



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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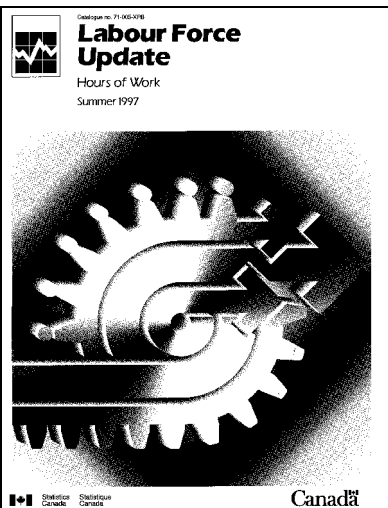
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour force update: Hours of work, first quarter 1997** 3
 During the first three months of 1997, almost one-fifth of all employees, an average of 1.9 million people, worked paid or unpaid overtime in a given week — the majority working without pay.

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Labour force update Summer 1997

Each quarter, *Labour force update* features the latest information and relevant trends relating to a particular labour market issue. Informative commentary, charts and analytical tables provide concise and up-to-date information and are a useful starting point for further research.

The current issue covers "Hours of work". Subsequent editions in 1997 will cover self-employment and wages.

Labour force update (71-005-XPB, \$29/\$96) is now available. To order a copy, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference or if you have Internet access, contact our Order Desk at order@statcan.ca. For more information about the product, contact Nathalie Caron at (613-951-4168).

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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force update: Hours of work

First quarter 1997

New data from the redesigned Labour Force Survey (LFS) show that almost one-fifth of all employees, an average of 1.9 million people, worked paid or unpaid overtime during the first quarter of 1997 — the majority working without pay. About 1.1 million adult men worked overtime compared with 686,000 adult women and 155,000 youths aged 15 to 24.

Of those employees who worked overtime, almost 6 in 10 did not receive overtime pay. Those who worked overtime also put in fairly long hours over and above their regular work week, an average of just over nine extra hours a week. Those who did not get paid for their extra time worked an average of 9.2 overtime hours, compared with 8.5 hours for those who did get paid.

Adult men were twice as likely to get paid overtime as adult women in the first quarter. This reflects the fact that men are more likely to work in manufacturing, construction and other primary industries where paid overtime is more common.

Youths aged 15 to 24 were less likely to work overtime than adults, and they put in fewer hours than adults. Unlike adults, most youths who put in overtime did so for pay.

Previously released LFS data have shown that the proportion of the employed population working long hours has expanded in recent years. The "standard" work week has remained in the range of 35 to 40 hours for many years. But this stability masks significant shifts in the distribution of work hours, especially since the 1981-82 recession.

By 1995, only 54% of workers put in a 35- to 40-hour work week, down from 65% in 1976. Over the same period, the proportion of workers putting in fewer than 35 hours a week rose from 16% to nearly 24%, while the proportion of those usually working 41 hours or more per week rose from 19% to 22%.

Overtime varied greatly by occupation

Overtime varied greatly by occupation and industry in the first quarter of 1997. Typically, white-collar workers were more likely to have worked overtime than blue-collar workers.

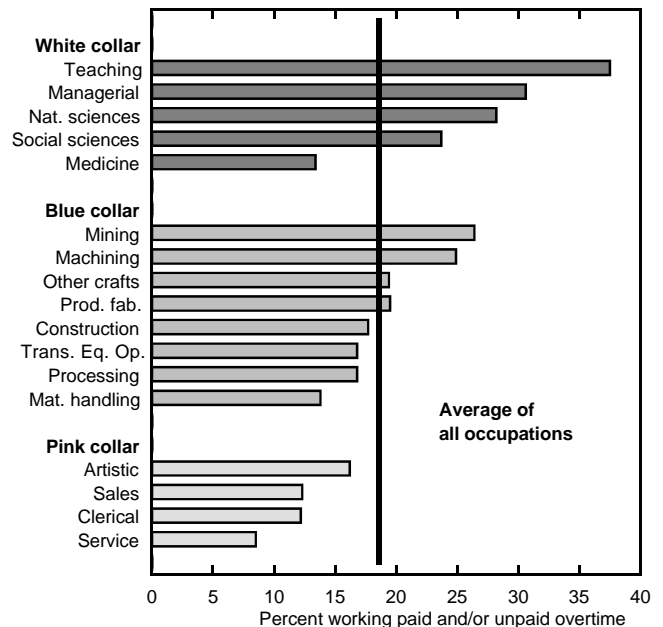
Note to readers

This release is based on the second edition of Labour force update, a quarterly publication featuring trends in the labour market, which is available today. The publication contains information on the distribution of work hours, underemployment, unpaid and paid overtime, moonlighting and the work hours of the self-employed.

The publication draws on data from the Labour Force Survey, including new data which provide a more precise measurement of underemployment. The redesigned Labour Force Survey (LFS), with new content reflecting the labour market of the 1990s, was phased in between September 1996 and January 1997.

Involuntary part-time workers are those who worked fewer than 30 hours a week at their main job and wanted to work longer hours, but could not because of business conditions or because they could not find work with 30 or more hours. The measurement of involuntary part-time workers is more direct in the new questionnaire. As well, a question on whether the individual actively looked for full-time work allows a more refined measure of underemployment (part-time workers who looked for full-time employment).

Employees in white-collar jobs most likely to have worked overtime



Most people putting in overtime worked in managerial positions. In the first quarter of 1997, one

quarter of all those working overtime were employed as managers. About 37.5% of teachers worked overtime, the highest proportion of any occupation. Almost all managers and teachers who worked overtime did not get paid for it.

Almost a quarter (23.9%) of employees in machining occupations — such as tool and die makers, welders, woodworkers, and others — received paid overtime, the highest proportion of any group.

Mining workers were also likely to have worked paid overtime. In fact, miners put in almost 16 hours of overtime on average in any given week in early 1997 — most of any group. Teachers who worked overtime put in an average of 11.4 hours a week, the majority unpaid.

Underemployment: A labour supply issue

Even with the recent strength in employment growth nationally, Canada still has a significant number of people working part time involuntarily, a key indicator of under-utilized human resources in the economy. In the first three months of 1997, the actual proportion of all workers who were involuntary part-timers was just over 6%, or about 852,000 individuals.

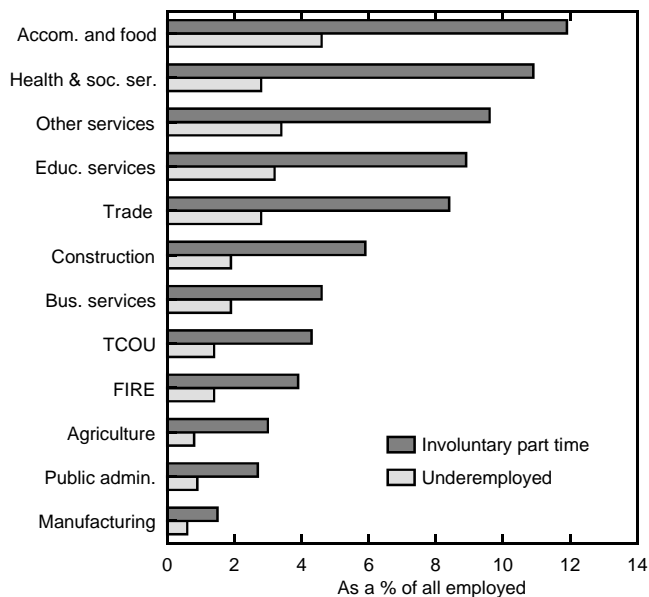
Involuntary part-timers are people who worked part time in their main job for fewer than 30 hours a week. Persons in this group wanted to work longer hours, but could not because of business conditions, or because they could not find work with more than 30 hours. A more refined measure of worker under-utilization is now possible. One can consider only those involuntary part-time workers who looked for full-time work as "underemployed". According to this definition, in the first quarter of 1997, 2% of all people with jobs in Canada — roughly 293,000 individuals — were underemployed. This is an important group because it comprises a labour supply, in addition to the unemployed, whose potential is not being fully utilized.

Young people were more prone to underemployment than adults. Since young people made up only 14% of all people with jobs, but comprised 30% of involuntary part-timers looking for a full-time job, they had a relatively high rate of underemployment (4.7%). It was double the 2.3% for adult women and nearly three times the rate for adult men (1.3%). Four of every 10 underemployed persons were adult women.

Not surprisingly, the sectors that tended to have high proportions of part-time workers also had high rates of underemployment. The proportion of workers who were involuntary part-timers looking for a full-time job was highest in accommodation and food (4.6%), other services (3.4%) and educational services (3.2%).

Underemployment was lowest in manufacturing (0.6%), agriculture (0.8%) and public administration (0.9%).

Underemployed as a percent of all workers

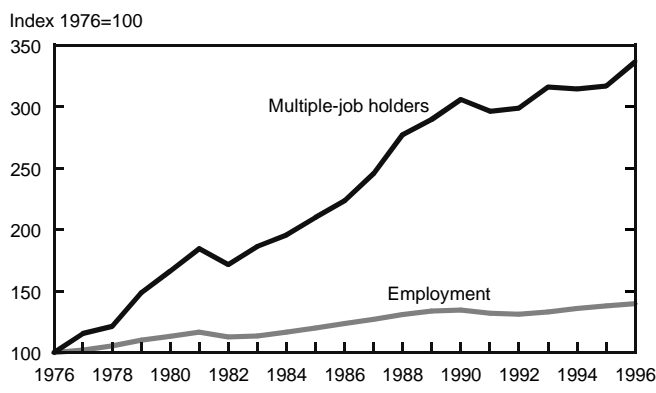


The proportion of workers who were underemployed was highest in the Atlantic provinces. About 3.7% of all workers in Prince Edward Island were underemployed in the first quarter of 1997 — the highest in the country.

Moonlighting: One in 20 workers held a second job in 1996

Growth in moonlighting over the past two decades has been much stronger than the increase in employment in general. Between 1976 and 1996, the number of workers holding a second job more than tripled, from 208,000 to 699,000, compared with overall employment growth of 40%.

Moonlighting has become more common



In 1996, 1 in 20 workers, or 5%, held more than one job. Twenty years ago the rate was 1 in 50. On the whole, moonlighting means more work hours. While the average work week for all workers in 1996 was 37.1 hours, the average for moonlighters was 46.2.

The growth in multiple-job holders during the last 20 years was strongest among those individuals working

fewer than 30 hours in their main job. They accounted for less than one in five multiple-job holders in 1976, but one in three by 1996.

The fastest growing group of multiple-job holders was women aged 25 to 54. In 1996, a slight majority (51%) of moonlighters were women, compared with 20 years ago when male moonlighters outnumbered women three to one.

While 5% of all workers held two jobs, the rate tended to be higher in most service industries. For example, 8% of those employed in health and social services and 7% in education and other services held two or more jobs. Moonlighters tended to have more education. More than one in five (22%) moonlighters had a university degree in 1996, compared with 18% of those with one job.

Labour force update: Hours of work (71-005-XPB, \$29/\$96) is now available. See How to order publications.

For further information on this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325; fax: 613-951-2869; Internet: bowlgeo@statcan.ca), Labour Force Survey.

Incidence of overtime by age and sex, first quarter 1997 average

	Number of employees at work	Number working overtime	Percentage working overtime	Percentage working unpaid overtime	Percentage working paid overtime
	(000's)		Percent of employees at work		
Total	10,299	1,914	18.6	10.7	8.4
Youths (15-24)	1,612	155	9.6	3.0	6.8
Men	831	89	10.8	2.5	8.5
Women	780	66	8.4	3.5	5.0
Adults (25+)	8,688	1,759	20.2	12.1	8.7
Men	4,594	1,073	23.4	12.6	11.4
Women	4,093	686	16.8	11.5	5.6

Involuntary part-time work as a percentage of all employment by age, sex, province and industry, first quarter 1997 average

	Total involuntary part-timers	Total involuntary part-timers	Involuntary part time, did not look for full-time work	Involuntary part time, looked for full-time work
	Number (000's)	Percent of all workers		
Total	852	6.4	4.2	2.2
Youths (15-24)	197	10.7	6.0	4.7
Male	78	8.4	4.3	4.1
Female	119	13.2	7.7	5.4
Adults (25+)	655	5.7	3.9	1.7
Male	206	3.2	2.0	1.3
Female	449	8.6	6.3	2.3



OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

May 1997

Carload freight (excluding intermodal traffic) loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.5 million tonnes in May, up 8.7% from May 1996. The carriers received an additional 1.9 million tonnes from United States connections during May.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage of 1.5 million tonnes represented an increase of 12.8% from the same period a year earlier. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 15.7%.

Total traffic, consisting of carload freight and intermodal traffic, increased by 9.0% during the reference month bringing the year-to-date total to 106.5 million tonnes, up 4.7% from the previous year. Receipts from United States connections increased 11.3% during the same period.

Cumulative data for 1997 and 1996 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431

The May 1997 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) will be released shortly.

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

Steel wire and specified wire products

May 1997

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 72 549 tonnes in May, up 2.8% from 70 574 tonnes in May 1996. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The May 1997 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3509; Internet: presbri@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms

May 1997

Steel primary forms production for May 1997 totalled 1 380 131 tonnes, up 8.8% from 1 268 959 metric tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 6 347 179 metric tonnes, up 3.9% from 6 110 830 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The May 1997 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515; Internet: shinand@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Oils and fats

May 1997

Production of all types of deodorized oils in May totalled 102 281 tonnes, an increase of 0.2% from 102 052 tonnes in April 1997. At the end of May 1997, year-to-date production totalled 496 582 tonnes, up 6.8% from 464 929 tonnes a year earlier.

The domestic sales of deodorized margarine oil totalled 9 031 tonnes; deodorized shortening oil totalled 25 006 tonnes; and deodorized salad oil totalled 28 286 tonnes in May 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.

The May 1997 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; Internet: zylstra@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

May 1997

Oriented strandboard production in May totalled 459 509 cubic metres, up 14.3% from

401 873 (revised) cubic metres in May 1996. Particleboard production reached 196 229 cubic metres, up 12.7% from 174 183 cubic metres in May 1996. Fibreboard production in May was 58 292 cubic metres, up 41.8% from 41 102 cubic metres, in May 1996.

For January-to-May 1997, oriented strandboard production totalled 2 247 486 cubic metres, up 27.3% from 1 765 714 (revised) cubic metres produced a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 912 791 cubic metres, up 8.1% from the 844 040 cubic metres from a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 251 909 cubic metres, up 50.7% from 167 115 cubic metres during the same period in 1996.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3, 5) and 122 (series 8).

The May 1997 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard* (36-003-XPB, \$7/\$62), will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; Internet: simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Dairy statistics

May and June 1997 (preliminary)

Dairy statistics for May and June 1997 are now available. These data will be included in the April-June 1997 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001QXPB, \$36/\$119) which will be released in August. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, April 1997
Catalogue number 15-001-XPB
(Canada: \$15/\$145; outside Canada: US\$15/US\$145).

Labour force update, Summer 1997
Catalogue number 71-005-XPB
(Canada: \$29/\$96; outside Canada: US\$29/US\$96).

Industry price indexes, April 1997
Catalogue number 62-011-XPB
(Canada: \$22/\$217; outside Canada: US\$22/US\$217).

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, 44.1% of Canadians took an average of about 2.5 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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