



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Income Profiles

1991

Among census metropolitan areas, Oshawa ranked first in median employment income in 1991 (\$26,600), followed by Ottawa-Hull, Ontario (\$25,300); this ranking was unchanged from 1990 (half of the Oshawa taxfilers reporting employment income received \$26,600 or more and half received less than that amount).

#### Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)

(areas with population of 100,000 or more)

Median employment income for women was highest in the CMA of Ottawa-Hull at \$20,900 (Ontario portion) and \$20,300 (Quebec portion). For men, Oshawa and Sudbury ranked first and second, at \$36,900 and \$32,600, respectively.

Among census metropolitan areas, the greatest change in median employment income between 1990 and 1991 occurred in Thunder Bay (+5.1%). Only in St. Catharines-Niagara did median employment income decrease from the previous year (-1.1%).

#### Mid-size Cities

(population of 10,000 or more taxfilers and not part of a CMA)

The highest median employment income for men was in Fort McMurray, Alberta at \$55,000. For women, it was highest in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories at \$28,800.

The lowest median employment income for both men and women was in Mount Carmel, Newfoundland - \$7,500 for men and \$4,900 for women.

#### Regional

For the provinces and territories, median employment income in 1991 was highest in the Northwest Territories (\$23,700) and the Yukon Territory (\$22,800). The lowest levels were reported in Newfoundland (\$10,300) and Prince Edward Island (\$11,700).

Across Canada, median employment income increased in every province and territory except Newfoundland (-3.7%), Prince Edward Island (-0.8%), British Columbia (-0.5%) and New Brunswick (0.0%).

#### Note to Users

Labour Force Income Profiles are obtained from income tax records based on returns filed in the spring of 1992.

In this release, the labour force is defined as all persons who reported income from employment or income from unemployment insurance benefits. Income figures represent employment income for part- and full-time workers.

One component of labour force income is unemployment insurance. If an individual receives unemployment insurance for any portion of the tax year, he/she is counted as an unemployment insurance recipient. The proportions in these data are derived from the number of recipients of unemployment insurance in the labour force.

#### National

Median employment income in Canada increased by 1% - from \$19,300 in 1990 to \$19,500 in 1991. However, after adjusting for inflation, median employment income actually decreased by 4.3% between 1990 and 1991.

Median employment income for men in 1991 was \$25,000, and for women it was \$14,900.

#### Incidence of Unemployment Insurance Recipients by Forward Sortation Area (FSAs)

(geographic level represented by the first three characters of the postal code, only urban FSAs with at least 500 taxfilers are considered here)

For men, the highest incidence of unemployment insurance for a forward sortation area was B1N in Sydney, Nova Scotia (49.2%), and the lowest was H3Y in Westmount, Quebec (3.4%).

For women, the highest incidence of unemployment insurance was in A2B in Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland (47.4%), and the lowest was in M4W in Toronto, Ontario (7.0%).

These data offer the opportunity to analyze labour force characteristics for areas as large as the whole country or as small as letter carrier routes (postal walks).

For information regarding this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ☐



**Census Metropolitan Areas – Median Employment Income for Both Sexes**

	1990 Median Employment Income	1990 Rank	1991 Median Employment Income	1991 Rank
	\$		\$	
Oshawa	25,600	1	26,600	1
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario)	24,600	2	25,300	2
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec)	23,000	4	23,700	3
Toronto	23,200	3	23,500	4
Thunder Bay	21,600	6	22,700	5
Hamilton	22,200	5	22,300	6
Calgary	21,200	7	21,700	7
Sudbury	21,000	10	21,600	8
Kitchener	21,200	8	21,600	9
Quebec City	20,600	12	21,500	10
Vancouver	21,200	9	21,300	11
Halifax	20,300	16	21,200	12
Regina	20,500	15	21,200	13
London	20,700	11	21,100	14
Edmonton	20,500	14	21,000	15
Windsor	20,600	13	20,700	16
Montreal	20,000	17	20,200	17
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	20,000	18	19,800	18
Victoria	19,400	19	19,700	19
<b>Canada</b>	<b>19,300</b>		<b>19,500</b>	
Saint John	18,800	22	19,500	20
Winnipeg	19,000	21	19,200	21
Trois-Rivières	18,800	23	19,000	22
St. Catharines-Niagara	19,000	20	18,800	23
Saskatoon	18,200	24	18,500	24
Sherbrooke	17,700	25	18,000	25
St. John's	17,200	26	17,500	26

### Mid-size Cities – Median Employment Income for Women

Cities	Highest Median Income	Cities	Lowest Median Income
	\$		\$
Yellowknife	28,800	Kimberley	9,600
Inuvik	23,900	Labrador City	9,500
Navan	23,200	La Malbaie	9,500
Manotick	22,500	Glacé Bay	9,500
Pickering	22,500	New Waterford	9,100
Aurora	22,500	Sydney Mines	9,000
Aylmer (Quebec)	21,900	Winkler	8,700
Ajax	21,900	Courcelette	7,300
Stittsville	21,500	Lac-Édouard	5,400
Russell	21,200	Mount Carmel	4,900

### Mid-size Cities – Median Employment Income for Men

Cities	Highest Median Income	Cities	Lowest Median Income
	\$		\$
Yellowknife	28,800	Niagara Falls	11,200
Navan	23,200	Alma	11,100
Pickering	22,500	Leamington	11,000
Aurora	22,500	Grand-Mère	10,800
Ajax	21,900	Edmundston	10,800
Aylmer (Quebec)	21,900	La Baie	10,700
Whitehorse	21,100	Summerside	10,600
Markham	21,000	Bathurst	10,500
Richmond Hill	20,900	Quesnel	10,300
Thornhill	20,800	Glacé Bay	9,500

## Incidence of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Beneficiaries by Forward Sortation Area (FSA)

FSA	City	Labour Force	UI Beneficiaries	Incidence of UI %
<b>Men</b>				
P6C	Sault Ste. Marie	6,180	2,720	44.0
A2N	Stephenville	2,340	1,040	44.4
A2B	Grand Falls-Windsor	1,060	490	46.2
B1V	Sydney Mines	1,840	900	48.9
B1N	Sydney	1,320	650	49.2
H3Y	Montreal	2,680	90	3.4
K4M	Manotick	880	40	4.5
T6R	Edmonton	2,450	120	4.9
M2P	Toronto	1,590	80	5.0
M4N	Toronto	3,540	190	5.4
<b>Women</b>				
A2B	Grand Falls-Windsor	780	370	47.4
B1V	Sydney Mines	1,350	640	47.4
B1A	Glace Bay	3,270	1,430	43.7
G5A	La Malbaie	1,020	440	43.1
G9T	Grand-Mere	3,190	1,360	42.6
V7W	Vancouver	1,930	150	7.8
M2L	Toronto	3,260	250	7.7
M2P	Toronto	1,640	120	7.3
V7S	Vancouver	2,110	150	7.1
M4W	Toronto	2,850	200	7.0

## School, Work and Dropping-out 1991

Students working moderate hours (1 to 19 hours per week) were less likely to leave high school before a certificate or diploma was earned than those working longer hours or not working at all.

Of the 895,000 persons aged 18 to 20 who were no longer attending high school in the spring of 1991, 79% had graduated with a certificate or diploma, while 21% were non-completers. Non-completion was considerably more common among men (24%) than among women (16%).

Youths with moderate work involvement (1 to 19 hours per week) while in school had lower non-completion rates than youths with no job at all. This tendency was particularly pronounced for women.

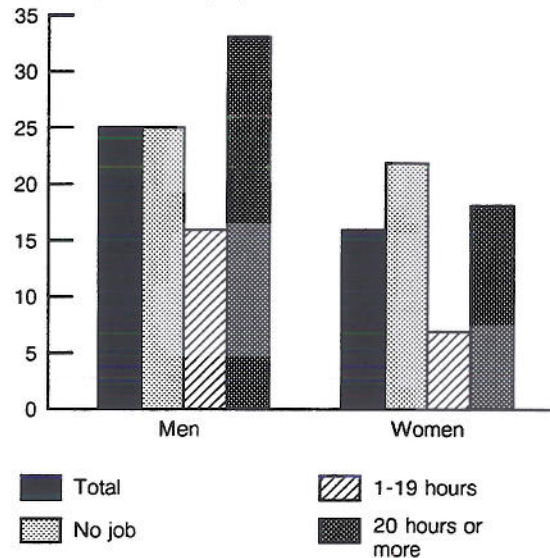
Intensive work involvement during the school year appeared to substantially increase the risk of non-completion among young men. The relative probability of non-completion was 60% higher for men working long hours (at least 20 hours per week) than for men not working at all.

Among women, working long hours was generally associated with a lower or equal risk of non-completion than not working at all.

Educators are concerned that student employment may be associated with an increased likelihood of leaving high school before a certificate or diploma is earned. "School, Work and Dropping Out", an analysis of the effects of working during the school year on the risk of non-completion, is featured in the Summer 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53), which was released on June 8. See "How to Order Publications".

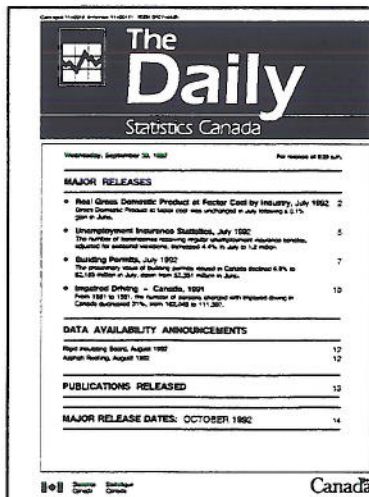
## Among 18-20 Year-olds, Non-completion Rates in 1991 Were Lowest for Those With Moderate Work Involvement

Non-completion rate (%)



Source: School Leavers Survey

For further information, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Household Surveys Division.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### **Making the Canadian Cancer Registry 1969-1988**

Canada is the only country in the Western Hemisphere with a cancer registration system that covers the whole population. This has been achieved through the cooperation of the provincial/territorial registries, which have provided data to the National Cancer Incidence Reporting System maintained at Statistics Canada since 1969.

*Cancer Incidence in Canada and its Regions, 1969-1988* – prepared jointly by the Canadian Council of Cancer Registries, Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada – emphasizes trends and geographic variations in its analysis of over 20 different cancer sites. Over half of all cancers diagnosed in Canadians each year occur in one of four sites – lung, breast, prostate, and colon and rectum.

Lung cancer is the most common cancer in men (21.4% of all cancers during the 1984-88 period) and the third most common in women (9.7%). In Canada – like other countries – rates have begun to level off in recent years for men but have continued to rise steadily for women.

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women (27.1% of all cancers in women during the 1984-88 period). Since 1969, incidence rates have risen at an average annual rate of 0.8% per year, with a steeper increase during the 1980s.

Prostate cancer accounts for 17.7% of all new cancer cases in men and is the most common cancer in men aged 75 and over. Since 1969, incidence rates have risen steadily at an average annual rate of 3.1% per year.

Colorectal cancer is the second most common form of cancer in Canada (more than 14% of all cancers in both sexes combined). Since 1969, incidence rates have increased at an average annual rate of 1.9% among men, but have been stable among women.

*The Making of the Canadian Cancer Registry: Cancer Incidence in Canada and its Regions, 1969-1988* is now available from the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0L2 (613-957-0327) or from the Canadian Centre for Health Information (613-951-1746).

For more information, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740), Canadian Centre for Health Information; Robert Semenciw (613-957-1768), Health and Welfare Canada; Dr. Eric Holowaty (416-971-9800), Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation; or Dr. Pierre Band (604-877-6000), British Columbia Cancer Agency and Chair of the Committee. ■

### **Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin**

June 1993

Passenger-kilometres reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services in the first quarter of 1993 were down 2% from the first quarter of 1992.

Both operating revenue and operating expenses decreased slightly in the first quarter of 1993 compared to the first quarter of 1992. Thus, the operating loss of Canadian Level I air carriers was unchanged at \$158.5 million. However, this loss is 20% less than that of the first quarter of 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.**

According to preliminary annual data for 1992, the top three city-pairs were Montreal-Toronto, Ottawa-Toronto and Toronto-Vancouver. Montreal-Toronto and Ottawa-Toronto reported decreases of 7% and 1%, respectively, but Toronto-Vancouver reported a slight increase of 1% compared to 1991.

According to preliminary international charter data for the fourth quarter of 1992, the number of passengers travelling on these services increased to 985,000, up 8% from the fourth quarter of 1991.

Preliminary fourth quarter of 1992 data show that total enplaned and deplaned cargo increased 2% from the fourth quarter of 1991.

The Vol. 25, No. 6 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■



## Deliveries of Major Grains

April 1993

Except for oats, deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers decreased from April 1992.

### Deliveries of Major Grains

	April 1992	April 1993
	(thousand tonnes)	
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 905.6	1 691.6
Durum wheat	474.6	207.1
<b>Total wheat</b>	<b>2 380.2</b>	<b>1 898.7</b>
Oats	43.2	78.8
Barley	383.3	301.9
Rye	17.0	16.7
Flaxseed	37.4	26.6
Canola	252.2	198.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 113.3</b>	<b>2 521.3</b>

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The April 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

## Canadian Domestic Travel

Fourth Quarter 1992

During the fourth quarter of 1992, Canadians made 31.6 million person-trips, of which 14.9 million lasted at least one night. Of that number, 82% occurred in the province of origin of the travellers. On the other hand, only 3% of the 16.7 million same-day person-trips were done outside the province of origin.

Visits to friends and relatives accounted for 39% of total trips, while business trips and pleasure trips represented 23% each. The automobile was used nine times out of ten. Two nights out of three were spent at friends' or relatives' homes.

Significant methodological changes in data collection were introduced in April 1992, so the Canadian Travel Survey estimates since the second quarter of 1992 are not comparable with previous quarters.

The microdata file of the fourth quarter of 1992 will be available at the beginning of July. More detailed information will be published in the Summer 1993 issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, \$10.50/\$42), which will be released soon.

For more information, please contact Louis Pierre (613-951-1672), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

## Mushroom Production

1992 (Preliminary)

Preliminary estimates of mushroom production and value for 1992 are now available.

Mushroom production during 1992 amounted to 59,196 tons, a 1.3% increase from 1991 production. The value of the mushroom crop in 1992 totalled \$150 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1407.

These data are presented in *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$18). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

## Canada's International Investment Position - Historical Statistics

1926-1992

Historical data (2,225 series) on Canada's external assets and liabilities are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4180-4193

These data are also contained in *Canada's International Investment Position - Historical Statistics, 1926 to 1992* (67-202, \$60), which was released on April 15. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Frank Chow (613-951-1871), Balance of Payments Division. ■



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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Oils and Fats, April 1993.**

**Catalogue number 32-006**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and  
Tubing, April 1993.**

**Catalogue number 41-011**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Refined Petroleum Products, March 1993.**

**Catalogue number 45-004**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/  
US\$218; Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Railway Carloadings, Vol. 70, No. 4, April 1993.**

**Catalogue number 52-001**

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100;  
Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

**Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,  
Vol. 45, No. 4, April 1993.**

**Catalogue number 53-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**Exports by Commodity, March 1993.**

**Catalogue number 65-004**

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551; United States: US\$66.10/  
US\$661; Other Countries: US\$77.10/US\$771).

**The Labour Force, May 1993.**

**Catalogue number 71-001**

(Canada: \$17.90/\$179; United States: US\$21.50/  
US\$215; Other Countries: US\$25.10/US\$251).

**Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Provincial  
Distribution of Federal Expenditures on Science  
and Technology, 1990-91, Vol. 17, No. 3.**

**Catalogue number 88-001**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

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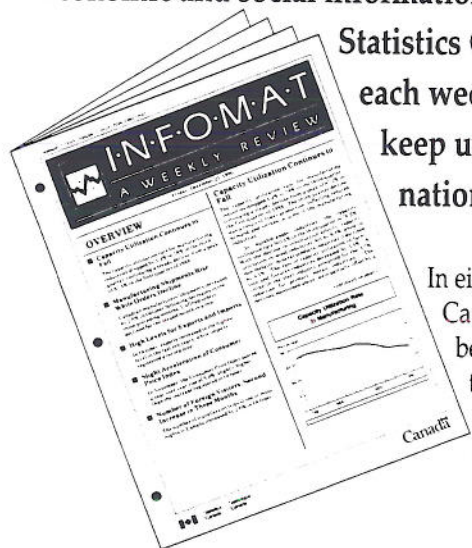


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