



The Daily

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- **Income distributions by size in Canada, 1993** 3
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- **Wholesale trade, October 1994** 5
Wholesale merchants' sales increased marginally in October, up 0.5% to \$19.7 billion. After growing significantly since the spring of 1994, the rate of growth has eased considerably over the latest two months.

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Education in Canada
A statistical review for 1992-93

L'éducation au Canada
Revue statistique pour 1992-93



Canada

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Education in Canada 1992-93

Need more data on education in Canada? Want to research issues and trends in more depth? Consult *Education in Canada*, an annual review of statistics on Canadian education. *Education in Canada* summarizes data on institutions, enrolment, graduates, teachers and finance for all levels of education. Its 64 tables, covering 250 pages, present a comprehensive overview of the key variables in Canadian education.

Ten-year time series are shown for most variables at the Canada level and five-year time series at the provincial level. The publication also provides demographic data from the Census of Canada, and educational attainment, labour force participation rates and unemployment rates of the adult population from the labour force survey.

Education in Canada: a statistical review for 1992-93 (81-229, \$49) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500, fax: 613-951-9040, internet education@statcan.ca), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



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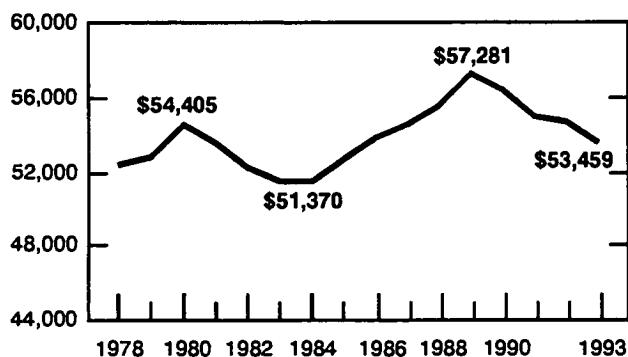
Income distributions by size in Canada

1993

Family income continued its decline for the fourth straight year in 1993. Consequently, the proportion of persons with incomes below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs recorded the fourth consecutive increase.

Average family income

in 1993 constant dollars



Average family income in 1993 was an estimated \$53,459, a 2.2% decline from 1992, after adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the consumer price index. This brought the total decline since the 1989 peak in family income to an average of \$3,822 or 6.7%, the longest and deepest decline in the last four decades. Average family income in 1993 was in fact slightly below the level recorded in 1980, after adjustment for inflation.

Weak labour market in 1993 contributes to income decline

These income declines can be attributed in large measure to continued weakness in the labour market. Although employment grew by 143,000 in 1993, all of this increase was seen in the lower wage service-producing industries. Employment in higher wage

Note to users

Estimates of the number of families with low income are derived using Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs, a series of measures designed to help assess the situation of families and individuals whose incomes are relatively low. These cut-offs were selected on the basis that families or individuals with incomes below these limits spend more than 55% of their income on food, shelter and clothing, and therefore may be considered to live in straitened circumstances. Although the cut-offs are often referred to as "poverty lines", Statistics Canada does not recommend their use for this purpose.

"Income" refers to money receipts of families and individuals. Cash benefits from government programs are included in the income reported, but not income tax payments to the government. The after-tax situation of families and individuals will appear in the upcoming report, Income after tax, distributions by size in Canada, 1993 (13-210, \$30).

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the survey of consumer finances, an annual supplement to the April labour force survey. The sample of approximately 38,000 households excludes households in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and on Indian reserves.

goods-producing industries declined. In addition, employment growth occurred mostly in part-time work, while full-time employment increased only slightly. Meanwhile, the proportion of families where at least one member experienced unemployment was 30.1% in 1993, up slightly from 29.5% in 1992. In 1989, the peak income year, the proportion was 26.0%.

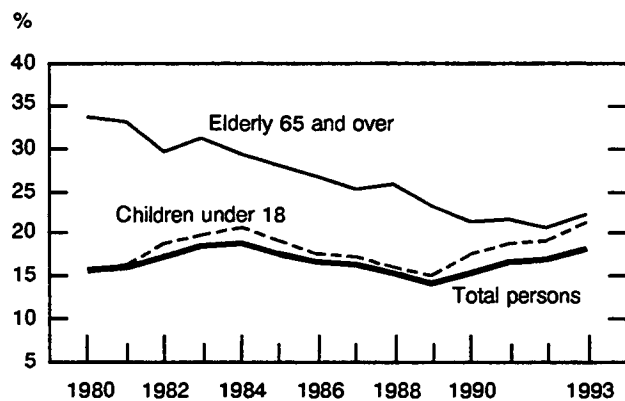
Another factor contributing to reduced 1993 incomes was lower interest rates, combined with a decline in the number of families with investment income. The proportion of family income received from investments dropped to 3.8% in 1993 from 4.4% in 1992 and 5.6% in 1989. For elderly families, whose investments traditionally have been an important source of income, the proportion dropped to 13.4% in 1993 from 15.6% in 1992 and 20.2% in 1989.

Since January 1994, labour market conditions have improved. Employment has grown throughout the year and most of the growth has been in full-time jobs. As well, employment in the goods-producing industries has shown a turnaround, and steady increases in this sector have been seen throughout 1994. These developments would suggest an improvement in incomes from employment for 1994.

Low income rates increase

With incomes declining, low income rates increased in 1993. The proportion of persons with incomes below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs was estimated at 17.9%, compared with 16.8% in 1992. This marks the fourth year that the rate has increased since the low of 14.0% in 1989. Prior to 1989, the rate had trended down from the 18.7% peak recorded in 1984.

Low Income rates for persons



The number of persons with incomes below the low income cut-offs was an estimated 4,894,000 in 1993. Since 1989, the number of persons with low incomes has risen 35.8%, or 1,291,000 more persons with low incomes.

Low income rate for children reaches new high

The low income rate for children less than 18 years of age was 21.3% in 1993, compared with 18.9% in 1992 and 14.8% in 1989. The 1993 rate surpassed the previous high of 20.6% seen in 1984.

An estimated 1,447,000 children under the age of 18 lived in low income families in 1993, an increase of 182,000 from 1992. The total increase in the number of low income children since 1989 was almost half a million (+491,000) or 51.4%.

Elderly low income rates increase after persistent decline

The low income rate for persons 65 years of age and over was 22.3% in 1993, up from 20.6% in 1992. This reverses a persistent downtrend since the early 1980s in the overall percentage of elderly persons

with low incomes. The reversal occurred among both elderly persons living in families and those living alone, but it is the latter who still had one of the highest low income rates of any group, at 51.1%. By contrast, the rate among elderly persons in families in 1993 was only 8.2%. Reduced investment income, primarily the result of lower interest yields, was a contributing factor in the increase of the low income rates for this group.

Persons with low income

	Estimated numbers				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	'000				
Total persons	3,603	3,967	4,360	4,508	4,894
Children	956	1,135	1,244	1,265	1,447
Elderly	649	607	641	625	690
All others	1,999	2,226	2,476	2,619	2,758
	Rate				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	% with low income				
Total persons	14.0	15.2	16.5	16.8	17.9
Children	14.8	17.4	18.8	18.9	21.3
Elderly	23.2	21.1	21.7	20.6	22.3
All others	12.1	13.3	14.6	15.3	15.8

Over half of female lone parents have low income

Among family types, female lone-parent families still had one of the highest rates of low income, at 59.6%. This proportion has changed little throughout the past decade. For two-parent families with children, the 1993 rate was 12.5%, substantially higher than the 8.7% recorded in 1989.

Income distributions by size in Canada, 1993 (13-207, \$44) is now available. See "How to order publications".

Microdata tapes containing data on the 1993 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 years and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later.

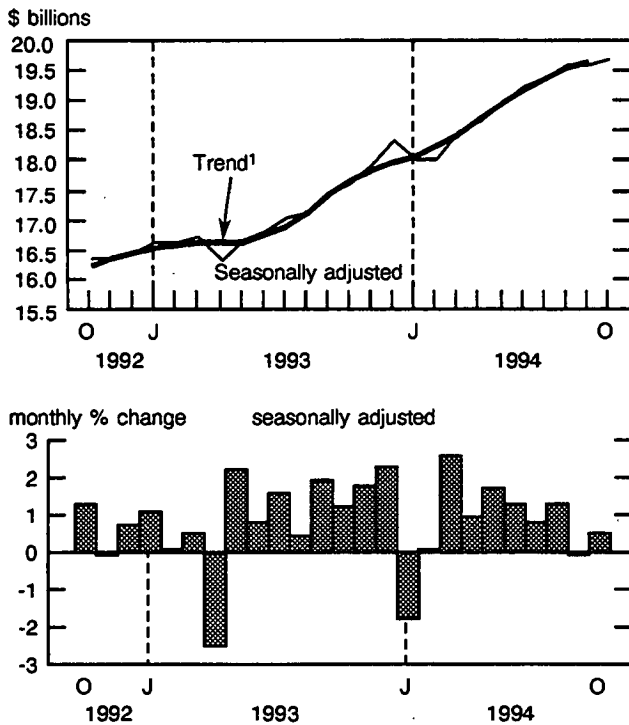
For further information about the data or the availability of custom tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4633), Michel Dumoulin (613-951-4635) or Mauri Meere (613-951-4637), Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.

Wholesale trade

October 1994 (preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' sales increased marginally in October, up 0.5% to \$19.7 billion. After growing significantly since the spring of 1994, the rate of growth has eased considerably over the latest two months.

Wholesale merchants' sales



1. The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Sales made to retailers showed some improvement

Following some large declines in September, sales made mostly to retailers recovered in October. While this may reflect possible future retail activity, the inventories-to-sales ratio (or turnaround) provides an indication of when this is likely to occur. When the inventories-to-sales ratio is below a value of one, inventories on hand will translate into sales within the next month. For example, food distributors have a turnover of 0.8 (3,729 / 4,630). On the other hand, a value closer to two implies that inventories will take two months before becoming sales, as in the case of household goods where the ratio is 2.2 (1,369 / 629).

An increase in sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+1.4%) accounted for the largest gain in October. Suppliers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+0.3%) only partly recovered from their two previous monthly declines. Even though merchants of household furnishings and apparel reported better sales performance in October, these sales did not compensate entirely for previously reported decreases. Combined, these four groupings accounted for about 40% of the total value of sales in October.

Elsewhere declines limited overall rise

Contributing to the dampening of the overall rise in October were lower sales from suppliers of metal, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (-0.6%), their first decline since the beginning of the year. A strong decrease in sales of farm machinery, down 4.6%, and a weaker demand for sales of other products (such as agricultural and industrial chemicals, newsprint) also limited the overall growth.

Inventory continued to climb

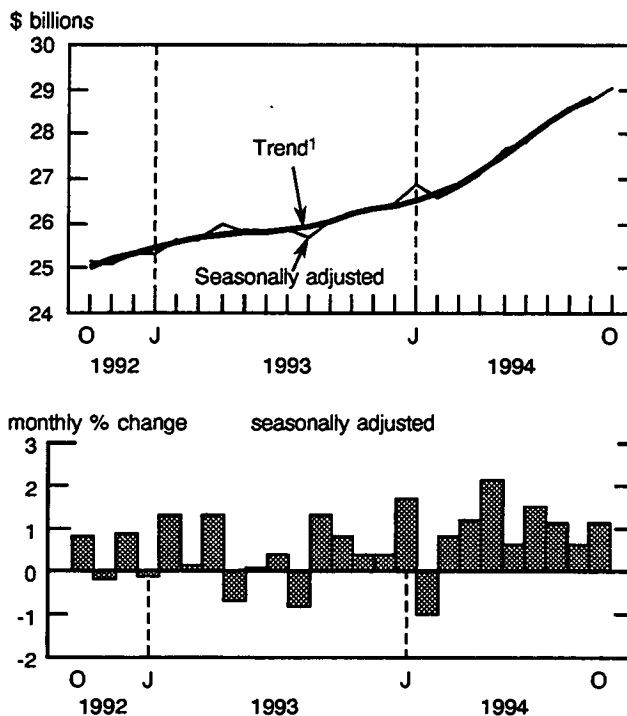
Inventory levels totalled \$29.0 billion in October, up 1.1% from September revised figures. Seven of the nine major groups posted increases. The largest (in dollar terms) were in the motor vehicle, parts and supplies (+2.4%) and other products (+1.8%) groups. The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of October increased to 1.48:1, from 1.47:1 at the end of September.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The October 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, \$16/\$160) will be available the second week of January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' inventories



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	October 1993	July 1994 ^r	August 1994 ^r	September 1994 ^r	October 1994 ^p	September 1994 ^r to October 1994 ^p	October 1993 to October 1994 ^p
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Sales							
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,533	4,695	4,685	4,616	4,630	0.3	2.1
Apparel and dry goods	469	479	466	460	461	0.3	-1.6
Household goods	596	608	645	609	629	3.3	5.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,924	2,179	2,256	2,255	2,286	1.4	18.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,240	1,503	1,556	1,559	1,549	-0.6	24.9
Lumber and building materials	1,638	1,749	1,787	1,753	1,757	0.2	7.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	412	452	459	471	449	-4.6	8.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,992	4,538	4,550	4,608	4,659	1.1	16.7
Other products	2,804	3,156	3,199	3,253	3,270	0.5	16.6
Total, all trades	17,609	19,358	19,603	19,584	19,690	0.5	11.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	179	191	179	175	178	1.4	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	35	48	47	47	46	-2.1	34.4
Nova Scotia	372	410	415	408	417	2.4	12.3
New Brunswick	231	264	265	267	262	-2.0	13.3
Quebec	4,178	4,378	4,359	4,310	4,338	0.6	3.8
Ontario	7,300	8,155	8,351	8,385	8,498	1.4	16.4
Manitoba	573	629	651	664	665	0.2	16.1
Saskatchewan	543	576	597	603	593	-1.7	9.3
Alberta	1,668	1,860	1,888	1,925	1,946	1.1	16.7
British Columbia	2,508	2,822	2,830	2,779	2,726	-1.9	8.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	25	22	20	20	0.3	-12.1
Inventories							
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,290	3,588	3,649	3,718	3,729	0.3	13.3
Apparel and dry goods	1,038	1,086	1,128	1,101	1,096	-0.4	5.6
Household goods	1,299	1,286	1,291	1,313	1,369	4.2	5.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,568	3,706	3,682	3,704	3,793	2.4	6.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,297	2,536	2,537	2,539	2,489	-1.9	8.4
Lumber and building materials	2,790	2,895	2,897	2,886	2,924	1.3	4.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,238	1,522	1,567	1,621	1,669	3.0	34.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,094	7,818	7,985	8,021	8,078	0.7	13.9
Other products	3,578	3,813	3,829	3,830	3,901	1.8	9.0
Total, all trades	26,192	28,249	28,566	28,733	29,049	1.1	10.9

^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	October 1993	September 1994 ^r	October 1994 ^p	October 1993 to October 1994 ^p
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Sales				
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,642	4,780	4,684	0.9
Apparel and dry goods	500	572	497	-0.6
Household goods	723	737	783	8.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,069	2,408	2,457	18.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,302	1,691	1,632	25.4
Lumber and building materials	1,758	2,012	1,882	7.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	446	486	491	10.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,892	4,834	4,517	16.1
Other products	2,921	3,314	3,420	17.1
Total, all trades	18,249	20,833	20,363	11.6
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	197	196	195	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	35	48	45	26.6
Nova Scotia	373	435	413	10.8
New Brunswick	246	294	273	11.0
Quebec	4,478	4,779	4,623	3.2
Ontario	7,493	8,842	8,793	17.4
Manitoba	582	698	680	16.9
Saskatchewan	568	658	616	8.6
Alberta	1,686	1,976	1,959	16.2
British Columbia	2,569	2,883	2,746	6.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	24	23	21	-11.7
Inventories				
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,351	3,795	3,821	14.0
Apparel and dry goods	955	1,101	1,015	6.2
Household goods	1,356	1,353	1,440	6.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,424	3,647	3,660	6.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,258	2,556	2,425	7.4
Lumber and building materials	2,609	2,764	2,744	5.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,165	1,568	1,601	37.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,042	7,946	8,055	14.4
Other products	3,562	3,764	3,947	10.8
Total, all trades	25,722	28,495	28,707	11.6

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Tobacco products

November 1994

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 5.32 billion cigarettes in November 1994, a 20.0% increase from the 4.44 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1993. Production from January to November 1994 totalled 51.11 billion cigarettes, up 18.4% from 43.18 billion cigarettes in the corresponding period of 1993.

Domestic sales in November 1994 totalled 3.77 billion cigarettes, an increase of 60.6% over the 2.35 billion cigarettes sold in November 1993. Year-to-date domestic sales for 1994 totalled 41.06 billion cigarettes, up 49.6% from the 1993 cumulative amount of 27.44 billion cigarettes.

Domestic sales data are the aggregate of the shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers. They are not sales at the retail level or final consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the quarterly survey on smoking in Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The November 1994 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (Cat. 32-022, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-9513511), Industry Division. ■

Urban/rural criminal victimization in Canada

1993

According to the 1993 general social survey, 27% of urban residents and 17% of rural residents aged 15 years and older were victims of a crime during the 12 months preceding the survey. The rate of personal victimization was 44% higher among urban than rural residents and the rate of household incidents was 67% higher.

Survey results show that urban residents are more fearful than their rural counterparts in situations such as being at home alone in the evening (26% versus 20%) or walking alone in their areas after dark (15% versus 7%). Urban residents are also more likely to take measures to protect themselves and their homes. Furthermore, the survey shows that

women in both urban and rural areas are more fearful than their male counterparts and are more likely to take measures to protect themselves. These fears are not unfounded. According to the survey, women in both areas experience higher rates of personal victimization than their male counterparts.

Note: Data from the 1993 general social survey were released in June 1994.

Volume 14, number 17 issue of the *Juristat service bulletin: urban/rural criminal victimization in Canada* (85-002, \$5/\$60) is now available. Based on data from the 1993 general social survey, this *Juristat service bulletin* offers an analysis of the victimization of urban and rural residents in Canada. It provides rates of personal and household victimization and examines aspects of crime such as: socio-demographic characteristics of victims; victim-offender relationships; the locations of violent incidents; reporting to police; and seeking help from others. Finally, this report analyzes fear among urban and rural residents and their perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231, 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

November 1994

Manufacturers shipped 3 186 901 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in November 1994, down 10.7% from the 3 566 959 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 4.2% from the 3 057 755 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1994 totalled 30 535 640 square metres, an increase of 5.0% for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The November 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

October 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 4.9% to 2 420 439 cubic metres in October 1994, from 2 308 053 cubic metres in October 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1994 totalled 2 876 259 cubic metres, up 6.9% from 2 689 604 cubic metres in October 1993.

At the end of October 1994, year-to-date production totalled 23 311 785 cubic metres, up 8.7% from 21 453 111 cubic metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The October 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, \$11/\$110) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951- 3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia

October 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 692 990 cubic metres of lumber and ties in October 1994, a decrease of 5.6% from the 2 853 450 cubic metres produced in September 1993.

January to October 1994 production was 28 509 232 cubic metres, an increase of 0.03% from the 25 500 837 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The October 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$8/\$80) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction type plywood

September 1994

Canadian firms produced 154 879 cubic metres of construction type plywood during September 1994, a decrease of 6.2% from the 165 129 cubic metres produced during September 1993.

January to September 1994 production totalled 1 383 912 cubic metres, an increase of 0.6% from the 1 375 013 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The September 1994 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Quarterly demographic statistics

July to September 1994

Preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories as of October 1, 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6471 and 6516.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002, \$8/\$32), available in a few weeks.

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division. For further information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Health Statistics Division. For further information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income distributions by size in Canada, 1993.

Catalogue number 13-207

(Canada: \$44; United States: US\$53; other countries: US\$62).

Employment, earnings and hours,

September 1994.

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$29/\$285; United States: US\$35/US\$342; other countries: US\$40/US\$399).

Education in Canada: a statistical review for 1992-93.

Catalogue number 81-229

(Canada: \$49; United States: US\$59; other countries: US\$69).

Juristat service bulletin: urban/rural criminal victimization in Canada, Vol. 14, No. 17.

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$5/\$60; United States: US\$6/US\$72; other countries: US\$7/US\$84).

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Toll free: 1-800-882-5616
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

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: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Sinclair Centre, Suite 300
757 West Hastings Street
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