



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 17, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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High technology is popularly associated with manufacturing, yet most of the 19 manufacturing industries rank low in terms of their use of advanced technologies.
- **Wives as Primary Breadwinners, 1987** 2  
In 1987, wives "out-earned" their husbands in just under one of five dual-earner families.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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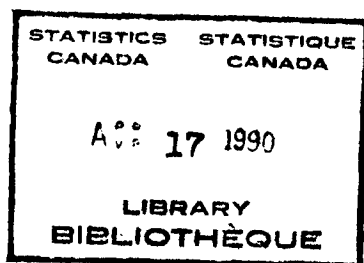
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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### High Technology at Work

1977-1986

High technology is popularly associated with manufacturing, yet most of the 19 manufacturing industries rank low in terms of their use of advanced technologies. In contrast, a number of Canada's service industries do rank as high-tech.

"High technology at work" is one of the seven studies featured in the Spring 1990 issue of the quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). This article reviews some of the concepts and definitions of high technology and examines the 1977 to 1986 employment and earnings dynamics in these industries.

#### Highlights:

- Between 1977 and 1986, the high-technology group produced about one-quarter of the gross domestic product in the private business sector of the Canadian economy. And one-quarter of all employees worked in high-technology industries.
- Over the 1977-1986 period, the high-tech group ranked second in both net employment growth (323,000) and rate of growth (25%). The medium-high technology group had the largest increase in the number of jobs (626,000).
- As a group, high-tech industries employed 1.6 million persons in 1986, up from 1.3 million in 1977. Substantial employment increases occurred in most high-tech service industries: 80% in health services, 55% in services to business management, and 45% in the finance industries.
- Employees in the high-technology group had lower annual average earnings than workers in the low-technology group, due to the concentration of the traditionally better-paying manufacturing industries in the latter group.

To obtain "High technology at work", order the Spring 1990 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$12.50/\$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Fred Wong (613-951-4607). ■

### Wives as Primary Breadwinners

1987

In 1987, wives "out-earned" their husbands in just under one of five dual-earner families.

"Wives as primary breadwinners" is one of the seven studies featured in the Spring 1990 issue of the quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). This study profiles these wives and their husbands by work patterns and earnings, and looks at life-cycle variations.

#### Highlights:

- In comparison with other working wives, wives who earned more than their husbands tended to have a higher level of education. Three-quarters of these wives worked full-time throughout 1987 compared to just under half of the wives who were secondary earners.
- While wives who were principal breadwinners had above-average earnings, they still generally earned less than primary-earner husbands. Their contribution to family income was slightly over 50%.
- As family income decreases, the proportion of wives who are the primary earner increases. In two of five families with a primary-earner wife, the husband made less than \$10,000 a year.
- Nearly three out of five husbands who made less than their wives worked full-time in 1987. The average income of these husbands was about half of primary-earner husbands who worked full-time through the year.

To obtain "Wives as primary breadwinners", order the Spring 1990 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$12.50/\$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Maureen Moore (613-951-2328). ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Shipments of Rolled Steel

February 1990

Rolled steel shipments for February 1990 totalled 952 469 tonnes, a decrease of 5.5% from the preceding month's total of 1 007 410 tonnes and a decrease of 9.9% from the year-earlier level of 1 056 904 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 1 959 879 tonnes, a decrease of 8.7% compared to 2 147 411 tonnes the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).**

The February 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

### Steel Exports

March 1990

Data on preliminary steel exports for March 1990 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, March 1990 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

### Soft Drinks

March 1990

Data on soft drinks for March 1990 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.**

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.60/\$26.00) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Telephone Statistics, January 1990.**

**Catalogue number 56-002**

(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

**Postcensal Estimates of Families, Canada,  
Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1989.**

**Catalogue number 91-204**

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International  
Trade, February 1990.**

**Catalogue number 65-001P**

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Available Wednesday, April 18 at 8:30 a.m.

### How to Order Publications

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*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

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