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and in sales they are training 131 women. In occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics, which are areas of great contribution to the country and which offer tremendous salaries and job security, they are training only five women. In occupations in social sciences and related fields they are training only 29 women.

Even in teaching and related occupations in which there are a lot of women working, only 63 women are being trained. In occupations in medicine and health 79 women are being trained. I am sure that the great preponderance of them are being trained for the traditional women's jobs in the medical field.

I recommend that Members of the House take a very serious look at this discussion paper on the Canadian Jobs Strategy, which was prepared on behalf of all the provincial Governments in Canada by the Ontario Ministry of Skills Development and was endorsed by all 10 provinces which represent four political Parties. The study condemns the Canadian Jobs Strategy for training women for low-paying jobs and for their low level of participation.

I would now like to refer to a study which was released in February of this year by the Canadian Advisory Council which assessed the impact of the Canadian Jobs Strategy on Women. It draws some conclusions similar to those of the Ontario Government on behalf of the provinces. The key observation was that evidence suggests that the majority of women are receiving training in traditionally female and lower paying occupations.

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In addition to this, the Council adds its voice to those who also believe that the criteria for the Canadian Jobs Strategy are too restrictive, particularly as they pertain to women in Canada.

In particular, it points out:

Many individuals and groups concerned with training for women consider the orientation of women's training toward traditional occupations to be a major problem. A large portion of women currently unemployed (55 per cent) work in sales, service and clerical occupations.

Mr. James: What is the matter with sales?

Mr. Nystrom: They are referring to sales as such jobs as a sales clerk at a Bay store. The problem pointed out in the Ontario study, which is endorsed by all provincial Governments, is that these are traditionally very low paying jobs. An increasing number of these people are being trained for those kinds of jobs rather than jobs that pay better in some of the non-traditional areas. Perhaps the Hon. Member missed some of my earlier comments, so I refer him to the discussion paper by the Ontario Skills Development Ministry from January of this year. It is entitled *The Canadian Jobs Strategy: Policy and Implementation*.

I want to go to another topic which I believe is important. It was mentioned briefly this morning by the Member for Vancouver East and concerns the whole area of women in

part-time work. She said that some women and some men want to work part-time but she knows of many who want a full-time job but cannot find one.

Recently, I found a study conducted by Statistics Canada in December, 1986, which contains figures on involuntary part-time work. These include women who are working part-time because they cannot find a full-time job. I believe we should be raising this issue in the House more often because the statistics are very startling and revealing.

The study noted that over 500,000 people worked in part-time jobs in 1985 because they could not find full-time jobs. In 1986, there were 516,000 who worked in part-time jobs because they could not find full-time jobs. In 1975, the figure was 109,000, which means there has been an increase of 500 per cent in some 12 years.

I know of dozens of people in my riding who are in such a position. There are people in Canora, Kamsack, Yorkton, Melville, Preeceville and Sturgis in my riding who would like to work on a full-time basis but cannot find a full-time job. Therefore, they work on Saturday afternoons in a store or a few evenings a week in a business or as part-time consultants.

Involuntary part-time work is concentrated among women between the ages of 25 and 54 and among young people between the ages of 15 and 24. These two groups make up 81 per cent of the total involuntary part-time workers in Canada.

The data for 1986, according to Statistics Canada, shows very little change in this situation. A woman or young person working in the community, business or the personal service sector, as opposed to manufacturing, is seven times more likely to be an involuntary part-time worker. One can see how the problem has escalated when one considers that in 1975 there were some 74,000 involuntary part-time workers while in 1985 there were 351,000 involuntary part-time workers.

A recent Labour Canada study made the following observation:

Part-time employees are at a disadvantage on all benefits but the gap is largest for pensions which, not surprisingly, are the most costly for an employer to provide.

In the minute that I have remaining, I want to refer to a number of papers that were written by the Community Coalition on the Canadian Jobs Strategy. They state the following with respect to the eligibility criteria:

The first aspect I would like to address is the eligibility criteria. Under Job Development the eligibility criteria requires that candidates have been unemployed for 24 of the 30 weeks preceding his/her application for training in order to be considered eligible. Anyone who has been employed during that period is not eligible for training and more important, is not deemed to be severely employment disadvantaged. Such specificity in calculating the term of unemployment completely overlooks the economic and employment reality for many of the unemployed.

They are saying that the criteria are too rigid, which discriminates against women in particular but also discriminates against many men, particularly in regions of the country where unemployment has been a very serious problem. I urge