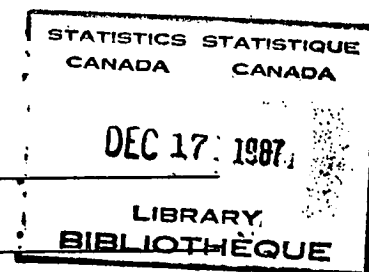


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 17, 1987



Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Older Workers in the Canadian Labour Market, 1976-1986 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1986, the unemployment rate among older workers was higher than at the height of the recession in 1982. | |
| Federal Government Employment, Third Quarter 1987 | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of general government employees decreased 1.4% or 5,451 employees from a year earlier. | |
| Policing Expenditures in Canada, 1986 | 5 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total operating expenditures for policing in Canada reached \$3.77 billion - a national per capita cost of \$149. | |

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Statistics Canada
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Canada

Major Releases

Older Workers in the Canadian Labour Market 1976-1986

Labour force participation rates for older males (55-64 years of age) have been decreasing over the past decade and the drop has accelerated in the 1980s. From 1976 to 1980, the participation rate fell half a percentage point, but between 1980 and 1986, the fall was a dramatic 7.7 percentage points. The participation rate among older female workers increased in the 1970s but the peak rate (34.0%) reached in 1979 has not been matched since.

"Older Workers in the Canadian Labour Market", the feature article in the November issue of *The Labour Force*, looks at recent trends in the labour market experiences of Canadians aged 55-64 years.

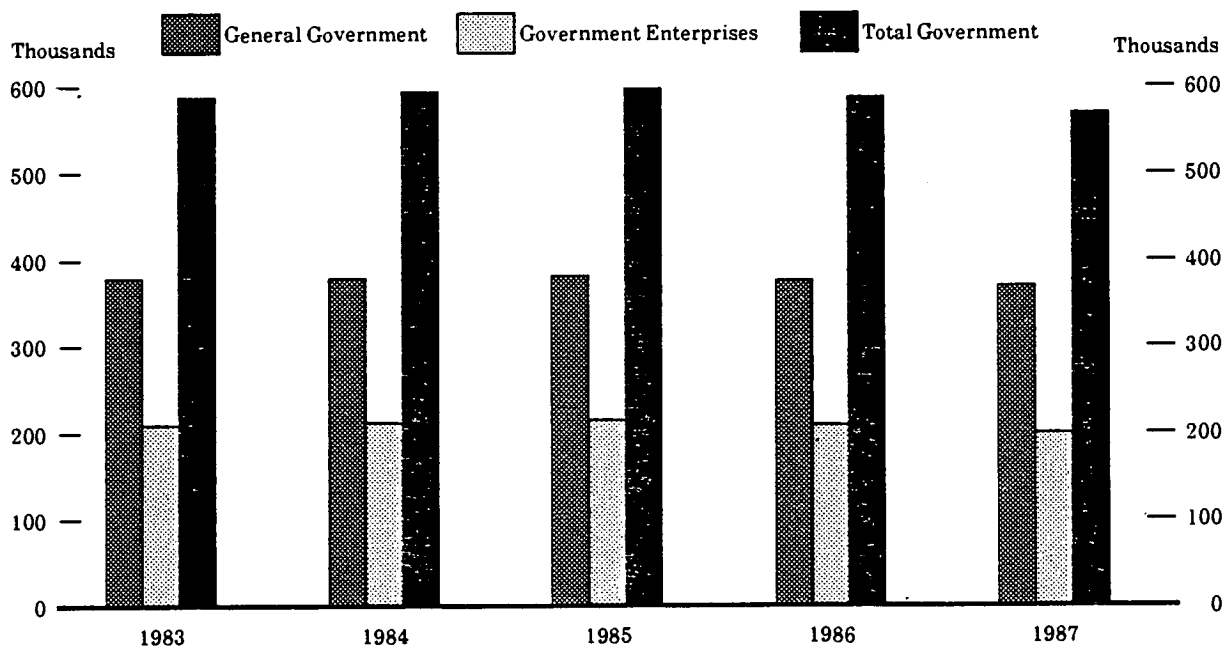
Highlights from the article include:

- Although the number of Canadians aged 55 to 64 years increased by 410,000 to 2.3 million between 1976 and 1986, their share of the labour force receded, to 9% in 1986 from 10% in 1976.
- In 1986, unemployment among persons aged 55-64 years was worse than it had been even during the recession. The unemployment rate stood at 7.3% in 1986 compared to 6.9% in 1982. In contrast, the rate for 25-54 year-olds fell to 8.2% from 8.8% over the same period.
- Older workers face longer periods of unemployment than workers aged 25-54 years. In 1986, the average duration of unemployment was 31.3 weeks, nine weeks more than the average for younger workers (22.5 weeks).

- According to the Displaced Workers Survey conducted in January 1986, over 41% of older workers permanently laid off from their jobs between 1981 and 1984 withdrew from the labour market. Among persons 25-54 years of age who experienced similar job loss, 14% were still out of the labour force in January 1986.
- Self-employment is more prevalent among older workers than among workers aged 25-54 years. In 1986, one in five older workers was self-employed compared to one in seven of the younger age group. Older workers are more heavily concentrated in agriculture than are younger workers, accounting in part for their higher rate of self-employment.
- Extended absences from work because of illness are more common among older workers. In 1986, over 7.5% of paid workers aged 55-64 years were off work for two or more consecutive weeks, in comparison to 4.2% of paid workers aged 25-54 years of age. However, extended absences as the result of an accident were slightly more common among younger paid workers (2.7%) than older workers (2.0%).

Order the November 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), now available. A package of additional provincial data on older workers is available for \$25. Contact Maryanne Webber (613-951-6894), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Federal Government Employment, September 1983-1987



Federal Government Employment Third Quarter 1987

Highlights

General Government

There were 371,768 employees in departments and special funds in September 1987 compared to 377,219 in September 1986, a decrease of 1.4% or 5,451 employees. This marks a continuation of the year-over-year decreases in employment evident since August 1986.

The departments and special funds which showed the largest actual changes in employment were as follows:

Decreases

- Canada Harbour Place Corporation Inc. -701 (-98.5%)
- Statistics Canada -1,822 (-27.8%)
- Indian Affairs and Northern Development -645 (-11.9%)

- Atomic Energy of Canada Limited -217 (-4.2%)
- Energy, Mines and Resources -207 (-4.0%)
- National Revenue -667 (-2.2%)

Increases

- Justice 116 (8.4%)
- Communications 137 (5.7%)
- Public Works 335 (4.4%)
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police 357 (1.6%)
- The decline in Canada Harbour Place Corporation Inc. employment was caused by staff reductions after the closing of Expo 86 in October 1986. The decrease in employment at Statistics Canada was due to the termination in the latter part of 1986, of temporary staff previously hired for the

(continued on page 4)

one-time occurrence of the June 1986 Census, while for Atomic Energy of Canada Limited it was due to lay-offs over the year. The decrease at National Revenue was to a large extent due to a reduction in temporary staff hired to process income tax returns.

- The growth in employment at the Department of Justice was due primarily to the transfer of employees of the Criminal Justice Policy Activity from the Department of the Solicitor General and the hiring of employees for the newly created War Crimes and Refugee Determination Activities section within the Department. The increase in employment at the Department of Communications was caused by the transfer of employees of the National Programs Activity from the National Museums of Canada after it was dissolved on September 1, 1987. The rise in employment in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was due to increased recruitment of members of the Force for diplomatic security and police services under contract to provinces, territories and municipalities.

Government Enterprises

- There were 199,815 employees of government enterprises in September 1987 as compared to 211,739 in September 1986, a decrease of 5.6% or 11,924 employees.

- The decrease in government enterprise employment resulted primarily from the sale to the private sector of Canadair Limited, Transport Route Canada Inc., Fishery Products International and Teleglobe Canada during the year.

Total Government

- General government and government enterprise employment totalled 571,583 employees in September 1987, compared to 588,958 in September 1986, a decrease of 3.0% or 17,375 employees.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly data are located in matrix 2717, monthly data by province in matrix 2718 and Canadian Armed Forces in matrix 2720.

The July-September 1987 issue of *Federal Government Employment* (72-004), will be released by the end of January 1988. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to T. Moore (613-951-8306) or M. Fathy (613- 951-1843), Public Institutions Division.

Policing Expenditures in Canada 1986

Operating expenditures on policing in Canada in 1986 totalled \$3.77 billion, resulting in a national per capita cost of \$149. The 1986 expenditures represented a 6.4% increase over the 1985 total of \$3.54 billion.

Other highlights from *Policing Expenditures in Canada*, 1986 include:

- Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for 82.1% of total expenditures on policing in 1986.
- The per capita cost of policing was highest in the Northwest Territories at \$584 and in the Yukon at \$528. Per capita costs at the provincial level ranged from a low of \$98 in Prince Edward Island to a high of \$151 in Saskatchewan. The Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Ontario were all below the average provincial per capita cost of \$142 (excluding the costs of the RCMP Central Divisions).

- The distribution of expenditures in 1986 by the three major levels of policing was as follows: municipal policing (including the total cost of RCMP contracts) 54.6%, provincial policing (including the total cost of RCMP contracts) 29.5% and RCMP federal policing 15.9%.
- Taking into account the cost-sharing of RCMP municipal and provincial contracts, municipalities accounted for 53.5% of total policing expenditures, with provincial governments paying 25.0% and the federal government 21.5%.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: table 00130102.

Order the Vol. 7, No. 5 issue of the *Juristat Bulletin: Policing Expenditures in Canada*, 1986 (85-002, \$2/\$10), available soon. Contact Joanne M. Lacroix (613-951-6643), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

**Per Capita Cost of Policing, Canada and the Provinces/Territories
1986**

Province/Territory	Popula- tion ¹	Per Capita Cost	Municipal Policing Expen- ditures ²	Provincial Policing Expendi- tures ³	RCMP Federal Policing and Adminis- tration Expendi- tures ⁴	Total Policing Expen- ditures
		(\$)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Newfoundland ⁵	568,349	121	565	54,838	13,593	68,997
Prince Edward Island	126,646	98	3,211	6,442	2,745	12,397
Nova Scotia	873,199	110	39,154	37,914	19,040	96,108
New Brunswick ⁶	710,422	116	38,628	31,598	12,311	82,537
Quebec	6,540,276	145	552,649	329,334	68,609	950,591
Ontario ⁷	9,113,515	139	868,900	309,171	86,903	1,264,974
Manitoba	1,071,232	131	69,687	45,786	25,300	140,772
Saskatchewan ⁸	1,010,198	151	67,848	60,291	24,856	152,995
Alberta	2,375,278	144	203,731	89,994	48,003	341,727
British Columbia	2,889,207	150	213,399	113,401	107,366	434,167
Yukon	23,504	528	...	8,866	3,547	12,413
Northwest Territories	52,238	584	...	25,777	4,744	30,521
RCMP Central Divisions ⁹	184,018	184,018
Canada¹⁰	25,354,064	149	2,057,770	1,113,411	601,036	3,772,217

¹ Population figures represent June 1, 1986 final Census counts.

² Includes total cost of RCMP municipal policing contracts.

³ Includes total cost of RCMP provincial policing contracts.

⁴ Expenditures on Canadian police services are included under RCMP Central Divisions (HQ).

⁵ Provincial policing figures include both the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the RCMP.

⁶ Provincial policing figures include both the New Brunswick Highway Patrol and the RCMP.

⁷ Excludes RCMP "HQ" and "N" Divisions.

⁸ Excludes RCMP "DEPOT" Training Centre.

⁹ Includes "HQ", "N" Division and "DEPOT" Training Centre.

¹⁰ Does not include \$46.8 million expended on policing by CN and CP Railway Police and Ports Canada Police.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Data Availability Announcement

Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 12, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 12, 1987 totalled 272 726 tonnes, an increase of 0.2% from the preceding week's total of 272 047 tonnes but down 5.0% from the year-earlier level of 287 192 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 13 876 774 tonnes, an increase of 4.3% from 13 300 874 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.



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The Daily, December 17, 1987

Publications Released

Canadian Statistical Review, November 1987. Catalogue number 11-003E
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 19, No. 12. Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Consumer Price Index, November 1987. Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
Available December 18 at 7:00 a.m.

Imports by Country, January-September 1987. Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340).

The Labour Force, November 1987. Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Tim Davis)
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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