

under 2 per cent. Again, because the total went up quite considerably during the period of the Korean War.

What has happened is that during the last couple of years these figures too have been increasing manifestly at more than they have been over a long period.

Now, the components above give some indication of what it is that has been increasing in this period. You will notice that food has been spectacularly the biggest item in this past year. Between 1964 and 1965 it was transportation and health and personal care that was going up most spectacularly. Between 1963 and 1964, again it was the health item, and to a lesser extent the clothing item. These were the items that were leading the groups then.

We find it interesting to note that by and large the increase in commodity prices up until this current year has been a great deal less than the increase in the cost of services. If you look at the bottom line particularly, which excludes shelter—that is rents—you will see that in earlier years those had been going up a good deal more than the commodity figures.

Out of this the members of the committee may decide they want to look at particular categories which have exhibited these increases, and the monthly figures are given on the next sheet.

Co-Chairman Senator CROLL: Mr. Bryce, would you define services, please?

Mr. BRYCE: The services included here—there is quite a large variety of them. I think we have a list here. They are spread under a number of the normal headings. For example, under the item "Transportation" we have street car and bus fares, taxi fares, train fares and plane fares. You have got various types of automobile repairs.

Then, we get into health and personal care where there is a whole list of services such as doctors' fees for various things, dentists' fees, optical care, and prepaid medical care, which has a certain weight. Then come haircuts, hair dressing, theatre admissions, admissions to sporting events, and insurance on property—that is, on homes. Rents form the biggest item—tenants' costs. I am not sure whether property taxes are included as services, but they should be, of course. That is the general nature of them.

Co-Chairman Mr. BASFORD: Have you completed your comment on this table, Mr. Bryce?

Mr. BRYCE: Yes.

Mr. SALTSMAN: Would you give me the breakdown on the health and personal care so that I can see how that percentage is distributed amongst the various components?

Mr. BRYCE: We are just looking up to see what weights these are. I am sure Mr. James will be getting you the publications of the bureau that give you these details of the cost of consumer prices. We have here the list of items but not the weights attributed to them, and for your question, the weights are quite important.

Co-Chairman Mr. BASFORD: May I remind the committee that on Thursday, October 6, Mr. Holmes, Director of the Prices Division, D.B.S. Consumer Price Index, will be appearing before us to give us a very complete run down of the consumer price indexes.

Mr. BRYCE: It would probably be better if he were to speak on this than for me to do so. However, the materials are all in this publication called the Consumer Price Index for Canada, and there is set forth in this large table 4 all the weights in great detail; in fact, there are pages and pages of it. But in health and personal care, for example, doctors fees are weighted at 1.4 per cent of the sub-group section, that is, 1.4 of the total index. The dentists, half of that. Optical care is 2/10ths of one per cent. Pre-paid medical care, 1.1 per cent.