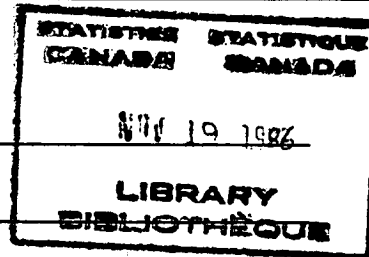


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 19, 1986



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- Women accounted for 70% of the total employment growth in Canada during the period

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- Two years after they graduated, the unemployment rate of 1982 university and college graduates was 10%

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- Local government employment increased slightly from June 1985

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Major Releases

Occupational Trends Among Women in Canada

1976 to 1985

The decade ending in 1985 saw dramatic growth in female employment with 88% of the increase occurring in three occupational groups: managerial and professional, clerical and service.

The occupational profile of employed women has shifted markedly in the past 10 years. The October 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001) contains an article entitled "Occupational Trends Among Women in Canada: 1976 to 1985" which examines these changes. Highlights from the article include:

- Women accounted for 70% of total employment growth between 1976 and 1985. Female employment rose during the decade by 37% in contrast to an increase of only 9% among men.
- Women occupied 44% of positions in managerial and professional occupations in 1985, up somewhat from 1976 (40%).
- Increases were noted in the proportion of women in all broad occupational groups within the managerial and professional category. For example, the women's share of the managerial and administrative group rose to 32% from 20%. Women are now in the majority in the social sciences and their share of employment in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics rose in 10 years to 16% from 10%.
- Full-time employment accounted for three-quarters of the increase in the number of women in the managerial and professional occupations. In contrast, over one-half of the growth in the clerical and service occupations was part-time.
- Women working full-time accounted for a high and stable proportion (around 93%) of all women employed in the managerial and administrative group. On the other hand, traditional occupations for women such as teaching, and medicine and health showed a decline over the decade in the proportion working full-time.
- Women aged 25-34 increased their share of total female employment in managerial and administrative positions to 36% in 1985 from 30% in 1976. This trend towards younger female employment was also apparent within the natural sciences, engineering and mathematics group and the social sciences group. In contrast, only 31% of female teachers were in the 25-34 age category in 1985, compared to 43% a decade ago.
- Occupational changes over the past 10 years are consistent with the rising proportion of women enrolled in university programs. Substantial increases between 1976 and 1984 in women's share of total enrolments have been noted in such fields as engineering, commerce, and management at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Order the October 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available today. Contact: Doreen Duchesne (613-991-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

The Class of 1982

Unemployment among 1982 trade/vocational graduates in June 1984 stood at 26%, much higher than the 10% rate for 1982 college and university graduates or the 16% unadjusted unemployment rate for all 20-24-year olds in Canada. Three-quarters of trade/vocational graduates had been unemployed at some time during the two years after graduation compared with 57% of college and 44% of university graduates. On average, these trade/vocational graduates spent 10 months looking for work compared with less than seven months for unemployed college and university graduates.

These results from the 1984 National Graduates Survey are presented in *The Class of '82*, now available. Other findings of the publication include:

- Estimated median 1984 earnings of graduates working full-time were \$15,000 for trade/vocational, \$18,000 for college and \$24,000 for university graduates. Women, on average, earned \$2,000 to \$5,000 less than men with the same level of qualification.
- About 70% of trade/vocational graduates working full-time did not need their educational program to qualify for their job. Thirty-five per cent of college graduates employed full-time were in jobs that did not require a college education, whereas 27% of university graduates working full-time had jobs that did not require a university education.
- In June 1984 almost 10% of bachelor's degree recipients working full-time held clerical jobs.
- About one graduate in 10 in the labour force had a part-time job. The reason most often given for part-time work was the inability to find full-time employment.
- Looking back after two years, 62% of trade/vocational, 64% of college and 72% of

university graduates would select the same educational program again. However, fewer than half those with jobs not related to their knowledge and skills would make the same choice.

- Graduates from the health disciplines had low unemployment rates, short periods of unemployment after graduation and high earnings. On the other hand, unemployment was high, job searches long and earnings relatively low for most graduates of agriculture and biological sciences, humanities, social sciences, and fine and applied arts. University engineering graduates had above-average earnings, but an unemployment rate of 10%, the university average.

The 1984 National Graduates Survey was designed to monitor the transition from school to work of 1982 trade/vocational, college and university graduates during the two years after graduation. *The Class of '82*, co-published by the Secretary of State and Statistics Canada, highlights labour market outcomes for these graduates. Topics include: labour force status, earnings, duration of unemployment, relationship of job to field of study, match between job requirements and education qualifications, occupations, job satisfaction, further studies after graduation, financial assistance, migration and attitudes of graduates toward their education. Numerous tables and charts provide information by field of study and sex. (see table on page 4)

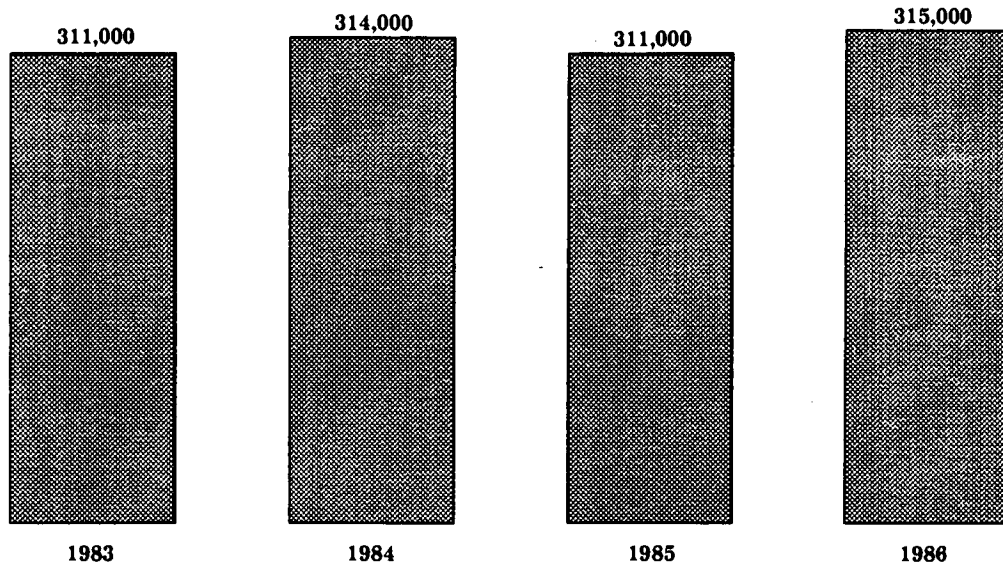
The Class of '82 is now available free of charge from Publications Distribution, Communications Directorate, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5 (819-997-0055). For information contact: Warren Clark (613-991-1522) or R. Lortie (613-991-1525) of the Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, or Gilles Jasmin (819-994-5568), Educational Statistics Analysis, Department of the Secretary of State.

Unemployment Rates of 1982 Graduates, by Province of Interview and Educational Level
June 1984

	Trade/ vocational	College	University
		(per cent)	
Canada	26	10	10
Newfoundland	37	14	8
Prince Edward Island	21	16	12
Nova Scotia	25	11	16
New Brunswick	26	13	10
Quebec	35	14	14
Ontario	20	8	8
Manitoba	10	7	7
Saskatchewan	12	5	7
Alberta	17	7	7
British Columbia	23	14	11
Yukon/Northwest Territories	19	--	--

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Local Government Employment, June 1983-1986



Note : Employment figures do not include the number of employees of hospitals, schools or government enterprises.

Local Government Employment
Second Quarter 1986

Highlights

Local Government Services

Employment increased slightly in June 1986 compared to June of last year.

- There were 315,301 employees in local government services in June 1986 compared to 311,125 in June 1985, a modest increase of 1.3% or 4,176 employees.
- The provinces which showed significant changes in employment from a year earlier were as follows (with the percentage change in brackets):

• Ontario	3,135	2.2%;
• Alberta	710	2.2%;
• Manitoba	280	2.5%;
• Nova Scotia	230	3.5%;
• Saskatchewan	224	1.8%;
• British Columbia	-396	-1.3%.

The growth noted in Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan was due mainly to increased seasonal and student summer employment under provincial and individual municipal job creation programs. The decrease in British Columbia was caused by a reduction in wage-earner employment in a number of municipalities.

(continued on page 6)

Metropolitan Areas

- Local government employment in metropolitan areas increased by 1.2% or 2,586 employees. Significant increases were reported in Toronto with 1,559 additional employees (+2.8%), Halifax, 411 (+13.3%), Kitchener, 396 (+8.2%), London, 207 (+6.8%), Winnipeg, 179 (+2.2%) and Regina, 93 employees (+3.1%). Decreases occurred mainly in St. Catharines-Niagara (244 employees or -4.5%) and in Vancouver (135 employees, -0.7%).

Available on CANSIM: local government services monthly data by province and territory are located in matrix 2725, and that for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan area and major urban area in matrix 2726. Data on hospitals, school boards and government enterprises from January 1985 to March 1986 only are also available from CANSIM data bank.

Order the April-June 1986 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$10/\$40), to be released December 8. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to M. Fathy (613-991-1846) or C. Doucet (613-991-1846), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

October 1986

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 5,600,292,000 cigarettes in October 1986, a 8.2% decrease from the 6,103,320,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1985. Production for January to October 1986 was at 46,835,945,000 cigarettes, down from 54,046,227,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1985.

Domestic sales in October 1986 totalled 3,481,724,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 28.9% from the October 1985 amount of 4,894,961,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1986 were at 44,995,958,000 cigarettes, down 6.5% from the 1985 cumulative amount of 48,110,193,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 1. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Telephone Statistics

September 1986

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$901.2 million in September 1986, up 8.7% from a year earlier. Operating expenses were \$595.8 million, an increase of 6.4% over September 1985. Net operating revenue reached \$305.4 million, an increase of 13.3% over September 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the first week of December. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending October 31, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the 10 days ending October 31, 1986 totalled 7.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.3% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 6.3% and decreased in the West by 2.7%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) decreased in the East by 2.5% and increased in the West by 1.6%. There was an overall national decrease of 1.4%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 197.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.9% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.2%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 40 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of November 17. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Production of Soft Drinks

October 1986

Soft drink production for October 1986 was estimated at 1 581 122 hectolitres, an increase of 1.7% from 1 555 173 hectolitres (revised figure) estimated a year earlier.

Year-to-date production was estimated at 17 881 300 hectolitres, compared to the corresponding 1985 amount of 16 382 180 hectolitres. These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20), to be released the first week of December. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

September 1986

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in September 1986 totalled 48 464 tonnes, an increase of 6.2% from the 45 652 tonnes produced in August 1986. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 421 443 tonnes, down 3.8% from the corresponding 1985 figure of 438 278 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 360 tonnes in September 1986, up from the 8 109 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 69 435 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 74 260 tonnes in 1985. Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 7 874 tonnes in September 1986 from 7 935 tonnes in August. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 48 806 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 53 507 tonnes in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 24. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending October 25, 1986

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending October 25, 1986 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact: Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1769), Health Division.

Publications Released

**Production, Shipments and Stocks
on Hand of Sawmills East of the
Rockies, August 1986**

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

**Rigid Insulating Board,
September 1986**

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Specified Domestic Electrical
Appliances, September 1986**

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Production, Sales and
Stocks of Major Appliances,
September 1986**

Catalogue number 43-010

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Department Store Monthly Sales,
by Province and Metropolitan Area,
September 1986**

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

The Labour Force, October 1986

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; \$21.50/\$215)

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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