



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 27, 1997

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Earnings of men and women, 1995** 2
 Average earnings of men who worked full-time for the entire year decreased an estimated 2.4% in 1995, offsetting gains made in 1994. Average earnings for women increased 2.2%.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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Education quarterly review

Winter 1996

The Winter 1996 issue of *Education quarterly review*, released today, presents articles on the following issues in education: School Leavers Follow-up Survey, International Survey on Adult Literacy, and labour market dynamics in the teaching profession.

Additional information offered in each issue of *Education quarterly review* includes an insight into education surveys — their variables and potential for research — as well as a series of social, economic and education indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories and the G-7 countries.

The Winter 1996 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003-XPB, \$20/\$66) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500; fax: 613-951-9040; Internet: seidjim@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Earnings of men and women

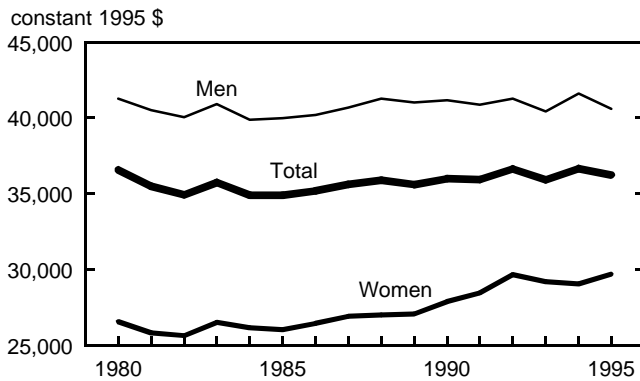
1995

After adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index, average earnings of men who worked 30 hours or more per week for the full year decreased 2.4% in 1995, offsetting gains they made in 1994. Average earnings for women, however, increased 2.2%.

Men working full-time earned \$40,610 in 1995, down about \$1,000 from the year before. This decrease can be attributed in part to employment losses in the higher wage occupation groups. In addition, decreases in average earnings for men were seen in a number of occupations. Declines in earnings were particularly noticeable in the managerial and administrative, teaching, processing, and service categories.

Women who worked full-year, full-time recorded average earnings of \$29,700, up 2.2% from 1994. Increases were noted in the managerial and administrative, medicine and health, social sciences and natural sciences occupations.

Average earnings for full-year, full-time workers
1980 to 1995



Earnings ratio rises

As a result of these changes, women in 1995 earned, on average, 73 cents for each dollar earned by their male counterparts, up from 70 cents the year before. This increase more than offset the decline which occurred in 1994. The 1995 earnings ratio surpasses the previous high of 72 cents in 1993.

The female-to-male earnings ratio has trended upward since data was first collected in 1967 (when the ratio was 58.4%). The trend accelerated between 1989

Note to readers

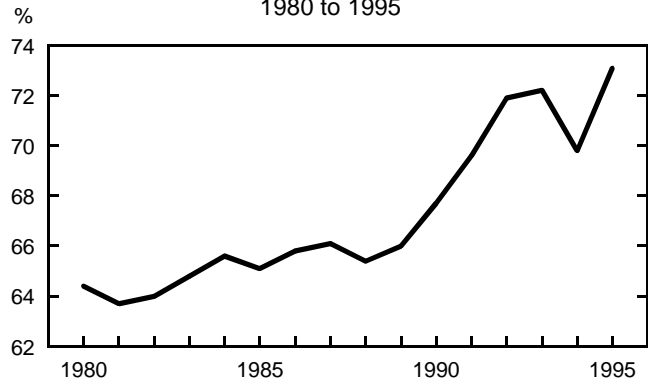
This report examines the earnings of individuals contributing to the family income, focusing on differences between men and women. Earnings consist of wages and salaries and/or net income from self-employment. Highlights are based on data for full-year, full-time workers, which minimizes the effect of gender-specific differences in the amount of work done over the course of the year. It thus provides a more accurate picture of earnings differentials due to other factors. However, restricting the comparisons to full-year, full-time workers does not eliminate all work pattern differences between men and women. For example, Labour Force Survey data show that, in 1995, the usual hours for full-time workers averaged 40.0 hours per week for women compared with 44.3 hours for men.

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, an annual supplement to the April Labour Force Survey. The sample of approximately 34,000 households excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and on Indian reserves.

and 1993, when it advanced from 66.0% to 72.2%. Much of the advance during this period was due to growth in average female earnings at a time when average male earnings remained stalled.

In 1994, there was a significant improvement in men's earnings while women's earnings remained stable. In part, the increase for men was attributed to an employment rebound in the higher wage goods-producing industries. This resulted in a sharp drop in the female-to-male earnings ratio. In short, recent variations in the ratio have been due more to improving or faltering earnings for men than to changes in the earnings for women.

Female-to-male earnings ratios for full-year, full-time workers
1980 to 1995



Small difference between earnings of single women and single men

Single women earned, on average, 94% of what their male counterparts did in 1995. By comparison, earnings of married women averaged 69% of those of married men. Single males working full-year, full-time earned \$30,697 in 1995, compared with \$28,871 for single women.

There was almost no difference between university-educated singles, where the earnings ratio was 96%.

In terms of age, the earnings gap traditionally has been smallest among younger workers. In 1995, women aged 15 to 24 earned an average of \$19,374, or 83% of the amount earned by their male counterparts.

Earnings ratios for full-year, full-time workers 1995

	Average earnings		Earnings ratio
	Women	Men	
	\$		%
Marital status			
Single	28,871	30,697	94.1
Married	29,693	43,118	68.9
Other ¹	31,164	40,344	77.2
Age			
15 to 24 years	19,374	23,219	83.4
25 to 34	28,146	35,456	79.4
35 to 44	31,819	43,508	73.1
45 to 54	32,328	46,935	68.9
55 years and over	28,675	40,368	71.0
Total	29,700	40,610	73.1

¹ Widowed, divorced or separated.

Full-year, full-time work recovers to 1989 level

In 1995, an estimated 9.5 million workers had earnings from full-year, full-time jobs, an increase of 177,000 from 1994. This was the second consecutive year that the number of full-year, full-time earners increased substantially, and brought this type of employment back to the level observed at the onset of the early 1990s recession.

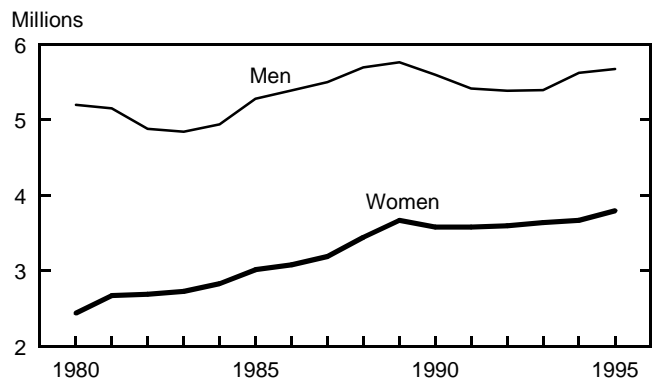
The number of part-time or part-year workers increased almost as much as did full-year, full-time

workers. In 1995, 6.5 million people worked part-time or part-year, up 161,000 from the previous year.

Women accounted for 70% of the 1995 growth in full-year, full-time employment, an increase of 128,000. As a result, their employment level reached 3.8 million, surpassing the previous 1989 record level.

Full-year, full-time employment for men has shown a somewhat different pattern. At 5.7 million, it remained below the 1989 record level, despite moderate growth in 1995 and a substantial increase in 1994.

Estimated numbers of full-year, full-time workers 1980 to 1995



Since January 1996, conditions in the labour market have been mixed. On the one hand, employment growth has been less than in 1995 but has been concentrated in full-time jobs. On the other hand, increases in average weekly earnings have not outpaced inflation, and major wage settlements in 1996 did not show any real gains. The impact of these changes on average earnings will be measured in the 1997 Survey of Consumer Finances, to be conducted this spring.

Earnings data of men and women by characteristics such as age, education, occupation and marital status are presented in *Earnings of men and women, 1995* (13-217-XPB, \$27), which is now available. See *How to order publications*.

A microdata file containing 1995 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available this summer. This file will be carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. The file can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

The 1996 Survey of Consumer Finances was weighted to population estimates that incorporate an

adjustment for under-enumeration in the census. The data from 1980 to 1993 have been reweighted to this base, and all analysis in this release is based on the new estimates.

For further information on this release and on the availability of custom tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-5266) or Donald Dubreuil (613-951-4633), Dissemination Unit, Household Surveys Division (Internet: income@statcan.ca). ■

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending January 14, 1997

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending January 14 decreased 13.3% to 3.8 million tonnes from the same period of 1996. The number of cars loaded decreased 10.8%.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 274 000 tonnes, unchanged from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures show a 1.2% decrease.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 12.5% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 7.3 million tonnes, a 13.2% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528; fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Crushing statistics

December 1996

Oilseed processors crushed 208 208 tonnes of canola in December. Oil production totalled 88 127 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 127 051 tonnes. Canadian processors processed 1 175 914 tonnes of canola between August and December 1996.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The December 1996 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$144) will be released in February. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine L. Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

New Labour Force Survey CANSIM series

The entire Labour Force Survey collection on CANSIM has been redesigned to provide users with a larger selection of high-demand data. For example, many more seasonally adjusted data will be available.

The new historical series is now available. All old matrices have been terminated. Note that these terminated series will be rendered inaccessible to users at the end of March.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3502.

For further information on this release, contact Nathalie Caron (613-951-4168; Internet: caronat@statcan.ca), Labour Force Survey, Household Surveys Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Earnings of men and women, 1995

Catalogue number 13-217-XPB

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$33; other countries: US\$38).

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
December 1996

Catalogue number 32-022-XPB

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

Imports by commodity, November 1996, microfiche
version

Catalogue number 65-007-XMB

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Imports by commodity, November 1996, paper
version

Catalogue number 65-007-XPB

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$105/US\$1,050).

Education quarterly review, winter 1996, vol. 3, no. 4

Catalogue number 81-003-XPB

(Canada: \$20/\$66; United States: US\$24/US\$80; other countries: US\$28/US\$93).

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