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Children and Youth: An Overview

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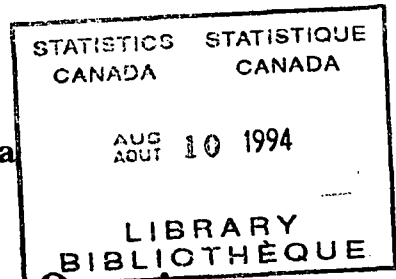
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Focus on Canada



Children and Youth: An Overview

**By: Don Kerr
Daniel Larrivée
Patricia Greenhalgh**

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1994
International Year
of the Family

Preface

Focus on Canada is a series of publications portraying the people of Canada. The portrait is drawn through the analysis of the data collected by the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. Each publication examines a specific issue and provides a demographic, social, cultural and economic perspective.

The authors of this series have taken special care to make their analysis informative and easy to read. They make use of descriptive graphs and data tables to more clearly illustrate the information. Often the results are compared to previous censuses, showing how Canada and Canadians have changed over time.

The publications were prepared by analysts at Statistics Canada, and reviewed by peers from within the Agency as well as experts from external organizations. I would like to extend my thanks to all the contributors for their role in producing this useful and interesting publication.

I would like to express my appreciation to the millions of Canadians who completed their questionnaires on June 4, 1991. Statistics Canada is very pleased to be able to now provide this summary of the results. I hope you enjoy reading this study – and the others in this series.

Ivan P. Fellegi
Chief Statistician of Canada

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Highlights

- A smaller proportion of Canada's population is under 25 years than ever before. Slightly more than one third of the population (34.9%) was under 25 years in 1991, compared to almost half (49.4%) in 1966.
- The number of children (0 to 14) peaked at 6.6 million in 1966, declined to 5.4 million over the next 20 years, then rebounded to 5.7 million by 1991. This upturn is often referred to as the "baby boom echo".
- The number of youth (15 to 24) steadily increased from about 2.6 million in 1961 to 4.7 million by 1981, then declined to 3.8 million in 1991.
- Fewer families include children and youth — 40.8% of all families do not have a son or daughter under the age of 25 living at home, up from 29.3% of all families in 1961.
- Most children continue to live with two parents, outnumbering children of lone parents by a ratio of more than six to one.
- Fewer children and youth are now part of large families. In 1991, 44.9% of those who lived with their parents had only one brother or sister, while 20.6% had no siblings.
- Young women tend to leave the parental home at a slightly younger age than young men. In 1991, two thirds (66.8%) of young men aged 21 years still lived at home, compared to half (51.1%) of young women.
- The proportion of youth attending school rose over the last decade. For those aged 18 to 21, full-time attendance jumped from 36.9% in 1981 to 55.4% in 1991.
- Young Canadians are more likely to have some post-secondary education. In 1981, those with some post-secondary education or university degree totalled about 30%. This increased to 37% in 1991.

- Now that baby boomers have moved into mid-adulthood, the number of youths available for employment has declined. In 1991, 2,564,200 youth reported themselves employed or actively seeking employment, down from 3,036,295 in 1981.
- The average income of all families with at least one child or youth declined from \$49,700 in 1980 to \$48,900 in 1985, then rebounded to \$53,400 in 1990 — an increase of about \$4,500 in 1990 dollars.
- The average income of dual-parent families with at least one child or youth was \$59,200, substantially higher than that for male lone-parent families (\$39,400) and female lone-parent families (\$23,700).

Introduction

Canadians, like their neighbours to the south, are experiencing rapid social, economic and technological change. As documented in the 1991 Census of Canada, the characteristics of individuals, their families and households, continue to evolve rapidly. This has immediate consequences for the life experience of the young, whether we consider children passing through the earliest stages of their lives or young adults just establishing themselves independent of the parental home. This study documents some of the more fundamental characteristics of children and youth, from basic demographic and family characteristics to many of their central educational and economic attributes.

While studies in Canada and elsewhere have used a variety of definitions, this publication defines children as all persons 0 to 14 years, and youth as all individuals 15 to 24 years. For practical reasons, we place children and youth into these two broad age categories, comparing them systematically over time and across selected segments of Canadian society.

Past censuses have documented a large proportion of Canada's population being at a young age. This was particularly true when Canada's baby boomers (born between 1946 and 1966) were children. Now, however, baby boomers have moved well into adulthood (Canadians born at the tail end of the baby boom in 1966 reached their 25th birthday in the census year 1991). When this country's birth rate plummeted during the latter 1960s (a period labelled as Canada's "baby bust"), the relative and absolute number of young Canadians declined. In fact, the 1991 Census documented a smaller proportion of children and youth among Canada's population than ever before.

This shift in age distribution has immediate and long-term consequences for all Canadians, and for children and youth in particular. For this reason, this study focuses on the characteristics of the young in 1991, and how these characteristics have changed from earlier censuses. Information in this publication is an introduction to the array of data available from the census (conducted every five years in Canada). At the same time, it must be noted that statistics can never fully capture the texture of young lives, from infancy, to early childhood, to adolescence, through young adulthood.¹

¹ Although the census attempts to enumerate every person residing in Canada on census day, some persons may have been omitted, others may have been enumerated erroneously, while still others may have been enumerated more than once. To determine the extent of error, studies on data quality are conducted. This enables Statistics Canada to estimate the net undercoverage of the population by age group, sex, marital status, province and territory.

The coverage studies show clearly that some age groups are undercovered to a greater degree than others. Young Canadians in their late teens and early 20s tend to have higher rates of undercoverage, as do males, and never-married and divorced persons. Furthermore, the level of census undercoverage has climbed over recent censuses. Irrespective of these difficulties, the census continues to be a highly reliable source of data on children and youth. For further discussion of this issue, refer to: Statistics Canada, *Age, Sex, Marital Status and Common-law Status*, 1991 Census Technical reports; Reference Products Series. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1991. Catalogue number 92-325E.

Chapter 1

Changes in the Number of Children and Youth

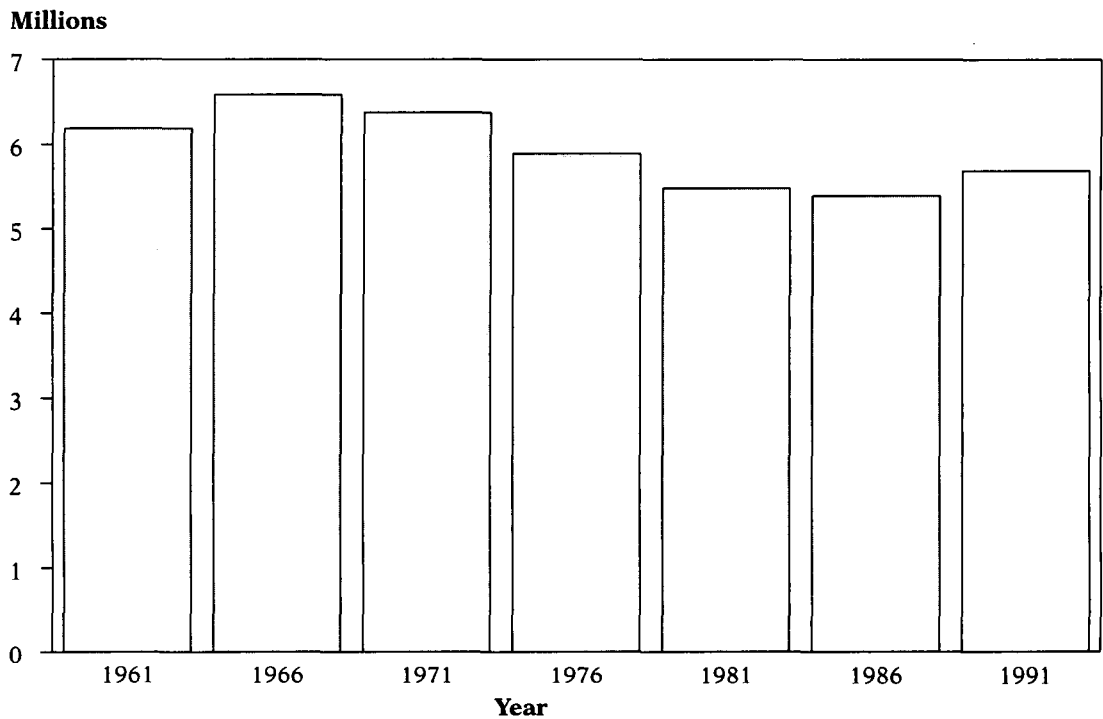
This chapter is a general introduction to the demographic characteristics of Canada's children and youth. It introduces the total number of children and youth, their regional distribution, and how this has changed over time. The information serves as a backdrop for material in subsequent chapters.

Fewer Canadians are Under the Age of 25

Canadians are having fewer children than in the past. As a by-product of a wide assortment of factors – not the least being the expanding role of young women in the labour force – Canadians no longer follow the pattern of the 1950s (i.e., a young marriage, a prompt initiation of childbearing, and a relatively large number of children). The birth rate dropped steeply from the mid-1960s and the annual number of births reported in Canada steadily declined. This had direct ramifications for the total number of children and youth documented over past censuses, both nationally and across all of Canada's provinces and territories.

The recorded number of children aged 0 to 14 peaked in the 1966 Census (**see Chart 1.1**), then commenced a long-term downward trend. While in 1966 there were 6.6 million children, by 1986 this number had dropped to only 5.4 million. Most recently, the number of children has rebounded somewhat (up to 5.7 million by 1991). Irrespective of the fact that Canada's birth rate remains relatively low, the total number of children increased by about 300,000 over this five-year period.

Chart 1.1
Number of Children (0 to 14 years), Canada, 1961-1991

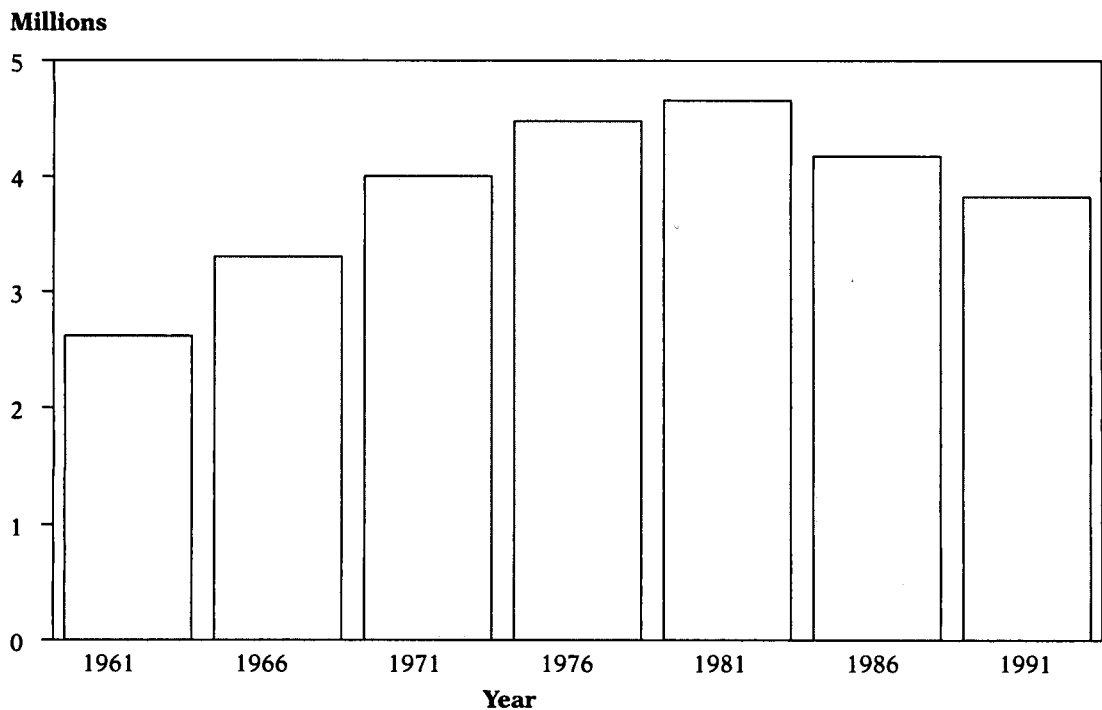


Source: Statistics Canada, *Age, Sex and Marital Status*. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-310, Table 1.

This modest upturn is often explained by the term “baby boom echo.” The sizeable baby boom generation has always had an enormous impact upon Canada’s age structure. Children of the baby boomers are now passing through childhood (albeit in fewer numbers), acting as almost an echo. Specifically, the number of children has risen during the most recent intercensal period as the population of prospective parents passed through its childbearing years, and not because of other factors. Therefore, the number of children born increased as the number of prospective parents increased, independently of the fact that the propensity of individuals to have children has changed little over this same period.

While the number of children in Canada has rebounded, the same is not true for youth. The number of youth in Canada grew over the period 1961-1981, then declined thereafter (**Chart 1.2**). Accordingly, the absolute number of youth steadily increased from about 2.6 million in 1961 to 4.7 million by 1981, then declined to 3.8 million by 1991. These changes are entirely in line with expectations, as the baby boomers moved through their adolescence and young adulthood, to be followed by the smaller numbers born more recently.

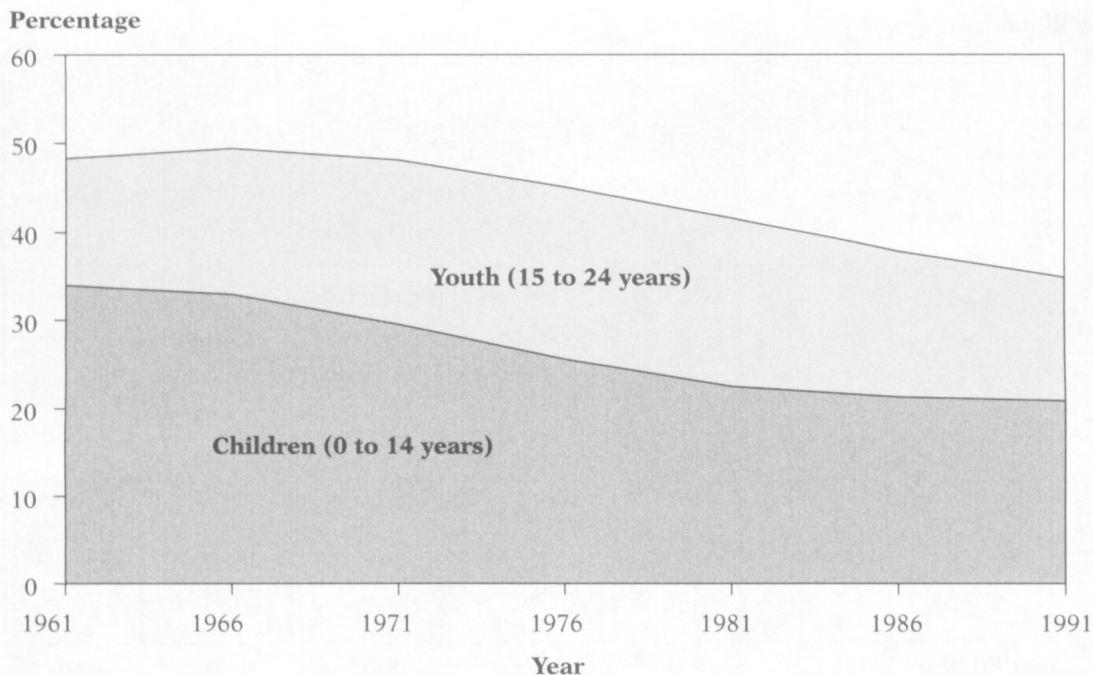
Chart 1.2
Number of Youth (15 to 24 years), Canada, 1961-1991



Source: Statistics Canada, *Age, Sex and Marital Status*. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-310, Table 1.

Overall, the relative proportion of Canada's population under the age of 25 has fallen consistently since 1966. Almost half of Canada's population (49.4%) was under 25 in 1966, but this fell steadily to only 34.9% by 1991 (**Chart 1.3**). Although Canadian society continues to be dominated numerically (and perhaps culturally) by baby boomers, this study focuses on the smaller numbers passing through their younger years.

Chart 1.3
Percentage of Children and Youth in Canada's Population, 1961-1991



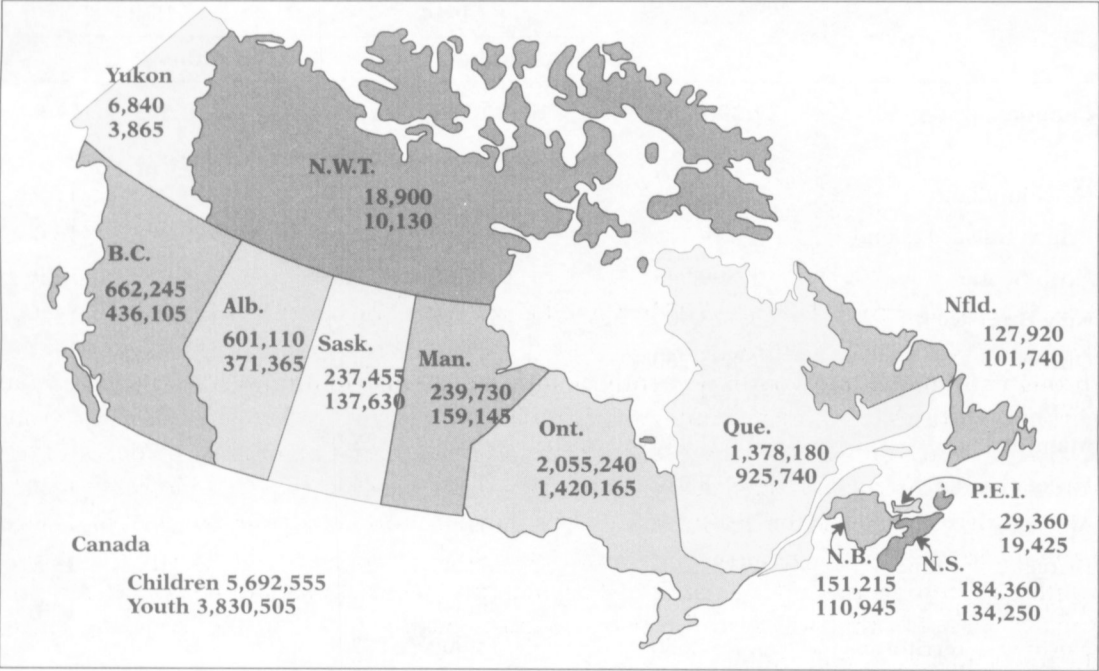
Source: Statistics Canada, *Age, Sex and Marital Status*. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-310, Table 1.

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Canada experienced a boom in the construction of elementary and high schools to accommodate the sizeable numbers of persons passing through childhood and youth. Recently, a shifting age distribution has lead to alternate accommodations (e.g., the percentage of Canada's population aged 15 to 24 declined from 19.5% in 1976 to only 14.0% by 1991). With fewer younger Canadians, the demand for various consumer goods has been affected (e.g., for specific types of clothing, sports equipment, etc.), as has the availability of jobs on graduation, the potential pool of college and university students, and so on. The size of the baby boom contributed to a distinctive youth culture during the 1960s and 1970s which no longer appears to be pervasive. The smaller numbers that followed the baby boomers have yet to gain the same influence, demographically or culturally.

Population of Children and Youth by Province and Territory

With four out of every five Canadians in either Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia or Alberta, it follows that roughly the same proportion of children and youth also live in these provinces. Beyond this, population counts across Canada's 10 provinces and two territories (**Chart 1.4**) reveal a wide range in the number of children and youth. Ontario has, by far, the greatest number of residents under the age of 25 (2,055,240 children and 1,420,165 youth). This is more than 70 times the number enumerated in Canada's least populous province, Prince Edward Island (29,360 children and 19,425 youth). British Columbia is the most populous province west of Ontario with 662,245 children and 436,105 youth. Canada's north remains sparsely populated, as illustrated by the small number of young Canadians living in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Quebec, Canada's second most populous province, has 1,378,180 children and 925,740 youth.

Chart 1.4
Number of Children (0 to 14 years) and Youth (15 to 24 years), Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, *Age, Sex and Marital Status*. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-310, Table 1.

Quebec and British Columbia had the Lowest Percentage of Persons Under 25 Years of Age

In comparisons by province and territory, significant differences also exist in the percentage of the overall population that are either children or youth (**Table 1.1**). Across provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta had the highest percentages of children in 1991 (24.0% and 23.6%, respectively) while Newfoundland and New Brunswick had the highest percentages of youth (17.9% and 15.3%). At the other end of the spectrum, Quebec and British Columbia ranked relatively low in terms of the proportion of their populations that are either children or youth. Yukon and the Northwest Territories have particularly high percentages of children and youth, a direct by-product of a history of higher-than-average birth rates.

Table 1.1
Population by Selected Age Groups, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991

	Total	Children 0-14		Youth 15-24	
		Number	%	Number	%
Canada	27,296,855	5,692,555	20.9	3,830,505	14.0
Newfoundland	568,475	127,920	22.5	101,740	17.9
Prince Edward Island	129,765	29,360	22.6	19,425	15.0
Nova Scotia	899,945	184,360	20.5	134,250	14.9
New Brunswick	723,900	151,215	20.9	110,945	15.3
Quebec	6,895,960	1,378,180	20.0	925,740	13.4
Ontario	10,084,885	2,055,240	20.4	1,420,165	14.1
Manitoba	1,091,940	239,730	22.0	159,145	14.6
Saskatchewan	988,930	237,455	24.0	137,630	13.9
Alberta	2,545,550	601,110	23.6	371,365	14.6
British Columbia	3,282,065	662,245	20.2	436,105	13.3
Yukon Territory	27,795	6,840	24.6	3,865	13.9
Northwest Territories	57,650	18,900	32.8	10,130	17.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Age, Sex and Marital Status*. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-310. Table 1.

Chapter 2

The Living Arrangements of Young Canadians

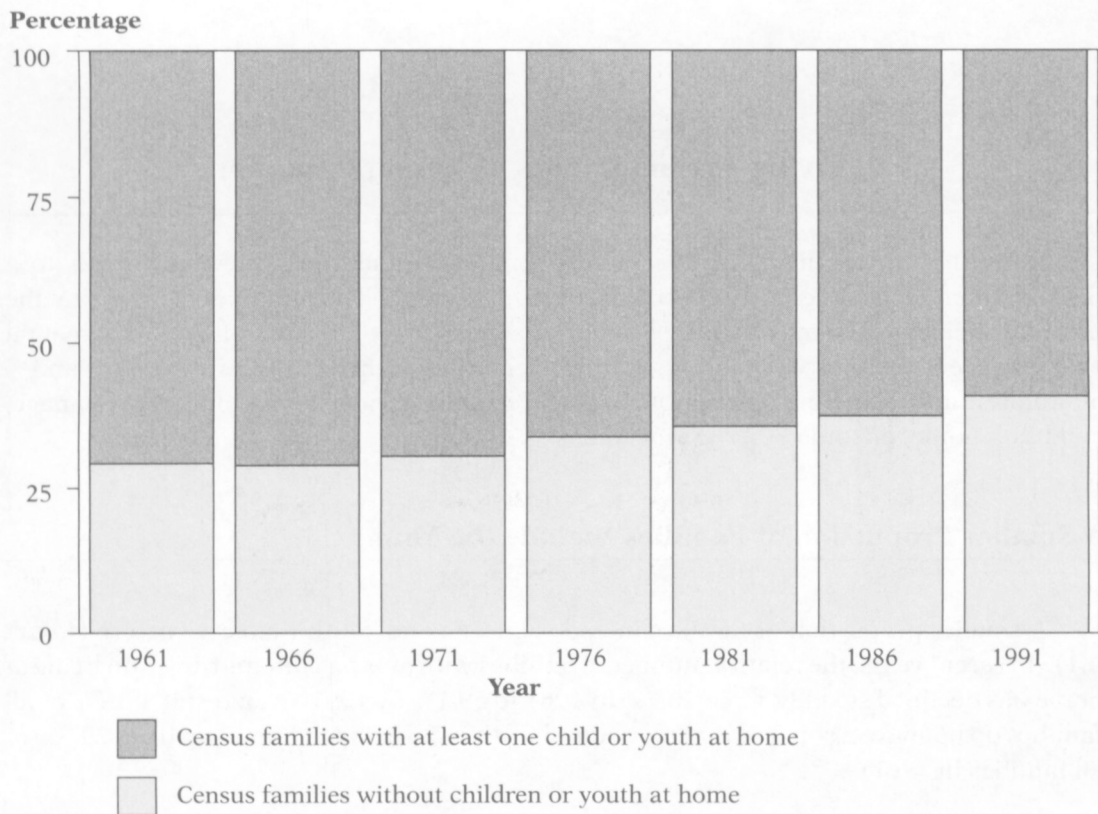
Discussion of the living arrangements of children and youth inevitably leads to a discussion of changes recently observed in the family unit. The family easily remains the primary socializing agent of young Canadians, irrespective of some of the fundamental changes recently witnessed in this institution. According to the 1991 Census, fewer than 1% of children and youth are institutionalized (in long-term hospitalization, an orphanage, children's home, or some other arrangement).

A Smaller Proportion of Families Include the Young

A smaller proportion of families include children and youth than ever before (**Chart 2.1**). In recent years, the relative number of families with at least one child or youth living at home has declined steadily, from 70.7% in 1961 to 59.1% by 1991. As a result, 40.9% of all families do not have a son or daughter under the age of 25 living at home (up from 29.3% of all families in 1961).¹

¹ In this study, all information pertaining to families involves the "census family" concept. A census family refers to a now-married couple, a couple living common-law, or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one never-married son or daughter living in the same dwelling.

Chart 2.1
Percentage Distribution of Census Families by Presence of Children and Youth,
Canada, 1961-1991



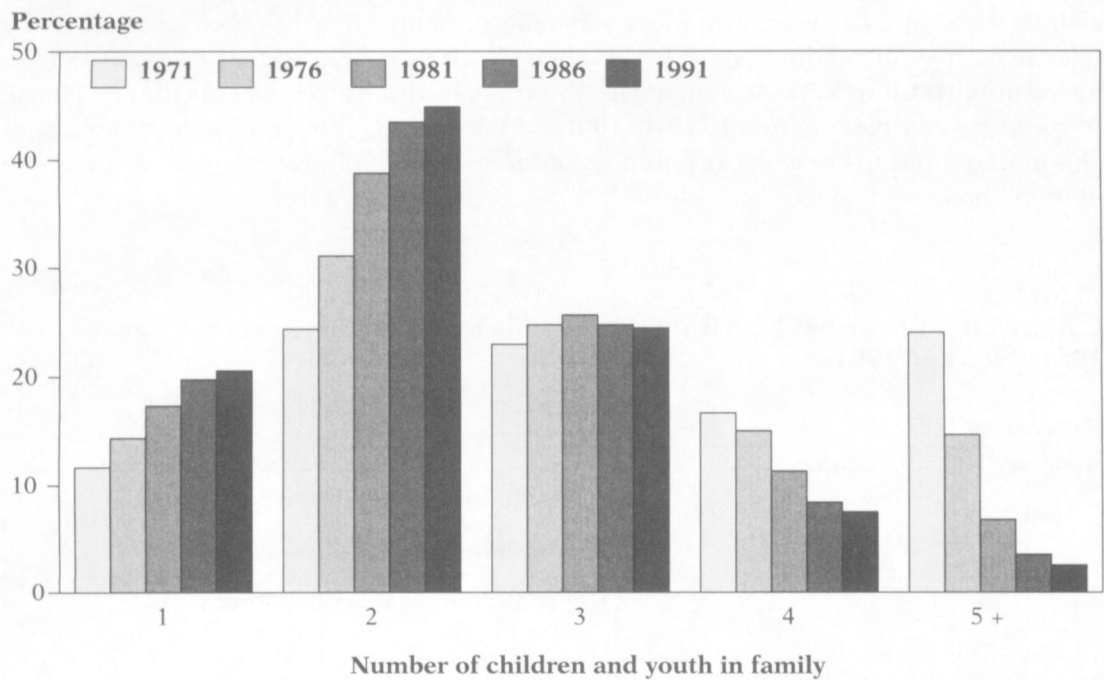
Sources: For 1961, 1966 and 1976; Statistics Canada, *Children in Canadian Families*. Catalogue No. 98-810, Table 6.

For 1981, 1986 and 1991; Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Fewer Brothers and Sisters

As the percentage of all families that include children and youth has declined, so has the average size of the Canadian family. Children and youth are far less likely than in the past to be raised in a family with a large number of brothers and sisters. This is demonstrated in the distribution of children and youth sharing living accommodations under the same roof (**Chart 2.2**).

Chart 2.2
Percentage Distribution of Young Canadians Living with Parent(s) by Total Number of Children and Youth in Family, Canada, 1971-1991



Sources: For 1971 and 1976; Statistics Canada, *Children in Canadian Families*. Catalogue No. 98-810, Table 1.

For 1981, 1986 and 1991; Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

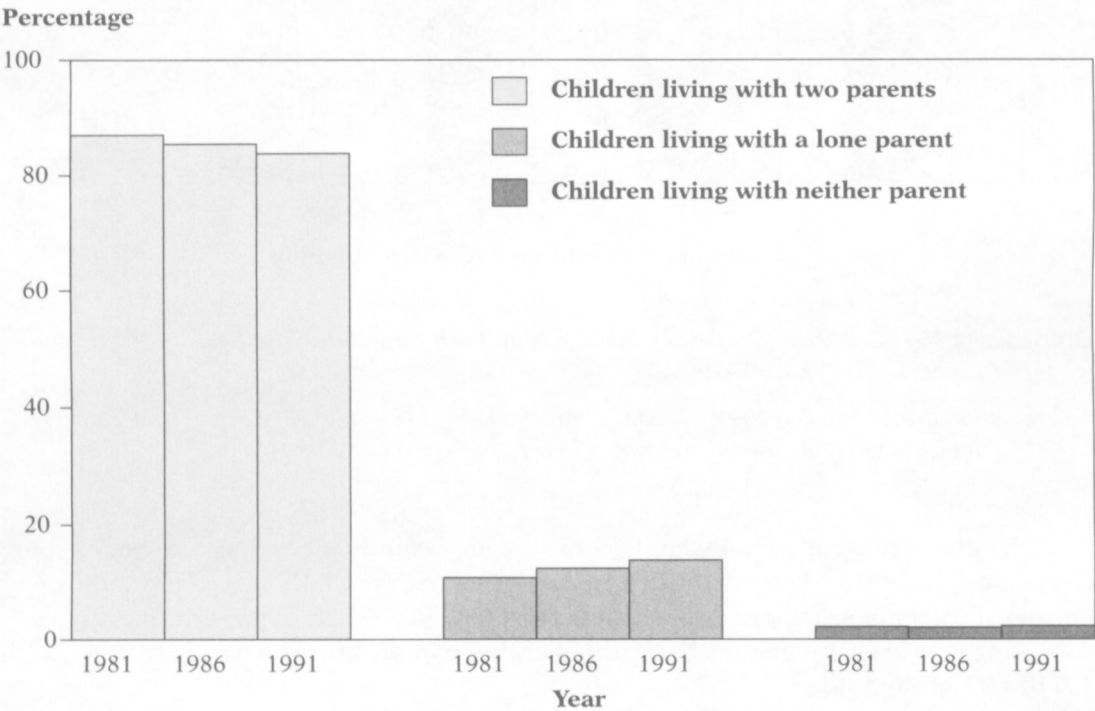
Living in a two-child family has become the norm for an increasing number of young Canadians. In 1991, among all those living with their parents, 44.8% lived in a family with only one brother or sister, up significantly from 24.3% in 1971. Similarly, the percentage of the young who live with parents but without a sibling in the home also rose, from 11.8% in 1971 to 20.7% by 1991.

With these changes, the relative number of young people living among many brothers and sisters continued to fall. For example, the proportion living in a family with 5+ children and youth fell from almost one in four in 1971 to about one in 40 by 1991. For better or for worse, there are advantages and disadvantages associated with a smaller family size (i.e., children lose the companionship of brothers and sisters while gaining attention from parents). With the birth rate continuing at a relatively low level, the small family is expected to be the norm well into the future.

A Majority of Children and Youth Continue to Live With Two Parents

In addition to a trend toward fewer brothers and sisters, family life has also been characterized by change in the number of parents present. There has been a decline in the relative number of children (0 to 14 years) living with two parents, from 87.1% in 1981 to 83.8% in 1991 (**Chart 2.3**). Accompanying this trend has been an increase in the percentage living with a lone parent, from 10.8% in 1981 to 13.8% in 1991. However, a clear majority of children continue to live with two parents, outnumbering children of lone parents by a ratio of more than six to one.

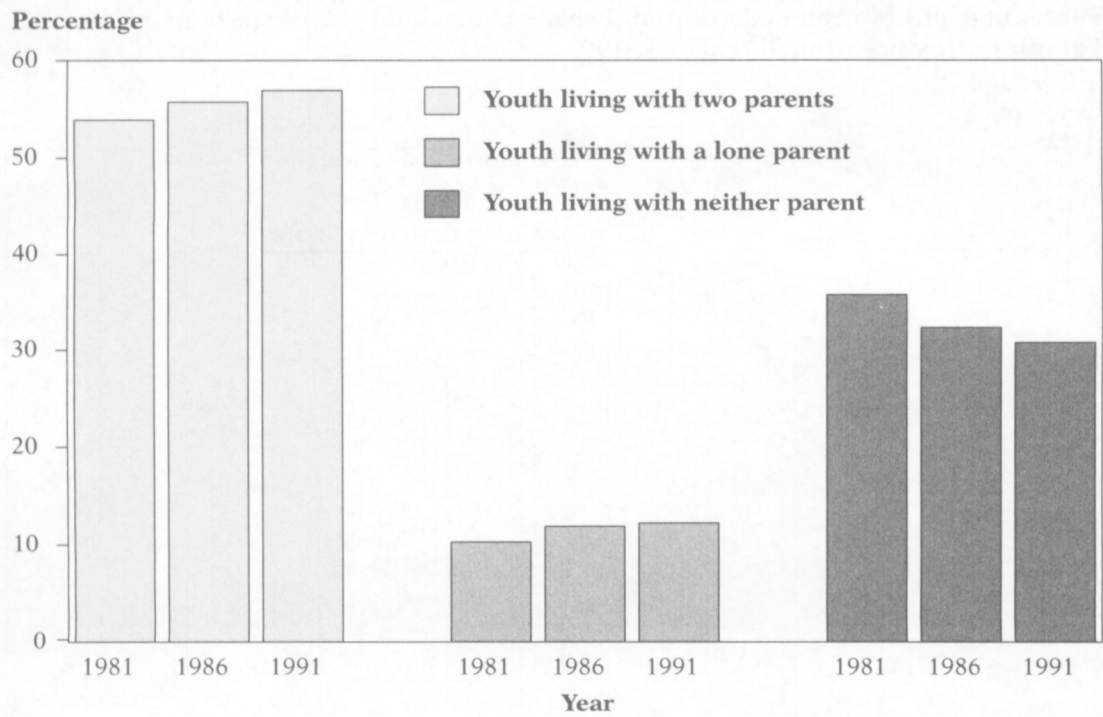
Chart 2.3
Children (0 to 14 years) in Private Households by Living Arrangement, Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991



Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The living arrangements of youth reveal a different pattern (**Chart 2.4**). Not surprisingly, young adults establish households of their own, and so a significant proportion live with neither parent (30.8% in 1991, down from 35.8% in 1981). Among those living with a lone parent, the relative number has risen, from 10.3% in 1981 to 12.3% in 1991. The percentage of youth living with two parents has also climbed slightly over the same period, from 53.9% to 57.0%. As with children, young adults living with two parents continue to outnumber those living with a single parent, albeit to a lesser extent – the ratio was about four to one in 1991.

Chart 2.4
Youth (15 to 24 years) in Private Households by Living Arrangement, Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991

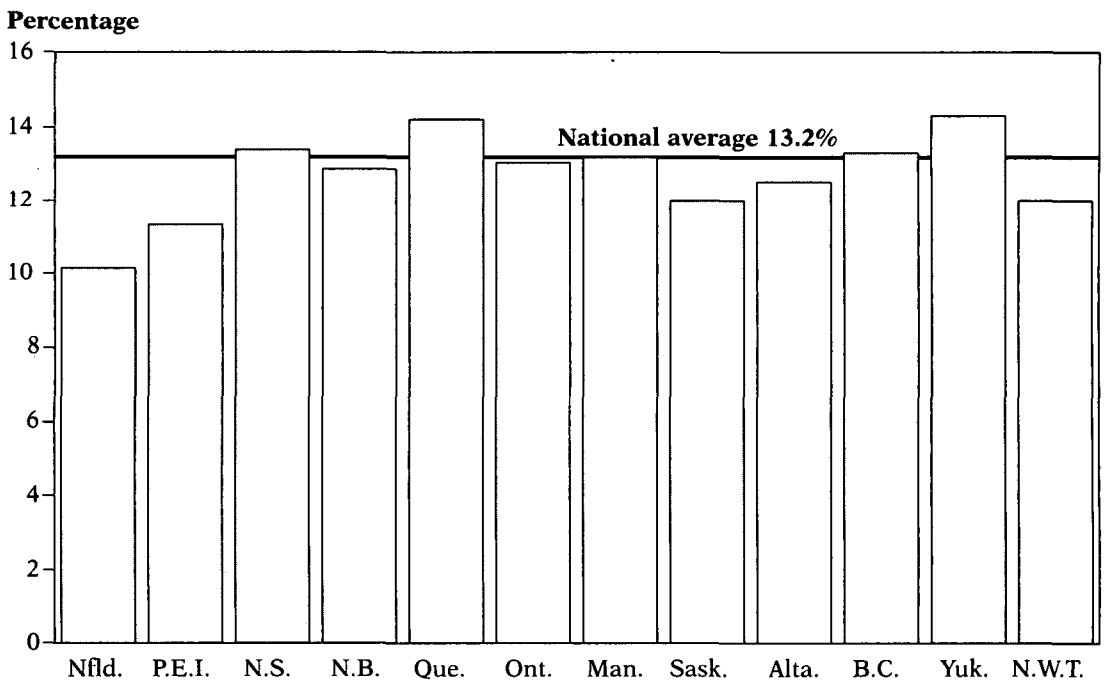


Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The Likelihood of Living With a Lone Parent Varies by Region

While the relative number of children and youth living with a lone parent has climbed, this trend has not been uniform across provinces and territories. **Chart 2.5** demonstrates how the percentage of young Canadians living with a lone parent in 1991 varies, from a high of 14.3% for the Yukon to a low of 10.1% in Newfoundland. Quebec has the highest percentage of any of the provinces (14.2%), followed closely by Nova Scotia (13.4%) and British Columbia (13.3%). For a variety of reasons, the remaining provinces fall below the national average (13.2%), as the two-parent norm characterizes the overwhelming majority of young Canadians.

Chart 2.5
Percentage of Children and Youth in Private Households Living in Lone-parent Families, Provinces and Territories, 1991

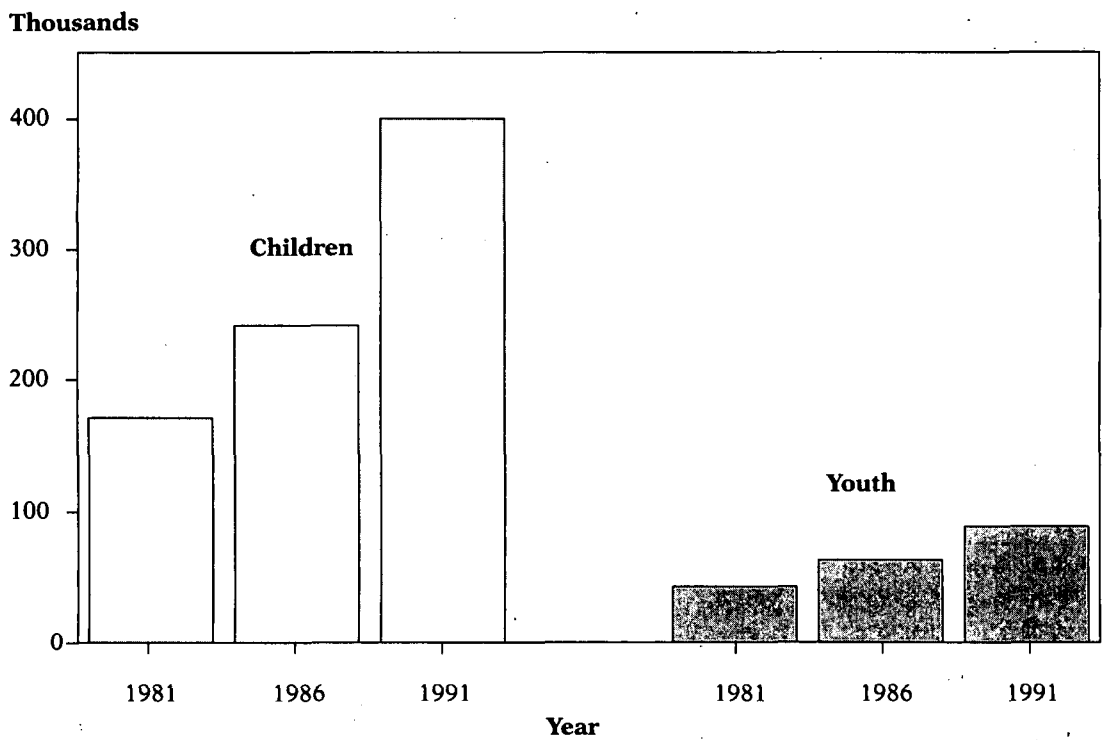


Source: Statistics Canada, *Families: Number, Type and Structure*. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-312, Table 8.

The Likelihood of Living With Parents Who are in a Common-law Union has Continued to Rise

The number of children and youth living in common-law families has also risen. Just over 170,000 children lived in such families in 1981, a figure that more than doubled to over 400,000 by 1991 (**Chart 2.6**). Among youth, this number was not nearly as high, increasing from 43,500 in 1981 to 88,730 by 1991. Nationally, this means that about 7% of all children and over 2% of all youth live with parents in common-law union.

Chart 2.6
Children and Youth Living in Common-law Families, Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991

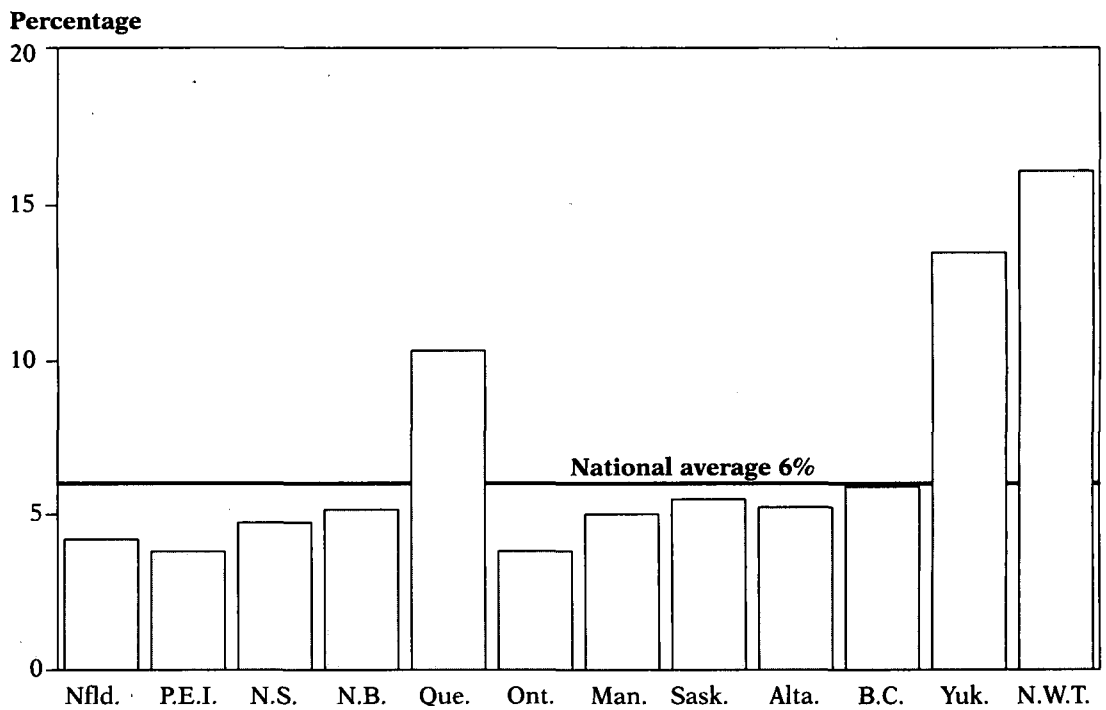


Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Notably though, specific provinces and territories depart from this national average. In 1991, three regions were clearly distinct in this regard: the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and the province of Quebec (**Chart 2.7**). Nationally, 6.0% of all Canadians under the age of 25 resided with parents in a common-law union, but this percentage was much higher in

Canada's north (16.1% in the Northwest Territories and 13.5% in the Yukon). In Quebec, more than 1 in 10 (10.3%) live with a common-law couple, almost twice the proportion in any other Canadian province. Interestingly, the neighbouring province of Ontario ranked lowest in 1991, with only 3.8% of children and youth living in families with parents in a common-law union.

Chart 2.7
Percentage of Children and Youth in Private Households Living with Parents who are in Common-law Unions by Province and Territory, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, *Families: Number, Type and Structure*. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-312, Table 3.

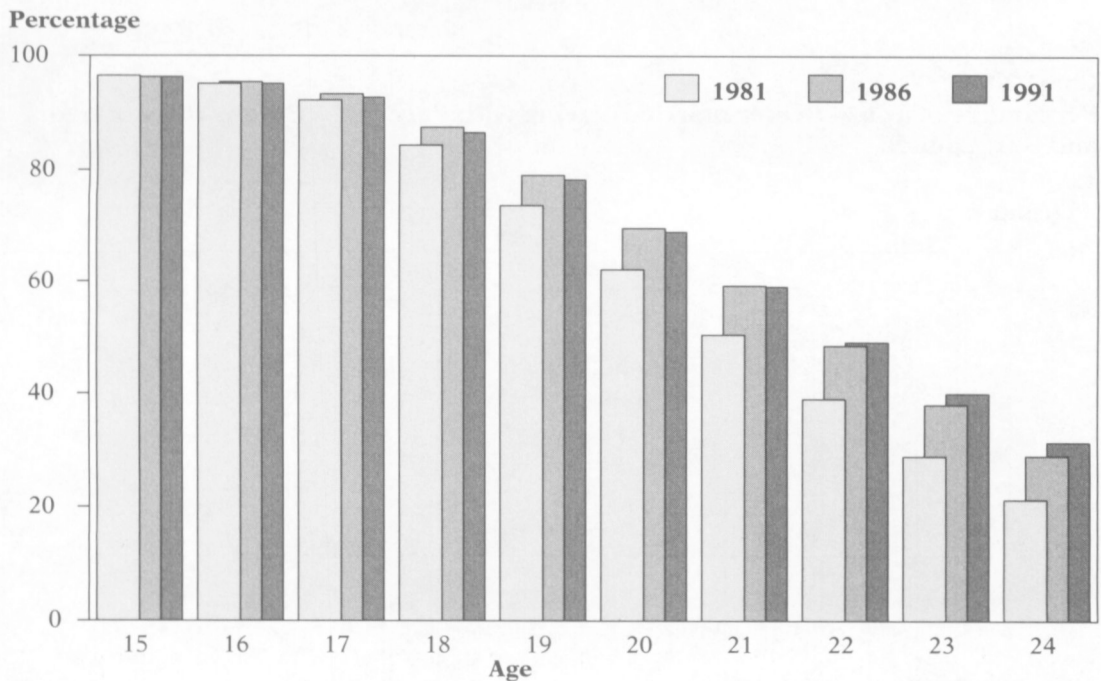
The Establishment of Independent Households

While most children and youth live with at least one parent, young Canadians eventually move on to establish independent households. It is worth taking a closer look at

this stage of life, when young adults attempt to achieve independence and often initiate family life on their own. For example, it is of interest whether the propensity of youth to continue living in their parental home has changed significantly in recent years, and if so, in what way.

Chart 2.8 focuses upon the percentage of youth who have never married and live with parents, from 1981 to 1991. The most recent intercensal period (1986-1991) suggests negligible change in the propensity of youth to stay in, or return to, their parental home. In direct contrast, during the preceding five-year period (1981-1986), the percentage living with parents climbed across most ages.

Chart 2.8
Percentage of Youth (Never-married) Living with Parents by Single Years of Age, Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991



Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

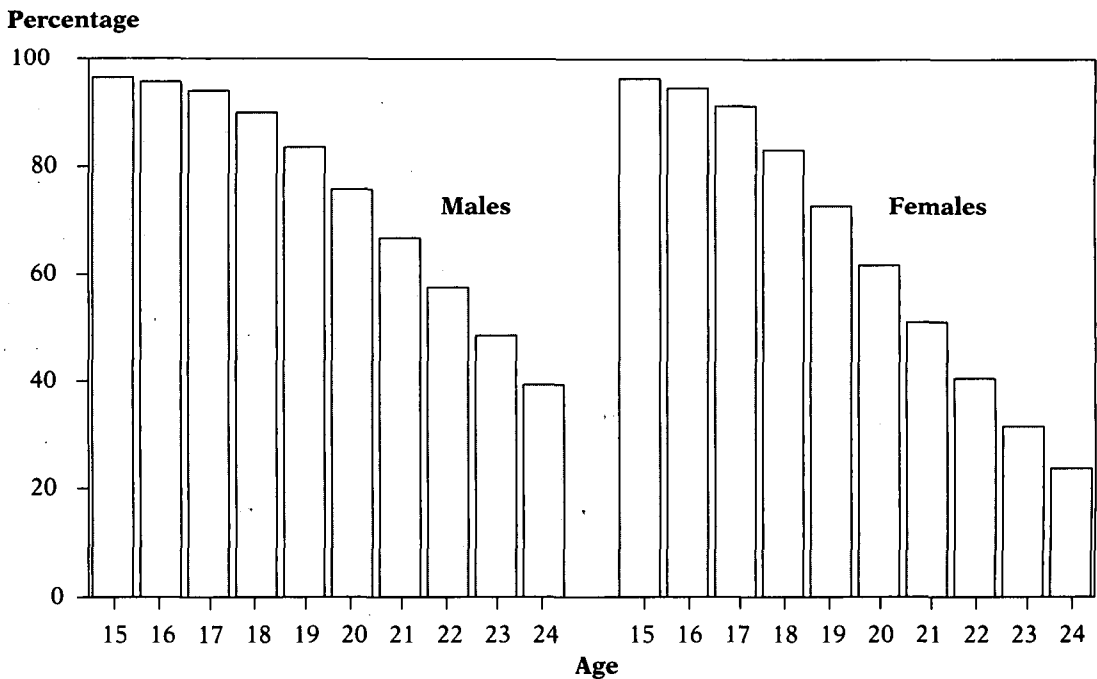
For example, in 1981 about 62.1% of youth 20 years of age were never-married and living with parent(s), a figure that rose to 69.5% by 1986. During the most recent intercensal period (1986-1991), this percentage changed only negligibly, to 68.8%. Over this period, the

most significant change is among 24 year-olds, rising from 29.1% in 1986 to 31.5% by 1991. Again, this is comparably modest relative to the 1981-1986 period.

A link has often been drawn between the living arrangements of youth and economic conditions encountered in young adulthood. Specifically, economic opportunity is associated with independent living, while the opposite might be said of economic hardship. Recent experience points to the economy shaping living arrangements of the young. The early 1980s were a period of particularly severe economic recession with a high level of youth unemployment and a drop in disposable income. Economic difficulties encountered during the early 1980s are generally understood to have led young adults to continue living with parents.

When the young establish independent households, the timing varies by sex (**Chart 2.9**). On average, young women tend to leave the parental home at a slightly younger age than young men. For example, half (51.1%) of all young women aged 21 years in 1991 still lived in the parental home, while two thirds (66.8%) of young men at this age did so.

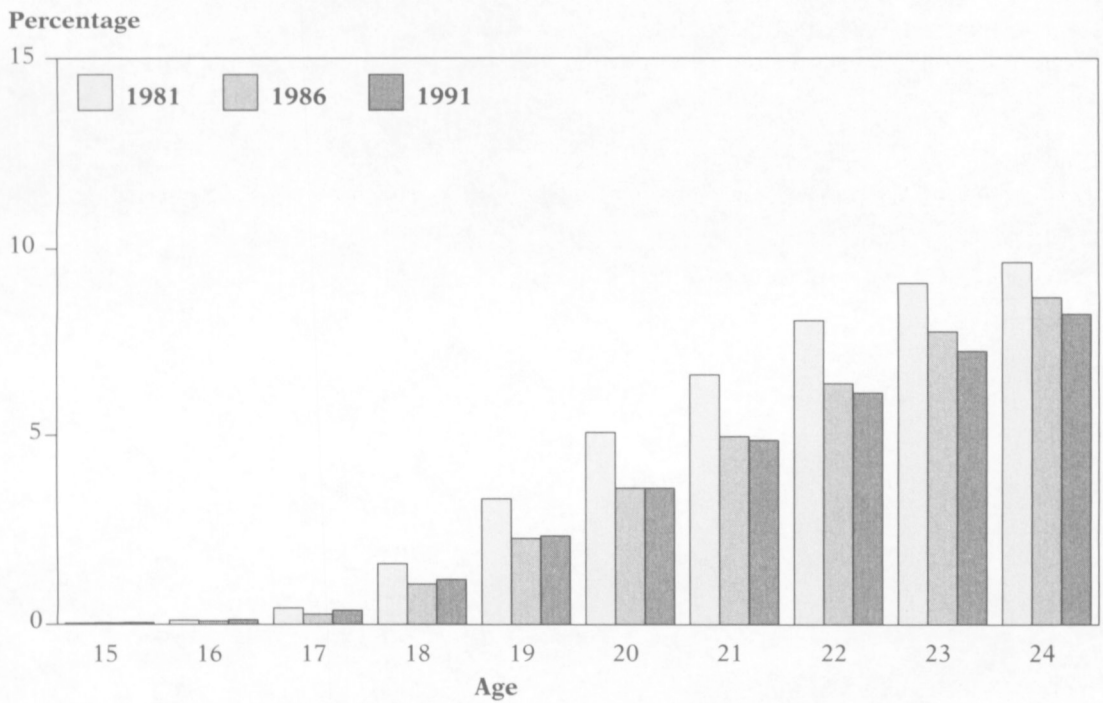
Chart 2.9
Percentage of Youth (Never-married) Living with Parents by Single Years of Age and Sex, Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

If the majority of youth live with parents, a relative few live on their own. **Chart 2.10** presents the percentage of youth who, for one reason or another, reported living alone (independent of other family members and non-relatives). The flip side of the above trend is also true: that is, as the propensity to live in the parental home increased, the likelihood of living alone declined. Again, most of this change occurred from 1981 to 1986. In 1991, the percentage of teenagers who report living alone was very low (1.2% among 18 year-olds), but somewhat higher among young adults (8.2% among those aged 24 years).

Chart 2.10
Percentage of Youth Living Alone by Single Years of Age, Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991



Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Chapter

3

The Marital Characteristics and Childbearing of Youth

Fewer Marriages and More Common-law Unions

As the living arrangements of young Canadians have changed over recent censuses, so has their marital behaviour. Breaking down information on the marital characteristics of youth by age and sex leads to a fundamental generalization: that across most ages the percentage of youth who are legally married continues to decline while the percentage living common-law continues to climb (**Table 3.1**). That the former has not been fully offset by change in the latter is consistent with a broader generalization – that the percentage of young men and women living together has dropped, whether in legal marriage or a common-law union. The institution of marriage continues to be in a state of flux.

Table 3.1
Percentage of Youth Legally Married or Living Common-law by Age and Sex,
Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991

Age	Legally married			Common-law		
	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991
Males	in percent					
15	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
18	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.9
19	1.9	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.7	2.3
20	5.1	2.3	1.5	4.4	3.4	4.4
21	10.8	5.1	3.5	6.4	5.6	7.1
22	18.7	10.1	6.9	7.9	7.7	9.7
23	27.9	17.0	11.4	8.8	9.5	11.8
24	36.5	25.0	17.2	9.2	10.6	13.6

Age	Legally married			Common-law		
	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991
Females	in percent					
15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
16	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6
17	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.8	1.4	1.8
18	4.1	2.0	1.3	4.5	3.6	4.4
19	9.7	5.1	3.1	7.2	6.2	7.7
20	18.0	9.9	6.3	9.0	8.9	10.8
21	27.5	16.7	11.3	9.9	10.8	13.4
22	36.9	24.7	17.7	9.9	11.8	15.2
23	45.7	33.5	25.1	9.6	12.2	16.2
24	53.1	41.5	32.5	9.1	11.9	16.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

For example, among women 24 years of age, the percentage legally married has declined from over one-half (53.1%) in 1981 to slightly less than one-third by 1991 (32.5%). During the same period, the percentage living common-law increased from 9.1% to 16.2%. Similarly, among men 24 years of age, the percentage legally married declined from 36.5% to 17.2% while the percentage living common-law rose from 9.2% to 13.6%. Again, these numbers suggest a growing inclination among youth to avoid formal marriage, while the option of common-law unions has continued to grow in popularity.

It is uncertain how much of this decline in the percentage married translates into a complete avoidance or merely reflects a delay of marriage. Similarly, it is uncertain what proportion of common-law unions are an alternative to marriage, rather than as a transitional state prior to a formal union. Over time, some couples living common-law will marry, while others will obviously break up. Using the census, it is not possible to predict what proportion of common-law unions will never marry, what proportion will opt for a more formal arrangement – and so on.

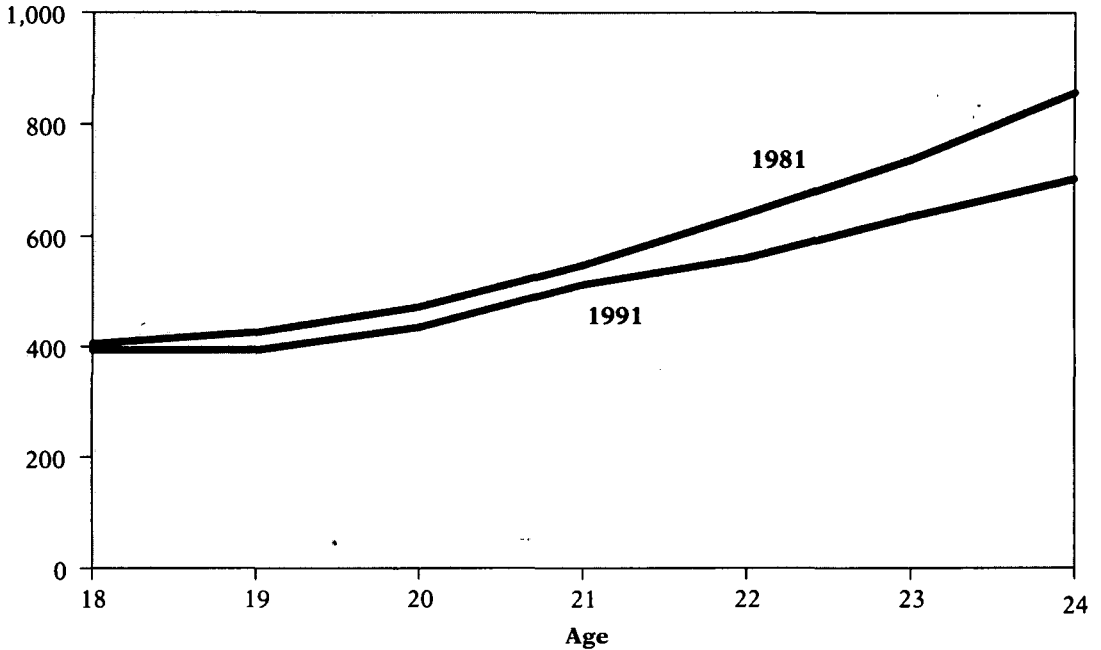
The Childbearing Behaviour of Youth

With change in the marital behaviour of youth has come change in the number of children ever born to young women (**Chart 3.1**). Data are only provided for women 18 years of age or older, since very few Canadians younger than this age have married and born children. Across all ages, the number of children born to women who have ever been married (including those in common-law unions) was lower in 1991 than in 1981. For example, among women 24 years of age, the number of children born per 1,000 women who had ever been married was 702, down from 856 in 1981.

Chart 3.1

Children Ever Born per 1,000 Ever-married Women by Age of Mother (Including Women Living Common-law), Canada, 1981 and 1991

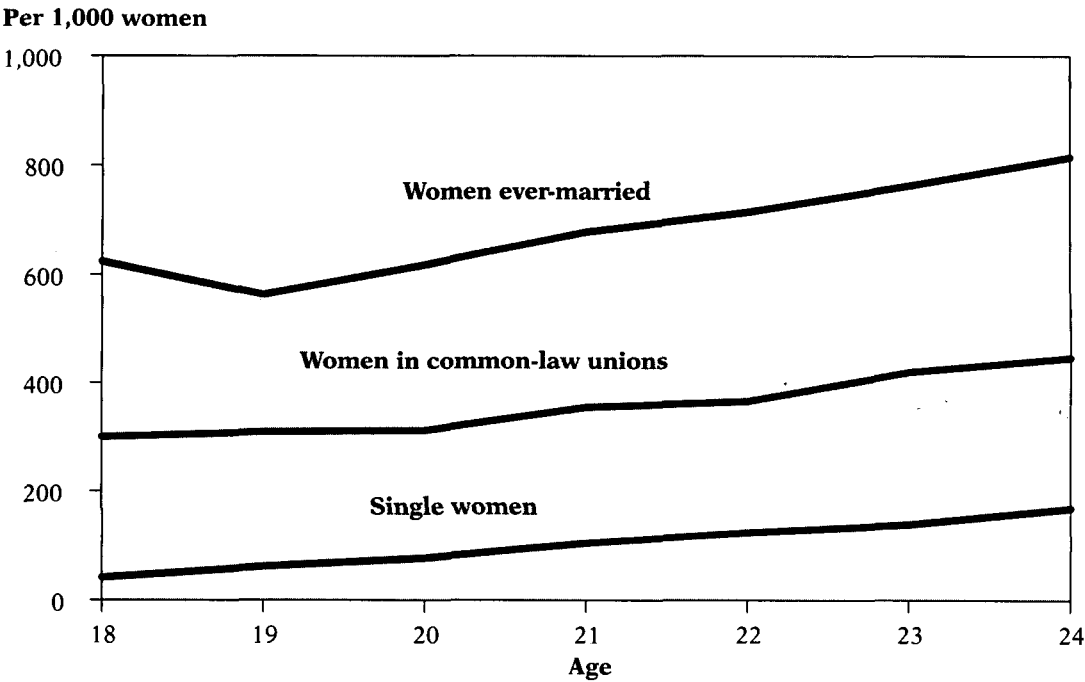
Per 1,000 ever-married women



Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

For the first time, the 1991 Census collected information on childbearing among women who have never been married. Unfortunately, this does not allow comparisons over time regarding the fertility of single women, but it does allow meaningful comparisons with other marital statuses in 1991, including the number of children ever born to Canadian women, by age and marital status (**Chart 3.2**). As might be expected, there were fewer children ever born to single women than among other women – by the time they reached their 24th birthday, ever-married women had more than four times the number of children that single women had. Among women living common-law, the number was more than two times as high. While the majority of young women opt for either marriage or cohabitation prior to childbearing, for a variety of reasons some have children alone.

Chart 3.2.
Children Ever Born by Marital Status and Age of Mother, Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Chapter 4

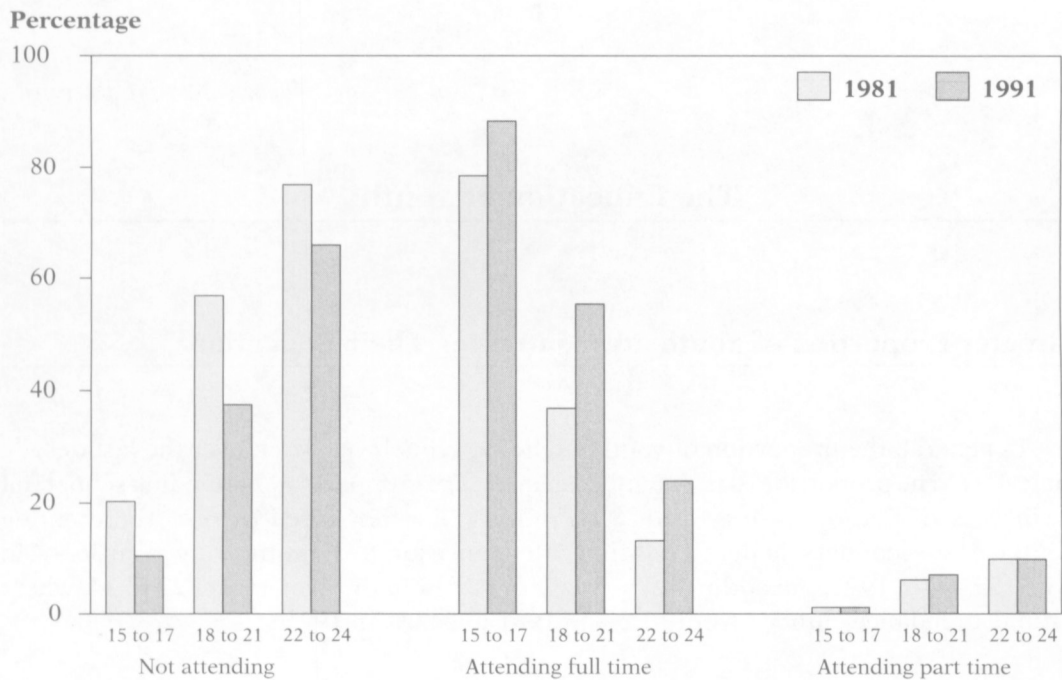
The Education of Youth

A Greater Proportion of Youth are Continuing Their Education

In general, the proportion of youth attending school¹ has risen over the last decade (**Chart 4.1**). The proportion of the population in the age group 15 to 17 attending school full time increased from 78.5% in 1981 to 88.3% in 1991. For those aged 18 to 21, representing potential post-secondary students, full-time attendance jumped significantly from 36.9% in 1981 to 55.4% in 1991. An additional increase occurred in the age bracket 22 to 24, where full-time attendance climbed from 13.2% in 1981 to 24.0% in 1991.

¹ School attendance is counted by the census only for courses that are credited toward a certificate, diploma or degree and that were taken during the school year ending in June, 1991. Full-time school attendance is defined as 75% or more of a normal course load in the grade or year in which the individual was registered. Data are not available from the 1986 Census because it contained no question about school attendance. Therefore, comparisons are made against 1981 data.

Chart 4.1
School Attendance of Youth by Selected Age Groups, Canada, 1981 and 1991

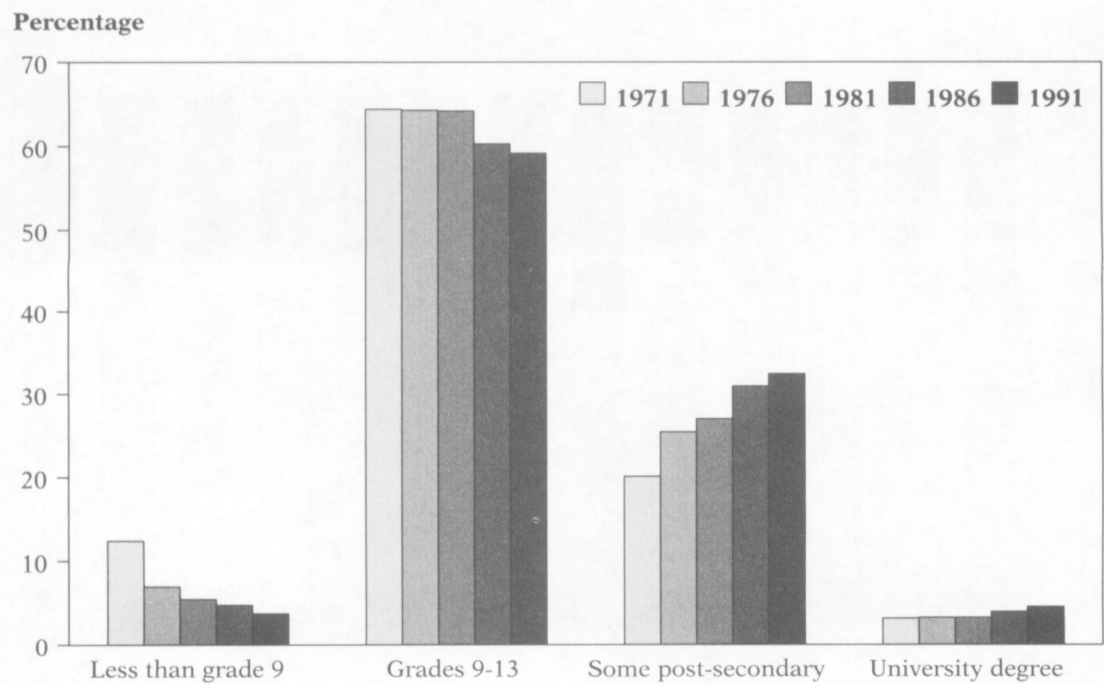


Source: Statistics Canada, *Religions in Canada*. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-319, Table 4.

Educational Attainment

As suggested in **Chart 4.2**, a growing proportion of young Canadians have more than a high school education (i.e., some post-secondary or university degree). In 1981, these two categories added up to about 30%, and by 1991, it had grown to 37%. While these comparisons involve a rather broad age group (15 to 24), with many youth who have yet to complete their education, the trends generally suggest improvements in educational level attained. For example, the proportion of youth with less than grade 9 dropped steadily from 12.4% in 1971 to 4.8% in 1991. The percentage of those with grades 9-13 also dropped from 64.4% in 1971 to 60.3% in 1991.

Chart 4.2
Educational Attainment of Youth Aged 15 to 24, Canada, 1971-1991

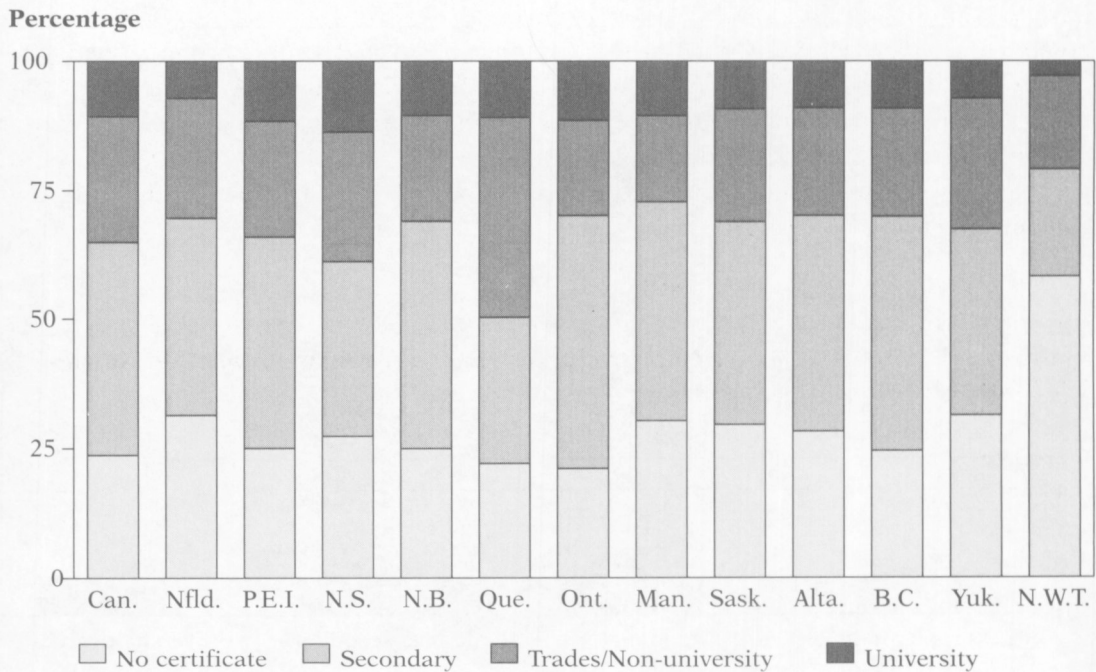


Sources: For 1971, 1981 and 1991; Statistics Canada, *Educational Attainment and School Attendance*. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-328, Table 1, and for 1976 and 1986; Statistics Canada, *Schooling and Major Field of Study*. 1986 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-110, Table 1.

Most Young Canadians Complete High School

More than three out of every four Canadians aged 20 to 24 have at least one educational qualification (**Chart 4.3**). At the Canada level, only 23.8% of 20 to 24 year-olds have yet to obtain their secondary school graduation certificate. Note that when looking at regional variations in Canada, educational systems differ among the provinces and territories. For example, the minimum number of years required to complete secondary school is 11 in Quebec and the maximum is 13 in Ontario. Although this does not make regional comparisons invalid, caution is necessary.

Chart 4.3
Population Aged 20 to 24 by Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma Earned,
Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

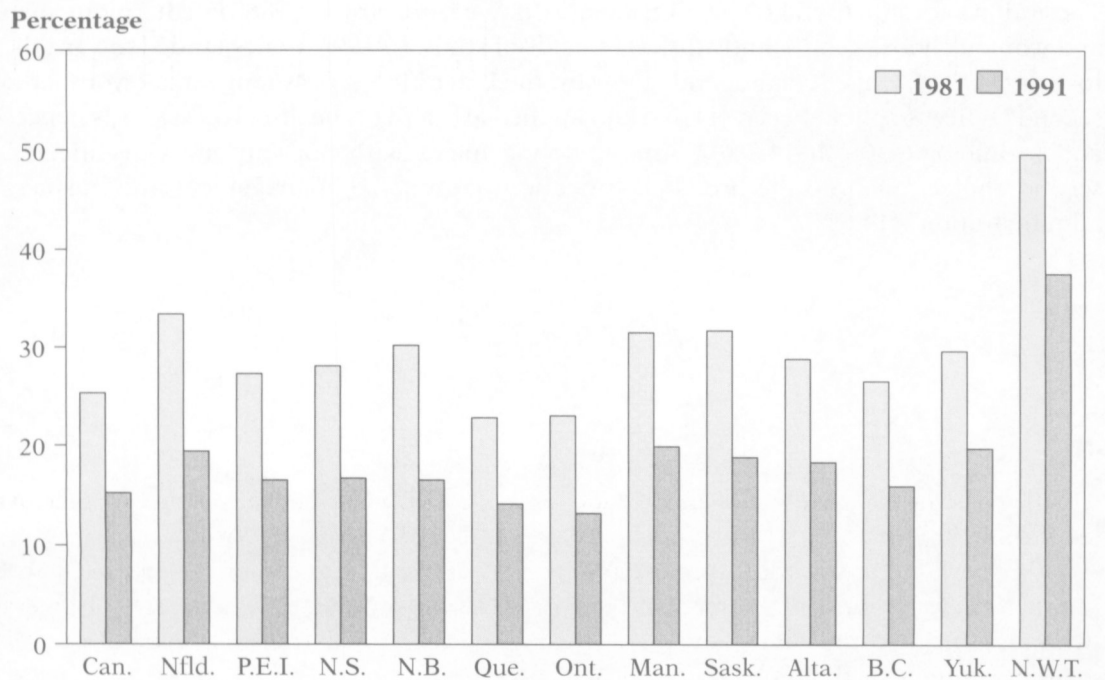
Ontario has the largest percentage of 20 to 24 year-olds whose highest degree, certificate or diploma earned is the secondary school level. For the same age category, Quebec has the largest percentage of trades and other non-university graduates, and Nova Scotia the largest percentage of university graduates. The percentage of graduates from both trades and other non-university education programs is substantially higher in Quebec due to its unique educational system. After grade 11, students must take two years of general training to enter university, or three years of professional training, equivalent to a community college diploma in other provinces.²

² This CEGEP (Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel) program is funded by the provincial government and classified by the census as non-university.

Non-graduates by Region

Non-graduates are those persons who have not received a secondary certificate, who have no additional training and who are not currently attending school. This population has no educational credentials by definition. Among those aged 15 to 24, the percentage of non-graduates decreased from 25.3% in 1981 to 15.2 in 1991 (**Chart 4.4**). Young Canadians today acquire higher levels of education than did their counterparts in earlier generations and are far more likely to complete high school. The harsh reality of high unemployment, poorly paid work and severe economic difficulties for high school dropouts is likely a major contributing factor.

Chart 4.4
Youth Aged 15 to 24 Who are Non-graduates, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981 and 1991



Sources: Statistics Canada, *Educational Attainment and School Attendance*. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-328, Table 5, and 1981 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The percentage of non-graduates decreased in all regions. In 1981, the region with the fewest non-graduates was Quebec (22.8%); the highest rate occurred in the Northwest Territories (49.6%). In 1991, the region with the fewest non-graduates was Ontario (13.2%), while the highest remained the Northwest Territories (37.5%).

Field of Study

Field of study is defined, for census purposes, as the main discipline or area of learning of a person's highest post-secondary degree, certificate or diploma. The classification structure includes 10 broad categories. It is useful to distinguish between youth with trade or other non-university certificates, and youth with university certificates or degrees.

The majority of graduates aged 20 to 24 with trades or other non-university certificates are concentrated in two fields (**Table 4.1**). They are: (1) engineering and applied science technologies and trades, and (2) commerce, management and business administration. These alone account for 54.6% of all graduates, down from 60% in 1986. Furthermore, men and women choose significantly different fields of study. In 1991, males tended toward the former (55.3%), while females tended toward the latter (36.9%). Among female youth, the second choice is split between (1) fine and applied arts and (2) health professions, sciences and technologies (both 14.7%). Among young males with non-university certificates, second choice falls into the broad classification "commerce, management and business administration" (14.5%).

Table 4.1
Population Aged 20 to 24 by Educational Level and Major Field of Study and Sex, Canada, 1986 and 1991

Major field of study	Total				Male				Female			
	1986		1991		1986		1991		1986		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Trades or other non-university certificates												
Total	570,410	100.0	478,440	100.0	257,160	100.0	211,295	100.0	313,250	100.0	267,145	100.0
Educational, recreational and counselling services	23,265	4.1	25,880	5.4	3,690	1.4	4,295	2.0	19,575	6.2	21,585	8.1
Fine and applied arts	56,680	9.9	47,950	10.0	10,405	4.0	8,785	4.2	46,275	14.8	39,165	14.7
Humanities and related fields	22,605	4.0	24,110	5.0	8,850	3.4	9,815	4.7	13,755	4.4	14,295	5.4
Social sciences and related fields	28,520	5.0	33,910	7.1	11,890	4.6	13,940	6.6	16,630	5.3	19,970	7.5
Commerce, management and business administration	158,475	27.8	129,300	27.0	32,030	12.5	30,670	14.5	126,445	40.4	98,630	36.9
Agriculture and biological sciences/technologies	32,005	5.6	22,940	4.8	16,095	6.3	11,655	5.5	15,910	5.1	11,285	4.2
Engineering and applied science technologies and trades	182,755	32.0	132,135	27.6	159,010	61.8	116,840	55.3	23,745	7.6	15,295	5.7
Health professions, sciences and technologies	51,045	8.9	45,110	9.4	6,105	2.4	5,790	2.7	44,940	14.3	39,320	14.7
Mathematics and physical sciences	11,855	2.1	10,720	2.2	7,400	2.9	6,315	3.0	4,455	1.4	4,405	1.6
Other	3,195	0.6	6,370	1.3	1,685	0.7	3,180	1.5	1,510	0.5	3,190	1.2

Table 4.1 (concluded)
Population Aged 20 to 24 by Educational Level and Major Field of Study and Sex, Canada, 1986 and 1991

Major field of study	Total				Male				Female			
	1986		1991		1986		1991		1986		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
University certificates or degrees												
Total	199,530	100.0	207,065	100.0	90,530	100.0	89,010	100.0	109,000	100.0	118,055	100.0
Educational, recreational and counselling services	21,990	11.0	24,395	11.8	5,030	5.6	5,825	6.5	16,960	15.6	18,570	15.7
Fine and applied arts	5,910	3.0	5,450	2.6	1,830	2.0	1,795	2.0	4,080	3.7	3,655	3.1
Humanities and related fields	24,575	12.3	28,990	14.0	8,795	9.7	10,165	11.4	15,780	14.5	18,825	16.0
Social sciences and related fields	42,090	21.1	48,855	23.6	17,195	19.0	19,060	21.4	24,895	22.8	29,795	25.2
Commerce, management and business administration	37,850	19.0	38,590	18.6	19,520	21.6	19,075	21.4	18,330	16.8	19,515	16.5
Agriculture and biological sciences/technologies	15,150	7.6	13,530	6.5	6,830	7.6	6,100	6.9	8,320	7.6	7,430	6.3
Engineering and applied sciences	18,025	9.0	15,925	7.7	15,205	16.8	13,005	14.6	2,820	2.6	2,920	2.5
Health professions, sciences and technologies	13,575	6.8	14,560	7.0	3,115	3.4	3,720	4.2	10,460	9.6	10,840	9.2
Mathematics and physical sciences	18,885	9.5	16,115	7.8	12,245	13.5	9,955	11.2	6,640	6.1	6,160	5.2
Other	1,470	0.7	645	0.3	760	0.8	310	0.4	710	0.7	335	0.3

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Among university graduates aged 20 to 24, the two most common fields of study were: (1) social sciences and related fields, and (2) commerce management and business administration. These two fields, relatively stable since 1986, accounted for over 40% of graduates. Although male and female students are now encouraged to enter their field of interest, the numbers illustrate that sex-based differences persist. For example, young women outnumber young men by a ratio of more than 3 to 1 in the education category, and to a slightly lesser degree in "health professions". On the other hand, young men outnumber young women by a ratio of over 4 to 1 in the "engineering and applied science" category.

Chapter 5

The Labour Force Activity of Youth

Youth in the Labour Force

The absolute number of youth in the Canadian labour force has declined significantly over recent years. In 1991, 2,564,200 youth reported themselves employed or actively seeking employment, down from 3,036,295 in 1981 (**Table 5.1**). Between 1981 and 1986, the

Table 5.1
Population in Labour Force¹ and Percentage Change by Age Group and Sex,
Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991

	Number			Percentage change	
	1981	1986	1991	1981-1986	1986-1991
15 to 24					
Total	3,036,295	2,819,915	2,564,200	-7.1	-9.1
Male	1,632,075	1,487,440	1,341,225	-8.9	-9.8
Female	1,404,210	1,332,480	1,222,980	-5.1	-8.2
15 to 19					
Total	1,073,950	901,405	904,370	-16.1	0.3
Male	571,570	474,650	471,555	-17.0	-0.7
Female	502,375	426,755	432,815	-15.1	1.4
20 to 24					
Total	1,962,345	1,918,510	1,659,830	-2.2	-13.5
Male	1,060,505	1,012,790	869,670	-4.5	-14.1
Female	901,835	905,725	790,165	0.4	-12.8

¹ Figures on labour force participation are based on reports of activity during the week preceding census day and are not seasonally adjusted. Consequently, the number involved in the labour force is slightly higher than the seasonally adjusted figure.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

number of youth in the labour force dropped by 7.1%; between 1986 and 1991, the number dropped by 9.1%. All persons 15 years and older who are either employed or seeking employment during the week preceding the census are included in the labour market (whether or not they are working full or part time).

This drop in absolute numbers is directly related to recent shifts in the age distribution of the Canadian population. As the last of the baby boomers move into mid-adulthood, the number of youths available for employment has declined, irrespective of any change in their propensity to enter the labour force. This tells us little about the proportion of youth now working, about the nature of their work, or their relative success in finding employment, among other considerations.

The Percentage of Youth Involved in the Labour Force has Shifted Only Modestly

While the absolute number of youth in the labour force has declined, the relative proportion has changed only modestly. The participation rate of Canadian youth indicates the percentage belonging to the labour force -- employed or actively seeking employment -- relative to the total number of youth in the population. Recent trends in this participation rate have varied somewhat by sex and age, but the overall rate shifted only modestly, from 65.5% in 1981 to 66.9% in 1991 (**Table 5.2**). Overall, during this period, the participation rate for female youth increased from 61.2% to 64.9% and that for male youth dropped only slightly from 69.7% to 68.9%.

Table 5.2.**Labour Force Participation Rate of Youth by Age and Sex, Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

Age	Participation rate (both sexes)		
	1981	1986	1991
	in percent		
15	14.8	17.5	21.9
16	28.1	31.5	34.7
17	44.1	45.5	47.1
18	64.4	64.1	62.6
19	78.3	77.4	75.6
20	83.5	83.4	81.9
21	84.3	85.1	83.9
22	84.3	86.0	85.0
23	84.4	86.2	86.0
24	83.8	86.4	86.5
all youth (15 to 24)	65.5	67.8	66.9
Age	Participation rate (male)		
	1981	1986	1991
	in percent		
15	16.2	19.1	23.1
16	30.1	32.9	35.7
17	46.2	47.0	47.7
18	66.6	65.2	62.9
19	81.4	79.3	76.7
20	87.8	86.4	84.3
21	89.8	88.9	87.1
22	91.2	90.4	88.6
23	92.5	91.8	89.9
24	93.3	92.8	91.3
male youth (15 to 24)	69.7	65.6	68.9
Age	Participation rate (female)		
	1981	1986	1991
	in percent		
15	13.5	15.8	20.6
16	26.0	30.0	33.8
17	42.0	43.8	46.4
18	62.1	63.1	62.3
19	75.2	75.5	74.5
20	79.1	80.4	79.3
21	78.8	81.4	80.5
22	77.4	81.7	81.4
23	76.4	80.7	82.0
24	74.4	80.1	82.0
female youth (15 to 24)	61.2	64.8	64.9

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

However, this breakdown by age and sex also reveals large differences: for example, the overall participation rate of youth 15 years of age increased from 14.8% in 1981 to 21.9% in 1991. Generally, the participation rate has risen most among youth in their mid-teen years (15 to 17); for older groups, this generalization is not necessarily true. For instance, among young men aged 18 to 24, the participation rate has consistently fallen, albeit slightly. Among young women, the rate increased across all age groups between 1981 and 1986, while between 1986 and 1991 it increased among those in their mid-teen years and those moving into their mid-twenties.

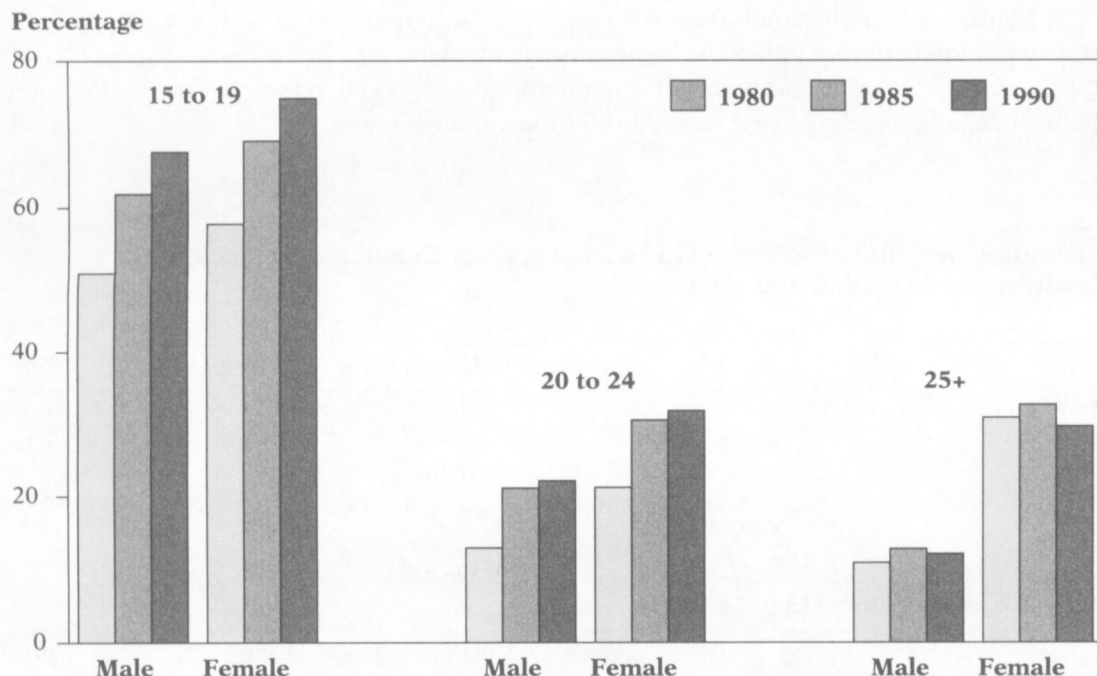
More Youth are Working Part Time

Trends in the participation rate of youth have been accompanied by important changes in the level of part-time employment – particularly among teenagers. The percentage of all youth aged 15 to 19 who are presently employed, but working part time, has risen substantially over recent censuses (**Chart 5.1**). For example, among males aged 15 to 19 years, the percentage working part time increased from 50.9% in 1980 to 67.6% in 1990, while among young females the percentage working part time increased from 57.8% to 74.9%. Among youth aged 20 to 24, the level of part-time employment was not nearly as high to begin with, nor has it risen to the same extent. If we regard all Canadians who work less than 30 hours a week as part-time, the percentage of males aged 20 to 24 working part time increased from 12.9% in 1980 to 22.1% in 1990, while the percentage for young females increased from 21.2 to 31.8%.¹

¹ More specifically, part-time employment as defined in the 1991 Census refers to persons who worked in any week in 1990, and who, in most of the weeks worked, had worked less than 30 hours per week.

Chart 5.1

Percentage of Employed Canadians Working Part Time by Selected Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1980, 1985 and 1990



Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

It is uncertain how much of this trend toward part-time employment results from greater difficulties in obtaining full-time employment, and how much results from deliberate choice. In a changing economy, part-time work may suit the needs of many young Canadians. This does not contradict previous observations that a higher proportion of youth are staying in school. Indeed, a growing segment of young adults appears to be balancing the dual demands of part-time employment and education, whether they are high school or post-secondary students. Furthermore, it is worth emphasizing that the propensity to work part time continues to be higher among young women than among their male counterparts.

While part-time employment has become more common among youth, their experience in the labour force departs from that of other age groups. The proportion of employed Canadians 25 years and older working part time changed only negligibly from 1980 to 1990. Since this trend toward part-time employment applies only to the youngest age groups, questions arise about the welfare of youth. How do young Canadians cope with the demands placed on their time? What are the consequences of working part time while studying full time? Further research in these areas appears justified.

Youth Continue to Experience Higher Levels of Unemployment

Youth have long had a higher than average unemployment rate. In 1991, it was over 15%, significantly higher than the 9.0% rate for Canadians 25 years and over (**Table 5.3**). The unemployment rate indicates the percentage of all persons in the labour force who for one reason or another report themselves as unemployed and seeking work. The rate does not include Canadians who have dropped out of the labour force.²

Table 5.3
Unemployment Rate for Youth (15 to 24 years) for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981, 1986 and 1991

		1981	1986	1991
Canada	15+ years	7.4	10.3	10.2
	25 + years	5.5	8.5	9.0
	15 to 24 years	12.9	17.0	15.5
	15 to 19 years	15.6	20.7	15.3
	20 to 24 years	11.5	15.2	15.7
Province and Territory (15 to 24 years)				
		1981	1986	1991
Newfoundland		27.7	38.9	38.2
Prince Edward Island		17.5	22.6	18.1
Nova Scotia		16.9	22.2	19.2
New Brunswick		20.6	25.8	22.4
Quebec		19.8	21.6	18.6
Ontario		10.3	12.2	13.4
Manitoba		8.8	13.3	13.5
Saskatchewan		8.4	14.8	12.3
Alberta		6.0	14.6	11.8
British Columbia		10.4	20.0	14.7
Yukon		11.3	21.3	14.4
Northwest Territories		14.0	24.8	22.6

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

² The most commonly cited statistics on unemployment in Canada come from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. This monthly survey closely monitors the labour force activity of Canadians, producing annual figures and seasonally adjusted rates. However, the numbers presented in this publication are limited to census data, reflecting the labour force activity for the week preceding Census Day. The figures reported in **Table 5.3** are not seasonally-adjusted, and reflect unemployment in early June.

In 1991, these unemployment rates were significantly higher than 10 years earlier, when rates were 12.9% among youth and 5.5% among Canadians 25 years and older. For all Canadians, unemployment rose during the recession of the early 1980s, then halted during the economic recovery of the late 1980s. Consistently, recent censuses report a youth unemployment rate at least six percentage points higher than among the population 25 years and over.

The unemployment rate, taken by province and territory, shows some important differences between regions. Youth unemployment has long been high in Canada's Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and the Northwest Territories. In 1991, Newfoundland faced the highest level of youth unemployment (38.2%), well over three times as high as in Alberta, the province with the lowest level (11.8%).

Occupation

In Canada over the last 20 years, the emphasis in the economy has shifted from producing goods to providing services. This is a parallel development to what has occurred in many other industrialized economies, altering the composition of the labour force. Industries that had been large employers cease to be, while other industries grow rapidly. New technology may reduce the number of workers needed for certain tasks, and can alter the composition of the labour force by changing the skills needed for some jobs. In 1991, most youth in the labour force were concentrated in a very few occupational categories found in a few industries.

Occupation, for census purposes, is the kind of work persons were doing in the week before they were enumerated.³

In 1986 and 1991, the three most popular occupation groups for those aged 15 to 24 were, in descending order, clerical and related, service, and sales. In 1991, these represented 57.7% of the total experienced labour force for that age group, a modest increase of 3 percentage points from 1986. Essentially, all major groups retained their ranking.

The same three occupations dominate those aged 15 to 19, and represent 69.7% of the total group. Although the general concentration is quite high, the difference between males and females is substantial (**Table 5.4**). Some 84.1% of females have jobs in clerical, service or sales fields, compared with 56.6% of males. The most significant difference is in the clerical and related occupational category, in which 31.1% of females are employed compared with 12.5% of males. This field has traditionally been dominated by females and includes such occupations as secretary, receptionist and bank teller.

³ The 1980 Standard Occupational Classification divides occupations into 22 major groups, and can potentially subdivide them into 80 minor groups and 514 unit groups. In this study, only the 22 major groups have been analysed.

Table 5.4
Experienced Labour Force Aged 15 to 24 by Major Occupation Group and Sex, Canada, 1986 and 1991

Occupation group	Total				Males				Females			
	1986		1991		1986		1991		1986		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15 to 19												
Total	829,595	100.0	863,890	100.0	439,665	100.0	451,455	100.0	389,930	100.0	412,435	100.0
Managerial, administrative and related	8,520	1.0	11,985	1.4	4,770	1.1	6,640	1.5	3,750	1.0	5,345	1.3
Natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	4,815	0.6	4,830	0.6	3,600	0.8	3,515	0.8	1,215	0.3	1,315	0.3
Social sciences and related	7,400	0.9	8,220	1.0	2,475	0.6	2,575	0.6	4,925	1.3	5,645	1.4
Religion	130	0.0	160	0.0	70	0.0	110	0.0	60	0.0	50	0.0
Teaching and related	5,140	0.6	5,310	0.6	1,485	0.3	1,415	0.3	3,655	0.9	3,895	0.9
Medicine and health	8,030	1.0	7,920	0.9	1,385	0.3	1,440	0.3	6,645	1.7	6,480	1.6
Artistic, literary, recreational and related	14,860	1.8	17,215	2.0	7,875	1.8	9,335	2.1	6,985	1.8	7,880	1.9
Clerical and related	165,660	20.0	184,710	21.4	45,685	10.4	56,225	12.5	119,975	30.8	128,485	31.1
Sales	135,280	16.3	163,525	18.9	64,140	14.6	78,675	17.4	71,140	18.2	84,850	20.6
Service	245,905	29.6	254,240	29.4	113,765	25.9	120,750	26.7	132,140	33.9	133,490	32.4
Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry	57,900	7.0	54,310	6.3	46,165	10.5	41,940	9.3	11,735	3.0	12,370	3.0
Fishing, trapping and related	2,660	0.3	2,310	0.3	2,425	0.6	2,130	0.5	235	0.1	180	0.0
Forestry and logging	5,210	0.6	4,755	0.6	4,715	1.1	4,055	0.9	495	0.1	700	0.2
Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field	1,900	0.2	1,985	0.2	1,820	0.4	1,745	0.4	80	0.0	240	0.1
Processing	23,465	2.8	20,655	2.4	17,195	3.9	14,685	3.3	6,270	1.6	5,970	1.4
Machining and related	8,495	1.0	4,695	0.5	7,710	1.8	4,310	0.9	785	0.2	385	0.1
Product fabricating, assembly and repairing	35,980	4.3	23,215	2.7	27,775	6.3	19,110	4.2	8,205	2.1	4,105	1.0
Construction trades	29,800	3.6	25,490	3.0	28,595	6.5	24,335	5.4	1,205	0.3	1,155	0.3
Transport equipment operating	13,580	1.6	12,185	1.4	12,470	2.8	10,985	2.4	1,110	0.3	1,200	0.3
Material handling and related	25,910	3.1	24,400	2.8	21,925	5.0	21,145	4.7	3,985	1.0	3,255	0.8
Other crafts and equipment	5,680	0.7	5,420	0.6	3,685	0.8	3,765	0.8	1,995	0.5	1,655	0.4
Not elsewhere classified	23,285	2.8	26,375	3.1	19,935	4.5	22,590	5.0	3,350	0.9	3,785	0.9

Table 5.4 (concluded)
Experienced Labour Force Aged 15 to 24 by Major Occupation Group and Sex, Canada, 1986 and 1991

Occupation group	Total				Males				Females			
	1986		1991		1986		1991		1986		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
20 to 24												
Total	1,866,880	100.0	1,622,335	100.0	987,705	100.0	850,560	100.0	879,175	100.0	771,775	100.0
Managerial, administrative and related	77,520	4.2	82,395	5.1	40,450	4.1	40,120	4.7	37,070	4.2	42,275	5.5
Natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	62,930	3.4	55,875	3.4	45,465	4.6	41,285	4.9	17,465	2.0	14,590	1.9
Social sciences and related	30,110	1.6	32,020	2.0	8,785	0.9	9,305	1.1	21,325	2.4	22,715	2.9
Religion	1,055	0.0	785	0.0	715	0.1	560	0.1	340	0.0	225	0.0
Teaching and related	35,840	1.9	34,840	2.1	9,485	1.0	9,720	1.1	26,355	3.0	25,120	3.3
Medicine and health	73,460	3.9	65,065	4.0	11,375	1.1	10,650	1.3	62,085	7.1	54,415	7.1
Artistic, literary, recreational and related	35,525	1.9	31,425	1.9	18,980	1.9	16,825	2.0	16,545	1.9	14,600	1.9
Clerical and related	434,260	23.3	380,770	23.5	101,335	10.3	97,600	11.5	332,925	37.9	283,170	36.7
Sales	182,265	9.8	171,905	10.6	91,355	9.2	85,160	10.0	90,910	10.3	86,745	11.2
Service	309,905	16.6	280,145	17.3	135,855	13.8	124,220	14.6	174,050	19.8	155,925	20.2
Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry	65,725	3.5	52,040	3.2	52,020	5.3	40,055	4.7	13,705	1.5	11,985	1.5
Fishing, trapping and related	6,800	0.4	5,635	0.3	6,205	0.6	5,100	0.6	595	0.1	535	0.1
Forestry and logging	16,145	0.9	13,105	0.8	14,485	1.5	11,035	1.3	1,660	0.2	2,070	0.3
Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field	10,280	0.6	7,095	0.4	9,985	1.0	6,735	0.8	295	0.0	360	0.0
Processing	74,565	4.0	48,935	3.0	56,610	5.7	36,930	4.3	17,955	2.0	12,005	1.5
Machining and related	38,560	2.1	26,915	1.7	35,530	3.6	24,960	2.9	3,030	0.3	1,955	0.3
Product fabricating, assembly and repairing	138,030	7.4	90,835	5.6	107,435	10.9	74,950	8.8	30,595	3.5	15,885	2.1
Construction trades	106,790	5.7	99,685	6.1	103,070	10.4	96,330	11.3	3,720	0.4	3,355	0.4
Transport equipment operating	54,635	2.9	43,330	2.7	50,245	5.1	39,685	4.7	4,390	0.5	3,645	0.5
Material handling and related	46,260	2.5	33,935	2.1	37,095	3.7	27,740	3.3	9,165	1.0	6,195	0.8
Other crafts and equipment	21,545	1.2	16,660	1.0	14,610	1.5	11,355	1.3	6,935	0.8	5,305	0.7
Not elsewhere classified	44,665	2.4	48,965	3.0	36,625	3.7	40,250	4.7	8,040	0.9	8,715	1.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Among Canadian workers aged 20 to 24, this concentration is not as high as among their younger counterparts. This is likely related to higher levels of education and more work experience. The top three occupations represent 51.3% of this group. Again a substantial difference between males and females exists. Only 36.1% of males are found in these occupations, compared with 68.1% of females. The most popular occupations for males aged 20 to 24 differ somewhat from this general pattern; they are, in descending order, service, clerical and construction. As with the younger age bracket, this group's labour force composition was stable from 1986 to 1991.

The gender distribution of occupations did not change significantly from 1986 – sex-related differences persist among some occupations. In particular, females are concentrated in very few occupational fields, outnumbering males in the clerical and related occupational category by three to one. As well, more females than males are in sales occupations, although the gap between the sexes is larger in the 15 to 19 age group than in the 20 to 24 group. Females also outnumber males in the service category in both age groups and for both census years. For those aged 20 to 24, there are more young women in the medicine and health field, but significantly more men in construction, product fabricating and transport equipment operating.

The Labour Force Performance of Post-secondary Graduates

In Chapter 4 we demonstrated that young Canadians are more likely to stay in school today than in the past. Are these people able to find employment when they enter the labour market? The link between higher levels of education and employment is complex and tenuous. The unemployment rate is an economic indicator that enables us to look at how well graduates do in the labour market. The unemployment rate refers to the proportion of persons in the labour force who are unemployed and seeking work. For comparative purposes, in 1991 the total population aged 20 to 24 had an unemployment rate of 15.7 (Table 5.5).

Overall, youths with some sort of post-secondary degree have a lower unemployment rate, whether they attended university or some other postsecondary institution. The unemployment rate for university graduates, aged 20 to 24, decreased slightly from 1986 to 1991, from 13.6% to 13.2%. Among these graduates, it is likely that many who were unemployed had only recently completed their education, and were seeking entrance level jobs. Among other post-secondary graduates, with a trades or other non-university certification, the unemployment rate was actually slightly lower in 1991, at 12.9%. While the unemployment rates for both sets of graduates was lower than that of the total population aged 20 to 24, they remain high and vary considerably by field of study. No certificate, diploma or degree appears to ensure employment.

Table 5.5**Unemployment Rate of Population Aged 20 to 24 With Post-secondary Certificates or Degrees by Major Field of Study , Canada, 1986 and 1991**

Major field of study	Unemployment rate with university degree or certificate		Unemployment rate trades or other non-university	
	1986	1991	1986	1991
Total	13.6	13.2	12.5	12.9
Educational, recreational and counselling services	11.5	11.4	12.9	11.5
Fine and applied arts	15.4	16.6	12.7	12.8
Humanities and related fields	14.6	13.4	18.6	13.8
Social sciences and related fields	14.4	13.3	11.5	11.8
Commerce, management and business administration	12.2	12.9	11.3	11.5
Agriculture and biological sciences/technologies	13.0	12.7	12.6	12.3
Engineering and applied science technologies and trades	16.6	17.6	13.7	15.9
Health professions, sciences and technologies	10.4	11.9	7.9	8.3
Mathematics and physical sciences	14.8	12.3	18.9	16.9
Other	15.6	21.6	20.5	14.4

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Chapter 6

The Economic Well-being of Children and Youth

Family Income

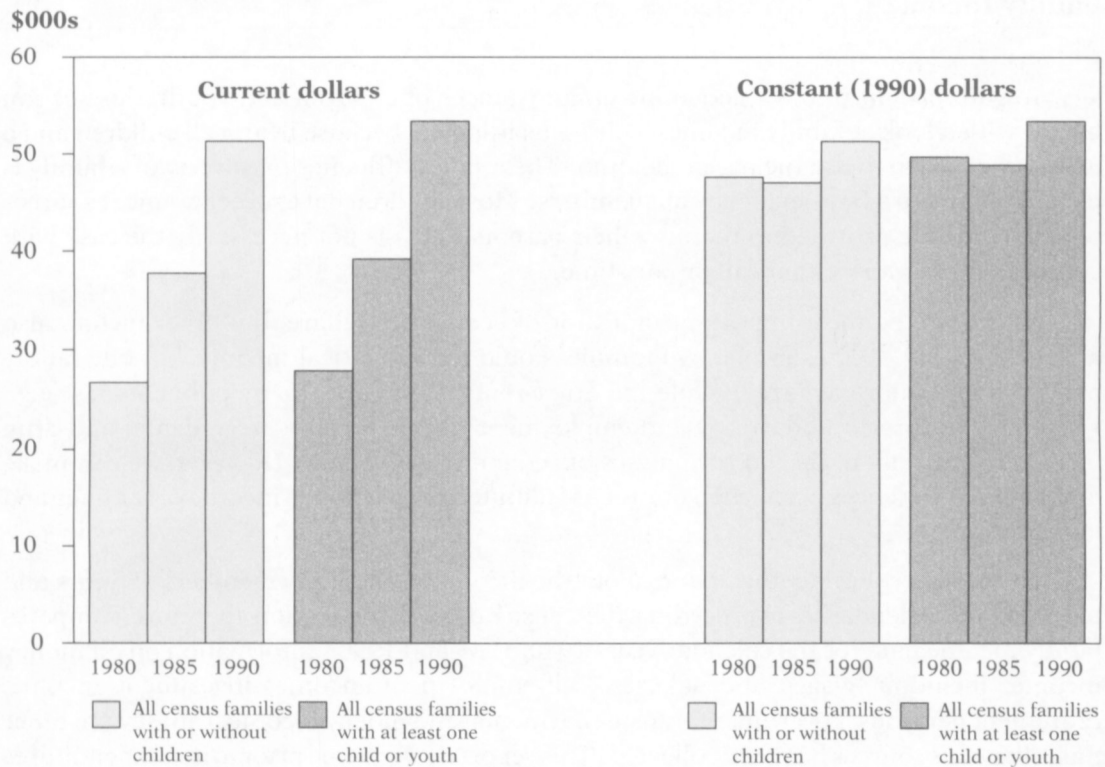
To gain insight into the economic circumstances of children and youth, this section begins with a look at family income. This focus is logical because nearly all children and a majority of youth live in the parental home. The relative affluence or poverty of a family is usually shared to a large extent by all members. Most children have no economic resources other than those provided to them by their parents. This is not necessarily the case with youth, as many work either full or part-time.

Income is the most important indicator of economic welfare, but other factors also affect the young. For example, two families could have identical income, but one family owns a home (mortgage-free) while the other rents. Similarly, many public goods (e.g., subsidized housing and daycare) and employment-related benefits (e.g., dental and drug plans) are typically neglected in analyses of economic well-being. However, we can make meaningful inferences even when our focus is limited to the money income of families and individuals.

The census collects information about the income of all family members 15 years and older for the calendar year preceding the census date. This section therefore compares family income data for the calendar years 1980, 1985 and 1990. Information on all money income, including wages and salaries, self-employment income, investment income, retirement pensions, government transfer payments, and money income from several other miscellaneous sources has been collected. This report uses income prior to any expenditures or deductions (i.e., annual pre-tax income) to draw comparisons by family types and over time.

The income picture definitely changed between 1980 and 1990 (**Chart 6.1**). In 1990, the average income in current dollars of all families in Canada was \$51,300, almost double the 1980 average of 26,800. When we take only those families with at least one dependent child or youth, this average increased even more, from \$28,000 in 1980 to \$53,400 by 1990. If there had been no change in the price of goods and services over this period, this would be an impressive increase. But this was far from the case, because double-digit inflation occurred in the early 1980s.

Chart 6.1
Average Family Income in Current and Constant (1990) Dollars by Presence of Children and Youth, Canada, 1980, 1985 and 1990



Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Rising prices have reduced the purchasing power of many Canadian families. The purchasing power of the dollar can be compared over time, by converting 1980 and 1985 dollars into constant 1990 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index (**Chart 6.1**). When we do this, average income in constant dollars drops during the first half of the 1980s, then

rebounds during the latter half. This is not surprising in light of the recession of the early 1980s and the recovery of the latter 1980s. The average income of all families with at least one child or youth first declined from \$49,700 in 1980 to \$48,900 in 1985, then rebounded to \$53,400 in 1990 – an increase of about \$4,500 in 1990 dollars.

While families with at least one child or youth appear better off in 1990 than 10 years earlier, there are a few cautionary notes. First, the census does not collect information on the amount of federal, provincial and/or municipal taxation Canadians pay, and the proportion of family income paid out to taxes rose between 1980 and 1990. Second, the 1990 income data predate the economic recession of the early 1990s, when there was a return to the high level of unemployment that characterized the previous recession. In other words, the 1990 data reflect the income of families at the tail end of a period of economic growth. Survey data show that a significant portion of the income gains of the 1985-1990 period was subsequently lost in the years immediately following 1990.¹

Also affecting the economic welfare of children and youth are recent changes in the structure of the Canadian family. For example, it has long been documented that children of lone parents have a lower standard of living than those in other family types. As mentioned earlier, the relative proportion of children and youth living with a lone parent has risen steadily. It is worth taking a closer look at the income of such families, compared to other types.

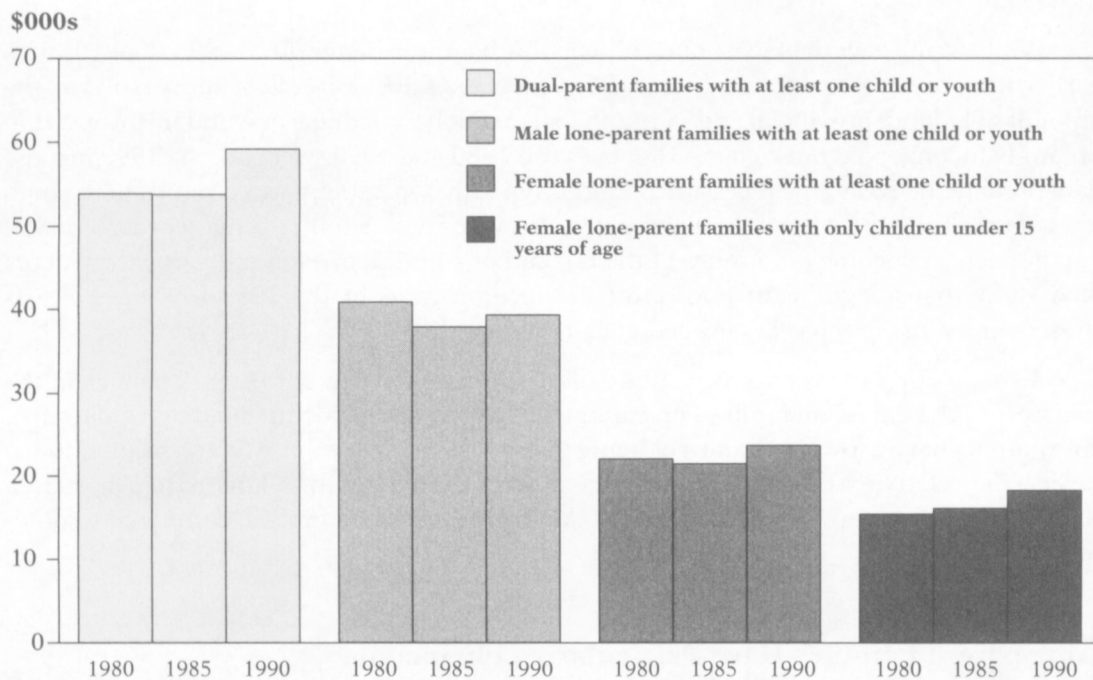
Lone-parent Families Have Particularly Low Income

When income is converted into constant dollars, the early 1980s are notable for a poor performance for all family types, followed by a general recovery in the mid and latter 1980s (**Chart 6.2**). By 1990, the average income of dual-parent families with at least one child or youth was \$59,200, substantially higher than that for male lone-parent families (\$39,400) and female lone-parent families (\$23,700). The deprivation of children and youth living with a lone mother is striking: average family income hovered at about 40% that of dual-parent families in all three censuses.

¹ To collect detailed information about the income of Canadians, Statistics Canada conducts the *Survey of Consumer Finances*. This survey collects further income data annually to complement the census data every five years.

Chart 6.2

Average Family Income in Constant (1990) Dollars by Family Structure, Canada, 1980, 1985 and 1990

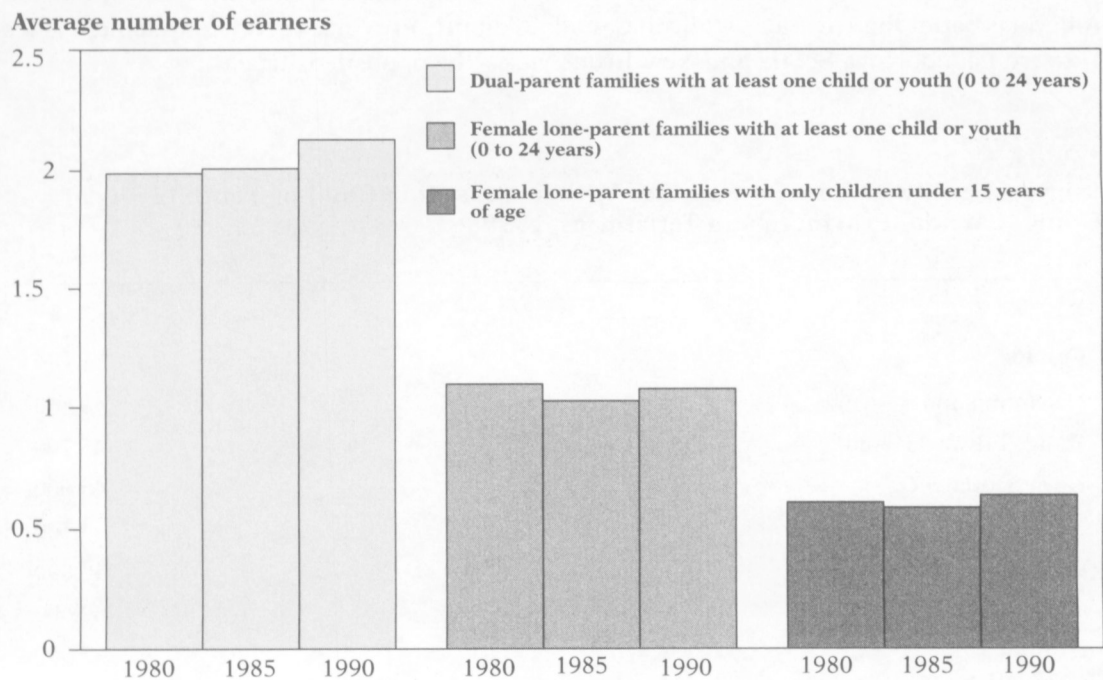


Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

While the average income of children and youth in lone-parent families is relatively low, family income is even lower among families at the earliest stages of their life course. For example, for female lone-parent families with only children under the age of 15, average family income was particularly low – \$18,100 in 1990. A number of factors explain this fact. Perhaps the most important is the difficulty of balancing the dual demands of child care and paid employment.

There appear to be many obstacles faced by single mothers with young children in obtaining employment outside the home. Because of major responsibilities and constraints on their time in raising children without a partner, mothers often have very little employment income, or none at all. As demonstrated in **Chart 6.3**, the average number of earners per family is very low among female lone parents with young children. Without a reasonable wage (or for that matter, support in child care) a majority of children in lone-parent families continue to experience economic deprivation.

Chart 6.3
Average Number of Employment Income Earners per Family by Family Structure, Canada, 1980, 1985 and 1990



Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Experiencing financial hardship as a child or adolescent can have both short and long-term consequences. An inadequate income implies a lower quality of life, and a greater likelihood of difficulties with education, self-esteem, and emotional and health problems. Economic hardship only adds to emotional difficulties encountered with the loss of a parent through marital breakdown or abandonment. Consequently, difficult questions surface – related to the ways society might better assist lone parents, children and youth. For example, what are the consequences for children and youth when parents increase their commitment to the paid labour force? How can the other parent be more effectively persuaded to contribute to the economic welfare of their children after divorce or separation?

Higher Family Income in Ontario

Among children and youth living with parents, average family income was higher in Ontario (at \$59,600 in 1990) than in any other province (**Table 6.1**). This has long been true

of Canada's most populous province. At the other end of the spectrum, children and youth living in Newfoundland have a particularly low average family income (\$43,500 in 1990). Income and economic opportunity is unevenly distributed across provinces and territories. Briefly, family income for children and youth living with parents in British Columbia and Alberta is better than average, while in Canada's Atlantic Provinces – Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick – the opposite is true.

Table 6.1
Average Family Income for Families With at Least One Child or Youth Living at Home, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1990

	\$
Canada	53,400
Newfoundland	43,500
Prince Edward Island	45,700
Nova Scotia	46,000
New Brunswick	44,100
Quebec	48,800
Ontario	59,600
Manitoba	47,800
Saskatchewan	45,600
Alberta	53,600
British Columbia	54,600
Yukon Territory	56,900
Northwest Territories	53,700

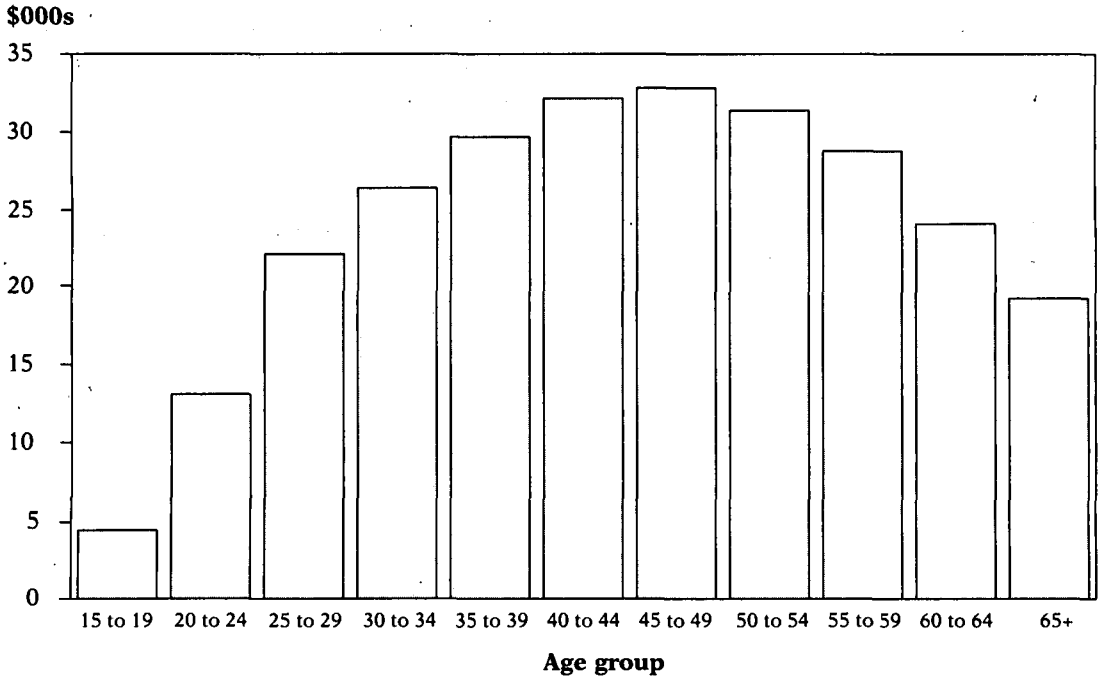
Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The Individual Income of Youth has Declined

Since the census collects information about the income of all individuals 15 years and over, it is possible to make further comparisons of the resources available to the young – irrespective of family circumstances. Not surprisingly, average individual income was particularly low for youth, at least relative to older Canadians (**Chart 6.4**). In 1990, this average for those aged 15 to 19 was only \$4,500, climbing to \$13,100 for youths aged 20 to 24. These income levels are not out of line with reasonable expectations – at least relative to older age groups. Many youth have yet to complete their education, many work part time, and most have yet to obtain the experience necessary to demand a higher wage.

Chart 6.4

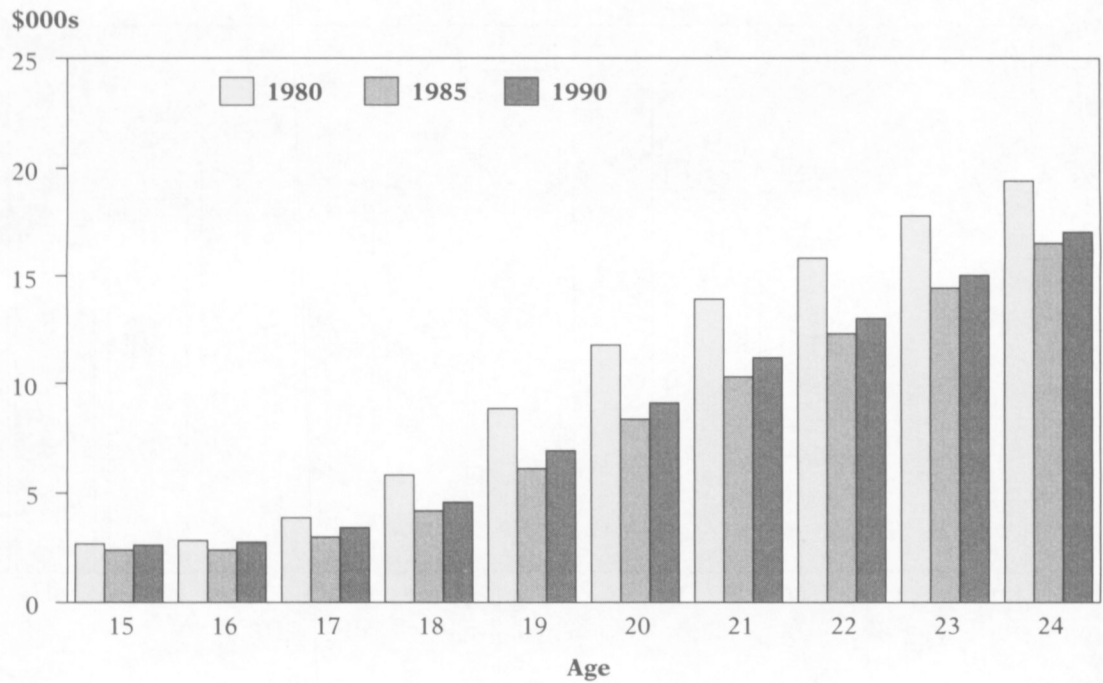
Average Income for Youth and Adults by Age Group, Canada, 1990



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The real income of youth dropped from 1980 to 1990. From 1980 to 1985, average income dropped significantly, with a slight recovery more recently (constant 1990 dollars). With the exception of youth in their mid-teens, average individual income was significantly lower in 1990 than in 1980 (**Chart 6.5**). There are several possible explanations for this – including the economic recession of the early 1980s, and a substantial growth in the proportion of working youth who are employed only part time.

Chart 6.5
Average Income for Youth in Constant (1990) Dollars by Age, Canada, 1980, 1985 and 1990

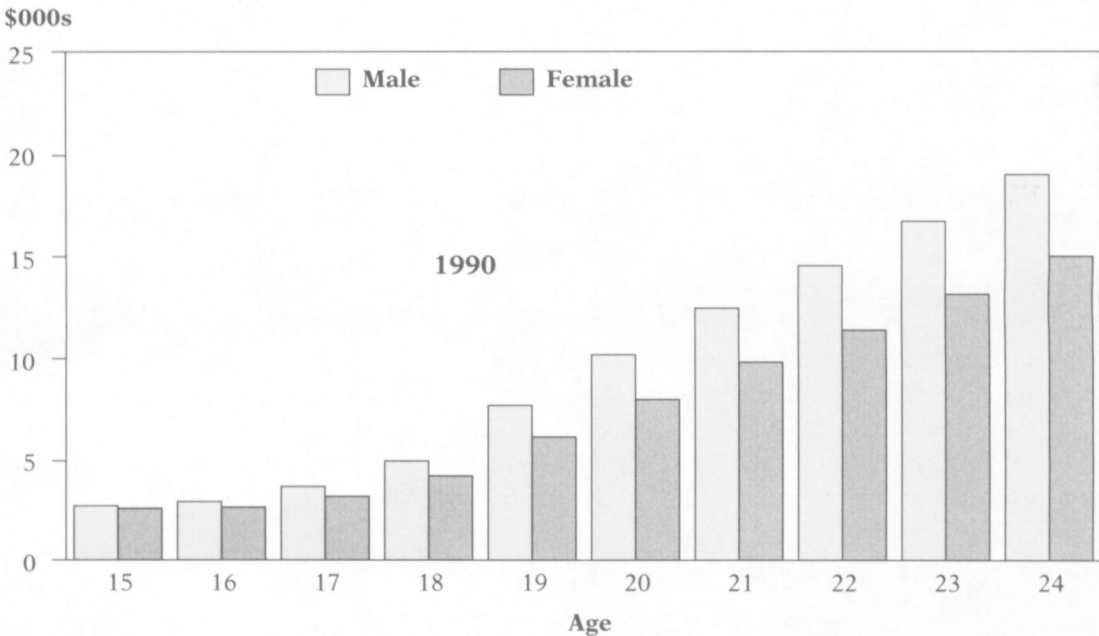
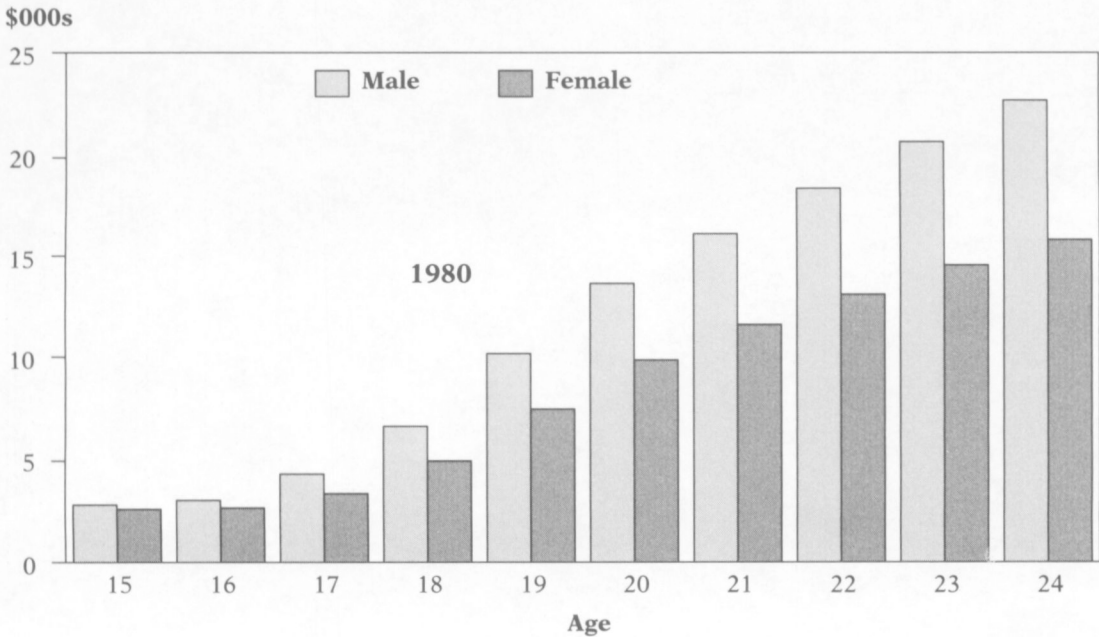


Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The Wage Discrepancy Between Young Men and Women Persists

A wage discrepancy persists between the average incomes of young men and young women (**Chart 6.6**). While the difference was slightly smaller in 1990 than 10 years earlier, the reduction appears largely due to a greater decline in the average income of young men than in the average for young women. In other words, there is little evidence of gains on the part of female youth – at least in terms of their average income. These findings suggest a need for more research into the reasons why so many young women are disadvantaged in this respect – and why both young men and women experienced a substantial drop in average income.

Chart 6.6
Average Income for Youth in Constant (1990) Dollars by Age and Sex, Canada, 1980 and 1990



Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Conclusion

Canada's census has long been an important source of information about children and youth. Censuses document many fundamental changes that influence the well-being of the young – some for the better, others for the worse. However, it is only possible to speculate about the near future. Will recent trends continue? If so, what will be the consequences?

At the moment, the percentage of Canadians in either childhood or youth is low by historical standards. The proportion of all families that include at least one child or youth has declined, as has average family size. The number and proportion of children and youth living with a lone parent has risen, while the proportion living alone has declined. For a variety of reasons, young Canadians are less likely to marry today than in the past, while a substantial number have opted for a common-law union.

Young Canadians are more likely to stay in school than in the past; full-time school attendance is up, and the likelihood of dropping out is down. The participation rate of young women in the labour force has risen – while the nature of their involvement has continued to evolve. Part-time employment is up, as the unemployment rate remains high. Unemployment continues to be lower among youth who have completed their high school, and lower still among those with a university degree or some other form of post-secondary education.

Significant economic difficulties persist for many children and youth, particularly among those living with a single mother. An income gap persists, across family types, age groups, and by sex. The economic difficulties encountered by women without a partner and with young children are considerable.

Canada's future lies with its children and youth. As tomorrow's labour force, they will need the skills and qualifications to adapt to an economy undergoing rapid change. The financial and social support systems of tomorrow will depend upon this segment of the population, particularly as the large birth cohorts born during the baby boom begin to retire. For these and many other reasons, the relative well-being of today's children and youth warrants careful attention and analysis. Hopefully, the report will serve to support such research.

Appendix Tables

Table A.1
Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1961 - 1991

Age and sex		1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Total	T	18,238,247	20,014,880	21,568,310	22,992,600	24,343,180	25,309,330	27,296,855
	M	9,218,893	10,054,344	10,795,370	11,449,525	12,068,290	12,485,650	13,454,580
	F	9,019,354	9,960,536	10,772,945	11,543,080	12,274,890	12,823,675	13,842,280
0 to 24	T	8,808,127	9,890,780	10,384,635	10,375,245	10,139,800	9,570,165	9,523,045
	M	4,482,265	5,028,920	5,279,690	5,281,740	5,167,425	4,881,370	4,860,535
	F	4,325,862	4,861,860	5,104,965	5,093,475	4,972,365	4,688,840	4,662,530
0 to 4	T	2,256,401	2,197,387	1,816,155	1,732,005	1,783,370	1,810,190	1,906,500
	M	1,154,091	1,128,771	929,600	888,635	914,450	927,785	975,765
	F	1,102,310	1,068,616	886,545	843,350	868,930	882,420	930,735
Under 1	T	464,958	400,337	355,870	346,545	363,720	363,625	393,500
	M	237,879	204,754	182,190	177,695	186,320	186,280	201,600
	F	227,079	195,583	173,675	168,850	177,400	177,350	191,900
1	T	456,724	414,532	361,105	347,745	363,405	362,395	394,985
	M	233,488	212,302	184,630	178,415	186,775	186,375	202,090
	F	223,236	202,230	176,470	169,320	176,630	176,025	192,895
2	T	453,560	459,318	354,260	337,295	353,335	361,340	376,335
	M	232,051	240,634	181,210	172,565	181,070	184,875	192,700
	F	221,509	218,684	173,050	164,730	172,265	176,465	183,635
3	T	448,803	462,892	359,070	345,495	349,445	361,755	367,760
	M	229,246	236,047	183,365	177,565	179,275	185,385	188,185
	F	219,557	226,845	175,705	167,925	170,175	176,370	179,580
4	T	432,356	460,308	385,850	354,925	353,465	361,075	373,920
	M	221,427	235,034	198,205	182,395	181,010	184,870	191,190
	F	210,929	225,274	187,645	172,525	172,460	176,210	182,725
5 to 9	T	2,079,522	2,300,857	2,254,000	1,887,810	1,776,860	1,794,980	1,908,035
	M	1,063,840	1,172,821	1,152,430	966,730	911,940	920,110	978,215
	F	1,015,682	1,128,036	1,101,575	921,080	864,920	874,880	929,825
5	T	428,586	469,161	411,370	376,250	355,770	364,275	382,865
	M	219,276	239,809	208,820	192,705	182,460	186,510	196,135
	F	209,310	229,352	202,550	183,545	173,310	177,765	186,730
6	T	423,294	462,672	446,275	376,520	357,610	364,435	383,525
	M	216,664	236,292	229,765	193,085	183,540	187,025	196,740
	F	206,630	226,380	216,510	183,435	174,075	177,410	186,785
7	T	416,490	463,667	459,445	367,055	345,415	356,530	380,980
	M	213,073	234,121	234,285	188,295	176,780	182,860	195,350
	F	203,417	229,546	225,160	178,765	168,630	173,675	185,630

Table A.1
Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1961 - 1991 (Continued)

Age and sex		1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
8	T	409,419	459,233	470,950	372,385	354,230	352,225	379,560
	M	209,376	235,068	241,155	190,420	181,965	180,645	194,600
	F	200,043	224,165	229,800	181,960	172,265	171,585	184,960
9	T	401,733	446,124	465,960	395,600	363,835	357,515	381,105
	M	205,451	227,531	238,405	202,225	187,195	183,070	195,390
	F	196,282	218,593	227,555	193,375	176,640	174,445	185,720
10 to 14	T	1,855,999	2,093,513	2,310,745	2,276,375	1,920,875	1,786,790	1,878,010
	M	948,160	1,071,255	1,181,450	1,164,640	984,735	916,755	962,925
	F	907,839	1,022,258	1,129,285	1,111,730	936,125	870,050	915,090
10	T	394,116	449,833	471,280	417,165	384,345	356,935	382,755
	M	201,486	230,204	240,755	213,485	197,045	183,120	195,855
	F	192,630	219,629	230,525	203,680	187,295	173,815	186,900
11	T	387,090	429,497	467,975	448,920	383,775	359,475	380,650
	M	197,774	219,220	239,770	229,750	197,175	184,360	195,430
	F	189,316	210,277	228,205	219,170	186,595	175,125	185,215
12	T	376,177	427,544	461,660	464,855	376,820	347,885	373,175
	M	192,115	221,081	235,845	238,090	193,265	177,945	191,430
	F	184,062	206,463	225,820	226,765	183,555	169,940	181,750
13	T	359,444	400,678	458,975	475,280	381,210	357,055	369,230
	M	183,561	204,037	235,015	242,815	195,105	183,335	189,560
	F	175,883	196,641	223,955	232,465	186,105	173,725	179,675
14	T	339,172	385,961	450,855	470,155	394,725	365,440	372,200
	M	173,224	196,713	230,065	240,500	202,145	187,995	190,650
	F	165,948	189,248	220,780	229,650	192,575	177,445	181,550
15 to 19	T	1,432,559	1,837,725	2,114,335	2,345,250	2,314,890	1,924,855	1,868,635
	M	729,035	928,958	1,074,430	1,195,975	1,182,010	985,260	958,415
	F	703,524	908,767	1,039,925	1,149,280	1,132,870	939,600	910,235
15	T	319,756	375,159	445,190	487,120	425,890	391,065	377,240
	M	163,326	191,641	227,700	249,570	218,400	200,450	193,845
	F	156,430	183,518	217,490	237,555	207,490	190,610	183,395
16	T	300,501	367,183	444,235	478,455	462,190	387,425	378,385
	M	153,594	187,056	226,675	245,080	236,865	199,340	194,705
	F	146,907	180,127	217,560	233,375	225,320	188,090	183,685
17	T	283,357	364,994	425,485	466,825	475,955	379,185	365,955
	M	144,616	184,501	216,275	238,340	244,070	194,885	187,715
	F	138,741	180,493	209,215	228,485	231,885	184,300	178,245

Table A.1
Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1961 - 1991 (Continued)

Age and sex		1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
18	T	269,811	365,648	407,945	459,515	479,805	377,615	370,290
	M	136,976	183,816	206,685	233,980	244,325	192,685	189,870
	F	132,835	181,832	201,270	225,535	235,475	184,930	180,425
19	T	259,134	364,741	391,480	453,335	471,050	389,565	376,765
	M	130,523	181,944	197,095	229,005	238,350	197,900	192,280
	F	128,611	182,797	194,390	224,330	232,700	191,670	184,485
20 to 24	T	1,183,646	1,461,298	1,889,400	2,133,805	2,343,805	2,253,350	1,961,865
	M	587,139	727,115	941,780	1,065,760	1,174,290	1,131,460	985,215
	F	596,507	734,183	947,635	1,068,035	1,169,520	1,121,890	976,645
20	T	248,756	325,196	381,045	446,010	479,415	412,120	393,915
	M	124,288	161,128	191,255	224,820	241,515	208,440	199,250
	F	124,468	164,068	189,790	221,190	237,900	203,680	194,665
21	T	238,734	297,658	371,445	445,505	475,000	446,665	391,995
	M	118,148	150,068	186,165	222,925	239,020	225,005	198,180
	F	120,586	147,590	185,285	222,575	235,980	221,665	193,815
22	T	232,371	288,451	370,315	425,230	464,885	460,275	386,115
	M	114,438	141,838	184,870	211,660	232,295	231,350	193,780
	F	117,933	146,613	185,450	213,565	232,590	228,925	192,330
23	T	230,910	284,883	376,205	413,295	464,060	468,805	388,345
	M	114,130	142,235	188,365	205,130	232,035	234,525	194,055
	F	116,780	142,648	187,835	208,160	232,025	234,275	194,290
24	T	232,875	265,110	390,390	403,765	460,445	465,485	401,495
	M	116,135	131,846	191,125	201,225	229,425	232,140	199,950
	F	116,740	133,264	199,275	202,545	231,025	233,345	201,545
25 to 44	T	4,870,992	5,026,663	5,415,940	6,217,545	7,184,340	8,168,050	9,237,965
	M	2,449,372	2,524,438	2,747,405	3,138,130	3,602,865	4,070,735	4,596,110
	F	2,421,620	2,502,225	2,668,540	3,079,425	3,581,490	4,097,305	4,641,835
45 to 64	T	3,167,974	3,557,889	4,023,325	4,397,465	4,658,065	4,873,540	5,365,875
	M	1,613,139	1,784,430	1,986,415	2,154,230	2,287,150	2,400,225	2,667,500
	F	1,554,835	1,773,459	2,036,900	2,243,235	2,370,920	2,473,305	2,698,360
65+	T	1,391,154	1,539,548	1,744,415	2,002,345	2,360,990	2,697,580	3,169,965
	M	674,117	716,556	781,870	875,390	1,010,870	1,133,335	1,330,425
	F	717,037	822,992	962,545	1,126,950	1,350,100	1,564,230	1,839,540

Table A.1
Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1961 - 1991 (Concluded)

Sources: Statistics Canada,

1961 Census of Canada, Vol. 1, Part 2,
Table 26.

1966 Census of Canada, Vol. 1, Table 25.

Population, Single Years of Age.

1971 Census of Canada,
Catalogue No. 92-716, Table 14.

Single Years of Age.

1976 Census of Canada,
Catalogue No. 92-832, Table 1.

Age, Sex and Marital Status.

1981 Census of Canada,
Catalogue No. 92-901, Table 2.

Age, Sex and Marital Status.

1986 Census of Canada,
Catalogue No. 93-101, Table 4.

Age, Sex and Marital Status.

1991 Census of Canada,
Catalogue No. 93-310, Table 4.

Table A.2
Population by Selected Age Groups, Canada, 1961 - 1991

Age groups	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Number							
Total	18,238,247	20,014,880	21,568,310	22,992,600	24,343,180	25,309,330	27,296,855
0 to 14	6,191,922	6,591,757	6,380,900	5,896,190	5,481,105	5,391,960	5,692,545
15 to 24	2,616,205	3,299,023	4,003,735	4,479,055	4,658,695	4,178,205	3,830,500
25 to 64	8,038,966	8,584,552	9,439,265	10,615,010	11,842,405	13,041,590	14,603,840
65+	1,391,154	1,539,548	1,744,415	2,002,345	2,360,990	2,697,580	3,169,965
In percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 14	34.0	32.9	29.6	25.6	22.5	21.3	20.9
15 to 24	14.3	16.5	18.6	19.5	19.1	16.5	14.0
25 to 64	44.1	42.9	43.8	46.2	48.6	51.5	53.5
65+	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.7	9.7	10.7	11.6

Sources: See appendix Table A.1

Table A.3
Total Census Families With or Without Children and/or Youth, Canada, 1961 - 1991

	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Number							
Total	4,147,444	4,526,266	5,070,680	5,727,895	6,333,615	6,745,005	7,366,955
Families with never-married children and/or youth at home	2,930,651	3,216,686	3,525,210	3,792,050	4,079,275	4,216,530	4,352,720
Families without children/youth at home	1,216,793	1,309,580	1,545,470	1,935,845	2,254,340	2,528,475	3,014,235
In percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families with never-married children and/or youth at home	70.7	71.1	69.5	66.2	64.4	62.5	59.1
Families without children/youth at home	29.3	28.9	30.5	33.8	35.6	37.5	40.9

Sources: Statistics Canada,

1961 Census of Canada, Volume 2, Part 1, Table 49.

1966 Census of Canada, Volume 2, Table 58.

1971 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

1976 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

1981 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

1986 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table A.4
Children and Youth in Private Households by Living Arrangement, Canada, 1981,
1986 and 1991

Living arrangements	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991
	Children (0 to 14)			Youth (15 to 24)		
	Number					
Total	5,444,790	5,360,915	5,664,445	4,555,505	4,091,495	3,756,760
With two parents	4,740,755	4,582,830	4,744,740	2,456,100	2,281,020	2,139,610
Common-law family	170,625	241,065	400,060	43,500	63,520	88,730
Husband-wife family	4,570,130	4,341,765	4,344,675	2,412,600	2,217,495	2,050,875
With lone parent	585,585	666,730	782,210	469,960	488,955	461,685
With no parent	118,450	111,355	137,495	1,629,445	1,321,520	1,155,465
	In percent					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With two parents	87.1	85.5	83.8	53.9	55.8	57.0
Common-law family	3.1	4.5	7.1	1.0	1.6	2.4
Husband-wife family	83.9	81.0	76.7	53.0	54.2	54.6
With lone parent	10.8	12.4	13.8	10.3	12.0	12.3
With no parent	2.2	2.1	2.4	35.8	32.3	30.8

Sources: Statistics Canada,

Persons, Children at Home, Structure and Type, Living Arrangements. 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 92-905, Table 6, and unpublished tabulations.

Families: Part 1. 1986 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-106, Table 7, and unpublished tabulations.

Families: Number, Type and Structure. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-312, Table 8, and unpublished tabulations.

Table A.5
Children and Youth in Private Households by Living Arrangement, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991

	Total children and youth in private households	Children and youth in two-parent families		Children and youth in lone-parent families	Children and youth in non-family households	Youth living as husbands, wives, common-law partners or lone parents	Other ¹
		Common-law families	Husband-wife families				
				Number			
Canada	9,421,200	488,790	6,395,550	1,243,895	421,060	582,435	289,465
Newfoundland	227,115	8,365	168,135	23,035	4,975	12,680	9,910
Prince Edward Island	48,295	1,615	35,355	5,470	1,580	2,735	1,535
Nova Scotia	313,790	12,820	215,555	42,055	12,340	20,320	10,720
New Brunswick	259,535	11,615	180,035	33,415	8,360	17,345	8,755
Quebec	2,285,490	205,550	1,457,535	324,915	92,440	154,815	50,245
Ontario	3,444,605	114,900	2,448,230	449,590	142,265	185,270	104,355
Manitoba	390,010	16,475	261,000	51,440	20,300	26,045	14,750
Saskatchewan	369,355	17,130	250,815	44,400	18,970	23,820	14,225
Alberta	956,655	41,740	638,435	119,885	56,545	67,690	32,365
British Columbia	1,087,260	53,730	718,795	144,770	61,720	68,760	39,485
Yukon	10,450	1,165	5,960	1,495	510	745	590
Northwest Territories	28,630	3,670	15,695	3,440	1,065	2,200	2,555
				In Percent			
Canada	100.0	5.2	67.9	13.2	4.5	6.2	3.1
Newfoundland	100.0	3.7	74.0	10.1	2.2	5.6	4.4
Prince Edward Island	100.0	3.3	73.2	11.3	3.3	5.7	3.2
Nova Scotia	100.0	4.1	68.7	13.4	3.9	6.5	3.4
New Brunswick	100.0	4.5	69.4	12.9	3.2	6.7	3.4
Quebec	100.0	9.0	63.8	14.2	4.0	6.8	2.2
Ontario	100.0	3.3	71.1	13.1	4.1	5.4	3.0
Manitoba	100.0	4.2	66.9	13.2	5.2	6.7	3.8
Saskatchewan	100.0	4.6	67.9	12.0	5.1	6.4	3.9
Alberta	100.0	4.4	66.7	12.5	5.9	7.1	3.4
British Columbia	100.0	4.9	66.1	13.3	5.7	6.3	3.6
Yukon	100.0	11.1	57.0	14.3	4.9	7.1	5.6
Northwest Territories	100.0	12.8	54.8	12.0	3.7	7.7	8.9

Source: Statistics Canada. *Families: Number, Type and Structure*, 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-312, Table 8 and unpublished tabulations.

¹ "Other" comprises children and youth living as non-family persons in family households.

Table A.6
Youth in Private Households by Single Years of Age, Sex and Living Arrangement, Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991

Age and sex	Youth			Youth living with parent(s)			Youth living as husband-wife or in common-law union			Youth living alone			Youth living as lone parent			Other ¹		
	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991
Both Sexes																		
15 to 24	4,555,510	4,091,505	3,756,760	2,926,055	2,769,975	2,601,295	914,865	667,025	528,970	201,090	153,635	130,445	48,050	52,670	53,445	465,430	448,210	442,595
15	417,615	385,200	371,095	402,815	370,780	357,525	495	480	415	140	145	170	105	210	120	14,060	13,595	12,865
16	453,305	381,725	372,060	431,060	364,340	353,805	2,450	1,385	1,560	505	335	455	270	310	305	19,020	15,360	15,945
17	466,275	373,240	359,545	429,810	348,140	333,125	7,805	4,150	4,385	2,025	1,015	1,350	780	745	870	25,850	19,190	19,810
18	468,675	370,990	363,360	395,465	324,515	314,700	23,260	11,835	12,035	7,490	3,935	4,310	1,860	1,730	2,275	40,595	28,975	30,045
19	458,980	380,925	369,185	338,020	300,945	288,690	48,405	26,090	24,940	15,280	8,605	8,605	3,425	3,430	4,055	53,845	41,855	42,900
20	467,185	402,065	385,500	290,025	279,570	265,275	85,280	49,010	44,210	23,625	14,415	13,800	5,295	5,355	6,160	62,965	53,715	56,060
21	463,430	435,750	383,600	233,350	257,770	226,265	126,710	83,280	67,705	30,705	21,555	18,615	6,800	7,505	7,740	65,870	65,645	63,265
22	454,355	448,965	378,060	177,100	217,740	185,590	167,365	122,175	93,725	36,625	28,645	23,155	8,725	9,415	9,310	64,540	70,980	66,270
23	454,315	457,710	380,495	131,930	173,870	152,240	209,295	165,735	122,850	41,225	35,510	27,565	9,980	11,285	10,480	61,880	71,310	67,355
24	451,375	454,935	393,860	96,480	132,305	124,080	243,800	202,885	157,145	43,470	39,475	32,420	10,810	12,685	12,130	56,805	67,585	68,080
Male																		
15 to 24	2,287,740	2,060,680	1,896,285	1,612,260	1,519,365	1,415,370	320,550	222,210	175,240	100,270	76,845	66,315	2,540	3,000	2,460	252,125	239,275	236,885
15	213,390	197,115	190,320	206,160	190,080	183,645	85	165	110	70	70	85	35	80	35	7,035	6,725	6,445
16	231,565	195,915	191,000	221,655	187,885	182,815	185	220	185	240	165	190	40	65	40	9,450	7,575	7,760
17	238,045	191,325	183,870	223,545	180,795	172,960	785	460	560	895	450	550	50	70	55	12,780	9,555	9,745
18	236,985	188,505	185,640	210,415	171,405	167,115	3,480	1,615	2,025	3,125	1,600	1,845	80	105	70	19,885	13,785	14,590
19	230,200	192,415	187,430	186,300	163,095	156,605	9,875	4,795	5,415	6,690	3,775	3,910	140	155	140	27,195	20,595	21,365
20	233,120	201,855	193,680	166,435	156,320	146,780	22,115	11,395	11,400	11,170	6,680	6,545	210	275	180	33,190	27,185	28,770
21	230,955	217,745	192,530	139,470	148,580	128,605	39,850	23,335	20,465	15,115	10,315	9,330	320	375	310	36,200	35,145	33,820
22	225,040	223,710	188,305	109,930	129,975	108,435	59,820	39,885	31,205	18,460	14,375	11,765	435	485	415	36,390	38,995	36,480
23	225,280	226,960	188,705	84,775	107,425	91,685	82,500	60,240	43,775	21,380	18,470	14,615	545	620	535	36,080	40,205	38,095
24	223,160	225,135	194,805	63,575	83,805	76,725	101,855	80,100	60,100	23,125	20,945	17,480	685	770	680	33,920	39,510	39,815
Female																		
15 to 24	2,267,770	2,030,825	1,860,475	1,313,795	1,250,610	1,185,925	594,320	444,810	353,730	100,820	76,790	64,130	45,525	49,660	50,995	213,310	208,950	205,695
15	204,225	188,085	180,775	196,655	180,700	173,880	395	315	310	70	75	85	70	120	85	7,030	6,875	6,415
16	221,740	185,810	181,060	209,405	176,455	170,990	2,265	1,155	1,365	265	170	265	225	240	265	9,575	7,785	8,185
17	228,230	181,915	175,675	206,265	167,345	160,165	7,020	3,690	3,830	1,130	565	800	735	675	810	13,075	9,640	10,060
18	231,690	182,485	177,720	185,050	153,110	147,585	19,785	10,225	10,005	4,365	2,335	2,465	1,785	1,625	2,210	20,705	15,185	15,455
19	228,780	188,510	181,755	151,720	137,850	132,085	38,535	21,295	19,525	8,590	4,830	4,695	3,285	3,275	3,920	26,650	21,260	21,535
20	234,065	200,210	191,820	123,590	123,250	118,495	63,160	37,610	32,800	12,455	7,735	7,255	5,085	5,080	5,980	29,770	26,530	27,285
21	232,475	218,005	191,070	93,880	109,190	97,660	86,860	59,590	47,255	15,590	11,240	9,285	6,485	7,130	7,430	29,670	30,500	29,445
22	229,315	225,255	189,755	67,170	87,765	77,155	107,545	82,290	62,515	18,165	14,270	11,390	8,290	8,930	8,895	28,150	31,990	29,790
23	229,035	230,750	191,790	47,155	66,445	60,555	126,800	105,495	79,075	19,845	17,040	12,950	9,435	10,670	9,950	25,800	31,105	29,260
24	228,215	229,800	199,055	32,905	48,500	47,355	141,955	122,785	97,050	20,345	18,530	14,940	10,130	11,915	11,450	22,885	28,080	28,265

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

¹ "Other" comprises youth living as non-family persons in family households and youth living with one or more relatives or non-relatives in non-family households.

Table A.7
Number of Children Ever Born per 1000 Ever-married Women Aged 18 to 24,
Canada, 1981 and 1991

	Age of mother						
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Number of children per 1000 women							
1981	405	426	472	548	640	736	856
1991	394	394	435	513	561	635	702

Sources: Statistics Canada,
1981 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.
1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table A.8
Number of Children Ever Born per 1000 Women Aged 18 to 24 by Marital Status of Mother, Canada, 1991

Marital status	Age of mother						
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Number of children per 1000 women							
All statuses	62	99	141	212	278	359	447
Married	624	564	618	679	715	763	815
Common-law	300	309	312	355	366	420	447
Never married	41	61	76	104	124	139	168

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table A.9
Youth by Age Group, Sex, and School Attendance, Canada, 1981 and 1991.

Age group and sex		1981				1991			
		Total	Not attending	Full time	Part time	Total	Not attending	Full time	Part time
Number									
15 to 24	T	4,638,000	2,416,095	1,951,150	270,750	3,832,830	1,468,300	2,124,995	239,525
	M	2,341,975	1,193,490	1,013,165	135,320	1,947,195	755,945	1,076,330	114,915
	F	2,296,035	1,222,605	937,990	135,435	1,885,625	712,345	1,048,660	124,615
15 to 17	T	1,361,215	275,820	1,068,940	16,450	1,124,935	117,370	993,705	13,850
	M	697,745	145,695	543,770	8,280	579,180	62,955	508,960	7,265
	F	663,475	130,125	525,170	8,175	545,750	54,415	484,750	6,585
18 to 21	T	1,895,065	1,077,450	699,815	117,795	1,534,435	575,505	849,720	109,210
	M	956,345	537,695	359,910	58,740	781,585	306,365	420,770	54,445
	F	938,720	539,755	339,910	59,055	752,850	269,135	428,940	54,765
22 to 24	T	1,381,720	1,062,825	182,395	136,505	1,173,460	775,425	281,570	116,465
	M	687,885	510,100	109,485	68,300	586,430	386,625	146,600	53,205
	F	693,840	552,725	72,910	68,205	587,025	388,795	134,970	63,265
25+	T	13,971,285	12,945,765	219,665	805,865	17,471,905	16,055,270	412,720	1,003,925
	M	6,809,625	6,312,245	117,130	380,245	8,474,950	7,864,075	195,415	415,465
	F	7,161,655	6,633,515	102,530	425,610	8,996,970	8,191,205	217,310	588,455
In percent									
15 to 24	T	100.0	52.1	42.1	5.8	100.0	38.3	55.4	6.2
	M	100.0	51.0	43.3	5.8	100.0	38.8	55.3	5.9
	F	100.0	53.2	40.9	5.9	100.0	37.8	55.6	6.6
15 to 17	T	100.0	20.3	78.5	1.2	100.0	10.4	88.3	1.2
	M	100.0	20.9	77.9	1.2	100.0	10.9	87.9	1.3
	F	100.0	19.6	79.2	1.2	100.0	10.0	88.8	1.2
18 to 21	T	100.0	56.9	36.9	6.2	100.0	37.5	55.4	7.1
	M	100.0	56.2	37.6	6.1	100.0	39.2	53.8	7.0
	F	100.0	57.5	36.2	6.3	100.0	35.7	57.0	7.3
22 to 24	T	100.0	76.9	13.2	9.9	100.0	66.1	24.0	9.9
	M	100.0	74.2	15.9	9.9	100.0	65.9	25.0	9.1
	F	100.0	79.7	10.5	9.8	100.0	66.2	23.0	10.8
25+	T	100.0	92.7	1.6	5.8	100.0	91.9	2.4	5.7
	M	100.0	92.7	1.7	5.6	100.0	92.8	2.3	4.9
	F	100.0	92.6	1.4	5.9	100.0	91.0	2.4	6.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *Religions in Canada*. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-319, Table 4.

Table A.10

Number of Employed Youth by Single Years of Age, Sex, and Employment Status, Canada, 1980, 1985 and 1990.

Age and Sex	1980 Employed			1985 Employed			1990 Employed		
	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time
15 to 24	T 3,232,400	2,243,725	988,675	2,844,645	1,752,520	1,092,125	2,755,940	1,551,865	1,204,075
	M 1,726,385	1,258,170	468,215	1,495,135	979,720	515,415	1,434,535	866,590	567,945
	F 1,506,005	985,555	520,450	1,349,485	772,800	576,685	1,321,415	685,295	636,120
15 to 19	T 1,193,940	548,265	645,675	918,700	319,030	599,670	1,052,735	304,660	748,075
	M 645,080	316,680	328,400	490,640	186,815	303,825	552,555	179,090	373,465
	F 548,840	231,575	317,265	428,060	132,220	295,840	500,185	125,580	374,605
15	T 70,965	14,595	56,370	64,450	10,890	53,560	98,430	13,785	84,645
	M 41,470	8,960	32,510	37,475	6,845	30,630	53,970	8,095	45,875
	F 29,495	5,635	23,860	26,975	4,050	22,925	44,455	5,690	38,765
16	T 149,230	37,020	112,210	123,470	23,715	99,755	164,055	25,170	138,885
	M 84,005	23,245	60,760	68,010	14,680	53,330	88,140	15,805	72,335
	F 65,215	13,770	51,445	55,465	9,040	46,425	75,915	9,370	66,545
17	T 253,790	82,845	170,945	188,415	46,080	142,335	220,165	44,240	175,925
	M 139,420	51,220	88,200	102,075	28,535	73,540	114,685	26,510	88,175
	F 114,370	31,625	82,745	86,340	17,545	68,795	105,480	17,730	87,750
18	T 337,260	162,775	174,485	245,115	87,620	157,495	266,880	81,200	185,680
	M 180,300	94,605	85,695	128,545	51,415	77,130	139,645	48,385	91,260
	F 156,960	68,170	88,790	116,565	36,200	80,365	127,235	32,815	94,420
19	T 382,695	251,030	131,665	297,250	150,725	146,525	303,205	140,265	162,940
	M 199,885	138,650	61,235	154,535	85,340	69,195	156,115	80,295	75,820
	F 182,800	112,375	70,425	142,715	65,385	77,330	147,100	59,975	87,125
20 to 24	T 2,038,460	1,695,460	343,000	1,925,945	1,433,490	492,455	1,703,205	1,247,205	456,000
	M 1,081,305	941,490	139,815	1,004,495	792,905	211,590	881,980	687,500	194,480
	F 957,165	753,980	203,185	921,425	640,580	280,845	821,230	559,715	261,515
20	T 415,355	318,050	97,305	344,090	217,575	126,515	337,525	204,095	133,430
	M 217,135	174,135	43,000	179,045	121,745	57,300	175,115	115,270	59,845
	F 198,220	143,915	54,305	165,040	95,830	69,210	162,415	88,830	73,585
21	T 414,435	337,705	76,730	382,295	269,440	112,855	337,980	233,085	104,895
	M 218,550	186,465	32,085	198,380	148,910	49,470	175,340	130,070	45,270
	F 195,885	151,240	44,645	183,910	120,530	63,380	162,645	103,015	59,630
22	T 405,250	341,855	63,395	394,650	295,330	99,320	335,490	248,485	87,005
	M 214,200	188,475	25,725	205,585	163,240	42,345	174,005	137,125	36,880
	F 191,045	153,380	37,665	189,065	132,090	56,975	161,480	111,360	50,120
23	T 405,355	349,345	56,010	402,305	319,205	83,100	340,880	270,310	70,570
	M 217,480	195,555	21,925	209,645	174,940	34,705	177,695	148,685	29,010
	F 187,885	153,800	34,085	192,650	144,260	48,390	163,185	121,625	41,560
24	T 398,065	348,505	49,560	402,605	331,940	70,665	351,330	291,230	60,100
	M 213,940	196,860	17,080	211,840	184,070	27,770	179,825	156,350	23,475
	F 184,130	151,645	32,485	190,760	147,870	42,890	171,505	134,885	36,620
25+	T 9,376,800	7,947,535	1,429,260	10,411,950	8,664,965	1,746,980	12,178,365	10,392,895	1,785,465
	M 5,652,445	5,313,690	338,755	5,995,220	5,549,610	445,610	6,703,495	6,290,630	412,860
	F 3,724,355	2,633,850	1,090,505	4,416,725	3,115,360	1,301,370	5,474,870	4,102,265	1,372,610

Sources: Statistics Canada,
1981 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.
1986 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.
Labour Force Activity. 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No.93-324, Table 2.

Table A.11
Proportion of Employed Youth by Single Years of Age, Sex, and Employment Status, Canada, 1980, 1985 and 1990.

Age and Sex	1980			1985			1990		
	Employed			Employed			Employed		
	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time
15 to 24 T	100.0	69.4	30.6	100.0	61.6	38.4	100.0	56.3	43.7
M	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0	60.4	39.6
F	100.0	65.4	34.6	100.0	57.3	42.7	100.0	51.9	48.1
15 to 19 T	100.0	45.9	54.1	100.0	34.7	65.3	100.0	28.9	71.1
M	100.0	49.1	50.9	100.0	38.1	61.9	100.0	32.4	67.6
F	100.0	42.2	57.8	100.0	30.9	69.1	100.0	25.1	74.9
15 T	100.0	20.6	79.4	100.0	16.9	83.1	100.0	14.0	86.0
M	100.0	21.6	78.4	100.0	18.3	81.7	100.0	15.0	85.0
F	100.0	19.1	80.9	100.0	15.0	85.0	100.0	12.8	87.2
16 T	100.0	24.8	75.2	100.0	19.2	80.8	100.0	15.3	84.7
M	100.0	27.7	72.3	100.0	21.6	78.4	100.0	17.9	82.1
F	100.0	21.1	78.9	100.0	16.3	83.7	100.0	12.3	87.7
17 T	100.0	32.6	67.4	100.0	24.5	75.5	100.0	20.1	79.9
M	100.0	36.7	63.3	100.0	28.0	72.0	100.0	23.1	76.9
F	100.0	27.7	72.3	100.0	20.3	79.7	100.0	16.8	83.2
18 T	100.0	48.3	51.7	100.0	35.7	64.3	100.0	30.4	69.6
M	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	34.6	65.4
F	100.0	43.4	56.6	100.0	31.1	68.9	100.0	25.8	74.2
19 T	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	50.7	49.3	100.0	46.3	53.7
M	100.0	69.4	30.6	100.0	55.2	44.8	100.0	51.4	48.6
F	100.0	61.5	38.5	100.0	45.8	54.2	100.0	40.8	59.2
20 to 24 T	100.0	83.2	16.8	100.0	74.4	25.6	100.0	73.2	26.8
M	100.0	87.1	12.9	100.0	78.9	21.1	100.0	77.9	22.1
F	100.0	78.8	21.2	100.0	69.5	30.5	100.0	68.2	31.8
20 T	100.0	76.6	23.4	100.0	63.2	36.8	100.0	60.5	39.5
M	100.0	80.2	19.8	100.0	68.0	32.0	100.0	65.8	34.2
F	100.0	72.6	27.4	100.0	58.1	41.9	100.0	54.7	45.3
21 T	100.0	81.5	18.5	100.0	70.5	29.5	100.0	69.0	31.0
M	100.0	85.3	14.7	100.0	75.1	24.9	100.0	74.2	25.8
F	100.0	77.2	22.8	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0	63.3	36.7
22 T	100.0	84.4	15.6	100.0	74.8	25.2	100.0	74.1	25.9
M	100.0	88.0	12.0	100.0	79.4	20.6	100.0	78.8	21.2
F	100.0	80.3	19.7	100.0	69.9	30.1	100.0	69.0	31.0
23 T	100.0	86.2	13.8	100.0	79.3	20.7	100.0	79.3	20.7
M	100.0	89.9	10.1	100.0	83.4	16.6	100.0	83.7	16.3
F	100.0	81.9	18.1	100.0	74.9	25.1	100.0	74.5	25.5
24 T	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0	82.4	17.6	100.0	82.9	17.1
M	100.0	92.0	8.0	100.0	86.9	13.1	100.0	86.9	13.1
F	100.0	82.4	17.6	100.0	77.5	22.5	100.0	78.6	21.4
25+ T	100.0	84.8	15.2	100.0	83.2	16.8	100.0	85.3	14.7
M	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	92.6	7.4	100.0	93.8	6.2
F	100.0	70.7	29.3	100.0	70.5	29.5	100.0	74.9	25.1

Sources: See appendix Table A.10

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