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TIME TO RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

Dynamics is distributed at no cost to keep you and other data users up-to-date with survey developments. To ensure that we only distribute to those who want it, we ask that you renew each year. To get 1997 issues, you **must** return the attached renewal form or let us know in some other way that you would like to renew. Mailing information is on the form. You can fax us at (613) 951-3253 or e-mail us at dynamics@statcan.ca.

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SLID LIST SERVE: OBJECTIVES

List serves are automated mailing lists accessible on the Internet. They are easy-to-use communications tools which function as electronic discussion groups. Users subscribe to lists of interest via e-mail and, once subscribed, can post to and receive all mail which passes through the list.

A "list serve" dedicated to users of data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) has been started.

Editor's Note

Are you among the growing numbers of people using the SLID public-use microdata file? Are you wanting to but are unsure how to get started? Your feedback is important to us, both in terms of helping you work now with the currently-available data as well as improving our next microdata file. Tell us about your progress and your frustrations.

There are now several ways to communicate with us: electronically at dynamics@statcan.ca; by telephone to the survey dissemination unit at (613) 951-5266; by fax at (613) 951-3253, and

now through the newly-instituted SLID list serve (see article in this issue of *Dynamics*). As with the last issue, you will find more articles on current research using SLID data. Feel free to submit a short note for inclusion in a future issue of *Dynamics*.

Also, do not forget to return the enclosed Subscription Renewal Form. This will continue your subscription to *Dynamics* for another year.

Nathalie Noreau







Among the major utilities of this list serve are:

- a) Data users may ask questions about the use of the data. Depending on the type of question, it could be answered by a SLID staff member or another data user.
- b) Survey staff will provide information of general interest to users as reference documents. Included in this documentation are: status reports on current survey activities, FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions and responses to them), bibliography of research using SLID data, microdata user's guides.
- c) To stimulate collaboration and prevent duplicated efforts, data users may share information on their research. This sharing of information may occur at any phase of the project cycle, from conception through to the documentation of results.
- d) Data users may document derived variables that they have created. In certain instances, survey staff will evaluate and certify the algorithm. In situations where the derived variable is of "widespread" interest, survey staff will consider the addition of the variable to its master database.
- e) Data users may make suggestions to survey staff regarding data variables or the survey's products and services.

Survey staff will actively participate as required. However, the success of the SLID list serve depends on the active participation by data users. Discussion of all aspects of the survey is encouraged, and all suggestions to survey staff will be considered.

You may subscribe to the SLID list serve by sending an e-mail message to:

listproc@statcan.ca

Leave the subject line blank and in the body of the message type: subscribe slidedtr firstname lastname

DATA USES: POVERTY AND DEPENDENCE ART DIFFERENT AGES David Cheal, Professor of Sociology at the University of Winnipeg, is using data from SLID 1993 to explore issues of intergenerational equity, in preparation for a Statistics Canada conference on this topic in February 1997: "Intergenerational Equity in Canada".

Professor Cheal is interested in the relationship between income and living arrangements at different ages, especially among young people. An article in the April 1996 issue of Dynamics has shown that, while 5% of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 years left a parent's home during 1993, another 1% move back.

The analysis will first test the hypothesis that there is a "life course poverty gradient", in which older persons are consistently less likely to have low incomes than young persons. This part of the analysis will define people experiencing economic constraint as those who have low family incomes.

In addition, it will be suggested that there is a second dimension of economic constraint, among those individuals who do not have a low family income but who depend financially on another family member. This aspect of economic constraint, or <u>financial</u> <u>dependence</u>, is thought to include individuals who may be unable to live independently for economic reasons.

Poverty and dependence will be described for different ages, and special attention will be paid to gender differences. The different socio-economic characteristics of women and men may have methodological as well as substantive implications. David Cheal believes that methodological issues need to be discussed by researchers as new surveys such as SLID begin to have an impact on official statistics.



DATA USES: THE DETERMINANTS OF MULTIPLE JOB HOLDING Moonlighting workers represent a significant portion of the Canadian labour force, and the rates for both men and women have been increasing steadily over the last few decades. Moonlighting, or multiple-job holding, may reflect the need for more flexibility by workers, in particular for females trying to combine both work and family obligations. For others, the motive may be to acquire additional skills or the enjoyment of a different job. Holding down a second job for many, however, is the result of economic hardship that threatens the financial stability of families.

The purpose of this research is to gain insight into the determinants of moonlighting. Descriptive empirical analyses will include an examination of the incidence of moonlighting across gender, age, education, marital status, and occupation. Additionally, we will examine the extent of multiple-job holding by parents of preschool children, and the types of jobs being packaged. Moonlighting behaviour will also be related to income levels to gauge the link between the two factors. In addition, the SLID data will allow us to estimate an econometric model which examines hypotheses for moonlighting such as primary job constraints (insufficient hours or earnings) or heterogeneous jobs (different jobs provide non-pecuniary benefits to the worker).

The SLID data set provides, for the first time, detailed information on more than one job combined with income and demographic data. Moonlighters can be identified in the data set through a vector which specifies the number of jobs held in each week over the year. This information can then be linked with corresponding jobs held in the moonlighting period. In addition, the release of subsequent waves of SLID will allow this research to be extended to examine issues related to the duration of moonlighting spells.

The research is being conducted by Dr. Lisa Powell at the School of Policy Studies, Queen's University, and Dr. Jean Kimmel at the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. For more information on this project, contact Lisa Powell at (613) 545-6692 or *lmp1@qsliver.queensu.ca*

DATA USES: LABOUR ADJUSTMENT AND SLID It is almost unanimously agreed that a period of profound structural change is underway. Part of this structural change has been documented: the shift from manufacturing to services; the shift from routine, repetitive jobs, to more skilled, "knowledge" jobs, from standard, full-time, full-year long-tenure employment at a single employer through most of working life, to non-standard, part-time, temporary and short-term contract jobs, and, in many cases, self-employment. To date, however, this documentation has relied on cross-sectional "snapshots" like the monthly Labour Force Survey, and the recent General Social Survey and Survey of Work Arrangements.

SLID, however, tracks these changes longitudinally for given workers. It offers answers to many questions: Are workers being "downsized" in greater numbers than before? Are they being downsized more often in their working lives? How are workers moving in and out of "new economy" jobs; those requiring high skill and/or flexible work arrangements? What labour force groups are becoming marginalized? And, perhaps most importantly, what are the implications of these *individuals*' adjustments on the traditional fruits of employment, such as a meaningful and stable income and non-wage benefits like pension coverage?

Analysts at Human Resources Development Canada are particularly interested in the social and labour market policy implications of these adjustments in a new, knowledge-based economy. In the Applied Research Branch at HRDC, work is underway in the following areas using the SLID:

Displaced Workers. What kind of jobs do workers (particularly older and younger) lose? How long do they take to find new jobs? How is this period of job search financed? If they exit the labour force, is it for early retirement, or skills upgrading, or simply out of discouragement? If they find new jobs, how do these compare to



the lost jobs? And how different are all these patterns for workers with different characteristics?

Old jobs vs. New jobs. A high volume of turnover has been documented in the labour market. How much of this is part of a fundamental change in the nature of work, from long-term, secure full-time employment with a single employer to "contingent" temporary jobs with non-standard, irregular hours and/or compensation?

Other areas of interest are currently. Low income dynamics (what is the mobility of individuals into and out of low income) and school to work transitions. SLID will provide insight into both of these as more waves of data become available.

For more information, you are invited to contact Darren Lauzon at (819) 994-1640, by fax at (819) 953-8584, or e-mail at *Darren.Lauzon@spg.org*.

RESEARCH PAPER SUMMARIES

The following are recently released Research Papers which can be ordered individually (\$5) or by annual subscription (\$25 on diskette or \$50 for paper versions for 12 to 15 papers).

96-07 Comparison Of Income Estimates From The Survey Of Consumer Finances And The Survey Of Labour And Income Dynamics

Income and Labour Dynamics Subdivision

Income data for reference year 1993 produced by the two surveys were compared. Some noteworthy differences in estimates were found. Among the contributing factors were:

- differences in data sources (SCF collects all data through a survey, whereas SLID is a combination of survey and tax data);
- differences in processing procedures;

- differences in weighting approaches;
- differences in collection:
- differences in survey concepts.

Some of these differences are controllable and steps will be taken by both surveys to reduce differences between them.

96-08 The Growth Of Earnings Inequality In Canada René Morissette

This study uses multiple data sources including 1993 SLID wage data to study the causes of increasing dispersion of weekly and annual earnings. Several theories are postulated and examined in detail.

96-10 Comparison of data on absences between SLID and Absence from Work Survey (AWS) Nathalie Noreau

As with the comparison of income data discussed above, comparisons of SLID data with other data sources are possible. This study evaluated SLID data on job absences. In general, SLID estimates are somewhat higher than those derived from AWS, likely reflecting differences in data collection.

96-12 Some data quality impacts when merging survey data on income with tax data

Sylvie Michaud and Michel Latouche

In some ways, this paper is complementary to the SLID-SCF income comparisons discussed above. Instead of comparing estimates, this paper looks at differences in errors according to whether income data is collected from survey or tax files.