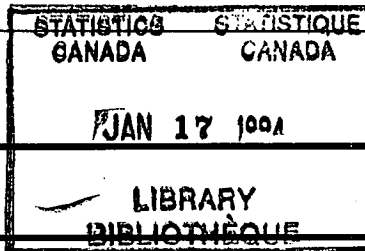


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 17, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASE

- **Earnings of Men and Women, 1992** 2
The female to male earnings ratio for full-year full-time workers increased to 71.8% in 1992 from 69.6% in 1991, in part due to the continued stagnation of men's earnings.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

Focus on Culture

Winter 1993

The Winter 1993 issue of *Focus on Culture*, Statistics Canada's quarterly newsletter on culture, is now available.

This issue features articles on the growing audiences for news and current affairs programming (offered by both conventional and speciality channels), and on the technological challenges facing the sound recording industry, especially those concerning copyright and Canadian content. Other articles in this volume describe the characteristics of live-theatre patrons, give highlights from the 1991-92 survey of heritage institutions, discuss current trends in government expenditures on culture, and comment on the fund-raising successes of opera companies.

See "How to Order Publications" to obtain your copy of the Winter 1993, Vol. 5, No. 4 issue of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, \$6.25/\$25).

For more information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



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MAJOR RELEASE

Earnings of Men and Women 1992

According to the Survey of Consumer Finances, an estimated 8,514,000 Canadians had earnings from full-year full-time work in 1992, virtually unchanged from 1991. However, this was 463,000 fewer than in the peak year of 1989. Over the 1989-1992 period, the decreased numbers of full-year full-time earners were offset by increased numbers of part-time or part-year workers.

Full-time Full-year Work on the Wane

Men accounted for most (78.6%) of the decrease in the number of full-time full-year earners between 1989 and 1992. This decrease among men was only partially offset by increased numbers of male part-time or part-year earners.

During this same period, women showed a different employment pattern. The small decline in the number of female full-year full-time earners was more than offset by growth in the number of part-time or part-year earners.

Men's Earnings Stagnant

In 1992, the average earnings of men who worked full-year full-time were estimated at \$39,468. Since 1977, men's earnings have varied little, except for a temporary decline during the recession in the early 1980s. The average earnings of women were \$28,350 in 1992, up 4.1% from 1991, continuing an upward trend seen since 1986.

As a result of these changes, the female to male earnings ratio for full-year full-time workers increased to 71.8% in 1992 from 69.6% in 1991, continuing the longstanding upward trend. The increase has been accelerating in recent years: since 1989, the ratio has risen 6.0 percentage points, compared to an increase of 2.1 percentage points in the period 1981 to 1989.

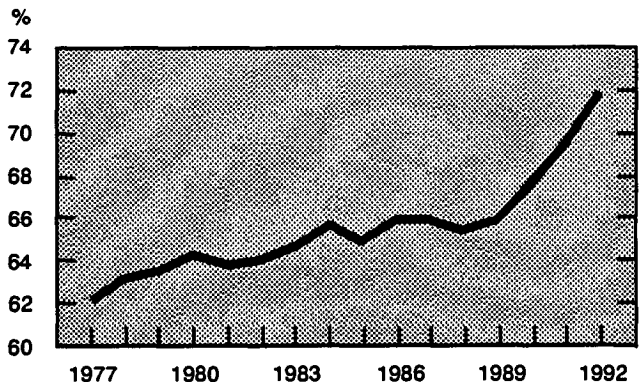
Note to Users

Highlights in this report are based on data for full-year full-time workers, which minimize 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.

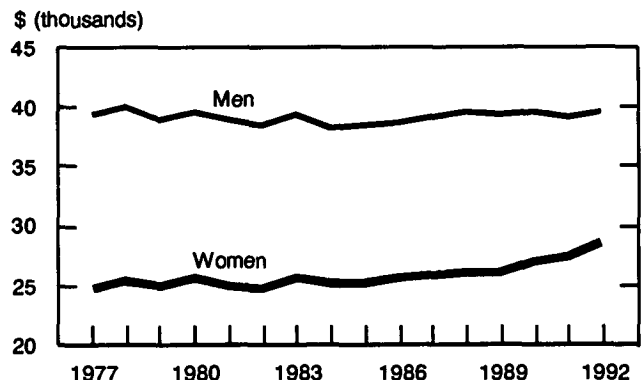
However, restricting the comparisons to full-year full-time workers does not eliminate all work pattern differences between males and females. For example, Labour Force data show that in 1992 female full-time workers worked on average 34.6 hours a week compared with 40.0 hours for male full-time workers.

Historical earnings data have been adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index and are presented in constant (1992) dollars.

Female to male earnings ratio for full-time workers



Average earnings in constant (1992) dollars of women and men



Earnings Ratio Highest for Young

In 1992, the female to male earnings ratio for full-year full-time workers ranged from 92.7% in the 15 to 24 year age group to 66.7% in the 55 years and over age group. Ten years ago, the ratio was 80.3% for the 15 to 24 age group and 64.1% for those 55 years and over.

Females 15 to 24 had the lowest earnings at \$20,092 while those 45 to 54 recorded the highest at \$30,747. Corresponding data for males were \$21,671 (for those aged 15 to 24 years) and \$44,639 (aged 45 to 54 years).

Single males earned \$28,377, substantially less than married men (\$42,178) and those with other marital statuses (\$39,269). For females, the variation by marital status was small (\$28,086, \$28,078 and \$30,204, respectively).

University Educated are Highest Paid

Male university graduates earned on average \$55,567 compared with \$28,019 for males with eight

years or less of schooling. Corresponding data for females were \$41,228 (university degree) and \$20,580 (grade eight or less).

The female to male earnings ratio ranged from 67.3% for earners with some secondary school education to 74.2% for those with a university degree.

Earnings data of men and women by characteristics such as age, education, occupation and marital status are presented in *Earnings of Men and Women, 1992* (13-217, \$25), which is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

A microdata tape containing 1992 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This tape has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Oil Pipeline Transport

October 1993

In October, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 8.1% from the same period last year to 16 954 933 cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts, now at 158 223 481 cubic metres, are up 6.2% from 1992.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 20.5% compared to October 1992 to 4 792 817 cubic metres. Pipeline imports rose to 919 208 cubic metres, up 7.2% over the same period last year. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1993 at 42 982 978 cubic metres were up 9.7% from 1992 levels, while imports at 9 131 821 cubic metres were up by 9.9%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to refineries this month were 5 065 822 cubic metres, a decrease of 3.3% from 1992, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 26.6% to 576 391 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The October 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$10/\$100) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Earnings of Men and Women, 1992.

Catalogue number 13-217

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30;
Other Countries: US\$35).

Oils and Fats, November 1993.

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,

November 1993, Vol. 45, No. 11.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

Focus on Culture, Winter 1993, Vol. 5, No. 4.

Catalogue number 87-004

(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; United States: US\$7.50/US\$30;
Other Countries: US\$8.75/US\$35).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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