

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 22, 1988

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## Major Releases

### Income of Immigrants in Canada, 1980

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- Immigrant men earned an average of \$21,830, which was 4.9% more than Canadian-born men earned, and had average total income of \$18,553, 11.9% above that of Canadian-born men.

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### Income of Immigrants in Canada 1980

"Income of Immigrants in Canada" has just been released. It's the fourth publication in the *Current Demographic Analysis Series*.

Using census data, it contains a very detailed analysis of the income of Canadians not born in this country. Taken into consideration in the analysis is the duration of residence, occupation, level of education, country of origin, etc. in order to explain income differences between immigrants and the Canadian-born population, who are used as a comparison group. This 120-page document contains numerous tables and two-colour graphs.



### Canadian Economic Observer June 1988

The June issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's new monthly flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The June issue includes a summary of current economic conditions and highlights of economic and statistical events in May. There is also an extensive statistical summary which provides tables and graphs on the major economic time series for Canada, the provinces and the major industrialized nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200) is now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.



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- In an average week in 1987, almost half a million full-time paid workers were absent from work for personal reasons for all or part of the week.

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## Major Releases

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### **Income of Immigrants in Canada 1980**

Immigrant men earned an average of \$21,830 in 1980, which was 4.9% more than Canadian-born men earned, and had average total income of \$18,553, 11.9% above that of Canadian-born men. Immigrant women earned an average of \$13,007 - or 1.8% less than the average employment income but had total income of \$8,872, 6.6% more than the average total income of Canadian-born women.

The situation for men arises in part from the points system and other selection procedures which favour immigrants whose age, education and occupational background are well suited to labour market demands. When compared with Canadian-born men and women, immigrants were proportionally more numerous in the 25 to 55 age group. In addition, there were higher proportions of immigrants with university education, living in urban areas and working in managerial and professional occupations (except for immigrant women).

This profile of characteristics should give immigrants an advantage in the labour market. Consequently, higher proportions of them should be in the labour force, and higher proportions working full-time, when compared with the Canadian-born population. This situation should have a positive impact on their average incomes.

When the effects of differences in age composition and educational attainment were removed, immigrant men and women earned 3.1% and 4.5% less than Canadian-born men and women. The average total incomes of male and female immigrants were 1.3% and 2.8%, respectively, less than Canadian-born men and women.

While immigrant groups from traditional sources, particularly the United Kingdom, United States and Northern and Western Europe, earned as much or more than their Canadian-born counterparts, the new immigrant groups from Asia, South and Central America and Africa earned 5% to 22% less.

It should be noted that immigration has accounted for about 20% of Canadian population growth since the beginning of this century. In 1981, immigrants comprised about 16% of the total population and 19% of the labour force.

*Income of Immigrants in Canada (91-527E, \$20)* is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more detailed information on this release, contact K.G. Basavarajappa (613-951-3738), Demography Division.

## Time Loss from Work for Personal Reasons 1987

In an average week in 1987, almost half a million full-time employees were absent from work for personal reasons - i.e., because of illness, personal or family responsibilities - for all or part of the week. The 483,00 workers who were absent accounted for 6% of all full-time paid workers.

The feature article in the May issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001) "Time Loss from Work for Personal Reasons" examines changes in the level of personal absences and the resulting time loss over the past decade. Differences by industry, occupation and selected demographic characteristics are also analysed.

### Highlights

- Over the course of 1987, each full-time paid worker lost an average of 8.6 days of work due to personal reasons, up from 7.4 days in 1977.
- Almost all the increase in time loss over the period 1977-1987 occurred as a result of absences for personal or family responsibilities. In 1977, an average of 1.1 days were lost per full-time paid worker; by 1987 time loss for this reason had doubled to 2.2 days. Time lost due to illness or disability varied little over the period (6.5 days).
- Time lost for personal reasons averaged 10.8 days in 1987 for women compared to 7.2 days for men. The difference between the sexes in the number of days lost can be attributed entirely to absence due to personal and family responsibilities (women lost 4.3 days versus 0.8 days for men).
- Women with at least one preschool-age child who were working full-time lost, on average, 20.5 days in 1987 as a result of personal or family responsibilities, compared to only one day for men in a similar family situation. Part of the difference is no doubt due to maternity leave.
- Among the major industries, workers in manufacturing and public administration were absent from work for personal reasons more often than other workers in 1987 (losing about 10 days each). Full-time workers in agriculture and trade were the least likely to miss work.
- In 1987, workers in Quebec recorded the highest number of days absent from work due to personal reasons (9.8 days) while workers in Alberta (6.8 days) and Saskatchewan (7.0 days) had the lowest.

This study is the last in a series of three articles dealing with absences from work that have been published in *The Labour Force* during the past few months. "Work Injuries in Canada, 1982 to 1986" appeared in the March 1988 issue, and "Work Absences and Compensation, 1979-1986" in the April 1988 issue.

The May issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001,\$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Corporation Taxation Statistics 1986

A reconciliation of book profit, taxable income and income taxes for corporations with assets of \$25 million or more is now available. The data are for nine major industry groups, with data for the previous year provided for comparison purposes.

For more detailed information, contact B. Thériault (613-951-2650), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

### Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

Fourth Quarter/Annual 1987

Preliminary data indicate that over 9.3 million passengers travelling on scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during the fourth quarter of 1987, a slight decrease (-0.8%) from the fourth quarter of 1986.

Eight of the top 10 airports showed decreases in scheduled passenger traffic volumes for the fourth quarter of 1987 relative to the fourth quarter of 1986, the decreases ranging from 0.2% at Lester B. Pearson International to 2.2% at Vancouver International. The only two airports in the top 10 showing increases were Calgary International (0.9%) and Mirabel International (7.1%).

About 42 million passengers travelling on scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during 1987, up slightly (1.0%) over 1986.

During 1987, the top 10 Canadian airports recorded the following percentage changes in scheduled passenger traffic volumes relative to 1986:

• Lester B. Pearson (Toronto) International	5.7%
• Vancouver International	-8.5%
• Montreal International (Dorval)	2.9%
• Calgary International	3.4%
• Winnipeg International	-1.8%
• Ottawa International	2.7%
• Edmonton International	-4.3%
• Halifax International	-0.2%
• Mirabel International	-1.8%
• Edmonton Municipal	-0.4%

Preliminary data for the top 30 Canadian airports for the fourth quarter and annual 1987 will appear in the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

## **Railway Financial and Operating Statistics**

January 1988

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$16.7 million in January 1988. Operating revenues of \$607.2 million were up \$4.2 million from the January 1987 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres rose 2.1% from the previous year. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 7.2% while freight car-kilometres increased by 1.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The January 1988 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is scheduled to be released the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

## **Stocks of Frozen Meats**

June 1, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of June 1 amounted to 32 758 tonnes, down from 33 615 tonnes last month but up from 31 259 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

The June issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release on July 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

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## Publications Released

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**Canadian Economic Observer, June 1988.**  
**Catalogue number 11-010**  
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:  
\$22.50/\$225).

**Current Demographic Analysis:**  
**Income of Immigrants in Canada,**  
**1988 issue. Catalogue number 91-527E**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**The Labour Force, May 1988.**  
**Catalogue number 71-001**  
(Canada: \$22/\$220; Other Countries:  
\$24/\$240).

### How to Order Publications

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

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### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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