



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, November 9, 1999**

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **General Social Survey: Time use** 2  
One-third of Canadians aged 25 to 44 identified themselves as workaholics, and more than half admitted to worrying that they do not have enough time to spend with their family and friends.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### General Social Survey: Time use

One-third of Canadians aged 25 to 44 identified themselves as workaholics and more than half admitted to worrying that they do not have enough time to spend with their family and friends, according to new data from the General Social Survey (GSS).

In addition, almost half of the people in this age group reported that they felt trapped in a daily routine. Only about one-quarter of these individuals said they planned to slow down in the coming year.

The GSS assessed responses from almost 11,000 Canadians aged 15 and over to measure the extent of time-stress in their daily lives and to determine which individuals were most prone to this kind of stress. Those who agreed with 7 out of 10 questions about stress were determined to be severely time-stressed.

Overall, Canadians reported somewhat elevated levels of severe time-stress in 1998 compared with 1992, the date of the last survey. About 21% of all women aged 15 and over perceived themselves as time-stressed, up from 16% six years earlier. The proportion of men reporting time-stress increased from 12% in 1992 to 16% in 1998.

#### Time-stressed population

| Age   | Men  |      | Women |      |
|-------|------|------|-------|------|
|       | 1992 | 1998 | 1992  | 1998 |
|       | %    |      |       |      |
| 15 +  | 12   | 16   | 16    | 21   |
| 15-24 | 7    | 10   | 18    | 22   |
| 25-34 | 16   | 25   | 23    | 29   |
| 35-44 | 16   | 23   | 22    | 27   |
| 45-54 | 16   | 20   | 18    | 22   |
| 55-64 | --   | 8    | 9     | 14   |
| 65+   | --   | --   | --    | --   |

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Severely time-stressed individuals aged 15 and over spent more of their days doing some form of work, either paid or unpaid, than low-stress individuals. Time-stressed men spent 9.7 hours and time-stressed women spent 9.4 hours per day on total work activities. This is 2.8 hours more for both these men and women than those who reported low levels of time-stress. Those who were severely time-stressed also had less free time — 2.2 hours less for men and 2.0 hours less for women. Free time is defined as the time spent on leisure activities, like playing sports, watching television and socializing.

#### Note to readers

This release is based on Cycle 12 of the General Social Survey (GSS), which examined the time use of Canadians in 1998. This survey was previously conducted in 1992 and 1986.

The target population of the 1998 GSS consisted of all individuals aged 15 and over living in a private household in all provinces. The representative sample had 10,749 respondents. Data were collected over a 12-month period from February 1998 to January 1999 using a computer-assisted telephone interview system.

The GSS asked respondents to report a diary of their time use over a 24-hour period. This diary provided information on how Canadians allocated their time for work, both paid and unpaid, as well as personal and leisure activities.

GSS respondents were asked to answer yes or no to a series of 10 questions on their perception of time. Their responses were used to create a measure of time-stress. Those who agreed with seven or more were considered to have high levels of time-stress.

The GSS Cycle 12 also surveyed Canadians on a number of other topics including Internet use, self-directed learning, paid and unpaid work, volunteering, quality of life, attendance at various cultural events, television viewing habits and sports participation. A public use microdata file, which has been screened for confidentiality, is now available.

Between 1992 and 1998, the proportion of men aged 25 to 44 who reported being time-stressed increased at a faster rate than the proportion of women. About one quarter of men and women in this age group reported being severely time-stressed. For men this was an increase from less than one in six in 1992. (Overall, the 25 to 44 age group represented 41% of the population aged 15 and over in 1998.)

Levels of stress varied with "role complexity", or the number of duties an individual has to undertake. Not surprisingly, time-stress levels were highest for married men and women aged 25 to 44 who were employed full time with children at home. More than one in three of the women in this group (38%) reported they were time-stressed — the highest percentage of any group. This compares with just over one-quarter (26%) of married men in the same situation. Married women aged 25 to 44 who were employed full time and who did not have a child at home were less likely to be time-stressed.

### **Just over three million individuals consider themselves workaholics**

About one third of men and women in the 25 to 44 age group, representing just over three million Canadians, considered themselves workaholics in 1998.

Similarly, just over half of men and women aged 25 to 44, or about 4.9 million individuals, felt that they did not have enough time for family or friends. Almost as many said that they felt trapped in a daily routine. About 4 out of 10 men and women aged 15 to 24 also said the same.

In addition, fewer than half of the individuals aged 25 to 44 believed that their feelings of stress would change in the future. Only one quarter of these adults said they plan to slow down in the coming year.

### **Relief comes with age**

Data from the survey suggest that relief from stress does come with age. Overall, time-related stress levels virtually disappeared among the oldest age groups, where retirement and empty nests become more common with time.

For example, only 14% of women aged 55 to 64 reported high stress levels in 1998, with men that age even less likely to feel that way. For seniors aged 65 and over, reported feelings of severe time-stress were virtually non-existent.

### **Even some young people were stressed**

Even young people under age 25, including those of high school age, reported some fairly high levels of time-stress. While young people were less likely to be time-stressed than other age groups as a whole, young women were twice as likely as young men to be severely time stressed.

### **Families losing in the "struggle to juggle"**

In 1998, more people indicated that they did not have enough time for their family compared with 1992. Not surprisingly, the survey showed that men aged 25 to 44 who were married parents and employed full time spent less time than their female counterparts with members of their household, an average of 5.6 hours per day compared with 6.1 for women.

One in three of the people in the above role group were dissatisfied with the balance between their work and family life. Not having enough time for family,

including their spouses and children, was the main reason for their dissatisfaction.

Furthermore, 85% of full-time employed, married women with at least one child at home and 79% of their male counterparts felt that weekdays were too short to accomplish what they wanted. About half of them reported that their first priority, given more time, would be to spend it with friends and family.

However, this goal seems further away than in 1992. Severely time-stressed women in this group did 36.0 hours of unpaid work per week, compared with 31.4 hours per week for those with a low level of time-stress.

Among these married mothers with full-time employment, those who had a child under age 5 at home were even more likely (almost half of them) to feel time-stressed. The amount of housework done by their partner (e.g., laundry, grocery shopping, cooking and cleaning) did not appear to reduce the likelihood of the mother being time-stressed.

### **More work and stress, less personal and free time**

Those who have the most responsibilities were also those who tended to work the longest days. The "struggle to juggle" in 1998 was most difficult for those aged 25 to 44 who were married parents and employed full time. Overall, men in this group averaged 48.6 hours and women averaged 38.8 hours per week of paid work and work-related activities. This was an increase of 2.0 hours per week since 1992 for both men and women.

For many people in this group, an increase in paid work did not result in a reduction in unpaid work. These individuals spent approximately one half-hour more per week on unpaid work than in 1992. Men spent 22.8 hours each week at unpaid work and women spent 34.4 hours. Unpaid work includes household work, childcare, shopping, helping others, volunteering and civic activities.

A decrease in leisure time accompanied longer hours spent working. These married mothers and fathers with full-time employment had the least leisure time compared with men and women in the other age and role groups, except for lone-parent mothers. Lone-parent mothers aged 25 to 44 who were employed full time did slightly more combined paid and unpaid work than their married counterparts and equalled their married counterparts for the dubious distinction of having the least leisure time (3.6 hours per day averaged over a 7-day week).

For those who were married parents and employed full time, the time-use patterns were even more

revealing after considering the reported level of time-stress. Men reporting high levels of time-stress spent 52.3 hours per week on paid work. They also spent 24.1 hours per week on unpaid work. In comparison, their low time-stress counterparts reported an average 44.8 hours per week on paid work and 22.7 hours of unpaid work.

Additional tabular results are now available free in *Overview of the time use of Canadians, 1998* (12F0080XIE, free) on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) under *Products and services* then *Downloadable publications (free)*. For in-depth analysis on the many topics covered by the survey, data may also be obtained by purchasing a custom tabulation or

the public use microdata file (12M0012XCB, \$1,600). Similar files based on the 1992 and 1986 surveys are also available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information about these products and services, contact the Client Services and Dissemination Unit (613-951-5979; fax: 613 951-0387; [hfsslf@statcan.ca](mailto:hfsslf@statcan.ca)), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2101; [silvcyn@statcan.ca](mailto:silvcyn@statcan.ca)), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

# **Time-stressed population by sex and role group<sup>1</sup>** 1998

|  | Men <sup>2</sup> | Women <sup>2</sup> |
|--|------------------|--------------------|
|  | %                |                    |
| Age 15-17, unmarried student                               | 4 <sup>3</sup>   | 20 <sup>3</sup>    |
| Age 18-24, unmarried student                               | 11 <sup>3</sup>  | 17 <sup>3</sup>    |
| Age 18-24, employed full-time, unmarried                   | 13 <sup>3</sup>  | 28 <sup>3</sup>    |
| Age 25-44, employed full-time, lone parent                 | - -              | 38                 |
| Age 25-44, employed full-time, married parent              | 26               | 38                 |
| Age 25-44, employed part-time, married parent              | - -              | 22                 |
| Age 25-44, not employed or a student, married parent       | - -              | 26                 |
| Age 25-44, employed full-time, married non-parent          | 26               | 20                 |
| Age 25-44, employed full-time, unmarried non-parent        | 24               | 26                 |
| Age 45-64, employed full-time, married parent              | 23               | 30 <sup>3</sup>    |
| Age 45-64, employed full-time, married non-parent          | 18               | 24                 |
| Age 45-64, employed full-time, unmarried non-parent        | 15 <sup>3</sup>  | 19                 |
| Age 45-64, not employed or a student, married non-parent   | - -              | 14                 |
| Age 45-64, not employed or a student, unmarried non-parent | 10 <sup>3</sup>  | 8 <sup>3</sup>     |
| Age 65+, not employed or a student, married non-parent     | - -              | 5 <sup>3</sup>     |
| Age 65+, not employed or a student, living alone           | - -              | 2 <sup>3</sup>     |

<sup>1</sup> Averaged over a 7-day week.

<sup>2</sup> Parent - i.e., those with never-married children aged less than 19, who live at home. Non-parent - i.e., those without never-married children aged less than 19 living at home.

<sup>3</sup> Figures to be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.6% and 33.3%.

- - Amount too small to be expressed.

**Average time spent on various activities by level of time-stress for selected groups**  
1998

|   | Men             |               | Women           |               |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
|   | Low time-stress | Time-stressed | Low time-stress | Time-stressed |
|   | hours per day   |               |                 |               |
| <b>Population aged 15 and over</b>  |                 |               |                 |               |
| Total work  | 6.8             | 9.7           | 6.7             | 9.4           |
| Paid work and related activities  | 3.5             | 6.5           | 2.1             | 3.7           |
| Unpaid work   | 2.8             | 2.8           | 4.2             | 4.9           |
| Personal care   | 10.4            | 9.8           | 10.9            | 10.1          |
| Free time   | 6.8             | 4.6           | 6.4             | 4.4           |
| <b>Population aged 25 to 44</b>   |                 |               |                 |               |
| Total work  | 8.5             | 10.2          | 8.5             | 10.0          |
| Paid work and related activities  | 5.6             | 7.0           | 3.4             | 4.2           |
| Unpaid work   | 2.8             | 3.0           | 5.0             | 5.4           |
| Personal care   | 9.8             | 9.6           | 10.4            | 9.9           |
| Free time   | 5.6             | 4.2           | 5.1             | 4.1           |
| <b>Married<sup>1</sup> parents<sup>2</sup>, aged 25 to 44, employed full-time</b> |                 |               |                 |               |
| Total work  | 9.7             | 11.0          | 10.6            | 10.6          |
| Paid work and related activities  | 6.4             | 7.5           | 6.0             | 5.3           |
| Unpaid work   | 3.2             | 3.4           | 4.5             | 5.1           |
| Personal care   | 9.6             | 9.7           | 9.9             | 9.6           |
| Free time   | 4.7             | 3.4           | 3.5             | 3.8           |

<sup>1</sup> Married includes common-law partners.

<sup>2</sup> Parents with never-married children aged less than 19, who live at home.



## OTHER RELEASES

## Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

September 1999 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 133 400 cubic metres in September, up 1.4% compared with the same month a year earlier. Sales increased for four of the seven major product groups over the same period in 1998, with the largest gains recorded for diesel fuel oil (+150 300 cubic metres or +7.8%) and motor gasoline (+137 200 cubic metres or +4.4%).

## Sales of refined petroleum products

|  | Sept.<br>1998 <sup>r</sup>         | Sept.<br>1999 <sup>p</sup>         | Sept.<br>1998<br>to<br>Sept.<br>1999  |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|  | thousands of<br>cubic metres       |                                    | % change                              |
| <b>Total, all products</b>               | <b>8 022.2</b>                     | <b>8 133.4</b>                     | <b>1.4</b>                            |
| Motor gasoline                           | 3 147.5                            | 3 284.7                            | 4.4                                   |
| Diesel fuel oil                          | 1 937.5                            | 2 087.8                            | 7.8                                   |
| Light fuel oil                           | 222.9                              | 214.5                              | -3.8                                  |
| Heavy fuel oil                           | 735.7                              | 552.0                              | -25.0                                 |
| Aviation turbo fuels                     | 514.1                              | 569.8                              | 10.8                                  |
| Petrochemical<br>feedstocks <sup>1</sup> | 398.3                              | 428.5                              | 7.6                                   |
| All other refined<br>products            | 1 066.2                            | 996.1                              | -6.6                                  |
|  | Jan. to Sept.<br>1998 <sup>r</sup> | Jan. to Sept.<br>1999 <sup>p</sup> | Jan.-Sept. 1998 to<br>Jan.-Sept. 1999 |
| <b>Total, all products</b>               | <b>68 843.2</b>                    | <b>69 683.2</b>                    | <b>1.2</b>                            |
| Motor gasoline                           | 27 928.7                           | 28 716.3                           | 2.8                                   |
| Diesel fuel oil                          | 16 070.0                           | 16 370.5                           | 1.9                                   |
| Light fuel oil                           | 3 261.0                            | 3 437.2                            | 5.4                                   |
| Heavy fuel oil                           | 5 989.8                            | 5 635.9                            | -5.9                                  |
| Aviation turbo fuels                     | 4 589.2                            | 4 625.4                            | 0.8                                   |
| Petrochemical<br>feedstocks <sup>1</sup> | 3 660.5                            | 3 871.2                            | 5.8                                   |
| All other refined<br>products            | 7 344.0                            | 7 026.7                            | -4.3                                  |

<sup>r</sup> Revised.<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.<sup>1</sup> Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products were up 840 000 cubic metres, or 1.2% over the same period in 1998. Sales increased for five of the seven major product groups with the largest advance recorded for motor gasoline (+787 600 cubic metres or +2.8%), which accounted for 41.2% of the total sales. The gain for light fuel oil (+176 200 cubic metres or +5.4%) was mostly due to greater use of the product for heating in the first four months of the year. The decline for heavy

fuel oil (-353 900 cubic metres or -5.9%) was due to greater use by the industrial sector of natural gas in place of heavy fuel oil.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.**

The September 1999 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004-XPB, \$21/\$206; 45-004-XIB, \$16/\$155) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; [hardele@statcan.ca](mailto:hardele@statcan.ca)) or Michel Palardy (613-951-7174; [palamic@statcan.ca](mailto:palamic@statcan.ca)), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Cement

September 1999

Manufacturers shipped 1 347 806 tonnes of cement in September, down 0.2% from 1 350 533 tonnes in August and down 1.1% from 1 362 628 (revised) tonnes in September 1998.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 9 318 478 tonnes, up 4.3% from 8 935 630 (revised) tonnes during the same period in 1998.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).**

The September 1999 issue of *Cement* (44-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-9837; [sainteti@statcan.ca](mailto:sainteti@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Air charter statistics**

1998

In 1998, 1,121,916 passengers travelled on domestic charter flights, down 40.0% from 1997. This large decrease was mostly a result of the cessation of charter operations by Kelowna Aircraft and the transfer of domestic services from charter to scheduled services by Royal Aviation.

The international sector experienced a 7.2% drop in charter passengers from 1997 to 1998 with 4,363,991 passengers travelling on international charter flights in 1998. This decrease was mainly due to the transfer of some operations from charter to scheduled services by Air Transat, Royal Aviation and Canadian Airlines International.

The annual publication *Air charter statistics 1998* (51-207-XIB, \$31) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Brent Day (613-951-0145; [daybren@statcan.ca](mailto:daybren@statcan.ca)), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

## **Air passenger origin and destination for domestic trips and for trips between Canada and the United States**

First quarter 1998 (preliminary)

Air passenger origin and destination data are now available for the first three months of 1998. The data represent passengers who travelled on scheduled flights between Canada and the United States. Data are also available for Canadian domestic trips.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Roland Hébert (613-951-0150), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Gross domestic product by industry, July 1999**  
**Catalogue number 15-001-XPB**  
(Canada: \$15/\$145; outside Canada: US\$15/US\$145).

**Electric power statistics, August 1999**  
**Catalogue number 57-001-XIB**  
(Canada: \$9/\$85).

**All prices exclude sales tax.**

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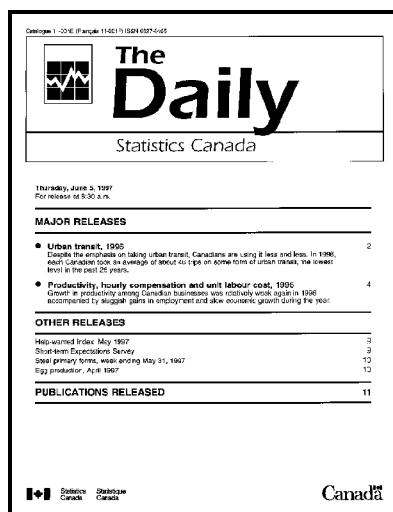
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