



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Employment, Earnings and Hours

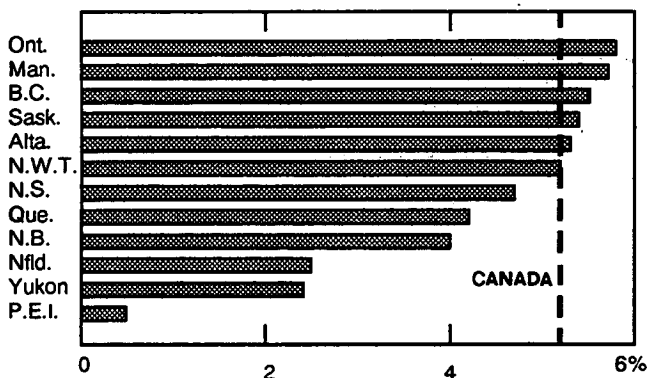
January 1992  
(Unadjusted data)

#### Industrial Aggregate Summary

In January, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate<sup>1</sup> was \$553.47, up 0.4% from December. Earnings increased 5.2%<sup>2</sup> (\$27.17) compared to January 1991.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,049,000, down 0.6% from the December 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 25th consecutive month.

#### Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings January 1991 – January 1992



### National Highlights

#### Average Weekly Earnings

- For the goods-producing industries, year-over-year growth in earnings for January 1992 was 4.9%, identical to the year-to-year growth observed for January 1991. Annual average weekly earnings for 1991 were estimated at \$656.84, up 4.7% from 1990 annual average weekly earnings of \$627.49.
- The estimate for average weekly earnings in the service-producing industries for January 1992 was

\$518.69, up 5.5% from January 1991. Finance and health and welfare contributed to the January 1992 increase in average weekly earnings. The increase in annual average weekly earnings was 6.4%, up from \$475.74 in 1990 to \$506.24 in 1991.

- In commercial services<sup>3</sup>, the annual average earnings grew by 4.0% from 1990 to 1991, whereas the increase over the same period in non-commercial services was 7.1%. This followed two years in which commercial services posted higher gains than non-commercial services. Health and welfare (+7.7%) and education (+6.0%) contributed to the strength in annual average earnings in non-commercial services in 1991, while food and accommodation (+2.4%) and services to business management (+2.3%) contributed to the lower annual average earnings growth in commercial services.

#### Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 26 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, led by declines in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing.
- In construction, employment dropped 8.2% from January 1991, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of 1990. The year-over-year declines were widespread with only the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showing gains.
- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 19th consecutive month and was down 5.0% from January 1991.

<sup>1</sup> The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

<sup>2</sup> Not adjusted for inflation.

<sup>3</sup> Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare..

- Wholesale trade (-8.3%) and retail trade (-9.2%) have shown year-over-year employment declines for 13 months and 19 months, respectively.
- Services to business management (-11.3%) and accommodation and food services (-11.1%) were the major contributors to the January employment decline in commercial services (-10.5%). Commercial services has shown year-over-year employment declines since February of 1990.

### Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In January 1992, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour<sup>4</sup> were estimated at 30.5, up from 30.4 a year earlier. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have been declining generally since November 1989.
- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 37.8 for January 1992, compared to 37.5 in January 1991. This increase was due in part to increases in paid hours in the durable and non-durable goods manufacturing industries and in the forestry industry.
- In the service-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 27.4 for January 1991 and January 1992.
- The annual average of average weekly hours for people paid by the hour in 1991 was 37.8 in the goods-producing industries and 28.0 in the service-producing industries. The annual averages of average weekly hours have declined each year since 1988 for both goods- and service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$13.95 in January 1992, up 5.2% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at \$16.29 in the goods-producing and at \$12.58 in the service-producing industries.

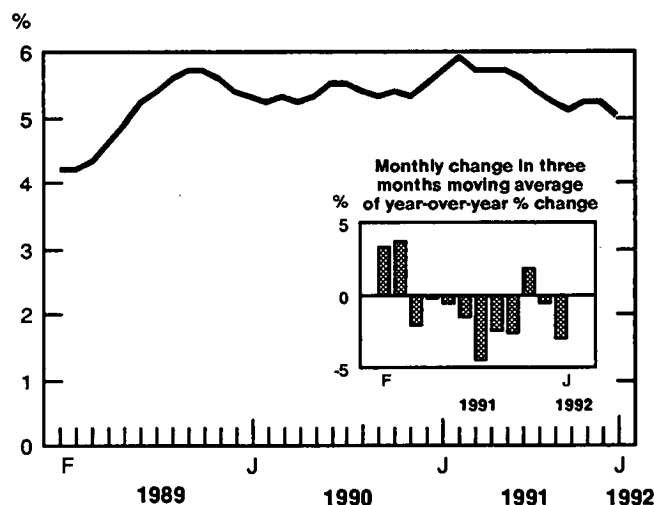
<sup>4</sup> Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.

### Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In January, the Yukon (+13.4%), Prince Edward Island (+2.5%) and the Northwest Territories (+1.3%) showed year-over-year increases in employment. Of the remaining provinces, the largest decreases were noted in Alberta (-9.1%), Quebec (-7.2%), Nova Scotia (-6.1%) and Ontario (-5.3%).

### Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings

Industrial Aggregate - Canada



- In January, Ontario (+5.8%) and Manitoba (+5.7%) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.**

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) and by special tabulation. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

# Employment, Earnings and Hours

January 1992

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees*					
	Jan. 1992 <sup>P</sup>	Dec. 1991 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1992/1991	Jan.-Dec. 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>9,049.0</b>	<b>9,104.9</b>	<b>9,582.0</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>1,999.2</b>	<b>2,021.6</b>	<b>2,163.0</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>-7.0</b>
Forestry	42.9	44.1	44.8	-4.3	-2.7	-11.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	131.2	131.3	147.7	-11.2	-0.8	-2.4
Manufacturing	1,493.3	1,497.3	1,609.1	-7.2	-12.4	-7.3
Construction	331.9	348.9	361.4	-8.2	-16.3	-6.4
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>7,049.8</b>	<b>7,083.4</b>	<b>7,418.9</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Transportation, communication & other utilities	806.8	814.5	817.6	-1.3	-3.8	0.8
Trade	1,591.2	1,651.0	1,747.2	-8.9	-10.4	-0.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	603.1	618.0	638.6	-5.6	-1.9	0.6
Community, business & personal services	3,352.0	3,303.6	3,523.9	-4.9	-4.5	-0.5
Public administration	696.6	696.3	691.6	0.7	1.4	1.3
<b>Industrial aggregate - Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	130.7	133.3	132.0	-1.0	-5.1	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	35.2	36.4	34.4	2.5	1.1	1.9
Nova Scotia	266.0	267.4	283.3	-6.1	-5.0	-0.8
New Brunswick	206.9	212.3	212.1	-2.5	-0.9	-0.5
Quebec	2,151.0	2,151.5	2,316.7	-7.2	-7.2	-3.0
Ontario	3,667.5	3,686.1	3,872.3	-5.3	-8.5	-3.0
Manitoba	354.3	359.1	371.9	-4.7	-5.5	-0.4
Saskatchewan	282.4	285.3	289.4	-2.4	-3.9	-0.4
Alberta	866.6	874.8	953.1	-9.1	-6.0	0.7
British Columbia	1,058.7	1,068.8	1,088.6	-2.7	-4.2	1.6
Yukon	10.4	10.5	9.2	13.4	3.2	-7.0
Northwest Territories	19.3	19.4	19.1	1.3	-0.8	-2.6
	Average weekly earnings*					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>553.47</b>	<b>551.22</b>	<b>526.30</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>676.14</b>	<b>663.53</b>	<b>644.80</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Forestry	731.62	677.23	706.32	3.6	6.8	3.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	948.42	933.80	903.70	4.9	5.3	5.4
Manufacturing	655.12	645.67	621.22	5.5	4.8	5.5
Construction	655.95	636.74	636.34	3.1	2.0	6.6
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>518.69</b>	<b>519.17</b>	<b>491.75</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Transportation, communication & other utilities	705.09	703.53	675.52	4.4	6.5	4.2
Trade	395.47	394.78	379.50	4.2	3.9	4.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	574.84	564.35	547.88	4.9	4.2	1.5
Community, business & personal services	482.20	486.00	454.71	6.0	7.2	6.9
Public administration	711.22	715.74	694.98	2.3	4.0	7.5
<b>Industrial aggregate - Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	516.26	512.05	503.71	2.5	5.5	4.0
Prince Edward Island	439.18	425.13	437.19	0.5	2.8	4.7
Nova Scotia	492.05	492.64	469.77	4.7	5.5	5.9
New Brunswick	500.05	494.26	480.90	4.0	5.7	4.7
Quebec	539.92	539.68	518.28	4.2	5.6	6.2
Ontario	577.85	575.71	546.30	5.8	5.5	5.3
Manitoba	494.71	491.36	467.95	5.7	4.2	4.0
Saskatchewan	486.42	486.57	461.69	5.4	5.7	4.7
Alberta	559.49	555.44	531.13	5.3	6.4	5.2
British Columbia	558.53	554.15	529.68	5.4	5.3	4.9
Yukon	659.73	660.87	644.02	2.4	5.5	4.5
Northwest Territories	767.05	765.26	729.05	5.2	6.2	6.3

<sup>P</sup> preliminary estimates

<sup>r</sup> revised estimates

\* for all employees

## Births in Canada

1990

A total of 405,486 live births were recorded in Canada in 1990, an increase of 3.2% over 1989. The total population of Canada was estimated at 26.58 million in 1990, an increase of 1.35% from the preceding year.

The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 population) increased to 15.3 in 1990 from 15.0 in 1989. The total fertility rate (average number of children born to a woman during her reproductive years and based on the current year's age-specific fertility rate) increased to 1.86 in 1990 from 1.77 in 1989.

The number of live births and associated birth and fertility rates declined through the early 1980s and reached a low in 1987. Since then, the number and rates have increased appreciably; indeed, 1990 levels exceeded 1981 levels. Between 1987 and 1990, the number of live births increased by 9.7%, the crude birth rate by 6.3%, and the total fertility rate by 12.5%.

### Provincial Rates

The 1990 crude birth rates (with 1989 figures in brackets) for the provinces and territories were as

follows: Newfoundland 13.3 (13.6), Prince Edward Island 15.5 (14.9), Nova Scotia 14.4 (14.2), New Brunswick 13.6 (13.5), Quebec 14.5 (13.8), Ontario 15.5 (15.2), Manitoba 15.9 (16.0), Saskatchewan 16.1 (16.5), Alberta 17.4 (17.9), British Columbia 14.6 (14.3), the Yukon 21.4 (19.0) and the Northwest Territories 29.3 (27.7).

The crude birth rate increased between 1989 and 1990 for New Brunswick (0.7%), Nova Scotia (1.4%), Ontario (2%), British Columbia (2.1%), Prince Edward Island (3.4%), Quebec (5.1%), the Yukon (22.6%) and the Northwest Territories (6.1%). It decreased for Manitoba (0.6%), Newfoundland (2.2%), Saskatchewan (2.4%), and Alberta (2.8%).

The 1990 total fertility rates ranged from 1.53 for Newfoundland to 2.09 for Saskatchewan. The rate increased for all provinces except Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Alberta between 1989 and 1990. The 1990 total fertility rates for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories were 2.33 and 3.14, respectively.

For further information about this release, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-1764) or Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

### Total Live Births, Crude Birth Rate<sup>1</sup>, Total Fertility Rate<sup>2</sup> in Canada

Selected Years, 1961-1990

Year	Total Live Births	Crude Birth Rate	Total Fertility Rate
1961	475,700	26.1	3.84
1971	362,187	16.8	2.18
1981	371,346	15.3	1.70
1982	373,082	15.1	1.69
1983	373,689	15.0	1.68
1984	377,031	15.0	1.68
1985	375,727	14.8	1.67
1986	372,906	14.7	1.65
1987	369,792	14.4	1.65
1988	376,794	14.5	1.69
1989	392,661	15.0	1.76
1990	405,486	15.3	1.86

<sup>1</sup> The crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 population.

<sup>2</sup> The total fertility rate is the number of children a woman can expect to have in her lifetime based on the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. Data for 1986 to 1990 also include Newfoundland.

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## Canada's Men: A Profile of their Labour Market Experience

1988

### Highlights

- In 1988, 7.8 million Canadian men aged 16 to 69 years were in the labour force at some time during the year. While 87% of men were employed and/or unemployed at some time during the year, 71% of women in the same age group spent at least part of 1988 in the labour force.
- While 86% of men who were employed at some time in 1988 held a paid-worker job, the comparable percentage for women was 92%.
- The average weekly earnings reported for union, paid-worker jobs exceeded those of non-union jobs for all but one major occupational group. The average weekly earnings for union, paid-worker jobs held by men was \$611 or 33% higher than the \$461 for non-union, paid-worker jobs.

- Of the men who worked at some time during the year, 6.6 million were satisfied with the number of weeks worked in the year; however, 13% or 1.0 million men would have preferred to work more weeks in 1988. This rate was highest (25%) for men aged 16 to 24.

- In 1988, some 1.4 million or 15% of men aged 16 to 69 experienced at least one period of unemployment, compared to 14% of women in the same age bracket.

*Labour Market Activity Survey, Canada's Men: A Profile of their 1988 Labour Market Experience* (71-206, \$12), the latest publication from the Profile series to analyze data from the Labour Market Activity Survey, is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Stephan Roller (613-951-4625), Household Surveys Division. ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Rigid Insulating Board

February 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 094 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1992, an increase of 54.5% compared to 2 002 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1991.

For January to February 1992, year-to-date shipments amounted to 4 577 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 3 829 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, an increase of 19.5%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4- 7).**

The February 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

### Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

February 1992

Production of process cheese in February 1992 totalled 5 714 091 kilograms, a 38.1% increase from January 1992 but a 14.3% decrease from February 1991. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 9 852 835 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1991 amount of 12 144 583<sup>r</sup> (revised).

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 387 744 kilograms, a 15.1% increase from January 1992 but a 1.9% decrease from February 1991. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 724 609 kilograms, compared to the 754 597 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).**

The February 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**System of National Accounts: Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates 1986-1990.**  
**Catalogue number 13-213**  
(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; Other Countries: US\$56).

**The Sugar Situation, February 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 32-013**  
(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, January 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 35-002**  
(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Railway Carloadings, January 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 52-001**  
(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100; Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

**Labour Market Activity Survey, Canada's Men: A Profile of their 1988 Labour Market Experience.**  
**Catalogue number 71-206**  
(Canada: \$12; United States: US\$14; Other Countries: US\$17).

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