## OVERVIEW

- More Trips Abroad; Fewer Visits to the U.S.

The seasonally adjusted number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents increased in May while the number of same-day automobile visits to the United States continued to decline.

- Both Employment and Unemployment are Up
The unemployment rate climbed to 11.6 in June from 11.2 in May. But employment was also up, albeit marginally.
- Ontario: Home of High Income Earners

In 1990, eight of 10 areas with income earners of $\$ 100,000$ and over were located in Ontario, and seven of the eight were within 50 kilometres of downtown Toronto.


## More Trips Abroad; Fewer Visits to the U.S.

In May, the seasonally adjusted number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents rose $1.0 \%$, partially offsetting the decline of $3.1 \%$ recorded in April. The number of trips of one or more nights to countries other than the United States rose $4.7 \%$, the third and largest increase in four months. Meanwhile, similar trips by Canadians to the United States (by all modes of travel) were up $0.4 \%$.

Same-day automobile trips to the U.S. by Canadian residents decreased for the fifth straight month in May, this time by $1.6 \%$, while the number of overnight automobile trips by Canadians to the U.S increased marginally (0.3\%)
(continued on page 2)

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Millions. seasonally adusted

... More Trips A broad; Fewer Visits to the U.S.
The number of visits to Canada by foreign travellers decreased $0.9 \%$ in May, after a $1.3 \%$ rise in April. Overnight trips to Canada by American visitors fell $1.1 \%$, partially offsetting the $1.3 \%$ increase recorded in April, while the number of trips by travellers from overseas countries remained stable.

For further information, order International Travel. Advance Information (catalogue number 66-001P), or contact Education, Culture and Tourism Division at (613) 951-8933.

International Travel Between Canada and
Other Countries
May 1992, Seasonally Adjusted

|  | ('000) | \% change previous month | \% change previous year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or More Night Trips |  |  |  |
| Non-resident Travellers: |  |  |  |
| United States | 1,007 | -1.1 | 1.3 |
| Other Countries | 242 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Total | 1,249 | -0.9 | 1.2 |
| Residents of Canada: |  |  |  |
| United States | 1,567 | 0.4 | -1.2 |
| Other Countries | 262 | 4.7 | 15.4 |
| Total | 1,829 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Auto Re-entries |  |  |  |
| Residents of Canada: |  |  |  |
| Same-day | 4.787 | -1.6 | -3.0 |
| Overnight | 1,156 | 0.3 | -2.6 |

## Both Employment and Unemployment are Up

In June, increased participation in the labour force $(97,000)$ pushed unemployment up but at the same time employment was also up by 30,000 . The seasonally adjusted level of employment increased for the second straight month following six months of declines. The increase in jobs was concentrated among adults aged 25 and over $-16,000$ for men and 15,000 for women. Employment among youths continued to decline for the sixth straight month but the loss in June was modest $(-1,000)$ compared to declines averaging 17,000 per month since January.

The number of full-time employees grew by 78,000 , the first increase in eight months, while part-time employment decreased by 48,000 . Adult women accounted for most of the growth in fulltime employment and most of the decline in parttime jobs.

In June, the unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 11.6 , nearly an eight-year high. Since the beginning of the year, the unemployment rate increased 1.2 percentage points, from 10.4 in January to 11.6 in June. For persons aged 15 to 24, the rate climbed 1.6 percentage points in June to 19.4 while the rate for young men jumped 2.6 percentage points to 22.9, the highest level since May 1983. Provincially, only the Prairie provinces

showed single-digit unemployment rates while Québec and the Atlantic Provinces held rates higher than the national unemployment rate.

For further information, order The Labour Force (catalogue number 71-001), or contact Household Surveys Division at (613) 951-4720. (See also "Current Trends" chart on page 6.)
(continued on page 3)

## PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVES

Labour Force Survey Results for June 1992

|  | Labour Force |  | Employment |  | Unemployment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | '000 | O change previous month | ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | \% change, previous month | '000 | Rate (\%) |
| Canada | 13,840 | 0.7 | 12,237 | 0.2 | 1,603 | 11.6 |
| Newfoundland | 236 | 3.1 | 188 | 2.7 | 48 | 20.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 66 | 1.5 | 54 | 3.8 | 12 | 17.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 417 | 1.0 | 361 | 1.1 | 56 | 13.4 |
| New Brunswick | 335 | 0.6 | 291 | 1.7 | 44 | 13.1 |
| Quebec | 3,376 | 0.6 | 2.940 | -0.1 | 436 | 12.9 |
| Ontario | 5,306 | 0.3 | 4,722 | 0.1 | 584 | 11.0 |
| Manitoba | 532 | -0.7 | 481 | -0.6 | 51 | 9.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 474 | -0.8 | 435 | -1.4 | 39 | 8.2 |
| Alberta | 1,377 | 0.3 | 1,245 | 0.0 | 132 | 9.6 |
| British Columbia | 1,697 | 0.9 | 1.505 | . 0.5 | 192 | 11.3 |

## Ontario: Home of High Income Earners

The expanded 1990 Neighbourhood Income and Demographics tables provide an opportunity to review and analyze the income and demographic characteristics of the Canadian population at various levels of census and postal geography.

The income data provide annual income characteristics, for men and women, for areas as small as postal walks or as large as provinces and territories. For market analyses and feasibility studies, it is a unique source of information. The demographic data are especially useful as a measure of the composition of the population and its location.

## Median Total Incomes of Men and Women, Canada

| Year | Men | Change, Previous Year | Women | Change, Previous Year | Difference Between Incomes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| 1985 | 20,900 |  | 11.000 |  | 9,900 |
| 1986 | 21.400 | 2.4 | 11.200 | 1.8 | 10,200 |
| 1987 | 22,300 | 4.2 | 11,700 | 4.5 | 10,600 |
| 1988 | 23,600 | 5.8 | 12.200 | 4.3 | 11,400 |
| 1989 | 24,700 | 4.7 | 13,000 | 6.6 | 11,700 |
| 1990 | 25,300 | 3.4 | 14.400 | 10.8 | 10.900 |

## Highlights include:

- Eight of the 10 areas with high income earners ( $\$ 100,000$ and over) were located in Ontario, and seven of the eight were within 50 kilometres of downtown Toronto.
- The city of Westmount, Québec, showed the highest percentage of taxfilers $(18 \%)$ who declared annual incomes of $\$ 100,000$ and over. This high percentage was also observed near Aurora, Ontario.
- There were $43 \%$ of taxfilers in Uxbridge, Ontario, aged 65 and over. Abbotsford, British Columbia, was close behind with $41 \%$.
- For men, Uxbridge, Ontario, had the highest percentage of taxfilers aged 65 and over (45\%) while for women, Drumheller, Alberta, had the highest percentage ( $48 \%$ ).
- Although median income increased for both men and women from 1985 through 1990, the rate of increase for women far outpaced that for men during the latter years of the period. In spite of this, the gap between incomes widened every year except in 1990.

For further information contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division al (613) 951-9720.

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM JULY 10 TO JULY 16



## NEW FROM STATISTICS CANADA



## Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Quarterly Financial Statistics For Enterprises, first quarter 1992 presents statistics based on a survey of quarterly financial statements of enterprises in Canada, showing the results for 31 financial and nonfinancial industry groupings as well as the sector totals. In addition, statistics for the last five quarters are provided for balance sheets and income statements along with financial ratios and quarterly percentage changes.

Beginning with this issue of the publication, the statement of changes in financial position is available. Also featured in this issue is a special study on the financial health and performance of the motor vehicle industry.
Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, First Quarter 1992 (catalogue number 61-008, $\$ 23 / \$ 92$ ) is now available. To obtain more information on the publication or other products from the quarterly survey of financial statistics, contact Gail Campbell (613-951-9843) or fax (613. 951-0319), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.


## Canadian Social Trends

According to the Summer 1992 issue of Canadian Social Trends, the incidence of low income has been steadily declining among seniors in Canada, but not so among children. Among people aged 65 and older, $15 \%$ had low incomes in 1990, down from $28 \%$ in 1980; the decrease was largely due to expanded government income transfer programs since the 1970s. In 1990, however, $17 \%$ of children under the age of 16 were living in lowincome situations, up slightly from $15 \%$ in 1980.

Unattached women aged 65 and over continued in 1990 to have the highest incidence of low income among seniors ( $38 \%$ ), while the highest incidence among children was among those living in lone-parent families (52\%).

As well as exploring income redistribution among children and seniors, this edition of Canadian Social Trends focuses on the Canadian court system, the well-being of older Canadians, physical fitness, low income measurements, charitable donations, periodical publishing in Canada, absenteeism at work and Canadians on the move.
The Summer 1992 issue of Canadian Social Trends (calalogue number $11.008 \mathrm{E}, \$ 8.50 / \$ 34$ ) is now available. For further information, contact the editors (613-951-2560).

## CURRENT TRENDS



Real gross domestic product at factor cost crept up $0.1 \%$ in April after a $0.4 \%$ gain in March.


In May, the year-over-year increase in the all-items CPI stood at $1.3 \%$ while the food index declined by $1.1 \%$


Canadian manufacturers' shipments rose $1.1 \%$ in April to $\$ 23.1$ billion after increasing $1.4 \%$ in March. Unfilled orders edged down $0.3 \%$ to $\$ 22.3$ billion.

## Composite Leading Indicator

$\%$ change,
previous month


The composite leading indicator posted a fourth straight increase of $0.1 \%$ in April.


The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points in June to 11.6. nearly an eight-year high


## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

|  | Period | Level | Change Previous Period | Change Previous Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GENERAL |  |  |  |  |
| Gross Domestic Product (\$billion, 1986) | April | 506 | 0.1\% | 0.7\% |
| Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100) | April | 144.3 | $0.1 \%$ | 5.7\% |
| Operating Profits of Enterprises (\$ billion) | 1 st Quarter | 10.4 | 5.1\% | -11.9\% |
| DOMESTIC DEMAND |  |  |  |  |
| Retail Trade (\$ billion) | April | 15.2 | 0.8\% | 0.9\% |
| New Motor Vehicle Sales ('000 units) | May | 98.3 | -1.1\% | -11.4\% |
| LABOUR |  |  |  |  |
| Employment (millions) | June* | 12.2 | 0.2\% | -0.9\% |
| Unemployment Rate (\%) | June* | 11.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Participation Rate (\%) | June* | 65.8 | 0.4 | -0.7 |
| Labour Income (\$ billion) | April | 32.2 | 0.1\% | 2.3\% |
| Average Weekly Earnings (\$) | April | 545.85 | 0.4\% | 3.2\% |
| INTERNATIONAL TRADE |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise Exports (\$ billion) | April | 12.8 | 1.7\% | 8.0\% |
| Merchandise Imports (\$ billion) | April | 12.1 | 2.0\% | 9.8\% |
| Merchandise Trade Balance (\$ billion) | April | 0.67 | -0.03 | -0.13 |
| MANUFACTURING |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments (\$ billion) | April | 23.1 | 1.1\% | -0.4\% |
| New Orders (\$ billion) | April | 23.0 | 1.4\% | -1.7\% |
| Unfilled Orders (\$ billion) | April | 22.3 | -0.3\% | -10.4\% |
| Inventory/ Shipments Ratio | April | 1.48 | -0.03 | -0.11 |
| Capacity UUtilization (\%) | 1st Quarter | 69.8 | -0.5 | -0.4 |
| PRICES |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer Price Index ( $1986=100$ ) | May | 127.8 | 0.2\% | 1.3\% |
| Industrial Product Price Index ( $1986=100$ ) | May | 108.5 | 0.5\% | -0.2\% |
| Raw Materials Price Index ( $1986=100$ ) | May | 106.2 | 3.1\% | 3.1\% |
| New Housing Price Index ( $1986=100$ ) | May | 134.2 | 0.1\% | -0.1\% |

Note: All serves are seasonally adjusted with che exception of average weekly earnings and the price indexes.

* New this week.


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