

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

Producing the Goods - Employment Trends Since 1976 Over the last 17 years, employment in goods-producing industries fell by 2%, in contrast to an increase of 46% in service-producing industries.

 Female Lone Parents in the Labour Market In 1991, more than 400,000 women with children under age 16 were parenting alone. But these women do not form a homogeneous group. Even though the age of their children tends to limit labour force participation to some extent, higher educational attainment lessens this effect.

(continued on page 2)



Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure In Canada

1991

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada 1991 offers a look at the \$11.5 billion worth of repairs and renovations done annually by homeowners. This includes repairs and maintenance, additions, renovations and installations of equipment and fixtures. expenditures averaged \$1,816 per homeowner household, a decrease of 11% from 1990.

Data covering the 10 provinces are presented by province, size of area of residence, type of dwelling, value of dwelling, age of household head, household income, age of the dwelling and length of occupancy.

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1991 (62-201, \$26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Preliminary data were released in The Daily of October 29, 1992.

For further information, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-9514643) or fax (613-951-3012), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.

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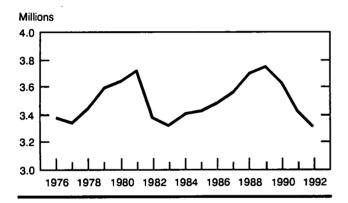
■ End of Release

MAJOR RELEASES

Producing the Goods – Employment Trends Since 1976

Over the last 17 years, the estimated level of employment in Canada has risen by 29%, totally accounted for by an increase of 46% in the service-producing sector. In contrast, employment in the goods-producing industries declined by 2% after showing large increases during the expansion phases and steep declines during the contraction phases of two major cycles of the economy between 1976 and 1992.

Employment, Goods-producing Sector, Canada



Highlights

- Despite an increase in the proportion of female workers and part-time positions since 1976, employment in the goods-producing industries remains predominantly male and full-time.
- Since 1976, employment in agriculture has declined by 8.3%, from 471,900 to 432,600, with most of the loss occurring since 1985. Almost half of all agricultural employment was in the Prairie region in 1992.
- In 1992, an estimated 61,400 were employed in the forestry industry, down from 70,400 in 1976.
 British Columbia still accounts for the largest share of forestry employment (37%). Quebec accounts for a further 22%, with the remainder fairly evenly distributed between Ontario, the Atlantic region and the Prairies.

Note to Users

The 1992 edition of Labour Force Annual Averages (71-220, \$39), released on February 24, 1993, features an article on trends in employment in the goods-producing industries since 1976. Also still available from Publication Sales is the preceding edition of Labour Force Annual Averages, which featured an overview of the employment changes in the service sector during the period 1976 to 1991.

- Employment in fishing increased sharply in the latter half of the 1970s, and at a lower rate in the 1980s. By 1991, employment had more than doubled at 44,100, before falling back slightly in 1992 to 38.600.
- Employment in mining has been generally declining since 1981, and the regional distribution of employment in the mining industries has shifted over the years as jobs in petroleum and gas extraction (largely centred in Alberta and Saskatchewan) have increased while employment in the more traditional activities of metal mining in Ontario and Quebec have declined.
- Manufacturing industries employed an estimated 1,788,000 persons in 1992, down 132,900 from 1976, and 337,900 less than peak employment in 1989. The overall lack of growth since 1976 reflects long-term employment increases in some industries and declines in others.
- Printing, transportation equipment, rubber and plastics, and electrical and electronics products industries have all exhibited long-term employment growth, with cyclical declines occurring in the last three years as the economy contracted generally.
- By contrast, employment in tobacco, leather, textiles, metal fabricating, machinery, paper, and non-metal mineral products industries have shown long-term declines.
- There has been little employment change until recent years in food and beverage, clothing, furniture and fixtures, primary metal, petrol and coal products, and chemical products industries. Employment in the wood industry has contracted and expanded with the economic cycles but, overall, there has been little change in level since 1976.

- Employment grew by about 23% in construction between 1976 and 1990, despite a prolonged downturn during the recession of the early 1980s. However, as the economy contracted during the recent recession, there was a steep decline in 1991, and additional but smaller losses in 1992. The level of employment in contruction in 1992 was only 7% higher than 17 years ago.
- In 1992, employment in utilities was estimated at 149,000, one-third greater than in 1976. Most of this growth occurred since 1987. In fact, over the last two years this industry group showed a counter-cyclical growth of 13,000 (10%).

Labour Force Annual Averages, 1992 (71-220, \$39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

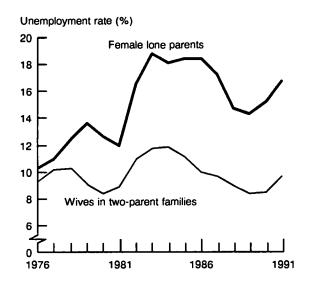
For further information, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division.

Female Lone Parents in the Labour Market

Highlights

 In recent years, few segments of Canadian society have grown faster than lone-parent families headed by women. From 1976 to 1991, the number of women with children under age 16 who were parenting alone increased by 66% to 444,000.

The gap between the unemployment rates of female ione parents and wives has widened in recent years



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note to Users

Not only are a large number of female lone parents out of the labour force, but, among those who are participants, unemployment is higher than among wives in two-parent families. In 1991, the unemployment rate of lone parents was 16.8% compared with 9.6% for wives in two-parent families.

The Spring 1993 issue of Perspectives on Labour and Income (released on March 4, 1993) features an article entitled "Female Lone Parents in the Labour Market" that outlines trends in these persons' labour market activity since the mid-1970s.

- In 1991, just 52% of female lone parents were employed, compared with 65% of wives in twoparent families. This was a change from 1976, when the proportion of female lone parents with jobs outside the home was substantially greater than that of wives in two-parent families.
- Unemployment rates are especially high among lone parents with pre-school age children. In 1991, this rate was 22.6% for female lone parents with children under six years of age and 13.8% for those with children aged 6-15.

The Spring 1993 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Mary Sue Devereaux (613-951-3312), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division or Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oils and Fats

January 1993

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in January 1993 totalled 64 371 tonnes, an increase of 3.9% from the 61 937 tonnes produced in December 1992.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 337 tonnes in January 1993, down from the 11 530 tonnes sold the previous month.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 5 361 tonnes in January 1993, down from the 6 015 tonnes sold the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The January 1993 issue of Oils and Fats (32-006, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

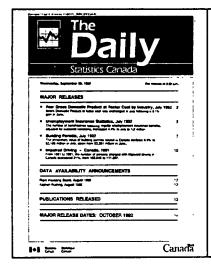
January 1993

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 100,394 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in January 1993, a decrease of 36.7% from 158,626 batteries sold during the same period in 1992.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The January 1993 issue of Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries (43-005, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Ollseeds Review, December 1992. Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$13.80/\$138; United States: US\$16.60/US\$166; Other Countries: US\$19.30/US\$193).

Electric Power Statistics, December 1992. Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure In Canada, 1991.

Catalogue number 62-201

(Canada: \$26; United States: US\$31; Other

Countries: US\$36).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, November 1992. Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

Wholesale Trade, December 1992. Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

Imports by Commodity, December 1992. Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551; United States: US\$66.10/US\$661; Other Countries: US\$77.10/US\$771).

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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Simplify your search for data with the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992. Using the keyword index, you'll find sources for statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. For easy access to over 800 Statistics Canada products and services, order the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992 (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; Other Countries: US\$20).

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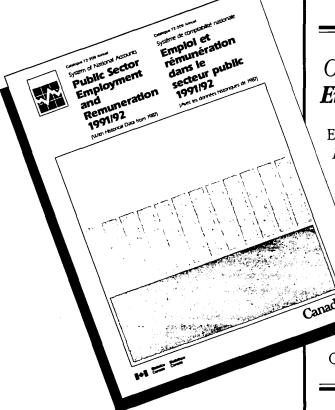
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