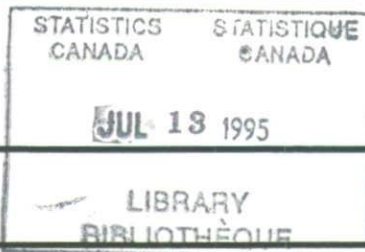




The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 13, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.



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- **Labour force income profiles, 1993** 2
In 1993, after adjustment for inflation, median employment income of both men and women fell.
The larger decline in men's earnings narrowed the gap between the two sexes, but only slightly.

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Labour force income profiles 1993

Today, Statistics Canada releases data on labour force income for 1993. These data were obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1994.

Produced annually, these data are a unique source of information and are ideal for supporting market analysis and policy decisions. The data are available by province and territory, as well as by areas as small as a forward sortation area (the first three letters of the postal code) and a letter carrier's walk.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



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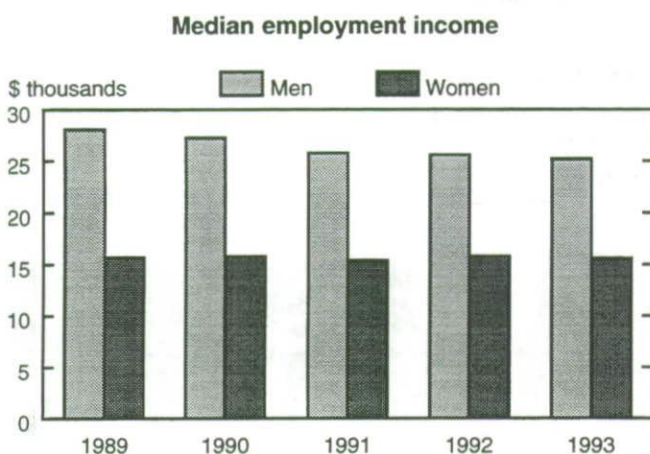
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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force income profiles

1993

In 1993, the median employment income reported by the 14,363,320 individuals in Canada's labour force increased slightly to \$20,000, from \$19,900 in 1992. Between 1989 and 1993, median employment income rose 7.5%. However, after adjusting for inflation, a different picture emerges: median employment income decreased 6.1%.



Note: Data adjusted for inflation (base year=1993).

Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

In addition, the number of taxfilers who reported self-employment income in 1993 surpassed 2 million (2,102,910) for the first time. This was a 5.5% increase over 1992. Those individuals reported income of almost \$23 billion from self-employment.

Note to readers

Data for the Labour Force Income Profiles for 1993 were obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1994.

The labour force is defined as all persons who reported income from either employment (wages, salaries, commissions and self-employment income) or unemployment insurance (UI) benefits.

Income figures include remuneration for full- and part-time work.

An individual is counted as a UI recipient if he or she received unemployment insurance in any part of the tax year.

On February 7, 1995, the Household Surveys Division released data detailing the differences between the earnings of men and women. "Earnings of men and women, 1993" was based on data for full-year, full-time workers from the Survey of Consumer Finances, which covered 51,000 Canadians. Because today's release is based on a different data source, the earnings gap between men and women reported here is different.

Income gap between men and women remained almost the same

In 1993, after adjustment for inflation, the national median employment income for men and women fell. The larger decline in men's earnings narrowed the gap between the two sexes, but only slightly. In 1993, women's median employment income was 61.9% of men's, almost the same as the previous year's 61.7%.

Between 1989 and 1993, adjusted for inflation, the data indicate a \$2,900 decrease in men's median employment income. Women's median employment income stayed relatively constant during the period. In 1989, women's median employment income was 56.0% of men's.

More men and women were self-employed

In 1993, 5.5% more taxfilers reported self-employment income than in 1992. Each year from 1989 to 1993, the number of men and women reporting self-employment income increased. In 1993, 10.9% of women earning labour force income reported self-employment income, compared with 17.8% of men.

Median employment income (men and women) in census metropolitan areas

	1993	
	\$	rank
Oshawa	27,500	1
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario)	26,600	2
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec)	25,200	3
Toronto	23,900	4
Hamilton	23,100	5
Thunder Bay	22,700	6
Kitchener	22,600	7
London	22,200	8
Windsor	22,100	9
Vancouver	22,100	9
Québec	22,000	11
Calgary	21,800	12
Halifax	21,700	13
Victoria	21,600	14
Sudbury	21,500	15
Regina	21,400	16
Edmonton	21,400	16
Montréal	20,800	18
Winnipeg	20,100	19
Saint John	20,000	20
Canada	20,000	
St. Catharines-Niagara	18,900	21
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	18,800	22
St. John's	18,700	23
Sherbrooke	18,700	23
Saskatoon	18,700	23
Trois-Rivières	18,200	26

Total self-employment income increased 6.7% between 1992 and 1993. However, average self-employment income has stayed constant for both men and women. This may change as small businesses that started after the recession in the early 1990s become better established and begin earning higher profits.

Data for small areas are available

Data for the Labour Force Income Profiles can be tabulated by province and territory, as well as by areas as small as letter carrier walks.

For example, the following data on median employment income are for urban forward sortation areas (FSAs) with at least 500 taxfilers. Forward sortation areas are geographical areas identified by the first three characters of the postal code. In 1993, in the Toronto area, median employment income ranged from \$37,700 in M5J to \$15,800 in M5T. In Vancouver, V5Z had the highest median employment income at \$26,200 and V6A the lowest at \$12,600.

Average self-employment income in Canada

	Men	Women	Men	Women
	unadjusted		adjusted for inflation (base year=1993)	
	\$			
1989	13,500	6,700	15,400	7,700
1990	13,100	6,700	14,300	7,300
1991	12,500	6,600	12,900	6,800
1992	12,700	6,800	12,900	6,900
1993	12,900	6,900	12,900	6,900

Between 1992 and 1993, among the three largest census metropolitan areas, the number of people reporting self-employment income increased: 9.3% in Vancouver (to 142,920), 4.9% in Montréal (to 156,360) and 6.1% in Toronto (to 298,890). During the same period, the number of men and women in the labour force rose 2.0% in Vancouver, 0.1% in Montréal and 0.5% in Toronto.

Between 1992 and 1993, the size of Canada's labour force increased 0.6%. When adjusted for inflation, median employment income decreased 1.5%. However, more people than ever reported self-employment income, even though their average earnings have been unchanged for the past few years.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

□

Median employment income in Canada

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	unadjusted			adjusted for inflation (base year=1993)		
	\$					
1989	24,600	13,700	18,600	28,100	15,700	21,300
1990	25,000	14,500	19,300	27,300	15,800	21,100
1991	25,000	14,900	19,500	25,800	15,400	20,100
1992	25,100	15,500	19,900	25,600	15,800	20,300
1993	25,200	15,600	20,000	25,200	15,600	20,000

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 8, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 8, 1995, totalled 268 127 tonnes, down 5.1% from 282 408 tonnes a week earlier, but up 23.9% from 216 400 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 7 670 111 tonnes, an 8.0% increase from 7 102 728 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

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

Dairy review

May 1995

Creamery butter production totalled 7 800 tonnes in May, a 2.9% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 9 200 tonnes, a 12.4% decrease from May 1994.

An estimated 601 700 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in April 1995, a 0.2% increase from April 1994. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first four months of 1995 to 2.4 million kilolitres, an increase of 2.6% from the January-to-April 1994 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The May 1995 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, \$14/\$138) will be released July 25. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553), Agriculture Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard May 1995

Waferboard production in May totalled 284 052 cubic metres, a 10.9% increase from 256 180 cubic metres in May 1994. Particleboard production reached 142 925 cubic metres, up 16.5% from 122 671 revised cubic metres in May 1994. Fibreboard production in May was 9 625 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), up 2.4% from 9 396 000 square metres in May 1994.

For January to May 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 382 425 cubic metres, up 11.0% from 1 244 889 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 718 944 revised cubic metres, up 22.0% from 589 283 revised cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 45 529 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), up 3.1% from 44 148 000 square metres during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The May 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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



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The Daily, July 13, 1995

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, May 1995

Catalogue number 43-005

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

Oil pipeline transport, April 1995

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

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.



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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1992**
Comparative data for the provinces for 1992 are now available. The average 1992-93 ratio for the provinces is 100.0. The ratio for the territories is 100.0. The ratio for the provinces is 100.0. The ratio for the territories is 100.0.
- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1995**
After two months of economic improvement, the index of manufacturing production rose to 97.7 in April, up 1.7% in April after a 2.7% drop in March. The index of capital goods rose 1.0% in April after a 0.5% drop in March.
- **Industrial structural price index, May 1995**
Driven by higher prices for processed raw materials, the year-over-year change in prices for industrial structural products rose to 1.4% in May, the highest rate among members of the G7.
- **Four material price indices, May 1995**
The index rose 3.2% in May. Crude oil prices rose up 10.8% and were the major contributor to the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Index of retail petroleum products, May 1995**
- **Cost and sales statistics, April 1995**
- **Electric power statistics, April 1995**
- **Openness statistics, May 1995**
- **Process streams and liquid solids with powder, May 1995**
- **Business statistics, 1990-1995**

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