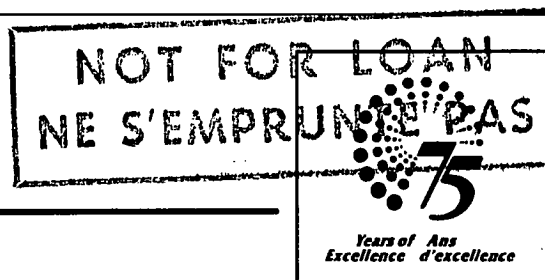
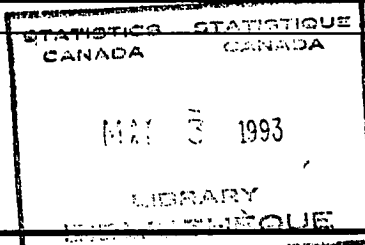




The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 3, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1991** 2
Average after-tax family income declined to \$42,612 in 1991, its second consecutive annual decline following a six-year upward trend.
- **Non-residential Construction Price Index, First Quarter 1993** 5
The composite Non-residential Construction Price Index decreased to 121.1 in the first quarter of 1993, down 0.2% from the previous quarter and unchanged from the first quarter of 1992.
- **Tuberculosis Incidence in Canada, 1991** 6
In Canada, tuberculosis incidence rates have levelled off. Since 1988, rates have fluctuated around 7.5 cases per 100,000 population.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1993 7
- Asphalt Roofing, March 1993 7
- Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, First Quarter 1993 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8



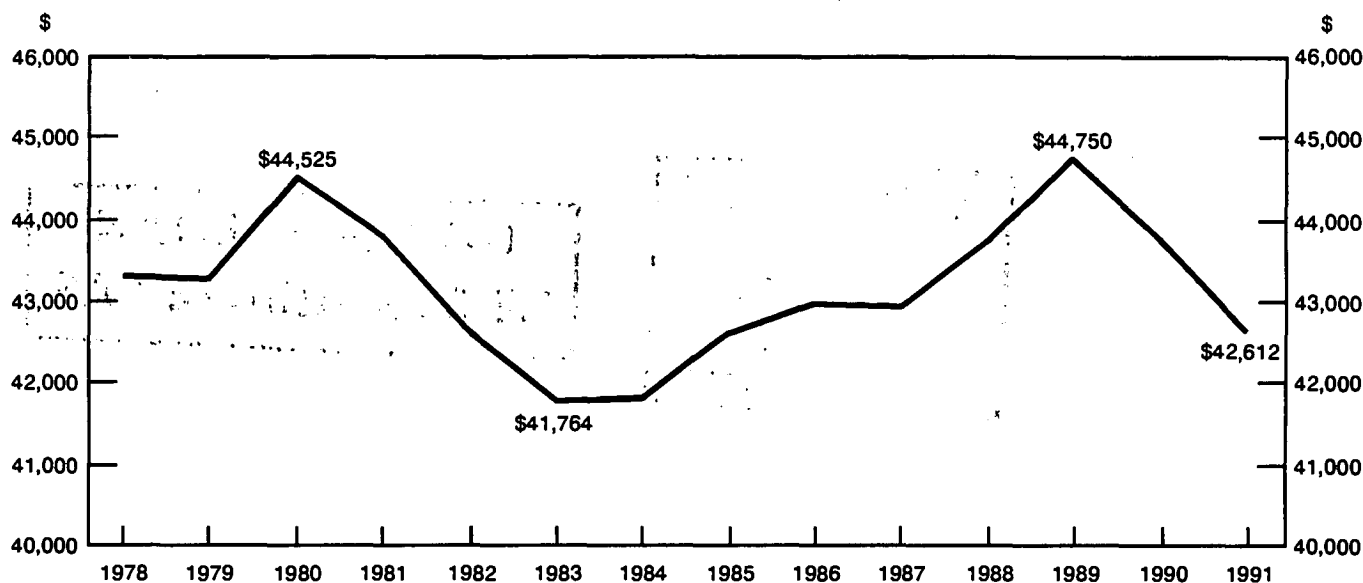
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MAJOR RELEASES

Average Family Income After Tax in Constant (1991) Dollars, Canada, 1978 to 1991



Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada

1991

After-tax family income in 1991 was \$42,612, down an estimated 2.6% from 1990 after adjusting for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index. This decrease marked the second consecutive year of declining income. As a result, over 70% of the gains realized since the recession of the early 1980s were eroded. When the losses of both recessions are considered, real average income after tax in 1991 fell 4.3% lower than in 1980. Because the average family's size also declined over the same period, after-tax family income per capita in 1991 was virtually unchanged from 1980.

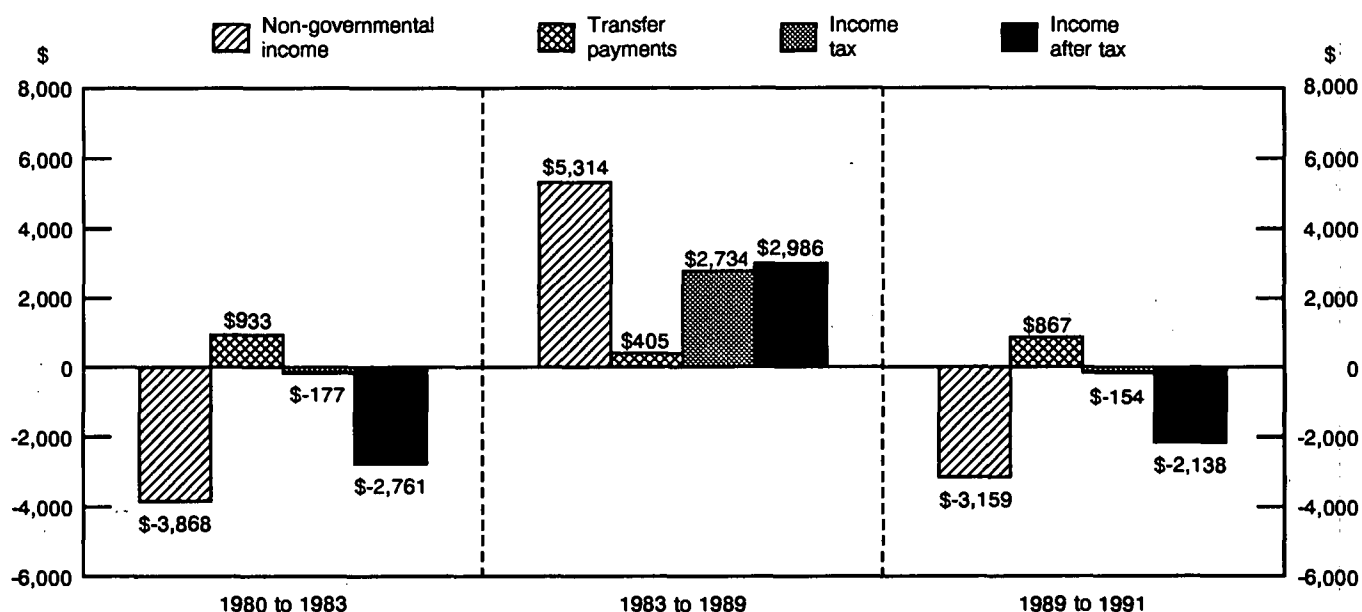
Highlights

- In 1991, after-tax income for families at various income levels declined. Average after-tax income for the lowest quintile (the 20% of families with

the lowest incomes) declined 2.3% from 1990 to \$16,316. Average after-tax income for the middle quintile declined 3.7% to \$38,561, while the top quintile experienced the smallest decline from 1990, down 1.2% to \$79,381.

- After-tax income is cash government transfer payments added to non-governmental income (mainly from work and investment) minus income taxes paid. In 1991, estimated average family non-governmental income was \$46,759, cash transfer payments were \$6,372 and income taxes paid were \$10,519 – resulting in \$42,612 after-tax income.
- Cash transfer payments, at \$6,372, represented 12.0% of pre-tax family income in 1991, up from 10.7% in 1990. This was the second consecutive increase in transfers as a proportion of family income following a five-year downtrend. In 1980, the rate was 7.9% (or \$4,167 adjusted for inflation).

Change in Family Income and Income Tax in Constant (1991) Dollars, Canada, Selected Years



- Personal income taxes, at \$10,519, took 19.8% of family income in 1991, the same percentage as in 1990. In 1980, income tax payments were 15.4% of family income (\$8,116).
- During the two periods of declining average after-tax family income (from 1980 to 1983 and from 1989 to 1991), the pattern of change in the components of income was similar: non-governmental income fell, while taxes and transfers lessened the impact (average transfers rose and taxes diminished slightly). When average family income increased (from 1983 to 1989), taxes increased faster than transfers and reduced the gains in non-governmental income.
- Both cash transfers and personal income taxes reduced income differences between high and low income groups. The lowest 20% of families posted an average pre-transfer income of \$5,535 in 1991; however, after receiving transfers and paying taxes, their average income rose to \$16,316. On the other hand, the top 20% of families posted an average income of \$102,999 before transfers; however, after transfers and taxes, this was reduced to \$79,381. As a result, the income ratio between the two groups decreased from about nineteen to one on a pre-transfer basis to about five to one on an after-tax basis.
- In 1991, two-parent families with two earners had an average pre-transfer income of \$55,624; they received \$4,181 in transfers and paid \$12,839 in taxes, resulting in an average after-tax income of \$46,966. Female lone-parent families with no earners received \$12,130 in transfers, paid \$115 in taxes and ended up with an after-tax income of \$13,355. Retirement-age married couples had an average after-tax income of \$30,814 after receiving \$15,872 in transfer payments and paying out \$4,739 in income taxes.

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, a supplement to the April 1992 Labour Force Survey (approximately 41,000 households). The sample excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.

Microdata tapes of 1991 income data for economic families and for individuals aged 15 years and over, along with data on their socio-demographic characteristics, will be released soon. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure they do not contain information that might allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. The tapes can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1991 (13-210, \$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

Non-residential Construction Price Index

First Quarter 1993

The composite Non-residential Construction Price Index (1986 = 100, excluding the Goods and Services Tax) decreased to 121.1 in the first quarter of 1993, down 0.2% from the previous quarter and unchanged from the first quarter of 1992. Since the first quarter of 1991, the composite index has shown only slight fluctuations.

In the first quarter of 1993, non-residential construction prices rose slightly in three cities: Halifax (0.2%), Ottawa (0.1%) and Vancouver (0.1%). Except for Montreal (0.0%), the indexes for the other surveyed cities decreased in the first quarter: Calgary (-0.4%), Edmonton (-0.3%) and Toronto (-0.3%).

On a year-over-year basis, non-residential construction prices increased in Vancouver (2.4%), Edmonton (1.3%), Calgary (1.1%) and Ottawa (0.7%). The indexes for Toronto and Halifax showed no year-over-year change. The index for Montreal (which is still influenced by the July 1, 1992 harmonization of the Quebec Sales Tax with the GST) fell 2.6% compared to the first quarter of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

First Quarter 1993
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes						
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver Composite
Quarterly Indexes							
1992							
First Quarter	109.0	114.4	125.1	124.3	122.1	123.7	116.1 121.1
Second Quarter	108.9	115.4	125.5	124.2	123.0	124.5	117.6 121.6
Third Quarter	108.8	111.4	125.6	124.6	123.8	125.5	118.5 121.1
Fourth Quarter	108.8	111.4	125.9	124.7	124.0	125.7	118.8 121.3
1993							
First Quarter	109.0	111.4	126.0	124.3	123.5	125.3	118.9 121.1
Percentage Change							
Q.2 1992/Q.1 1992	-0.1	0.9	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.6	1.3 0.4
Q.3 1992/Q.2 1992	-0.1	-3.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8 -0.4
Q.4 1992/Q.3 1992	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3 0.2
Q.1 1993/Q.4 1992	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.1 -0.2
Q.1 1993/Q.1 1992	0.0	-2.6	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.3	2.4 0.0

Note: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax, where applicable, is included (as before). The Quebec Sales Tax Phase II harmonization with the GST became effective July 1, 1992, but is excluded from these indexes. ■

Tuberculosis Incidence in Canada 1991

In 1991, 2,012 new active and reactivated cases of tuberculosis (a rate of 7.5 cases per 100,000 population) were reported in Canada, a slight increase (less than 1%) from the number of cases reported the previous year.

Internationally, the World Health Organization is reporting sizeable recent increases in tuberculosis incidence rates in some Western European countries and the United States, reversing earlier trends of declining rates (WHO Press Release, June 1992). These increases are attributed to various factors that include the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) epidemic, an increasing incidence of tuberculosis among some immigrant groups, adverse socio-economic conditions, the spread of drug-resistant strains of TB, and curtailed budgets for TB control.

Such consistent increases have to date not been observed in Canada. However, the declines in incidence rates observed during the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s came to an end in 1988. Since 1988, rates have fluctuated around 7.5 cases per 100,000 population (about 2,000 cases).

Across Canada, higher incidence rates continue to prevail in the Yukon and Northwest Territories as well as in Saskatchewan. In those areas, tuberculosis occurs predominantly among Aboriginal Canadians, who accounted for 17% of all cases of tuberculosis in Canada in 1991, while comprising less than 4% of the Canadian population. The other major high-risk group in Canada – foreign-born Canadians – accounted for half of all tuberculosis cases reported in 1991.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

New Active and Reactivated Cases of Tuberculosis, Canada and the Provinces and Territories 1980-1991

Year	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Number of Cases													
1980	2,762	89	7	83	59	809	764	172	137	241	371	2	28
1981	2,526	79	8	83	72	649	742	150	122	216	370	8	27
1982	2,473	72	2	59	42	650	730	154	110	203	414	3	34
1983	2,355	63	4	35	58	617	662	208	118	189	363	6	32
1984	2,356	57	4	43	39	587	686	182	115	221	397	5	20
1985	2,144	34	1	31	38	586	643	144	145	178	334	1	9
1986	2,145	56	3	36	20	503	657	136	152	209	346	4	23
1987	1,972	34	1	30	24	432	645	126	156	205	298	1	20
1988	1,947	65	4	26	18	423	635	111	149	176	300	4	36
1989	2,035	42	5	30	29	420	711	100	216	133	288	5	56
1990	1,996	29	1	23	34	412	727	92	223	157	265	10	23
1991	2,012	35	3	17	25	400	768	101	184	173	278	9	19
Rates per 100,000 population													
1980	11.5	15.7	5.7	9.8	8.5	12.7	8.9	16.8	14.3	11.3	13.9	9.0	62.7
1981	10.4	13.9	6.5	9.8	10.3	10.1	8.6	14.6	12.6	9.7	13.5	34.6	59.0
1982	10.1	12.7	1.6	6.9	6.0	10.1	8.4	14.9	11.3	8.8	14.9	12.6	71.8
1983	9.5	11.0	3.2	4.1	8.2	9.5	7.5	19.9	11.9	8.1	12.9	26.2	65.6
1984	9.4	10.0	3.2	5.0	5.5	9.0	7.7	17.2	11.5	9.5	13.9	21.7	39.9
1985	8.5	5.9	0.8	3.6	5.4	9.0	7.1	13.5	14.4	7.6	11.6	4.3	17.3
1986	8.5	9.9	2.4	4.1	2.8	7.7	7.2	12.7	15.0	8.8	12.0	17.0	44.0
1987	7.7	6.0	0.8	3.4	3.4	6.6	7.0	11.7	15.4	8.6	10.2	4.1	38.5
1988	7.5	11.4	3.1	2.9	2.5	6.4	6.7	10.2	14.7	7.4	10.1	15.8	69.0
1989	7.8	7.4	3.8	3.4	4.0	6.3	7.4	9.2	21.4	5.5	9.4	19.7	104.9
1990	7.5	5.1	0.8	2.6	4.7	6.1	7.5	8.4	22.3	6.4	8.5	38.5	42.6
1991	7.5	6.1	2.3	1.9	3.4	5.8	7.8	9.2	18.5	6.9	8.7	33.4	34.8

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 2.7% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 7.2% and the number of cars loaded increased 3.7% from the same period last year.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of April 21, 1993 decreased 7.3% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

March 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 071 925 metric bundles in March 1993, a decrease 20.5% from the 2 605 998^r (revised) metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to March 1993, shipments totalled 4 940 108 metric bundles, down 18.4% from 6 052 489^r metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The March 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

First Quarter 1993

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$6.2 million for the first quarter 1993, an increase of 5.5% from the \$5.9 million shipped during the first quarter of 1992.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made, solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The first quarter of 1993 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$4.75/\$19) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1991.

Catalogue number 13-210

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30;
Other Countries: US\$35).

Livestock Statistics, April 1993.

Catalogue number 23-603E

(Canada: \$90; United States: US\$108;
Other Countries: US\$126).

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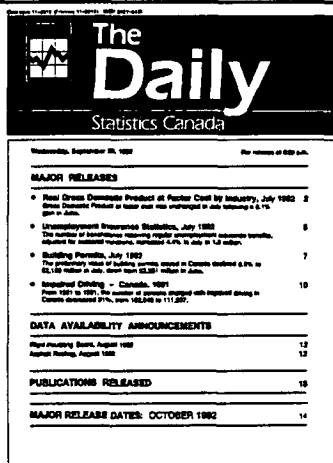
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