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1998 RELEASES

The production of longitudinal data is a long and complex process. At each stage, the SLID team makes every effort to shorten the process so that the final data files can be produced earlier. To speed up the production of data from the last waves of the first panel of the survey, the SLID team has decided not to produce any publicuse microdata files on CD-ROM for the data from wave 3. Producing a CD-ROM is time consuming, largely because some variables have to be removed for reasons of confidentiality. The data from wave 3 will, however, be officially released when the final internal data files are produced, and all custom retrieval requests based on that wave of data will be permitted.

This procedure will enable the SLID team to process the wave 4 data as soon as wave 3 is finished, thereby speeding up by a considerable margin the production of wave 4 data for the 1996 reference year. That release is scheduled for December 1998, a definite step forward in reducing the delay in the release of SLID data. The CD-ROM produced for the wave 4 data will include:

- < a cross-sectional person file for 1995;
- < a cross-sectional job file for 1995;

### **EDITOR'S NOTE**

A new year is upon us, and with this comes the expectation of the release of more SLID data. Our primary objective this year is to narrow the gap between the year data are collected and the time they are released. A more detailed account of the team's chosen strategy appears in this issue of *Dynamics*.

We also want to let you know that a Canadian

Employment Research Forum (CERF) conference will be held May 28 and 29 in Ottawa. Many of the studies presented will be carried out using SLID data. The program for the conference is included in this issue of *Dynamics*, along with an overview of the studies that will be presented.

Nathalie Noreau







- < a cross-sectional person file for 1996;
- < a cross-sectional job file for 1996;
- < a longitudinal person file (4 years of data);
- < a longitudinal job file (4 years of data).

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# SURVEY OF FINANCIAL SECURITY (SFS)

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# CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH FORUM (CERF)

Formerly known as the "Asset and Debt Survey", the Survey of Financial Security is designed to obtain a better picture of Canadians' wealth. As we wrote in the last issue of *Dynamics*, the survey was to have been conducted in May. However, because of budget constraints, Statistics Canada has postponed the SFS to May 1999. The survey questionnaire will, however, undergo testing in the spring of 1998.

A Canadian Employment Research Forum (CERF) conference will be held May 28 and 29 in Ottawa. Among all the studies that will be presented many of them will be carried out using SLID data. Here is the list of all the studies that will be presented at this conference.

### The Family

Income After Separation for Persons Without Children
Diane Galarneau & Jim Sturrock (Statistics Canada)

The Long-Term Consequences of Growing Up With a Single Parent Miles Corak & Andrew Heisz (Statistics Canada)

Multivariate Duration Models, Labour Supply and the Presence of Young Children

Padma Rao Sahib (Concordia University)

Economic Circumstances and the Stability of Non-Marital Cohabitation

Zheng Wu (University of Victoria)

### **Income Dynamics**

Labour and Income Dynamics in the Canadian Cultural Sector Benoît Laplante (Université du Québec) Income and Employment Dynamics in Rural Areas: The Risk of Social Exclusion

Esperanza Vera-Toscano (St. Mary's - King's College)

## Earnings Dynamics

David M. Gray (University of Ottawa) & Ross Finnie (Queen's University and Statistics Canada)

What Do People Do When They Are Laid Off?
Paul Bernard, Stéphane Crespo (Université de Montréal) &
Johanne Boisjoly (Université du Québec à Rimouski)

## **Unemployment Insurance**

Structural Estimation of the Effects of UI Benefits in Search Activities

Christian Belzil (Concordia University)

Job Starts and Job Finds: Does UI Subsidize Search or Leisure?
Thomas Crossley, Pokman Chak (York University) &
Peter Kuhn (McMaster University)

Unemployment Insurance Claimants and Return to Work

Jean-François Bertrand, Marc Van Audenrode & Jean-Yves

Duclos (Université Laval)

Evaluation of 1994 UI Reform Impacts on Canadians
Panel discussion: Peter Kuhn, Stephen Jones (McMaster University), Marc Van Audenrode (Université Laval) & Thomas Crossley (York University)

#### Low Income

The Persistence of Low Income Spells in Canada, 1982-1993 Mireille Laroche (Department of Finance Canada)

Why People Move Into and Out of Low Income?

Nathalie Noreau, Garnett Picot & Myles Zyblock (Statistics Canada)



The Impact of Minimum Wage Increases on the Employment and Earnings of Low-Wage Workers: A Dynamic Analysis Using Longitudinal Data

Jane Friesen & Krishna Pendakur (Simon Fraser University)

#### Youth

A Dynamic Analysis of the School-to-Work Transition of Post-Secondary Graduates

Ross Finnie (Queen's University & Statistics Canada)

Estimating the Earnings Losses of Young Displaced Workers
Lori G. Kletzer & Robert W. Fairlie (University of California)

The Re-employment Outcomes of Youth
Ging Wong, Christopher Riddell & Gordon Dicks

#### **Social Assistance**

The Dynamics of Income Assistance: Estimates from the Self-Sufficiency Project

Christopher Ferrall (Queen's University) & Laura Brown (University of Manitoba)

An Empirical Analysis of the Transitions Between UI, Welfare and the Labour Market in Québec

Bernard Fortin & Guy Lacroix (Université Laval)

The Effects of High School Graduation on Income Assitance Recipiency

David Green (University of British Columbia) & William Warburton (Government of British Columbia)

## **Employment Dynamics I**

Transition from Labour Market to Retirement: Determinants of Canada Pension Plan Take-up

Emile Tompa (McMaster University)

Adverse Selection and Unemployment Dynamics: Evidence from the Canadian Out-of-Employment Panel

Kevin Lang & Nuria Rodriguez-Planas (Boston University)

## **Employment Dynamics II**

In and Out of the Labour Market: Long-Term Income Consequences of Interruptions in Women's Paid Work

Shelley Phipps & Peter Burton (Dalhousie University)

Hirings and Separations from the Canadian Labour Force Survey Georges Lemaître (OCDE)

DATA USES: IMPACT OF LAYOFFS IN THE 1990s

A general feeling of job insecurity pervades the 1990s. The media devote a great deal of attention to the issue, and some surveys on employees' perceptions even show a drop in the percentage of people who are happy with their level of job security (OECD). However, that feeling does not appear to be based on a great deal of data. In the 1990s, some groups seem to be more seriously affected by layoffs and short-term jobs, but average trends in this area are relatively similar to those observed in the 1980s.

Other indicators, such as the increase in the number of non-standard jobs and the number of self-employed individuals and the rise in involuntary part-time work may attest to an increase in job insecurity. Another indicator also has a bearing on the impact of layoffs, because even though the relative number of layoffs is more or less the same as it was in the 1980s, the impact is perhaps more serious today. For example, it may be harder now than it was in the 1980s to find a new job, which would account for the longer periods of unemployment we are currently seeing. And if a person does find a new job, the pay may be lower, adding to the personal cost of layoffs.

This study will examine the impact of layoffs in 1993-94 using the SLID data file. The authors will attempt to answer such questions as:

- In which groups of workers (age, sex, family status, province, occupation, industry, public/private sector, full time/part time) are layoffs most likely to occur?
- What is the likelihood of a person finding a new job after being permanently laid off?

- On average how long does it take for a person who is permanently laid off to find a new job?
- < Are there any factors that make it easier or more difficult to find a job?
- < What is the difference in pay between the old and new jobs?

For more information about this study, please contact one of the authors: Diane Galarneau at (613) 951-4626 or galadia@statcan.ca, or Yves Saint-Pierre at (613) 951-3258 or sainyve@statcan.ca.

# SUMMARIES OF RESEARCH PAPERS

SSS The last issue of *Dynamics* (Vol. 6, No. 4) listed the SLID documents that are now available free of charge on the Internet through Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). Included in those publications is the series of SLID working papers, which can be downloaded to your personal computer at no cost. For this reason, the cost of hard copies of documents has been increased to \$10 for a single issue or \$100 for an annual subscription comprising 12 to 15 documents. The following are summaries of recently released research papers.

# 97-12 Labour Market Intermittency and Earnings in Canada Wayne Simpson

This University of Manitoba researcher investigated the effect on labour market intermittency (or the time spent without full-time employment) on current employment income based on SLID data. Historical data on people's work experience gathered during the preliminary interview (number of years of full-time employment, part-time employment and unemployment) were coupled with data on current labour market activity.

97-13 Questionnaire and Collection Procedures for SLID Income Data Collection - May 1997 (1996 survey year) Ruth Dibbs, Debbie Lutz, Anne Palmer, Robert Kaminski

In May 1997, SLID gathered data on income. Respondents had the option of answering income-related questions from an interviewer or authorizing Statistics Canada's SLID team to use the information in

their tax returns. In May 1997, approximately 80% of the eligible members of panel 1 and approximately 64% of the eligible members of panel 2 had authorized the SLID team to contact Revenue Canada to obtain income data. As a result, only about 13,000 households had to be contacted for the May interview on income. This report describes the method used to collect the data and the content of the 1997 income interview.

98-01 Employment Stability and the Adjustment of Immigrants: An Examination of Data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

Derrick Thomas, J. Peter Rappak

This study uses SLID data and focuses on immigrants' adjustment to the Canadian labour market and job stability. Stability is measured in this case in relation to the risk of being unemployed and the length of periods of unemployment or in relation to the ability to find work. Adjustment is assessed in comparison with the Canadian population as a whole. The study also seeks to identify human capital and other factors that may have a bearing on the risk of being unemployed, the ability to find a job and the time needed to adjust to the labour market.

98-02 SLID Questionnaire for Demographics and Contact: 1998 Ruth Dibbs, Debbie Lutz, Willo Wallace

Two annual interviews are carried out for SLID: one for labour data in January, and one for income data in May. The questions and answers and the interview procedure are described in other SLID research papers. This document contains the same information for the "contact" and "demography" modules of the interviews, which are used for both the labour and the income interviews. The only difference is marital status, which is confirmed or updated once a year, in January, whereas in May, the questions in the "demography" module are not asked unless answers are missing or a change in household composition is reported.