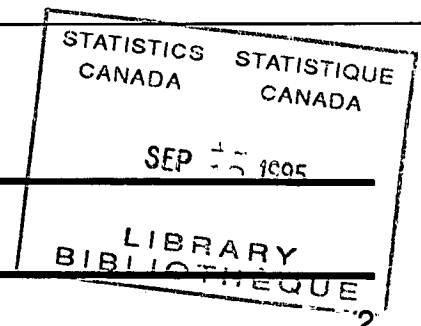


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 12, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **New motor vehicle sales, July 1995**
New motor vehicle sales slowed in July, when sales fell 5.7%. The decline followed increases in the two preceding months. 2
- **Family income, 1993**
Nationally, the median income of husband-wife families was \$47,400 in 1993, a 0.2% decrease from 1992. Lone-parent families were more seriously affected by the decrease (-6.9% to \$20,200). 4

OTHER RELEASES

Civil aviation operating statistics, July 1995	6
Dairy review, July 1995	6
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, July 1995	6
Blow-moulded plastic bottles, second quarter 1995	6
Sugar sales, August 1995	6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8

Family income 1993

The family income data released today provide a wide scope of information on Canadian families. The data are classified by source of income, economic dependency and family composition.

Derived from 1993 income tax returns filed in the spring of 1994, these data are a unique source of information and are ideal for supporting market analysis and policy decisions.

The data are available for Canada, 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 route. The data are available for more than 24,000 postal areas.

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



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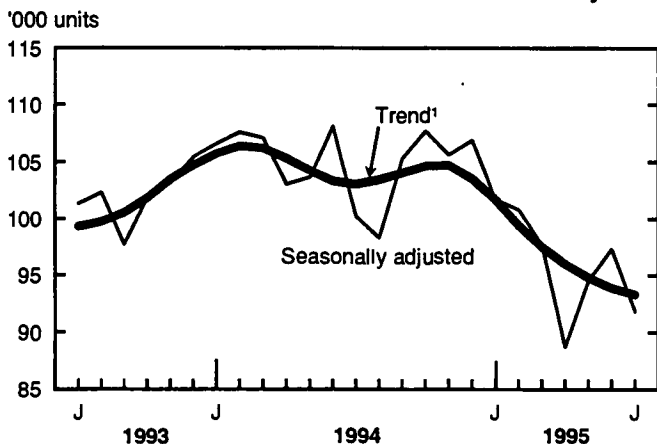
MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales

July 1995

New motor vehicle dealers saw their unit sales drop 5.7% (seasonally adjusted) in July, following increases in the two preceding months. The sales trend has been downward since November 1994. However, early reports from the auto industry suggest a strong upswing in both car and truck sales for August.

New motor vehicle sales hit the brakes in July



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

July's decline resulted from substantial drops in both passenger car and truck sales. Dealers sold 5.1% fewer cars in July. This followed solid sales increases in May (+3.7%) and June (+4.8%). Sales for the first seven months of 1995 were 12.4% below those of the same period last year.

Truck sales (including vans, sport utility vehicles and buses) fell 6.6% in July after little growth in June (+0.6%) and a large increase in May (+10.5%). So far this year (July), truck sales are 2.9% off last year's mark for the first seven months.

Big Three have increased market share

The Big Three manufacturers have increased their market share in 1995. Over 67% of passenger cars sold so far this year have been Big Three models (domestic and imported), compared with 65% during the first seven months of 1994.

The market share of cars built in North America by manufacturers other than the Big Three rose 1.4 percentage points from 14.5% to 15.9%. Passenger car imports (including Big Three imports) continued to lose market share, dropping to less than 17% of car sales (compared with over 20% in the first seven months of 1994).

Consumers paid an average \$20,600 for a passenger car in July, compared with \$19,000 in July 1994. The 8% rise in the average purchase price reflects both price increases and consumers' choices of size, model and options. Car prices, as measured by the consumer price index, rose 5.7% during the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The July 1995 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160) will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	July 1994	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	July 1994 to July 1995	June 1995 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
New motor vehicles	100,240	97,343	91,763	-8.5	-5.7
Passenger cars	59,236	56,625	53,716	-9.3	-5.1
North American ¹	44,768	46,140	43,867	-2.0	-4.9
Imports	14,468	10,485	9,850	-31.9	-6.1
Trucks, vans and buses	41,004	40,717	38,047	-7.2	-6.6
Market share					
	July 1994	July 1995 ^p	July 1994 to July 1995	July 1994	July 1995
unadjusted					
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	102,422	93,055	-9.1		
Passenger cars	61,763	55,377	-10.3	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	46,626	45,118	-3.2	75.5	81.5
Big Three	37,679	36,335	-3.6	61.0	65.6
Other	8,947	8,783	-1.8	14.5	15.9
Imports	15,137	10,259	-32.2	24.5	18.5
Big Three	2,634	955	-63.7	4.3	1.7
Other	12,503	9,304	-25.6	20.2	16.8
Trucks, vans and buses	40,659	37,678	-7.3	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	37,511	35,171	-6.2	92.3	93.3
Big Three	35,023	32,788	-6.4	86.1	87.0
Other	2,488	2,383	-4.2	6.1	6.3
Imports	3,148	2,507	-20.4	7.7	6.7

¹ Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Family income

1993

Nationally, the median total income of husband-wife families (includes married couples and those living common law) was \$47,400 in 1993, a 0.2% decrease from 1992. Lone-parent families were more seriously affected by the decrease (-6.9% to \$20,200). In fact, lone-parent families' median income in 1993 was less than at the height of the recession in 1990 (\$20,700). More than four of every five (86.7%) lone-parent families is headed by a woman.

Husband-wife families with two children (about 25% of all families) had the highest median income in 1993 at \$56,100, a marginal 0.2% increase. It was higher than for the husband-wife families with no children (\$38,700).

Median total income

	1992	1993	1992 to 1993 %
	\$		change
Husband-wife families with 1 child	51,800	51,700	-0.2
Husband-wife families with 2 children	56,000	56,100	+0.2
Husband-wife families with 3+ children	52,200	52,400	+0.4
Husband-wife families with children	53,700	53,700	0.0
Husband-wife families without children	38,800	38,700	-0.3
Husband-wife families	47,500	47,400	-0.2
Lone-parent families	21,700	20,200	-6.9
All families	43,500	43,000	-1.1

In 1993, all families had a median income of \$43,000, a 1.1% decrease from the previous year. When adjusted for inflation (1993=100), median total income decreased 2.9% from 1992.

Wives contributed more to combined employment income than husbands in 24.4% of families with employment income, up slightly from 23.9% in 1992 and 22.6% in 1991. Dual-earner families represented 7 in 10 of all husband-wife families reporting employment income.

Women in husband-wife families contributed less to their combined employment income as employment earnings rose or as the number of children increased.

Reliance on government transfers rising

Lone-parent families relied more heavily on government transfer payments in 1993 as their earnings fell. On average, lone-parent families

Note to readers

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.

A census metropolitan area is a large urbanized core and the surrounding urban and rural areas that have a degree of economic integration. Each census metropolitan area has a population of at least 100,000.

Children are treated as taxfilers or as persons, with no spouse or child of their own.

The median is the middle point at which half the families have incomes higher, and half lower.

Non-taxable income / provincial refundable tax credit: This includes social assistance, guaranteed income supplements, workers' compensation, spouses' allowance, and provincial refundable tax credits.

received \$53.84 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income, up 11.2% from 1992.

Overall, transfer payments as a percentage of total income increased from 29.5% to 31.7% in 1993. Transfer payments represented about one-third of their total income. Employment income of lone-parent families dropped to 58.8% from the previous year.

Husband-wife families were less dependent on transfer payments, which accounted for 15.7% of their total income. By comparison, employment income accounted for 76.2% of the total income of husband-wife families, up from 76.1% in 1992.

Sources of family income

	Husband-wife families		Lone-parent families	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
	% of total income			
Employment income	76.1	76.2	60.9	58.8
Investment income	5.6	4.7	4.1	3.5
Transfer payments	15.2	15.7	29.5	31.7
Other income	3.1	3.4	5.5	6.0
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Overall, Canadian families received an average of \$10,000 in transfer payments in 1993. When adjusted for inflation (1993=100), the average increased 6.8% from 1992.

Just over half (51.4%) of husband-wife families claimed the goods and services tax credit, receiving an average of \$438 per family.

Husband-wife income highest in the territories

Husband-wife families in the two territories and Ontario reported the highest median income in 1993. The Northwest Territories came first at \$60,800 (+0.2%), followed by the Yukon at \$56,900 (-4.7%) and Ontario at \$51,600 (-1.0%).

Ontario recorded the highest median total income for lone-parent families at \$22,000 (-8.3%), followed by Prince Edward Island at \$20,200 (-1.5%). Lone-parent families in all 12 provinces and territories reported decreases in median total income in 1993.

Among the three most populated census metropolitan areas (Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver) only Montréal's median family income fell below the national average.

Eight of ten children (79.9%) lived in traditional two-parent families in 1993. More than half of husband-wife families (57.4%) had children. By comparison, one-quarter (24.1%) had two children. At the national level, the largest portion of all husband-wife families were those with no children (42.6%). Families with no children consist mostly of young newlyweds and the elderly, whose incomes are lower.

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

Median total income 1993

	Husband- wife families	Lone- parent families
	\$	
Canada	47,400	20,200
Newfoundland	37,200	15,900
Prince Edward Island	41,300	20,200
Nova Scotia	43,000	17,500
New Brunswick	41,600	16,100
Quebec	43,800	19,500
Ontario	51,600	22,000
Manitoba	43,900	18,300
Saskatchewan	42,100	17,100
Alberta	50,100	19,300
British Columbia	48,800	19,800
Yukon	56,900	19,100
Northwest Territories	60,800	16,900

OTHER RELEASES

Civil aviation operating statistics July 1995

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) flew a record 5.2 billion passenger-kilometres on scheduled routes in July 1995. The previous monthly high was 5.1 billion in August 1994. Air carrier operations are seasonal, with peaks in August and troughs in November. Both the July 1995 operations and the year-to-date operations were up 9% over the same periods of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for July 1995 on civil aviation will be published in the October 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

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

Dairy review July 1995

Creamery butter production totalled 6 000 tonnes in July 1995, a 3.7% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 10 400 tonnes, almost unchanged from July 1994.

An estimated 615 700 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in June 1995. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1995 to 3.6 million kilolitres, a 1.7% increase from the January-to-June period in 1994.

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

The July 1995 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, \$14/\$138) will be released September 26. See "How to order publications".

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

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard July 1995

Waferboard production in July totalled 283 147 cubic metres, a 15.8% increase from 244 588 cubic metres in July 1994. Particleboard production totalled 109 344

cubic metres, down 4.8% from 114 863 cubic metres in July 1994. Fibreboard production was 8 982 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 7.2% from 9 683 000 square metres in July 1994.

For January to July 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 932 743 cubic metres (revised), up 10.8% from 1 743 695 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 973 659 cubic metres, up 16.9% from 833 247 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production totalled 62 763 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 1.3% from 63 570 000 square metres during the same period in 1994.

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

The July 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. ■

Blow-moulded plastic bottles Second quarter 1995

Data for the second quarter of 1995 on the production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles* (47-006, \$10/\$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

Sugar sales August 1995

Refiners' sales of all types of sugar in August totalled 99 661 tonnes, comprising 92 210 tonnes in domestic sales and 7 451 tonnes in export sales. At the end of August 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 677 706 tonnes (revised): 618 823 tonnes (revised) in domestic sales and 58 882 tonnes in export sales.

This compares with sales totalling 105 791 tonnes in August 1994, of which 96 886 tonnes were domestic

sales and 8 905 tonnes were export sales. At the end of August 1994, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 729 162 tonnes: 652 289 tonnes in domestic sales and 76 873 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The August 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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



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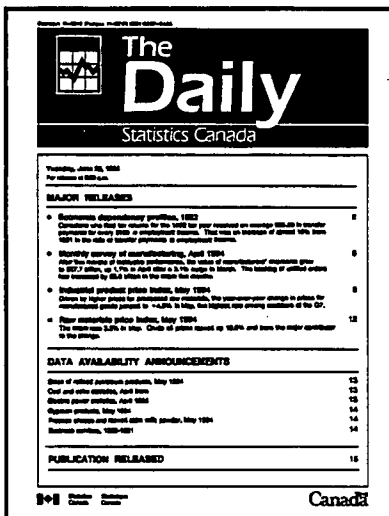
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