from October 1994      | 0.2       | -2.0  | 0.0     | -0.2     | 2.8            | 0.1                      | 0.2                              | 0.1                                      |
| % change from November 1993     | -0.1      | 1.2   | -0.1    | -0.2     | 5.9            | -1.1                     | 2.7                              | -17.8                                    |
| <b>Saint John</b>               |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index             | 128.3     | 128.5 | 121.6   | 132.4    | 130.6          | 130.5                    | 134.5                            | 142.2                                    |
| % change from October 1994      | 0.2       | -1.0  | -0.2    | -0.3     | 2.4            | 0.2                      | 0.3                              | -0.5                                     |
| % change from November 1993     | 0.2       | 1.0   | 0.8     | -0.6     | 5.0            | -2.0                     | 2.0                              | -17.5                                    |
| <b>Québec</b>                   |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index             | 128.7     | 120.7 | 127.9   | 134.1    | 124.1          | 137.6                    | 143.9                            | 125.8                                    |
| % change from October 1994      | 0.7       | 0.4   | -0.2    | -0.7     | 3.9            | 1.3                      | 0.3                              | -0.1                                     |
| % change from November 1993     | -1.2      | 0.8   | -0.3    | -1.1     | 2.1            | 0.3                      | 2.4                              | -25.3                                    |
| <b>Montréal</b>                 |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index             | 129.5     | 120.3 | 131.6   | 134.1    | 127.0          | 138.5                    | 147.0                            | 120.8                                    |
| % change from October 1994      | 0.6       | 0.9   | 0.1     | -0.7     | 3.0            | 0.6                      | 0.2                              | -0.2                                     |
| % change from November 1993     | -1.9      | 0.1   | 0.4     | -1.3     | 2.1            | 0.6                      | 2.9                              | -30.6                                    |
| <b>Ottawa</b>                   |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index             | 132.2     | 126.9 | 129.7   | 130.8    | 134.7          | 143.1                    | 140.7                            | 136.5                                    |
| % change from October 1994      | 0.6       | 1.0   | 0.0     | -0.5     | 2.6            | -0.2                     | 0.0                              | 0.4                                      |
| % change from November 1993     | 0.7       | 1.2   | 1.1     | 0.8      | 3.9            | 1.4                      | 4.1                              | -17.7                                    |
| <b>Toronto</b>                  |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index             | 132.6     | 122.8 | 131.5   | 128.9    | 138.4          | 137.4                    | 142.6                            | 133.8                                    |
| % change from October 1994      | 0.6       | 0.5   | 0.0     | -0.1     | 2.9            | -0.4                     | 0.1                              | 0.5                                      |
| % change from November 1993     | -0.1      | -1.0  | 0.0     | 0.7      | 4.8            | -0.1                     | 3.3                              | -19.2                                    |
| <b>Thunder Bay</b>              |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index             | 130.6     | 121.6 | 128.6   | 134.2    | 136.1          | 132.9                    | 138.5                            | 131.9                                    |
| % change from October 1994      | 0.5       | 0.5   | 0.4     | 0.4      | 0.7            | 0.6                      | 0.0                              | 0.2                                      |
| % change from November 1993     | -0.1      | 1.1   | 0.8     | 0.9      | 4.3            | 2.9                      | 2.2                              | -23.0                                    |
| <b>Winnipeg</b>                 |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index             | 133.3     | 130.7 | 127.1   | 133.8    | 135.3          | 134.9                    | 142.6                            | 157.4                                    |
| % change from October 1994      | 0.5       | -0.2  | 0.2     | 0.9      | 1.7            | 0.3                      | 0.1                              | 0.3                                      |
| % change from November 1993     | 1.2       | 0.5   | 0.9     | 0.9      | 5.0            | -0.3                     | 1.6                              | -4.5                                     |
| <b>Regina</b>                   |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index             | 134.5     | 134.3 | 122.6   | 139.8    | 141.9          | 144.0                    | 138.5                            | 166.7                                    |
| % change from October 1994      | 0.3       | 0.0   | 0.3     | -0.4     | 1.4            | -0.1                     | 0.1                              | 0.0                                      |
| % change from November 1993     | 1.4       | 1.7   | 1.4     | 1.1      | 4.6            | -1.5                     | 2.4                              | -6.6                                     |

# 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.<sup>1</sup>

|                             | All-items | Food  | Housing | Clothing | Transportation | Health and personal care | Recreation reading and education | Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Saskatoon</b>            |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index         | 133.1     | 132.6 | 121.7   | 138.9    | 135.9          | 158.8                    | 139.1                            | 156.6                                    |
| % change from October 1994  | 0.3       | -0.2  | -0.2    | -0.4     | 2.3            | 0.4                      | 0.5                              | 0.1                                      |
| % change from November 1993 | 1.5       | 1.4   | 0.7     | 1.2      | 5.5            | 0.6                      | 3.2                              | -4.5                                     |
| <b>Edmonton</b>             |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index         | 130.1     | 115.7 | 126.0   | 127.2    | 132.7          | 131.4                    | 142.0                            | 172.6                                    |
| % change from October 1994  | 0.1       | -0.4  | 0.2     | -1.2     | 1.0            | -0.2                     | -0.1                             | -0.2                                     |
| % change from November 1993 | 1.2       | 2.1   | 0.4     | 0.5      | 4.2            | -1.4                     | 3.0                              | -5.6                                     |
| <b>Calgary</b>              |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index         | 131.1     | 119.2 | 124.8   | 128.2    | 133.0          | 131.8                    | 142.7                            | 178.7                                    |
| % change from October 1994  | 0.3       | -0.7  | 0.4     | -1.1     | 1.7            | 0.2                      | -0.1                             | 0.5                                      |
| % change from November 1993 | 1.5       | 1.3   | 0.3     | 0.5      | 5.2            | -0.8                     | 3.7                              | -2.0                                     |
| <b>Vancouver</b>            |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index         | 135.7     | 131.1 | 127.1   | 130.5    | 148.2          | 132.7                    | 141.3                            | 166.5                                    |
| % change from October 1994  | 0.3       | -0.7  | 0.4     | 0.3      | 1.2            | -0.2                     | -0.1                             | 0.8                                      |
| % change from November 1993 | 1.6       | -0.1  | 0.2     | 2.3      | 6.5            | 2.2                      | 3.7                              | -3.1                                     |
| <b>Victoria</b>             |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index         | 134.2     | 131.6 | 124.3   | 130.8    | 145.7          | 132.2                    | 139.8                            | 167.8                                    |
| % change from October 1994  | 0.1       | -0.4  | -0.4    | -0.2     | 2.1            | 0.3                      | 0.1                              | 0.1                                      |
| % change from November 1993 | 2.1       | 1.7   | 1.0     | 1.3      | 6.4            | 1.1                      | 4.1                              | -1.9                                     |
| <b>Whitehorse</b>           |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index         | 129.8     | 121.6 | 128.3   | 129.4    | 124.0          | 133.2                    | 132.2                            | 162.5                                    |
| % change from October 1994  | 0.5       | 1.6   | 0.0     | -0.2     | 1.3            | 0.3                      | 0.2                              | 0.1                                      |
| % change from November 1993 | 1.6       | 0.4   | 2.1     | -0.2     | 4.0            | 3.3                      | 3.8                              | -3.7                                     |
| <b>Yellowknife</b>          |           |       |         |          |                |                          |                                  |  |
| November 1994 index         | 129.7     | 123.4 | 121.1   | 131.2    | 130.8          | 122.8                    | 134.9                            | 171.9                                    |
| % change from October 1994  | 0.2       | 0.6   | 0.2     | -1.3     | 1.2            | 0.2                      | 0.4                              | 0.0                                      |
| % change from November 1993 | 1.5       | 2.8   | 0.2     | -0.8     | 5.5            | 0.7                      | 1.6                              | 0.9                                      |

<sup>1</sup> 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).

## Travel between Canada and other countries

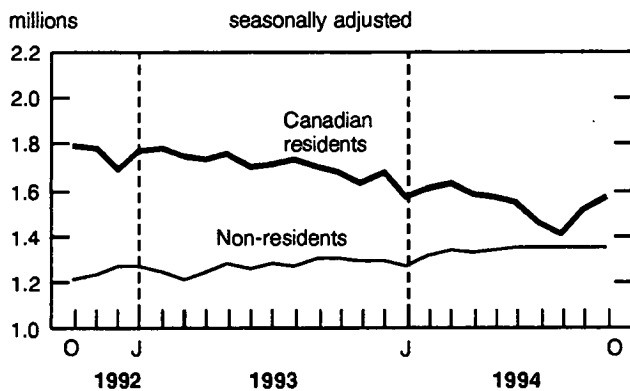
October 1994

A record 303,000 overseas visitors (seasonally adjusted) spent at least one night in Canada in October 1994. Meanwhile, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States inched upward to 3.2 million.

### Overnight trips to Canada by overseas residents are increasing

Foreigners made 1.3 million overnight trips into Canada in October, unchanged from September. This type of travel was relatively constant between late 1986 and early 1993, and then it began increasing in April 1993.

### Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



U.S. residents made 1.0 million trips of one or more nights to Canada in October, down slightly (-0.3%) from September but above the October 1993 level.

Overnight trips to Canada by residents of overseas countries increased 0.5% from September to a record of 303,000, well above the year-earlier number. This type of travel has been on the rise since July 1992.

Overnight visits from a number of countries were up from October 1993, including Japan (+30.4% to 41,000), Australia (+26.0% to 9,000) and Mexico (+30.4% to 5,000).

#### Note to users

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (i.e., adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability 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.

During the first 10 months of 1994, residents of the United States and other countries made 14.4 million overnight trips to Canada, up 5.6% from the same period in 1993. The number of overnight stays in Canada increased for all of the top 10 countries of origin during this period.

### Estimated trips to Canada of one or more nights

| Visitor's country of residence | Jan.-Oct. 1994P | Jan.-Oct. 1993 to Jan.-Oct. 1994P |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                | unadjusted      |                                   |
|                                | '000            | % change                          |
| United States                  | 11,319          | 4.3                               |
| United Kingdom                 | 527             | 1.5                               |
| Japan                          | 433             | 18.0                              |
| France                         | 388             | 14.2                              |
| Germany                        | 346             | 7.8                               |
| Hong Kong                      | 114             | 8.7                               |
| Australia                      | 105             | 23.5                              |
| Italy                          | 87              | 1.3                               |
| Switzerland                    | 83              | 7.3                               |
| Netherlands                    | 83              | 5.4                               |

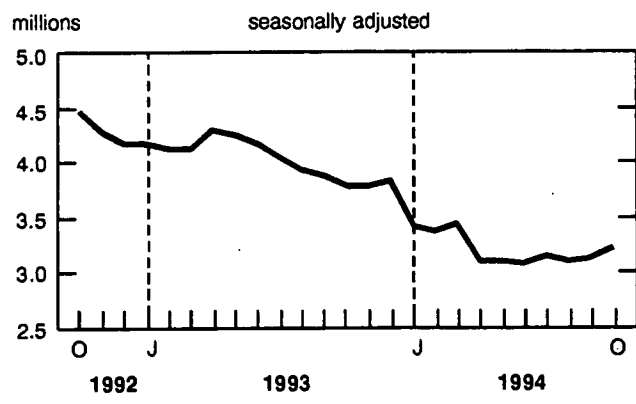
P Preliminary figures.

### Same-day car trips to the United States increase

Canadian residents made 3.2 million same-day car trips to the United States in October, up 3.2% from September but below the October 1993 figure. This was the second consecutive monthly increase. All provinces except Alberta (-11.9) and Saskatchewan (-0.6%) recorded increases from September in the number of Canadians re-entering after same-day car trips to the United States.

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. From April to August 1994, this type of travel, which is often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, was relatively stable at 3.1 million trips.

### 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 weak Canadian dollar, which stood at about US74 cents in October, compared with more than US88 cents in November 1991. Another factor has been the rising price of gas in the United States. Combined with the falling Canadian dollar, this has narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to C11 cents per litre. Also, beginning in February 1994, Ottawa and a number of provincial governments lowered taxes on tobacco products.

Unadjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 14.4% from October 1993, to 3.2 million. All provinces recorded decreases from October 1993. At the four land crossings in the Niagara Peninsula (Ontario region), Canadians made 473,000 same-day cross-border car trips, down 21.3% from October 1993.

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

| Province of re-entry | October 1994 <sup>P</sup> | October 1993 to October 1994 <sup>P</sup> |  |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
|                      |                           | unadjusted                                |  |
|                      | '000                      | % change                                  |  |
| New Brunswick        | 454                       | -22.1                                     |  |
| Quebec               | 328                       | -16.9                                     |  |
| Ontario              | 1,516                     | -10.8                                     |  |
| Manitoba             | 60                        | -12.7                                     |  |
| Saskatchewan         | 24                        | -20.0                                     |  |
| Alberta              | 13                        | -23.7                                     |  |
| British Columbia     | 820                       | -14.9                                     |  |
| Yukon                | 1                         | -24.2                                     |  |
| <b>Canada</b>        | <b>3,215</b>              | <b>-14.4</b>                              |  |

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

### Canadians are making more overnight trips to the United States

Overall, Canadians made more overnight trips abroad in October. In terms of all travel modes, overnight trips by Canadians to all countries increased 4.0% from September to 1.6 million but remained below the October 1993 figure.

Canadians made 1.3 million overnight trips to the United States, up 5.1% from September. This was the second consecutive monthly increase. Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States generally decreased between January 1992 and August 1994.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.**

The October 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. □

**Travel between Canada and other countries**

|                                 | August 1994 <sup>r</sup>  | September 1994 <sup>r</sup>                  | October 1994 <sup>p</sup>               | September 1994 <sup>r</sup><br>to October 1994 <sup>p</sup>      |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| seasonally adjusted             |                           |  |   |  |
|                                 | '000                      |  |   | % change   |
| <b>Canadian trips abroad</b>    |                           |  |   |  |
| Car trips to the United States  |                           |  |   |  |
| Same-day                        | 3,088                     | 3,108  | 3,206                                   | 3.2  |
| One or more nights              | 774                       | 819  | 864                                     | 5.6  |
| Total trips, one or more nights |                           |  |   |  |
| United States <sup>1</sup>      | 1,124                     | 1,218  | 1,280                                   | 5.1  |
| Other countries                 | 275                       | 283  | 280                                     | -0.8   |
| <b>Travel to Canada</b>         |                           |  |   |  |
| Car trips from United States    |                           |  |   |  |
| Same-day                        | 1,737                     | 1,775  | 1,886                                   | 6.3  |
| One or more nights              | 719                       | 721  | 709                                     | -1.6   |
| Total trips, one or more nights |                           |  |   |  |
| United States <sup>1</sup>      | 1,048                     | 1,046  | 1,043                                   | -0.3   |
| Other countries <sup>2</sup>    | 288                       | 302  | 303                                     | 0.5  |
|                                 | October 1994 <sup>p</sup> | October 1993 to<br>October 1994 <sup>p</sup> | January to<br>October 1994 <sup>p</sup> | January-October<br>1993 to January-<br>October 1994 <sup>p</sup> |
| unadjusted                      |                           |  |   |  |
|                                 | '000                      | % change                                     | '000                                    | % change   |
| <b>Canadian trips abroad</b>    |                           |  |   |  |
| Car trips to the United States  |                           |  |   |  |
| Same-day                        | 3,215                     | -14.4  | 32,359                                  | -21.7  |
| One or more nights              | 822                       | -7.5   | 9,013                                   | -17.6  |
| Total trips, one or more nights |                           |  |   |  |
| United States <sup>1</sup>      | 1,198                     | -5.8   | 13,210                                  | -14.0  |
| Other countries                 | 241                       | 0.5  | 2,944                                   | 2.9  |
| <b>Travel to Canada</b>         |                           |  |   |  |
| Car trips from United States    |                           |  |   |  |
| Same-day                        | 1,778                     | 20.2   | 17,508                                  | 6.8  |
| One or more nights              | 556                       | -3.4   | 7,842                                   | 4.9  |
| Total trips, one or more nights |                           |  |   |  |
| United States <sup>1</sup>      | 844                       | -1.6   | 11,319                                  | 4.3  |
| Other countries <sup>2</sup>    | 256                       | 14.9   | 3,123                                   | 10.8   |

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

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

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

## Business services

1994

Employment in the business services industry, particularly among women, has grown at a substantial rate. As a result, the current level of employment in the industry is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the level in 1976. The industry's share of total employment in Canada has almost doubled and now exceeds 6%.

Computer services has led the overall employment surge in business services, with an annual growth rate of almost 12% since 1976. That increase occurred despite a substantial loss of jobs in computer services during the recession of the early 1990s.

An all-time record 768,000 persons currently work in the business services industry; this compares with 297,000 in 1976. Over the past 18 years employment in the industry has grown at a 5.4% annual rate, far outpacing the average for the economy (+1.6%).

This growth rate has been far from smooth. Instead, it has been characterized by significant volatility. Employment declines during the recession of the early 1990s were greater than those during the recession of the early 1980s. In each case it took two years for employment to return to pre-recession levels.

### Growth in self-employment has been greater for women

Although men still hold most business services jobs, the growth in employment has been greater for women. As a result, women now occupy 44% of the jobs in business services, compared with 38% in 1976. For women, full-time self-employment recorded a growth rate of almost 14% over the past 18 years, outstripping every other category by a substantial margin.

Women also hold most of the part-time jobs, both in salaried positions and in self-employment. However, men lead the growth among part-timers.

### Note to users

*"Business services" is the feature article in the quarterly publication Services indicators. In addition to profiling the business services sector, the quarterly presents information on the communications sector and the financial, insurance and real estate sector. The business services sector covers the computer services field, advertising agencies, architectural, engineering and other scientific and technical services, lawyers, management consultants, accountants and employment agencies.*

The proportion of managerial and professional jobs has been growing relative to clerical jobs, and women are playing a greater role. In 1992 they held 40% of managerial and administrative positions in business services, compared with only 20% in 1976.

### Computer services leads job growth

Since 1976 employment in computer and related services has grown at an annual rate of almost 12%, reflecting the computerization of work environments throughout the 1980s. That growth rate occurred despite a loss of about 20,000 jobs during the recession of the early 1990s.

Today, an estimated 90,000 persons work in computer services. That represents 12% of the total in business services, compared with only 4% in 1976.

The majority of jobs in business services—about one in five—are still in architectural, engineering and other scientific and technical services.

Ontario and Quebec together account for two-thirds of all business services employment. Toronto alone has more than one in four of the business services jobs. Business services employment represented 7.2% of total employment in metropolitan areas in 1992. Calgary and Toronto have the highest proportion of business services employment.

The third quarter issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, \$28/\$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact George Sciadas, (613-951-3177), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Adult correctional services

1993/94

Data for 1993/94 are now available on the operation of custodial and community corrections services in Canada. Detailed data on caseloads, caseload characteristics, and resources are available by federal and provincial jurisdictions.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701, 00180703 to 00180706.**

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

### Department store sales advance release

November 1994

Department store sales totalled \$1,419.3 million in November, up 5.6% from November 1993. Sales by the major or full-line department stores (\$709.7 million) were down 1.9%. In contrast, sales by the junior category (\$709.6 million) were up 14.2%.

The November 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in February 1995.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

### Civil aviation

1993

The basic loss (operating loss combined with interest income and interest expenses) of the level I, II and III air carriers dropped \$212 million to \$400 million in 1993. Air Canada improved its position by \$154 million and finished the year with a basic loss of \$239 million. The basic loss of Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) deteriorated by \$4 million to \$205 million. However, CAIL received a one-time federal fuel tax rebate of \$35 million in 1992. Excluding the rebate, they would have reported an improved basic position in 1993 as well.

Higher passenger yields (passenger revenue per passenger-kilometre flown) on scheduled services contributed greatly to the industry's improved 1993

financial results. At 1992 yields, the industry's operating revenue would have been \$249 million lower, wiping out the improvement in the industry's basic performance.

Air Canada attributed much of the their improvement to stringent cost reduction, particularly in wages and salaries. They reported wage and salary reductions of \$73 million or 9%, while CAIL's dropped by 6% or \$49 million.

Both of the affiliate networks of the major carriers improved their basic performance in 1993. The Air Canada Connectors increased their basic income from the previous peak of \$6 million in 1992 to \$35 million in 1993. The CAIL Partners reported a basic loss of \$12 million in 1993, down from \$33 million in 1992.

In 1993 the air fare index for all fares of domestic scheduled services operated by level I carriers and two level II carriers rose to a record 148, up 5% from 1992. The economy fare index increased 10% to a record 166. Except for 1992, the all fare index and the economy fare index have risen every year since 1983.

In 1993, 64% of all domestic scheduled passengers flew on discount fares, down from the record 68% in 1992. For the international markets, 76% of scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

The 1993 issue of *Canadian civil aviation* (51-206, \$39) will be released shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

### Construction union wage rate index

November 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in November 1994 from October's revised level of 136.5. The index for Winnipeg increased a marginal 0.2% due to increments in existing contracts. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.9% to 136.5 in November 1994, from 134.0 in November 1993.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986 = 100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.



**Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.**

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in March 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

### **Selected financial indexes**

November 1994

November 1994 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986 = 100).

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.**

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76), will be available in March 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

### **National balance sheet accounts**

1993 (revised)

Canada's national wealth grew 4% to reach \$2.6 trillion at the end of 1993. Preliminary estimates of the national balance sheet accounts were released in April 1994. Revised estimates of the balance sheets for the economy are now available. In some cases, revisions have been carried back to 1961.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-795.**

The *National balance sheet accounts* (13-214, \$40), which contains an overview of trends plus 40 analytical and statistical tables, will be released later this month. Today at 8:30 a.m., an analytical document (\$50) containing data and numerous charts is available from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

The complete balance sheet data are available on microcomputer diskette today for \$300. The diskettes

are also available seven days after the official release date for a reduced price of \$60.

To purchase any of these products, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information on this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■

### **Waferboard industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the waferboard industry (SIC 2593) totalled \$669.2 million, up 50.4% from \$445.0 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5471.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood industries* (35-250, \$53).

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

### **Wire and wire rope industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wire and wire rope industry (SIC 3052) totalled \$613.4 million, up 5.8% from \$579.5 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5528.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Oils and fats, October 1994.**

**Catalogue number 32-006**

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

**Food industries, 1992.**

**Catalogue number 32-250**

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries: US\$54).

**Primary Iron and steel, October 1994.**

**Catalogue number 41-001**

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

**Railway operating statistics, September 1994.**

**Catalogue number 52-003**

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

**Oil pipeline transport, September 1994.**

**Catalogue number 55-001**

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

**The consumer price index, November 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.**

**Canada's international transactions in securities, September 1994.**

**Catalogue number 67-002**

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

**Science statistics service bulletin: Research and development expenditures of private non-profit organizations, 1993. Vol. 18, no. 8.**

**Catalogue number 88-001**

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other countries: US\$12/US\$107).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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**Week of December 19-23**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

| Release date | Title   | Reference period                             |
|--------------|---|--|
| 19           | Canada's investment in education<br>Provincial and territorial government finance   | 1971-1991<br>1994/95                         |
| 20           | Canadian international trade<br>Retail trade  | October 1994<br>October 1994                 |
| 21           | Wholesale trade<br>Income distribution by size  | October 1994<br>1993                         |
| 22           | Canada's international transactions in securities<br>Unemployment insurance statistics<br>1995 release dates for selected economic indicators | October 1994<br>October 1994                 |
| 23           | Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry<br>Employment, earnings and hours<br>Major release dates                               | October 1994<br>October 1994<br>January 1995 |

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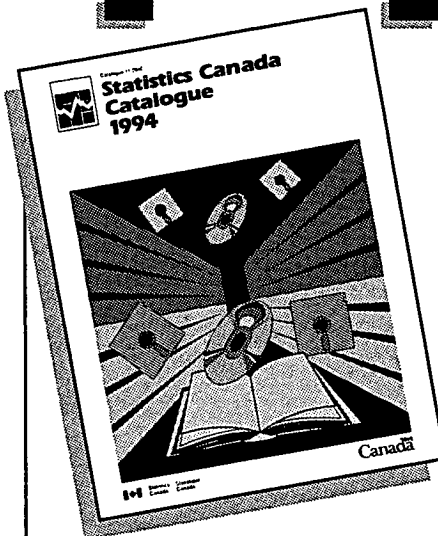
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