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• Consumer price index, June 1994

Consumers paid the same amount for the CPI basket of goods and services in June 1994 as they did in June 1993. Excepting May, when the basket cost 0.2% less than it did in May 1993, this is the lowest year-over-year movement since 1961.

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• Travel between Canada and other countries, May 1994

Canadians made 3.1 million same-day car trips to the United States in May, down 1.1% from April and the lowest level in more than five years.

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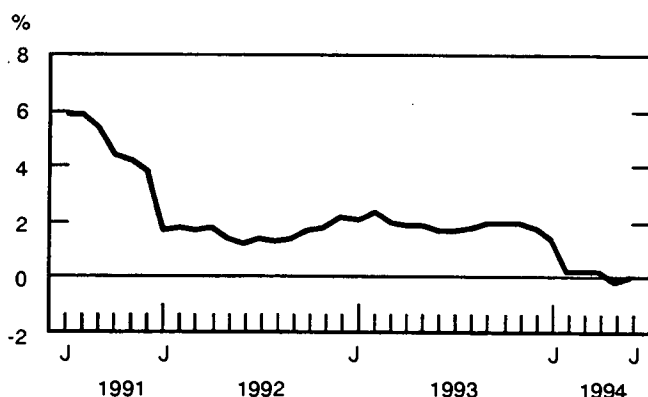
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

June 1994

Consumers paid the same amount for the consumer price index's (CPI) basket of goods and services in June 1994 as they did in June 1993. Excepting May, when the basket cost 0.2% less than it did in May 1993, this is the lowest year-over-year movement since 1961.

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



Year-over-year price rises for many items, such as new cars and trucks, auto insurance, rent, tuition fees, property taxes and air fares, were completely offset by other price declines. By far the most important decline was for tobacco products, resulting largely from a reduction in federal taxes on February 9th and subsequent reductions in provincial taxes in five provinces.

Mortgage interest costs also played a role in moderating the yearly movement. However, interest rates recently shot up, and June represented the first month since May 1991 when new mortgages have, on average, carried higher interest charges than existing mortgages.

Consumer prices rose 0.2% between May and June

Between May and June 1994, consumer prices advanced an average 0.2%, returning to the April level. Transportation expense increases had the

greatest impact, followed by food, clothing and housing. Gasoline price increases played a significant role in the rise in the transportation index.

Monthly movements in major components

The cost of transportation rose 0.6% in June. Most of this was due to a 3.1% rise in gasoline prices, the fifth increase in as many months.

Travelling by public modes of transportation also became more expensive in June as air fares rose, mainly for selected destinations in the United States, and train fares reflected mostly seasonal increases. A small moderation in the overall rise in transportation charges resulted from a drop in automobile rental and leasing charges.

The rise in gasoline prices played a major role in determining the latest change. Pump prices have risen without interruption since February 1994 after falling in most months of 1993. According to the raw materials price index, the price of crude petroleum rose 27% between December 1993 (its low point) and May 1994, with most of the change occurring in April and in May. Several factors contributed to these unusual price increases. Among these factors are lower inventories (owing to exceptionally cold weather in North America), tighter controls on supply by OPEC countries, and production problems in the North Sea and Colombia. Despite these increases, the prices of both crude petroleum and gasoline were slightly below their year-earlier levels.

The price of food rose 0.2% in June. Grocery store prices increased 0.4%, while restaurant meal prices remained unchanged. Despite this latest rise, prices of food from grocery stores were, on average, below their levels in June 1993. The latest monthly increase was largely due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, mostly for potatoes, cucumbers and tomatoes. Smaller price increases were also observed for pork, poultry, selected dairy and bakery products and coffee. At the same time, consumers gained from lower prices for beef, fish, selected fresh fruit and soft drinks.

Housing charges increased 0.2% as homeowners faced increased maintenance and repair charges and tenants experienced a marginal hike in rents. Prices of household textiles and appliances also rose noticeably. A small relief appeared in the form of lower prices for kitchen utensils, household chemical products and pet food.

After falling in April and May, clothing prices rose 0.5% in June. Much of the latest increase was in women's wear, particularly for sportswear, jewellery and footwear. The men's wear index also advanced slightly, mainly due to price increases for suits and footwear.

The recreation, reading and education index moved up 0.1%, mainly due to higher prices for reading material, which were partially offset by lower prices for recreational equipment. Health and personal care charges fell 0.4% as consumers benefited from lower prices for non-prescribed medicines and selected personal care supplies. Prices of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages were unchanged from May as prices of liquor purchased from stores rose slightly while cigarette prices fell marginally.

Special aggregates

Energy

Energy prices showed a 0.3% year-over-year rise in June after seven consecutive months of annual declines. Gasoline and fuel oil prices remained below the level in June 1993, but price increases for piped gas and electricity more than offset these declines. Between May and June, the energy index advanced 1.4%, with the gasoline price rise the only significant factor.

All-items excluding food and energy

This index advanced 0.2% between May and June, after declining 0.3% between April and May. The index in June stood at the same level as it did a year earlier.

Goods and services

In year-over-year terms, the goods index fell 1.5% in June, the fifth decline in a row. Most of this was associated with price declines for non-durable goods, notably cigarettes, groceries, and gasoline. In contrast, the services index rose 1.8% in June after year-over-year increases of 1.6% in each of the previous five months.

Between May and June, the goods index rose 0.3% while the services index moved up a slight 0.1%. These compared to a 0.4% decline in goods and a 0.1% rise in services in May.

Provincial and territorial highlights

Provincial and territorial CPI annual movements ranged from a 1.5% drop for Quebec to a 2.4% rise for Whitehorse (the only index published for the Yukon). Tax changes on cigarettes affected these movements. Provincial taxes declined in five provinces, while both territories raised taxes. If the tobacco component were excluded from the basket, then provincial CPI increases would have ranged from +0.8% in Quebec to +2.4% in British Columbia.

Consumer price index and major components

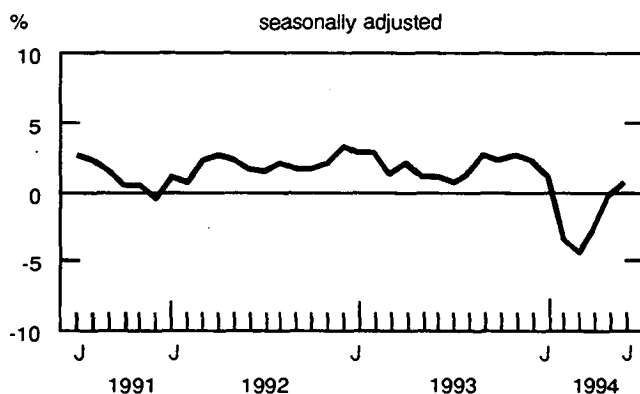
1986 = 100

Indexes	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	130.2	129.9	130.2	0.2	0.0
Food	123.3	123.0	123.4	0.2	-0.1
Housing	128.1	127.9	127.7	0.2	0.3
Clothing	131.6	130.9	130.9	0.5	0.5
Transportation	130.9	130.1	124.6	0.6	5.1
Health and personal care	136.3	136.8	134.8	-0.4	1.1
Recreation, reading and education	138.7	138.6	135.1	0.1	2.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.9	140.9	171.2	0.0	-17.7
All-items excluding food	131.8	131.5	131.7	0.2	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy	132.4	132.2	132.4	0.2	0.0
Goods	124.1	123.7	126.0	0.3	-1.5
Services	137.7	137.5	135.3	0.1	1.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.8	77.0	76.8		
All-items (1981 = 100)	172.4				

An advance in the seasonally adjusted CPI

Seasonally adjusted, the CPI advanced 0.2% in June. This followed a 0.2% drop in May and a 0.2% advance in April. The compounded annual rate of change for the latest three-month period (from March to June) increased 0.6%. This was the first advance after four months of declines.

Three-month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates

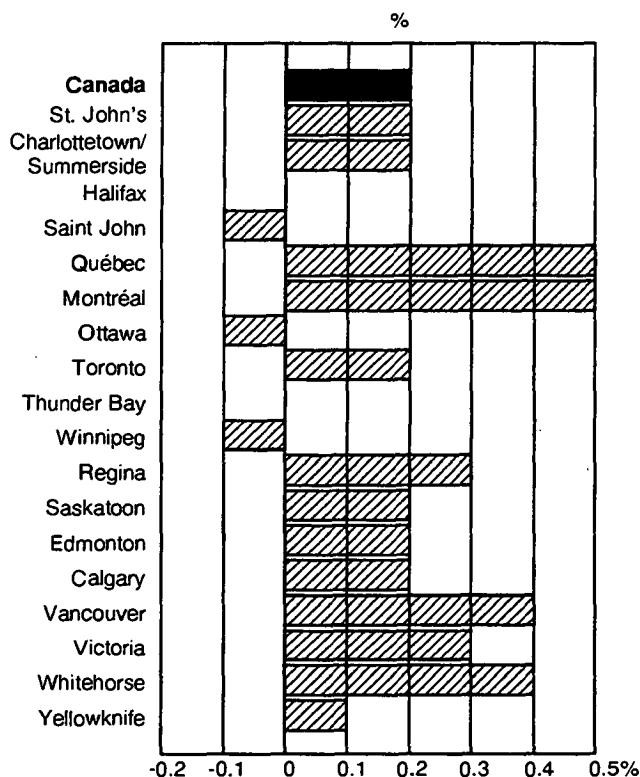


City highlights

Monthly changes in the CPIs of cities for which indexes are published ranged from a 0.1% drop in Saint John, Ottawa and Winnipeg to a 0.5% increase in Québec and Montréal. In Saint John, most of the downward pressures were from food prices. In Ottawa, the largest downward impact came from declines in food and housing charges. In Winnipeg, declines in food and clothing prices were the main contributing forces. Larger than average increases in food and clothing prices were the main factors explaining the advances in June in Québec and in Montréal.

On a year-over-year basis, city CPI movements ranged from a 1.6% drop in Montréal to a 2.4% increase in Whitehorse.

Percentage change in the all-items index May 1994 to June 1994



Main contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index

St. John's

Consumer prices rose 0.2% from May. Consumers saw higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and eggs. Higher prices for new houses and household textiles were reported, along with increased air fares and a rise in gasoline prices. Prices for women's clothing also advanced. Some moderating effect was felt from lower prices for recreation equipment, home entertainment equipment, personal care supplies and cigarettes. On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices were up 1.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Between May and June, consumer prices rose 0.2%. In June consumers paid more for food, particularly for fresh produce, bread, beef and sugar. Homeowners paid more for maintenance and repairs, electricity charges increased, and higher prices were reported for new houses. Additional price increases were experienced for personal care supplies, for girls' and boys' clothing and for air and rail travel. Cigarette prices fell.

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices fell 0.5%. This decline reflects the drop in tobacco taxes. Three other cities reported year-over-year price declines.

Halifax

Consumer prices remained at May levels due to a number of offsetting price changes. Higher prices were reported for food, particularly for chicken, bakery products, sugar, fresh produce and coffee. Additional upward pressure came from increased housing charges, most notably for household textiles, new houses and homeowners' maintenance and repairs. On an overall basis, transportation costs remained unchanged. It cost more to travel by air or rail, but less to rent an automobile or buy gasoline. A large number of items fell in price, and these included cigarettes, wine and liquor, personal care supplies, recreation equipment and women's and men's clothing. On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 0.8%.

Saint John

Consumer prices fell 0.1% from May to June. Lower food prices were recorded, particularly for cereal and bakery products, soft drinks, beef, cured meats and fresh fruit. Charges for personal care supplies also declined. Housing costs remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment offset increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, higher prices for new houses and increased household operating expenses. Men's and women's clothing cost less, but boys' and girls' wear increased in price. For consumers who rented automotive vehicles or who travelled by air or rail, prices advanced. Prices in June were unchanged from June 1993.

Québec

Both Québec and Montréal registered the largest monthly increase of the 18 index cities (+0.5%).

Consumers paid more in June for groceries, particularly for fresh vegetables and beef. Clothing and gasoline cost more as did air and rail travel. In addition, higher prices were recorded for new houses and for homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Prices for beer and cigarettes were up as well.

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

Montréal

Both Montréal and Québec registered the largest monthly increase of the 18 index cities (+0.5%). In June prices were higher for food, particularly fresh vegetables, chicken and beef. Gasoline prices and air fares rose, and consumers paid more for household furnishings and new houses. Clothing prices were up as well.

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices fell 1.6%. This 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

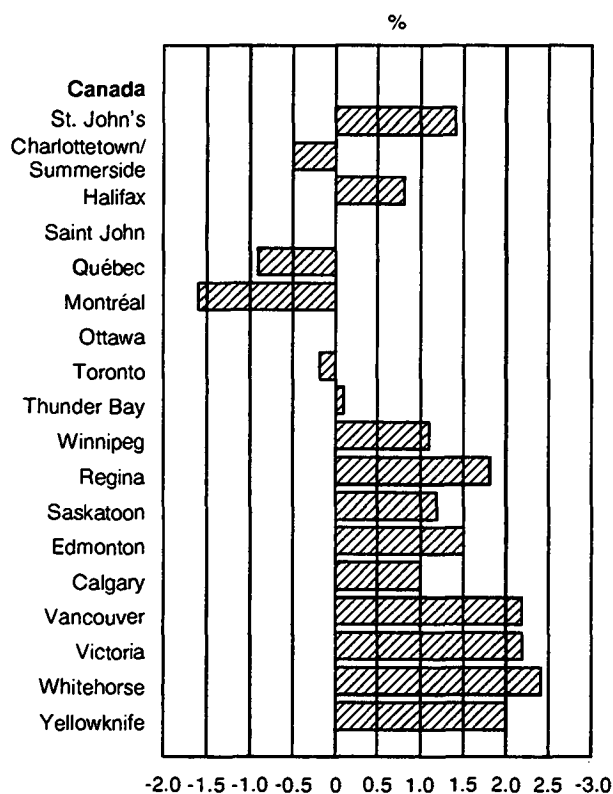
A 0.1% decline in consumer prices from May to June was mainly due to lower prices for furniture and food (particularly beef, chicken, soft drinks and bakery products). Consumers paid less for cigarettes and wine, but more for clothing and gasoline. Prices for air and rail travel were also up. Consumer prices were unchanged from June 1993.

Toronto

Consumer prices rose 0.2% from May. Consumers paid more for gasoline and for air and rail travel. Selected housing charges were up, particularly for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and household textiles. Prices for women's clothing advanced as well. But consumers paid less for food: most notably beef, fish, bananas, apples, chicken and pork. Lower prices were also recorded for personal care supplies.

Toronto was one of only four cities to register a decline in its annual percentage change (-0.2%). This decline was mainly due to lower tobacco product prices and, to a much lesser extent, lower food prices.

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



Thunder Bay

Consumer prices remained at May levels due to a number of offsetting price movements. Lower food prices were reported, particularly for beef, fresh fruit, soft drinks, chicken and dairy products. Clothing and furniture prices declined as did household operating expenses. In addition, lower prices were recorded for recreation equipment and for wine and liquor. On the other hand, consumers paid more for gasoline, air travel, train travel and local bus fares. Price increases were also noted for personal care supplies. On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 0.1%.

Winnipeg

On a month-to-month basis, consumer prices fell 0.1%. In June consumers saw widespread price declines, but these were largely offset by a rise in transportation costs. Prices for men's and women's wear declined, as did overall food prices (most

notably fresh produce and beef). Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies, household equipment and furniture. Household operating expenses and homeowners' maintenance and repair costs declined as well. The rise in transportation charges was largely due to higher prices for gasoline and increased fares for rail and air travel. Consumer prices rose 1.1% from June 1993.

Regina

Consumer prices rose 0.3% from May to June. Higher transportation costs were reported, particularly for gasoline, train fares and air fares. Consumers saw food prices rise, most notably for fresh produce, bakery products, coffee and eggs. Housing costs were up slightly, as higher prices were registered for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, household textiles and household equipment. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies. Moderating these advances were lower prices for women's wear and cigarettes. On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 1.8%.

Saskatoon

Consumer prices rose 0.2% from May. Consumers faced higher transportation charges in June, most notably for gasoline, vehicle rentals, air fares and train fares. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for women's wear and food (beef, fresh fruit, bread and prepared meats). Further moderation came from price declines for furniture and household equipment as well as from lower household operating expenses. Consumer prices were 1.2% higher than in June 1993.

Edmonton

Higher transportation charges, most notably for gasoline, vehicle rentals, air fares and train fares, were the main contributing factor to the 0.2% monthly price rise in June. Higher food prices were also recorded, particularly for fresh vegetables, beef and coffee. Despite the overall advance in prices, consumers saw many price declines. Housing charges fell, reflecting lower prices for furniture and household equipment. Household operating expenses were down, as were new house prices and charges for natural gas. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for cigarettes and women's wear. In addition, prices fell for recreation equipment and home entertainment equipment. On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 1.5%.

Calgary

Consumer prices rose 0.2% from May, mainly due to higher transportation costs. The increase in transportation costs reflected higher prices for gasoline, increased vehicle rental charges, and higher fares for air and rail travel. Consumers saw higher food prices (most notably dairy products, tomatoes, chicken, eggs and coffee). Housing costs were up as prices were higher for furniture, household textiles and appliances. Beer and liquor prices rose as well. Lower prices for women's wear moderated the overall rise. On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 1.0%.

Vancouver

On a month-to-month basis, consumer prices rose 0.4%. Consumers faced higher prices for food in June, particularly for fresh vegetables, beef, chicken, dairy products, pork and coffee. Additional price increases were noted for gasoline, air fares and train fares. Higher prices for women's wear and alcoholic beverages were reported as well.

Prices rose 2.2% from June 1993. Consumers in Vancouver have experienced price increases greater than the national average for all seven of the major components of the CPI. Both Vancouver and Victoria had the second highest year-over-year movement (only Whitehorse was higher).

Victoria

Consumer prices rose 0.3% from May. Consumers experienced higher charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and saw an increase in household operating expenses. Prices for women's clothing advanced. Higher food prices were recorded, most notably for fresh vegetables, pork, apples and soft drinks. Additionally, prices increased for alcoholic beverages and for personal care supplies. Air and train travel were more expensive, but this was partially moderated by a drop in gasoline prices.

On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 2.2%. As in Vancouver, consumers in Victoria experienced

greater price increases for all seven of the major components of the CPI. Both Victoria and Vancouver registered the second highest annual percentage change (Whitehorse was highest).

Whitehorse

Consumer prices rose 0.4% from May. Food prices rose in June, most notably for beef, dairy products, bread, soft drinks, grapefruit and oranges. Consumers experienced rent increases as well as higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. In addition, transportation costs rose, reflecting higher prices for gasoline and increased fares for air and rail travel. A further upward push came from higher prices for home entertainment and reading materials.

On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 2.4%. This was the highest annual change experienced by any of the 18 city indexes. In Whitehorse, the year-over-year change in the CPI was higher than the national average in five of the seven major components, particularly with regard to tobacco products.

Yellowknife

On a month-to-month basis, prices rose 0.1%. Consumers experienced increased fares for air and rail travel and higher overall food prices, particularly for bread, cured meats, beef and pork. Cigarette prices were up as well. Some moderating effect was felt from lower prices for home entertainment equipment, personal care supplies, household appliances and women's clothing. Consumer prices in June were 2.0% above their June 1993 level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

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

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

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
June 1994 index	126.0	120.5	118.0	133.8	129.4	128.4	138.2	145.6
% change from May 1994	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1
% change from June 1993	1.4	1.4	-0.8	2.2	8.4	-0.5	4.4	-3.8
Charlottetown/Summerside								
June 1994 index	128.4	130.5	120.7	132.0	122.4	142.9	137.8	150.9
% change from May 1994	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	-0.5
% change from June 1993	-0.5	1.1	-0.4	3.6	3.8	1.3	2.3	-20.2
Halifax								
June 1994 index	128.2	133.4	120.6	128.9	127.0	131.6	135.4	145.7
% change from May 1994	0.0	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	-1.5
% change from June 1993	0.8	3.1	0.3	-0.5	6.5	0.2	3.8	-15.0
Saint John								
June 1994 index	127.0	129.2	120.3	132.6	124.5	132.6	133.4	145.0
% change from May 1994	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.5	0.1	0.0
% change from June 1993	0.0	1.3	-0.4	0.2	3.6	-0.5	3.6	-15.5
Québec								
June 1994 index	127.9	121.5	127.2	136.0	120.8	136.3	140.8	127.1
% change from May 1994	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.6
% change from June 1993	-0.9	2.1	-0.1	-0.7	2.3	-0.1	2.3	-24.5
Montréal								
June 1994 index	128.9	122.1	130.6	135.8	123.3	138.2	143.6	123.3
% change from May 1994	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.7	-0.4	0.2	0.1
% change from June 1993	-1.6	0.7	0.4	-0.7	2.5	2.0	1.4	-29.0
Ottawa								
June 1994 index	130.4	124.4	128.4	132.0	131.2	143.6	138.0	134.8
% change from May 1994	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.5
% change from June 1993	0.0	-1.3	0.4	0.9	4.9	2.9	2.4	-18.6
Toronto								
June 1994 index	131.3	121.7	130.7	129.6	135.1	138.5	139.6	132.6
% change from May 1994	0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.6	0.0	0.0
% change from June 1993	-0.2	-3.0	0.0	0.8	7.0	-0.1	2.5	-19.1
Thunder Bay								
June 1994 index	128.9	119.6	127.3	132.8	133.8	133.4	136.3	130.9
% change from May 1994	0.0	-0.7	-0.2	-1.1	1.1	1.2	-0.1	-0.1
% change from June 1993	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.8	6.6	3.0	1.5	-23.0
Winnipeg								
June 1994 index	131.5	130.8	125.8	131.9	130.8	135.1	140.5	155.8
% change from May 1994	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9	0.8	-0.7	-0.1	0.0
% change from June 1993	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.2	3.7	0.5	2.4	-5.1
Regina								
June 1994 index	133.7	134.2	122.3	139.2	139.3	146.1	136.4	165.5
% change from May 1994	0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.6	1.5	0.6	0.1	-0.3
% change from June 1993	1.8	2.5	1.2	0.4	6.1	0.6	2.5	-6.4

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – concluded

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Saskatoon								
June 1994 index	131.7	131.2	121.2	138.0	132.7	158.8	136.5	155.0
% change from May 1994	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	1.8	0.0	-0.1	0.1
% change from June 1993	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	4.7	0.8	3.6	-5.0
Edmonton								
June 1994 index	129.5	115.1	125.5	127.6	131.2	133.9	139.2	174.2
% change from May 1994	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.5	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8
% change from June 1993	1.5	0.3	1.1	-0.3	4.0	1.7	4.2	-4.1
Calgary								
June 1994 index	129.1	117.6	123.5	128.5	128.0	132.9	139.2	179.2
% change from May 1994	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
% change from June 1993	1.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	4.3	1.6	3.8	-1.2
Vancouver								
June 1994 index	134.4	131.8	126.1	129.9	144.1	132.5	139.1	164.6
% change from May 1994	0.4	0.8	-0.2	1.2	0.6	-0.7	0.2	0.5
% change from June 1993	2.2	1.2	0.7	3.9	6.0	3.1	4.1	-3.3
Victoria								
June 1994 index	132.7	132.4	123.4	131.0	139.7	132.0	137.5	166.9
% change from May 1994	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6
% change from June 1993	2.2	2.2	0.7	3.6	5.6	3.0	3.6	-1.2
Whitehorse								
June 1994 index	127.9	120.3	126.6	130.2	119.4	131.9	129.7	162.3
% change from May 1994	0.4	1.0	0.4	-0.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0
% change from June 1993	2.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	3.5	4.3	3.5	8.1
Yellowknife								
June 1994 index	128.8	123.1	121.1	131.8	126.2	123.3	132.6	171.8
% change from May 1994	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	-0.4	-0.5	0.2
% change from June 1993	2.0	4.1	0.2	-0.9	5.2	-0.8	2.5	3.3

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, \$20/\$80).

Travel between Canada and other countries

May 1994

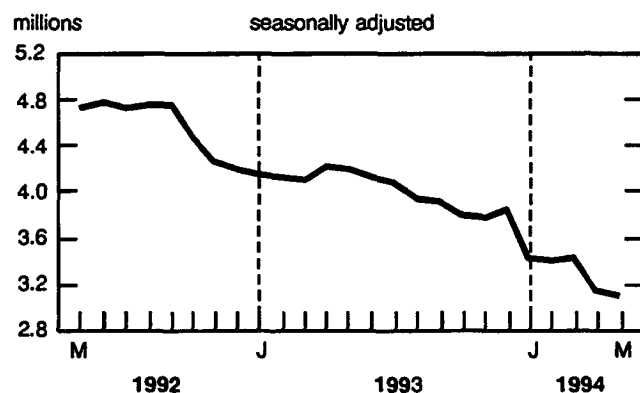
Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States, a key indicator of cross-border shopping, dropped to their lowest level since August 1988. Meanwhile, overnight travel into Canada, which has been increasing gradually over the past year, rose 0.3%.

Same-day car trips continue to drop

Canadian residents made 3.1 million same-day car trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States in May, down 1.1% from April and substantially below the May 1993 figure. This is the lowest level since August 1988.

Same-day car trips by Canadians across the border have been declining steadily since February 1992 after peaking at 5.3 million in November 1991.

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



A major factor in the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians has been the weakening Canadian dollar, which has fallen to about US72 cents, from more than US88 cents in November 1991. Another factor is the rising price of gasoline in the United States. Combined, these two

Note to users

Month-to-month comparisons in international travel use seasonally adjusted data (i.e., adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

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

factors have narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to C12 cents per litre. More recently, the federal government and a number of provincial governments lowered taxes on tobacco products (beginning in February 1994).

Unadjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 28.0% from May 1993, to 3.3 million. All provinces recorded decreases in excess of 20% from May 1993. At the four land crossings in the Niagara Peninsula (Ontario region), Canadians made 476,000 same-day cross-border car trips, a 55.8% drop from May 1993.

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

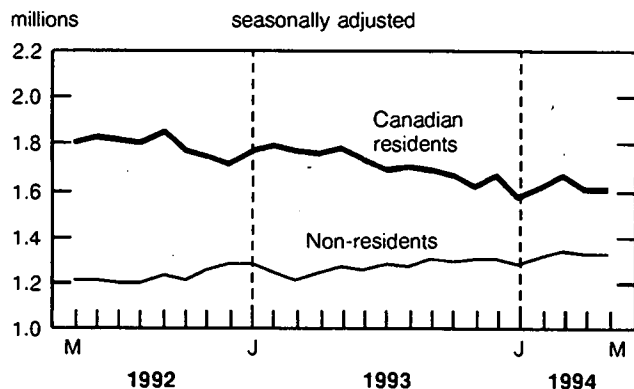
Province of re-entry	May 1994 ^P	May 1993 to May 1994 ^P
	'000	% change
	unadjusted	
New Brunswick	507	-33.0
Quebec	330	-29.4
Ontario	1,447	-28.4
Manitoba	62	-24.5
Saskatchewan	26	-41.3
Alberta	17	-24.5
British Columbia	872	-23.2
Yukon	3	0.5
Canada	3,264	-28.0

^P Preliminary figures.

More overnight visits to Canada

Foreigners made 1.3 million trips (seasonally adjusted) of one or more nights to Canada in May, up slightly (+0.3%) from April. This type of travel was relatively constant between late 1986 and early 1993, and then it began inching upward in April 1993.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



Residents of the United States made 1.0 million trips (seasonally adjusted) of one or more nights to Canada in May, a 0.3% decrease from April but above the May 1993 level.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of overseas countries increased 2.2% from April, to 283,000. This continues an uptrend evident since August 1992. Overnight visits from a number of countries rose substantially from May 1993: France (+24.4% to 44,000), Japan (+16.1% to 44,000) and Australia (+17.0% to 11,000).

Canadians travelled abroad less than in April

Overall, Canadians made fewer overnight trips abroad in May. In terms of all modes of travel, overnight trips by Canadians to all countries decreased 0.4% from April, to 1.6 million (seasonally adjusted)—well below the May 1993 figure.

Canadians made 1.3 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States, including all modes of transportation, up marginally (+0.2%) from April. Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States has been decreasing generally since January 1992.

As with same-day travel, a key factor in this downtrend has been the weakening Canadian dollar.

Canadians made 904,000 overnight car trips to the United States in May 1994, up 0.7% from April.

Overnight trips to all other countries decreased, down 2.9% from April, to 275,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The May 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 McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	April 1994 to May 1994 ^p
	'000			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,420	3,120	3,085	-1.1
One or more nights	924	898	904	0.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,372	1,319	1,321	0.2
Other countries	285	283	275	-2.9
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,618	1,583	1,621	2.4
One or more nights	726	721	706	-2.1
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,047	1,042	1,039	-0.3
Other countries ²	284	276	283	2.2
	May 1994 ^p	May 1993 to May 1994 ^p	January to May 1994 ^p	January-May 1993 to January-May 1994 ^p
	'000	% change	'000	% change
	unadjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,264	-28.0	15,129	-22.4
One or more nights	866	-15.9	3,600	-14.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,274	-13.7	5,907	-11.3
Other countries	240	-4.1	1,613	4.3
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,690	3.1	6,502	0.5
One or more nights	696	0.4	2,112	3.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,072	2.1	3,230	4.0
Other countries ²	311	7.7	871	8.2

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

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

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

Nine-day period ending June 30, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the nine-day period decreased 1.1% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 3.6% to 6.3 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 12.9% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of June 30, 1994 increased 4.3% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

June 1994

Average prices for June 1994 of selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Civil aviation statistics

May 1994

Preliminary data for May 1994 on civil aviation are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for May 1994 on civil aviation will appear in the August 1994 issue of *Aviation service*

bulletin (51-004, \$10/\$99). See "How to order publications".

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

Telephone statistics

May 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,157.5 million in May 1994, down 0.4% from May 1993.

Operating expenses totalled \$885.1 million, up 2.5% from May 1993. Net operating revenue totalled \$272.4 million, an 8.9% decrease from May 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

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

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

Potato production

1993 (revised) and 1994 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1994 on the area of potatoes planted are now available. Also available are revised data for 1993 on area, yield and production. Data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

These data are now available in *Canadian potato production* (\$21). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Agriculture Division. ■


Road motor vehicles: fuel sales 1993

In 1993 net fuel sales totalled 42.6 billion litres, up 3.3% from 41.2 billion litres in 1992. Of the 42.6 billion litres, 76.8% was gasoline, 20.8% was diesel fuel, and 2.4% was liquefied petroleum gas.

Gross sales of gasoline increased 2.4% to 33.9 billion litres in 1993, from 33.1 billion litres in 1992.

The 1993 issue of *Road motor vehicles: fuel sales* (53-218, \$25) will be available at the end of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■



The Daily
Statistics Canada

Friday, September 16, 1993
For issues in 1993 only

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, August 1993**
The unemployment rate is 6.7% (6.7% in August 1992).
- **Energy Research Project Results, July 1993**
The total energy research and development (R&D) in 1992 was \$1.1 billion, up from \$0.9 billion in 1991. The total energy R&D in 1993 was \$1.2 billion, up from \$1.1 billion in 1992.
- **Advance Statistics of Submissions, 1993-94**
Gross value added, by sector, by province. The advance estimate for 1993-94 is \$1.1 billion, up from \$1.0 billion in 1992-93. The 1993-94 advance estimate is \$1.1 billion, up from \$1.0 billion in 1992-93.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Quarterly Sales Data by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1993**
Sales of new cars, trucks and vans, by province and metropolitan area, July 1993.
- **Quarterly Sales Data by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1993**
Sales of new cars, trucks and vans, by province and metropolitan area, July 1993.
- **Quarterly Sales Data by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1993**
Sales of new cars, trucks and vans, by province and metropolitan area, July 1993.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- **Major Release Dates: Week of September 13-17**

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, April 1994.

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$14/\$138; United States: US\$17/US\$166; other countries: US\$20/US\$194).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, May 1994.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Oils and fats, May 1994.

Catalogue number 32-006

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

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, May 1994.

Catalogue number 36-003

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

Primary iron and steel, May 1994.

Catalogue number 41-001

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

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, May 1994.

Catalogue number 53-003

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

Cable television, 1992.

Catalogue number 56-205

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

The consumer price index, June 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. on Friday, July 15th.

Farm input index, first quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 62-004

(Canada: \$20/\$80; United States: US\$24/US\$96; other countries: US\$28/US\$112).

Canada's international transactions in securities, April 1994.

Catalogue number 67-002

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

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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Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



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The Daily, July 15, 1994

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 18-22
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
July		
18	Monthly survey of manufacturing	May 1994
19	Canadian international trade	May 1994
	Composite index	June 1994
	Sales of natural gas	May 1994
20	Retail trade	May 1994
	Education quarterly review	Second quarter 1994
21	Wholesale trade	May 1994
	Neighbourhood income and demographics	1992