

NOT FOR LOAN NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

Tuesday, December 14, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.



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# **MAJOR RELEASES**

- Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1992

  After two consecutive years of decline, family income showed no significant change in 1992.
- Travel Between Canada and other Countries, October 1993
   The downtrend in same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States continued in October, dropping to the lowest seasonally adjusted level since December 1989.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT	STATISTICS STATISTIQUE CANADA CANADA	
Pack of Processed Beans (green and wax), 1993	DEC 14 1993	6
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	BIBLIOTHÈQUE	. 7

# **MAJOR RELEASES**

# Income Distributions by Size in Canada

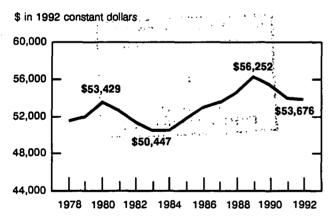
1992

According to the Survey of Consumer Finances, family income showed no significant change in 1992 after two consecutive years of decline. Similarly, the proportion of persons below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs was little changed in 1992 after two years of deterioration.

# Family Income not recovering

Average family income in 1992 was an estimated \$53,676, virtually unchanged from 1991 (after adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index). This followed two consecutive years of real income decreases and may have reflected a bottoming out of the recession's effects. A similar situation was observed in 1984, when average family income was unchanged following three years of decline.

# Average family income



The impact of the last recession eroded some \$2,576 of the \$5,805 gained by the average family after the recession of the early 1980s, leaving income levels in 1992 (after adjustment for inflation) little changed from levels in 1980 and 1987. Average family income per capita, however, was 7.2% higher in 1992 than in 1980, the result of a decline in the

### Note to users

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (approximately 39,000 households) of April 1993. The sample excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.

average number of persons per family (from 3.36 in 1980 to 3.15 in 1992). In other words, family income was shared by fewer persons.

The fact that income levels in 1992 did not change can be attributed, at least in part, to a weak labour market. For example, the average annual unemployment rate was substantially higher in 1992 (11.3%) than in 1989 (7.5%) while a lower percentage of the population participated in the labour force in 1992 (65.5%) than in 1989 (67.0%). As well, there was no growth in full-year full-time employment in 1992, compared with a 4.8% reduction between 1989 and 1991. Meanwhile, the proportion of families where at least one member experienced some unemployment stopped increasing: it was 29.5% in 1992, little changed from 29.9% in 1991; in 1989, the proportion was 26.0%.

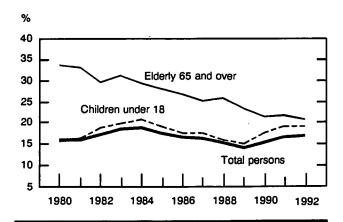
The absence of income growth in 1992 was widespread among various types of families. Two-parent families averaged \$60,246 in 1992, virtually unchanged from 1991, after a decline of 4.3% (\$2,670) from 1989 to 1991. Childless couples with one earner saw incomes stable at \$42,326 in 1992, after a drop of 10.0% (\$4,582) from 1989 to 1991.

## No improvement in iow-income rates

The proportion of persons below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs was estimated at 16.8% in 1992, little changed from the 1991 estimate of 16.5%. In 1989, the last year when an improvement occurred, the rate was 14.0%. Before 1989, the rates had trended down from the 1984 rate of 18.7%, the high point resulting from the recession of the early 1980s.

The number of persons below the low-income cutoffs was estimated at 4,508,000 in 1992, an increase of 139,000 since 1991. The total increase since 1989, the last year when numbers actually declined, amounted to 894,000.

### Low-income rates



The low-income rate for children less than 18 years of age was 18.9% in 1992, unchanged from 1991. This followed two years of increase from 14.9% in 1989, the lowest rate of the 1980s. Before 1989, their rate had improved, from a high for the 1980s of 20.6% in 1984.

An estimated 1,265,000 children under the age of 18 lived in low-income families in 1992, unchanged from 1991. The total increase in the number of low-income children since 1989 was 304,000. During the 1980s, the largest number of children in low-income families was recorded in 1984, at 1,316,000. Their numbers declined steadily between 1984 and 1989.

The low-income rate for persons 65 years of age and over was 20.6% in 1992, down from 21.7% in 1991. The overall percentage of elderly persons with

low incomes has followed a significant downtrend since the early 1980s. Even though the unattached elderly shared this improvement with elderly persons in families, the unattached elderly still had one of the highest low-income rates of any group, at 48.4% in 1992. By contrast, the rate among elderly persons in families in 1992 was only 7.9%.

An estimated 625,000 elderly persons were below the low-income cutoffs in 1992. Due to growth in the total elderly population, the number with low incomes was not much lower than in the early 1980s, even though the percentage with low incomes was down significantly.

Among family types, female lone-parent families still had one of the highest low-income rates in 1992, at 57.2%. This proportion changed little during the past decade.

Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1992 (13-207, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Microdata tapes containing data on the 1992 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 years and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. To order microdata tapes, contact the Household Surveys Division.

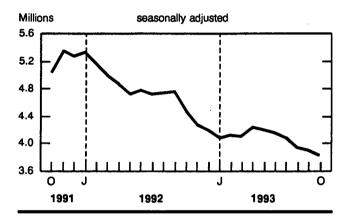
For information about the data or the availability of custom tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.

# Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1993

Seasonally adjusted data (which highlight month-tomonth trends in international travel) show a 3.5% decrease in outbound Canadian travel and a 1.8% decrease in total travel to Canada in October 1993.

# Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



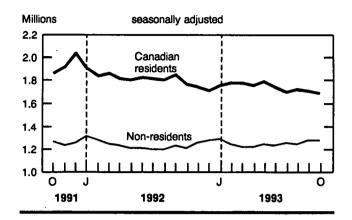
Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 2.2% from September, to 3.8 million, the lowest level since December 1989. The trend in same-day, cross-border car trips by Canadian residents has been downward since February 1992, having peaked at 5.3 million in November 1991.

The downtrend in car trips of one or more nights to the United States continued, decreasing 2.0% to 969,000. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 1.7% to 688,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 1.6% to 1.7 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including car) decreased 1.9% to 1.4 million; similar trips to all other countries were stable at 273,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents remained unchanged at 1.3 million. The level of this type of travel has fluctuated within a narrow band since late 1986. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States were stable at 1.0 million, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 0.8% to 267,000.

# Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



# Unadjusted

In terms of actual counts, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 13.8% from October 1992, to 3.8 million.

Car trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 9.8% to 889,000. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 3.6% to 576,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 4.3% from October 1992, to 1.5 million: trips of one or more nights to the United States dropped 6.4% to 1.3 million; similar trips to all other countries increased 8.6% to 240,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 6.2% to 1.1 million. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 4.7% from October 1992, to 860,000, while similar trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased 12.0% to 223,000.

# Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The October 1993 issue of *International Travel,* Advance *Information* (66-001P, \$6.10/\$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

# Travel between Canada and other countries

July 1993 <sup>r</sup>	August 1993 <sup>r</sup>	September 1993 <sup>r</sup>	October 1993	
'000				
seasonally adjusted				
	•			
QRR	974	1.008	1,006	
			267	
20-7				
1 425	1.437	1.433	1,407	
269	278	274	273	
		•	2,689	
302	300	304	302	
5,564	. 5,488	5,504	5,300	
			_	
			3,808	
1,008	1,000	988	969	
October	October 1992	January to	January-October	
1993P	to October 1993	October 1993P	1992 to	
			January-October	
			1993	
'000	% change	'000	% change	
		unadjusted		
·				
		40.000		
			0.9	
223	12.0	2,820	6.1	
	5.4	45.004		
			-6.8	
240	8.6	2,861	5.5	
2.456	1.4	28 607	0.3	
			5.6	
201	11.5	0,177	5.0	
5 117	-11 Q	57.601	-13.7	
5,117	, , , ,	07,001	10.7	
3.756	-13.8	41.248	-16.3	
889	-9.8	10,931	-10.5	
	2,720 302 5,564 4,070 1,008 October 1993P '000 860 223 1,275 240 2,456 261 5,117 3,756	988 974 264 261  1,425 1,437 269 278  2,720 2,652 302 300  5,564 5,488  4,070 3,934 1,008 1,000  October October 1992 1993P to October 1993  '000 % change  860 4.7 223 12.0  1,275 -6.4 240 8.6  2,456 1.4 261 11.3  5,117 -11.9  3,756 -13.8	Seasonally adjusted	

Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States. Preliminary figures.
Revised figures.

# DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

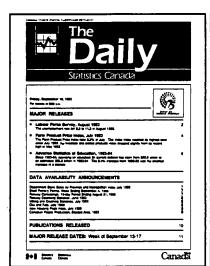
# Pack of Processed Beans (green and wax)

1993

Data on the pack of processed beans (green and wax) for 1993 are now available.

Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax, 1993 (32-238, \$13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.



# Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$120; United States: US\$144; Other Countries: US\$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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# **PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1992. Catalogue number 13-207

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48;

Other Countries: US\$56).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,

October 1993.

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,

October 1993.

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,

October 1993.

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Railway Carloadings, October 1993.

Vol. 70, No. 10.

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100;

Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: The Provincial Research Organizations, 1992.

Vol. 17, No. 10.

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;

Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



# **How to Order Publications**

Simplify your data search with Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993 (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; Other Countries: US\$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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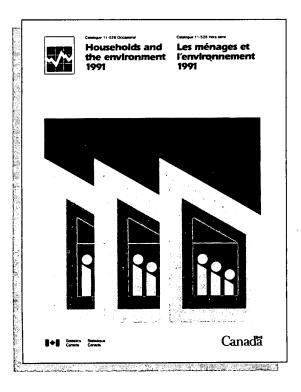
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- conserve energy and water
- recycle and compost waste
- manage potentially harmful products

The survey asked questions on a wide range of environmental concerns, including usage of:

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- **■** composters
- own shopping bags
- **■** programmable thermostats
- energy-saving light bulbs
- low-flow showerheads
  - ...and much more!

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- 53% of households have access to recycling, and 86% of these households use the services available.
- Nearly 1 in 5 households compost waste.
- 19% of households in Ontario use water filters or purifiers.
- 63% of households with infants use disposable diapers exclusively.

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