



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 5, 2006

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Youth in Transition Survey: Update of the education and labour market pathways of young adults, 2004 2

More and more youth have undertaken postsecondary education, either at college, university or a private institution, and have taken their place in the labour market, according to a four-year study of major transitions in the lives of Canada's young people.

Postal code conversion file plus, March 2006 5

Capital expenditures by type of asset, 2004 5

New products 6



Releases

Youth in Transition Survey: Update of the education and labour market pathways of young adults

2004

More and more youth have undertaken postsecondary education, either at college, university or a private institution, and have taken their place in the labour market, according to a four-year study of major transitions in the lives of Canada's young people.

The Youth in Transition Survey (YITS), which tracked movements between high school, postsecondary education and the labour market, interviewed young people and measured their activities at three stages: in 1999, 2001 and 2003.

Survey data show that during this four-year period, nearly three-quarters of the young people in this study underwent some form of transition, either between high school and postsecondary education or between their studies and the workplace.

However, a more meaningful finding concerns the steadily rising proportion of young people aged 22 to 24 who undertook some form of postsecondary education since the start of the survey. In 1999, 62% of young people had gone to a postsecondary institution at some point. By 2003, over three-quarters (76%) had done so.

Over time, the proportion of youth who had graduated from a postsecondary institution soared. In 1999, 7% of young people were postsecondary graduates. By 2003, this proportion had increased more than six times to 44%.

As of December 2003, about one out of every five young people aged 22 to 24 was still pursuing postsecondary accreditation and had not yet graduated.

The movement towards postsecondary education is important, as globalization and technological changes have led to a knowledge-based economy with highly skilled occupations. The labour market is increasingly demanding, and a postsecondary education is in many instances essential to gain access to the workforce.

Leaving school to take their place in the labour market

Canada's young people were leaving school to take their place in the workforce between 1999 and 2003, YITS data showed.

Note to readers

This report uses data from the Youth in Transition Survey (YITS), a longitudinal survey undertaken jointly by Statistics Canada and Human Resources and Social Development Canada. This survey is designed to examine the major transitions in the lives of youths, particularly between education, training and work.

YITS contacts the same respondents at two-year intervals and can therefore provide information on patterns of education and work activities over time for the same individuals.

This report uses data from the first three cycles of YITS to examine the education and labour market status of young people and their pathways. In the first cycle of YITS, collected in 2000, youths were aged between 18 and 20. Their education and labour market status were assessed as of December 1999. Two and four years later, in 2002 and 2004, the same respondents were re-interviewed and their activities measured as of December 2001 and December 2003.

They did this through a complex set of pathways. Some dropped out of school and subsequently returned to their studies. Others were high school dropouts who went on to postsecondary studies without having completed their high school diploma.

These transitions may have enabled young people to finish their education and enter the labour market, or to leave the labour market and return to school. However, the most common transition was to complete school—either secondary or postsecondary—to go to full-time work.

During this four-year period, the composition of this group of young people gradually changed.

In 1999, 46% were pursuing postsecondary education, 13% were still in high school, 21% were working full-time and 12% part-time, whereas 9% were not in school and were not working.

Four years later, it was apparent that fewer of this group were in school. The proportion pursuing postsecondary education had declined to 31%, and only 1% were still in high school. Meanwhile, the proportion working full-time had more than doubled to 45%, while only 9% were part-timers.

About 14% were neither working nor in school as of December 2003, but for most of these individuals, it seems that the situation was temporary. Less than 1% of young people were neither working nor in school for all three cycles of the YITS.

Distribution of youth school/work status

	December 1999	December 2001	December 2003
	%		
School/work status			
In school	58	46	31
Not in school, working full-time	21	31	45
Not in school, working part-time	12	8	9
Not in school, not working	9	15	14

Note: Percentages in table may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

More difficult to return to school as young people get older and have children

The realities of family life and work are apparently starting to encroach on the ability of these young people to pursue postsecondary studies, according to the survey. Some of them had married and some had children, and the longer these young people waited, the more difficult it generally became to return to school. Time appears to be becoming an issue.

People who continued in postsecondary education were less likely to be married than graduates or dropouts. Among the individuals who had children, the proportion who had never undertaken postsecondary education was much higher than the average, while the proportion that had participated in postsecondary education was lower.

During the first two stages, many young people reported that they had not pursued any form of postsecondary education. However, by December 2003, some (5%) had had a change of heart.

However, returning to school seems to have been more difficult for young people as they got older. Among young adults aged 22, about 8% started their postsecondary studies in cycle 3. However, this proportion fell to 5% among those aged 23, and to only 3% for those aged 24.

Many who started their postsecondary studies in cycle 3 reported to the survey that they continued working either full-time or part-time, or had returned to a non-traditional institution, that is, not a college or university.

It should be noted that of all young people who had pursued postsecondary education at the start of

the study in 1999, about 69% had graduated, and nearly 17% of them were still in school. Only 14% had dropped out. The majority of graduates were in the labour market, most working full-time.

Vast majority had graduated from high school by December 2003

The proportion of young people who had graduated from high school increased steadily during the four-year study period.

In 1999, three-quarters (75%) of all young people aged 18 to 20 had their high school diploma in hand. By the end of 2003, this had increased to almost 90%.

What was also notable was that nearly half of these high school dropouts took advantage of the "second chance system" to return to school at either the secondary or postsecondary level.

As a result, over one-quarter of high school dropouts finally managed to graduate during this period. As of December 2001, about 8% of these dropouts had graduated from high school. By the end of 2003, this proportion had more than tripled to 27%.

Data revealed that about half of these new high school graduates had even undertaken postsecondary studies. In total, one-quarter of the high school dropouts had undertaken postsecondary education as of December 2003.

However, youth had more difficulties completing high school as time went on. Between 1999 and 2001, about 70% of young people who were attending high school graduated during this time. However, between 2001 and 2003, this proportion fell to just over 40%.

In addition, a larger proportion of them dropped out over time. Between 1999 and 2001, 17% of young people attending high school dropped out. This rose to 45% between 2001 and 2003.

Between 1999 and 2003, the proportion of women who had dropped out and then returned to school more than tripled. Among men, however, the proportion did not change much over the four year period.

This difference in male-female distribution may be related to the initial reasons for dropping out. In a larger proportion, young men wanted to work, whereas women had dropped out for family reasons.

School pathways of youth who had dropped out of high school as of December 1999

	December 1999	December 2001	December 2003
	%		
School status			
High school graduates	...	8	27
High school continuers	...	6	6
High school dropouts, postsecondary education	18	15	11
High school dropouts, no postsecondary education	82	72	55

... not applicable

Note: Percentages in table may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4435.

The report "Follow-up on Education and Labour Market Pathways of Young Canadians Aged 18 to 20 – Results from YITS Cycle 3" (81-595-MIE2006045, free) is part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics - Research Papers* series, now available on our website from the *Our products and services* page.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Postal code conversion file plus

March 2006

The *Postal Code Conversion File Plus* (PCCF+) (82F0086XDB), Version 4H, with postal codes updated to March 2006, complements the *Postal Code Conversion File* (PCCF). When the association between the postal code and census geography is not unique, the PCCF+ allows for a proportional allocation based on the population count.

In Version 4H, federal electoral districts (according to the 2003 representation order), riding names and definitions have been updated to include changes in 2004 and 2005. Also, the Ontario health region definitions have been updated to include changes through August 2005.

The PCCF+ is free, and only available to purchasers of the PCCF. Users also need SAS to run this application.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

For more information, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-5305; russell.wilkins@statcan.ca), Health Analysis and Measurement Group. ■

Capital expenditures by type of asset

2004

Capital expenditures by type of asset for building and engineering construction are now available for 2004.

Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0039 and 029-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Irfan Hashmi (613-951-3363; irfan.hashmi@stacan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

New products

National Symmetric Input-Output Tables - Aggregation Level S, 2003
Catalogue number 15-207-XCB (\$250).

National Symmetric Input-Output Tables - Aggregation Level L, 2003
Catalogue number 15-208-XCB (\$535).

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics - Research Papers: "Follow-up on Education and Labour Market Pathways of Young Canadians Aged 18 to 20 – Results from YITS Cycle 3", January 2002 to December 2003, no. 45
Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2006045 (free).

Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+), February 2006
Catalogue number 82F0086XDB
(various prices).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:




- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| • The title | • The catalogue number | • The volume number | • The issue number | • Your credit card number. |
| From Canada and the United States, call: | | | 1-800-267-6677 | |
| From other countries, call: | | | 1-613-951-2800 | |
| To fax your order, call: | | | 1-877-287-4369 | |
| For address changes or account inquiries, call: | | | 1-877-591-6963 | |

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE001-0000-0000-0000-0000	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
● Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
● Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Map-warmed Index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-G, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2004. Citation in newspaper, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.