



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **The wage gap between low and high wage earners** 2
The wage gap between low and high wage earners widened during the 1980s largely because of changes in the pattern of working hours. The wage gap between younger and older workers also increased.
- **Farm product price Index, May 1994** 5
The index fell 0.6% to 106.7 in May as a decrease in the livestock and animal products index more than offset an increase in the crops index.

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Focus on Canada series 1991 Census

Some of the most popular publications generated from the 1991 Census database are contained in the *Focus on Canada* series. Five reports in this series are available today: *Population dynamics in Canada* (96-305E, \$9), *Canada's changing immigrant population* (96-311E, \$9), *Profile of Canada's seniors* (96-312E, \$9), *Languages in Canada* (96-313E, \$9), and *Children and youth: an overview* (96-320E, \$9).

The *Focus on Canada* series is distributed exclusively by Prentice Hall Canada Inc., 1870 Birchmount Road, Scarborough, Ontario M1P 2J7. Copies may be ordered by toll-free telephone at 1-800-567-3800 or by fax at 1-416-299-2529.



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MAJOR RELEASES

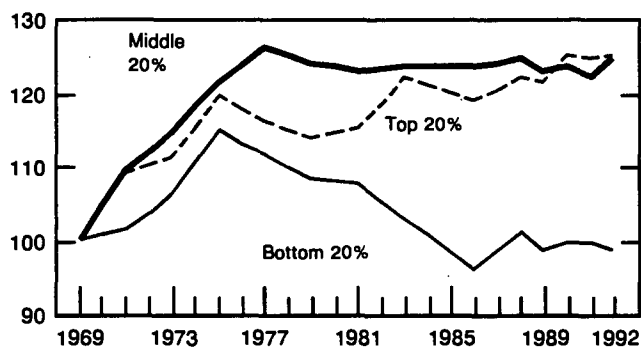
The wage gap between low and high wage earners

The gap between high and low wage earners increased during the 1980s. Earnings inequality rose during the 1981-82 recession but never returned to pre-recession levels. During the 1980s, real earnings of young workers fell substantially. Moreover, increased inequality in earnings coincided with significant changes in the distribution of hours worked. Fewer Canadians were working 35 to 40 hours per week at the end of the 1980s than at the beginning. Meanwhile, more Canadians were working at least 50 hours per week.

Real annual wages at the bottom, middle and top quintiles

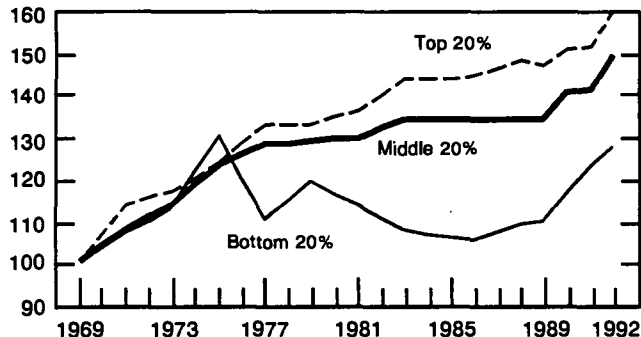
Males working full-year full-time

1969 = 100



Females working full-year full-time

1969 = 100



Source: survey of consumer finances.

Note to users

The terms "earnings" and "wages" are used interchangeably in this release and refer to annual wages and salaries. The bottom quintile includes the 20% of workers with the lowest wages. The middle quintile consists of workers in the middle 20% of the wage distribution. The top quintile includes the 20% of workers with the highest wages.

The wage gap (based on annual wages and salaries) between the lowest and highest paid employees increased during the 1980s. Among full-time full-year male employees, the 20% with the lowest wages saw their real annual earnings drop 7% between 1973 and 1989. In contrast, the middle 20% and the top 20% saw their annual earnings increase by 7% and 9% respectively. Among full-time full-year female employees, real annual earnings also fell for the lowest paid and rose for the middle and highest paid. These trends persisted through the expansion of the second half of the 1980s.

Real wages of younger workers have fallen substantially

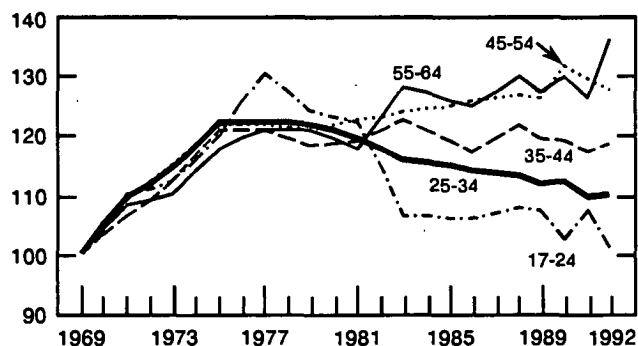
The wage gap between younger and older workers increased dramatically during the 1981-82 recession and did not narrow during the 1980s expansion. Between 1981 and 1988, real earnings among full-time full-year male employees aged 17 to 24 dropped 12%, whereas real earnings for those aged 55 to 64 rose 10%. Similar but less divergent trends were observed among females working full-time. This increase in the wage gap between younger and older workers during the 1980s was also observed in the United States and in many other industrialized countries.

The reasons for this increasing gap are not well understood. In the face of downward wage pressure, older workers may be better immunized from growing wage competition because of: seniority rules; their greater firm-specific training and skills; or firms' unwillingness to decrease wages of experienced workers for efficiency reasons. These factors may have contributed to increase the wage gap between younger and older workers.

Real annual wages by age group

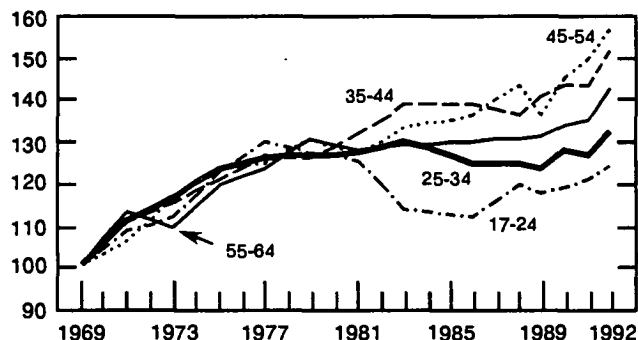
Males working full-year full-time

1969 = 100



Females working full-year full-time

1969 = 100



Source: survey of consumer finances.

As the wage gap between younger and older workers widened during the 1980s, the wage gap between less educated and more educated workers remained much the same. This contrasts with the United States, where earnings of college graduates rose sharply compared with earnings of less educated

workers during the 1980s. The difference may be because the supply of more educated workers grew faster in Canada than in the United States during the 1980s.

Fewer work a "normal" workweek and more work long hours

Average hours worked per week did not change much during the 1980s, but the **distribution** of hours worked shifted significantly. More Canadians now work shorter hours, more work longer hours, and fewer work a "normal" workweek (i.e., 35 to 40 hours per week). These changes in the distribution of hours worked have in turn influenced the distribution of annual earnings. These changes are also largely responsible for the increase in the inequality of earnings discussed above.

Jobs requiring 35 to 40 hours per week accounted for 70.0% of all hours worked by male employees in 1981. By 1989, this proportion had fallen by 5.4 percentage points to 64.6%. For female employees, jobs requiring a normal workweek accounted for 72.5% of all hours worked in 1981. By 1989, these jobs accounted for only 68.1% of all hours worked. This decline in the relative importance of the normal workweek is mainly associated with an increase in the relative importance of jobs requiring 50 hours or more per week. Between 1981 and 1989, the share of all hours associated with these jobs increased by 3.8 percentage points for men and by 2.6 percentage points for women. The rise in part-time employment had a limited impact.

Further details and analysis are available on pages 3 to 16 in the spring 1994 issue of *Canadian business economics* or in *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper No. 60: What is happening to earnings inequality in Canada?* That paper is available by phoning Statistics Canada at 613-951-8213.

For further information on this release, contact Garnett Picot (613-951-8214) or René Morissette (613-951-3608), Business and Labour Market Analysis Group. □

Distribution of weekly hours worked

	1981	1986	1989	1981 to 1989
	% of all hours worked ¹			change
Males				
Hours per week				
1-19	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.2
20-34	2.6	3.2	3.1	0.5
35-40	70.0	66.2	64.6	-5.4
41-49	10.4	11.1	11.2	0.8
> = 50	15.8	18.1	19.6	3.8
Females				
Hours per week				
1-19	4.8	4.9	4.5	-0.3
20-34	13.3	14.3	14.3	1.0
35-40	72.5	68.8	68.1	-4.4
41-49	4.7	5.4	5.6	0.9
> = 50	4.8	6.6	7.4	2.6

¹ The numbers are taken from the September files of the labour force survey. The numbers are percentages and refer to the proportion of all hours worked that are in jobs requiring a given number of hours per week. For instance, the labour force survey indicates that jobs requiring 50 hours per week or more accounted for 19.6% of all hours worked by male employees in September 1989. ■

Farm product price index

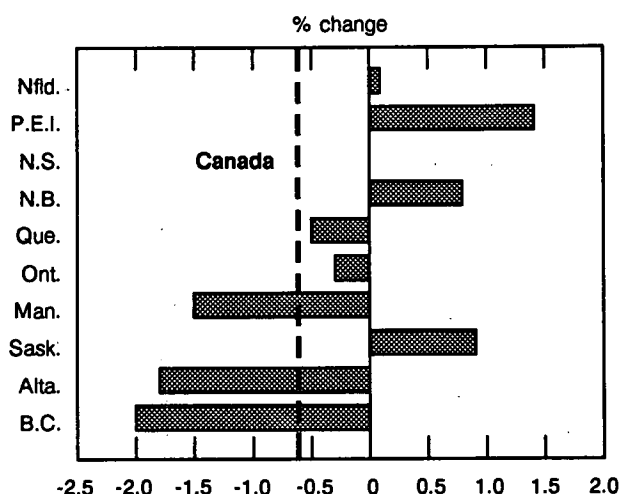
May 1994

The farm product price index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 106.7 in May, down 0.6% from 107.3 in April. On a year-over-year basis the index also decreased 0.6%.

On a monthly basis, the crops index increased 1.2% to 98.0 in May as prices increased for cereals, oilseeds and potatoes. The livestock and animal products index fell 1.6% to 112.0 with a decrease in the cattle and calves index and in the hogs index.

Farm product price Index

April to May 1994



Crops

From April to May, the crops index rose 1.2% to 98.0 with increases in cereals (+0.9%), oilseeds (+3.5%) and potatoes (+2.1%).

The cereals index increased 0.9% to 76.0 in May; higher wheat prices in most provinces caused this increase. Throughout 1993 and 1994, the cereals index has been between 14% and 27% below year-earlier levels. In May it stood 20.3% below a year earlier.

The oilseeds index rose 3.5% to 152.3 in May, mainly because of higher canola prices. On a year-over-year basis, the index was up 34.8%. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases for the last two years.

The potatoes index increased 2.1% to 183.7 in May. Potato prices have shown year-over-year price increases since June 1993. In May the potatoes index stood 69.8% above the previous year's level.

Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index fell 1.6% to 112.0 in May. Despite month-to-month decreases in five of the latest eight months, the index in May was 1.9% above year-earlier levels. For the last 17 months the livestock and animal products index has remained at or near record levels.

The cattle and calves index decreased 3.4% to 120.7 in May. Cattle and calves prices have been at record levels since the beginning of 1993. In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices, at US\$67.82 per hundred-weight in May, were down 7.9% from April's price (US\$73.60 per hundred-weight). Oklahoma feeder-steer prices were down 4.4%. In Canada, cattle and calves slaughter to the end of May was down 1.3% from 1993, whereas the United States reported slaughter was up 2.2%. In May the cattle and calves index was 1.9% below its year-earlier level. This is the first time that the index has fallen below its year-earlier level since July 1992.

The hogs index dropped 0.3% to 90.9 in May. This is the third monthly decline in hog prices since a four-year high was reached in February. For the first five months of 1994, hog slaughter in Canada was up 0.5% from the same period last year, whereas U.S. hog slaughter was down 1.1%. In May the hogs index stood 5.5% above a year earlier. The number of hogs in Canada at April 1, 1994 was 7.4% above the year-earlier number. The hogs index has been above year-earlier levels since September 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The May 1994 issue of *Farm product price index* (62-003, \$8/\$76) is scheduled for release on July 19th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm product price index
1986 = 100

	May 1993	April 1994	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
				% change	
Total Index	107.3	107.3	106.7	-0.6	-0.6
Crops	103.1	96.8	98.0	-4.9	1.2
Cereals	95.4	75.3	76.0	-20.3	0.9
Oilseeds	113.0	147.2	152.3	34.8	3.5
Potatoes	108.2	179.9	183.7	69.8	2.1
Livestock and animal products	109.9	113.8	112.0	1.9	-1.6
Cattle and calves	123.0	124.9	120.7	-1.9	-3.4
Hogs	86.2	91.2	90.9	5.5	-0.3

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of major grains

May 1994

Except for wheat (excluding durum) and rye, May deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers increased from May 1993.

Deliveries of major grains

	May 1993	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
	thousand tonnes		% change
Total major grains	2 205.8	2 383.8	8.1%
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 464.9	1 393.1	-4.9%
Durum wheat	163.8	260.5	59.0%
Total wheat	1 628.7	1 653.6	1.5%
Oats	9.4	60.7	2.2%
Barley	372.0	444.7	19.5%
Rye	12.9	6.6	-48.8%
Flaxseed	28.1	30.8	9.6%
Canola	104.7	187.4	79.0%

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The May 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) is scheduled for release in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division.

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

May 1994

In May 1994, pulpwood receipts totalled 1 555 574 cubic metres, up 2.5% from 1 517 298^r (revised) cubic metres in May 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 084 388 cubic metres, up 13.4% from 5 367 689^r cubic metres in May 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 682 201 cubic metres, up 7.4% from 8 086 227^r cubic metres in May 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 16.0% to 9 405 528 cubic metres, from 11 191 877^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of May 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 13 610 652 cubic metres, up 4.2% from 13 066 106^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 5.4% to 29 574 757 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 28 068 109^r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (44 252 838 cubic metres) was up 3.3% from 42 858 004^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The May 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-9513516), Industry Division.

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard May 1994

Waferboard production in May 1994 totalled 256 180 cubic metres, a 36.2% increase from 188 158 cubic metres in May 1993. Particleboard production reached 121 031 cubic metres, down 0.1% from 121 139^r (revised) cubic metres in May 1993. Fibreboard production in May was 9 396 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 11.4% from 8 431^r thousand square metres in May 1993.

For January to May 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 244 889 cubic metres, up 30.4% from 954 510 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 587 643^r cubic metres, up 7.3% from 547 818^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 44 148 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 6.4% from 41 489^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The May 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Energy supply and demand 1993

Production of primary energy in 1993 reached 13 034 petajoules (pj), 6.5% above the 1992 level. All primary energy forms increased production in 1993.

Exports of all energy products increased 8.2% in 1993, reaching 6 184 pj. Imports were up 11.3% over 1992. A 15.5% increase in crude oil imports accounted for most of this increase. Canada's energy trade balance (exports less imports) was positive at 4 225 pj and was equal to 32.3% of primary energy production for 1993.

Energy trade

	1992	1993	1992 to 1993
	petajoules		% change
Exports			
Coal	831	860	3.5
Crude oil	1 876	2 052	9.4
Natural gas	2 192	2 379	8.5
Other forms	814	893	9.7
Total	5 713	6 184	8.2
Imports			
Coal	372	243	-34.5
Crude oil	1 146	1 324	15.5
Other forms	398	392	-1.5
Total	1 916	1 959	2.2
Balance	3 797	4 225	11.3

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4960-4962 and 7976-8001.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003, \$34/\$136) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

For-hire trucking statistics (commodity origin and destination)

January-June 1993 (preliminary)


Canada-based for-hire trucking companies carried 77.5 million tonnes of freight during the first half of 1993, up 11% from the previous year. Almost 80% of the freight was moved within Canada.

Preliminary results are now available from the for-hire trucking (commodity origin and destination) survey for the first and second quarters of 1993. The survey measures intercity commodity movements (distances of 25 km or more) of Canada-based for-hire carriers.

Data for the first and second quarters of 1993 will appear in the vol. 10, no. 5 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, \$11/\$80). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579) ■

Continued from page 10

	<h1>The Daily</h1> <h2>Statistics Canada</h2>
<p>Friday, September 16, 1982 For release at 9:30 A.M.</p>	
<p>MAJOR RELEASES</p>	
<p>• Labour Force Survey, August 1982</p>	<p>The unemployment rate fell to 12.3 in August 1982. 2</p>
<p>• Payroll Product Price Index, July 1981</p>	<p>The March Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The price index recorded its highest rate since July 1981, the highest and annual percentage change showed slightly less than its record high in July 1980. 4</p>
<p>• Attendance Statistics of Education, 1982-84</p>	<p>Based on 1981, attendance in elementary & secondary schools has shown less than 0.5% decline in an estimated 20% of schools in 1982-84. The 0.4% attendance rate 1982-84 was the smallest available in a decade. 6</p>
<p>DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS</p>	
<p>• Department Store Index for Investment and Information Act, July 1982</p>	<p>Real Estate Prices Index for Investment and Information Act, July 1982 7</p>
<p>• Business Conference, 1982-84</p>	<p>Business Conference, 1982-84 8</p>
<p>• Business Conference, 1982-84</p>	<p>Business Conference, 1982-84 9</p>
<p>• Building and Construction Statistics, July 1982</p>	<p>Building and Construction Statistics, July 1982 10</p>
<p>• Oil and Gas, July 1982</p>	<p>Oil and Gas, July 1982 11</p>
<p>• Household Income, July 1982</p>	<p>Household Income, July 1982 12</p>
<p>• Consumer Price Index, July 1982</p>	<p>Consumer Price Index, July 1982 13</p>
<p>PUBLICATIONS RELEASED</p>	
<p>MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17</p>	
<p>11</p>	

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture economic statistics, June 1994.

Catalogue number 21-603E

(Canada: \$25/\$50; United States: US\$30/US\$60;
other countries: US\$35/US\$70).

Coal and coke statistics, April 1994.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Construction price statistics, first quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 62-007

(Canada: \$19/\$76; United States: US\$23/US\$92;
other countries: US\$27/US\$107).

Department store sales and stocks, February 1994.

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Wholesale Trade, April 1994.

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Estimates of labour income, January-March 1994.

Catalogue number 72-005

(Canada: \$24/\$96; United States: US\$29/US\$116;
other countries: US\$34/US\$135).

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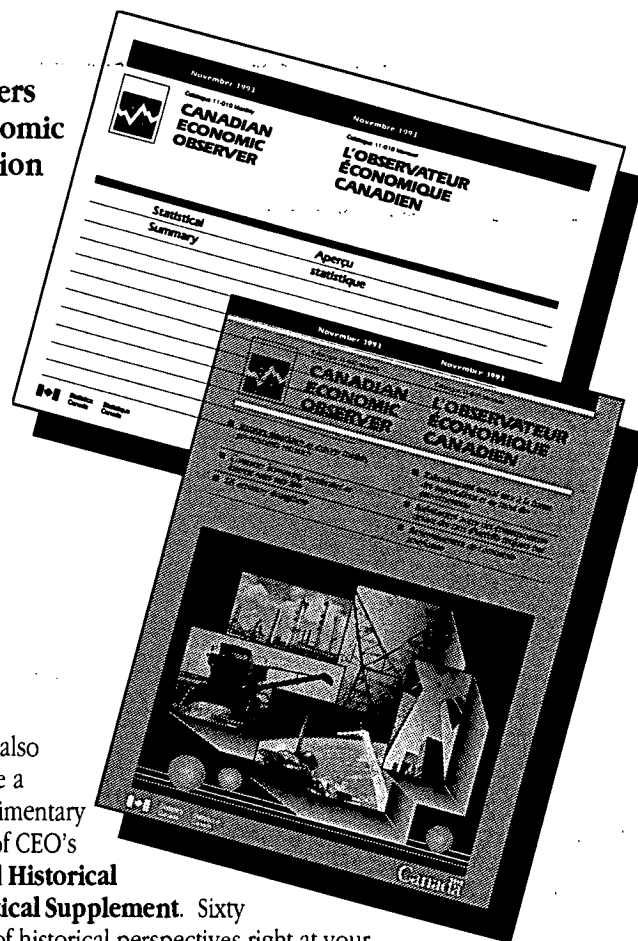
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