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## MAJOR RELEASES

- Estimates of labour income, December 1994**

As 1994 came to a close, labour income grew 0.7% in December, boosting the fourth quarter growth to 0.9%.

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- Absence from work**

Between 1983 and 1993, for full-time paid workers, the average time lost from work because of illness or disability declined (from 6.7 days to 6.1 days). However, work days missed because of personal or family responsibilities increased (from 1.9 days to 3.3 days).

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## OTHER RELEASES

Oil pipeline transport, December 1994

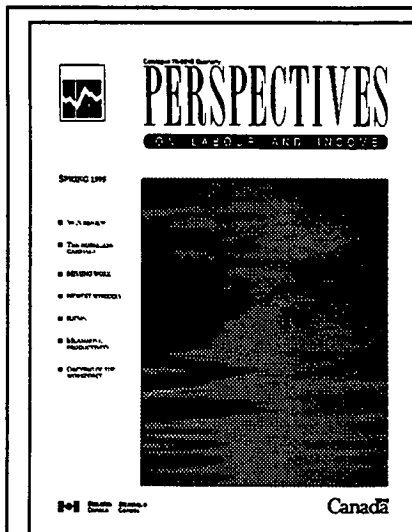
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Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, January 1995

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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### Perspectives on labour and income

Spring 1995

The spring 1995 issue of *Perspectives* features articles about the work force in the auto industry; time lost from work; new immigrant workers; RRSP contributions; productivity measures and the meaning of productivity statistics; and the greying of the work force. This issue also contains a supplement that reviews labour market changes and trends in 1994.

Each quarter, *Perspectives* draws on many data sources for insights on emerging income issues and reviews developments in the labour market.

The spring 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, \$14/\$56) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Henry Pold (613-951-4608), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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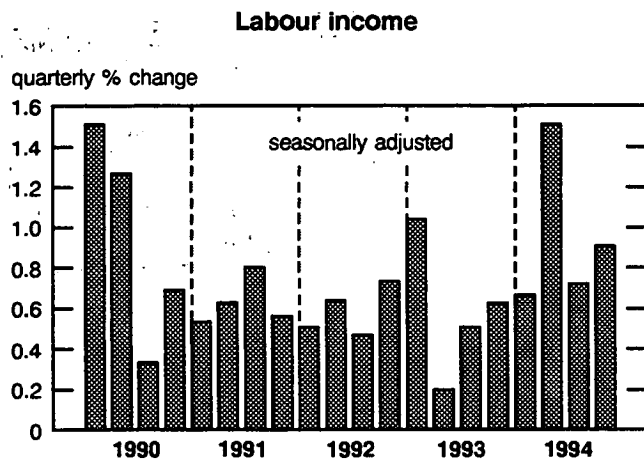
Canada

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Estimates of labour income

December 1994 (preliminary)

As 1994 came to a close, labour income grew 0.7% in December, boosting fourth-quarter growth to 0.9%.



Spurred by higher consumer demand for goods and services in 1994, businesses employed more full-time workers and paid higher average weekly earnings than in 1993. As a result, wages and salaries paid to Canadian workers in 1994 reached \$358 billion, up 2.9% from 1993. Although modest compared with the 8.1% growth at the 1989 peak, wage and salary growth in 1994 was the strongest in three years.

Contributing to the moderate growth in labour income, supplementary labour income increased 5.0% in 1994, as it continued to slow from its peak growth rate of 11.8% in 1991.

#### Wage and salary growth in the goods-producing sector was widespread

As manufacturers boosted output 6.7%, wages and salaries paid to workers in manufacturing increased 5.0% to \$63.9 billion in 1994. Sustained by steady U.S. and domestic demand for manufactured products—especially automotive products, electronics and industrial machinery—manufacturers not only expanded their work force in 1994, they also logged more overtime hours than any other industry. Although manufacturers added 35,000 workers to their payrolls in 1994, employment still remained below the 1989 level. In Ontario, where manufac-

#### Note to users

Labour income consists of wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.

turing is heavily concentrated, manufacturers paid 6.7% more in wages and salaries than in 1993.

Mining companies had a huge turnaround in 1994 as wages and salaries grew 6.6% after five years of almost no growth. Higher demands for petroleum and natural gas in the first half of the year enabled businesses to hire more workers. As a result of increased activity extracting crude petroleum and gas, wages and salaries of Alberta's mining workers grew 12.9% in 1994.

A similar trend occurred in construction: companies paid out 4.6% more in wages and salaries in 1994, reversing three years of substantial declines. Residential construction contributed largely to the upward trend in the first half of the year, as new housing starts rose and interest rates remained low. Non-residential construction maintained the increase in the second half of the year, aided by federal infrastructure programs.

#### Few service industries sustained wage and salary growth

In the services sector, commercial services registered the strongest wage and salary growth (+6.8%) in 1994, as companies providing business services and other personal services expanded their work forces. Consequently, wages and salaries in commercial services grew to \$46.4 billion in 1994, continuing the upward trend set in 1993. Commercial services accounted for 13.0% of all wages paid to Canadians in 1994.

Trade also grew in 1994 as companies paid 3.5% more in wages and salaries than in 1993. Wholesale trade companies added 13,300 workers to their payrolls, as sales of motor vehicles and parts, office equipment, and computer-related machinery increased. Merchandise exports jumped 15.1% in 1994—the highest annual growth rate since 1984.

Growth in commercial services and trade was offset by declines in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. This industry lost 15,200 workers in 1994 as banks and financial institutions downsized, financial markets performed poorly, and real estate sales were slow. Wages and salaries declined 0.4% in 1994 after four years of slow growth.

In 1994, for the first time in five years, the wage and salary growth rate in the service-producing industries fell behind that of the goods-producing industries.

**Growth in public sector wages and salaries remained weak**

Wages and salaries remained flat in education, health and social services in 1994, while they declined in both federal (-0.9%) and provincial administration (-1.3). The weakness in public sector wages and salaries resulted from budgetary restrictions aimed at reducing government spending through unpaid holidays, early retirement incentives and wage freezes. In 1994, over 2.7 million Canadians worked in education, health, social services and government administration; they accounted for 27% of all wages and salaries paid in Canada.

**British Columbia again posted strongest wage and salary growth**

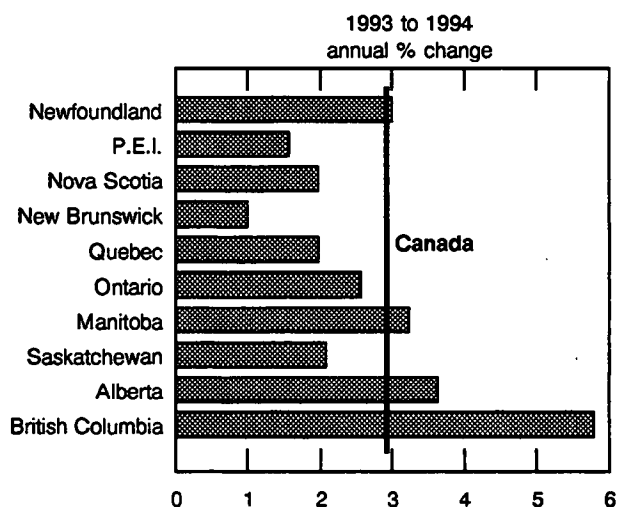
At 5.8%, British Columbia had the strongest wage and salary growth rate among all the provinces and territories in 1994. This was the third year in a row that British Columbia had growth of over 5.0%. Commercial services (+10.9%), forestry (+10.6%) and construction (+8.9%) all posted substantial wage and salary increases in British Columbia last year.

Wages and salaries in Ontario and Quebec grew slowly, with increases of 2.6% and 2.0% respectively.

Ontario's increase was buoyed by strong growth in manufacturing and commercial services, whereas growth in Quebec was widespread.

Even though Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Newfoundland all recorded moderate growth in wages and salaries in 1994, the growth rates were much higher than in 1993. In contrast, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick registered slower growth in wages and salaries in 1994 than in 1993.

**Wage and salary growth in British Columbia exceeded the national average**



Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, \$24/\$96) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

**Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income**

	December 1993	November 1994 <sup>r</sup>	December 1994 <sup>p</sup>	November 1994 to December 1994
seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	229.3	241.6	240.7	-0.4
Logging and forestry	243.2	253.2	260.5	2.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	582.5	626.9	620.5	-1.0
Manufacturing	5,130.0	5,458.3	5,456.2	0.0
Construction	1,557.8	1,692.5	1,689.8	-0.2
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,791.5	2,909.8	2,927.4	0.6
Trade	4,087.4	4,275.1	4,289.0	0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,646.2	2,564.0	2,629.3	2.5
Commercial and personal services	4,072.0	4,288.6	4,357.8	1.6
Educational and related services	2,728.0	2,723.2	2,736.0	0.5
Health and social services	2,750.2	2,797.9	2,817.5	0.7
Federal administration and other government services	1,008.2	1,006.2	996.8	-0.9
Provincial administration	723.3	738.3	735.5	-0.4
Local administration	690.7	696.6	688.5	-1.2
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>29,266.1</b>	<b>30,246.9</b>	<b>30,443.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Supplementary labour income	4,117.4	4,304.9	4,334.8	0.7
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>33,383.6</b>	<b>34,551.8</b>	<b>34,778.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
	December 1993	November 1994 <sup>r</sup>	December 1994 <sup>p</sup>	December 1993 to December 1994
unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	189.7	218.8	193.0	1.7
Logging and forestry	211.9	255.7	228.3	7.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	575.0	620.6	613.6	6.7
Manufacturing	5,064.7	5,411.0	5,382.2	6.3
Construction	1,387.9	1,716.7	1,465.9	5.6
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,752.6	2,899.8	2,887.4	4.9
Trade	4,155.0	4,315.3	4,354.7	4.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,641.5	2,575.7	2,645.6	0.2
Commercial and personal services	4,027.9	4,296.2	4,316.4	7.2
Educational and related services	2,757.1	2,830.5	2,761.4	0.2
Health and social services	2,699.1	2,780.5	2,764.6	2.4
Federal administration and other government services	1,009.8	1,005.3	993.2	-1.6
Provincial administration	700.0	723.3	702.3	0.3
Local administration	698.9	700.4	696.6	-0.3
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>28,871.1</b>	<b>30,349.9</b>	<b>30,005.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Supplementary labour income	3,977.0	4,260.9	4,212.9	5.9
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>32,848.2</b>	<b>34,610.8</b>	<b>34,218.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

## Absence from work

Absences from work remain a challenge for both employers and employees. Between 1983 and 1993, declines in work time lost (by full-time paid workers) because of illness or disability were more than offset by increases in work time lost due to personal or family responsibilities.

Among the factors contributing to the decline in absence due to illness or disability are improved safety measures; healthier work environments; wellness and fitness programs; and the employment shift from more hazardous goods-producing industries to less physically demanding service industries.

The increase in time lost for personal or family responsibilities can be attributed mainly to growth in the number of women who have to balance paid work and unpaid family demands such as child care, elder care and household chores.

### Total work time lost has increased

The likelihood a full-time employee will be absent from work during any week for personal reasons (namely, illness or disability and personal or family responsibilities) changed little over the past decade. However, the average amount of time lost during any week increased. In 1993, the estimated proportion of all full-time employees who were absent from work for all or part of any week for personal reasons was almost the same as in 1983 (6.0%). However, the proportion of time missed from the usual weekly work hours rose from 3.4% to 3.7% per full-time worker. This translates into an increase from 8.6 days in 1983 to 9.3 days per worker in 1993.

The extra 0.7 days for each worker appear small. But, in terms of the nation's 8.2 million full-time employees in 1993, the overall increase in lost time amounted to a significant 5.7 million days.

### Illness absences are down, family responsibility absences are up

Work days missed per full-time employee because of own illness or disability fell from 6.7 days in 1983 to 6.1 days in 1993. Both men and women recorded decreases in work time lost for this reason. However, the decline was greater among men (from 6.5 days to 5.7 days) than among women (from 7.0 days to 6.7 days).

#### Note to users

*This study is based on annual averages from the labour force survey. The data refer to paid workers (employees) holding only a full-time job. Part-time paid workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers and holders of multiple jobs are excluded.*

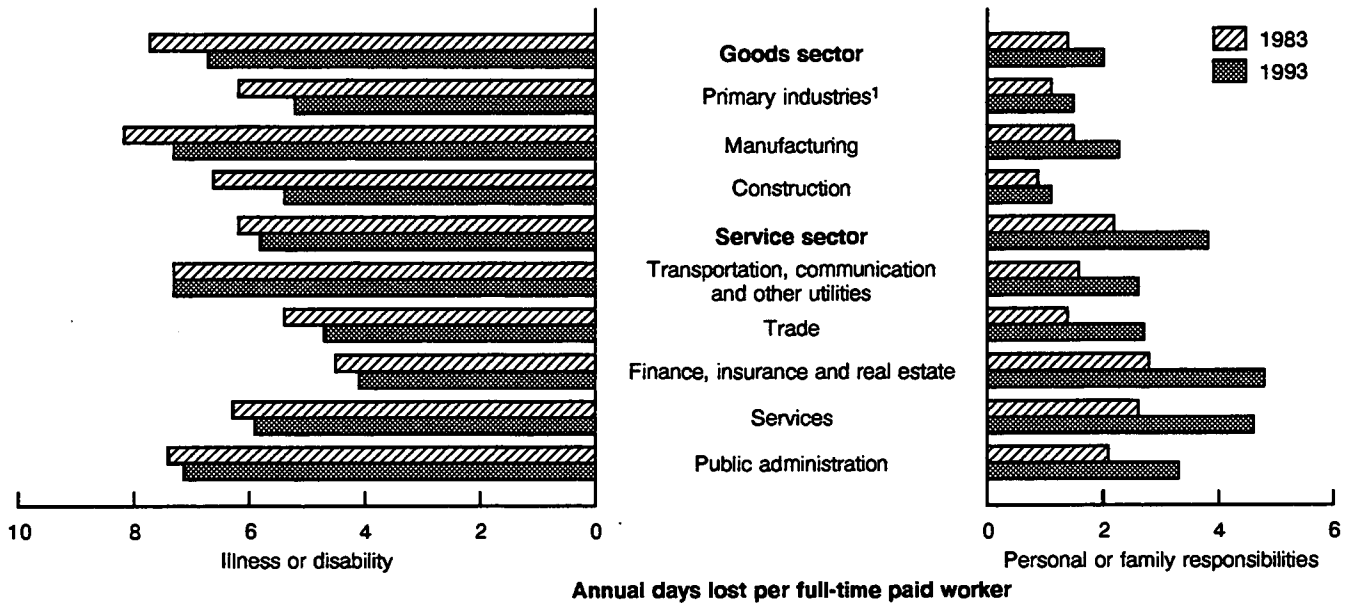
*Personal reasons for absence from work are split into two categories: own illness or disability, and personal or family responsibilities. Absences for these two reasons represented about 32% of all work time lost by full-time paid workers in a typical week in 1993. Vacations, which accounted for about 45% of total work time lost, are not counted in this study, nor are statutory holidays, which represented 17% of work time lost. However, maternity leave is included in the personal or family responsibilities category, which very slightly elevates the absence rates for women.*

Over the same period, work days lost per full-time paid worker because of personal or family responsibilities rose from 1.9 days to 3.3 days. Almost all of the increase can be traced to women, and can be attributed largely to growth in the number of employed mothers. Since women continue to perform most family chores, the challenges they face balancing paid work and family responsibilities tend to be greater than those faced by men. Because of the unequal sharing of such duties, women's absence rate is much higher than men's. In 1983, women working full-time lost an average 3.8 days of work time to attend to personal or family responsibilities; by 1993, the figure had risen to 6.7 days. For men, work time lost for personal or family responsibilities remained below one day throughout the period. If maternity leave were removed from these figures, the absence rate differentials between men and women would be only slightly reduced.

### Impact on industry rates

Over the decade, days lost each year by full-time workers because of illness or disability declined in all major industries except transportation, communication and other utilities (where time lost remained stable). The largest decreases, however, were in goods-producing industries. For example, time lost per full-time worker fell by almost a full day in manufacturing and by more than a day in other primary industries and in construction.

Time lost because of personal or family responsibilities has increased



Source: Labour force survey

<sup>1</sup> Agriculture, fishing and trapping, logging and forestry, and mining.

Absences due to personal or family demands, on the other hand, have increased since 1983 in all major industries. Even so, the largest increases occurred in the generally female-dominated service-producing industries. For example, average annual days missed by full-time paid workers jumped by two

days in finance, insurance and real estate and in services.

"Missing work" is a featured article in the spring 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, \$14/\$56), now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Oil pipeline transport

December 1994

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 11 472 235 cubic metres in December, up 5.4% from December 1993. Year-to-date receipts, at 128 820 798 cubic metres, were up 4.4% over the same period of 1993. Compared with December 1993, net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products rose 9.6% to 6 670 541 cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts reached 72 314 714 cubic metres, a 6.2% gain over 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased to 5 196 804 cubic metres, a strong 11.7% rise from December 1993. Pipeline imports rose to 1 068 905 cubic metres, up 12.8% from December 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of December 1994 (56 061 614 cubic metres) were up 7.6% from 1993, while year-to-date imports (11 388 716 cubic metres) advanced 4.0%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years. In addition, the low Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude more competitive in the U.S. market.

December deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 356 922 cubic metres, a 4.9% increase from 1993. December deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products both increased 12.4% to 648 324 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to

refineries reached 62 924 412 cubic metres, up 2.7% from the same period in 1993.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.**

The December 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

### Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

January 1995

Chemical firms produced 188 465 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January, a 31.7% increase from 143 053 tonnes in January 1994.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for January 1994 and January 1995.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.**

The January 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Catalogue number 32-013**  
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 other countries: US\$9/US\$84)

**Specified domestic electrical appliances, January 1995**  
**Catalogue number 43-003**  
 (Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;  
 other countries: US\$9/US\$84)

**Retail trade, December 1994**  
**Catalogue number 63-005**  
 (Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;  
 other countries: US\$28/US\$280)

**Perspectives on labour and income, spring 1995**  
**Catalogue number 75-001E**  
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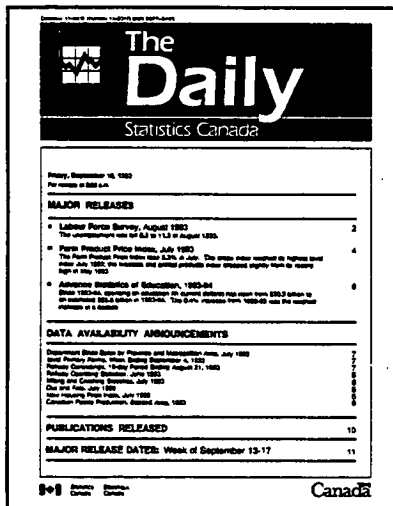
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