Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 13, 2000
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Factors associated with female employment rates in rural and small town Canada

The ninth in a series of analysis bulletins profiling trends in rural Canada, published in collaboration with the Rural Secretariat of Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, is available today.

This bulletin, *Factors associated with female employment rates in rural and small town Canada*, shows that there are significant differences in labour market experiences when comparing women in rural and small town labour markets and women in the labour markets of larger urban centres. However, contrary to the expectations of many, these differences do not appear to be the result of differences in access to child care facilities, differences in returns to human capital or differences in "traditional attitudes" to the role of women in labour markets.

In rural and small town areas, older women are more likely to be working compared with women of the same age in larger urban centres, when all other factors are held constant. Also, women in larger urban centres are less likely to be working in a given year if the income of the household was higher in the previous year; however, this relationship is significantly less pronounced for rural areas.

Factors associated with female employment rates in rural and small town Canada (21-006-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). On the *Products and services* page, choose *Downloadable publications (free)*, then *Agriculture*.

To order data, or for general information, call 1-800-465-1991. For more information, contact Ray D. Bollman (613-951-3747; fax: 613-951-3868; *bollman@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division.

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Neighbourhood inequality in cities

In the nation's eight largest cities, employment earnings were increasingly concentrated in the richer neighbourhoods between 1980 and 1995, while unemployment was increasingly concentrated in the poorer neighbourhoods, according to a new study based on data from four censuses. This led to a decline in average family incomes in the poorer neighbourhoods, while average family incomes rose marginally in the richer ones.

Note to readers

The term "neighbourhood" means different things to different people. For the purposes of this study, the focus was on Census Tracts, geographical units consisting of 3,000 to 6,000 people which, for the most part, remains fixed from one census to another. The terms tract and neighbourhood are synonymous in this report. Data for these tracts were used to analyze changes in employment and unemployment patterns, income inequality among neighbourhoods (Census Tracts), as well as increases in "economic spatial segregation." This term refers to the tendency of high-income and low-income families to concentrate in neighbourhoods with families of similar income levels.

Employment earnings fell significantly in the poorer neighbourhoods

Employment earnings in the poorest neighbourhoods fell significantly over the 15-year reference period in the eight largest Census Metropolitan Areas in the study: Montréal, Québec, Ottawa–Hull, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. The declines ranged from 11% to 33%. The poorest neighbourhoods were those in which average neighbourhood family incomes were in the bottom 10% of the income scale.

In contrast, in the richest neighbourhoods (the 10% of people living in the neighbourhoods with the highest average incomes) average earnings rose by between 1% and 16%. At the same time, the unemployment situation deteriorated, primarily in the poorer neighbourhoods. For all cities combined, unemployment among core-aged workers, those between 25 and 54, rose from 11.2% to 18.9% in the poorest neighbourhoods, while barely changing in the richer neighbourhoods, rising from 3.3% to 4.4%.

These changes in employment and unemployment patterns were the main reason the gap between the richer and poorer neighbourhoods increased, as measured by average total family income (including employment earnings, government transfers and other income, but excluding taxes). The increase in the neighbourhood income gap would likely have been less had neighbourhood income been measured after taxes rather than before taxes, but such data were not available. In any case, the most significant change among neighbourhoods was related to declines in employment and employment earnings in the poorer communities.

Changes in employment earnings, neighbourhood inequality and transfer payments are likely related in part to the business cycle. The unemployment rate was higher in all cities in 1995 than in 1980, and inequality tends to rise with unemployment. The relative economic position of the poorer neighbourhoods may have improved to some extent during the continued recovery of the past few years. However, the rise in neighbourhood inequality was more or less continuous over the years for which income was reported in the last four censuses — 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995 — no matter where they fell in the business cycle. Hence, the increase in neighbourhood inequality occurred independent of the business cycle.

Changes in the distribution of earnings signalled significant change in the social and economic character of many neighbourhoods. Employment was increasingly concentrated in higher-income communities, and unemployment in lower-income communities.

The gap between the lowest-income neighbourhoods and the highest can rise simply because low-income families increasingly tend to cluster in particular neighbourhoods, as do high-income families.

This study used a "sorting" index to determine the extent to which the rising income gap was the result of a general increase in the level of income inequality, or the result of increased "economic segregation."

"Economic spatial segregation" increased in five of the eight cities. This increased tendency for low-income families to live in low-income communities, and high-income families to live in high-income communities, contributed significantly to the rise in neighbourhood inequality in four cities: Edmonton, Calgary, Québec and Winnipeg.

Toronto had widest gap between high- and low-income neighbourhoods

Toronto had the widest income gap between high-income and low-income neighbourhoods in 1995. This was not because low-income neighbourhoods were extremely poor relative to middle-income

neighbourhoods. Rather, it was because high-income neighbourhoods had very high incomes relative to middle-income neighbourhoods.

The highest-income neighbourhoods in Toronto had 2.3 times the income levels of middle-income neighbourhoods, greater than any other city. Montreal was next at 2.1 times; the lowest was Ottawa–Hull at 1.65 times.

Conversely, in Toronto, mean income in the poorest neighbourhoods in 1995 was about 55% of that in middle-income neighbourhoods, similar to the ratios in Montreal and Ottawa–Hull. The ratio was 65% in Vancouver, and about 51% in Winnipeg.

The force driving changes in relative neighbourhood economic conditions between 1980 and 1995 was the change in distribution of employment and unemployment, and of employment income.

In Toronto, for example, employment rates of core-age adults, those 25 to 54, in low-income neighbourhoods declined from 75% to 60% between 1980 and 1995. For people aged 60 or under in Toronto, the share of total family income from earnings in low-income neighbourhoods declined from 85% to 65%. In contrast, employment levels were relatively stable or rising in higher-income neighbourhoods.

Government transfers had only modest impact on the widening neighbourhood income gap

Rising transfers, such as employment insurance, social assistance and child benefits, had only a modest offsetting impact on the growth of the income gap between low-income and high-income neighbourhoods between 1980 and 1995.

The level of transfers was highly concentrated in low-income neighbourhoods and increased significantly over the period, accounting for a larger share of total family income. However, the change in transfers was widely dispersed among all neighbourhoods, limiting their impact on rising neighbourhood inequality. Losses in employment earnings, however, were highly concentrated in low-income neighbourhoods.

In Toronto, for example, average earnings in neighbourhoods in the bottom 10% of the income scale declined 23% between 1980 and 1995. In the top 10% of the neighbourhood income scale, they rose 16%. To offset these changes, transfers would have had to increase much more quickly in low-income neighbourhoods than in high-income neighbourhoods, but they did not.

Changes in the level and distribution of transfers in Toronto offset only about 12% of the increase in the income gap that resulted from changes in the level and distribution of employment earnings.

For a paper copy of *Neighbourhood inequality in Canadian cities* (11F0019MPE, no. 160, $5), contact Hélène Lamadeleine (613-951-5231). An electronic version (11F0019MIE, no. 160, free) is also available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). On the *Products and services* page, choose *Downloadable research papers (free)*, then *Social conditions*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms
October 2000

Steel primary forms production for October totalled 1 398 796 tonnes, an increase of 5.5% from 1 326 249 tonnes in October 1999.

Year-to-date production reached 14 084 081 tonnes, up 4.6% from 13 462 033 tonnes in the same period of 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-4925; *houlejm@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel
October 2000

Rolled steel shipments totalled 1 232 707 tonnes in October, up 1.6% from 1 213 850 tonnes in September but down 1.1% from 1 246 752 tonnes in October 1999.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of October totalled 12 618 002 tonnes, up 1.1% from 12 480 984 tonnes in the same period of 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-4925; *houlejm@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufacturers
1998

The Annual Survey of Manufacturers has adopted the North American Industry Classification System for its 1998 reference year. Previous years' data have been re-aggregated to the new classification system back to 1990. Information on more than 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 138 industries have now been released.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 11728, 11730, 11733, 11735, 11736, 11737, 11738, 11739, 11741, 11742, 11743, 11744, 11745, 11747, 11748, 11749 and 11752.

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*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Value of shipments

	NAICS	1997	1998	1997 to 1998
		$ millions		% change
Hosiery and sock mills	315110	410.4	463.2	12.9
Other clothing knitting mills	315190	561.5	552.8	-1.5
Cut and sew clothing contracting	315210	500.2	535.6	7.1
Men's and boys' cut and sew underwear and nightwear manufacturing	315221	47.8	44.3	-7.3
Men's and boys' cut and sew suit, coat and overcoat manufacturing	315222	787.6	584.0	-25.9
Men's and boys' cut and sew shirt manufacturing	315226	415.8	518.0	24.6
Men's and boys' cut and sew trouser, slack and jean manufacturing	315227	585.7	579.3	-1.1
Other men's and boys' cut and sew clothing manufacturing	315229	355.2	356.6	0.4
Women's and girls' cut and sew lingerie, loungewear and nightwear manufacturing	315231	437.1	438.2	0.3
Women's and girls' cut and sew blouse and shirt manufacturing	315232	177.5	141.9	-20.1
Women's and girls' cut and sew dress manufacturing	315233	435.7	425.2	-2.4
Women's and girls' cut and sew suit, coat, tailored jacket and skirt manufacturing	315234	557.5	562.5	0.9
Other women's and girls' cut and sew clothing manufacturing	315239	1,098.4	1,178.7	7.3
Infants' cut and sew clothing manufacturing	315291	86.0	89.5	4.1
Fur and leather clothing manufacturing	315292	221.6	200.9	-9.3
All other cut and sew clothing manufacturing	315299	24.4	31.0	27.0
Clothing accessories and other clothing manufacturing	315990	244.7	265.7	8.6

■

Industrial concentration in the manufacturing, mining and logging industries

1997

Industrial concentration ratios for leading enterprises are provided at the four-digit industry level using data from the Annual Survey of Manufacturers. Concentration ratios measure the market share of an industry's largest enterprises according to their shipments. As well, these ratios provide an indicator of the degree of competition within a specific industry. For most manufacturing industries, the time series covers 1983 to 1997.

In 1997, most of the increases in the concentration ratios for the 4th, 8th and 12th leading enterprises ranged from one to five percentage points compared with the previous year. One of the most notable changes was in the shipbuilding and repair industry, which saw a 17.1-percentage-point decrease in the concentration share of the four leading enterprises. Other industries that experienced considerable decreases in concentration in 1997 were the record players, radio and television receivers industry (13.7 percentage points) and the wafer board industry (11.2 percentage points). The sugar and chocolate confectionery industry experienced an increase of 15.6 percentage points in the concentration share of the four leading enterprises from 1996 to 1997.

The report *Industrial organization and concentration in the manufacturing, logging, and mining industries* (31C0024, variable price) is now available. See *How to order products*. Custom data tabulations can also be ordered.

For more information, contact David Beaulieu (613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-3522; *manufact@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gabrielle Zboril (613-951-7199), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Historical CALURA data on CANSIM

The collection and publication of union statistics under the *Corporations and labour unions returns act* (CALURA) Part II ended in 1995 with the repeal of the act. Starting in 1997, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) has been collecting monthly union data, which offer a variety of analytical possibilities unavailable in the CALURA series.

To preserve the historical CALURA data in a readily accessible form and to facilitate its use with post-1996

LFS union data, three sets of data matrices are now available on CANSIM.

The first set, referred to as the unrevised series, simply replicates the previously published union density estimates (unionization rates) using the 1980 Standard Industry Classification (1980 SIC) and CALURA definitions and concepts applicable at the time of original publication. For example, working owners of incorporated firms were included in the denominator used for the calculation of the rates. The CANSIM matrices for this set are 3517 to 3727 inclusive, and cover the years 1976 to 1995.

The second set of data, referred to as the revised series, is primarily aimed at facilitating the use of pre-1996 CALURA and post-1996 LFS union data. They are labelled revised because they are recalculations of CALURA estimates based on the 1980 SIC, taking into account two changes. One is the use of employees only in the denominator (working owners of incorporated firms are excluded from the denominator, in conformity with LFS practices). The other is that the employment denominators reflect the most recent historically revised LFS estimates. The CANSIM matrices for this set are 3515, 3516, 3529, 3530, 3532 and 3533. This set covers 1976 to 1995.

In the third set, union data from the revised series are converted to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), in line with current LFS industry reporting practices. The CANSIM matrices for this third set are 3528, 3531 and 3534, and span the years 1987 to 1995.

The numerators (the number of union members) used in all three sets of matrices come from CALURA. They are identical for the first and second sets, both of which use the 1980 SIC, but in the third set they reflect the conversion from the 1980 SIC to NAICS.

Despite the above adjustments, the move from CALURA to the LFS as a source for union data constitutes a break in the time series. This is due primarily to differences in how union membership estimates are arrived at by the two data sources. For details about these differences, see *Historical CALURA union data on CANSIM: A note to users*.

For more information, including the issue of comparing CALURA and LFS union data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of these series, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong, (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, or Diane Galarneau, (613-951-4626), Labour Statistics Division. For post-1996 LFS data, contact Marc Lévesque (613-951-2793), Labour Statistics Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Neighbourhood inequality in Canadian cities, no. 160,
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE
(Free).

Neighbourhood inequality in Canadian cities, no. 160,
Catalogue number 11F0019MPE ($5).

Factors associated with female employment rates in rural and small town Canada,
Catalogue number 21-006-XIE
(Free).

Industrial organization and concentration in the manufacturing, logging, and mining industries, 1997
Catalogue number 31C0024 (variable price).

Primary iron and steel, October 2000
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB ($5/$47).

Consumer Price Index, November 2000
Catalogue number 62-001-XPB ($11/$103).
Available at 7 am Thursday, December 14

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.

How to order products

Order products by phone:

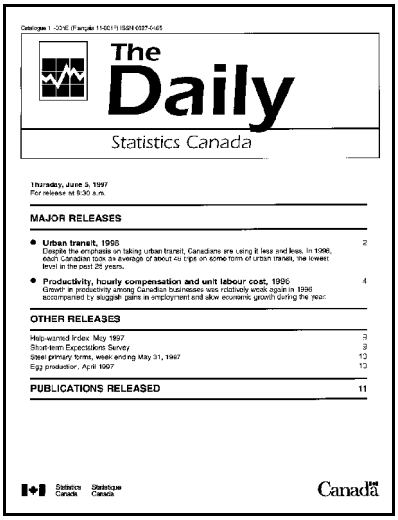
Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:	**1-800-267-6677**
From other countries call:	**1-613-951-7277**
To fax your order:	**1-877-287-4369**
Address changes or account inquiries:	**1-800-700-1033**

To order a product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet: write to *order@statcan.ca* or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site *(www.statcan.ca),* under the headings *Products and services, Downloadable publications.*

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



Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on 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, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997 8
Short-term Expectations Survey 9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 10
Egg production, April 1997 10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at *http://www.statcan.ca*. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, vradtom@statcan.ca)
Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard (613-951-1088), simamad@statcan.ca