

# The Daily

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## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Neighbourhood income and demographics, 1993** 3  
The median income of Canada's 20 million taxfilers was \$18,000 in 1993, a 3.2% decline from 1992. Women reported just over \$55 for every \$100 of income reported by men, down slightly from the previous year.
- **Government expenditures on culture, 1993/94** 5  
In 1993/94, total spending on culture by all three levels of government fell for the first time in at least nine years. In terms of real spending, however, culture has been losing ground to inflation for the past four years.

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### Neighbourhood income and demographics 1993

Today, Statistics Canada releases data on age and income for the nation at all levels of postal geography. Produced annually, these data are a unique source and are ideal for supporting market analyses and policy decisions.

These data are available by province and territory, as well as by areas as small as a letter carrier's route.

For example, the following data on median total income are for urban forward sortation areas 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 total income ranged from \$35,300 in the M4T forward sortation area to \$12,100 in M5T. In Vancouver, V6J had the highest median total income at \$25,300, while V6A had the lowest at \$10,100. In Montréal, median total income ranged from \$10,300 in H3N to \$32,900 in H3Y.

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



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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Neighbourhood income and demographics

1993

The median income of Canada's 20 million taxfilers was \$18,000 in 1993, a 3.2% decline from 1992. Median total income is the figure at which half of those who reported income received more than that figure and half received less. When adjusted for inflation (1992 base year), the national median income fell from \$18,000 to \$17,700.

#### Median total income in census metropolitan areas

	1993
	\$
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario)	24,200
Oshawa	23,400
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec)	21,900
Victoria	21,200
Thunder Bay	21,000
Kitchener	20,800
London	20,800
Calgary	20,800
Hamilton	20,500
Toronto	20,300
Regina	20,200
Halifax	20,000
Edmonton	20,000
Windsor	19,800
Vancouver	19,600
Sudbury	19,500
Québec	18,800
St. Catharines-Niagara	18,400
Winnipeg	18,300
Canada	18,000
Saskatoon	18,000
Montréal	17,200
Saint John	16,900
St. John's	16,900
Sherbrooke	16,100
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	15,600
Trois-Rivières	15,100

#### Note to readers

Neighbourhood income and demographics data for 1993 were obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1994.

Total income includes: employment income; investment income (dividend and interest income); transfer payments (pension benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, GST credit, child tax benefits, social assistance, guaranteed income supplement, spousal allowance, workers' compensation benefits, refundable provincial tax credits in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories); and, other income (net rental income, alimony, income from a limited partnership, RRSP income, and other taxable income not mentioned above).

The components of transfer payments can be found in The Daily of July 25, which released the Economic Dependency Profiles data for 1993.

A discussion of the employment income gap between men and women, adjusted for inflation, can be found in The Daily of July 13, which released the Labour Force Income Profiles data for 1993.

Median income fell for both men and women in 1993: men's median income dropped 2.4% to \$24,600, while women's dropped 3.5% to \$13,600.

Overall, women reported \$55.30 of income for every \$100 of income men reported. Put another way, the national median total income of women was 55.3% that of men, which was a slight drop from 56.0% in 1992.

The gap between men and women was smallest in Prince Edward Island, where women reported \$66.50 of income for every \$100 of income that men reported. It was largest in Nova Scotia, where women reported only \$51.30 of income for every \$100 reported by men.

#### Median income fell in all provinces and territories

Median total income fell in all provinces and territories in 1993. Taxfilers in the Yukon again had the highest median total income at \$22,900 (-5.8%), followed closely by the Northwest Territories at \$22,000 (-0.9%). The levels in both reflected a high median employment income, bolstered by northern living allowances.

**Provinces and territories ranked by median total income 1993**

	Men	Women	Total
	\$		
Yukon	27,900	18,500	22,900
Northwest Territories	28,600	16,500	22,000
Ontario	26,600	15,500	19,900
British Columbia	26,500	14,300	19,000
Alberta	26,400	13,900	18,900
<b>Canada</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>18,000</b>
Manitoba	21,800	13,100	16,300
Quebec	23,000	12,200	16,300
Prince Edward Island	19,700	13,100	15,900
Nova Scotia	22,800	11,700	15,800
Saskatchewan	21,100	12,500	15,700
New Brunswick	21,600	11,300	14,900
Newfoundland	18,700	10,500	13,700

A mine closure in the Yukon town of Faro cut its median total income from \$39,600 in 1992 to \$25,600 in 1993. The median total income of men in Faro plunged from \$49,100 to \$29,700 in just one year.

Taxfilers in the territories and in Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta had higher median total incomes than the national level, which maintained positions they have consistently held over the past years. Among the provinces, Ontario had the highest median total income at \$19,900 (-3.9%). Ontario also had the highest median income for both men and women. Newfoundland had the nation's lowest median income at \$13,700 (-0.7%), as well as the lowest levels for men and women.

**Investment income fell**

Investment income made up \$5 for every \$100 in total income in 1993, down \$1 from the previous year. As a proportion of total income, it was highest in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia at \$6 for every \$100; it was lowest in the Northwest Territories at \$1 for every \$100. Saskatchewan had the highest percentage of persons aged 65 and over in 1993 (14%); the Northwest Territories had the lowest (2%).

**Composition of total income 1993**

	Employment income	Investment income	Transfer payments	Other income
	%			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>
Newfoundland	64	2	29	5
Prince Edward Island	64	4	29	4
Nova Scotia	68	4	24	4
New Brunswick	67	3	26	4
Quebec	71	5	21	3
Ontario	72	6	19	3
Manitoba	70	5	21	4
Saskatchewan	68	6	21	5
Alberta	76	5	15	4
British Columbia	72	6	18	4
Yukon	81	3	13	3
Northwest Territories	86	1	11	2

Employment income represented \$72 of every \$100 of total income, unchanged from the previous year. Transfer payments from governments and private pensions represented \$19 of every \$100, also unchanged.

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

## Government expenditures on culture

### 1993/94

In 1993/94, total spending on culture by all three levels of government fell for the first time in at least nine years. In terms of real spending, however, culture has been losing ground to inflation for the past four years.

The federal, provincial-territorial and municipal governments spent \$5.8 billion on culture in 1993/94, down about 1% from the previous year. The decline halted at least eight straight years of growth, during which such spending rose at an annual average rate of 5.2%.

### Government expenditures on culture

	1988/89	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 to 1993/94
	\$ millions			% change
Federal	2,746	2,879	2,828	-1.8
Provincial-territorial	1,560	1,970	1,934	-1.8
Municipal <sup>1</sup>	999	1,363	1,413	3.7
All levels of government <sup>2</sup> (current dollars)	5,034	5,877	5,824	-0.9
All levels of government <sup>2</sup> (constant 1986 dollars)	4,665	4,650	4,543	-2.3

<sup>1</sup> Municipal spending is on a calendar year basis; for example, 1993-94 represents the period from January 1 to December 31, 1993.

<sup>2</sup> These expenditures are net of inter-governmental transfers.

However, when inflation is taken into account, government spending on culture has actually fallen since 1989/90. In real terms (1986 base year), governments spent \$4.5 billion in 1993/94, down 2.3% from the previous year and 5.2% less than the peak of \$4.8 billion in 1989/90.

Municipalities were the only governments to increase cultural spending (before adjustment for inflation) in 1993/94, allocating \$1.4 billion (+3.7% from 1992/93). The federal government led the way in cultural spending at \$2.8 billion (-1.8%), followed by provincial and territorial governments at \$1.9 billion (-1.8%).

### Note to readers

The surveys of federal and provincial-territorial government expenditures on culture represent a census of all federal and provincial-territorial cultural departments and agencies. An annual survey of 27 federal and 180 provincial-territorial cultural departments and agencies yielded data based on a financial year from April 1, 1993, to March 31, 1994. A sample of municipalities was used to estimate the spending of all municipalities. The municipal data are based on a financial year between January 1 and December 31.

The Culture Statistics Program published the municipal data for the first time for the 1984 survey year.

There are three main categories of spending on culture: operating expenditures, capital expenditures, and grants and contributions. Operating expenditures include costs incurred in running cultural departments and agencies. Capital expenditures are those associated with the construction and acquisition of buildings, machinery, equipment and land. Grants and contributions represent financial assistance to artists and organizations in the cultural sector for operating and capital projects. Government cultural spending is primarily financed through government appropriations, but also through other sources such as advertising revenues (for example, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation).

### Federal spending down for third straight year

Federal spending on culture hit its peak in 1990/91 at \$2.9 billion. However, over the next three years it declined each year, dropping 1.8% in 1993/94 from the previous year.

For example, spending in 1993/94 on broadcasting, the largest cultural industry (53% of the total federal cultural budget) was flat. Expenditures on other cultural industries—including film and video, book and periodical publishing, and sound recording—were down 9%.

At the same time, federal grants and contributions to artists and cultural institutions and organizations dropped more than 7%, the first decline in nine years. It occurred largely because of a reduction in financial aid to museums and the film and video industry.

Federal cultural spending fell in six provinces in 1993/94. The largest declines occurred in Manitoba (-8%) and Quebec (-3%). Outlays increased most in Newfoundland (+13%) and the Northwest Territories (+11%). On a per capita basis, federal cultural spending was highest in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

## First drop in nine years in provincial-territorial outlays

The 1.8% drop in provincial-territorial cultural spending in 1993/94 ended eight straight years of increases. The provinces and territories cut funds to most cultural fields. However, they increased spending by more than 3% to libraries, which accounted for two-fifths of their total cultural budget.

Saskatchewan reported the largest drop in spending (-9%), followed by Ontario (-7%), Alberta (-6%), Manitoba (-5%) and Quebec (-4%). All other provinces and territories recorded increases.

Heritage activities, performing arts, and film and video were hardest hit in the provinces that cut spending; libraries and heritage activities benefited most where spending increased.

On a per capita basis, spending exceeded the national average of \$67 in the Yukon (\$266), the Northwest Territories (\$200), Prince Edward Island (\$99), Quebec (\$86), British Columbia (\$78) and Manitoba (\$71). Spending was below the national average in the rest, with a low of \$45 per capita in New Brunswick.

### Per capita government expenditures on culture<sup>1</sup> 1993/94

	Federal	Provincial-territorial	Municipal
	\$		
Newfoundland	99	48	22
Prince Edward Island	132	99	11
Nova Scotia	94	63	35
New Brunswick	85	45	24
Quebec	116	86	43
Ontario	105	55	54
Manitoba	71	71	38
Saskatchewan	49	53	51
Alberta	59	60	41
British Columbia	43	78	70
Yukon	476	266	12
Northwest Territories	630	200	26

<sup>1</sup> Total government spending on a per capita basis is not provided because information on transfers among the three levels of government is not available.

## Municipal spending continued to grow

The growth in municipal spending in 1993 followed the upward trend of the previous eight years. It was largely the result of increased funding for libraries, which have averaged about three-quarters of the total municipal cultural budget since 1984. In 1993, municipal cultural spending grew in all provinces and territories except Ontario and the Yukon.

On a per capita basis, municipal expenditures were greater than the national average (\$49) in British Columbia (\$70), Ontario (\$54) and Saskatchewan (\$51).

*Government expenditures on culture* (87-206) has been discontinued. Selected tables from the Government Expenditures on Culture Surveys are available (\$50). A summary of the data will also appear in a new publication, *Canada's culture, heritage and identity: A statistical perspective* (87-211), which will be released this fall.

Data from these surveys are also available by province and territory. Custom tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Short-term expectations survey

Every month for five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 20) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast in the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer* showed it to be superior to the mean naive forecasts, and suggested that the quality of the forecasts improved over time.

- The mean forecast for July's consumer price index is a year-over-year change of +2.5%. Opinions range from a minimum change of +2.0% to a maximum of +3.0%. The mean forecast for June (+2.7%) matched the outcome.
- The forecasters estimate July's unemployment rate to be 9.6%. Their estimates range from a minimum of 9.5% to a maximum of 9.8%. In June, the mean forecast (9.6%) matched the outcome.
- The mean forecast of exports in June is \$20.3 billion, down from \$20.4 billion for May. Opinions range from a minimum of \$19.8 billion to a maximum of \$21.2 billion. The mean forecast of imports in June is \$19.1 billion. Forecasts range from a minimum of \$18.2 billion to a maximum of \$20.0 billion. It is an increase of \$0.4 billion from the previous month's forecast, which underestimated the outcome of \$19.3 billion.
- The mean forecast for real GDP in June is a 0.1% increase. Opinions range widely from a minimum change of -0.2% to a maximum of +0.4%. The May forecast, which predicted no change, underestimated the actual outcome of +0.3%.

The next release will be on September 1.

For a set of tables, or for further information on this release, contact Fred Wong (613-951-2994) or Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

### Asphalt roofing

June 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 823 845 metric bundles in June, a 35.6% drop from 4 384 703 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to June 1995, shipments amounted to 18 282 962 metric bundles, a 0.7% decrease from 18 411 336 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1994.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).**

The June 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, \$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. ■

### Rigid insulating board

June 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 825 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre basis) in June, a 24.2% drop from 3 729 000 square metres in June 1994.

For January to June 1995, shipments totalled 16 077 000 square metres, an 11.6% decrease from 18 183 000 square metres during the same period in 1994.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).**

The June 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

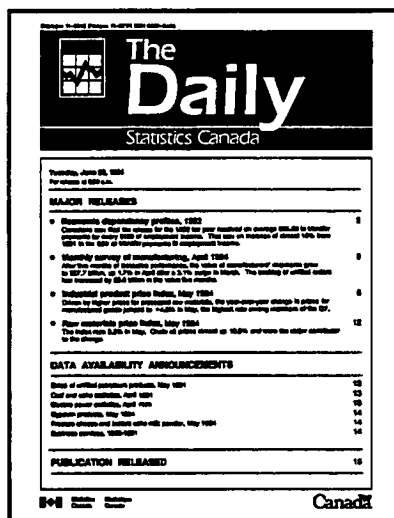
For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

## Energy consumption 1994

Estimates of energy consumption in 1994 by the major energy-consuming mining and manufacturing industries are now available. These estimates identify the various energy forms consumed by these industries

at a national level, in natural units (quantities) and in heat content.

For further information on this release, or to order a custom tabulation, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Aviation**, vol. 27, no. 7

**Catalogue number 51-004**

(Canada: \$11/\$105; United States: US\$13/US\$126; other countries: US\$15/US\$147).

**Private and public investment in Canada**, revised intentions 1995, microfiche version

**Catalogue number 61-2060XMB**

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; other countries: US\$49).

**Private and public investment in Canada**, revised intentions 1995, paper version on request

**Catalogue number 61-2060XPB**

(Canada: \$42; United States: US\$51; other countries: US\$59).

**Heritage institutions**, 1992/93

**Catalogue number 87-207**

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

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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