



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 23, 1998

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Earnings of men and women, 1996** 2
Average annual earnings from employment increased in 1996 for both men and women who worked 30 or more hours per week for the full year. After adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index, earnings for women rose 1.9%, while for men the increase was 1.5%.

OTHER RELEASES

- Criminal victimization: An international perspective, 1996 5
- Crushing statistics, February 1998 5
- Deliveries of major grains, February 1998 5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6



MAJOR RELEASES

Earnings of men and women

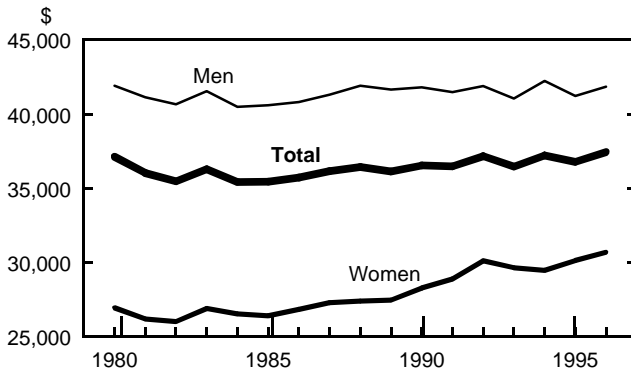
1996

Average annual earnings from employment increased in 1996 for both men and women who worked 30 or more hours per week for the full year. After adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index, earnings for women rose 1.9%, while for men the increase was 1.5%.

The 1.5% increase in earnings for men in 1996 followed a decline of 2.4% in 1995. Earnings for men working full time have fluctuated within a narrow range in recent years, with the 1996 average of \$41,800 virtually identical to the inflation-adjusted average observed in 1988.

For women, the 1996 average of \$30,700 was up about \$600 over the previous year, continuing a general upward trend that has resulted in an increase of 16% since 1985.

Since 1980, women have seen significant gains while earnings of men have not advanced



Female-to-male earnings ratio at highest level

As a result of these changes, women working full time throughout 1996 earned, on average, 73 cents for each dollar earned by their male counterparts, a new high for the female-to-male earnings ratio.

This earnings ratio has followed an upward trend since the data were first collected in 1967. That year, women earned 58 cents to each dollar earned by men. Most of the advance in the ratio since the mid-1980s has been due to the significant gains in average female earnings, which occurred while average male earnings changed relatively little.

Note to readers

The report Earnings of men and women, 1996 (13-217-XPB, \$28) examines the earnings of individuals, focusing on differences between earnings of men and women. Highlights are based on data for full-year, full-time workers, including the self-employed. This is intended to reduce the effect of gender-specific differences in the amount of work done for remuneration over the course of the year. It 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 earnings differences between males and females due to the amount of work done. For example, Labour Force Survey (LFS) data show that in 1996, female full-time workers worked on average 39.9 hours a week compared with 44.3 hours for male full-time workers. In other words, females worked 0.9 hours for each hour worked by males.

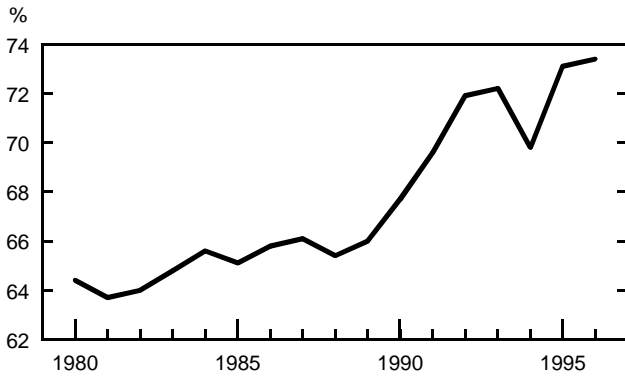
These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF), an annual supplement to the April LFS. The sample of approximately 34,000 households excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and on Indian reserves.

Income and earnings gaps between men and women can be measured in many ways. Status of Women Canada recently released a report "Economic gender equality indicators", in which ratios were based on a different universe of individuals and on alternative income definitions from those used in this release. Other analyses from Statistics Canada have also employed alternative definitions, which were appropriate for the specific needs of those studies. A more detailed note concerning other approaches to studying income and earnings gaps is available on request.

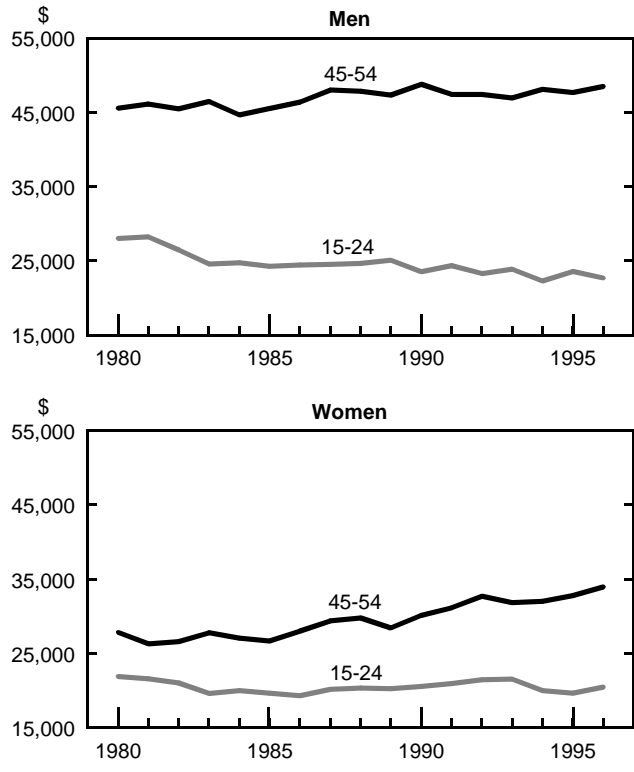
In the near future, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) will produce the annual cross-sectional income estimates, in addition to producing longitudinal labour and income data. Integration of the cross-sectional and longitudinal income statistics programs will promote consistency among income estimates published by Statistics Canada.

If you would like more information, contact the Dissemination Unit (613-951-7355; 1 888 297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; Internet: income@statcan.ca), Households Surveys Division.

Longstanding trend of improved female-to-male earnings ratio continues into 1996



Earnings gap widening between younger and older workers



Gap between younger and older workers widens

While average annual earnings, after adjustment for inflation, have remained essentially stagnant for men and have trended upward for women since the early 1980s, the pattern for specific age groups is more varied. Between 1980 and 1996, young earners of both sexes lost ground while older workers, males and females, had increases.

Men under 45 years of age experienced declines, with those under 25 years of age reported the most notable decreases of any age group, male or female. Men aged 45 years and over, however, had modest increases over the 1980-to-1996 period.

Among women, only those under 25 years of age saw a decrease in average annual earnings, although it was less marked than the drop seen by their male counterparts. Women aged 25 to 34 saw no real change, while those 35 and over accounted for the overall increase seen among women of all ages. Females aged 45 to 54 recorded the largest gain of all groups, male or female.

The gap in earnings between the youngest earners and their older counterparts has widened since 1980. The largest divergence was seen among women, due to substantial improvements made by middle-aged and older female workers.

Single women earn almost as much as single men

Marital status has a significant impact on the female-male earnings ratio. Single women earn almost as much as single men. Married women, on the other hand, have earnings that are substantially below those of married men.

Women who have never been married earned 93 cents for every dollar earned by single men in 1996. By comparison, married women earned 69 cents for each dollar earned by married men. For women who were widowed, divorced or separated, the comparable figure was 80 cents for each dollar. While the earnings ratios have trended upwards for every marital status, the ratios have been consistently highest for single workers and lowest for married workers.

Average earnings and earnings ratios for full-year, full-time workers 1996

	Average earnings		Earnings ratio
	Women	Men	
	\$		%
Marital status			
Single	29,100	31,200	93
Married	30,700	44,600	69
Other	33,300	41,500	80
Age			
15 to 24	20,500	22,700	90
25 to 34	28,700	35,900	80
35 to 44	32,100	44,500	72
45 to 54	34,000	48,500	70
55 and over	30,400	42,700	71
Total	30,700	41,800	73

Other survey data from Statistics Canada substantiate these findings of higher average earnings in 1996. The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours reported that average weekly earnings for all paid workers increased by 0.6% in 1996 after adjustment for inflation, contrasting with a decline of 1.2% in 1995.

Since January 1997, conditions in the labour market have improved. According to the Labour Force Survey, employment growth has been concentrated in full-time jobs. Also, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours data show that increases in average weekly earnings have outpaced inflation. These developments suggest that real growth in average earnings continued into 1997.

A microdata file containing 1996 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.

Earnings of men and women, 1996 (13-217-XPB, \$28) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

Further information on this release, on the availability of custom tabulations, or on planned changes to the survey, contact the Dissemination Unit (613-951-7355 or 1 888 297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; Internet: income@statcan.ca), Households Survey Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Criminal victimization: An international perspective 1996

Today, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics releases a *Juristat* entitled "Criminal victimization: An international perspective." This report provides results of the 1996 International Crime Victimization Survey for 11 industrialized countries, including Canada.

The International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) provides comparable information on the incidence of victimization and perceptions of crime around the world. Survey respondents were asked if they had been the victim of certain offences, including robbery, assault, sexual assault, motor vehicle theft and burglary. Persons who had been victimized were asked to provide detailed information on when, where and how often offences occurred over the previous five years, whether incidents were reported to the police, and perceptions of the seriousness of these events. In addition, the ICVS asked respondents for their opinions on policing, sentencing and public safety.

Criminal victimization: An international perspective, Juristat: Vol. 18, no. 6 is now available in paper (85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) and on the Internet (85-002-XIE, \$7). See *How to order publications*.

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (1 800 387-2231; 613-951-9023; fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Crushing statistics February 1998

Oilseed processors crushed 281,128 metric tonnes of canola in February. Oil production totalled 118,877 tonnes while meal production amounted to 173,549 tonnes.

The February crush decreased 2.7% from the January crush of 289,047 tonnes. In the first seven months of the 1997/98 crop year, processors crushed a record 1,881,997 tonnes of canola, up from 1,576,236 tonnes in the first seven months of 1996/97.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1998 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) will be released in May. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-2890; Internet burrlic@statcan.ca) or Les Macartney (613-951-8714; Internet macales@statcan.ca), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains February 1998

Data on February grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The delivery data are contained in the February issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in May. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-2890) or Elizabeth Abraham (613-951-3859), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Earnings of men and women, 1996
Catalogue number 13-217-XPB
(Canada: \$46/\$; outside Canada: US\$46/US\$).

Industry price indexes, January 1998
Catalogue number 62-011-XPB
(Canada: \$22/\$217; outside Canada: US\$22/US\$217).

Juristat, Criminal victimization: An international perspective, Vol. 18, no. 6 (Internet version)
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
(Canada: \$7; outside Canada: US\$7).

Juristat, Criminal victimization: An international perspective, Vol. 18, no. 6 (paper version)
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE
(Canada: \$10/\$93; outside Canada: US\$10/US\$93).

All prices exclude sales tax.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with the *Statistics Canada Catalogue* (11-204-XPE, \$16; outside Canada: US\$16).

Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

Order publications by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-800-889-9734

Address changes or account inquiries:

1-800-700-1033

Internet:

order@statcan.ca

To order a publication by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Operations and Integration Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Catalogue 11-001E (P) Article 11-001E/11-001E-0002-0001

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, value ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Duncan Currie (613-951-1103, currdun@statcan.ca)

Head of Official Release: Chantal Prévost (613-951-1088, prevcha@statcan.ca)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 1998. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.