

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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### **Study: Career decision-making patterns of Canadian youth and associated postsecondary educational outcomes, 2000 to 2010**

Career decision-making for the majority of Canadian youth is an on-going process, occurring throughout adolescence and typically lasting well into adulthood.

These findings come from the Youth in Transition Survey, conducted between 2000 and 2010, which collected data every two years from the same respondents starting at age 15. The current study provides findings from Canadian youth aged 25 in 2010 whose information was available over the 10-year period.

Among youth aged 25 who were asked about their career expectations on a regular basis from the age of 15, few held to the career expectations they had as teenagers. Almost 10% of 25-year-olds kept the same career expectations that they held at age 15, while 6.9% held the same career expectations that they had at age 17. About one-third had made their choice during their early twenties, with 15.9% having the same career expectations from age 21 and 16.0% from the age of 23.

For the remaining majority of 25-year-olds, there was a lot of uncertainty in terms of their career choices. More than 13% of young adults were still undecided about a career at age 25, while almost 4 in 10 (38.3%) had decided to pursue a new career.

Changing early career decisions was typical for both females and males. At age 25, 10.1% of female respondents had been consistent in their career expectations from age 15, compared with 9.1% of their male counterparts.

Among the other factors involved in choosing a career, the higher the priority parents placed on postsecondary education, the greater the consistency youth demonstrated in their career expectations. This was especially true for those who held on to the same career choice from age 21. A greater proportion of these youth (17.2%) showed consistency compared with those whose parents valued postsecondary education less (8.5%).

The parental views on the importance of postsecondary education had a similar effect among those who had reached age 25 without having made a firm career choice. Nearly one-half of young adults whose parents valued postsecondary education reported either making a new career decision (36.9%) or being as yet undecided (12.4%). In contrast, more than two-thirds of youth whose parents placed a lower priority on postsecondary education were either making new decisions (46.8%) or were undecided (19.4%) as to their career choice.

When family socioeconomic status (SES) was taken into account, a greater proportion of youth with a high family SES (13.6%) demonstrated consistency of career choice from the age of 15, compared with 7.9% of those with a low family SES. As well, youth with a high family SES were less likely to be undecided on a career path at age 25 (9.3%) than youth with a low family SES (16.0%).

Early demonstration of consistency in career decision was associated with earlier entry into postsecondary studies and higher levels of educational attainment at age 25. Youth who demonstrated consistency in their career plans at ages 15 and 17 represented a higher proportion of those who entered postsecondary studies within 15 months after graduating from secondary school than of those who entered 16 months or more after graduating from secondary school. In contrast, those who remained inconsistent in their career choice up to age 25 were less likely to enter postsecondary studies within 15 months.

As well, all those who showed consistency in their career expectations at some point were more likely to complete postsecondary education at the Bachelor degree level or higher at age 25, compared with the 25-year-olds still undecided on a career path.

### Note to readers

This fact sheet is based on longitudinal data from cycles 1 through 6 (2000 to 2010) of the Youth in Transition Survey (YITS). The YITS was jointly conducted by Statistics Canada and Employment and Social Development Canada to examine major education, training and work transitions in the lives of youth.

The data were collected every two years, from the same respondents starting at age 15 (YITS Cohort A, cycle 1). These youth were asked, "What kind of job or occupation would you be interested in having when you are about 30 years old?" They were asked the same question at ages 17, 21, 23 and 25 (cycles 2, 4, 5 and 6, respectively). The question was not asked at age 19 (cycle 3).

Analytical categories were defined based on the ages at which respondents' career expectations began to be "consistent," that is, their responses indicated the same occupational group and required level of education from one cycle to the next until the end of the survey, when they were 25 years old.

Parental valuation of postsecondary education was asked of YITS respondents at ages 15 and 17. Respondents were asked about the importance their parents placed on them pursuing a postsecondary education.

The family socioeconomic status indicator was derived from data describing parental education levels, parental occupations, and the material and cultural possessions in the home.

This fact sheet is a product of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program, which is an initiative of the Canadian Education Statistics Council, a partnership between Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4435](#).

The fact sheet "Career Decision-making Patterns of Canadian Youth and Associated Postsecondary Educational Outcomes," part of the *Education Indicators in Canada: Fact Sheet* series ([81-599-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Dairy statistics, November 2014

Consumers purchased 242 174 kilolitres of milk and cream in November, down 4.1% from November 2013. Sales of milk decreased 4.5% from the same month a year earlier to 213 206 kilolitres in November, while cream sales decreased 1.0% to 28 968 kilolitres.

### **Note to readers**

*Dairy statistics are available for Canada and the provinces.*

*Data on dairy stocks for December 1, 2014, are now available in CANSIM table 003-0033. These data represent the ending stocks of the previous month.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0007 to 003-0012](#), [003-0029](#), [003-0033](#) and [003-0034](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3430](#), [3431](#) and [3432](#).**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Canadian Megatrends, January 2015

### Canada's crime rate: Two decades of decline

Crime rates in Canada in 2013 fell to levels not seen since the end of the 1960s. This month's *Canadian Megatrends* article examines not only the numbers but some of the potential social and economic reasons behind the shrinking crime rate.

Statistics Canada has been collecting data on all police-reported crime as well as on victims' experiences of crime since 1962. Data have been tracked in a couple of ways: the traditional crime rate and the Crime Severity Index. While both measures count the number of criminal incidents, the Crime Severity Index also takes into account the seriousness of the crime.

The article also looks at the trends in the rates of different types of crime, including property crimes, violent crimes and other *Criminal Code* offences. The overall crime rate, as well as the rates for each of the three crime categories, rose steadily between 1962 and 1992, before starting a downward trend that continued through 2013.

There were slightly different patterns among some of the individual types of crimes, including homicide. The homicide rate, often used as a bellwether for overall violent crime, more than doubled between 1961 and 1975, after which it started to decline—nearly two decades before most other rates began trending down. By 2013, the homicide rate had fallen to its lowest level since 1966.

The article "Canada's crime rate: Two decades of decline," part of *Canadian Megatrends* ([11-630-X](#)), is now available from *The Daily* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Survey of Financial Security, 2012

CANSIM table 205-0002 from the 2012 Survey of Financial Security, which was released in *The Daily* on February 25, 2014, has now been updated to include information at the provincial level.

New data on the assets, debts and net worth of Canadian family units are also now available by net worth quintile for Canada and the provinces (table 205-0003).

### **Note to readers**

*CANSIM tables 205-0002 and 205-0003 replace CANSIM table 205-0001, which is now terminated.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [205-0002](#) and [205-0003](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2620](#).**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New studies

#### Canadian Megatrends: "Canada's crime rate: Two decades of decline"

Catalogue number [11-630-X2015001](#) (HTML)

#### Education Indicators in Canada: Fact Sheet: "Career Decision-making Patterns of Canadian Youth and Associated Postsecondary Educational Outcomes", No. 10

Catalogue number [81-599-X2015010](#) (HTML | PDF)



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