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| Wednesday, December 14, 1994 | CANADA CÂNADA |
| For release at 8:30 a.m. | DEC 141994 |
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- High income families: the unique position of the top $1 \%$

Compared with the overall average family income of $\$ 51,300$, the top $1 \%$ of all families averaged $\$ 295,300$ in 1990.

## OTHER RELEASES

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## Perspectives on labour and income <br> Winter 1994

The winter 1994 edition of Perspectives on labour and income features studies on high income families, adults living solo, baby boom women, and work-related sexual harassment. Also included are an interview with David Foot, economist and demographer, and an overview of the changing industrial structure of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Each quarter Perspectives draws on many data sources for insights on emerging income issues and on recent developments in the labour market. The winter 1994 issue of Perspectives on labour and income ( $75-001 \mathrm{E}, \$ 14 / \$ 56$ ) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Henry Pold (613-951-4608), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

## MAJOR RELEASE

## High income families: the unique position of the top $1 \%$

Compared with the overall average family income of $\$ 51,300$, the top $1 \%$ of all families averaged $\$ 295,300$ in 1990. Like all other families, the top $1 \%$ derived most of their income from employment. The major difference is that self-employment was over three times more common among high income families.

Self-employment is much more frequent among high income families


[^0]Overall, employed men are dispersed across the entire spectrum of occupations, while women are concentrated in a few occupations. For high income families, however, the employment pattern is different: men and women are both concentrated in managerial,
legal and medical occupations. For example, compared with $17 \%$ of all male parents, $42 \%$ of those in high income families were in managerial, administrative and related occupations. The comparable proportions for female parents were $11 \%$ for all parents and $23 \%$ for those in the top $1 \%$.

## The role of wives

The impact of wives' income was significant. Not only were the incomes of wives in the top percentile families well above those of wives in other families, but many of the high income families reached this level because of the wives' income. In 1990, one in four wives in high income families had an income between $\$ 50,000$ and $\$ 100,000$, and nearly one in five had an income of $\$ 100,000$ or more.

## They are highly educated

One of the principal determinants of income is education. Not surprisingly, among high income families, the educational attainment of both husbands and wives was substantially above the overall average. In 1991, in the top percentile families, $58 \%$ of the husbands and $36 \%$ of the wives had a university degree, compared with about $15 \%$ of all husbands and $10 \%$ of all wives.

## They work longer

Parents in high income families also tend to work beyond the usual age of retirement for all families. In the 65-to-69 age group, men were almost three times more likely to be working in 1990, while women were over three times more likely to be working. Even in the 70 -and-over age group, where overall work activity was minimal, $59 \%$ of male and $24 \%$ of female parents in high income families were working.

The winter 1994 issue of Perspectives on labour and income ( $75-001 \mathrm{E}, \$ 14 / \$ 56$ ) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Abdul Rashid (613-951-6897), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

The Daily, December 14, 1994

## ÖTHER RELEASES

## Department store sales

October 1994
In October department stores rang up $\$ 1.1$ billion in sales (seasonally adjusted), a healthy $5.4 \%$ increase from September. October's increase partly offset the $7.4 \%$ drop in September, bringing sales 3.7\% higher than in October 1993. Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of this year were $2.9 \%$ higher than for the same period last year.

Stocks, up 2.5\% from September, were 7.6\% lower than in October 1993. For the latest several months, stocks have been at their lowest monthly levels since 1988.

## Department store sales and stocks

|  | August <br> $1994^{r}$ | September 1994 r | October 1994p | September 1994 to October 1994 | October 1993 to October 1994 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  | \% change |  |
| Sales | 1,135.1 | 1,050.8 | 1,108.0 | 5.4 | 3.7 |
| Stocks | 4,644.8 | 4,668.2 | 4,784.1 | 2.5 | -7.6 |

[^1]
## Unadjusted

Consumers spent $\$ 592$ million in major department stores in October, an increase of only $0.3 \%$ from October 1993. Purchases made in the junior category ( $\$ 558$ million) were $7.0 \%$ higher. Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of 1994 slipped 1.1\% for the major department stores. In contrast, the junior category registered a $7.6 \%$ rise. Concession sales ( $\$ 49.3$ million) accounted for $4.3 \%$ of total sales.

Quebec and Nova Scotia were the only provinces to record lower sales compared with October 1993.

Department store sales including concessions

|  | October 1994 | October 1993 to October 1994 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | unadjusted |  |
|  | \$ millions | \% change |
| Province |  |  |
| Newioundland | 18.3 | 16.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4.5 | 0.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 38.4 | -2.5 |
| New Brunswick | 29.9 | 9.6 |
| Quebec | 208.1 | -1.1 |
| Ontario | 476.7 | 2.2 |
| Manitoba | 49.2 | 6.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 34.4 | 12.5 |
| Alberta | 123.9 | 8.1 |
| British Columbia | 166.1 | 6.0 |
| Metropolitan area |  |  |
| Calgary | 46.8 | 11.3 |
| Edmonton | 48.8 | 3.4 |
| Halifax-Dartmouth | 20.3 | 0.5 |
| Hamitton | 33.9 | 1.1 |
| Montréal | 118.8 | 1.1 |
| Ottawa-Hull | 49.0 | -7.4 |
| Québec | 25.3 | -16.8 |
| Toronto | 184.0 | 0.7 |
| Vancouver | 88.0 | 6.2 |
| Winnipeg | 43.0 | 4.4 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.
The October 1994 issue of Department store sales and stocks ( $63-002, \$ 16 / \$ 160$ ) will be available in January 1995. See "How to order publications". Data on sales and stocks by major commodity line are also available in this publication.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

## Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending November 21, 1994
The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased $13.8 \%$ from the yearearlier period; revenue-freight increased $17.4 \%$ to 5.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased $8.8 \%$ during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of November 21, 1994 increased 9.4\% from the previous year. Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

## Shipments of rolled steel

October 1994
Rolled steel shipments for October totalled 1093149 tonnes, down $7.7 \%$ from 183717 tonnes in September 1994 and down 2.2\% from 1117 433r (revised) tonnes in October 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of October 1994 totalled 11136161 tonnes, up $0.7 \%$ from 11055344 r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The October 1994 issue of Primary iron and steel ( $41-001, \$ 6 / \$ 60$ ) will be available later.

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

## Blow-moulded plastic bottles <br> Third quarter 1994

Data for the third quarter of 1994 on production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles (47-006, $\$ 8 / \$ 32$ ) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

New motor vehicle sales, August 1994. Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $\$ 16 / \$ 160 ;$ United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Perspectives on labour and income, winter 1994. Cataiogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $\$ 14 / \$ 56$; United States: US\$17/US\$68;
other countries: US\$20/US\$80).

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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)
Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0 T6.
To receive The Daily from the Internet, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)
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[^0]:    * Parents consist of husbands, wives and lone parents. Husbands and wives may be with or without never-married children.

[^1]:    p Preliminary figures
    $r$ Revised figures.

