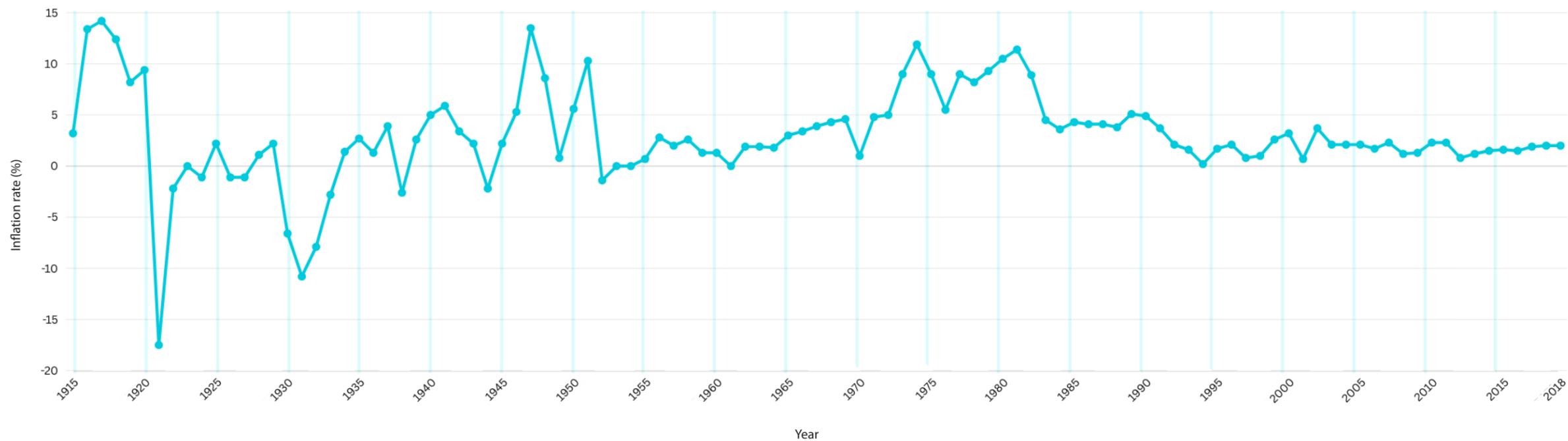" Keeping inflation low and predictable helps Canadians make decisions about the future.

- Dan, Bank of Canada "

1 - Inflation throughout the years
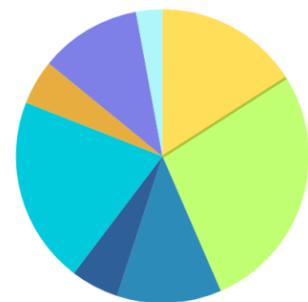

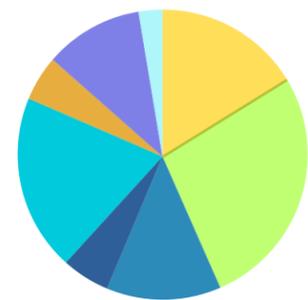Sources: Statistics Canada and Bank of Canada calculations

✏️ PREWORK

1 Label the following historical markers by drawing vertical lines across the data at these time periods:
a. beginning of the Great Depression in 1929
b. founding of the Bank of Canada in 1935

2 Label the following time periods below the graph:
a. The gold standard from 1915-1945
b. Bretton Woods system from 1945-1973
c. Monetary target and other frameworks 1973-1991
d. Inflation targeting from 1991-2020

3 Looking at the valleys and peaks of the chart, can you spot any recessions? Label "R" next to each of the periods. A recession is a temporary decline in economic growth. Can you identity five?

4 Since 1991 the Bank has targeted inflation at a certain percentage with a range above and below that. Looking at the data, can you guess what those numbers are? If helpful, try running a highlighter through the middle area of the data to determine the percentage range.
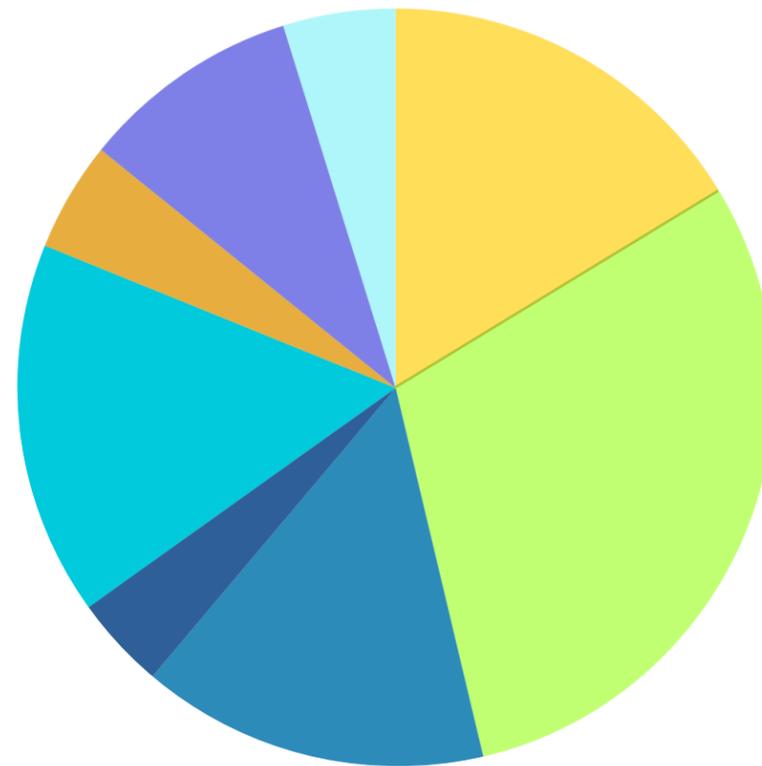
2 - Consumer Price Index and Category Weights By Year

> The CPI is the most relevant estimate of the cost of living for Canadians and helps us target inflation.
>
> - Patrick, Bank of Canada

✏️ PREWORK

1 Statistics Canada assigns a mathematical weight, or relative value, to each of the different categories of everyday goods and services in the consumer price index (CPI) basket. Can you guess which categories belong to which slices of the pie chart, based on their weights? Label the slices.

- a. Alcohol, tobacco and recreational cannabis
- b. Clothing and footwear
- c. Food
- d. Health and personal care
- e. Household operations, furnishing and equipment
- f. Recreation, education and reading
- g. Shelter
- h. Transportation

2 Calculate the rates of inflation for 2015 and 2020 and see how they compare to 2010 . Use the numbers for each of the years shown above and the formula below. Label the inflation rates next to the pie chart to show how much inflation has increased between each year.

$$\text{Inflation rate} = \frac{(\text{CPI year 2} - \text{CPI year 1})}{\text{CPI year 1}} \times 100$$

2010
CPI: 116.5

2015
CPI: 126.6

2020
CPI: 137.0

Source: adapted from Statistics Canada. 2024. Table 18-10-0004-01 Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted.
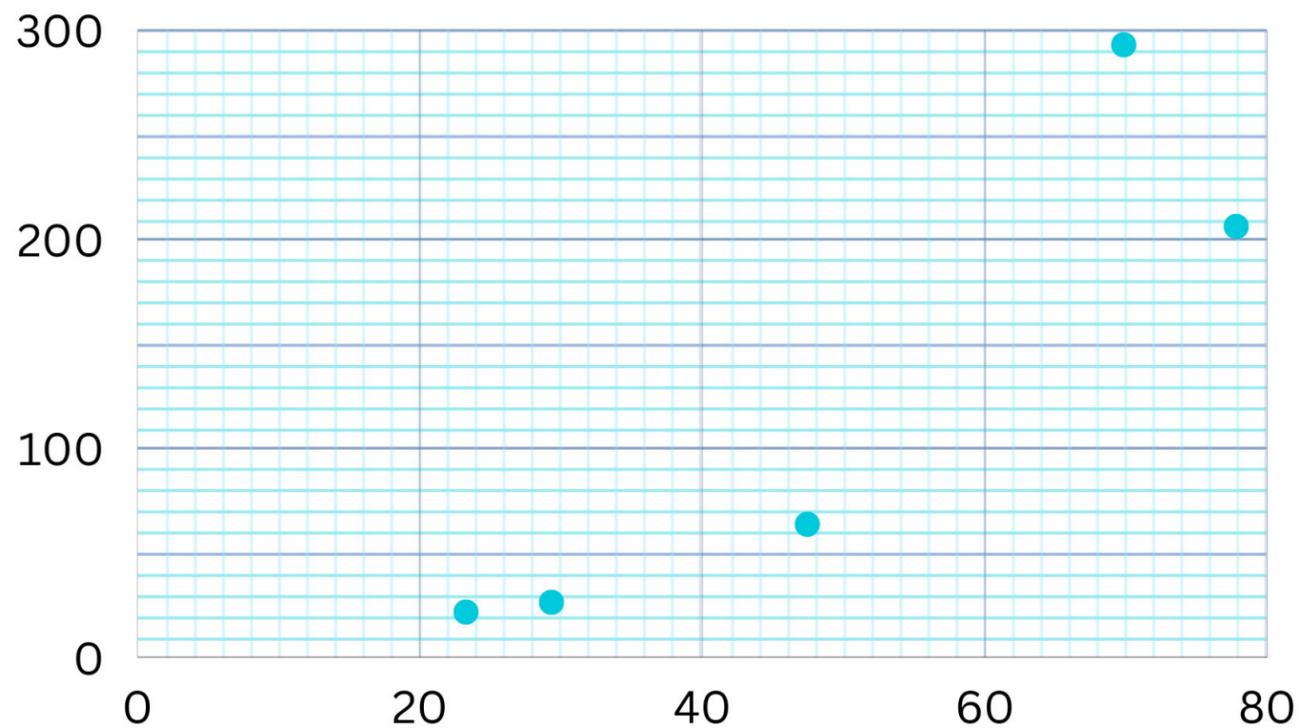
3 - Wages and Productivity

> High productivity helps raise our standard of living and keep our economy competitive.
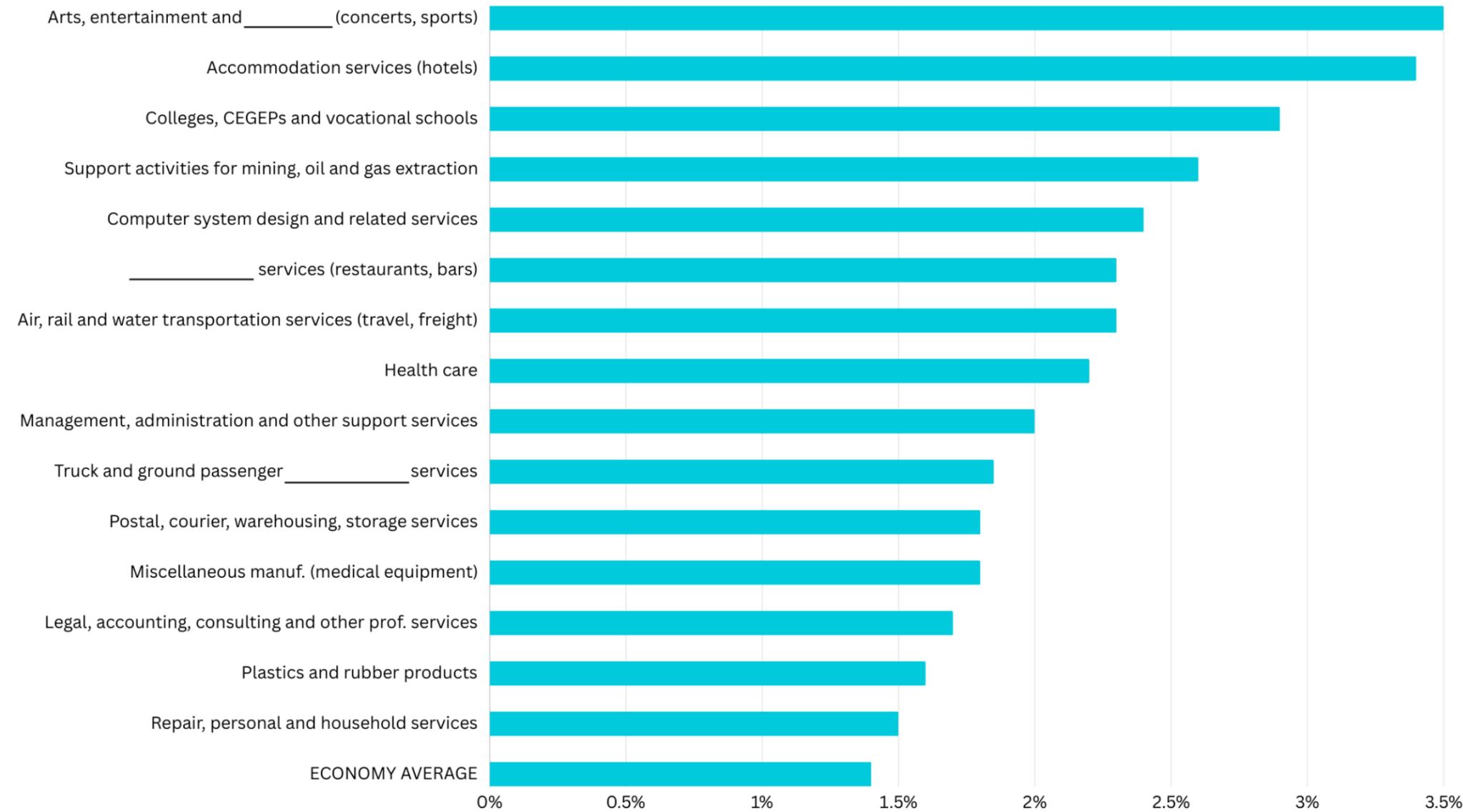>
> - Tatjana, Bank of Canada

PREWORK

1 Label the x and y axis with the following:
a. x: Total compensation per hour ($)
b. y: Labour productivity

2 If compensation means wages, and labour productivity is a measure of a worker's output, think about where you might place the following workers in the chart. Then, think about the larger industries that each worker's job falls under, and label each next to a numbered dot:

- a waiter (food services)

- a car manufacturer (manufacturing)

- a stagehand (arts, entertainment and recreation)

- a power engineer (utilities)

- a geologist (mining, oil and gas extraction)

3 Using a ruler, determine the approximate compensation and productivity for each industry you placed. Label these amounts next to them.

Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada. 2024. Table 36-10-0480-01 Labour productivity and related measures by business sector industry and by non-commercial activity consistent with the industry accounts.

4 - Future of Work

Industries projected to have the strongest employment growth, projection 2022-2031

Industries projected to have the strongest employment growth, projection 2022-2031 (bar chart):

- Arts, entertainment and _____ (concerts, sports)
- Accommodation services (hotels)
- Colleges, CEGEPs and vocational schools
- Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction
- Computer system design and related services
- _____ services (restaurants, bars)
- Air, rail and water transportation services (travel, freight)
- Health care
- Management, administration and other support services
- Truck and ground passenger _____ services
- Postal, courier, warehousing, storage services
- Miscellaneous manuf. (medical equipment)
- Legal, accounting, consulting and other prof. services
- Plastics and rubber products
- Repair, personal and household services
- ECONOMY AVERAGE

Axis: 0%, 0.5%, 1%, 1.5%, 2%, 2.5%, 3%, 3.5%
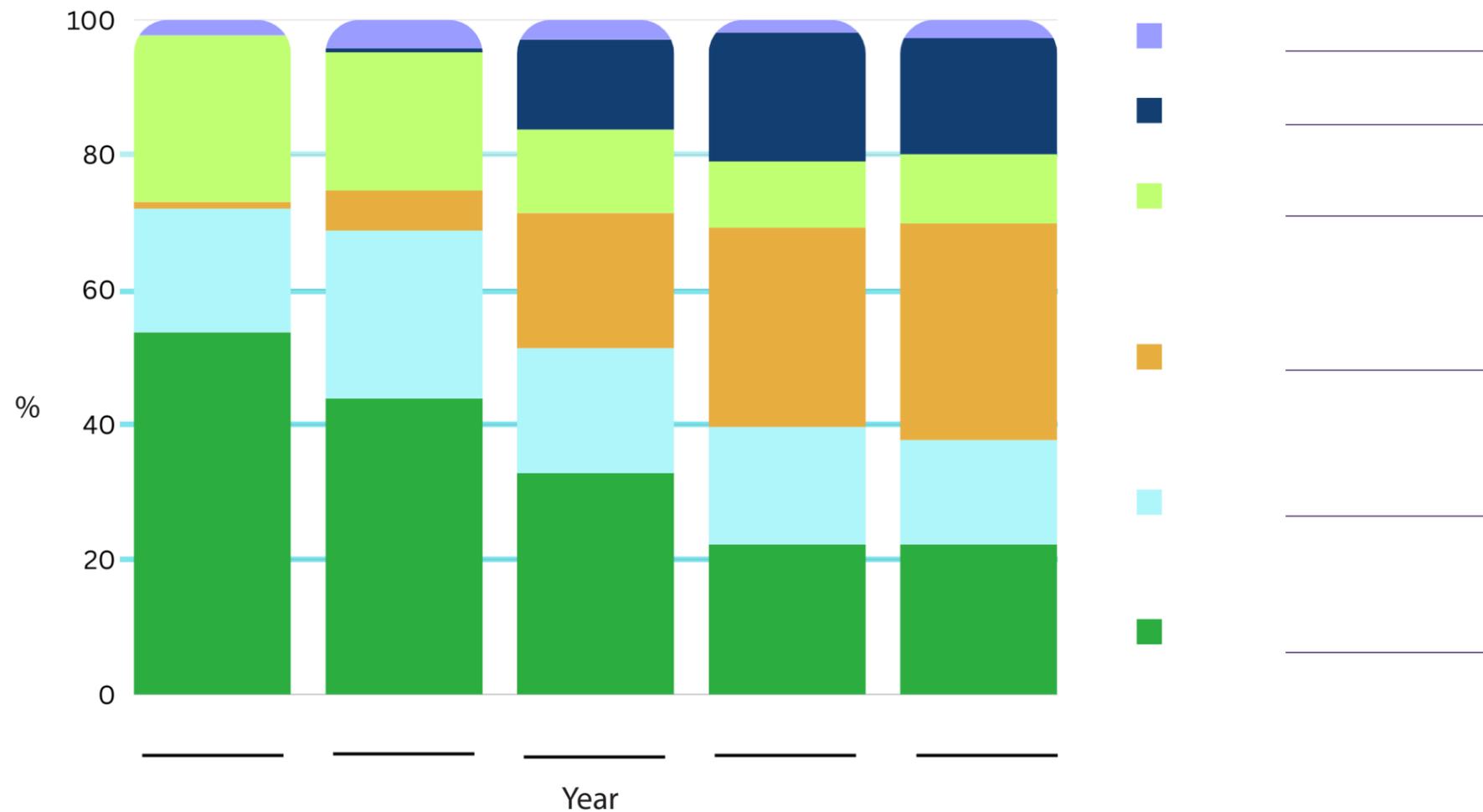
PREWORK

1 Fill in the missing words in the industry labels.

2 Add the economy average (1.4%) as a vertical line in the dataset.

3 Of the 15 industries listed, 6 have a majority of women workers. Label which ones you think these are using the symbol ♀

Source: Employment and Social Development Canada. 2022. Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS) Job Openings (2022–2031)

♀ Industries with a majority female workers (more than 50% in 2021)

5 - Cash Use

Title: _____

%

Year

0   20   40   60   80   100

Source: Henry, C., M. Shimoda and J. Zhu. 2022. "2021 Methods-of-Payment Survey Report". Bank of Canada Staff Discussion Paper 2022-23.
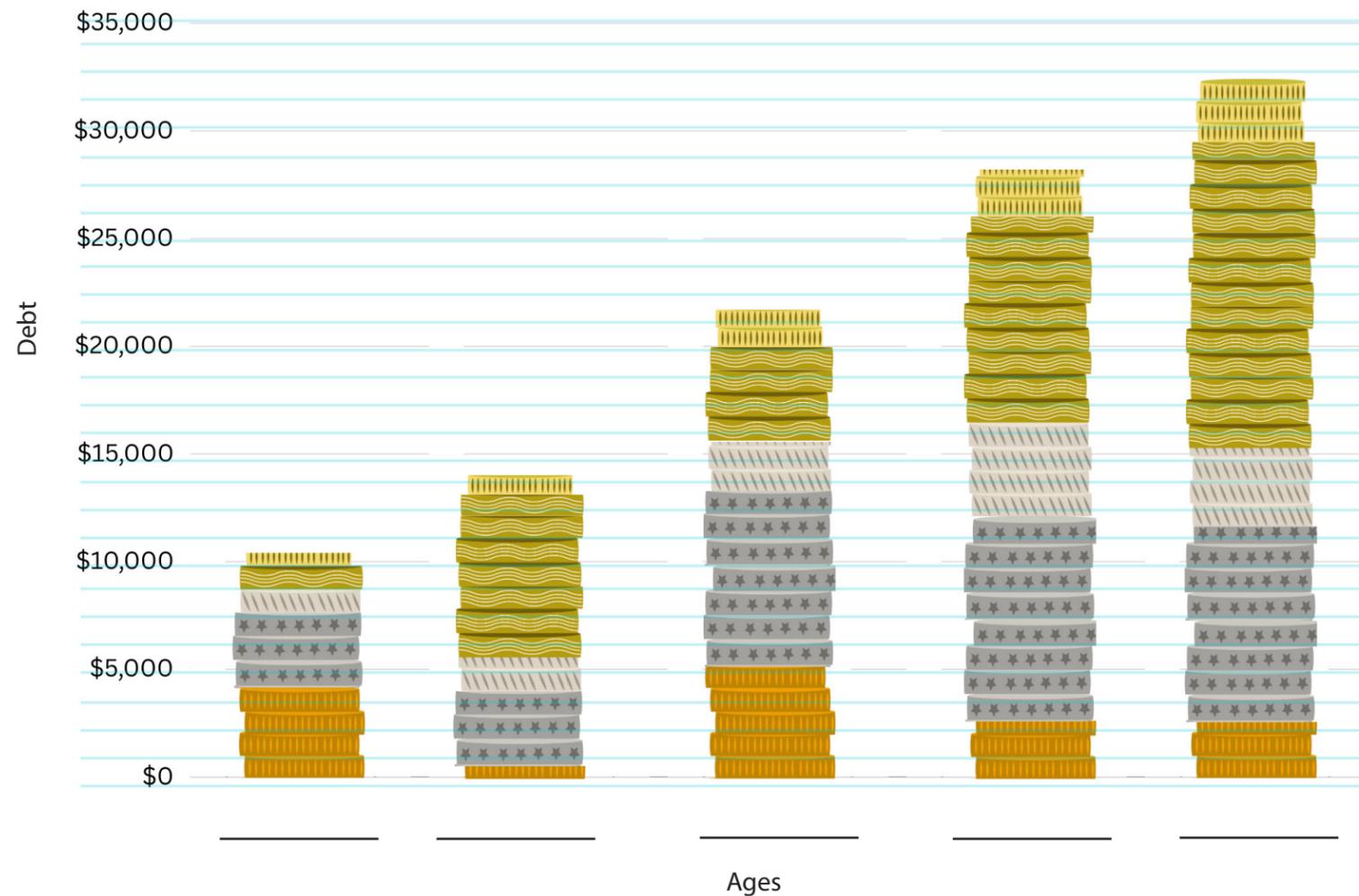
PREWORK

1 Label the following years along the x-axis. Write one year under each dataset, from left to right: 2009, 2013, 2017, 2020, 2021.

2 Each colour of each bar chart represents a different category of payment methods. Try identifying which colour represents each payment method, then label the methods in the legend.

They are:

• cash
• credit card
• tap-and-go credit card
• debit card
• tap-and-go debit card
• other (mobile payments, gift cards, cheques)

3 Provide a title for this chart based on your analysis of the data.

6 - Debt

Title: _____

Legend:
- Student loans
- Vehicle loans
- Credit cards and other installment debt
- Lines of credit
- Other debt

Debt axis:
- $35,000
- $30,000
- $25,000
- $20,000
- $15,000
- $10,000
- $5,000
- $0

Ages

Source: adapted from Statistics Canada. 2019. Survey of Financial Security

PREWORK

1. Each whole coin represents a value of $1,000. Label each of the stacks of coins (i.e., bars in this bar chart) with their total dollar amount.

2. What age group would you assign to each stack of coins (bar)? Along the x axis, write the following labels:

   • Below 25 years old
   • 25–34 years old
   • 35–49 years old
   • 50–59 years old
   • 60+ years old

3. What would you use as a title for this chart?