

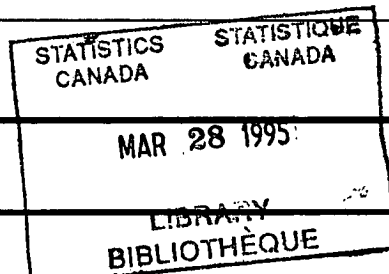


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- Dynamics of labour and income, 1994 report**

In 1993, in almost all age groups, men had substantially more lifetime work experience than women. Nearer retirement age the gap amounted to 22 years. But young women have been spending more time in the job market, and, as a result, had almost as much work experience as young men.

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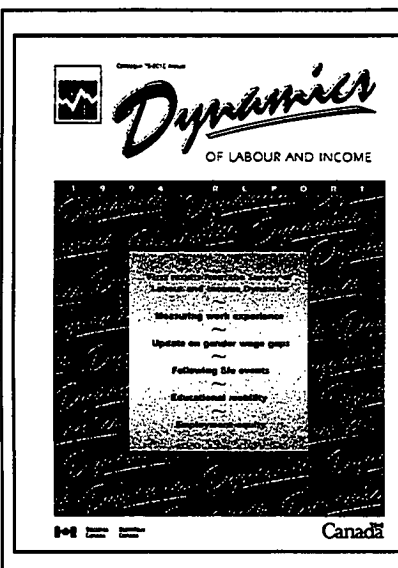
Police personnel and expenditures, 1993

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Selected characteristics of police administration in municipal police departments, 1993

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Dynamics of labour and income 1994 report

This publication presents the first results from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, a new longitudinal survey. Along with a survey overview, *Dynamics* features five articles about the background of Canadians. The topics are the work experience of Canadians, the more uncommon information on life events, intergenerational changes in education, data on visible minorities and aboriginal peoples, and the male-female wage gap. This information was collected during a preliminary interview with the first panel of respondents in January 1993.

Dynamics of labour and income: 1994 report (75-201E, \$37) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maryanne Webber (613-951-2899), Philip Giles (613-951-2891) or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Dynamics of labour and income 1994 report

In 1993, in almost all age groups, men had substantially more lifetime work experience than women. Nearer retirement age the gap amounted to 22 years—38 years of experience for men compared with 16 years for women. (Work experience is arrived at by condensing part time and part years worked by each individual into an equivalent number of full years worked full time.) But younger women have been spending more time in the job market, and, as a result, had almost as much work experience as young men.

Experience may affect a person's job possibilities, especially if job skills and responsibilities depend on it. The longer accumulated experience of men accounts for at least some of the premium they earn in wages. Accumulated experience also represents the amount of time that a person can potentially build pension entitlements and personal retirement savings from earned income.

At all ages over 55, the average work experience of men was at least double that of women. But older women have had very different work patterns, depending mainly on whether they ever had children.

In 1993, women past the usual childbearing years (aged 45 to 69) worked outside the home for 15 years on average, if they had children. If not, they put almost as much time into paid work as men—27 years of experience compared with an average 33 years for men in that broad age group.

The proportion of women participating in the work force grew from 23% in 1953 to 58% in 1993. Women aged 25 to 54 contributed most to the increase. Next, women in the youngest age groups have been accumulating almost as much work experience as men. Consequently, when they are over 55 the situation will be quite different than it is for women who are over 55 today. In particular, the dent in total experience caused by having a family will be much less for today's generation of young women.

As long as women at any age are working less than men, the difference between their experiences will grow, not shrink. But each new generation of women has been spending more time in the labour market, so between generations the male-female work experience gap is narrowing. New trends among men—such as increasing early retirement and leaving the work force to care for young children—may also reduce the overall male-female work experience gap.

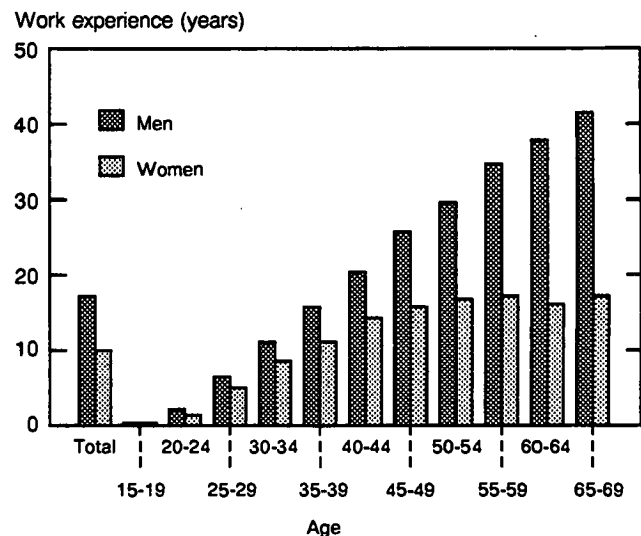
Note to users

This release introduces the first data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), a new longitudinal survey launched in January 1993. By interviewing the same 31,000 individuals over a period of six years, SLID will draw out the connections between work, education, family situations, and economic well-being (in terms of receipt of wages and other income). For example, while other surveys accurately measure overall levels of employment and income, SLID is designed to show how individuals experience stability or change in their activities and income, and to see how these events are related.

Five articles in the new publication, Dynamics, are based on a preliminary interview with respondents regarding their demographic, family and cultural background, educational attainment, work experience, and current work activity. The first annual wave of detailed labour and income data, collected in 1994, will be available later this year.

Today's release focuses on two of the articles, covering the work experience of Canadians and intergenerational changes in education.

Men over 55 have at least twice as much work experience as women



Most Canadians are more educated than their parents

In 1993, two out of three Canadians not currently attending school had a higher level of education than their parents in terms of broad education categories

MAJOR RELEASES

(e.g., graduation from high school, some college or university, or a university degree). However, today's school-age generation may find it harder to surpass their highly educated parents.

A long trend of rising education has resulted in strong intergenerational differences. Today's adults easily attained, if not exceeded, the educational level of their parents: for 62%, neither their mother nor father graduated from high school.

The current school-age generation will not likely achieve such a stellar improvement. Most of their parents likely fall between the ages of 25 and 44, and two of three people in this age group had some university or college education. Already, 14% of adults under 40 have fallen short of their parents' schooling, compared with 9% of the generation aged 40 to 64.

Improvements in the education system and demands of the labour market may be responsible for the rise in education. Even so, parents still play a determining role in who gets more education. Overall, today's adults are much more likely to have studied at the postsecondary level if their parents obtained a postsecondary degree or diploma—in fact, two times more likely than those whose parents did not complete high school. It does not appear to matter

which parent obtained a particular level of education. The achievement of either parent seems to have an almost identical impact, on both sons and daughters.

For further information, an article in *Dynamics* uses demographic, education and work experience data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (the survey) to examine the male-female gap in hourly wages.

A note in an article entitled "Following life events" explores results of the less common demographic data available from the survey (such as the age of mothers when their first child was born, and how long marriages and common-law unions have lasted).

Another article examines the survey's data on visible minorities and aboriginal peoples. It includes a comparison with the Census of Population. Readers should not hesitate to draw on these data about minority groups when analyzing other variables from the survey.

Dynamics of labour and income: 1994 report (75-201E, \$37) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maryanne Webber (613-951-2899) or Philip Giles (613-951-2891), Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, Household Surveys Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Police personnel and expenditures

1993

and

Selected characteristics of police administration in municipal police departments

1993

In 1993, the number of police personnel declined a marginal 0.3%. Expenditures on policing totalled \$5.79 billion in 1993/94, a 1.2% increase over the previous year. This represents the smallest year-to-year increase since data were first collected in 1985/86. The \$5.79 billion represented a cost of \$200 per Canadian.

The vol 15, no. 8 issue of *Juristat: Police personnel and expenditures in Canada, 1993* (85-002, \$5/\$60) and *Selected police administration characteristics of municipal police departments, 1993* (85F0016XBP, \$30) are now available. *Selected police administration characteristics of municipal police departments, 1993* provides information on each of Canada's 579 municipal police forces. The report includes data on the population policed, personnel figures, expenditures, per capita costs, Criminal Code incidents per officer, and population-to-officer ratios. See "How to order publications".

For further information on these releases, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231 or 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Sales of refined petroleum products

February 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 646 300 cubic metres in February, up 2.7% from February 1994. The increase was mainly due to greater demand for heavy fuel oil (+79 400 cubic metres or +15.4%), diesel fuel oil (+47 600 cubic metres or +3.7%) and motor gasoline (+44 600 cubic metres or +1.7%). Partly offsetting these increases was a decrease in light fuel oil sales.

In the first two months of 1995, sales increased for six of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by

railways and the truck transport industry. Increased petrochemical feedstock sales reflected increased use by the petrochemical industry. On the other hand, warmer than normal temperatures during the period reduced the need for light fuel oil.

Sales of refined petroleum products

| | February 1994 | February 1995 | Feb.1994 to Feb.1995 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | '000 cubic metres | | % change |
| Total, all products | 6 469.4 | 6 646.3 | 2.7 |
| Motor gasoline | 2 587.9 | 2 632.5 | 1.7 |
| Diesel fuel oil | 1 302.0 | 1 349.6 | 3.7 |
| Light fuel oil | 976.3 | 867.9 | -11.1 |
| Heavy fuel oil | 516.8 | 596.2 | 15.4 |
| Aviation turbo fuels | 322.7 | 359.9 | 11.5 |
| Petrochemical feedstocks ¹ | 278.8 | 321.3 | 15.2 |
| All other refined products | 484.9 | 518.9 | 7.0 |

| | January 1994 to February 1994 | January 1995 to February 1995 | Jan.-Feb. 1994 to Jan.-Feb. 1995 |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | '000 cubic metres | | % change |
| Total, all products | 13 266.4 | 13 299.1 | 0.2 |
| Motor gasoline | 5 230.4 | 5 298.8 | 1.3 |
| Diesel fuel oil | 2 596.1 | 2 723.9 | 4.9 |
| Light fuel oil | 1 987.8 | 1 591.8 | -19.9 |
| Heavy fuel oil | 1 201.6 | 1 212.7 | 0.9 |
| Aviation turbo fuels | 675.5 | 756.4 | 12.0 |
| Petrochemical feedstocks ¹ | 568.5 | 685.1 | 20.5 |
| All other refined products | 1 006.5 | 1 030.4 | 2.4 |

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.

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

The February 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock statistics updates, March 1995
Catalogue number 10-600E
(Canada: \$144; United States: US\$173; other countries: US\$202)

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, February 1995
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84)

Department store sales and stocks, December 1994
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224)

Canadian international merchandise trade, January 1995
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219; other countries: US\$26/US\$255)

Dynamics of labour and income: 1994 report
Catalogue number 75-201E
(Canada: \$37; United States: US\$45; other countries: US\$52)

Juristat: Police personnel and expenditures in Canada, 1993. Vol. 15, no. 8
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$5/\$60; United States: US\$6/US\$72; other countries: US\$7/US\$84)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



How to order publications

Simplify your data search with the *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries: US\$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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