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MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Income Profiles, 1990**
The median employment income in Canada increased by nearly 4% from 1989 to \$19,300 in 1990.
- **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry - Capital and Operating Expenditures, 1991** 7
Capital expenditures by Canada's oil and gas producing industry increased 10.2% in 1991 to \$7.8 billion.
- **Workers on the Move, 1988** 8
During 1988, 4.6 million workers either left or were permanently laid off from their jobs. There were 5 million hirings, which is equivalent to 32% of all paid jobs during the year.

NOT FOR LOAN
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

(Continued on page 2)

Labour Force Income Profiles 1990

The Labour Force Income Profiles reveal that, while the median employment income for all of Canada increased in current dollars, when adjusted for inflation, the median income actually dropped.

There were also several changes in the rankings of the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) with regards to the levels of median employment income. While the most notable changes were observed in the data pertaining to men, several important shifts were also noted for women.

The lowest Canadian median employment income at the provincial level was reported in the Atlantic Provinces, and the highest was reported in the Northwest Territories.

The incidence of unemployment insurance beneficiaries ranged from a low of just 3% to a high of close to 50% at the forward sortation area (FSA) level of geography.

This release provides the opportunity to analyse labour force data for areas as large as the whole country or as small as individual forward sortation areas.

For further information, see page 3 of today's *Daily* or contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

**Labour Force Income Profile
 1990**

Canada and the Provinces

- The data released today reveal that the median employment income in Canada increased by nearly 4% from 1989 to \$19,300 in 1990. However, after adjustment for inflation the median employment income actually dropped by 1% from 1989. (Data are released in current dollars only.)
- Across the country, the difference was more varied. Increases were seen only in the Northwest Territories (+2.4%) and Newfoundland (+0.13%). All the other provinces showed a decline. Hardest hit were Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island at -3.2% and -2.1%, respectively. (These percentages are based on 1985 constant dollars.)
- The highest provincial and territorial median employment incomes in Canada were reported in the Northwest Territories at \$23,400, followed by Yukon at \$22,200.

Note to users

Labour Force Income Profiles are obtained from income tax records, based on tax returns filed in the spring of 1991.

The data are available for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas, census divisions and postal areas.

The income figures represent employment income, for part-time as well as full-time workers.

- The lowest provincial and territorial median employment incomes in Canada were reported in Newfoundland at \$10,700 and Prince Edward Island at \$11,800.

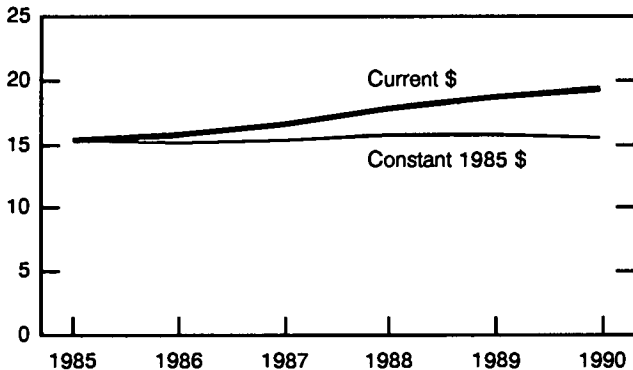
Census Metropolitan Areas

- Among the 26 CMAs, the greatest change in median employment income between 1989 and 1990 occurred among males. The most striking changes among males relate to the rankings of median employment incomes in Windsor and Sudbury. For males in Sudbury, median employment income was ranked fifth highest in 1989 and climbed to second highest in 1990. In Windsor, median employment income fell three places from a rank of third in 1989 to sixth in 1990. Notable about the fall in rank of Windsor is that the median level of employment income for males dropped by \$900, from \$30,400 in 1989 to \$29,500 in 1990 (see table on page 5).
- Between 1989 and 1990, only Windsor and Hamilton (ranked in the top six both years) witnessed a drop in the median level of employment income for males (see table on page 5).
- As indicated below, in both 1989 and 1990, median employment income for females was highest in Ottawa-Hull and Toronto:

**Canadian Median Employment Income,
 1985 to 1990**

(Both Genders)

(\$'000)



Source: Labour Force Income Profile, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6

CMA	1990 Median	Rank	1989 Median	Rank
Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part)	\$19,900	1	\$18,900	1
Toronto	\$19,200	2	\$18,200	2
Ottawa-Hull (Que. part)	\$19,200	2	\$17,800	3

-
- Whereas the median employment income for women of both Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part) and Toronto increased by \$1,000 between 1989 and 1990, the increase for Ottawa-Hull (Que. part) was \$1,400, which brought it even with Toronto's 1990 median.

Mid-size Cities

The table on page 5 shows mid-size cities with the 10 highest and lowest median employment incomes. A mid-size city is one with a population between 10,000 and 100,000 inhabitants and is not part of a census metropolitan area (CMA).

- In 1990, the highest median employment income was found in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. The lowest of all median employment incomes was found in Summerside, Prince Edward Island. (The median employment income includes both men and women.)

Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs)

FSAs are the level of geography which encompasses mail distribution stations throughout the country, and are represented by the first three characters of the postal code. In the table on page 6, the number of male and female taxfilers reporting Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits are expressed as a percentage of the respective taxfilers reporting employment income. The table shows the number of people receiving UI benefits in a particular FSA and provides a postal-area measure of unemployment.

- For males across Canada, the data indicate that Westmount, the 'H3Y' FSA in Montreal, had the lowest rate (2.9%) of UI benefit recipients in relation to the size of the labour force.
- Other areas of low incidence included Manotick, Ont. K4M at 3%, Toronto M2P (in Don Mills) at 3.7%, and Edmonton T6R (Blackmud, Windermere, and Terwilliger) at 3.9%.
- The areas with the highest incidence of male UI beneficiaries included Glace Bay, N.S. B1A at 42.3%, Sydney, N.S. B1N at 44.4%, Asbestos, Qué. J1T at 45.8%, and Sydney Mines, N.S. B1V at 47.6%.
- The table and the data also report results for females, for whom the rates were highest in Sydney Mines (47.8%) and lowest in Toronto (5.4%).
- The five areas with the lowest incidence were all found in Toronto.
- The areas with the highest incidence of female UI beneficiaries were La Malbaie, Qué. G5A at 41.0%, Stephenville, Nfld. A2N at 41.3%, and Glace Bay, N.S. B1A at 41.4%.

These data are also available for men and women combined. It should be noted that the data incorporate all forms of UI (such as regular, maternity, sickness benefits, fishing, etc.). The data provide a convenient indicator of the incidence of unemployment insurance for small areas.

For further information, contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) - Median Employment Income for Males, 1989 and 1990

CMA	1990 Median Employment Income	1990 Rank	1989 Median Employment Income	1989 Rank
Oshawa	\$35,200	1	\$34,100	1
Sudbury	31,900	2	29,900	5*
Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part)	30,700	3	29,900	5*
Hamilton	30,500	4	30,800	2
Thunder Bay	30,400	5	30,100	4
Windsor	29,500	6	30,400	3
St. Catharines-Niagara	28,800	7	28,700	7
Toronto	28,600	8*	28,300	8*
Kitchener	28,600	8*	28,300	8*
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	28,200	10	27,200	10
Calgary	27,500	11*	26,600	12
Vancouver	27,500	11*	26,900	11
Edmonton	27,000	13	25,800	15*
Halifax	26,900	14	25,800	15*
Ottawa-Hull (Que. part)	26,800	15	26,000	14
Trois-Rivières	26,700	16*	25,600	17
London	26,700	16*	26,600	12
Regina	26,200	18	24,700	20
Quebec City	25,900	19	24,900	19
Saint John	25,900	20	25,300	18
Victoria	25,500	21	24,500	21
Canada	25,000		24,500	
Montreal	25,000	22	24,300	22
Winnipeg	24,800	23	24,100	23
Saskatoon	24,500	24	23,500	24
Sherbrooke	22,800	25	22,400	25
St. John's	21,400	26	20,800	26

* Indicates a tie.

Mid-size Cities - Median Employment Income for Both Genders

Cities	Highest Median Income	Cities	Lowest Median Income
Yellowknife, NWT	\$ 34,600	Victoriaville, QUE	\$ 16,000
Labrador City, NFLD	31,400	Prince Albert, BC	16,000
Fort McMurray, ALTA	31,400	Charlottetown, PEI	15,900
Thompson, MAN	27,900	Truro, NS	15,800
Oakville, ONT	26,900	Lloydminster, SASK	15,000
Flin Flon, MAN	26,600	Sydney, NS	14,900
Boucherville, QUE	25,800	Swift Current, SASK	14,600
Baie-Comeau, QUE	25,600	Brandon, MAN	14,500
Elliot Lake, ONT	24,300	North Battleford, SASK	14,400
Whitehorse, YT	23,550	Summerside, PEI	13,600

Incidence of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Beneficiaries by FSA

FSA	City	Labour Force	UI beneficiaries	Incidence of UI
Males				
H3Y	Montreal	2,730	80	2.9%
K4M	Manotick	650	20	3.1%
M2P	Toronto	1,630	60	3.7%
T6R	Edmonton	2,080	80	3.9%
M4N	Toronto	3,570	140	3.9%
B2A	North Sydney	1,900	790	41.6%
B1A	Glace Bay	4,470	1,890	42.3%
B1N	Sydney	1,350	600	44.4%
J1T	Asbestos	1,770	810	45.8%
B1V	Sydney Mines	1,870	890	47.6%
Females				
M2L	Toronto	3,310	180	5.4%
M2P	Toronto	1,630	90	5.5%
M4W	Toronto	2,870	160	5.6%
M5E	Toronto	690	40	5.8%
M3B	Toronto	3,690	230	6.2%
G5A	La Malbaie	1,000	410	41.0%
A2N	Stephenville	1,960	810	41.3%
B1A	Glace Bay	3,360	1,390	41.4%
B1H	New Waterford	1,610	670	41.6%
B1V	Sydney Mines	1,340	640	47.8%

* Note: The data represent the highest and lowest observations from a list of all Canadian FSAs with 500 residents or more. ■

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Capital and Operating Expenditures

1991

Capital expenditures by Canada's oil and gas producing industry increased 10.2% in 1991 to \$7.8 billion. Operating costs (excluding royalties) rose 5.6% to \$7.3 billion.

- The conventional (non oil sands) sector had capital expenditures during 1991 of \$6.7 billion, a 5.6% increase from the \$6.3 billion recorded in 1990 . These expenditures relate to land acquisition and retention (mineral rights), geological and geophysical activity, exploration drilling, development drilling, production facilities, non-production facilities, enhanced recovery projects and natural gas processing plants.
- The non-conventional (oil sands) sector capital expenditures in 1991 amounted to \$1.1 billion, up

49.2% from the 1990 figure of \$0.7 billion. These expenditures relate to exploratory and delineation drilling, research and development, fixed installations, machinery and equipment, housing and pollution control equipment.

- Conventional sector operating expenditures in 1991 amounted to \$5.8 billion, a 6.9% increase from the \$5.4 billion in 1990 . These expenditures relate to natural gas processing plants, field, well and gathering operations and taxes.
- Non-conventional sector operating expenditures during 1991 amounted to \$1.5 billion, a 0.1% increase over 1990. These expenditures relate to taxes, administration expense, land acquisition and retention, reclamation and other.

The 1991 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry* (26-213, \$26) will be available the third week of October. For further information, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

1991 and 1990 Expenditures – Conventional and Non-conventional Sectors

	Canada Lands ¹		Provinces		Canada	
	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990
\$ millions						
Capital Expenditures						
Conventional	747.8	328.3	5,913.2	5,977.0	6,661.0	6,305.3
Non-conventional	-	-	1,090.5	730.7	1,090.5	730.7
Total	747.8	328.3	7,003.7	6,707.7	7,751.5	7,036.0
Operating Expenditures²						
Conventional	92.7	79.2	5,696.0	5,334.2	5,788.7	5,413.4
Non-conventional	-	-	1,554.1	1,539.4	1,554.1	1,539.4
Total	92.7	79.2	7,250.1	6,873.6	7,342.8	6,952.8

¹ Canada Lands are defined as East Coast Offshore, West Coast Offshore, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay.

² Excludes royalties.

Workers on the Move

1988

Highlights

- Of the 15.3 million person-jobs held during 1988, about one-third began with hirings during the year; on average, nearly 4% of jobs in a given month were held by persons hired during that month.
- In 1988, there were about 2.9 million job quits and 1.2 million people permanently laid off for economic reasons. Permanent separations resulting from retirement, dismissal, labour disputes and end of short-term contracts accounted for another 555,000 people.
- The high hiring and separation rates observed in Canada also prevail in Australia and the United States, while rates in Japan and France are relatively low.
- Because of the entry of students into the labour market and the beginning of the production season in certain industries, the highest hiring rates and the largest number of hirings were recorded in spring and summer (40% of hirings took place in May, June and August 1988).

Note to Users

The Summer 1992 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (released June 3, 1992) features two articles on job hirings and separations in 1988. The first, entitled "Workers on the Move: An Overview of Labour Turnover," presents background information and general findings on labour turnover. The second article, "Workers on the Move: Hirings," examines full-time and part-time hirings, seasonal fluctuations and the distribution of hirings across industrial sectors.

- In 1988, the service sector accounted for 72% of all hirings. The industries with the most hirings were retail trade, accommodation and food services, health, business services and education.

The Summer 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on "Workers on the Move: An Overview of Labour Turnover" contact Georges Lemaître (819-777-2071), formerly with the Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Social and Economic Studies Division, or Scott Murray (613-951-9476), Household Surveys Division.

For further information on "Workers on the Move: Hirings" contact Diane Galarneau (613-951-4626), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

List of Residential Care Facilities

1991

Residential care facilities include all institutions (with a minimum of four beds) that provide the services of nursing homes; also included are homes for the aged, homes for persons with physical or psychiatric disabilities, homes for persons who are developmentally delayed, homes for emotionally disturbed children, homes for persons who are addicted to alcohol and/or drugs, homes for delinquent and transient persons (transition homes are no longer included in this publication).

The names and addresses of 6,068 facilities with 237,165 beds are listed alphabetically in this report by province or territory and municipality. Additional information is provided on the principal characteristics of residents, and ownership and bed complement of each facility.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990) or fax (613-951-0792). ■

Oils and Fats

April 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in April 1992 totalled 70 028 tonnes, an increase of 23.1% from the 56 869 tonnes produced in March 1992. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 245 379 tonnes, an increase of 6.7% from the corresponding 1991 figure of 230 034 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 764 tonnes in April 1992, up from the 8 184 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 35 879 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 40 153r (revised) tonnes in 1991.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 4 120 tonnes in April 1992 from 6 408 tonnes in March 1992. The cumulative sales to date in 1992 were 20 609 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 25 178 tonnes in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The April 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

April 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,471 million for April 1992, an increase of 2.0% over the \$1,443 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The April 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$6.10/\$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

April 1992

Preliminary monthly operational data for April 1992 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres increased by 9.1% and international passenger-kilometres increased by 12.4% over April of 1991.

The preliminary monthly operational data for February and March 1992 have been revised and are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for April 1992 will be published in the July issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93). The revised February and March 1992 data will be published in the June issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin*. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,
April 1992.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard,
April 1992.

Catalogue number 36-003

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

**Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and
Tubing,** April 1992.

Catalogue number 41-011

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

**Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded
Plastic Bottles,** Quarter Ended March 31, 1992.

Catalogue number 47-006

(Canada: \$6.75/\$27; United States: US\$8/US\$32;
Other Countries: US\$9.50/US\$38).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes,
January-March 1992.

Catalogue number 62-010

(Canada: \$18/\$72; United States: US\$21.50/US\$86;
Other Countries: US\$25.25/US\$101).

**Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and
Metropolitan Area,** January 1992. Vol. 7, No. 1.

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;
Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

**Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and
Metropolitan Area,** February 1992. Vol. 7, No. 2.

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;
Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

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