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In February, the 12-month rate of change for the index decreased to 0.8%, its' lowest rate of change since January 1993.

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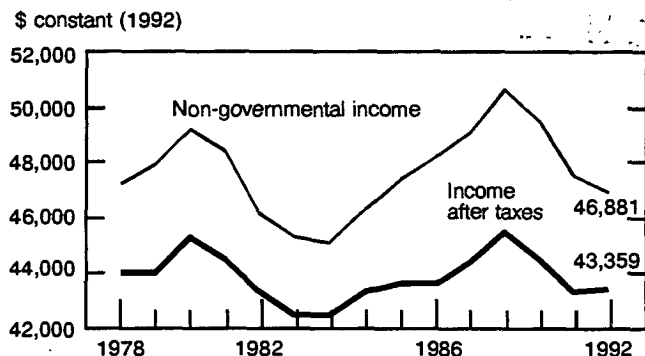
MAJOR RELEASES

Income after tax

1992

After-tax family income in 1992 was \$43,359, virtually unchanged from 1991 after adjustment for inflation as measured by the Consumer price index. It was \$2,060 below the 1989 peak and \$970 above the low of the 1980s (1983).

Average family non-governmental income and average family income after tax



Non-governmental income continued to decline

After-tax family income in 1992 was unchanged from 1991 due to offsetting factors. A \$578 reduction in pre-transfer income (primarily earnings) was countered by higher average cash government transfer payments and lower average income taxes. By 1992, income before transfers had declined for three consecutive years, a result of the recession.

Compared with 1980, only the lowest group maintained income

Through the last two periods of recession and recovery, the lowest quintile (the 20% of families with lowest incomes) experienced the largest swings in after-tax income. Compared with the peak in 1989, all

Note to users

After-tax income is calculated by adding cash government transfer payments (such as Old Age Security and Unemployment Insurance benefits) to non-government income (mainly from work and investment) and then by subtracting income taxes paid.

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

quintiles had lower average income after tax in 1992. The lowest quintile experienced the largest reductions. Compared with 1983, however, all income groups had higher income levels in 1992. During this period, the biggest gain was for the lowest quintile.

Compared with the previous peak of 1980—despite these swings—the lowest quintile was the only one in the same position again in 1992. All of the other quintiles suffered varying degrees of income loss when those two years are compared.

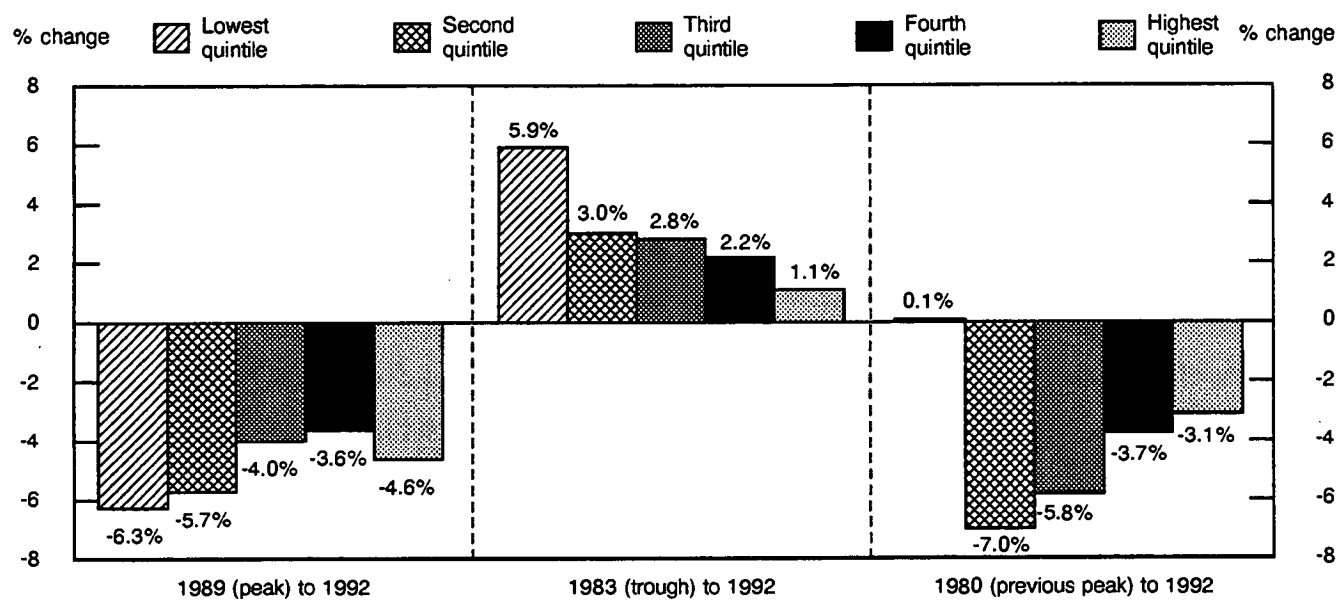
Tax increases dominated income change for the top quintile

Compared with 1980, only the top quintile had higher non-government income before transfers in 1992. However, the change in taxes for this group was more than double the increase in pre-transfer income. As a result, income after tax declined. For the lowest quintile, increases in transfers countered the reduction in non-governmental income. The reduction in income before transfers was largest, both in absolute and relative terms, for the second quintile.

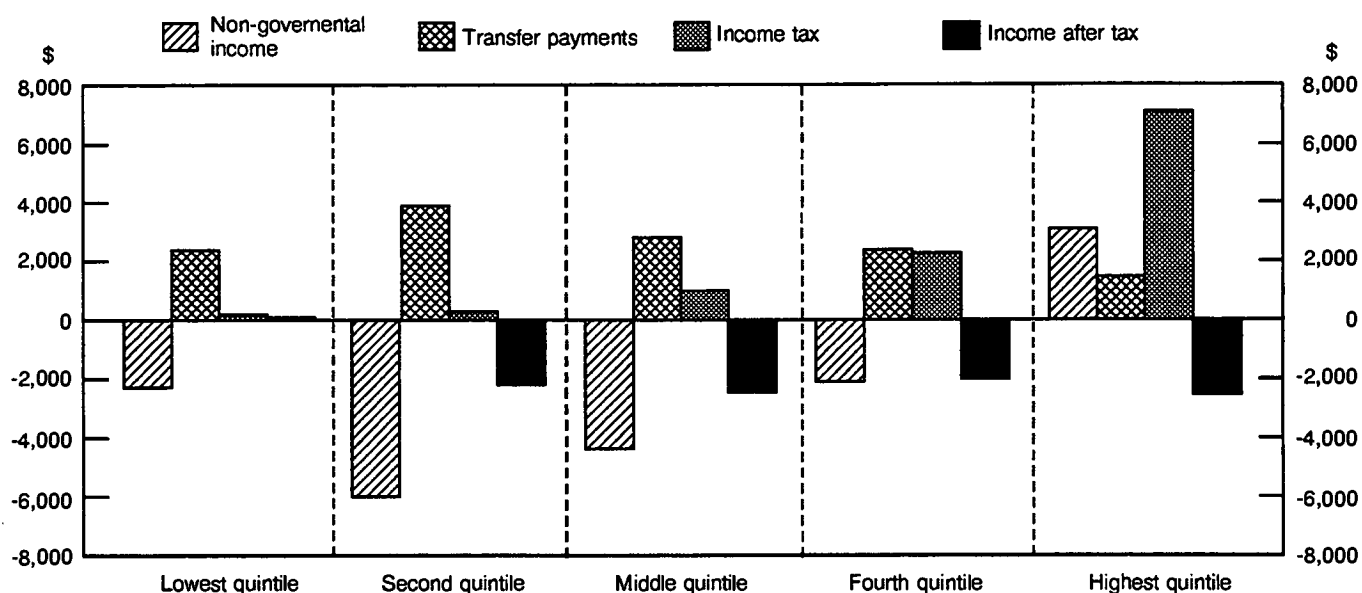
Cash transfer payments increased in importance

Cash transfer payments, at \$6,795, represented 12.7% of pre-tax family income in 1992, up from 12.0% in 1991. This was the third consecutive increase in transfers as a proportion of family income after a five-year downward trend. In 1980, the rate was 7.9% (or \$4,230, adjusted for inflation).

Percent change in average family income after tax in constant dollars (1992)



Change in family income and income tax in constant dollars (1992), 1980 to 1992



Cash transfer payments are a very important source of income for lower income families. The lowest quintile of families received 60.7% of their income from transfers (or an average \$10,273), compared with 3.5% for the top 20% of families (\$3,694 on average).

Personal income taxes took almost one-fifth of family income

Personal income taxes, at an average \$10,316, took 19.2% of family income in 1992, down from 19.8% in 1991. In 1980, income tax payments took 15.4% of family income (\$8,238). In 1992, the lowest quintile of families paid 3.0% of their income in taxes (or an average \$510), compared with 25.2% for the top 20% of families (\$26,833 on average).

Taxes and transfers reduced income differences

Both cash transfers and personal income taxes reduced income differences between high- and low-income groups. The lowest quintile of families received an average pre-transfer income of \$4,673 in

1992. But, after receipt of transfers and payment of taxes, the average rose to \$16,346. On the other hand, the top quintile of families received an average \$103,482 before transfers. But, after transfers and taxes, this was reduced to \$80,053. As a result, the income ratio between the groups decreased from about 20 to 1 on a pre-transfer basis to about 5 to 1 on an after-tax basis.

Microdata files on the 1992 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released in May. These files have been carefully screened to ensure that they do not contain information that identifies a specific household, family or individual. The files can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

Income after tax, distributions by size in Canada 1992 (13-210, \$25) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release or on the availability of custom tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-4633), Household Surveys Division. ■

New motor vehicle sales

February 1994

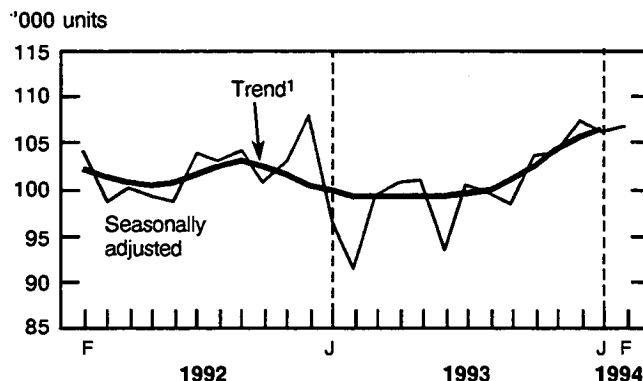
New motor vehicle sales rose in February, the fourth increase over the last five months. In February 1994, 107,000 new motor vehicles were sold in Canada, a slight increase (+0.6%) from the January value. A 2.6% rise in truck sales more than offset the decline in passenger car sales.

North American vehicle sales continue to improve. Sales of North American manufactured passenger cars have been on an upward trend since July 1993, and have reached a level not experienced since September 1991. This increase has been at the expense of imported passenger car sales, which have generally declined over the same period. Truck sales (including light trucks, mini-vans and sport utility vehicles) have increased in five out of the last six months.

In February, 75.3% of passenger cars sold in Canada were North American manufactured vehicles, up from 62.4% a year earlier. The Japanese share fell from 29.8% to 19.4% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

New motor vehicle sales



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

The February 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160) will be available in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	November 1993 ^r	December 1993 ^r	January 1994 ^r	February 1994 ^p
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
seasonally adjusted				
Total new motor vehicles	103,861 + 0.3	107,251 + 3.3	106,307 - 0.9	106,911 + 0.6
Passenger cars by origin				
North America ¹	45,150 + 2.8	46,432 + 2.8	47,732 + 2.8	47,764 + 0.1
Imported ²	17,501 - 5.1	17,444 - 0.3	17,422 - 0.1	16,925 - 2.9
Total	62,651 + 0.5	63,876 + 2.0	65,154 + 2.0	64,689 - 0.7
Trucks, vans and buses	41,210 + 0.2	43,375 + 5.3	41,153 - 5.1	42,222 + 2.6
	February 1994	February 1993 to February 1994	January to February 1994	January- February 1993 to January- February 1994
	units	% change	units	% change
unadjusted				
Total new motor vehicles	81,966	+ 19.2	158,494	+ 15.6
Passenger cars by origin				
North America ¹	37,442	+ 41.4	72,852	+ 29.2
Japan ²	9,642	- 23.9	17,989	- 20.2
Other countries ²	2,643	- 20.0	4,848	- 25.5
Total	49,727	+ 17.1	95,689	+ 12.0
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America ¹	29,401	+ 29.8	57,026	+ 26.2
Imported ²	2,838	- 22.6	5,779	- 10.3
Total	32,239	+ 22.5	62,805	+ 21.7

¹ North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

² Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

New housing price index

February 1994

The New housing price index (1986=100) stood at 136.0 in February 1994, a slight 0.1% decrease from January 1994.

Of the 20 cities surveyed, six registered no monthly changes. Significant monthly decreases were registered in Kitchener-Waterloo (-1.9%), St. Catharines-Niagara (-1.0%), and Québec (-0.7%). The largest monthly increases were recorded in Winnipeg and Victoria, (both +0.4%).

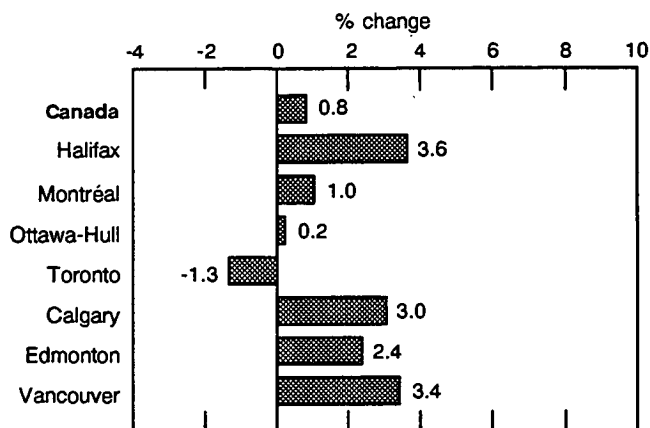
Generally, builders in cities where prices increased attributed the upward movement to higher material costs, lumber in particular. Competitive factors were often cited for lower prices by builders in cities where prices decreased.

Both the estimated house-only index and the estimated land-only index decreased 0.2%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 0.8% from a year earlier. This year-over-year movement was influenced by increases in Regina (+4.4%), Saskatoon (+4.1%), Halifax (+3.6%), Vancouver (+3.4%), Winnipeg (+3.1%), Calgary (+3.0%), Edmonton (+2.4%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+1.7%) and Montréal (+1.0%). These increases were partially offset, however, by decreases in the indexes for St. Catharines-Niagara (-5.1%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.1%) and Toronto (-1.3%). The Toronto index has registered a negative annual price change for 47 consecutive months.

New housing price index

February 1993 to February 1994



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. □

New housing price indexes
1986 = 100

	February 1993	January 1994	February 1994	February 1993 to February 1994	January 1994 to February 1994
	% change				
Canada total	134.9	136.2	136.0	0.8	-0.1
House-only	124.7	125.7	125.5	0.6	-0.2
Land-only	166.5	169.4	169.1	1.6	-0.2
St. John's	127.0	127.0	127.0	-	-
Halifax	111.0	115.0	115.0	3.6	-
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.3	114.7	114.7	-0.5	-
Québec	134.1	135.2	134.2	0.1	-0.7
Montréal	134.8	136.2	136.2	1.0	-
Ottawa-Hull	122.5	122.9	122.7	0.2	-0.2
Toronto	137.8	136.4	136.0	-1.3	-0.3
Hamilton	126.8	127.1	126.6	-0.2	-0.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.0	123.6	122.4	-5.1	-1.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	126.5	125.0	122.6	-3.1	-1.9
London	145.5	146.4	146.1	0.4	-0.2
Windsor	126.4	126.4	126.4	-	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.9	135.9	136.2	1.7	0.2
Winnipeg	110.8	113.8	114.2	3.1	0.4
Regina	121.9	127.2	127.3	4.4	0.1
Saskatoon	108.2	112.6	112.6	4.1	-
Calgary	135.5	139.5	139.6	3.0	0.1
Edmonton	145.6	149.0	149.1	2.4	0.1
Vancouver	142.2	147.2	147.1	3.4	-0.1
Victoria	130.5	131.5	132.0	1.1	0.4

- Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Raw materials price index early estimate March 1994

The Raw materials price index (RMPI) is estimated to have increased 1.4% in March 1994 from February 1994. Except for the animal and vegetable products index, which remained unchanged, all of the other major components increased. The mineral fuels index (+2.9%) led the increases, followed by metals (+2.5%) and wood (+1.4%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased 0.9% in March.

This early estimate of the Raw materials price index for March is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Gail Logan (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms February 1994

Steel primary forms production for February 1994 totalled 1 035 038 tonnes, a decrease of 5% from 1 089 127 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of February 1994 reached 2 119 689 tonnes, down 4.6% from 2 222 672 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The February 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$5/\$50) will be available later.

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

Civil aviation statistics January 1994

For the last two months (December 1993 and January 1994), domestic passenger-kilometres reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. were stable compared with the same two months of the previous years. This was notably different from most of the months of 1993, when domestic passenger-kilometres were roughly 10% below their 1992 levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for January 1994 will be published in the April 1994 issue of *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport January 1994

In January, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 9.3% to 17 162 841 cubic metres (m³) from January 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 10.3% from January 1993, to 4 519 648 m³. Pipeline imports declined to 892 175 m³, down 2.7% from January 1993.

January deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 517 929 m³, a 1.3% increase from 1993; January deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 14.9% to 543 492 m³.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The January 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$10/\$100) will be available the last week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Sugar sales March 1994

Refiners' sales totalled 97 572 tonnes for all types of sugar in March 1994, comprising 88 068 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 504 tonnes in export sales. At the end of March 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 250 840 tonnes: 216 917 tonnes in domestic sales and 33 923 tonnes in export sales.

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

Statistics Canada – Cat. No. 11-001E

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income after tax, distributions by size in Canada, 1992.

Catalogue number 13-210

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other countries: US\$35).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, February 1994.

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; other countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, February 1994.

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; other countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Cement, February 1994.

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; other countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Summary of Canadian international trade, January 1994.

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/US\$218; other countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

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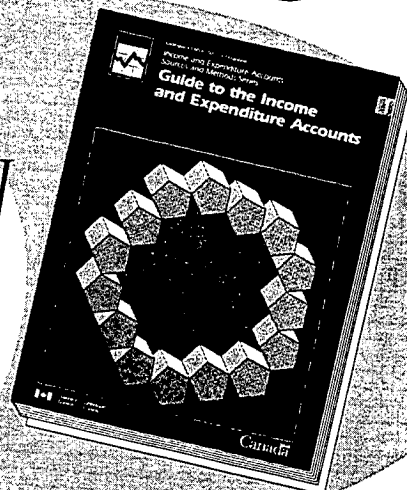
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Your guide to understanding Canada's economy



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