

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 11, 1990

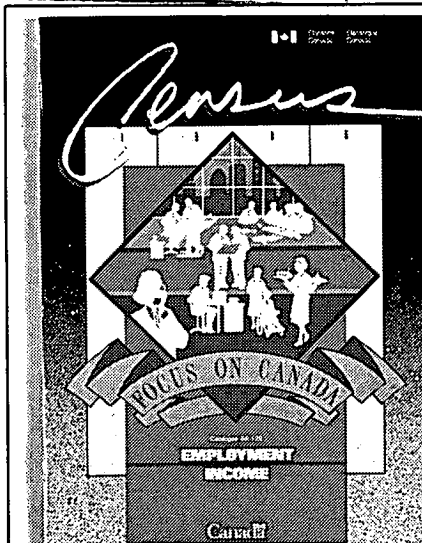
JAN 11 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

- **Estimates of Labour Income, October 1989** 3  
Labour Income increased 8.3% over October 1988.
- **Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1989** 5  
Seasonally adjusted operating profits fell 11.1%, the second consecutive sharp decline.
- **Focus on Canada Series – Employment Income, 1986 Census** 7  
Between 1980 and 1985, after adjustment for inflation, the average employment income of men dropped by 3.7%, while that of women increased by 2.9%.

(continued on page 2)

**NOT FOR LOAN  
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS****Focus on Canada Series – Employment Income  
1986 Census**

Employment income is an important component of our economic well-being, affecting our ability to consume and save. It is also an important source of status, influencing the perceived worth of a job. In 1985, 79% of all income consisted of employment income, that is, wages and salaries plus farm and non-farm self-employment income.

*Focus on Canada Series – Employment Income* examines the employment income of Canadians in 1985 by various economic and demographic characteristics. The importance of such factors as work activity, occupational group, and educational attainment in relation to employment income level is explored. The publication also analyses employment income differences by sex, marital status and region, and briefly examines the changes in employment income since 1970.

*Employment Income* (98-129, \$10), from the *Focus on Canada Series* is now available. See "How to Order Publications." See page 7 of today's *DAILY* for further highlights.

Statistics  
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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Estimates of Labour Income

October 1989

The October 1989 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, increased 8.3% over October 1988, to \$30.2 billion. Cumulative labour income for the first 10 months of 1989 was also 8.3% higher than for the corresponding period in 1988.

#### Highlights

##### Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries<sup>1</sup> for October 1989 increased 0.9% over September, greater than both the September increase of 0.1% and the average monthly increase of 0.7% for the preceding nine months. September wages and salaries were affected by strike activity in education and related services, health and welfare services and provincial administration in the province of Quebec, as well as to smaller than usual amounts of special payments.
- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in forestry (2.7%), provincial administration (2.2%), education and related services (2.1%), and finance, insurance and real estate (1.7%).

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<sup>1</sup> Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

- In October, all provinces and territories recorded changes of less than 1.0% in wages and salaries, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (2.0%), Quebec (1.6%) and British Columbia (1.4%).

##### Unadjusted

- The October 1989 year-to-year growth in wages and salaries was 8.5%, the same as the year-to-date change.
- Accelerations in year-to-year growth rates in wages and salaries were recorded in trade, finance, insurance and real estate, education and related services, health and welfare services, federal administration and other government offices, and provincial and local administration.
- Decelerations in yearly growth rates of wages and salaries were noted in manufacturing and construction.
- Accelerations in the year-to-year growth rates of wages and salaries occurred in Prince Edward Island and Quebec, while decelerations were noted in Newfoundland, the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad.

##### Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$18/\$72) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. ☐

**Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income**

(millions of dollars)

	October 1989 <sup>p</sup>	September 1989 <sup>r</sup>	August 1989 <sup>f</sup>	October 1988
<b>Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation</b>				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	236.0	299.8	335.1	227.0
Forestry	228.9	231.7	231.6	216.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	626.3	628.5	635.0	605.8
Manufacturing industries	5,513.5	5,509.3	5,489.4	5,162.7
Construction industry	2,111.4	2,148.5	2,130.1	1,895.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,541.9	2,528.2	2,527.9	2,299.0
Trade	3,649.6	3,611.8	3,617.1	3,361.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,316.9	2,295.5	2,319.2	2,120.6
Commercial and personal services	3,981.2	3,958.0	4,004.9	3,581.9
Education and related services	2,257.8	2,158.6	1,795.5	2,119.9
Health and welfare services	1,739.6	1,728.0	1,746.6	1,626.2
Federal administration and other government offices	843.1	844.6	881.8	777.6
Provincial administration	650.5	640.6	667.3	614.1
Local administration	548.2	543.6	559.2	506.0
Total wages and salaries	27,244.9	27,126.6	26,940.7	25,113.8
Supplementary labour income	2,947.0	2,930.7	2,913.6	2,762.4
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>30,191.8</b>	<b>30,057.3</b>	<b>29,854.3</b>	<b>27,876.2</b>
<b>Adjusted for Seasonal Variation</b>				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	211.0	211.2	211.2	203.6
Forestry	206.9	201.4	206.2	198.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	623.6	624.7	629.4	602.9
Manufacturing industries	5,508.0	5,488.4	5,472.9	5,157.7
Construction industry	1,849.1	1,851.4	1,836.0	1,666.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,528.0	2,508.3	2,504.0	2,286.3
Trade	3,647.1	3,622.3	3,612.7	3,359.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,329.9	2,290.7	2,283.3	2,132.5
Commercial and personal services	3,894.0	3,864.2	3,845.0	3,518.8
Education and related services	2,185.1	2,140.1	2,167.6	2,050.9
Health and welfare services	1,754.7	1,741.3	1,730.8	1,640.0
Federal administration and other government offices	851.7	848.4	863.7	785.5
Provincial administration	655.4	641.5	646.0	618.5
Local administration	552.3	550.6	545.7	509.9
Total wages and salaries	26,852.4	26,619.3	26,591.9	24,757.1
Supplementary labour income	2,907.8	2,880.7	2,877.8	2,723.2
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>29,760.2</b>	<b>29,500.0</b>	<b>29,469.7</b>	<b>27,480.2</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.<sup>f</sup> Final estimates.

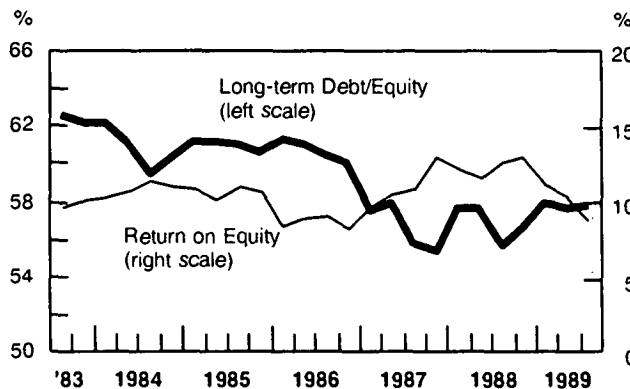
## Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1989

### Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

Revised estimates for the third quarter of 1989 showed that operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations declined 11.1% (\$0.9 billion) from the previous quarter, to \$7.4 billion. This decline was similar to the 12.1% fall registered in the second quarter, which had reversed a 3.1% profit increase in the first quarter. The current level of profits is the lowest since the first quarter of 1987.

### Industrial Corporations – Financial Ratios



Sales rose 1.6% to \$240.6 billion in the third quarter, an acceleration from the modest advances of less than 1% in the two earlier quarters of 1989. Nonetheless, the current change in sales was slightly less than the average quarterly change recorded in 1988.

The profit decline was widespread as 31 of the 47 industries were down. Fifteen industries posted increases and one remained unchanged. Profits fell in the mining industries by \$190 million (28%), and in the manufacturing industries by \$850 million (18%), while the other industries (including wholesale, retail and services) registered a \$117 million (4%) increase in operating profits.

**Note to Users:** Reclassifications of enterprises from government-owned to the business sector affected the second to third quarter comparability of sales, profits and balance sheet levels in the transportation industry. The information in this release covers all corporations in Canada, except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries.

Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available.

The most significant profit declines were in primary metals (\$202 million), petroleum and coal (\$147 million) and metal mining (\$134 million). The largest operating profit increase was in the transportation industry (\$109 million).

### Balance Sheet Data Summary – Corporations With Assets Exceeding \$10 Million (Unadjusted)

Generally, reclassifications of enterprises from government-owned to the business sector have a relatively minor effect on the level of balance sheet items but can have a major effect on changes in balance sheet items. In the current quarter, the impact of reclassifications on changes in balance sheet items was large enough to affect comparisons with changes in other quarters. One item not significantly affected by the reclassification was share capital, which increased \$4.3 billion, the largest increase in at least two years.

### Financial Ratios

**Return on Equity (Annualized):** Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, fell to 8.5% in the third quarter from 10.1% in the second quarter and 10.9% in the first quarter of 1989. The current ratio is the lowest since the 7.9% registered in the final quarter of 1986 and is a result of the recent weakening in profits.

**Long-term Debt-to-Equity:** This ratio remained virtually flat at 57.7% in the third quarter, following the 57.6% registered in the second quarter and 57.9% in the first quarter of 1989. Throughout 1988 the ratio averaged 56.9%.

More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available the third week in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

### Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1989  
(\$ billions)

	3rd Q 1989	2nd Q 1989	1st Q 1989	4th Q 1988
<b>A. Corporations with Assets exceeding \$10 million</b>				
Current Assets	171.9	167.7	164.1	166.1
Short-term Investments	21.4	20.2	20.0	22.4
Accounts Receivable	72.4	69.7	68.1	67.5
Inventories	65.0	64.9	64.0	63.0
Current Liabilities	136.7	134.8	133.3	133.7
Bank Loans	20.9	20.7	20.1	19.9
Accounts Payable	72.3	71.1	70.4	74.2
Short-term Commercial Paper and Bankers' Acceptances	20.5	20.0	20.0	17.1
Working Capital (Current Assets minus Current Liabilities)	35.2	32.9	30.8	32.4
Long Term Investments	113.8	110.5	108.2	106.4
Fixed Assets	293.3	286.6	282.1	275.4
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>601.1</b>	<b>585.9</b>	<b>574.2</b>	<b>566.1</b>
Long Term Debt	137.4	133.1	131.9	127.9
Bank Loans	33.7	34.2	34.1	33.5
Bonds	61.6	58.4	54.8	55.4
Shareholders Equity	237.9	231.2	228.0	225.8
Share Capital	111.2	106.9	105.8	104.2
Retained Earnings	112.3	110.0	107.5	106.7
Capital Expenditures	11.0	10.9	9.2	12.6
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	138.5	136.1	134.9	133.6
Operating profits	5.0	5.9	6.8	6.6
Pre-tax Profits	8.3	9.2	10.0	10.6
After-tax profits	5.1	5.8	6.2	7.2
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)%	8.5%	10.1%	10.9%	12.7%
Long Term Debt/Equity %	57.7%	57.6%	57.9%	56.6%
<b>B. All Asset Sizes</b>				
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	240.6	236.7	236.1	233.9
Operating profits	7.4	8.3	9.5	9.2
Pre-tax profits	11.7	12.7	13.7	14.3
After-tax profits	7.5	8.3	8.9	9.8

## Focus on Canada Series – Employment Income

1986 Census

Employment income for full-year, full-time workers in 1985 rose with age. It peaked for men in the 40 to 44 year age group at \$35,478, and at \$22,392 for women in the 35-39 year age group. Thereafter it declined steadily for both men and women, until 65 years of age, when it dropped substantially.

### Highlights

- Between 1980 and 1985, the real average employment income of women working full-year, full-time rose 2.2%, while that of men working full-year, full-time declined by 0.6%. As a result, the ratio of female-to-male earnings increased to 65.5% in 1985, from 63.8% in 1980.
- The gap between female and male earnings was much narrower for part-year or part-time workers. In 1985, the average employment income for women working part-year or part-time was \$6,731. In comparison, men working part-year or part-time in 1985 earned, on average, \$7,573.
- There was considerable regional disparity in employment income. Average employment income in 1985 ranged from \$13,131 in Prince Edward Island and \$13,954 in Newfoundland, to \$19,864 in Ontario and \$20,392 in the Northwest Territories. The regional differences in employment income are reduced when comparisons are made only for full-year, full-time workers.
- Females tend to work disproportionately in low-wage jobs like clerical, services and sales. Almost 60% of them were in clerical, service and sales occupations.
- Higher education, especially a university degree, is associated with higher income for both sexes. Nevertheless, in 1985, women with a university degree still earned only slightly more than a male high school graduate.
- Married men had the highest average employment income among men (\$28,199), but the average employment income of married women (\$13,748) was only slightly above the overall female average.
- After adjustment for inflation, overall average employment income increased substantially between 1970 and 1980, but declined between 1980 and 1985. In real terms, average employment income increased slightly for females (3%), but declined for males (4%) between 1980 and 1985.

*Employment Income* is one of 16 publications in the *Focus on Canada Series*. This series highlights social trends and issues based on results from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. *Employment Income* is a bilingual publication illustrated with a series of tables and charts. The publication will serve as an excellent reference for home, school, or office.

*Employment Income* (98-129, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about other titles in the *Focus on Canada Series*, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending January 6, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 6, 1990 totalled 241 079 tonnes, an increase of 24.1% over the preceding week's total of 194 318 tonnes, but down 15.5% from the year-earlier level of 285 247 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 241 079 tonnes, a decrease of 15.5% from 285 247 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

November 1989

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for November 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 58 943 tonnes in November 1989, a decrease of 6.0% from the 62 702 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).**

The November 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

### Steel Pipe and Tubing

November 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for November 1989 totalled 128 727 tonnes, an increase of 2.4% over the 125 667r tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 454 305 tonnes, down 9.1% from the 1 600 692r tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.**

The November 1989 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

### Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

November 1989

Pulpwood receipts totalled 4 465 229 cubic metres in November 1989, a 3.9% increase over 4 296 062r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 726 365 cubic metres, down 3.7% from 4 907 431r cubic metres in November 1988. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 239 859 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.8% from 8 477 014r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 22 530 126 cubic metres, an increase of 9.4% over 20 601 342r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 43 615 519 cubic metres, an increase of 2.5% over 42 533 154r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 1.1% to 52 516 186r cubic metres, from the year-earlier level of 51 920 137r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 94 038 763r cubic metres, was up 2.1% over 92 142 865r cubic metres a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.**

The November 1989 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage, (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

### Production of Eggs

November 1989

Canadian egg production in November 1989 was 38.2 million dozen, a 1.2% decrease from November 1988. The average number of layers decreased 2.8% between November 1988 and 1989, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,136 from 2,102.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.**

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■



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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Air Carrier Operations in Canada, July-September 1988.**

**Catalogue number 51-002**

(Canada: \$23/\$92; Other Countries: \$27.50/\$110).

**Labour Force Information, December 1989.**

**Catalogue number 71-001P**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7.20/\$72).

(Available Friday at 7 a.m.)

**Book Publishing in Canada, 1987-88.**

**Catalogue number 87-210**

(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: 19).

**Focus on Canada - Employment Income, 1986 Census.**

**Catalogue number 98-129**

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries \$11).

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*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.*

*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, 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.*

**The  
Daily**

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

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily, January 11, 1990

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### National Capital Region

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### Manitoba

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