# TheDaily

# Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 15, 1989

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General Social Survey - Time Use and Social Mobility

Modules, 1986

Canadians aged 15 years and older spend 18% of their time each week on activities related to work and education, 46% on sleep and other personal activities, 13% on domestic work, care of children and shopping, and 23% on leisure activities.

The Nation - Occupation, 1986 Census

In 1986, the median age of men in the experienced labour force was 35.3 years,

## **Data** Availability Announcements

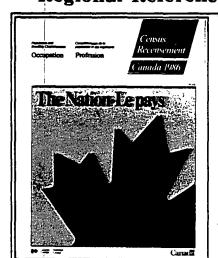
compared to 33.4 years for women.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes, January 1989 - Correction Notice
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, March 1, 1989
Structural Steel Price Indexes, Fourth Quarter 1988

Publications Released

## Regional Reference Centres

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# The Nation - Occupation 1986 Census

In 1986, the median age of the experienced labour force was 34.0 years.

The median ages of men working in management and administrative occupations and teaching were significantly higher at 40.5 years and 39.8 years respectively.

The median age of women in farming was 38.7 years and in teaching, 37.6 years.

The Nation - Occupation (93-112, \$77) is now available. Publication highlights are found on page 4 of today's Daily.

## Major Releases

#### General Social Survey: Time Use Module 1986

Canadians aged 15 years and older spend 18% of their-time each week on activities related to work and education; 46%, on sleep and other personal activities, 13% on domestic work, care of children and shopping, and 23% on leisure activities.

On any given day in an average week, Canadians spend 4.4 hours alone, excluding time spent asleep or on other personal activities. Men-average 4.1 hours alone, and women average 4.6 hours alone. Females 15-24 spend the least time alone (3.3 hours), while females 65 years of age and over spend the most time alone (6.9 hours).

In comparison, Canadians spend an average of 2.4 hours per day with friends. Persons aged 15 to 24 are more likely to spend time with friends (73% for both women and men) than any other age group For other age groups, only 36% to 44% spend time with friends on any given day. Males aged 65 and over are the least likely to spend time with friends.

Whether Canadians drive or use public transit, they spend about the same amount of time on transportation. Those who travel by auto (69% of the population) average 78 minutes per day compared to 75 minutes per day for those who use public transportation (11% of the population). Males aged 35 to 44 are the most likely to be in a car on any given day while women aged 65 and over are the least likely. Persons aged 15 to 24 are overwhelmingly the greatest users of public transit (27% versus 7% for older age groups).

#### Other Highlights:

- Media and communication activities (i.e. listening to the radio, watching television, reading books or newspapers, etc.) consume most Canadian leisure time. Each day, 87% of Canadians spend an average of 3.7 hours on such activities. A total of 3 I hours a day is devoted to watching TV for the 75% of Canadians reporting this activity.
- Approximately 30% of Canadians engage in a sport or hobby on an average day. Overall, Canadians allocate 45 minutes per day to those activities with those persons engaging in sports or hobbies spending an average of 2.6 hours per day. Retired persons have the highest participation rate (46%) in these activities and paid workers have the lowest participation rate (23%).
- On average, nearly one in five Canadians eat a meal at a restaurant each day.

Note: All data reflect average time for a full sevenday week. If averages for the workweek and weekends were calculated separately, we would, of course, observe different patterns.

(continued on next page.)

#### Social Mobility Module 1986

Among Canadians 15 years and older, one in four have the same educational level as their parents and about 60% have a level of education higher than their parents.

While a large proportion of Canadians have a higher education than their parents, the parents' education still makes a big difference in the determination of that attained by their children. The probability of having at least some college or university education is almost twice as high for the daughters and sons of parents who themselves have attended college or university (about 64%) as it is for the children of parents with an educational level of Grade 10 or less (about 33%). These differences apply equally to women and men.

Intergenerational occupational mobility is also widespread. When occupations are ranked into 10 groups, 88% of women and 77% of men have experienced some degree of occupational mobility (i.e. moved to a different group) in relation to their fathers' occupation.

Upward mobility is more common than downward mobility for both women and men. While 65% of women and 47% of men were upwardly mobile, only 23% of women and 28% of men had occupations that were lower on the scale than their fathers'. (Intergenerational occupational mobility could not be determined from the mothers' occupational status because over 70% of mothers were not classified with a labour-force occupation.)

The 1986 General Social Survey involved the collection of data on daily activities, social mobility and use of languages. Conducted in the fall of 1986, the collection of data was carried out in the 10 provinces. A sample of 9,946 persons aged 15 and over was interviewed for the time-use module and 16,390 for the social mobility and language modules.

Some data on the language module were released in January 1989. Tables are now available for the other two modules. A public-use microdata file will be available early this summer and a number of descriptive reports will be released later.

For more information on this release contact Ghislaine Villeneuve (613-951-4995) or Doug Norris (613-951-2572), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

# The Nation - Occupation 1986 Census

Over half of Canada's labour force worked 49 to 52 weeks, mostly full-time in 1985. This proportion varied greatly by sex with almost 58% of males reporting full-time, full-year work compared with 41% of females.

Women were more likely to work part-time than men regardless of occupation group or the number of weeks they worked in 1985:

- Among full-year workers, 11% of women worked part-time compared with 3% of men.
- Among those who worked 27 to 48 weeks in 1985,
   9% of women worked part-time compared with
   3% of men.
- Among those who worked only one to 26 weeks in 1985, 13% of women worked part-time compared with 6% of men.

The Nation - Occupation presents detailed occupation information from the 1986 Census for the labour force 15 years of age and over. Selected characteristics including age groups, class of worker information, labour force activity and weeks worked in 1985 are shown for males and females.

Two tables detailing information for Canada, the provinces and the territories provide easy access to the extensive inventory of occupation-related information collected during the 1986 Census.

#### Highlights include:

 Occupations with relatively high proportions of workers over 55 years of age were farming (24%), and management and administrative occupations (13%).

- Seventy-three per cent of women employed in natural science occupations were under the age of 35 compared with 52% of men. Almost half of these young women (42%) were employed as systems analysts and computer programmers.
- Ninety-three per cent of the experienced labour force were paid workers. Slightly more women (95%) reported themselves as paid workers than men (91%).
- More men (9%) than women (3%) were selfemployed in 1986. Occupations with the highest proportions of self-employed men were farming (53%), fishing (45%) and medicine (29%). Occupations with the highest proportions of selfemployed women were fishing (31%), farming (19%) and arts and literature (18%).
- Thirty-three per cent of women employed in farming occupations reported themselves as unpaid family workers in a family business or farm. By comparison, only 4% of men employed in farming were reported as unpaid workers.
- The proportion reporting full-time, full-year employment was 77% in management and administrative occupations, 68% in natural sciences and 59% in product fabricating and assembling occupations. This was significantly higher than the 51% for Canada's total labour force.

To order *The Nation - Occupation* (93-112, \$77) or to find out more about the Nation series of publications from the 1986 Census, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Sandra Swain (613-951-6908), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

## Data Availability Announcements

#### Correction Notice for Daily Bulletin: Construction Building Materials Price Indexes

January 1989

Although the January 1989 Construction Building Materials Price Indexes released in Monday's *Daily* were correct, the corresponding figures in CANSIM were incorrect for the following series:

 Construction Building Materials, Non-residential, Total

D649835

Mechanical Materials

D649838

Corrections to CANSIM data have been made.

#### Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products March 1, 1989

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at March 1, 1989 and revised figures for February 1, 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry (\$110/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

## Structural Steel Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1988

Price indexes for the fourth quarter of 1988 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 0.8% from the third quarter of 1988 and an increase of 7% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

The fourth quarter 1988 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division.

#### **Publications Released**

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1988.
Catalogue number 13-218

(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, December 1988.

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries:

\$12.50/\$125).

Electric Power Statistics, December 1988.

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Postsecondary Enrolment and Graduates, 1986.

Catalogue number 81-222

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

The Nation - Occupation, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 93-112

(Canada: \$77; Other Countries: \$90).

#### How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

# The Daily

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