

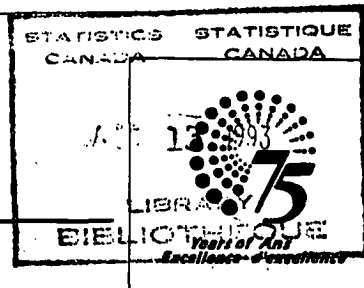


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 13, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

NOT FOR LOAN
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS



1991 CENSUS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Real family incomes increased in every province and territory during 1985-90, largely offsetting losses which occurred during the recession of the early 1980s.
- Women represented 20 per cent of the earners in the 10 highest paying occupations in 1990, up from 14 per cent in 1985. Women also accounted for three out of four earners in the 10 lowest paying occupations.
- Nearly half of all earners in the 10 highest paying occupations were general or senior managers, of whom eight out of 10 were men.
- The lowest average employment income in 1990 was for child care occupations at \$13,518.
- After adjustment for inflation, women's average wage grew 11 per cent between 1985 and 1990, while men's average wage grew by only 3%.

Selected Income Statistics
Employment Income by Occupation
The Nation
1991 Census

Selected Income Statistics presents information on the 1985 and 1990 total income and employment income of individuals 15 years and over by sex, age, work activity and marital status; 1985 and 1990 family and household income by structure, combination of earners, household type and size and the incidence of low income among families, unattached individuals and the population in 1985 and 1990.

Employment Income by Occupation presents information on the average employment income of the population 15 years of age and over in 1985 and 1990, and for the population working full year, full time by sex and detailed occupation.

Both publications provide 20% sample data from the 1991 Census for Canada, provinces and territories. Census metropolitan area data are included in **Selected Income Statistics**.

For a copy of **Selected Income Statistics** (93-331, \$40) and **Employment Income by Occupation** (93-332, \$40), please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population since Confederation on June 4, 1991. Information from 26,994,045 people in over 10 million households was collected. Today's edition of *The Daily* describes some of the changes in income distributions and income levels for individuals, families, and households across the country. Because the 1991 Census was conducted half way through the year, it measured income levels for 1990. Similarly, the 1986 Census measured income for 1985.

Although more recent survey data for 1991 incomes at the national and provincial levels have been published by Statistics Canada, the national census is the only source of data which permits analysis of incomes of all kinds for smaller geographic areas (such as the metropolitan area information presented today) and for specific sub-groups of the population (such as lone-parent families, recent immigrants, seniors, or persons with disabilities). Equally importantly, census data enable detailed analysis of incomes in relation to a wide range of factors – such as education, occupation or language knowledge – which influence income levels. The data released today, dealing with major trends since the last census, provide benchmark figures for the 1990s and set the stage for many comprehensive studies to be carried out and published in the months to come.

Impact of inflation

All income data in today's edition of *The Daily* are presented in constant 1990 dollars. Incomes from previous censuses have been adjusted for changes in the prices of goods and services using the Consumer Price Index.

For example, the average income of a census family in 1990 was \$51,300 compared with \$37,800 in 1985. This is an increase of 36% before adjustment. When changes in prices are taken into account, real (constant-dollar) family income was higher by only 9% compared with 1985.

Incomes heading into the '90s

In 1990, there were 19.4 million income recipients, 49 per cent of whom were women. The aggregate income of individuals from various sources amounted to \$466 billion in 1990. The average income of men from all sources was \$30,205, up 4.3 per cent from 1985, and \$17,577 for women, up 11.9 per cent. Average total income of all income recipients was \$24,001 in 1990.

The recession of the early 1980s had a significant impact on Canadian incomes. The 1986 Census showed that, on average, real incomes of individuals and families in 1985 were lower than in 1980. By 1990, average incomes of families and households had mostly recovered to, or surpassed, pre-recession levels although more recent survey data show a recession-induced decline again in 1991.

Most family incomes grew during the last half of the 1980s

Average family income was \$51,342 in 1990. After accounting for a 1 per cent decline from 1980-85, and then a 9 per cent increase in the second part of the decade, average family income had climbed 8 per cent between 1980 and 1990. The largest percentage increase in family incomes in the last half of the 1980s occurred among female lone-parent families (about 788,000 families). After close to a 3 per cent decline during 1980-85, their average income increased 11 per cent during 1985-90. At \$26,550, it was still only 52 per cent of the overall average family income. Male lone-parent families (165,000) had the largest decline in average family income during 1980-85, and their 1990 average income at \$40,792 was 1.5 per cent below the 1980 peak.

By far the largest proportion of Canadians live in husband-wife census families (6.4 million). Overall, average family income (\$54,667) for this group was close to 9 per cent above the 1980 level, again after a decline and recovery cycle during the first and second halves of the 1980s. The incomes of husband-wife families varied substantially depending on whether the wife had employment income. The 4.2 million husband-wife families where the wife had

employment income were the only families that maintained their income levels during 1980-85, and they subsequently had an increase of 9 per cent, to an average of \$61,950 in 1990. However, the average family income of the 2.2 million families where the wife had no employment had yet to recover from the 1980-85 decline in their average income. In 1990, their average family income at \$40,568 was 1.6 per cent below the 1980 level.

Census Family

A census family is a now-married couple (with or without never-married sons or daughters of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (again with or without never-married sons or daughters of either or both partners), or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one never-married son or daughter living in the same dwelling.

Number and Average Income in Constant (1990) Dollars of Census Families by Family Type, Canada, 1980, 1985, and 1990

	Number of Census Families				
	1980	1985	1990	% change 1980-85	% change 1985-90
All Families	6,325,315	6,733,845	7,355,730	6.5	9.2
Husband-wife Families	5,611,495	5,880,550	6,402,090	4.8	8.9
Wife with employment income	3,101,375	3,464,815	4,221,510	11.7	21.8
Wife without employment income	2,510,125	2,415,735	2,180,575	-3.8	-9.7
Lone-parent Families	713,815	853,300	953,645	19.5	11.8
Male lone parent	124,380	151,485	165,245	21.8	9.1
Female lone parent	589,435	701,815	788,400	19.1	12.3
	Average Family Income				
	1980 \$	1985 \$	1990 \$	% change 1980-85	% change 1985-90
All Families	47,646	47,087	51,342	-1.2	9.0
Husband-wife Families	50,209	50,068	54,667	-0.3	9.2
Wife with employment income	57,494	57,536	61,950	0.1	7.7
Wife without employment income	41,208	39,358	40,568	-4.5	3.1
Lone-parent Families	27,498	26,540	29,018	-3.5	9.3
Male lone parent	41,403	38,903	40,792	-6.0	4.9
Female lone parent	24,563	23,871	26,550	-2.8	11.2

Income increases varied by region

Between 1980 and 1985, average family incomes declined in the Yukon and five provinces. In the other provinces and the Northwest Territories, family incomes stayed the same or had modest increases.

Family incomes subsequently increased in every province and territory between 1985 and 1990. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta experienced the smallest increase in family income – between 2 per cent and 4 per cent – while families in Nova Scotia and Quebec gained 7 per cent to 8 per cent. In all other provinces and territories, average family income increased between 10 per cent and 14 per cent.

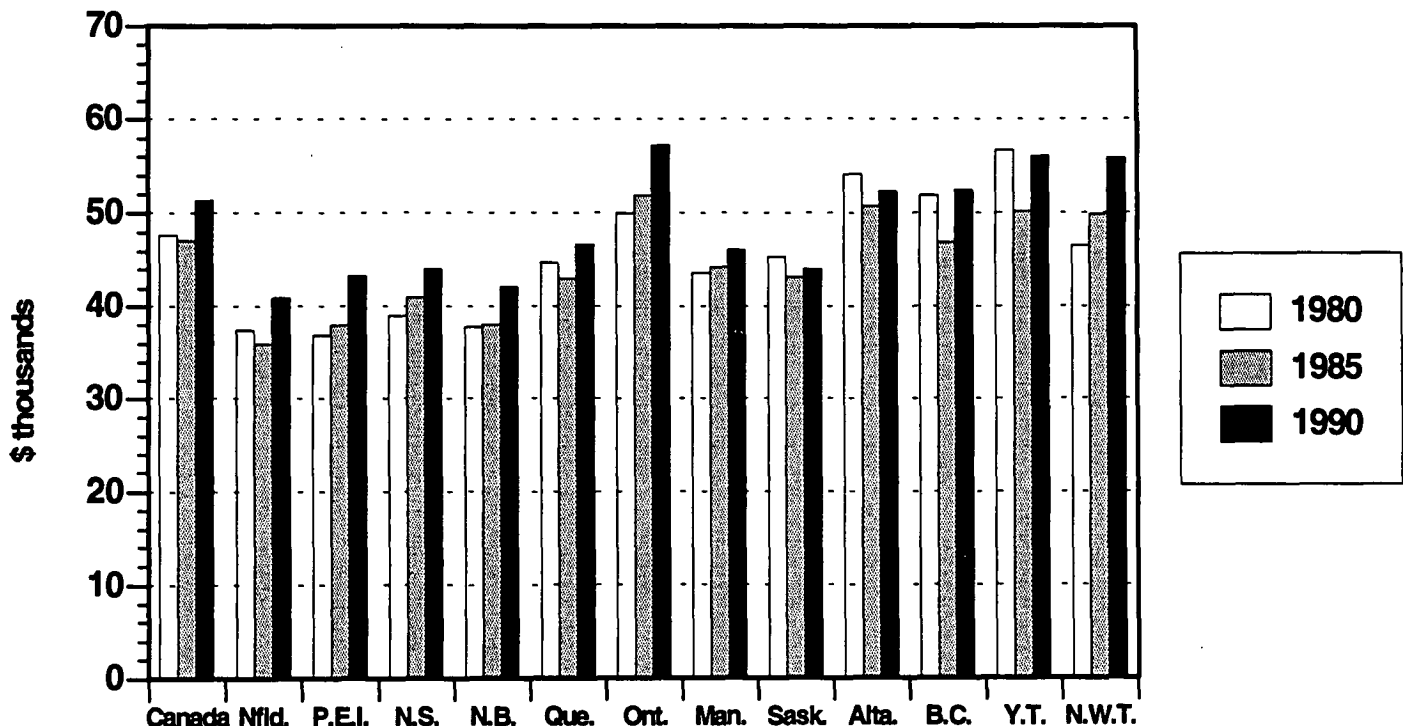
When the effect of these increases is combined with the declines of the early 1980s, changes in family incomes in the provinces and territories between 1980 and 1990 varied substantially. Over the decade (1980 to 1990) the largest gains were

recorded by families in the Northwest Territories (20 per cent), Prince Edward Island (18 per cent), Ontario (15 per cent) and Nova Scotia (13 per cent). The 1990 family incomes in the Yukon, Alberta and Saskatchewan were still lower than the 1980 level.

Regional disparities continued to decline

Historically, family incomes have ranged widely among the provinces and territories. In 1970, the Yukon had the highest average family income and Newfoundland had the lowest: the two averages differed by 68 per cent. By 1980, the disparity had decreased to 54 per cent between the regions with the highest (the Yukon) and lowest (Prince Edward Island) average family incomes. In 1990, the spread between the highest (Ontario) and the lowest (Newfoundland) had decreased to 40 per cent.

**Average Income of Census Families in Constant (1990) Dollars,
Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1980, 1985 and 1990**



More families had higher incomes

The distribution of families by income size changed between 1985 and 1990 with more families falling into higher income groups. The proportion of families with a total income of \$80,000 or more increased to 14.6 per cent (representing 1.1 million families) in 1990, up from 11.3 per cent in 1985. In contrast, the proportion of families with a total income of less than \$20,000

declined to 15.8 per cent (representing 1.2 million families) in 1990 from 18.6 per cent in 1985.

This trend occurred for all family types between 1985 and 1990. For example, among male lone-parent families, the proportion with an income of less than \$20,000 decreased to 23.7 per cent in 1990 from 27.6 per cent in 1985 and it decreased to 47 per cent from 52.8 per cent for female lone-parents over the same period.

Distribution of Census Families by Family Structure and Combination of Employment Income Recipients Showing 1990 Family Income Size Groups, Canada, 1990

Combination of employment income recipients	Number (000s)	1990 Family Income Group						Average income \$
		Under \$20,000	\$20,000- \$39,999	\$40,000- \$59,999	\$60,000- \$79,999	\$80,000- \$99,999	\$100,000 +	
		per cent						
Husband-wife Families								
Husband-wife and child	899	1.9	9.6	23.4	27.1	18.2	19.7	78,372
Husband and wife	3,063	5.3	22.3	33.4	21.8	9.2	7.9	59,069
Husband and child	257	3.8	19.8	32.3	22.3	10.6	11.3	64,925
Husband only	958	13.9	39.2	29.3	9.7	3.3	4.5	44,894
Wife and child	58	7.8	28.9	32.0	17.5	8.0	5.8	52,681
Wife only	201	25.5	43.4	20.4	6.6	2.2	2.0	35,031
Child only	111	13.9	34.5	28.1	13.6	5.8	4.2	46,185
No recipient	855	42.0	40.6	11.3	3.6	1.3	1.2	27,665
Lone-parent Families								
Male								
with employment income	147	16.8	36.1	27.9	11.2	4.0	3.9	44,089
without employment income	18	80.0	15.5	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	14,109
Female								
Female lone parent and child	187	14.1	41.2	28.6	10.7	3.3	2.1	41,298
Female lone parent only	287	47.0	41.2	9.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	23,689
Child only	122	28.9	39.3	20.3	7.1	2.6	1.9	34,748
No recipient	193	90.7	7.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	11,319
All Families	7,356	15.8	27.2	26.3	16.1	7.5	7.2	51,342

Impact of number of earners on family income

Family incomes vary widely depending on the number and combination of employment income recipients in the family. In 1985, 55 per cent of all husband-wife families reported employment income for both spouses. By 1990, this proportion had increased to 62 per cent. Their average family income in 1990 at \$63,451 was 57 per cent higher than that for all other husband-wife families.

Husband-wife families where no family member reported employment income had an average income of \$27,665, and four out of 10 had incomes under \$20,000. At the other end of the spectrum were families where husbands, wives and at least one child

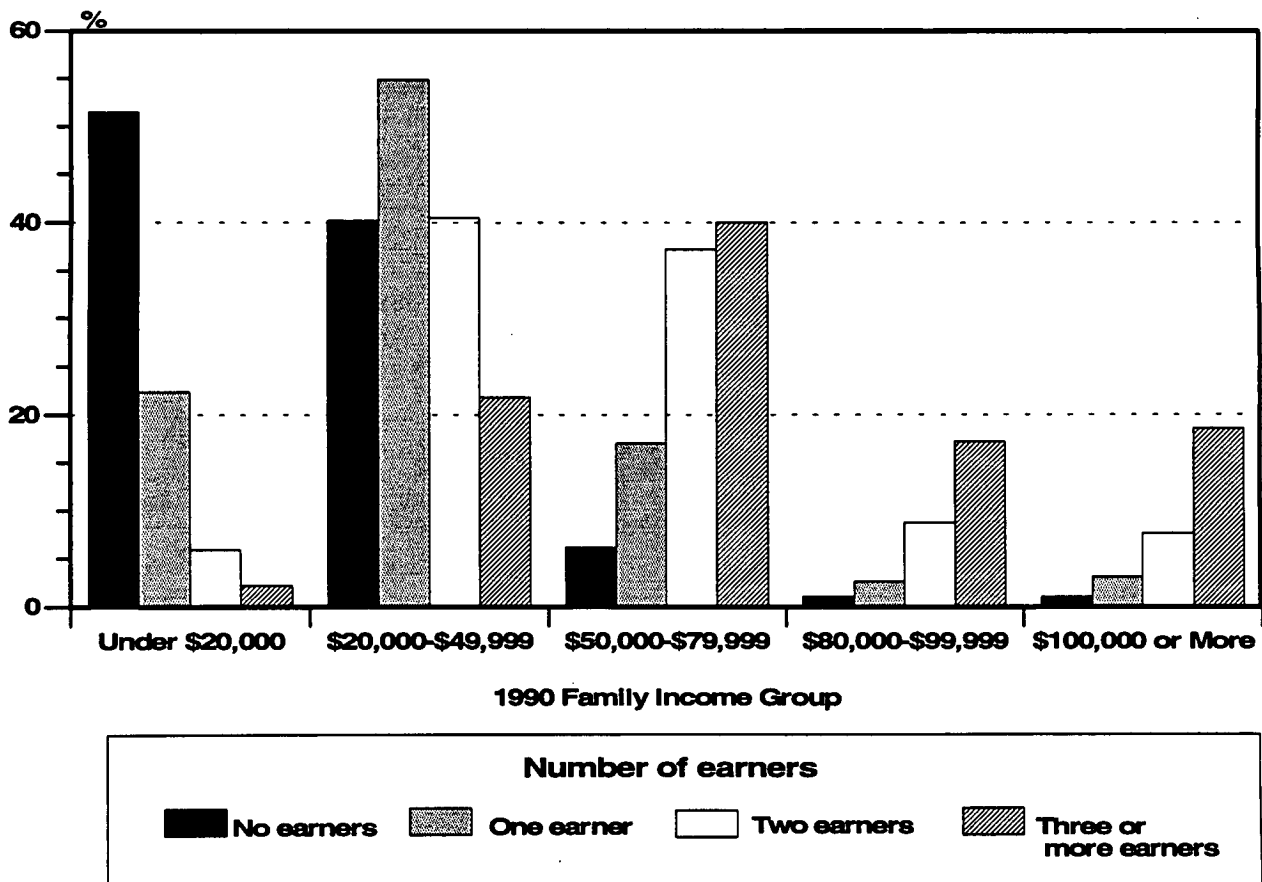
had employment income in 1990. Their average income was \$78,372, and two out of 10 had an income of at least \$100,000.

In 1990, average incomes were \$11,319 for female lone-parent families and \$14,109 for male lone-parent families with no earners. With an earner in the family, these average incomes increased to \$31,474 for female lone-parent families and to \$44,089 for male lone-parent families.

Household incomes rose in major metropolitan areas

Average household income rose in almost all metropolitan areas between 1985 and 1990. The increases ranged from 1 per cent in Regina to almost

Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Size Groups and Number of Earners, Canada, 1990



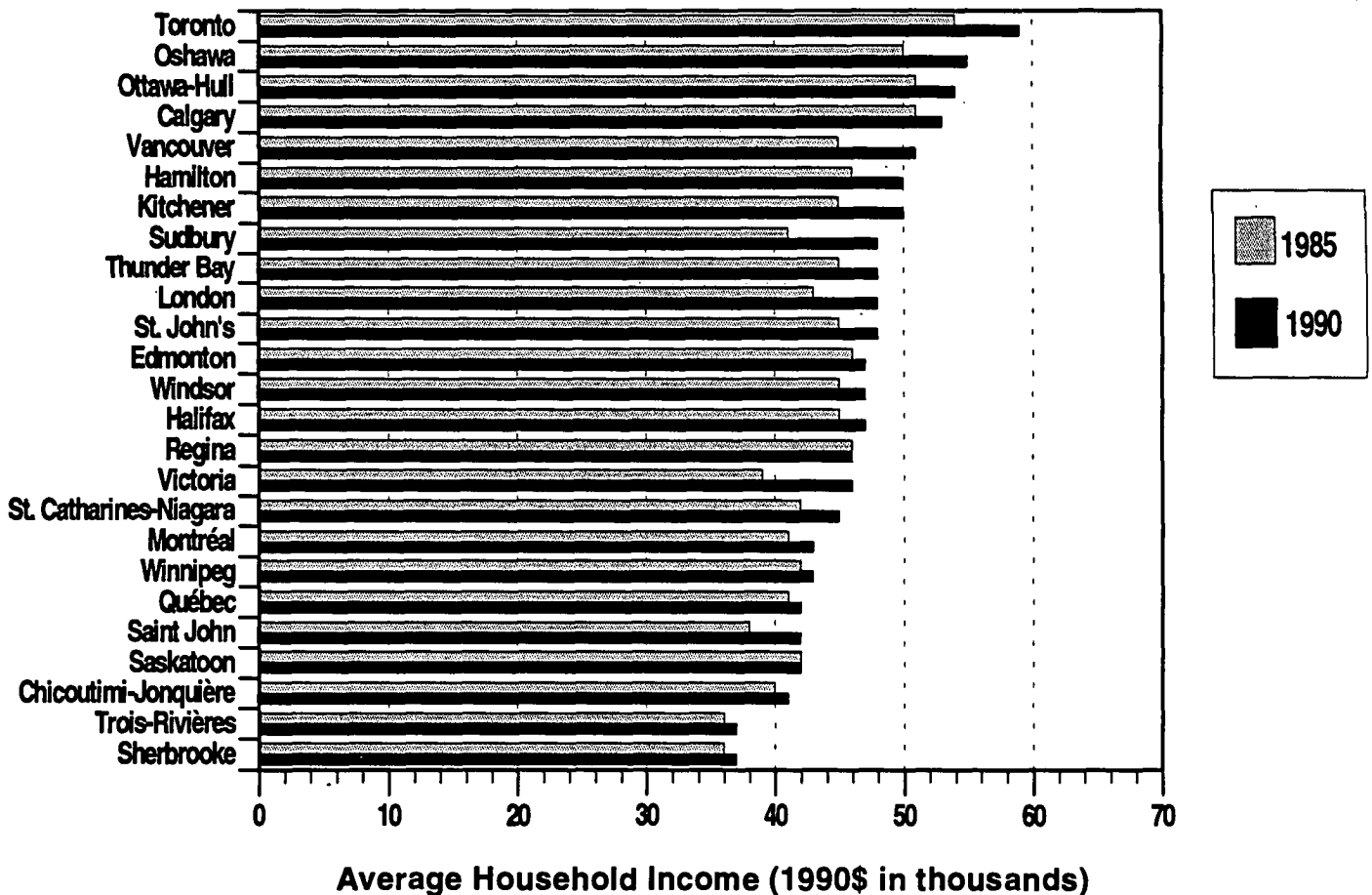
18 per cent in Sudbury. Saskatoon was the only metropolitan area where average household income declined slightly (-0.4 per cent) compared to 1985. Nine areas registered increases above the national rate of 8.2 per cent (Sudbury, Victoria, Vancouver, Kitchener, Saint John, Toronto, Hamilton, Oshawa and London).

Ranked by size of average household income, households in Toronto had the highest income (\$59,450), followed by Oshawa, Ottawa-Hull and Calgary. Although these four areas were also at the top in 1985, Oshawa moved up from fourth to second highest in 1990. At the other end of the scale, the areas with the lowest average household income in 1990 were Sherbrooke (\$36,611), followed by Trois-Rivières, Chicoutimi-Jonquière and Saskatoon.

One-person households shared in the increase

Almost one-quarter (22.8 per cent) of all households in 1990 consisted of only one person. Their average income of \$23,716 was just over half of the \$46,137 average for all households (which averaged 2.7 persons per household). Among metropolitan areas, increases in the average income of one-person households between 1985 and 1990 ranged from 3 per cent in Calgary to 15 per cent in St. Catharines-Niagara. Saskatoon was the only area where the average income of one person households declined (-1 per cent). In 1990, average income for one-person households was lowest (\$18,650) in Trois-Rivières and highest (\$30,527) in Toronto.

Average Household Income for Census Metropolitan Areas, 1985 and 1990



More Canadians reported employment income

Close to 15 million Canadians reported employment income (wages and salaries, and net income from farm and non-farm self-employment) in 1990, up 2 million from 1985. Of these, 52 per cent or 7.7 million worked full year, full time. About 61 per cent of full-year, full-time workers were men, down from 65 per cent in 1985, and 39 per cent were women, up from 35 per cent in 1985.

Women fared better than men

Women's average earnings increased 11 per cent while men's increased 3 per cent between 1985 and 1990. As a result, average employment income of women as a percentage of average employment income of men increased slightly, for full-year, full-time workers as well as for all workers. This continued the trend of increasing the ratio of female to male earnings seen since 1970.

Average Employment Income in 1985 and 1990 by Sex and Work Activity, in Constant (1990) Dollars, Canada, 1985 and 1990

Population 15 years and over with employment income	Number			Average Employment Income		
	1985	1990	% change	1985	1990	% change
Both Sexes	13,074,460	14,905,395	14.0	23,319	24,329	4.3
Worked full year, full time(1)	6,580,875	7,718,780	17.3	33,337	33,714	1.1
Worked part year or part time	6,493,580	7,186,610	10.7	13,166	14,248	8.2
Male	7,386,820	8,105,020	9.7	28,918	29,847	3.2
Worked full year, full time(1)	4,249,365	4,699,895	10.6	37,972	38,648	1.8
Worked part year or part time	3,137,455	3,405,125	8.5	16,655	17,701	6.3
Female	5,687,640	6,800,370	19.6	16,047	17,751	10.6
Worked full year, full time(1)	2,331,515	3,018,885	29.5	24,890	26,033	4.6
Worked part year or part time	3,356,125	3,781,485	12.7	9,904	11,139	12.5

(1) Worked 49-52 weeks in the reference year, mostly full time.

Employment income increased in most metropolitan areas

Average employment income increased between 1985 and 1990 in 17 metropolitan areas across the country, from 0.3 per cent in Quebec City to 13 per cent in Sudbury. Areas experiencing declines included all five Prairie metropolitan areas (Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton), two in Quebec (Chicoutimi-Jonquière and Sherbrooke), and one in Ontario (Windsor).

Toronto, Ottawa-Hull and Oshawa metropolitan areas recorded the highest average employment incomes in 1990 while Sherbrooke and Saskatoon recorded the lowest.

For women, earnings increased in all metropolitan areas, between 15 per cent to 20 per cent in six areas, and by 21 per cent in Hamilton and 23 per cent in Oshawa. For men, average earnings fell in 8 metropolitan areas, notably in all Prairie metropolitan areas. Earnings for men increased in metropolitan areas in British Columbia and the Atlantic provinces, while Windsor, Ontario, posted the largest decline (-3.6 per cent).

Average Employment Income of Earners, in Constant (1990) Dollars, by Sex, Canada and Census Metropolitan Areas, 1990

Census Metropolitan Area	Both Sexes		Men		Women	
	1990	% change from 1985	1990	% change from 1985	1990	% change from 1985
Sudbury	25,990	13.0	33,574	13.4	17,119	16.9
Toronto	29,133	10.0	35,451	7.0	22,082	17.9
Kitchener	24,872	9.7	31,309	7.6	17,437	17.9
London	24,961	8.1	30,942	5.9	18,499	15.6
Saint John	22,944	8.0	29,337	9.7	15,352	8.3
Hamilton	26,306	7.6	33,029	4.0	18,494	21.2
Oshawa	27,971	6.9	35,180	3.4	19,342	23.4
Victoria	23,727	6.8	29,119	4.6	17,788	14.0
Ottawa-Hull	28,248	3.8	33,870	1.7	21,954	10.1
Vancouver	26,217	3.5	32,335	2.1	19,180	8.8
Thunder Bay	25,085	3.2	31,478	0.4	17,511	15.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	23,379	2.9	30,129	0.9	15,416	15.4
St. John's	22,496	2.8	27,779	3.5	16,650	5.4
Halifax	24,155	2.1	29,866	1.0	17,603	8.0
Montréal	24,969	1.8	30,153	0.7	18,865	7.4
Trois-Rivières	23,035	0.7	28,949	1.0	15,299	6.0
Québec	24,314	0.3	29,417	-0.4	18,267	5.8
Sherbrooke	21,605	-0.2	26,340	-0.8	16,182	4.2
Winnipeg	22,773	-0.6	27,818	-3.3	17,147	7.3
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	24,576	-1.2	30,588	0.4	15,934	2.4
Edmonton	24,285	-1.2	30,022	-1.8	17,643	2.1
Windsor	25,139	-1.3	31,335	-3.6	17,690	9.4
Calgary	26,595	-1.4	33,142	-2.0	19,027	2.1
Saskatoon	22,147	-2.8	27,722	-3.6	15,961	2.2
Regina	23,794	-2.9	29,395	-3.6	17,668	0.5
Canada	24,329	4.3	29,847	3.2	17,751	10.6

Highest and lowest paying occupations

Over a quarter of a million (268,200) full-year, full-time workers were in the 10 occupations with highest earnings, while 235,500 were engaged in the 10 lowest paying occupations. (Employment income data are available for 514 occupational categories).

Judges and magistrates recorded the highest average earnings (\$102,646) in 1990, followed by physicians and surgeons (\$102,370) and dentists (\$95,776). General managers and other senior officials, with an average employment income of \$67,997, accounted for 48 per cent of all persons in the top 10 occupations.

Women made strong inroads in high paying occupations

Women made up 20 per cent of all earners in the 10 highest paying occupations. This was a significant increase from 1985 when the proportion of women in these occupations was 14 per cent.

Between 1985 and 1990, the number of men in these occupations dropped by a percentage point, due to a decrease of 13 per cent in male general managers and senior officials. The number of women, on the other hand, increased by 53 per cent. This increase was spread across the 10 occupations.

While the largest relative increase occurred among osteopaths and chiropractors, the largest numeric increase occurred among general managers and other senior officials, where the number of women rose by 44 per cent from 17,100 in 1985 to 24,600 in 1990.

In 1985, overall earnings of women in these occupations amounted to 60.2 per cent of men's earnings. This ratio increased to 61.2 per cent in 1990, with average employment income of women at \$48,609 compared to \$79,463 for men.

In the lowest paying occupations, three out of four workers were women

In 1990, overall average earnings of full-year, full-time workers in the 10 lowest paying occupations were \$15,092. The average earnings for each of the 10 occupations in this group did not vary much from the overall average. The lowest average employment income (\$13,518) was for child-care occupations, while the highest at \$16,600 was for livestock farm workers.

The average earnings of women (\$13,673) in these occupations amounted to 72.8 per cent of the average for men (\$18,794). Nearly three-quarters of full-year, full-time workers in the 10 lowest paying occupations in 1990 were women.

Women's wages rose much faster than men's

About 13.5 million people reported wages and salaries in 1990. The number of wage earners increased three times faster in the second half of the 1980s than in the first half. Compared with an addition of only 520,000 persons between 1980 and 1985, the number of wage earners increased by 1.5 million between 1985 and 1990. In both periods, the rate of increase was much faster for women than for men. Over the past decade, the number of male wage earners increased by 10.5 per cent while that of women increased by about 28 per cent.

Even more noteworthy were the changes in the average wages of men and women during the period. The recession of the early 1980s was much more severe on male wage earners than on female wage earners. Between 1980 and 1985, the average wage of women grew by 3 per cent but that of men declined by 3 per cent. While the average wage of men grew by 3 per cent to \$29,757 between 1985 and 1990, that of women increased by 11 per cent to \$17,933. Thus, over the decade, the real wages of female wage earners increased by 14 per cent; male wage earners, on average, were no better off in 1990 than in 1980.

Average Earnings of Full-Year, Full-Time⁽¹⁾ Working Men and Women in Ten Highest and Ten Lowest Paying Occupations, Canada, 1990

Occupation*	Number of Earners			Average earnings		
	Total	Men	Women	Total \$	Men \$	Women \$
Ten highest paying occupations	268,220	214,755	53,460	73,313	79,463	48,609
Judges and magistrates	2,135	1,660	475	102,646	109,313	79,204
Physicians and surgeons	31,435	24,120	7,320	102,370	111,261	73,071
Dentists	6,775	6,015	760	95,776	99,280	67,997
Lawyers and notaries	41,180	30,755	10,430	76,966	86,108	50,012
General managers and other senior officials	129,225	104,645	24,580	67,997	74,425	40,633
Other managers and administrators						
mines, quarries and oil wells	3,870	2,915	950	64,893	73,281	39,151
Air pilots, navigators and flight engineers	7,490	7,110	375	64,316	66,087	31,026
Osteopaths and chiropractors	2,470	2,030	440	64,299	68,404	45,368
Management occupations, natural sciences and engineering	14,305	12,520	1,785	63,566	66,668	41,800
University teachers	29,335	22,985	6,350	62,064	65,671	49,000
Ten lowest paying occupations	235,455	65,225	170,230	15,092	18,794	13,673
Livestock farm workers	16,215	10,415	5,795	16,600	19,279	11,788
Sewing machine operators, textile and similar material	32,130	2,765	29,370	16,540	22,991	15,933
Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	25,180	13,860	11,320	16,227	19,537	12,174
Crop farm workers	11,790	6,015	5,780	16,191	19,814	12,421
Bartenders	13,765	6,320	7,440	16,067	18,558	13,952
Lodging cleaners, except private households	7,965	1,060	6,910	15,718	19,238	15,178
Service station attendants	10,435	8,370	2,065	15,586	16,135	13,359
Housekeepers, servants and related occupations	13,825	1,145	12,680	14,479	19,210	14,053
Food and beverage serving occupations	62,350	13,845	48,505	14,100	17,822	13,037
Child-care occupations	41,800	1,440	40,365	13,518	20,987	13,252
All other occupations	7,215,105	4,419,915	2,795,195	32,850	36,957	26,354
TOTAL	7,718,780	4,699,895	3,018,885	33,714	38,648	26,033

* Although athletes were in the top ten occupations, and trapping and hat-making were in the bottom ten occupations, their very small numbers rendered their income statistics unreliable. Hence, the individuals in these three occupations were excluded from the high and low groups and included in all other occupations.

(1) Worked 49-52 weeks in 1990, mostly full time.

Low Income

Low income refers to families and unattached individuals who, in 1990, had incomes below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs for that year. The income limits were selected on the basis that families and unattached individuals with incomes below these limits spent, on average, 56.2% or more of their income on food, shelter and clothing. Low income cut-offs are relative levels determined from income expenditure patterns for various categories of families. These limits vary by size of area of residence and by size of the family. They are not intended as measures of "poverty".

As the survey from which low income cut-offs were determined excluded the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Indian Reserves, all estimates given in the low income section exclude those areas.

Incidence of Low Income Among Economic Families, Unattached Individuals and Population, Canada, 1985 and 1990

	1985 %	1990 %
Economic Families	15.9	13.2
Husband-wife families	11.7	9.3
Non-husband-wife families	39.7	35.5
Male lone parent families	21.6	18.8
Female lone parent families	50.6	44.7
All other non husband-wife families	24.1	21.4
Unattached Individuals	41.3	36.5
Male	35.5	31.8
Female	46.1	40.6
Population	18.3	15.8
under 6 years	21.9	19.8
6-14 years	19.8	16.9
15-17 years	19.0	16.2
18-24 years	22.0	20.5
25-34 years	16.5	15.0
35-44 years	13.7	12.0
45-54 years	13.3	10.9
55-64 years	18.6	15.7
65-69 years	19.1	15.6
70 years and over	26.2	20.8

Incidence of low income declined

Between 1985 and 1990, the incidence of low income declined among unattached individuals and families in every province and metropolitan area in the country. Although the number of husband-wife families increased by 492,000 during the period, the number of low income families actually dropped by 96,000, resulting in a decline in the incidence of low income from 11.7 per cent in 1985 to 9.3 per cent in 1990.

Among non-husband-wife families, the incidence of low income also declined although the rate for female lone parent families remained very high (45 per cent in 1990 compared to 51 per cent in 1985). Unattached individuals saw the incidence of low income among them decline from 41 per cent to 36.5 per cent in 1990.

The incidence of children living in low income situations declined for children younger than six to about 20 per cent in 1990, a decrease of 2.1 percentage points compared to 1985. The number of children younger than 15 living in low income situations also declined by 83,000, to about 1 million in 1990.

At the other end of the age scale, the proportion of people aged 70 and older living below the low income cut-offs declined even more – from 26 per

cent to 21 per cent in 1990. Still, one in five seniors had an income below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs.

Among metropolitan areas, Montréal recorded the highest low income proportion – at two out of every 10 people living below the low income cut-offs in 1990. Oshawa had the lowest proportion, with less than one out of every 10 people living below the cut-offs. The greatest inroads in reducing the proportion of people in low income situations occurred in Victoria where the rate declined from 18.5 per cent in 1985 to 13.6 per cent in 1990.

Composition of income continued to change

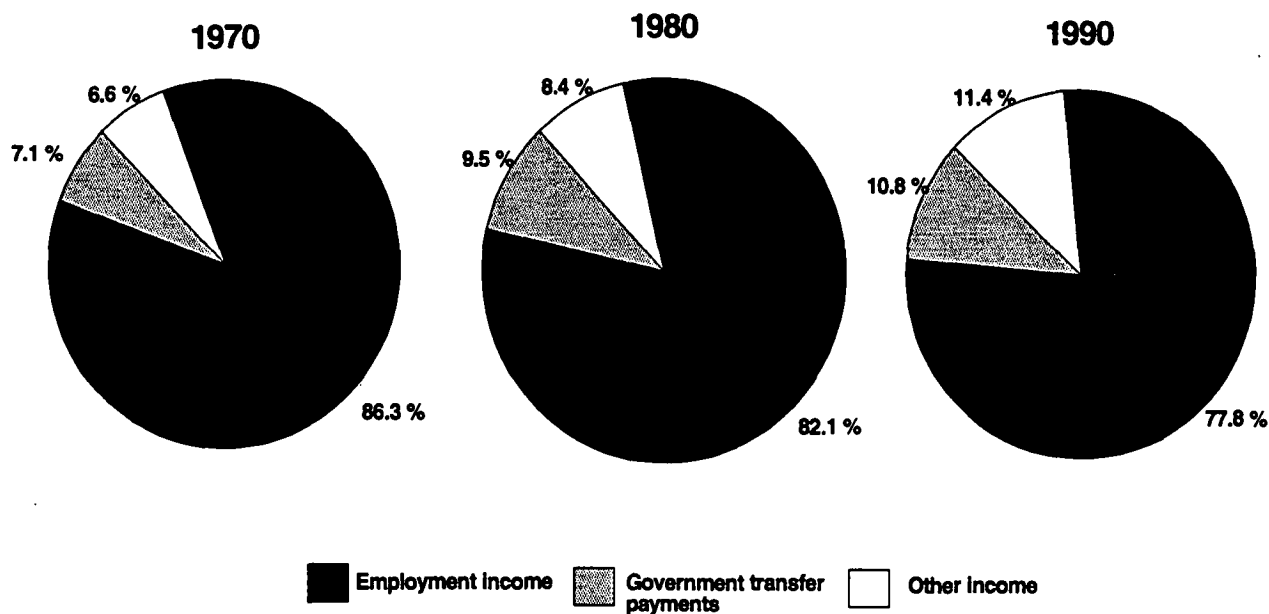
Since 1970, sources of income have changed significantly. In 1990, the contribution of employment income to total income accounted, on average, for 78 cents of every dollar of income, down from 82 cents in 1980 and 86 cents in 1970. The contribution of employment income to total income varied substantially among the provinces and territories as well in 1990, with the highest being reported in the Northwest Territories (90 per cent), the Yukon (87 per cent), and Alberta (81 per cent).

Government transfer payments, such as old age pensions, unemployment insurance and family allowances, contributed 11.4 cents to the average dollar of income in 1990, having risen from less than 7 cents in 1970. During this period, the population

aged 65 and older (who received Old Age Security payments) increased in number and as a proportion of the total population. The share of government transfer payments in total income was highest in Newfoundland at 21 per cent and it was lowest in the Northwest Territories at 7.5 per cent.

Other income sources, such as investment income and retirement pensions, contributed just under 11 cents to the average dollar of income in 1990, up from 10 cents in 1980 and 7 cents in 1970. During this period, the proportion of the elderly has increased and payments from pension plans have also increased. Among the provinces and territories, Saskatchewan (13.5 per cent), British Columbia (13 per cent) and Manitoba (11.6 per cent) recorded the highest proportion of income from other sources, while the Northwest Territories (2.4 per cent) and the Yukon (5.3 per cent) recorded the lowest in 1990.

Sources of Income, Canada, 1970, 1980 and 1990





Data Comparability and Content Considerations

Users of Census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with those from previous Censuses.

Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to another. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census are now available.

Non-permanent residents: In 1991, the Census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who held student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who were refugee claimants; the 1991 Census enumerated some 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1 per cent of the total population. The data released today are affected by this change in the Census universe. Users should be especially careful when comparing data

from 1991 and previous Censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents, particularly the major metropolitan areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: Some Indian reserves and Indian settlements (a total of 78) were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. Data for 1991 are therefore not available for those reserves and settlements. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger geographic areas (Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small.

Exclusion of Institutional Residents: The analysis is based on data collected from a sample of 20 per cent of households which completed the long form questionnaire. As with the 1986 and 1981 Censuses, the data do not include institutional residents. The total number after weighting (26,994,000) is slightly smaller than the 100 per cent data (27,297,000).

Upcoming Release Dates

Information on

May 11, 1993

Mobility, migration, housing costs, educational attainment, school attendance and major field of study

June 1, 1993

Social and economic characteristics of families, place of work, fertility, and religion

How to Order Publications

Simplify your search for data with the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992. Using the keyword index, you'll find sources for statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. For easy access to over 800 Statistics Canada products and services, order the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992 (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US \$17; Other Countries: US \$20).

You may order Statistics Canada products and services by telephone. From Canada and the United States, call toll-free 1-800-267-6677. From all other locations, call 613-951-7277 (not toll-free).

You may purchase Statistics Canada publications by writing to Publication Sales, Room

1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications. Provide full information on each publication order (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please add 7% GST.

Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US \$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US \$168.00 annually

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

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1993. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission from the Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer and CD-Rom diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Regional Reference Centre for more information.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd floor
Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 709 772-4073
Toll free: 1 800 565-7192
Fax: 1 709 772-6433

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 902 426-5331
Toll free: 1 800 565-7192
Fax: 1 902 426-9538

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412, East Tower
Montréal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: 514 283-5725
Toll free: 1 800 361-2831
Fax: 1 514 283-9350

National Capital Region

Advisory Services
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
R.H. Coats Building Lobby
Holland Avenue
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: 613 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please dial
the toll free number for your province.
Fax: 1 613 951-0581

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Melghen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 416 973-6586
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: 1 416 973-7475

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
MacDonald Building
Suite 300
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3L9

Local calls: 204 983-4020
Toll free: 1 800 568-7828
Fax: 1 204 983-7543

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7

Local calls: 306 780-5405
Toll free: 1 800 568-7828
Fax: 1 306 780-5403

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor
Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: 403 495-3027
Toll free: 1 800 568-7828
Fax: 1 403 495-5318
N.W.T. - Call collect 1 403 495-3028

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza
Room 401
138-4th Avenue Southeast
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: 403 292-6717
Toll free: 1 800 568-7828
Fax: 1 403 292-4958

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 604 666-3691
Toll free: 1 800 663-1551
Fax: 1 604 666-4863

Telecommunications Device for the
Hearing Impaired Toll free: 1 800 363-7629

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010139183

Invest in Information

Earnings and incomes of individuals, families and households from the 1991 and earlier censuses can give you the edge you need for successful decision-making.

The advertisement displays a collection of Census 91 products. At the top, there are several report covers for both English and French versions, including 'Selected Income Statistics', 'Certains statistiques du revenu', 'Employment Income by Occupation', 'Revenu d'emploi selon la profession', 'Income Trends, 1970-1990', 'Tendances au niveau du revenu, 1970-1990', 'High and Low Earners', 'Personnes à revenu très élevé et à revenu très faible', 'Characteristics of Low Income Population and Families', 'Caractéristiques de la population et des familles à faible revenu', 'Income Profile of Families and Households', and 'Profil du revenu des familles et des ménages'. In the center, a 3.5-inch floppy diskette is shown with a label that reads 'Census Recensement 91' and lists 'Tableaux', 'Sommaire', and 'Résumé de base'. Below the diskette, the text 'Diskette/disquettes' is printed. At the bottom, three large report covers are displayed, each featuring a large '91' and the words 'Census Recensement'. The text 'Print/imprimés' is printed below these covers.

Diskette/disquettes

Print/imprimés

For a complete list of available products, call your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or call our national order line...

☎ 1 800 267-6677 ☎