



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 17, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

STATISTICS
CANADA

STATISTIQUE
CANADA

AUG 17 1994

MAJOR RELEASES

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, June 1994** 2
Manufacturers continued to report strong growth in shipments with a gain of 1.0% to \$28.7 billion in June, the fourth increase in a row. Large orders received since late 1993 totalling more than \$3 billion stimulated this increased activity.
- **Familles, 1992** 5
In 1992, the national median income for husband-wife families was \$47,500, up only 0.6% from the previous year. Meanwhile, the median income of lone-parent families rose 3.3% to \$21,700.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Shipments of rolled steel, June 1994 7
- Plastic film and bags, second quarter 1994 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8

The Daily on the Internet

You can now have *The Daily* delivered directly to your Internet E-mail account every business day. You can also access *The Daily* and other information by linking to Statistics Canada's Internet gopher service, which is called *Talon*.

To receive *The Daily*, simply 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". To link to our Internet gopher, type "gopher talon.statcan.ca 70".

If you have any questions or comments, contact Michael Thoen (613-951-1208, thoemic@statcan.ca), Dissemination Division.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly survey of manufacturing

June 1994

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments rose 1.0% to \$28.7 billion as manufacturers boosted output for the fourth month in a row. As in the previous three months, the June increase was widespread. Manufacturers in 15 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 72% of total shipments) reported an increase in shipments.

The backlog of unfilled orders, which will contribute to future shipments unless orders are cancelled, declined a marginal 0.2% to \$31.2 billion. This was the second consecutive small decline, following five months of solid growth in which the order backlog increased by \$3.3 billion.

New orders for June climbed 1.1%, indicative of the strong demand across industries.

Shipments momentum continues

Transportation equipment remained at the forefront of the advance in manufacturers' shipments in June, up 2.1% or \$122 million. The potential for future shipments bodes well as auto manufacturers were still not at the level of production capacity required to meet outstanding demand (especially from the United States) for several new models. Solid performances were also evident in the primary metals industry (+3.9%), which was driven by the surging auto industry. Primary metal product prices, which increased 2.5% as reported by the Industrial product price index of July 27th, also contributed to the increase.

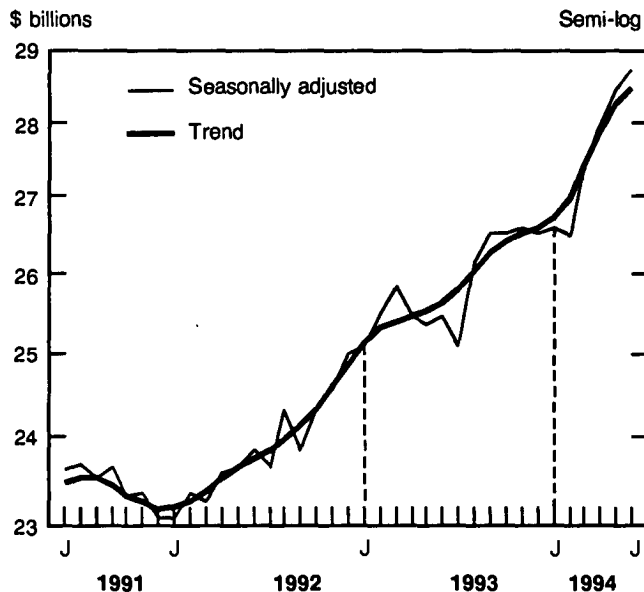
Strength in shipments was also evident in the paper and allied products industry (+3.5%), and in the electrical and electronic products industry (+3.1%). Several of the major electrical and electronics manufacturers reported booming demand in June, particularly in export markets. They also introduced new product lines and increased production. This optimism was also evident in the machinery industry (+1.7%), where extended production shifts were reported. These extended shifts support Statistics Canada data indicating manufacturing employment was little changed for June, although hours worked by existing employees continued to increase.

The value of shipments for the first six months of 1994 was \$165.5 billion, 8.5% higher than the same period in 1993.

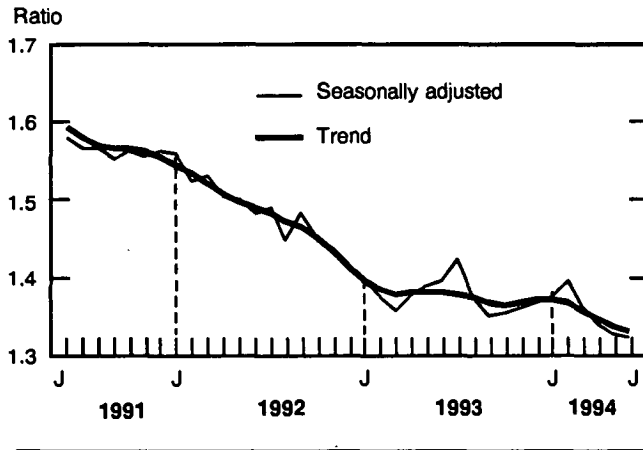
Inventory levels continue to rise

With the exception of one month, the value of inventories (owned) has risen continuously over the past 15 months, reaching \$37.9 billion in June. Despite this increase in inventories, the inventory to shipments ratio has fallen (with some monthly fluctuations) from 1.38 to 1.32 as the increase in shipments has generally outpaced the increase in inventories. The Business conditions survey recently reported that manufacturers, encouraged by a strong order backlog, expressed a record level of satisfaction with the current high level of finished product inventory.

Shipments



Inventory to shipment ratio



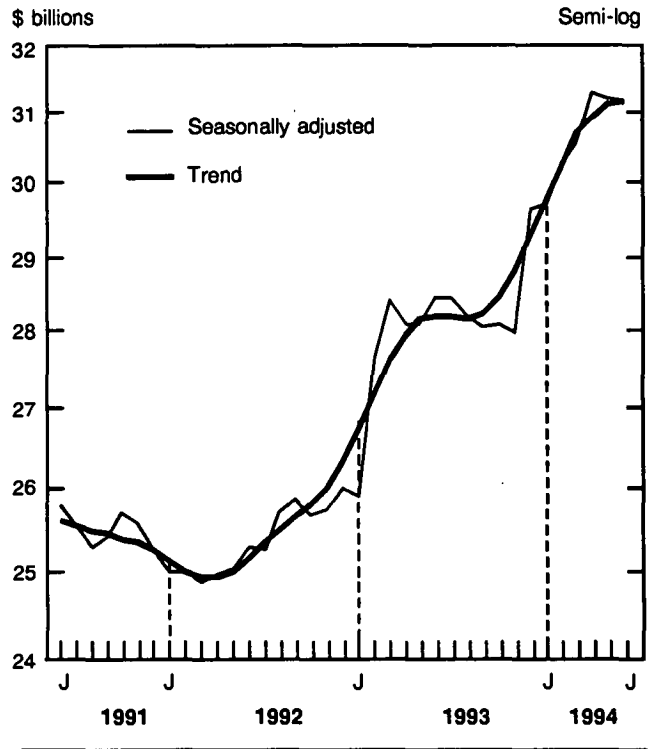
Unfilled orders dip slightly while new orders are robust

The backlog of unfilled orders declined a slight 0.2% to \$31.2 billion. The largest declines in dollar terms from the previous month were in the electrical and electronic products industry (-2.4%) and in the fabricated metal products industry (-3.3%).

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders which will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Unfilled orders



With some monthly variations, new orders have risen over the past year. In June, new orders increased 1.1% to \$28.7 billion. In dollar terms, this was particularly evident in the transportation equipment industry (+2.9%), primary metals industry (+5.9%) and the machinery industry (+6.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The June 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Mark Marcogliese (613-951-9834) Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Shipments, Inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories to shipments ratio
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
seasonally adjusted									
June 1993	25,433	0.4	35,434	0.8	28,412	1.2	25,763	1.8	1.39
July 1993	25,077	-1.4	35,695	0.7	28,434	0.1	25,100	-2.6	1.42
August 1993	26,116	4.1	35,838	0.4	28,159	-1.0	25,841	3.0	1.37
September 1993	26,513	1.5	35,765	-0.2	28,050	-0.4	26,404	2.2	1.35
October 1993	26,514	0.0	35,872	0.3	28,069	0.1	26,532	0.5	1.35
November 1993	26,569	0.2	36,121	0.7	27,981	-0.3	26,481	-0.2	1.36
December 1993	26,510	-0.2	36,247	0.3	29,646	6.0	28,175	6.4	1.37
January 1994	26,582	0.3	36,523	0.8	29,745	0.3	26,681	-5.3	1.37
February 1994	26,457	-0.5	36,866	0.9	30,283	1.8	26,995	1.2	1.39
March 1994	27,365	3.4	37,246	1.0	30,535	0.8	27,617	2.3	1.36
April 1994	27,951	2.1	37,390	0.4	31,287	2.5	28,703	3.9	1.34
May 1994	28,427	1.7	37,657	0.7	31,226	-0.2	28,366	-1.2	1.32
June 1994	28,715	1.0	37,890	0.6	31,178	-0.2	28,667	1.1	1.32

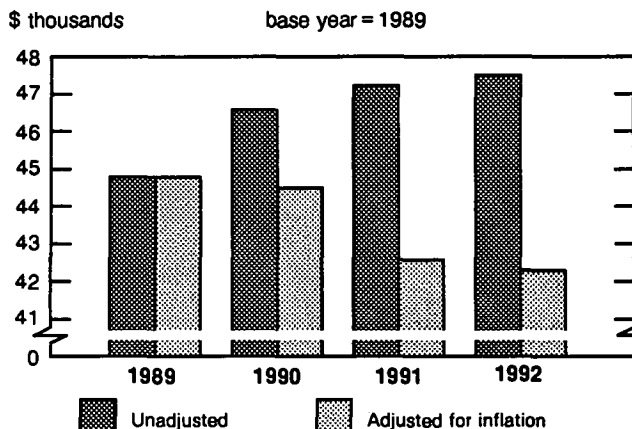
Families

1992

Husband-wife families, including married couples and those living common-law, reported virtually no improvement in income in 1992, while lone-parent families fared somewhat better.

The national median income for husband-wife families in 1992 was \$47,500, up only 0.6% from \$47,200 in 1991. The median income of lone-parent families rose 3.3% to \$21,700.

Median total income of husband-wife families



The slight increase for husband-wife families could have simply been the result of a change in the definition of "family income", which was expanded to include, for the first time, the income of non-filing spouses. Had it not been for the broader definition, husband-wife median income may not have changed.

The Ottawa suburb of Rockcliffe recorded the highest median income in both categories—\$131,800 for husband-wife families and \$76,100 among those with lone parents. The median is the middle point at which half the families have incomes higher, and half lower.

Nationally, women contributed more to family income than did husbands in 23.9% of families with positive employment income, up slightly from 22.6% in 1991 and 21.0% in 1990.

Husband-wife families with two children had the highest median total income, even higher than those with no children.

Note to users

The source of the data produced by the Small Area and Administrative Data Division is the T1 tax form from Revenue Canada. Income of non-filing spouses is calculated based on information obtained from the filing spouse's T1.

Husband-wife families include common-law spouses.

Children in husband-wife and lone parent families are taxfilers or imputed persons, with no spouse or child of their own.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): Area with a population of 100,000 or more.

Atlantic husband-wife families below national median

Husband-wife families in Atlantic Canada reported median total income among the lowest in the country in 1992. The median income rose in all provinces and territories, except in Newfoundland and Alberta where it was unchanged, and in Northwest Territories, where it fell by \$2,900 to \$60,700. Median family incomes in the other three Atlantic provinces were well below the national median of \$47,500.

In total, husband-wife families in only five provinces and territories—Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories—had median total incomes higher than the national level.

Husband-wife families living in the Northwest Territories had the highest median family income (\$60,700), followed by those in the Yukon at \$59,700. Ontario was the highest province at \$52,100.

More than two-thirds (67.7%) of husband-wife families with positive employment income across Canada were dual-earner families, and in 23.9% of the 1992 cases, wives contributed more to family income than did husbands. Yukon Territories had the highest proportion of wives contributing more than their husbands to family income (28.7%), while New Brunswick had the lowest proportion (22.0%).

Employment income includes salaries, wages, commissions and income from self-employment. Families whose husband-wife employment income was greater than zero were included in this calculation. In addition, neither spouse would have reported negative employment income.

Median total income by family type 1992

	Husband-wife	Lone-parent
	\$	\$
Canada	47,500	21,700
Newfoundland	36,900	16,000
Prince Edward Island	40,600	20,500
Nova Scotia	42,800	17,900
New Brunswick	41,200	16,500
Quebec	43,900	21,300
Ontario	52,100	24,000
Manitoba	43,700	19,200
Saskatchewan	41,500	17,600
Alberta	49,700	20,600
British Columbia	49,000	21,500
Northwest Territories	60,700	17,400
Yukon	59,700	23,700

The Ottawa suburb of Rockcliffe recorded the highest median total income for husband-wife families (\$131,800), followed by the mining community of Polaris in the Northwest Territories at \$111,900.

In terms of census metropolitan areas—those with populations of more than 100,000—husband-wife families in the Ontario portion of Ottawa-Hull had the highest median total income (\$62,900).

Cities and towns with the highest median total income 1992

	Median total income
	\$
Husband-wife families (including common-law families)	
Rockcliffe, Ontario	131,800
Polaris, Northwest Territories	111,900
Brisay, Quebec	98,500
Laforge, Quebec	98,400
Nanisivik, Northwest Territories	96,800
Westmount, Quebec	96,800
Lone-parent families	
Rockcliffe, Ontario	76,100
Fermont, Quebec	50,300
Baie D'Urfe, Quebec	48,200
Radisson, Quebec	47,600
Beaumont, Quebec	47,000

Lone-parent family income highest in Ontario

Lone-parent families in all 12 provinces and territories reported increases in median total income in 1992. But single parents in only two—Ontario and the Yukon—had median income that was above the national median of \$21,700.

Single-parent families living in Ontario reported the nation's highest median total income in 1992 at \$24,000, up marginally from \$23,900 in 1991. They were followed closely by single parents in the Yukon at \$23,700, an 11.8% increase.

Newfoundland single parents reported a 6.0% increase in median income to \$16,000, but they were still lowest in the nation.

Lone-parent families in four Quebec municipalities dominated the list of top five municipalities with the highest median incomes, even though Rockcliffe, Ontario, came in first at \$76,100. Single parents in Fermont, Quebec, had the nation's second highest median (\$50,300).

In 1992, unemployment insurance benefits represented only 4.3% of total income for lone-parent families. Lone-parent families are more dependent on other transfer payments such as social assistance.

After wages, salaries and commissions, which represent 58.7% of total income, the second largest contributor to lone-parent family income was non-taxable income/provincial tax credits (13.8%). These include social assistance payments, workers' compensation payments, guaranteed income supplements, spouses' allowances, provincial refundable tax credits and part of child benefit payments.

Over 80% of children live in husband-wife families

Over 80% of children live in husband-wife families. The rest belong to lone-parent families. More than 36% of lone-parents are under the age of 35 and 13.8% of all lone parents have three children or more.

In 1992, 42.1% of husband-wife families did not have any children, while 12.5% had three children or more. Families with two children had the highest median total incomes, (\$56,000), even higher than those with no children (\$38,800).

For more information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of rolled steel

June 1994

Rolled steel shipments for June 1994 totalled 1 230 935 tonnes, up 8.0% from 1 139 547 tonnes in May 1994 and up 2.0% from 1 207 339^r (revised) tonnes in June 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of June 1994 totalled 6 768 829 tonnes, down 0.3% from 6 792 363^r tonnes the previous year.

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

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

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


Plastic film and bags

Second quarter 1994

Second quarter 1994 figures for plastic film and bags are now available.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin* (47-007, \$8/\$32) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

		
Price, September 15, 1994 Per issue: \$5.00 + GST		
MAJOR RELEASES		
• Labour Force Survey, August 1993 The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 11.3 in August 1993.	2	
• Export-Import Price Index, July 1993 The Export-Import Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index rose month-to-month for the first time since May 1993, and annual growth rose to 1.5% from 1.2% in May 1993.	4	
• Automotive Statistics of Saskatchewan, 1993-94 Saskatchewan's automotive industry reported a record high for 1993-94, with an estimated 100,000 vehicles sold in 1993-94. The 5.4% increase from 1992-93 was the highest increase in 10 years.	6	
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS		
Department Blank Sheet on Prices and Wages, July 1994 Real Primary Prices Index, Second Semester, 1993 Primary Composites, 1993-94 Mining and Quarrying Statistics, July 1993 Oil and Gas, July 1994 Canadian Forest Products, Second half, 1993		10
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED		11
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 15-17		11
Canada		

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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 0T6.

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: Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-1092)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. • Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1994. 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 Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.



1010171007

The Daily, August 17, 1994

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, June 1994.
Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Oils and fats, June 1994.

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, June 1994.

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, June 1994.

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Touriscope - International travel: advance information, June 1994, vol. 10, no. 6.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries: US\$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

Order *The Daily* and other publications by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

Or fax your order to us:

1-613-951-1584

For address changes: Please refer to your customer account number.

To order a publication by mail write: Sales and Service, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers add 7% GST.

Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages of your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.