

## Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 15, 2000

For release at 8:30 a.m.

### **MAJOR RELEASES**

There are no major releases today.

### OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS	
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## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

**Education resources Web site** 

The interactive *Education Resources* Web site, connecting students and teachers to a vast array of free Canadian information and teaching resources, is now available.

Part of Statistics Canada's corporate Web site, *Education Resources* has three entry points catering to different audiences in the education community. Secondary students are connected to Canadian content for their assignments, elementary and secondary school teachers will find information and teaching aids relevant to their courses, and post-secondary users are linked to sources for in-depth research. On-line support includes an e-mail information line for students called "Ask an expert" and a teachers' discussion forum.

Using the theme search function, students can locate information on virtually every school subject at every level. They also gain valuable skills in information technology as they navigate the site to research projects and uncover facts to support their theories.

Teachers pressed for time can easily find lesson plans and teachers' kits presented by course level and subject. They can also get hands-on assistance and training on the site's resources from Statistics Canada's regional educational representatives.

For more information, visit *Education Resources* at *www.statcan.ca/english/edu*, or contact Mary Townsend, (613-951-6443, *mary.townsend@statcan.ca*), or contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional education representative.





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### OTHER RELEASES

## Census family income

1998

The median income of census, or nuclear, families increased 2.1% from 1997 to 1998 to \$47,300, after adjusting for inflation. Oshawa (\$60,000) had the highest family income of all Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), followed by Windsor (\$59,800).

Median income was much higher for husband—wife families (\$52,500) than for lone-parent families (\$22,700). The CMA with the highest median family income for husband—wife families was Windsor (\$66,500); for lone-parent families it was Calgary (\$28,500).

For both types of families, employment income was the largest single source of income: 77% of the total for husband-wife families, but only 63% for lone-parent families. From 1997 to 1998, the average income from employment increased for both types: by 3.6% for husband-wife families and by 3.1% for lone-parent families. Among husband-wife families in CMAs, only those in Sudbury recorded a drop in average employment income (-2.6%). Among lone-parent families, those in St. John's (-3.1%), Sudbury (-2.4%) and Thunder Bay (-0.7%) saw drops in average earnings.

While both family types derived the largest part of their income from employment, the similarity largely ends there. Among husband—wife families, the remaining 23% of total income comes from: private pension income, contributing 5.3% of the total; investment income, 4.1%; Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, 2.8%; and Old Age Security/Net Federal Supplements, 2.4%. The remaining 8% is distributed among other sources.

Among lone-parent families, the remaining 37% of total income comes from government transfers (25%) and 12% from all other sources. The combination of social assistance (8.3%) and the Canada Child Tax Benefit (4.2%) represent about half of income from government transfers. From 1997 to 1998, half of the CMAs reported increases in the average receipts from government transfers to lone-parent families, and half showed declines. The increases were in the CMAs in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In many two-parent families in 1998, both the husband and the wife worked. The employment income they earned also varied among the CMAs. Windsor had the highest, \$73,600, followed by Oshawa (\$72,800) and Hamilton (\$69,300).

In senior husband—wife families, the highest median total family income was found in Ottawa—Hull (\$58,400) followed by Victoria (\$46,900) and London (\$43,600). These three CMAs led for senior lone-parent families as well.

### 1998 median family income

	Family type				
	Husband-wife	Lone-parent	Total		
Canada	52,500	22,700	47,300		
Calgary	62,700	28,500	57,400		
Chicoutimi	50,700	23,200	46,600		
Edmonton Halifax	58,300	24,800 20.400	52,600		
Hamilton	56,200 62,000	25,000	50,100 56.400		
Kitchener	61,400	25,500	56,300		
London	59,200	23,600	53,200		
Montréal	51,800	23,700	46,300		
Oshawa	66,200	25,600	60,000		
Ottawa-Hull	64,300	26,200	57,700		
Québec	53.500	26,600	49.000		
Regina	61,200	24,000	53,900		
Saint John	50,600	17,300	44,100		
Saskatoon	54,900	20,400	48,900		
Sherbrooke	48,500	23,100	43,700		
St. Catharines	55,400	23,600	50,200		
St. John's	51,100	19,100	44,600		
Sudbury	57,700	20,000	51,700		
Thunder Bay	59.700	21,700	53,900		
Toronto	57,800	26.800	51,800		
Trois-Rivières	47,900	21,900	42,700		
Vancouver	52,600	25,100	47,700		
Victoria	57,300	25,700	51,900		
Windsor	66,500	25,100	59,800		
Winnipeg	55,000	24,000	49,600		

Note: The data for this release were obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1999. Median income is determined by ranking all incomes declared (excluding incomes equal to zero) and selecting the one that sits at the mid-point of the list. Census family refers to a married couple, with or without children at home; a common-law couple, with or without children of either or both partners at home; or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one child living at home. There is no restriction on the age of the children. Husband-wife families include married couples and those living common-law, with or without children. In a senior husband-wife family, one partner of the couple must be at least 65 years of age. Lone-parent families consist of one parent (male or female) with at least one child. In a senior lone-parent family, the parent must be at least 65 years of age.

The data for *Family income* (13C0016) and *Seniors income* (89C0022) are available for letter carrier routes, urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code), cities, towns, census divisions, CMAs, the provinces and territories and Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720; fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

## Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Second quarter 2000

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1986=100) was 133.0 for the second quarter, up 0.9% from the previous quarter. The domestic and imported components increased by 0.4% and 1.5%, respectively. Compared with the second quarter of 1999, the overall index advanced 1.0%; the domestic component was up 0.7% and the imported component rose 1.3%.

All sectors of the index were up compared with the first quarter; but the most important were manufacturing (+1.2%) and transport (+0.9%). All manufacturing industries showed an increase; the largest contributors were paper and allied products (+1.6%), chemicals (+1.0%), primary metals (+1.2%) and transport equipment (+1.4%). In the transport sector, electricity rose 0.9% and air transport rose 1.8%.

Year-over-year, the largest contributors to the price increase were manufacturing (+1.7%), transport (+0.7%), and mining (+1.6%). The increase in manufacturing was caused mainly by paper and allied products (+2.2%), food and beverages (+2.7%), chemicals (+1.3%), and primary metal (+1.5%). In the case of transport, the increase was due to electricity (+1.4%) and air transport (+1.9%), while a decrease in telephones (-2.4%) eased the transport price increase.

Compared with the previous quarter, specialized industrial equipment (+1.4%), trucks (+0.6%), aircraft (+2.3%) and agriculture machinery excluding tractors (+1.0%) contributed substantially to the increase of the overall index. A decrease in cars (-0.3%) offset slightly the increase of total index.

The Canadian dollar was worth an average of 67.4 cents U.S. in the second quarter, down 1.7% from the previous quarter and 0.7% from the same period in 1999.

## **Machinery and Equipment Price Index** (1986=100)

	Relative	Second	First	Second
	importance	quarter	quarter	quarter
	•	. 2000 <sup>p</sup>	. to	1999
			second	to
			quarter	second
			2000	quarter
				2000
			% change	
Machinery and		-		
equipment price				
index	100.0	133.0	0.9	1.0
Agriculture	11.0	158.9	0.3	-0.2
Forestry	1.5	144.7	0.4	0.8
Fishing	0.6	126.6	0.4	-0.7
Mines, quarries and oil				
wells	6.0	135.8	1.2	1.6
Manufacturing	29.9	141.2	1.2	1.7
Construction	3.5	140.1	1.4	1.7
Transportation,				
communication,				
storage and utilities	25.9	124.5	0.9	0.7
Trade	4.0	119.8	8.0	0.9
Finance, insurance and				
real estate	1.8	108.9	0.6	0.4
Community, business				
and personal				
services	11.1	110.4	0.7	1.0
Public administration	4.7	129.5	1.1	1.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

#### Available on CANSIM: matrix 2023-2025.

The second quarter issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in September. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denise Potvin (613-951-3349; fax 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

### Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending July 14, 2000

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending July 14, was up 7.4 % to 4.6 million tonnes compared with the same period of 1999. The number of cars loaded increased 5.9 %.

Intermodal traffic tonnage totalled 431 000 tonnes, a 13.1 % rise from the same period of 1999. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 13.5 %.

Total traffic increased 7.9 % during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 135.6 million tonnes, an decrease of 1.9 % from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

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

# Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins June 2000

Chemical firms produced 216 470 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in June, an 18.8% increase from 182 195 tonnes in June 1999.

Year-to-date production at the end of June totalled 1 338 116 tonnes, up 11.7% from 1 197 973 tonnes produced in the same period of 1999.

Data are also available on production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The June 2000 issue of *Industrial chemicals and* synthetic resins (46-002-XIB, \$5/47) 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 Huguette Montcalm (613-951-9827; monthug@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

### **NEW PRODUCTS**

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, June 2000 Catalogue number 46-002-XIB (\$5/\$47).

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; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

## How to order products

#### Order products by phone:

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

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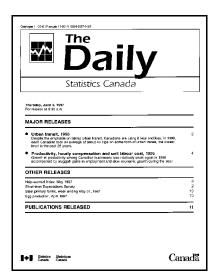
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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM, Statistics Canada's data retrieval system. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for those located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services—from seminars to consultations—are also offered. For information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

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