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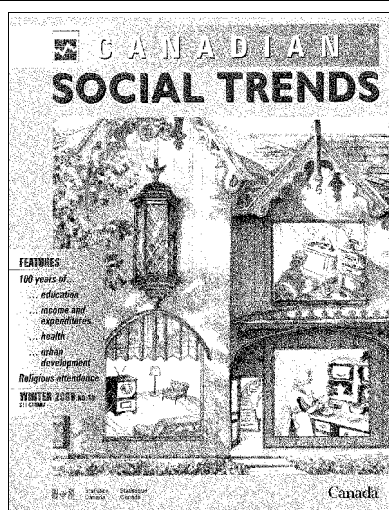
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Household spending, 1999** 2
Canadian households spent an average of \$53,470 in 1999 on everything from furniture to entertainment; they spent more on automobile purchases and home heating bills. Households spent on average about 4% more than in 1998, and 7% more than in 1997.

OTHER RELEASES

- Attending religious services, 1998 5
- Annual Survey of Manufacturers, 1998 5
- For-hire motor carriers of freight annual supplement — financial statistics, 1999 6
- Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending November 7, 2000 6

NEW PRODUCTS 7



Canadian social trends

Winter 2000

The Winter 2000 issue of *Canadian social trends* features the following articles: "100 years of...education, income and expenditures, health and urban development," plus "Patterns of religious attendance."

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from many sources to examine emerging social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators, as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The Winter 2000 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008-XIE, \$8/\$27; 11-008-XPE, \$11/\$36) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information on this release, contact Susan Crompton at (613)951-2556 cstsc@statcan.ca, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Household spending

1999

Canadian households spent an average of \$53,470 in 1999 on everything from furniture to entertainment; they spent more on automobile purchases and home heating bills. Households spent about on average about 4% more than in 1998, and 7% more than in 1997.

While spending on shelter remained virtually unchanged from 1998, estimated household spending on transportation, food and personal taxes was up.

Transportation rose 8% to an average of \$6,880, four times the increase of just 2% in 1998. The jump was mainly the result of higher spending on car and truck purchases, and on gasoline. (Gasoline prices rose 9% between 1998 and 1999.) In addition, households spent more on driving lessons, registration fees and licences.

Spending on heating fuels such as oil and gas rose 7% to an average of \$480, owing primarily to higher natural gas prices.

Budget share virtually unchanged

Personal taxes accounted for an estimated 22% of the household budget, while shelter costs claimed about 19%, transportation 13% and food 11%. These proportions were virtually unchanged from 1998.

Households paid an average \$11,560 in personal taxes (excluding sales tax), \$740 more than in 1998. This corresponds to an increase in average household income.

Households spent an estimated \$6,100 on food, up 3% from 1998. This includes spending on restaurant meals. For the 37% of households that rented, spending on rental accommodation rose 4% to \$6,420.

Households spent more on clothing, personal grooming and entertainment

Spending on clothing increased 6% to an average of \$2,330, mostly owing to an increase in spending on women's and girls' wear. Amounts spent by all household members on personal care services (but not supplies and equipment) such as hair grooming, facials, manicures and tanning salons increased 4% from 1998 to an average of \$370.

Spending on entertainment in 1999 grew 10% to \$560, mainly because of a 9% increase in spending on cable and satellite services. Spending on movies and live sports events also went up.

Note to readers

The data for this release come from the 1999 Survey of Household Spending, and were collected from January to March 2000 from a sample of about 17,000 private households in all the provinces and territories. The survey captured detailed information on spending, dwelling characteristics, and household equipment. Comparisons of expenditures are not adjusted for inflation. All figures in this release have been rounded.

The estimation methodology was changed for 1999. Current and historical estimates in this release have been adjusted to reflect 1996 Census population and household counts, replacing the 1991 counts used previously. All estimates in this release have also been adjusted to reflect the income distribution of the Canadian population. This adjustment is derived from T4 tax form information from the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (formerly Revenue Canada) and is intended to ensure that the weighted distribution of wages and salaries in the data set matches that of the Canadian population.

Selected tables showing revised data from the 1996 Family Expenditure Survey and the 1997 and 1998 Survey of Household Spending will soon be available. Custom tabulations for these survey years may also be obtained. Revised data for the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey and the 1992 Family Expenditure Survey are planned. For more information, contact Client Services (1-888-287-7355).

The public-use microdata files for the 1992 and 1996 Family Expenditure Surveys, the 1997 and 1998 Surveys of Household Spending and the historical Household Income, Facilities and Equipment files will be reissued over the next several months with the new weights. To enquire about the availability of the replacement files, contact Client Services (1-888-287-7355).

Health care spending rose 6% to \$1,260 in 1999. This was mainly the result of a 12% increase in spending on dental services (to \$260 on average), as well as on non-prescription pharmaceutical products such as painkillers, vitamins and cough syrup (to \$150 on average).

Lower spending on insurance but holding steady on RRSP contributions

Spending on insurance premiums decreased between 1998 and 1999. Payments on life insurance premiums were down 8% to an average of \$350. Payments on Employment Insurance premiums were down 5% to an average of \$760, and payments on homeowner's insurance premiums were also down 5% to an average \$290.

Net contributions to Registered Retirement Savings Plans remained flat in 1999 at \$3,640 for the 42% of households that reported making these contributions or withdrawals.

Average household expenditure and budget share

	Average expenditure and budget share		Average expenditure and budget share		Average expenditure and budget share	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1999	1999
	\$ current	%	\$ current	%	\$ current	%
Total expenditure	49,920		51,200		53,470	
Personal taxes	10,590	21	10,820	21	11,560	22
Shelter	9,820	20	10,080	20	10,240	19
Transportation	6,250	13	6,390	12	6,880	13
Food	5,720	11	5,910	12	6,100	11
Recreation	2,780	6	2,920	6	2,960	6
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	2,750	6	2,760	5	2,840	5
Household operation	2,280	5	2,350	5	2,410	5
Clothing	2,170	4	2,200	4	2,330	4
Household furnishings and equipment	1,330	3	1,480	3	1,480	3
Gifts of money and contributions	1,250	3	1,150	2	1,360	3
Health care	1,150	2	1,190	2	1,260	2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,150	2	1,210	2	1,180	2
Miscellaneous expenditures	800	2	810	2	860	2
Education	680	1	710	1	760	1
Personal care	660	1	690	1	710	1
Reading materials and other printed matter	270	1	280	1	270	1
Games of chance expense (net)	250	0.5	250	0.5	270	0.5

Food and shelter costs accounted for half the spending in lowest-income households

In 1999, the average spending of the one-fifth of households with the lowest incomes was \$17,750, compared with \$106,970 for the one-fifth of households with the highest incomes. (For the purposes of this analysis, households were divided into five quintiles based on their income. Each group represented one-fifth, or 20%, of all households.)

After adjusting for differences in household size, total spending per person was \$14,500 for households in the lowest income quintile and \$55,200 for households in the highest income quintile.

Average per-person spending on food was estimated at \$2,580 (adjusted for household size) for the lowest income quintile and \$4,800 for households in the highest income quintile. Similarly, per-person spending on shelter was \$4,620 (adjusted for household size) for the one-fifth of households with the lowest incomes and \$8,430 for the one-fifth of households with the highest incomes.

Food and shelter accounted for half of the budget for households in the lowest income quintile, and personal income taxes for 3%. In contrast, households in the highest income quintile devoted only one-quarter of their budgets to food and shelter, and 30% to personal income taxes. These proportions were unchanged from 1998.

Percentage of household budget spent on four major categories by income quintile 1999

	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile
	%				
Food	18	16	12	11	9
Shelter	32	24	21	19	15
Transportation	11	13	14	13	12
Personal taxes	3	11	17	21	30

Average household spending highest in Northwest Territories

In 1999, the Northwest Territories had the highest average provincial or territorial household expenditure at \$79,680. The Yukon and Alberta followed with an average of approximately \$60,000 each. Newfoundland continued to have the lowest average, \$42,510.

Average household expenditure by province/territory

	1998	1999
	\$ current	
Northwest Territories	72,060	79,680
Yukon	59,010	60,080
Alberta	56,560	59,210
Ontario	56,700	58,780
British Columbia	53,920	54,970
Manitoba	46,630	49,410
Saskatchewan	45,000	46,900
Quebec	44,090	46,870
Nunavut	44,840	46,830
Nova Scotia	43,280	45,850
Prince Edward Island	42,560	45,400
New Brunswick	41,350	44,730
Newfoundland	41,080	42,510

Among the 17 metropolitan areas for which data are presented in 1999, the highest average spending (\$93,830) was reported by households in Yellowknife, followed by Toronto (\$65,810) and Calgary (\$65,010).

Average household expenditure by metropolitan area

	1998	1999
	\$ current	
Yellowknife	81,950	93,830
Toronto	60,490	65,810
Calgary	63,700	65,010
Whitehorse	61,580	62,880
Ottawa	61,780	61,170
Vancouver	58,600	60,600
Edmonton	61,220	58,380
Regina	54,620	56,200
Winnipeg	49,020	53,060
Victoria	51,180	52,440
Halifax	50,640	52,420
Montréal	46,490	52,020
St. John's	53,780	51,940
Saskatoon	47,640	49,540
Québec	45,770	48,200
Saint John	43,600	47,410
Charlottetown— Summerside	44,000	43,030

Cellphones, Internet changing communications spending

Spending on standard telephone service (which includes long-distance service) declined 4% to an average of \$680 in 1999. The proportion of households with a cellular phone increased to 32% in 1999 from 26% in 1998. However, spending on cellular services, for those households that reported it, fell about 7% to an average of \$460.

Average spending on computer equipment and supplies in 1999 for households reporting was about \$920. In 1999, half of Canadian households reported having a computer, a five-percentage-point increase over 1998, and 10 points over 1997.

Among households that reported spending on Internet services, spending increased 9% to an average of \$260. Thirty-three percent of households reported having Internet access from home, compared with only 25% in 1998 and 17% in 1997.

Three tables presenting summary-level household spending data for Canada and provinces/territories and selected metropolitan areas, as well as dwelling characteristics and household equipment, are available free on Statistics Canada's Web site. On the *Canadian Statistics* page, choose *The People*, then *Families, households and housing*, then *Expenditures or Housing*.

These five tables present detailed household spending data: *Canada, provinces/territories and selected metropolitan areas, 1999* (62F0031XDB); *Household income quintile, Canada and the provinces, 1999* (62F0032XDB); *Housing tenure, Canada, 1999* (62F0033XDB); *Household type, Canada, 1999* (62F0034XDB); and *Size of area of residence, Canada, 1999* (62F0035XDB).

These five tables present data on dwelling characteristics and household equipment: *Canada, provinces/territories and selected metropolitan areas, 1999* (62F0041XDB); *Income quintile, Canada, 1999* (62F0042XDB); *Housing tenure, Canada, 1999* (62F0043XDB); *Household type, Canada, 1999* (62F0044XDB); and *Size of area of residence, Canada, 1999* (62F0045XDB).

All 10 tables are now available at \$125 per table. Custom tabulations are also available.

A user guide (62F0026MIE) presenting information about survey methodology, concepts, and data quality is available free on Statistics Canada's Web site. On the *Products and Services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Personal finance and household finance*. The publication *Spending patterns in Canada, 1999* (62-202-XIE; 62-202-XPE) will be released in June 2001.

For more information about the Survey of Household Spending, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services, Income Statistics Division (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.ca). ■

OTHER RELEASES

Attending religious services

1998

Couples with children and senior citizens were the most likely Canadians to be regular worshippers, according to the 1998 General Social Survey. Married couples aged 25 to 44 who had young children were more likely to worship regularly — defined as at least once a month — than were childless couples the same age.

However, attendance at services was lowest among adults living in common-law relationships. Individuals who were divorced or separated also had lower attendance rates than did married adults.

Monthly religious attendance has declined substantially during the past decade, according to "Patterns of religious attendance" in the Winter 2000 issue of *Canadian social trends*, available today. About 34% of Canadians aged 15 and over attended a religious service at least once a month in 1998, down from 41% in 1988.

The survey, which interviewed 10,700 people, found that 1998 attendance rates at worship started to decline between the mid-teens and mid- to late-20s. Rates began to rise again among adults in their early 30s, reaching their highest level among seniors aged 75 and over.

However, attendance rates over the 10-year period 1988 to 1998 declined for adults in all age cohorts. The drop was most notable among young adults. In 1988, 34% of youths aged 15 to 24 went to a religious service at least once a month; by 1998, when this group was aged 25 to 34, the proportion had dropped to 24%.

However, the drop was marginal among older Canadians. In 1988, 52% of adults aged 55 to 64 went to religious services regularly; when this group was 10 years older in 1998 (aged 65 to 74), 51% attended regularly.

Those born in Canada were less likely to attend religious services than were immigrants. In 1998, about 31% of Canadian-born adults worshipped regularly, compared with 43% of immigrants.

About half the Asian immigrants who entered Canada between 1994 and 1998 attended religious services regularly, compared with about one in five European immigrants who arrived during the same period.

The survey also found that people who live in rural areas and small towns attend services more frequently than do city-dwellers. This could reflect older populations in rural areas, or the fact that social and cultural life in rural areas is linked so closely with local places of

worship. The General Social Survey data shows that people who attended religious services regularly were more likely to express a very strong sense of belonging to their community.

Nevertheless, in recent years regular attendance rates have declined across the provinces. The change has been greatest in urban areas with populations between 20,000 and 50,000, where rates in 1998 were nearly equal to those in the big cities. However, Canada's three largest cities — Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver — saw the smallest declines in regular religious attendance.

The Winter 2000 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008-XIE, \$8/\$27; 11-008-XPE, \$11/\$36) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact George Mori (613-951-5750; george.mori@statcan.ca). ■

Annual Survey of Manufacturers

1998

The Annual Survey of Manufacturers has adopted the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for its 1998 reference year. Previous years' data have been re-aggregated to the new classification system back to 1990. Information on over 250 different industries will be provided. Principal statistics for each industry are released on CANSIM as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the following table are now available for Canada. Data for 121 industries have now been released.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 11756, 11759, 11762, 11717, 11719, 11722, 11724, 12066, 12068, 12071, 12073, 12074, 12077, 12078, 12079, 12082, 12084, 12086 and 12088.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas* (31-203-XPB, \$68). The 1998 issue of this publication will be available soon. See *How to order products*. Industry review papers are accessible on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Manufacturing*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call David Beaulieu (613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-9499; manufact@statcan.ca). □

Value of shipments

	NAICS	1997	1998	1997 to 1998
		\$ millions		% change
Electric lamp bulb and parts manufacturing	335110	256.2	283.4	10.6
Lighting fixture manufacturing	335120	745.1	770.2	3.4
Small electrical appliance manufacturing	335210	313.2	319.3	2.0
Major kitchen appliance manufacturing	335223	790.4	797.9	1.0
Other major appliance manufacturing	335229	378.9	402.5	6.2
Power, distribution and specialty transformers manufacturing	335311	701.2	805.6	14.9
Motor and generator manufacturing	335312	564.5	633.3	12.2
Switchgear and switchboard, and relay and industrial control apparatus manufacturing	335315	1,111.2	1,183.2	6.5
Battery manufacturing	335910	259.3	240.1	-7.4
Communication and energy wire and cable manufacturing	335920	1,819.5	1,966.4	8.1
Wiring device	335930	345.4	368.4	6.7
All other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	335990	800.5	716.0	-10.5
Leather and hide tanning and finishing	316110	209.0	183.6	-12.2
Footwear manufacturing	316210	646.4	607.9	-6.0
Other leather and allied product manufacturing	316990	145.9	152.6	4.6
Carpet and rug mills	314110	853.5	919.2	7.7
Curtain and linen mills	314120	607.8	671.9	10.5
Textile bag and canvas mills	314910	326.3	333.4	2.2
All other textile product mills	314990	401.5	370.8	-7.6

For-hire motor carriers of freight annual supplement — financial statistics 1999

Operating revenues for an estimated 2,500 for-hire motor carriers of freight that earned at least \$1 million annually reached \$16.2 billion in 1999. Operating expenses totalled \$15.4 billion for an operating ratio of 0.95 (any ratio over 1.00 represents an operating loss). The net profit of for-hire carriers of freight in 1999 was \$438 million, a decrease from \$463 million in 1998. The operating profit margin was set at 4.7 %.

Financial statistics on the for-hire motor trucking industry are available from the annual supplement to the Quarterly Motor Carriers of Freight Survey. This supplementary survey provides aggregate measurements and other financial ratios based on a sample of 730 carriers.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; laroque@statcan.ca) or Gilles Paré (613-951-2517; fax: 613-951-0579, paregil@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending November 7, 2000

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending November 7, was 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 6.4 % compared with the same period of 1999. The number of cars loaded increased 2.8 %.

Intermodal traffic totalled 447 000 tonnes, a 14.3 % increase from the same period of 1999. The year-to-date figures show a decrease of 11.6 %.

Total traffic increased 7.1 % during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 186.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 14.1 % from the the same period of 1999.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

Note: Because of operational constraints, the weekly railway carloadings survey will be discontinued with the release of data for the last week of December 2000. Concerned users of these data should pass their comments to Jean-Robert Larocque no later than December 15.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Canadian social trends, Winter 2000
Catalogue number 11-008-XIE (\$8/\$27).

Canadian social trends, Winter 2000
Catalogue number 11-008-XPE (\$11/\$36).

User guide for the Survey of Household Spending, 1999
Catalogue number 62F0026MIE
(Free).

Detailed average household expenditure for Canada, provinces/territories and selected metropolitan areas, 1999
Catalogue number 62F0031XDB (\$125).

Detailed average household expenditure by housing income quintile for Canada and provinces, 1999
Catalogue number 62F0032XDB (\$125).

Detailed average household expenditure by housing tenure for Canada, 1999
Catalogue number 62F0033XDB (\$125).

Detailed average household expenditure by household type for Canada, 1999
Catalogue number 62F0034XDB (\$125).

Detailed average household expenditure by size of area of residence for Canada, 1999
Catalogue number 62F0035XDB (\$125).

Dwelling characteristics and household equipment for Canada, provinces/territories and selected metropolitan areas, 1999
Catalogue number 62F0041XDB (\$125).

Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by income quintile for Canada, 1999
Catalogue number 62F0042XDB (\$125).

Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by housing tenure for Canada, 1999
Catalogue number 62F0043XDB (\$125).

Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by household type for Canada, 1999
Catalogue number 62F0044XDB (\$125).

Dwelling characteristics and household equipment by size of area of residences for Canada, 1999
Catalogue number 62F0045XDB (\$125).

Employment, earnings and hours, September 2000
Catalogue number 72-002-XIB (\$24/\$240).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCD are electronic versions on compact disc.

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MAJOR RELEASES

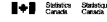

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Changes in the number of people taking urban transit. Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow moderate growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Harvested Index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11

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