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**United Nations Economic Commission for Europe**

**United Nations Population Fund**

# **Living Arrangements of Older Persons in Canada:**

**Effects on their socio-economic conditions**



**UNITED NATIONS**



**Statistics Statistique  
Canada Canada**

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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The following symbols have been used throughout this paper:

A dash (-) indicates nil or negligible.

Two dots (..) indicates not available or not pertinent.

The following abbreviations have been used:

CPP	Canada Pension Plan
CRP	Census Reference Person
PAU	Population Activities Unit
QPP	Québec Pension Plan
RRSP	Registered Retirement Savings Plan
UN/ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

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## Preface

Population ageing is now widely recognised as one of the most salient long-term developments in the countries of Europe and North America, which has profound economic and social implications, and poses unique public policy challenges. Although differences in demographic history and in current social, economic, and political realities create different priorities across countries and sub-regions, there is a common understanding of the need to address these issues through a coherent system of policy measures based on sound research on its social and economic consequences. The increasing importance of population ageing is reflected in the attention paid to its opportunities and challenges by various international and national forums. In recognition of that, the United Nations has designated 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons. It has also developed several instruments on ageing, including the International Plan of Action on Ageing, the United Nations Principles for Older Persons and the United Nations Targets on Ageing for the Year 2001.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE), with the financial support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United States National Institute on Aging (NIA), has long been active in addressing issues related to population ageing. Its work in the field is guided, among other things, by the understanding that older persons are a heterogeneous and rapidly changing group and that they make social and economic contributions, which makes population ageing not only a challenge, but also an opportunity for social and economic development. Recognising the urgent need for better information and data collection as well as research on which to base well-informed and effective policy-making, the UN/ECE has been co-ordinating various data-collection and research activities in the field of population ageing.

Most of the UN/ECE's work in the field is performed as part of a programme carried out by its Population Activities Unit (PAU). One of the two main objectives of the programme were to assemble a set of cross-nationally comparable micro-data samples based on the 1990-round of population and housing censuses in countries of Europe and North America. The samples are designed so as to allow research on a wide range of issues related to ageing (most of them include oversampling with age), as well as on other social phenomena. A common set of nomenclatures and classifications, derived from a study of census data comparability in Europe and North America, were adopted as standards for recoding. Fifteen countries have so far contributed datasets as part of this programme. The second main objective of the PAU's programme is to use the assembled data collection and study the social and economic conditions of older persons. Two types of studies will be produced within the programme's research component: country studies, like the present one, that focus on the process of population ageing and the status of older persons in individual participating countries; and regional comparative studies that focus on specific issues related to the status of older persons from a cross-country comparative perspective. The aim of both types of studies is to enhance national capacities to formulate and evaluate programmes and policies targeted towards older people, through increased knowledge of the determinants of the social and economic status of older persons, and through better understanding of the existing range of policy instruments in this field.

The list of persons and institutions that have contributed to the success of the PAU's programme on population ageing is a long one. The work would not have been possible without the financial assistance of UNFPA and NIA, nor without the active co-operation and support of the national statistical offices and other institutions in the participating countries. The programme also benefited greatly from the guidance and counsel provided by the members of its Advisory Board (Ms. J. Gierveld, Mr. A. Klinger, Mr. G. C. Myers, Mr. S. Preston, and Mr. R. Suzman).

This report is one of the outcomes of these activities. It is the first in a series of country studies to be published. We take this opportunity to also thank the authors of this monograph, Messrs. Jacques Légaré, Laurent Martel, Leroy O. Stone and Hubert Denis, for their efforts and patience whilst working on it.

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## *Executive Summary*

Between 1950 and 1990 the number of older persons in Canada trebled, from 1,054,000 to 3,118,000. The most recent demographic projections show that this number will treble again in 40 years, reaching almost eight million in 2030 (United Nations, 1997). Most of this expected new growth will be evident after 2011, when the large cohorts of the baby boom, (the period between 1946 and 1965 in Canada), will reach old age. In 2030, more than one in four Canadians will be aged 65 or over.

Thus the number of persons aged 80 and over has multiplied more than four-fold between 1950 and 1990, from 149,000 individuals to more than 643,000. By 2030 it will triple again, reaching 1,922,000. In terms of proportion, persons aged 80 years and over will represent some six per cent of Canada's population in 2030, compared with 2.4 per cent today. It was one per cent in 1950, a six-fold increase in only 80 years. By way of comparison it should be remembered that the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over will have only tripled during the same period.

Although the economic situation remains worrying, Canada has a wealth of natural resources, a skilled labour force and modern production equipment. The current economic estimates predict an imminent upsurge in growth, due mainly to recent efforts aimed at controlling the deficit.

In 1991, more than one out of four persons aged 65 or over lived alone, that is, around 800,000 individuals. The majority of those living in private households lived with one or more members of their family (61.3 per cent). Very few lived with persons to whom they were not related (4.6 per cent). Over age 80, one person out of three lived alone with almost half of those living in private households. Globally, more than 90 per cent of seniors in Canada live in a private household. However a significant proportion of this population still live in collective households (8.1 per cent). At age 85 and over, one man out of two was still living with a spouse, whereas this situation applied to only one woman out of ten.

The majority of older persons living in family households (more than 60 per cent of the population aged 65 and over) live with persons belonging to their own generation or to adjacent generations (more than 90 per cent of cases).

Family households of three generations or more - relatively rare - most frequently consist of children and grandchildren, but at oldest ages, with only one grandparent.

As in 1971 and 1981, about eight per cent of Canada's population aged 65 and over lived in institutions in 1991. This represented approximately 255,460 individuals, of which 180,220 were women (70.6 per cent). Therefore, 9.8 per cent of all women aged 65 and over lived in institutions, whereas this proportion was only 5.7 per cent for men.

In 1991 almost 76 per cent of men aged 60 and over were no longer employed, compared with almost 90 per cent of women. Although the change in labour force participation begins at age 50 for both sexes, it is really only after 55 that a sharp decrease occurs. Only 45 per cent of men aged between 60 and 64 stated that they were still employed in 1991, and an equivalent proportion was already retired. Therefore the mean age of retirement is a little before age 65, and there has been a downward trend since the 1970s. Although 88 per cent of women aged 60 and over were inactive in Canada in 1991, barely half received an income from the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or the Québec Pension Plan (QPP). Thus, levels of activity among women aged between 50 and 55 have increased over the last 20 years in Canada. Declared unemployment among Canadians aged 50 and over was low in 1991 (less than seven per cent for men and less than five per cent for women, representing 118,833 men and 80,800 women respectively), compared with that experienced by other age groups, particularly young adults.

In 1991, there were some 20 inactive men aged 55 and over for every 100 active men aged 15 and over. This ratio is twice as high as in 1961, and estimates based on average scenarios show that this will increase by 50 per cent by 2011. Subsequently, these indicators are expected to increase even more rapidly with the gradual departure of the baby boomers from the labour force.

Very few men aged 50 to 64 had no income (less than three per cent) in comparison with women (17 per cent). There are more women than men who can only count on one source of income once they reach 65, although more than half have at least two sources of income.

Furthermore, the majority of men can count on at least three sources of income once they reach 65. In general, about 50 per cent of older persons can count on at least three sources of income. These results confirm that Canada is progressively conforming to the "three pillars" theory, and even, in the case of some individuals, to the "four pillars". However, some 15 per cent of those aged 65 and over and more than 20 per cent of those aged 80 and over have only the minimum pension paid by the government through its old age security programme as their single source of income. Twice as many individuals aged 65 and over have only the State pension when they live in large households than when they live alone.

The substantial increase in persons living alone after age 65 in Canada during the last two decades should probably be seen as evidence of an improvement in the economic situation of older persons.

In the future, it is expected that the proportion of older persons having only one source of income will decrease as worker's retirement programmes (the CPP and QPP) progressively mature and the number of women in paid labour increases. Furthermore, private retirement programmes – the Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in particular - are becoming increasingly popular and also help to diversify sources of income in retirement.

For those aged 60 and over the average number of rooms per old person varies little by age or sex, lying somewhere between 2.5 and 2.9. The more generations living together, the more the average number of rooms per person decreases. All in all, persons living in single generation households (many of whom are couples or persons living alone) have twice as many rooms as those cohabiting with at least three generations. There are therefore very few individuals, (around three per cent), living in dwellings that do not allow them to have at least one room per person in the household. Marital status and, above all, the number of generations present in a household affects the number of rooms per person more than age or sex.

# Chapter One

## Introduction

Ageing is a slow, insidious and unavoidable process, which will affect all countries to a greater or lesser extent half a century hence. As a result of the final stage of the Demographic Transition, the current social balance, especially in industrialised countries, is scrutinised. Thus, the future of social security systems in these countries, which have until now been essentially based on a principle of *pay-as-you-go*, are now directly challenged by this change in age structure. Will the working age population, (which is likely to decrease in the near future) be able to meet the needs of the labour force as well as those of an ever increasing number of older persons? In addition to these economic consequences, demographic ageing also challenges solidarity between generations. How will the needs and means expressed by individuals at the beginning, middle or end of their life cycle be managed, in both the public and private fields? Finally, from a political point of view, the increase in the number of seniors could result in stronger claims for their interests on political decision-makers in the near future. Should the outcome of a "grey power" be expected in western democracies, as some have already predicted?

In Canada, population ageing has still not yet reached levels observed in most European countries. Nevertheless, future ageing will occur in a demographic and economic context that is fundamentally different than that currently observed in Europe. In fact, the main feature of this phenomenon in Canada will be that from 2011 onwards, large cohorts resulting from the baby boom will reach age 65. Furthermore, these cohorts will be followed by smaller ones (albeit significantly smaller numbers) due to the below replacement fertility observed in the last two decades.

The addition of these various effects of population ageing suggests that this worldwide phenomenon will be one of the major challenges for Canada in the 21st century. This is why Canada has agreed to collaborate in the international programme set up by the United Nations and more particularly the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) through its *Population Activities Unit (PAU)*,<sup>1</sup> whose purpose is to investigate the economic and social conditions of seniors. This project has two complementary dimensions. The first is to create an original database that will provide a better idea of seniors' living arrangements,

based on census data. The second will be a monograph on a country by country basis to compare one country with another. The present document is the Canadian monograph.

For the sake of comparing results with other countries taking part in the project, two major age groups have been chosen: 60 years old and over and 80 years old and over. In Canada, a person receives a government pension at age 65, but increasing numbers of individuals are now stopping their main professional activity well before 65, reducing the retirement threshold to about age 60. Likewise, the age of 80 has been adopted as the threshold for very old age. Analysis of the results will show whether this choice corresponds to changes that suggest that this age truly represents a threshold, particularly in terms of health or social support. The choices affecting these thresholds remain arbitrary - and therefore arguable - but they are vital in the context of an international project.

It is not the first time in Canada that demographic ageing has been the subject of a monograph based on data collected since 1991, in particular the data from the census which took place in that same year. Within Statistics Canada catalogue, mention should be made of *Population aging and the elderly* (Desjardins, 1993) and *Profile of Canada's Seniors* (Norland, 1994). In addition to this, the chapter by Ellen M. Gee, titled *Families in Later Life* part of R. Beaujot *Family over the Life Course* (Gee, 1995) provides a more precise description of family life of older persons in Canada. Finally, two studies have been published more recently: *Growing Old in Canada: Demographic and Geographical Perspectives* (Moore and Rosenberg, 1997) which takes into account the spatial dimension of ageing; and *A Portrait of Seniors in Canada* (Lindsay, 1997), which is a more general work describing the detailed socio-demographic characteristics of older persons in comparison with those aged 45-64, with a view to anticipating transitions in progress within cohorts moving into old age.

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1. Through its project the "Dynamics of Population Ageing", in which the participating countries are Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

Given the quantity of good monographs on the subject, one can ask why is it necessary to write a new one on demographic ageing in Canada? The present one differs from those above by the original data that has been specially computed for this study.<sup>2</sup> Although several data sources in Canada - mainly surveys - have provided more knowledge about older persons and their living arrangements (*General Social Survey (GSS)* since 1985; *Health and Activity Limitations Surveys (HALS)*, 1986 and 1991; *Ageing and Independence Survey*, 1991; *National Population Health Survey (NPHS)*, 1995, etc.), Canadian censuses have so far not provided an accurate picture of persons who live with them. Census provides a wealth of information on the characteristics of these individuals. By creating a new database that can identify individuals belonging to the same household as seniors, this report will provide a new understanding of these people, by describing with hitherto unequalled accuracy the relationships existing between them. The unit of analysis however remains the senior, and not the household to which the person belongs, as is normally the case. This approach will allow us to show some life strategies of Canadian seniors in relation to their socio-demographic characteristics and those of the persons living with them.

Consequently, the purpose of this monograph is to provide a general picture of the economic and social conditions of seniors in Canada today, taking their living arrangements into account. The present report has been divided into five chapters. The first relates to the demographic, economic and social trends, the second to the living arrangements of older persons, the third to work and retirement, the fourth to their sources of income and the fifth to their housing conditions. Finally, readers will find the technical annex and detailed tables drawn up in accordance with PAU standards that have been used for the preparation of this report and a few extra figures in the Appendix.

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2. For a detailed description of the database used in the present study, see the Technical Annex.

## Chapter Two

# Demographic, Economic and Social Trends

### 2.1 Introduction

Canada, the world's second largest country after Russia in terms of territory, is still relatively sparsely populated. In 1991, it had 27.3 million inhabitants, a number comparable to the populations of Argentina, Morocco or Romania, which have territories five to 42 times smaller. Although the total population doubled between 1950 and 1990, demographic growth has slowed considerably for the last three decades and is presently at levels comparable to many industrialised countries. While it is unlikely that this growth will become negative due to immigration, the most recent projections of the United Nations show that the total population could vary between 32.6 million and 39.5 million in 2030, according to different scenarios (United Nations, 1997)<sup>1</sup>.

### 2.2 Changes in the age structure

As a result of relatively high fertility, the age pyramid of the Canadian population in 1950 had a broad base, but also very few old and very older persons - a characteristic of a still young population (Figure 2.1). This age structure changed rapidly between 1950 and 1990, mainly because of a significant fall in fertility of Canadian women<sup>2</sup> that occurred towards the late 1960s, shown in the narrowness of the pyramid base in 1990. This pyramid also illustrates another special phenomenon - the baby boom. Those aged between 25 and 45 in 1990 ("baby boomers") are particularly numerous, comprising more than a third of Canada's population. This characteristic of the age pyramid in Canada will still be seen in 2030, for ages between 65 and 85. By that time, the expression age pyramid will have lost its meaning. It would then be more accurate to call it an age cylinder, as there will be little difference between one age group and another, except at the top of the cylinder where there will be more individuals than ever before.

1. For the purpose of comparison between the different countries taking part in the PAU project, the data used in this chapter come from international organisations such as the United Nations or the World Bank. For some analyses, national data have been preferred to international ones because, in the authors' view, they better reflect reality in Canada.

2. In 1959, the total fertility rate was 4.0 children per woman. In 1991, it was well below the replacement level, around 1.6, and this had been the case for around two decades.

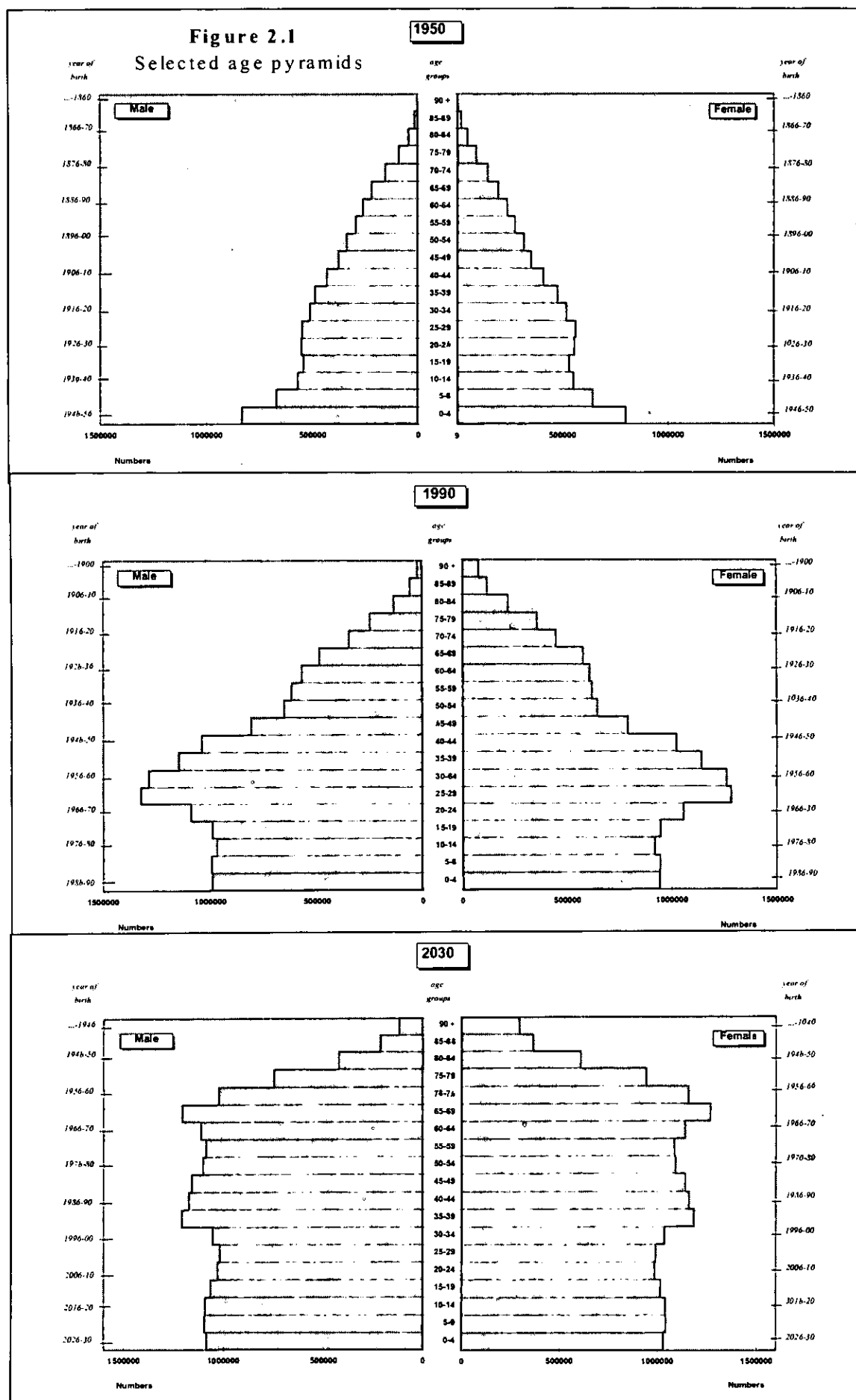
Since 1950, the growth in the number of persons aged 65 and over has been faster than the growth of the total population. Between 1950 and 1990, the number of older persons trebled, from 1,054,000 to 3,118,000. The most recent demographic projections show that this number will treble again during the next 40 years, amounting to almost eight million in 2030 (United Nations, 1997). Most of this expected new growth will be concentrated after 2011, when large cohorts of the baby boom (occurring between 1946 and 1965 in Canada) will reach advanced ages. Until then demographic ageing will be more moderate as generations born during the Economic Crisis in the 1930s and the Second World War reach 65. The change in the mean age of Canada's population is evidence of this situation (Table 2.2). Relatively stable until now, the median age will increase by 10 years over the next 40 years. By 2030, half the Canadian population will be over age 42.

Changes in the growth rates of certain age groups is not sufficient to illustrate the significance of demographic ageing. The ageing of Canada's population began at the turn of the century. Figure 2.2 shows that after 25 years of stability due to the baby boom effect, the number of older persons compared to the total population rapidly accelerated after 1975. In 20 years, the proportion of older persons increased from 8.4 per cent to 12 per cent, while a similar increase previously took more than half a century.

Between now and 2030, this proportion will double, increasing from 12 per cent to almost 25 per cent.<sup>3</sup> By comparison, the proportion of young persons aged below 20 will be reduced by a third during the same period. Although demographic ageing is not a new phenomenon, its magnitude will be unprecedented. In 2030, more than one Canadian out of four will be aged 65 or over.

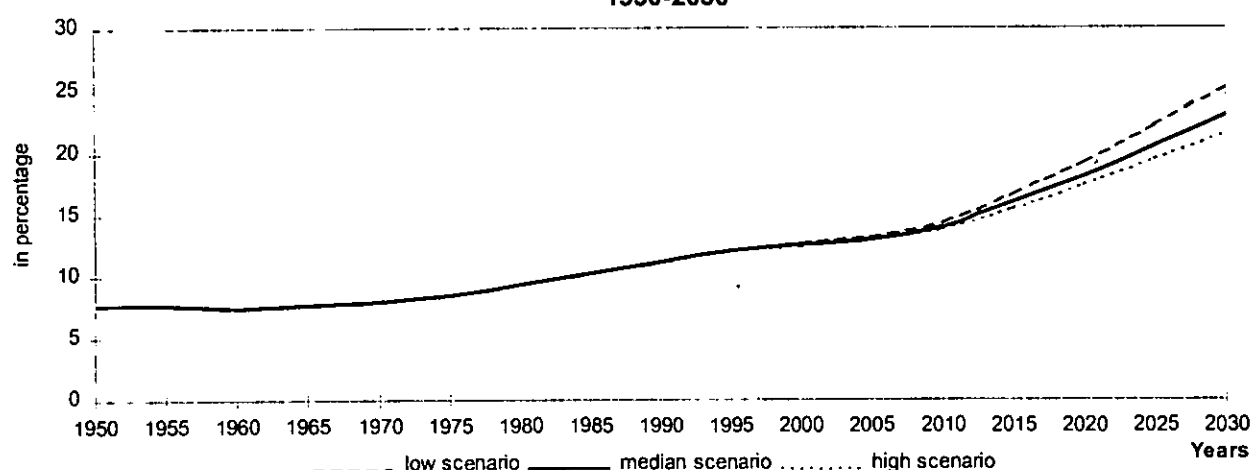
It is dangerous to put forward any projections for the proportion of older persons in the middle of next century as it is difficult to foresee the demographic behaviour at that time. How, for example, can one foresee the fertility of women not yet born? However, most demographers, using the stable population theory suggest that this proportion can only stabilise at around 25 per cent. A new

3. Projections made by Statistics Canada use a lower total fertility rate (1.7 children per woman) in their median scenario than the one used in the United Nations projections (2.1 children per woman).





**Figure 2.2**  
**Proportion of persons aged 65 and over in the total population, Canada, 1950-2030**



Source: United Nations, 1997.

post-transitional equilibrium will then be established between mortality and fertility. However, if present demographic behaviour persists over the long term, particularly below replacement fertility, the natural increase will inevitably become negative. However, the migration balance, which has been traditionally largely positive in Canada, would make it possible to maintain very slightly positive demographic growth.

### 2.3 The oldest old

Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 have increased, so that not only do a continually increasing number of persons reach the age of 65, but they also live longer after this age (Table 2.1). This has created a new period in the

in the future. More and more persons will survive to very advanced ages, giving birth to a "more and more oldest old" effect. Age groups at the very end of the life cycle will be of increasing importance among the aged population in the future. Thus the number of persons aged 80 and over multiplied more than four-fold between 1950 and 1990, from 149,000 individuals to more than 643,000. By 2030, it will triple again, reaching 1,922,000. Disabilities and handicaps are mainly concentrated among the very advanced ages. As a result, the growth in the number of individuals over 80 has raised many questions and concerns about the ability of our societies to face the likely increase in demand for care and specialist health services linked with the rapid growth of this population.

**Table 2.1**  
**Number of survivors at age 65 ( $l_{65}$ ) and life expectancy at age 65 ( $e_{65}$ ) by sex for selected cohorts born between 1801 and 1941, Canada**

Cohorts	$l_{65}$ (per 100,000)		$e_{65}$ (in years)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1801	31,092	27,448	11.5	10.6
1821	34,115	29,640	11.8	10.9
1841	37,017	31,959	12.5	11.4
1861	40,968	35,901	13.8	12.9
1881	49,331	44,909	15.7	13.5
1901	59,715	51,561	18.7	14.0
1921	74,131	63,984	21.2	15.9
1941	83,380	74,502	22.4	18.0

Source: Bourbeau et al., 1997.

life cycle which extends from retirement to old age, and which the British sociologist Peter Laslett has called the *third age*. The *fourth age* then becomes the period of old age implying limitations, handicaps or loss of independence (Laslett, 1989).

Although decreasing fertility is the dominant factor in explaining past ageing, the progressive reduction in mortality at older ages will become the determining factor

In terms of proportion, the change speaks for itself: the group aged 80 years and over will represent some six per cent of Canada's population in 2030, instead of 2.4 per cent today (Table 2.2). It was one per cent in 1950, a six-fold increase in only 80 years. By way of comparison it should be remembered that the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over will have only tripled during the same period.

## 2.4 Composition of the old and older population

A description of the changes in the number and proportion of the old and very old population is obviously not sufficient to reflect the demographic changes currently taking place. The specific composition of these population subgroups, particularly sex ratios, must also be considered.

For more than a century, female mortality has been lower than male mortality. This is reflected in the over representation of women among seniors. Although there were still slightly more older men than older women in Canada in 1950 (sex ratio = 104.3, Table 2.2), the trend reversed rapidly from the end of the 1950s. There are now

smoking and alcohol consumption, and an increased involvement in the paid labour market), will result in greater equality between the sexes in relation to death (Waldron, 1993). This trend is shown in Table 2.2, with the projected male to female ratio increasing during the next century, reaching 80.6 in 2030. This development will allow couples to live together longer than in the past, thus improving the possibilities for mutual assistance should one spouse lose his or her independence. If the increasing popularity of divorce - even among the aged population - counterbalances this positive effect, some authors still believe that cohabitation after the age of 65 will become more frequent (Marcil-Gratton, 1990). Finally, these changes could also improve the financial

**Table 2.2**  
**Selected demographic indicators, Canada**

Year	1950	1990	2030 <sup>(a)</sup>
Total population	13,737,000	27,791,000	36,633,000
Growth (in per cent) <sup>(b)</sup>	1.8	0.7	--
Overall fertility index (children per woman)	3.7	1.7	2.1 <sup>(c)</sup>
Life expectancy at birth (in years)			
women	71.6	80.2	84.5
men	66.8	73.4	78.8
Urban population (per cent)	60.8	76.6	83.7 <sup>(d)</sup>
60 years and over (per cent)	11.3	15.5	29.0
65 years and over (per cent)	7.7	11.2	22.9
80 years and over (per cent)	1.1	2.3	5.6
Median age (in years)	27.7	32.8	42.8
Sex ratio, age 65 and over	104.3	72.1	80.6

Source: United Nations 1996 and 1997.

(a): These are the results of the median scenario as prepared by the United Nations for the year 2030.

(b): This is the annual average growth rate, or the mean annual geometric growth rate during the 40 year period beginning with the year mentioned, for example  $(\ln(1990 \text{ pop} / 1950 \text{ pop})) / 40$ .

(c): The median scenario for the most recent projections from Statistics Canada use 1.7 children per woman.

(d): Data refer to 2025 (United Nations, 1995).

72 older men for every 100 older women, and this ratio should remain appreciably below 100 (which would imply the same number of men and women aged 65 and over) between now and the middle of the next century. Old age is therefore a condition primarily affecting women, who in addition will also very frequently be widows, because of their preference for marrying older men who also have a shorter life expectancy. This has both economic and social repercussions. These will be discussed in subsequent chapters.

In the long term, demographers foresee a decrease in the difference between male and female life expectancy. The progressive adoption by women of behaviours hitherto attributed to men (for example, an increase in

situation of future seniors.

The ageing of Canada's population is therefore unavoidable as it is already reflected in the current age pyramid, particularly due to the baby-boom effect. However, this phenomenon, and its consequences must be considered in relation to factors such as the Canada's economic and social situation, which has varied over time.

## 2.5 The economic and social context

Social programmes in Canada were initiated when demographic and economic growth were high, thus guaranteeing a large working population which could subsidise the needs of older persons. When Canada's

**Table 2.3**  
**Selected economic and social indicators, Canada**

Year	1975	1985	1992
GDP per inhabitant (US \$)	7,710	13,250	20,270
GDP (thousand million CAN \$)	167.57	460.01	657.04
Government deficit (thousand million CAN \$)	-5.70	-28.68	-24.58 <sup>(a)</sup>
Index of consumer prices (1987=100)	42.29	91.98	-122.67
Labour force (in thousands)	10,160.7	12,723.3	13,579.8
Public health expenditures ( per cent GDP)	..	3.2	7.3 <sup>(b)</sup>

Source: World Bank, 1995.

(a): In 1991. (b): In 1990.

economy deteriorated (as has been the case for all G7 countries<sup>4</sup> over more than the last ten years), the annual deficit increased, while international competition became more and more acute because of globalisation. As demographic growth slowed, giving rise to significant ageing, the social contract previously established between generations was called into question. This section is devoted to the economic and social situation, as a background to population ageing in Canada.

Canada's biggest economic problem is its large accumulated deficits. This gives rise to major budgetary constraints in an attempt to balance the country's finances and is partly responsible for Canada's difficult economic situation. Unemployment remains high (in the order of 11.2 per cent in 1996) when compared with the United States. The purchasing power of Canadians has also stagnated to some extent, if not regressed, over a number of years. The Canadian dollar is no longer a strong currency on international currency markets.

The Canadian production system has however been transformed over the last 30 years. The tertiary sector has experienced very high growth whereas the primary and secondary sectors have remained relatively stable. Although the economic situation remains worrying, Canada has a wealth of natural resources, a skilled labour force and modern production equipment (telecommunications for example). The most recent economic estimates predict an imminent upsurge in growth, primarily due to major efforts aimed at controlling the deficit.

## 2.6 The Canadian Pension System

The Canadian pension system, set up in 1952, includes three levels that guarantee men and women a minimum income once they reach the age of 65.

First, the Canadian Government guarantees an income to all those who have reached age 65 on the condition that they fulfill certain requirements of

residence. This programme for security in old age - old age pension - is essentially on a *pay-as-you-go* basis, costs being mostly covered by income taxes.

However, given the country's economic difficulties, the government is considering restricting the availability of the old age security system in order to provide better protection for the least well-off older persons (Canada, 1996).

In addition to this initial programme, every retired Canadian worker receives a retirement pension under the Canada Pension Plan (CPP). This system, which falls under federal jurisdiction<sup>5</sup>, also operates on a *pay-as-you-go* basis. Every worker, like his or her employer, must contribute to the programme during his or her working life. Once retired, the employee has access to a quarter of his or her average income based on contributions, up to a maximum that is regularly reviewed. If a worker dies, the surviving spouse can receive 60 per cent of this sum. Here again, the minimum age has been fixed at 65 years, but individuals who wish to continue working beyond that age can do so by increasing the amount of their future pension, up to age 71. If retirement is taken before 65, certain penalties apply depending upon how early retirement from work takes place.

Finally, there is a third source of income for seniors: private pension schemes. These programmes are not compulsory, but the Canadian Government has been providing incentives for several years. These incentives include the Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) which allows those in the scheme to put money aside for their retirement without paying tax on that portion of income. In addition to this, several companies have their own pension schemes.

All these systems ensure that most seniors have a very decent standard of living (*Statistics Canada*, 1996). There are however some older persons who face more difficult situations. Chapters Four and Five will clarify the financial situation of older persons and identify those who

4. The group of the seven most industrialised countries in the world (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and United States).

5. There is a single exception, Québec, a province which administers its own programme - The Québec Pension Plan (QPP).

are most exposed to poverty.

## **2.7 The Canadian Health Care System**

In 1990, public health expenditures represented 7.3 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (Table 2.3). Although guiding Canadian health policy is the responsibility of the federal government, application of the rules and management of the programme is the responsibility of individual provinces. In general, sickness cover in Canada remains one of the most complete and most universal among industrialised countries. Recently, however, a number of reforms have been undertaken with a view to rationalising costs and making the various services offered to the public more effective. For example, several hospitals have become more specialised in the treatment of senescence and diseases associated with the final stage of the life cycle.

## **2.8 Conclusion**

This rapid overview of the state of past, present and future demographic ageing in Canada has provided an idea of all the challenges facing Canadian society. In the following chapters, a more thorough analysis of the economic and social conditions of older persons by living arrangements will identify the challenges facing Canada for successful ageing.

## Chapter Three

### Living Arrangements

#### 3.1 Introduction

Similar to the population as a whole, living arrangements of Canadian seniors have changed greatly since the 1960s. Although, traditionally, older persons were cared for by their children, frequently the eldest in the family, they now prefer to remain autonomous from their kin. Thus, the number of older persons living alone in Canada has increased rapidly over three decades. In 1991, more than one out of four persons aged 65 or over lived alone, that is around 800,000 individuals (Table 3.1). The majority of those living in private households<sup>1</sup> resided with one or more members of their family (61.3 per cent); very few lived with persons to whom they were not related (4.6 per cent). Over age 80, one person out of three lived alone, almost one out of two of those living in private households.

proportion of this population still living in collective households (8.1 per cent). These are divided into two categories: institutions - which include specialized health establishments, orphanages, hospitals, penitentiaries and correctional establishments, religious communities; and service houses - including bed & breakfast, hotels, boarding houses, the armed forces, non-religious communities, etc.

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the living arrangements of seniors in the context of the household to which they belong. The first part of this chapter is devoted to population residing in private households. It should be remembered that the data used in this study focus on all seniors, making it possible for the first time to provide a good indication of the living arrangements of all seniors in Canada. Now all the households in which at least one old

Table 3.1

Living arrangements of persons aged 50 and over, Canada, 1991

	<i>Institutionalised</i>	<i>Private households</i>		
		<i>Alone</i>	<i>Family households</i>	<i>Non-family households</i>
50-59	1.1	10.1	81.8	7.0
60-69	1.8	17.0	75.1	6.1
70-74	3.5	25.7	66.3	4.5
75-79	7.2	31.3	57.4	4.1
80-84	15.3	35.6	45.3	3.8
85 +	36.1	28.8	32.3	2.8
60 +	6.3	23.0	65.6	5.1
65 +	8.1	26.0	61.3	4.6
80 +	24.2	32.7	39.7	3.4

As a result, more than 90 per cent of Canadian seniors live in a private household. There is however a significant

individual is living can be identified and not, as is normally the case, only those households in which they are the "head".<sup>2</sup> The second part of this chapter is focused on the institutionalised population depending mostly on a formal governmental support system.

1. Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents), who occupied the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other non-family persons, two or more families sharing a dwelling, a group of unrelated persons, or one person living alone (Statistics Canada, 1992).

2. On this subject, see the Technical Annex.

### 3.2 Living arrangements of older persons residing in private households in Canada

As mentioned previously, the aim of new health policies put forward in Canada and elsewhere (Glaser et al., 1997) over the last few years is to encourage keeping older persons at home. This objective, which appears to be an effective and, from the human point of view, desirable means of coping with rising health care costs, relies on increased involvement of the informal support system for older persons. The task is however already considerable. It has been estimated, for example, that 80 per cent of help given to older persons is provided by families and friends (Angus et al., 1995; Speare and Avery, 1993; Spitze and Logan, 1992). A kin network can also reduce risks of disease and mortality by inducing protective effects which are beneficial to health, according to other studies (Cafferata, 1987; Chappell, 1991; Stinner et al., 1990). By attempting to stimulate mutual assistance within the informal support system, the State encourages the aged population to live autonomously, and thus postpone the time when they have to be sustained by the formal care system.

However, all those reaching age 50 cannot count on a large informal support system (Martel, 1998). Beyond this

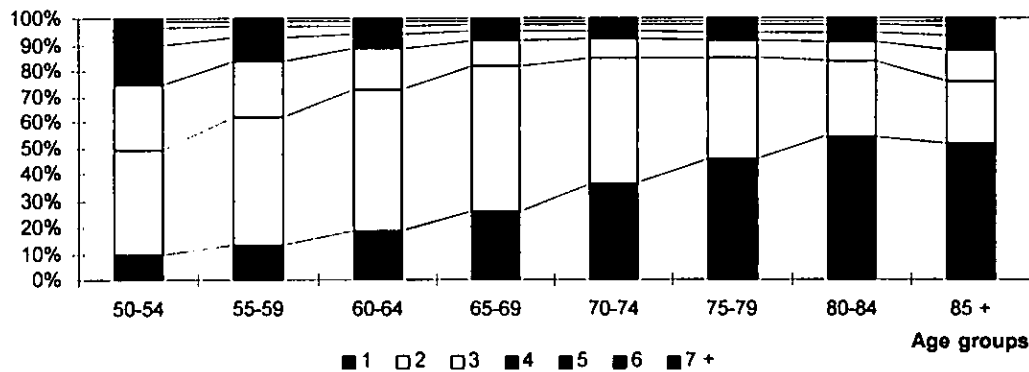
age, the proportion of older persons living alone increases constantly, essentially to the detriment of life in family households (Table 3.1). Thus the proportion of individuals living alone increases from 10 per cent between 50 and 54 to more than 35 per cent between 80 and 84, while the proportion of individuals living in family households decreases by half in the same age groups, falling from over 81 per cent to 45 per cent. Relatively few individuals choose to live with other unrelated persons and, once over 80, less than four per cent of older persons are found in this situation. These changes, which suggest that there is a threshold around the age of 80, are directly linked to marital status because it has already been shown that this factor is the most determining in the lifestyle of older persons.

If the proportion of persons who have never been married is the same for all ages and sexes, the differences are essentially centered on married persons and widows (Table 3.2). While only 5.8 per cent of men aged 50 and over are widowers, this proportion is over 26 per cent for the women of the same age. For women aged 60 and over, more than 37 per cent are widowers, and at 85 and over, 80 per cent are in this situation. These differences between men and women will have important repercus-

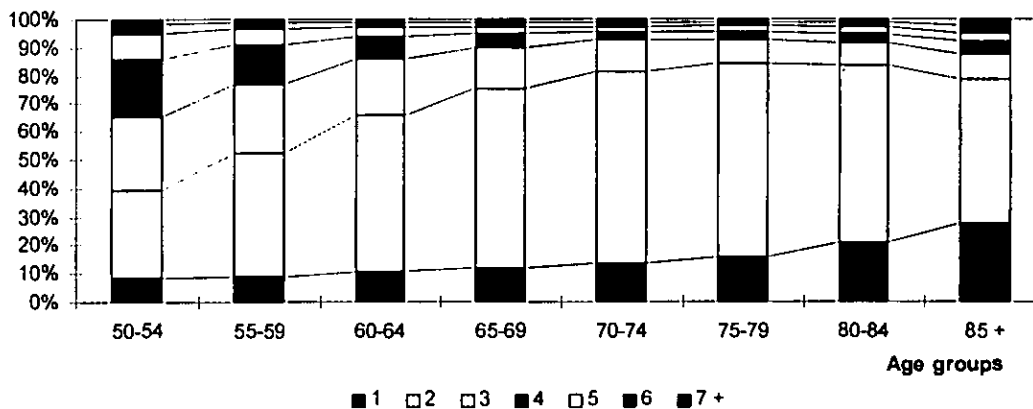
Table 3.2  
Marital status of persons aged 50 and over by age and sex, Canada, 1991

	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Separated or divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>WOMEN</i>					
50-54	4.9	78.2	5.1	11.8	100.0
55-59	5.0	74.8	10.0	10.2	100.0
60-64	4.9	68.9	17.5	8.7	100.0
65-69	5.2	60.7	27.2	6.9	100.0
70-74	5.5	49.1	40.4	5.0	100.0
75-79	6.1	36.3	54.1	3.5	100.0
80-84	6.7	22.8	67.9	2.6	100.0
85 +	7.2	11.6	80.0	1.2	100.0
50 +	5.3	60.3	26.7	7.7	100.0
60 +	5.6	51.2	37.4	5.8	100.0
<i>MEN</i>					
50-54	5.8	85.1	1.1	8.0	100.0
55-59	5.4	85.5	1.8	7.3	100.0
60-64	5.7	84.1	3.6	6.6	100.0
65-69	5.7	83.0	6.0	5.3	100.0
70-74	4.7	82.0	8.9	4.4	100.0
75-79	4.6	78.5	13.7	3.2	100.0
80-84	4.6	70.8	21.4	3.2	100.0
85 +	5.3	58.0	34.0	2.7	100.0
50 +	5.4	82.7	5.8	6.1	100.0
60 +	5.3	80.9	8.8	5.0	100.0

**FIGURE 3.1A**  
Distribution of women by household size and age, Canada, 1991.



**FIGURE 3.1B**  
Distribution of men by household size and age, Canada, 1991.



sions on living arrangements. The reverse trend is observed among married individuals with men more often living with a spouse than women. Almost 83 per cent of men aged 50 and over still had their spouses while only 60 per cent of women do so. At the age of 85 and over, one man out of two was still living with a spouse, whereas this situation applied to one woman out of ten.

It should be emphasised once again that the proportion of separated or divorced individuals decreases as age increases. A large part of this explanation must lie in a cohort effect, divorce becoming more popular only recently. A little more than six per cent of the population aged 50 and over in Canada lived separated or divorced in 1991. It should, however, be envisaged that with younger cohorts reaching age 65, this proportion will increase rapidly as divorce has become much more frequent among the younger cohorts.

As a final comment, it should be noted that kin networks are highly correlated to past fertility trends. Around 15 per cent of older persons in 1995 never had children (Lindsay, 1997). This proportion however fluctuates from cohort to cohort. Thus, among older persons aged between 65 and 74, 13 per cent never had any children, against 21 per cent for those aged 85 and

over. As the next cohorts (essentially the individuals who gave rise to the baby-boom in Canada) reach the old age threshold, it should be expected that they will have more children who could help them in old age. A recent study showed that only seven per cent of the cohorts giving rise to the baby boom (the parents of the baby-boomers) could not count on children once they reached age 65 (Martel, 1998). On the other hand, large families are disappearing, and although more individuals can count on the presence of children - in particular as a result of the increase in life expectancy - the latter will have fewer brothers or sisters to share the burden of parent-care.

The data used in this research can be used to further knowledge about the living arrangements of older persons who do not live in institutions in Canada. Large differences have been revealed between the size of the households in which older men and women live. However, at first sight and distinguishing only two types of households (one to three persons, four and more), there is no obvious distinction. Change after the age of 50 remains the same for both sexes (Figures 3.1A and 3.1B). On the other hand, distribution within the first category (one to three person households) is highly dependent on the sex of the old person. Twice as many women live alone than men, who are most often found within two person house-

FIGURE 3.2A  
Proportion of women living alone by age and marital status, Canada, 1991.

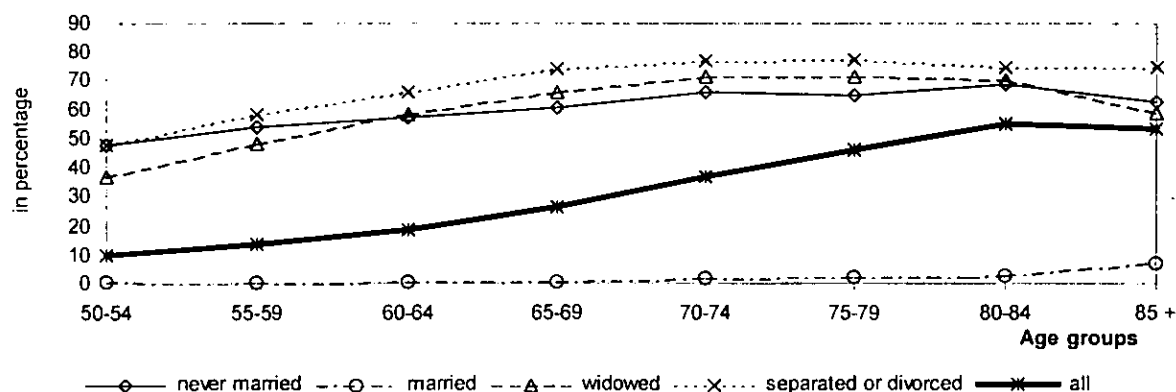
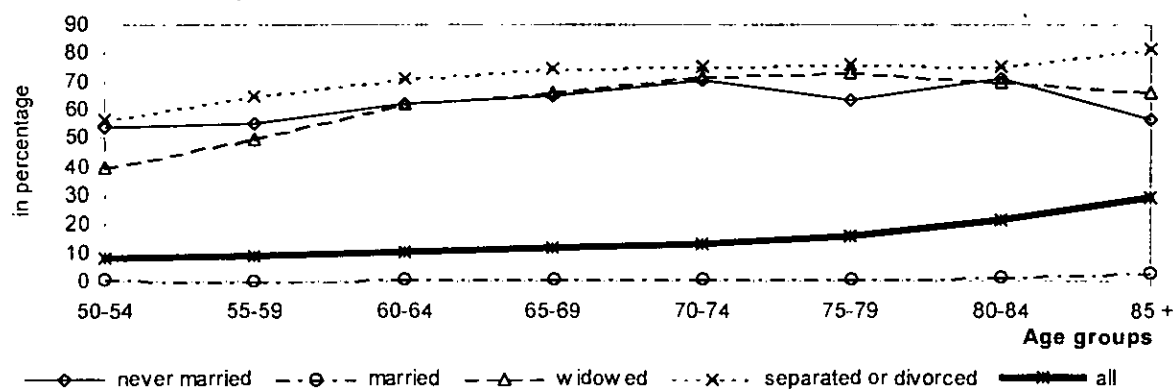


FIGURE 3.2B  
Proportion of men living alone by age and marital status, Canada, 1991.



holds. Once again this reflects the indirect effect of the different marital status of men and women in old age. The greater longevity of women, who also generally marry men who are older than themselves, places them more frequently in widowhood than men once they reach 65. As older women remarry far less than older men, this usually results in their living alone. Over the age of 75, around one woman out of every two lives alone, whereas one man out of five is in this situation.

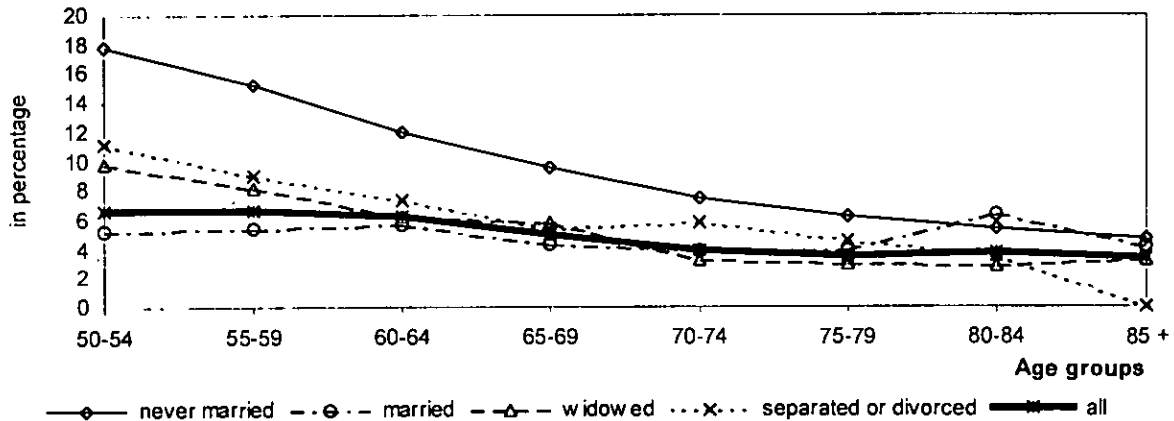
Changes in households of four persons or more are evidence of several events in the life cycle. Below age 65 these households are many, being essentially nuclear families with children still living at home (Figures 3.5 and 3.6). Gradually, the latter leave the family home. Thus, the proportion of households containing four individuals or more falls progressively to reach less than 10 per cent between the ages of 65 and 80. The unexpected increase once past this age would be due to a reverse movement, that is, the reconstitution of the family as a result of very old parents joining for care their children who are now adults. This may also arise from a strategy of the very old, who would tend to live more with other relatives or other unrelated persons, in order to prevent loneliness and/or fulfill any needs they might have for care and/or to share living costs.

As the type and amount of care vary greatly according to the helper involved,<sup>3</sup> it is interesting to look at the composition of households in which there are one or more older persons. As a logical spin-off of the small number of married older persons living in health establishments as it will be shown later, very few married men or women live alone, even at very old ages (Figures 3.2A and 3.2B). Living alone, which increases progressively from 50 to 70 per cent as age increase, invariably affects only the widowed, the separated or the divorced, and people who have never been married. The latter are also found more frequently within non-family households, particularly for women (Figures 3.3A and 3.3B). Although life in non-family households is relatively rare (the proportion of this household type varies between 6 and 8 per cent over the age of 50, without any great variations according to age and sex), it must also be emphasized that separated or divorced men are to be found in this living arrangement much more than women of the same marital status. These results, which corroborate other research carried out on the same topic, suggest that women who have lived through a separation or a divorce

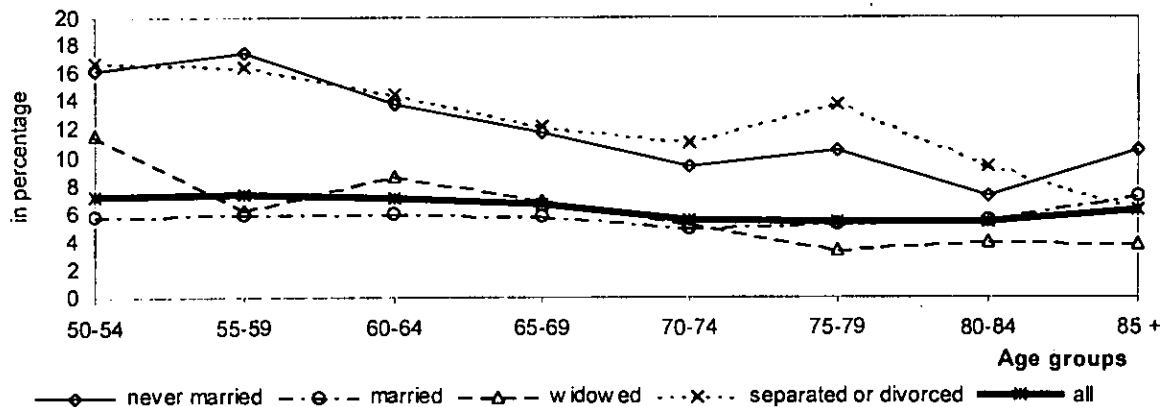
3. Many studies have for example shown that the thorough care is provided by spouses and then by children (Shanas, 1979; Chappell, 1990), the one provided by more distant family, friends and neighbours being less.



**FIGURE 3.3A**  
Proportion of women living with other unrelated persons by age and marital status,  
Canada, 1991.



**FIGURE 3.3B**  
Proportion of men living with other unrelated persons by age and marital status,  
Canada, 1991.



and who do not live alone more easily find compassion among their children than men in the same situation (de Jong-Gierveld and Dykstra, 1997).

Among older persons who live in non-family households (essentially individuals who have never been married, and separated or divorced men) it is interesting to see if they share their daily lives with individuals belonging to the same generation. If this is the case, it is likely that these older persons live with friends or neighbours. The results obtained show that non-family households are distributed almost uniformly by number of generations: approximately two per cent contain only one generation, two per cent contain two, and two per cent contain three (Table 2.3 in Appendix). Other research will be necessary in order to determine precisely who these older persons share their lives with.

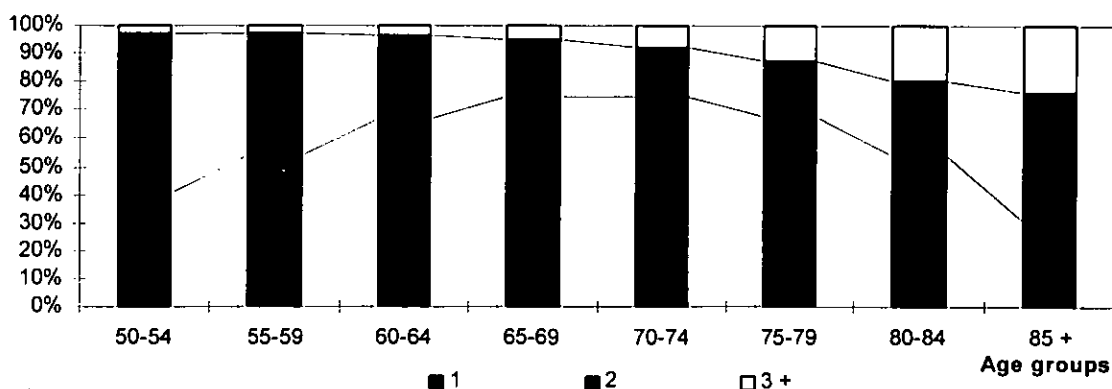
The majority of older persons living in family households (more than 60 per cent of the population aged 65 and over - see Table 3.1) live together with persons belonging to their own generation or to adjacent generations (more than 90 per cent of cases) (Figures 3.4A and 3.4B). Between the age of 50 and 65, there is virtually no

difference between sexes, but at age 70, men are mostly found within single generation family households. This suggests, as previous analyses have shown, that they live more frequently with their spouse than do women. However, more women are living in family households containing two or even three generations. To a large extent, this undoubtedly means they live with their children and grandchildren.

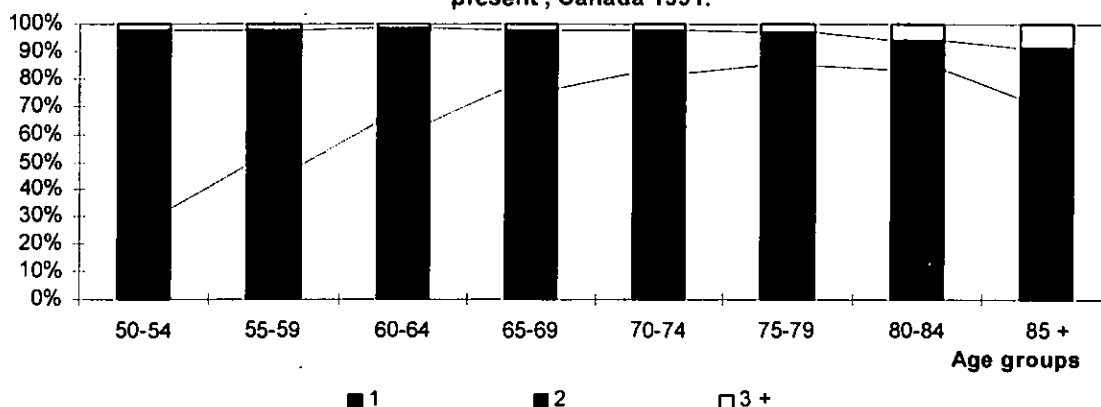
In other words, older men essentially live with their spouse (one generation family households), or less frequently alone. A much larger proportion of women live alone, and when they live with others, it is in multi-generational family households. In future, due to constant progress of life expectancy, the number of families in which several generations coexist will increase considerably (Pennec, 1996). It would, however, be premature to conclude that mutual care and cohabitation between generations will become more common because seniors prefer their own independence and not to live with their close relatives.

Figures 3.5 and 3.6 clearly identify which individuals live in the family households of older persons. As

**Figure 3.4A**  
Distribution of women living in family households by age and number of generations present, Canada, 1991.



**Figure 3.4B**  
Distribution of men living in family households by age and number of generations present, Canada 1991.



suggested previously, men enjoy the presence of their spouses much more frequently than women. Likewise, Figures 3.5A and 3.5B show that, in general, cohabitation between older persons and children occurs when the spouse is present in the case of men, which is not the case for women. On the other hand, a lot of women, in particular the most aged, share their lives only with their children, or even with their grandchildren (Figures 3.6A and 3.6B).

Obviously, the relatively rare family households of three generations or more most frequently consist of children, grandchildren and, at oldest ages, only one grandparent

Finally, it should be noted that living with other members of the family or other individuals not related to the old person remains rare in one or two generation households (around 10 per cent), regardless of the age or sex of the old person. This type of living arrangements seems to be more frequent among three or more generation households (Figures 3.6A and 3.6B). This is the case for almost 25 per cent of older persons, but slightly less between ages 60 to 69.

The possibility to identify persons living within the family households of seniors can therefore be used to

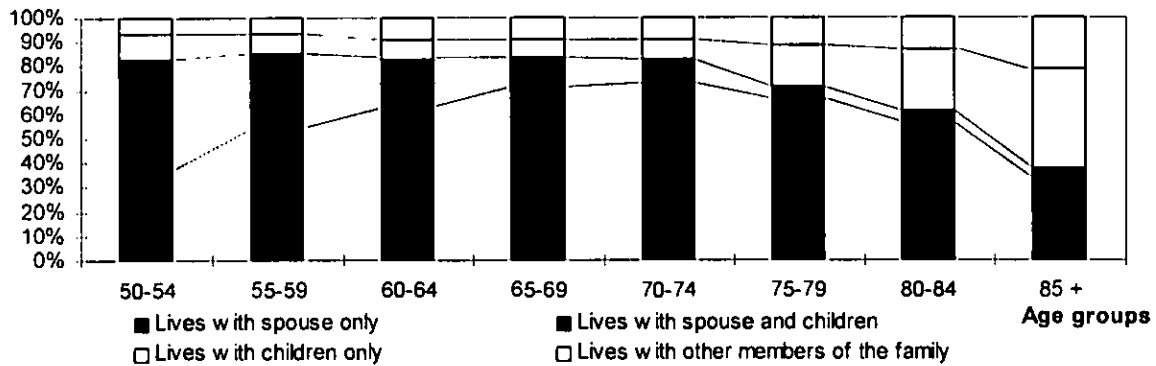
show to what extent men, when compared with women, do not easily share life with their children or grandchildren in the absence of a spouse. This suggests that when an aged parent joins a nuclear family (an old person going to live with a son or a daughter) it is probably easier for women than for men, who are generally less autonomous at home. Thus, children can regard the arrival of an old father as more of a burden than the arrival of an old mother (alone or even with her husband) who can still assist her child in everyday home activities.

### 3.3 Older persons living in institutions in Canada<sup>4</sup>

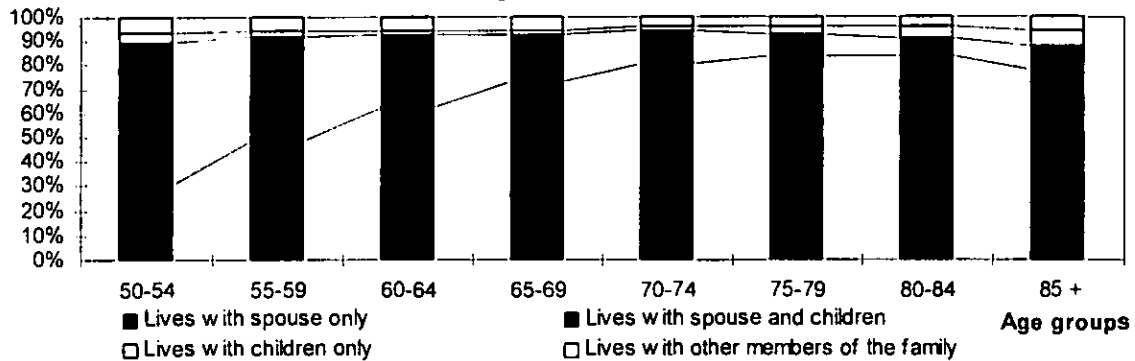
As in 1971 and 1981, about eight per cent of Canada's population aged 65 and over lived in institutions in 1991. This represented approximately 255,460 individuals, of which 180,220 were women (70.6 per cent). Therefore, 9.8 per cent of all women aged 65 and over lived in institutions, whereas this proportion is only 5.7 per cent for men. The longer life expectancy of women and their matrimonial behaviour, which differs from those of men, partly explains this feminisation of the

4. The data used in this section come from special tabulations prepared by Statistics Canada for a study on Canadian population living in collective households (Smith, 1996).

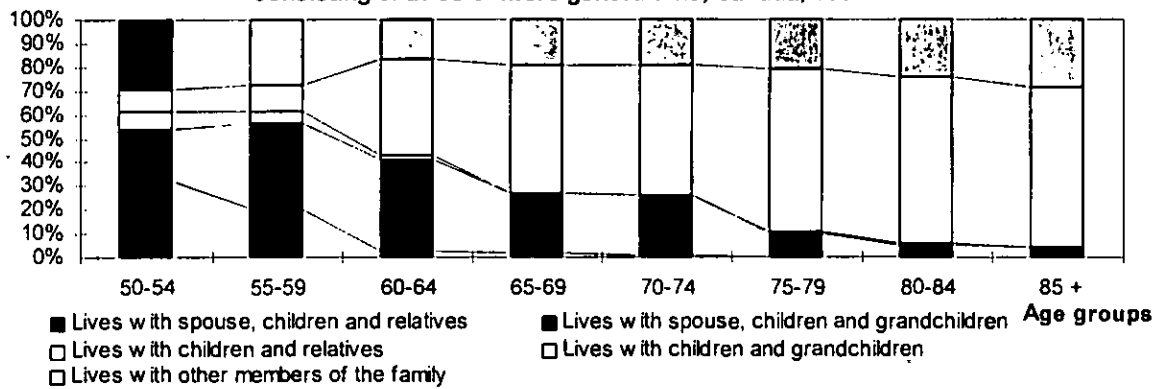
**Figure 3.5A**  
Living arrangements of women aged 50 and over living in family households consisting of one or two generations, Canada, 1991



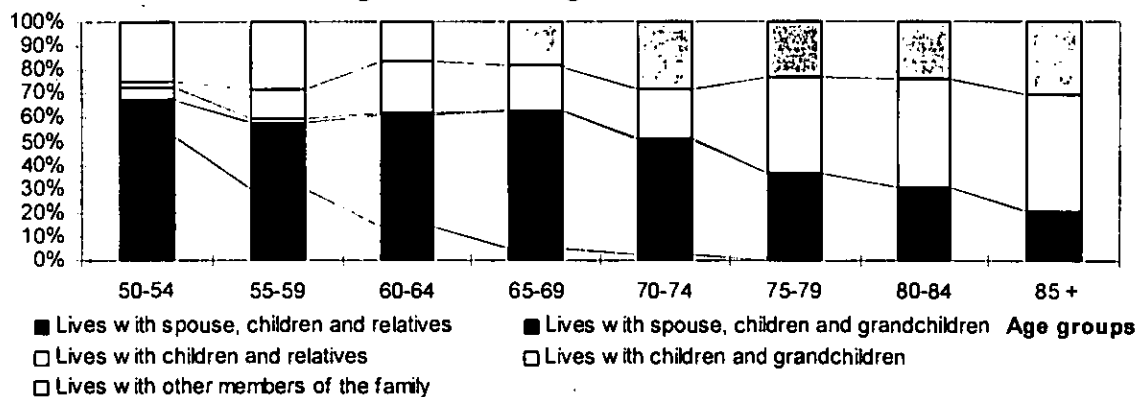
**Figure 3.5B**  
Living arrangements of men aged 50 and over living in family households consisting of one or two generations, Canada, 1991



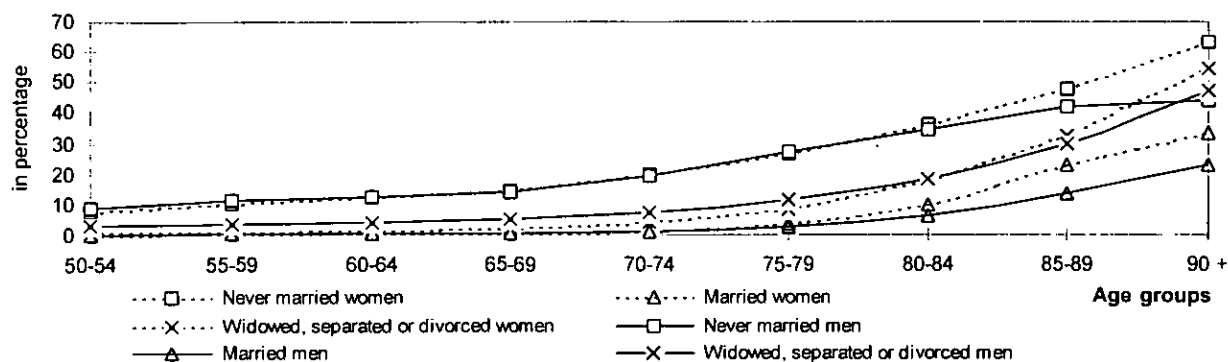
**Figure 3.6A**  
Living arrangements of women aged 50 and over living in family households consisting of three or more generations, Canada, 1991



**Figure 3.6B**  
Living arrangements of men aged 50 and over living in family households consisting of three or more generations, Canada, 1991



**FIGURE 3.7**  
Prevalence of institutionalised persons by age, sex and marital status, Canada, 1991.



**Table 3.3**

Prevalence of institutionalisation among persons aged 70 and over by age and sex, Canada, 1991

	Women	Men	Both sexes
70-74	3.8	3.2	3.5
75-79	8.2	5.8	7.2
80-84	17.6	11.5	15.3
85-89	33.0	22.1	29.5
90 +	54.0	37.3	49.6
80 +	27.9	17.2	24.2

institutionalised population.

It has now been well shown that age is an excellent predictor of lifestyles (Stone and Fletcher, 1987) and institutionalisation, independently of disability status, social support and income levels (Dotty, 1992). Institutionalisation, in fact, increases with age (Table 3.3).

Whereas very few individuals live in an institution before age 80, the proportion rapidly increases beyond this age, reaching 37.3 per cent in the case of men, against 54.0 per cent - more than one out of two - in the case of very older women (aged 90 or over). The 80-year threshold therefore appears to be a determining factor in the development of institutionalisation in Canada. It also corresponds to an age where disability and health problems become more frequent, suggesting that this increase is strongly correlated with the health of the very old population (Carrière and Pelletier, 1995).

Although there are large disparities between sexes when this variable is considered alone, these vanish when marital status is taken into account. In fact Figure 3.7 shows few differences between men and women with the same marital status. Thus, persons who have never been married are those most frequently in institutions. This is so for all ages, almost regardless of sex (more than half of these individuals live in institutions after the age of 90).

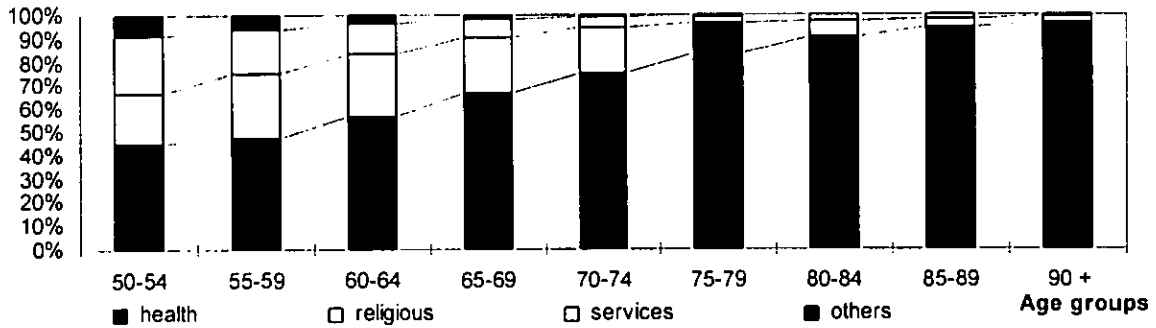
This is followed by persons who have lost their spouse either by death, separation or divorce. In general, marriage plays an important protective role because very few married men or women under 80 live in collective households (Palmore, 1976).

All the results presented here apply to the institutionalised population, with little regard to the type of establishment. Part of the explanation of the results obtained in Figure 3.7 lies in the religious or community commitment of a certain group of the population in which there is a high proportion of individuals who have never been married. In a context of accelerated population ageing and major budgetary restrictions due to public finances crisis as described in Chapter One, the present study should focus more on older persons living in health establishments. It is these individuals who represent a major cost to the Canadian public health system. How many of the institutionalised population live in such specialised establishments? Who are they exactly?

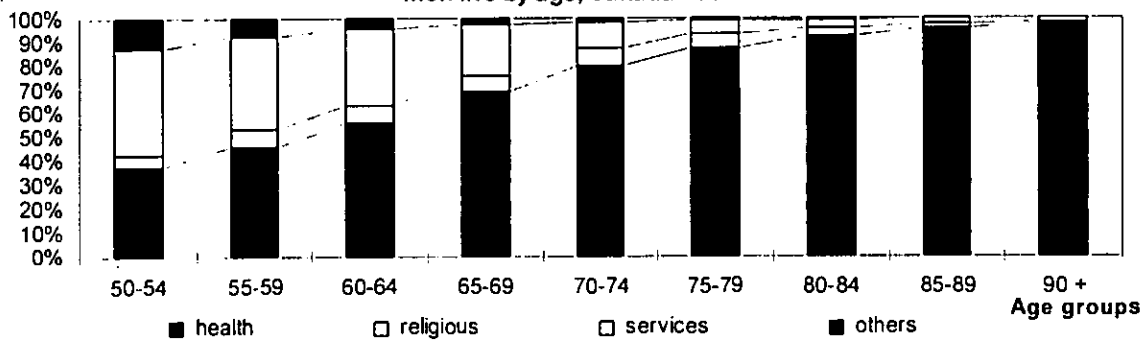
Figures 3.8A and 3.8B show that there are very few sex differences for all ages over 50 regarding the proportion of institutionalised individuals living in health establishments. More than half reside in this type of establishment before the age of 65. Many women are found in religious communities whereas men tend to concentrate more in service establishments. Once they reach the age of 65, the proportion of institutionalised persons living in health establishments increases progressively to constitute almost the total once the age of 80 has been reached. In the light of these results, some popular beliefs have to be moderated as, although a number of older persons aged under 80 still live in collective households, these are very often others than health establishments.

Part of the aged population can only count on the formal support system (health professionals and para-professionals) to meet their needs when they suffer limitations, handicaps or disabilities. This is particularly the case for persons for whom the informal support system of the spouse, children, family, friends and neighbours is small. Figure 3.9 shows that individuals who have never

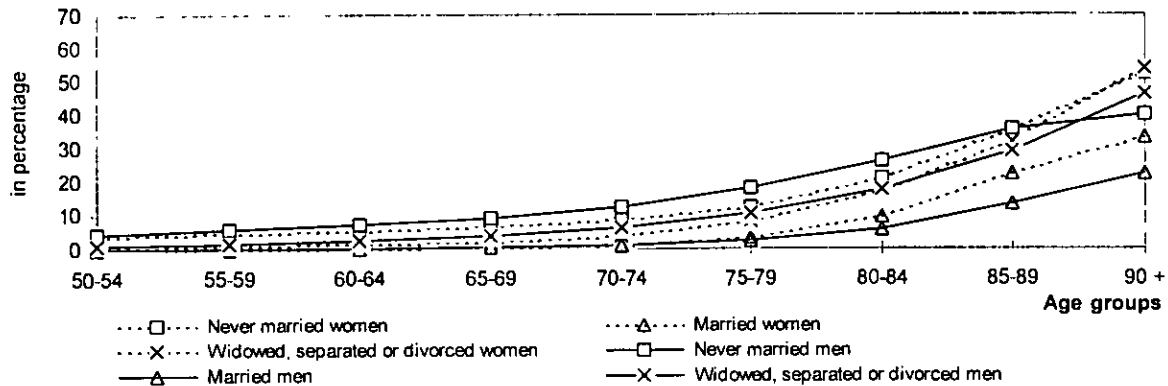
**FIGURE 3.8A**  
Distribution of type of establishment in which institutionalised women live by age,  
Canada, 1991.



**FIGURE 3.8B**  
Distribution of type of establishment in which institutionalised  
men live by age, Canada 1991.



**Figure 3.9**  
Distribution of persons in health establishments by age, sex and marital status,  
Canada, 1991



been married, and, to a lesser extent, widowed and separated or divorced, are more often found in these establishments than married persons, in Canada as elsewhere (Johnson, 1983). As in Figure 3.7, there are no major differences between sexes when marital status is identical. Finally, the determining age once again appears to be 80, suggesting that true old age as it use to be, or the fourth age as a more modern concept, lies more around this threshold than at age 65.

For a number of years now, the Canadian Government has oriented its health and social services policies towards prevention, information and less caring

for older persons through the formal system. In doing so, the government is attempting to keep older persons in their family and neighbourhood as long as possible, and to encourage mutual help relationships within an informal support network. However, no one doubts that the statistics presented here show the extent to which some older persons - essentially those suffering health problems or living alone<sup>5</sup> - remain dependent on the facilities provided by the formal health care system, being the only

5. In 1991, nearly six per cent of the aged population in Canada could not rely on an informal support system (Martel, 1998).

system that can meet their needs. Marital status, more than sex, is the key variable to be considered here.

In the future, two opposite phenomena will shape demand for care and health services. On one hand, the progressive improvement in the health of older persons will increasingly delay their entry into health establishments (Manton et al, 1997). On the other hand, the increasing frequency of divorce and lower fertility since the 1970s in Canada will reduce the kin networks of those that will enter old age. Thus, it can be foreseen that the number of older persons without anybody close to them to provide assistance will increase between now and half way through the next century, and that friends and neighbours will become more important than today in providing support in old age. As the best support comes primarily from those who are closest to individuals - essentially spouses and children - it can also be foreseen that the formal support system will be particularly stressed by having to cope with personal caring for the future aged population.

One important comment at this stage of the analysis is that the prevalence of institutionalisation should not under any circumstances be regarded as an indicator of the status of health of an aged population. In fact, many previous studies have shown that the number of older persons in health establishments is strongly correlated to the number of beds available. The greater the availability, the more the proportion of individuals living in health establishments increases. It would be wrong to conclude, based on the increase of the prevalence of institutionalisation, that the health status of a very old population improves or deteriorates (de Jong-Gierveld and van Solinge, 1995).

It should be emphasised that the data provided by Canadian censuses do not take into account how long persons stay in health establishments. In fact, the breakdown is generally between short or long term establishments (Jamshidi et al., 1992). For longer-term establishments, population ageing has an indirect effect on the duration of stay: as the population living in health establishments has an increasingly higher average age, it can be deduced that the average stay will be less than it was during the 1960s or 1970s in Canada. This situation has an effect on the type of care and services which these establishments must offer, because it is likely they will no longer house individuals having the same disease profile as previously, as diseases of oldest ages are different from those of old age.

Furthermore, the length of stay of persons with a similar age does not depend exclusively on their health status, but also on their lifestyle. Individuals who have never been married or have lived alone are at a greater risk than others.

### 3.4 Conclusion

This chapter has shown to what extent the ageing profile of men and women differs in old age, and in particular for oldest age. These differences, which are emphasised in relation to sex and, particularly, marital status, suggest that the needs of older persons are various and require approaches specific to their situations. The analysis is centered on the older persons, not on the households in which they reside, making it possible to provide a more precise image than other monographs produced hitherto on living arrangements of older persons, particularly with respect to intergenerational cohabitation. More research will however be necessary to obtain a better knowledge of the individuals living in non-family households of older persons. Even though the improvement in life expectancy will increasingly allow children to better know their grandparents, cohabitation between these generations will remain rare.

# Chapter Four

## Work and Retirement

### 4.1 Introduction

Nowadays, the period spent in retirement in all western countries is considerably longer than at the turn of the century. Two factors underlie this situation. The first, mainly demographic, is the lengthening of life. Between cohorts 1801 and 1941, the number of survivors at age 65 has more than doubled in Canada, as has life expectancy at that age for both sexes (see Table 2.1). However, the time spent in retirement has also been extended for economic reasons. Many policies, mainly early retirement plans, have been implemented during the last 10 to 15 years to allow persons to leave work earlier in order to reduce company payrolls and social security burdens, or, as often said, to better deal with youth unemployment. As a result, around 60 per cent of individuals aged 60 to 64 are now no longer engaged in paid work.

This significant lengthening of the period spent in retirement gives rise to some problems because of the underlying demographic and economic contexts (World Bank, 1994). Workers have to support an increasingly heavier burden of dependent individuals, either in retirement or unemployment (Kinsella and Gist, 1995). In addition to this, working age people are becoming progressively fewer in number because of the large fertility decrease that has occurred in Canada since the 1970s. Numbers of births in these cohorts are on average 20 per cent fewer than in the case of their parents who were born during the period of the baby boom. Will increased participation of women in the labour force compensate for the expected decline of individuals making contributions to retirement funds, as was expected in the mid 1980s (Fellegi, 1988)? This question of dependency ratios will be developed in more detail once we have analysed the labour force participation of individuals aged 50 and over and their transition to retirement. The situation of these workers will be analysed by taking into account several variables to illustrate the strategies adopted by individuals according to their living arrangements with regard to the paid labour market. For example, it should be possible to show whether people without kin networks stay in the labour force longer than those who have large ones. By doing this, these analyses should provide a better knowledge of the transition from work to retirement in Canada.

### 4.2 A few words about concepts

It is becoming increasingly difficult to define work and retirement precisely because there are now many ways in which it is possible to be involved in the labour market or to enter retirement. In this chapter, a Canadian who is involved in the paid labour market will be either working full-time or part-time, or will be searching for a job. Among inactive persons, retired refers to individuals who were previously active and are now receiving a pension income linked to their previous involvement in the paid labour market.

When public pension systems started in Canada, the government set 65 years as the age access to an old age pension is given, making every Canadian a pensioner from that age. Unlike some European countries, this age is the same for both men and women. Therefore, age 65 is often labeled as the normal retirement age unfortunately implying that the boundary between work and retirement is located around this age.

It is however possible for a paid worker to receive a retirement pension before this normal retirement age but an actuarial penalty then applies, depending on how early retirement takes place. Despite these penalties, labour force participation rates before age 65 have fallen considerably in Canada for two decades (Légaré et al., 1991). Canadian men and women choose - or sometimes are forced - to leave work much earlier, often for economic reasons such as government budgetary cut-backs, staff reductions in companies, or because of the attractiveness of certain early retirement plans.

### 4.3 Labour force participation after age 50

Data from the 1991 Canadian census have been used to classify individuals into four categories regarding involvement in paid work over age 60 (Table 4.1). The first category, identified as employed, groups together all those who declared that they were working either full-time or part-time at the time of the census<sup>1</sup>. The second category, called unemployed, includes all individuals who were still active but were without a paid job. Finally, those who are inactive have been divided into two categories, although most of the men are in the category of retired persons.

Table 4.1

**Labour force participation rates by age and sex,  
Canada, 1991**

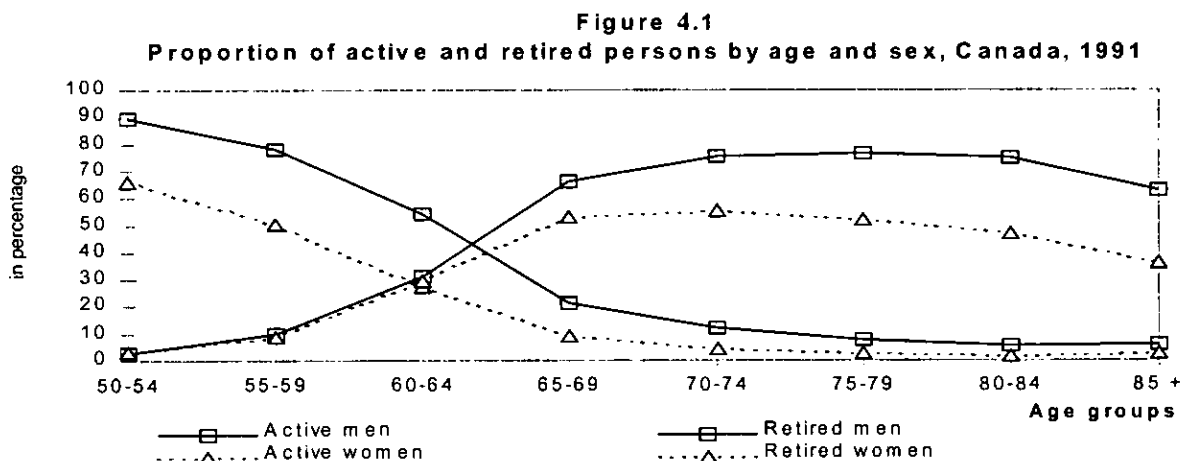
	<i>Active</i>		<i>Inactive</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Retired</i>	<i>Others</i>	
WOMEN					
60 +	10.3	0.9	45.7	43.1	100.0
65 +	5.0	0.4	51.4	43.2	100.0
MEN					
60 +	24.3	3.1	58.8	13.8	100.0
65 +	13.2	0.7	71.3	14.8	100.0

In 1991, almost 76 per cent of men aged 60 and over were no longer employed, and this proportion reached almost 90 per cent for women (Table 4.1). Does this mean that all these individuals were retired? Although in the case of men the great majority are retired, this is not the case for women because most of them have not participated in the paid labour force during their life cycle. On the other hand, unemployment is negligible beyond age 60, for both men and women.

all ages, at least for the cohorts included in Table 4.1.

Figure 4.1 provides a more accurate estimate of the boundary between paid work and retirement. Although the change in labour force participation begins at age 50 for both sexes, it is really only after age 55 that a sharp decrease occurs. Only 45 per cent of men aged between 60 and 64 stated that they were still employed in 1991, an equivalent proportion were already retired. These data tend to show that the mean age of retirement is therefore a little before age 65 and that there has been a downward trend since the 1970s. A recent study by Statistics Canada (Gower, 1997) confirmed this because it was shown that, on average, the effective retirement age was now 62 in Canada, against 65 in 1976. The difference between the age of access to old age security programmes as fixed by government and the actual age at which people cease their main activity has been increasing in Canada, as in other industrialised countries (Henretta, 1994).

It is more difficult to assess the situation for women because many of them have never been employed. Although 88 per cent of women aged 60 and over were inactive in Canada in 1991, barely half received an income from the CPP or the QPP. These women were labeled as being retired in Figure 4.1. The other half, the other inactives, could be housewives who had not been regularly involved in the paid labour market. The General



Once age 65 is reached, the proportion of inactive increases considerably (more than 86 per cent are not active, an increase of a little more than 13 percentage points). This is less among women (almost 95 per cent are inactive, an increase of six percentage points). This hardly surprising situation is evidence of the reduced participation of women in the paid labour force and it applies to

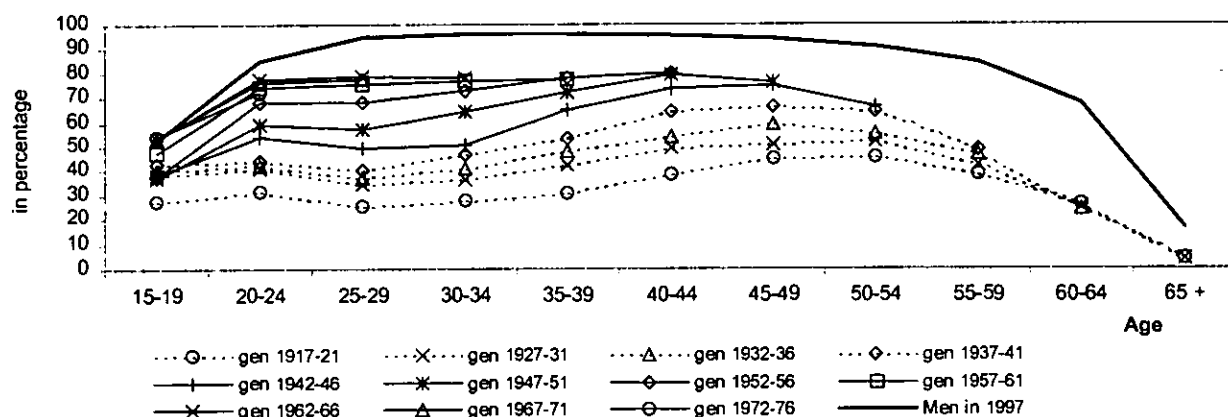
Social Survey (GSS) of 1994, in which half of older women declared that their main activity was house keeping, and not retirement, corroborates these results. Furthermore, 20 per cent of women in these cohorts had never been members of the active population in their life cycle (Lindsay, 1997).

The two curves for both sexes in Figure 4.1 are in fact complementary: the lower labour force participation among women make them more likely to have lower retirement rates. The lowering in the curves for retired persons once age 75 has been reached can be observed for both men and women. That situation is linked to the definition used for this concept: some very older persons who worked during their life cycle are unable to receive

1. The 1991 Canadian Census has among active individuals a category "other" which includes individuals who were part of the employed population but were temporarily absent from work, for health reasons or occupational training for example. In the present analysis, these individuals, who can be found in the standard PAU tables for Canada in the Appendix, have been distributed proportionately between "full-time" and "part-time".



Figure 4.2  
Proportion of active women by age for different cohorts, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, special tabulations from Labour Force Surveys

incomes from the Canada or Québec Pension Plans because these programmes were only introduced relatively recently (see Chapter One).

Whatever the situation, it must be recognised that in the case of paid work around the age of 65 there is a great difference between men and women. This is partly brought about by an important cohort effect: the younger female cohorts are increasingly adopting male behaviour regarding the paid labour market (Figure 4.2). Thus, levels of activity among Canadian women aged between 50 and 55 have increased over the last 20 years. This trend is, however, impossible to detect in an analysis with only one census, a comparison with historical data being required here. This should be seen as a limitation of the present analysis.

The same cohort effect is probably the cause of a rather strange situation that can be observed in Figure 4.1. That is, the propensity of very old persons (85 and over) to declare themselves active more frequently than those aged 80-84. A large proportion of very old individuals worked in the primary sector, essentially agriculture. Although at the end of their lives, these persons tend to say that they are still active, even if their work participation has become progressively symbolic for the majority.

Before age 65, some individuals are found in the unemployed category (see Table 4.1 in Appendix). These old unemployed pose an interpretation problem because it is possible they have been underestimated. Some individuals without paid jobs and approaching the age of 65 may in fact regard themselves as being retired although they receive unemployment insurance benefits from the Canadian Government. On the other hand, it is likely that some old unemployed are not seeking work because, for example, of the difficulties which may be presented by professional retraining. They should therefore be regarded as being retired (because they do not want to find new paid jobs), even though in fact they

are unemployed. However the case may be, declared unemployment among persons aged over 50 was low in Canada in 1991 (less than seven per cent for men, less than five per cent for women, representing 118,833 men and 80,800 women respectively), compared with that experienced by other age groups, mainly young adults.

Paid work over the age of 65 is difficult to determine precisely, as it will be seen in Chapter Five. Certainly the trend shown in Figure 4.1 clearly indicates that work ceases quite early, although a few individuals, particularly men, continue to work beyond the age of 65.

Figures 4.A and 4.B (shown in Appendix), which take into account the marital status variable, show another factor in this phenomenon, namely that labour force participation is probably linked to the health and independence of individuals, at least below age 65. Once this age has been reached, there is almost no difference between sexes and different marital status.

It is essentially separated or divorced women and, to a lesser extent, those who never married, who show the highest levels of activity. In their case, the hypothesis of independence can be put forward. Having no-one on whom to rely, these women must work in order to support their needs and perhaps those of their children. It is also interesting to note that levels of activity among women who have never been married are similar to those of men with the same marital status, suggesting that health also plays a role. From the opposite point of view, it is married or widowed women who, particularly in the case of the latter, can frequently count on their husband's retirement pensions or on subsidies, and who show the lowest levels of activity.

The opposite happens in the case of men. Those who are least involved in the labour force are, respectively, those who have never been married and those who are widowers, separated or divorced. For the first ones, it is likely that health plays a role - which has perhaps never allowed these individuals to marry or to participate in the

labour force. Likewise, it is possible that the instability brought about through loss of employment is reflected in the life of individuals as couples, explaining why levels of activity among those that are separated or divorced are lower than the average.

Whereas there are no significant differences by marital status once age 65 is reached, never married persons, particularly men, tend to remain slightly longer in the labour force. Is this a strategy by the latter to overcome possible boredom or loneliness?

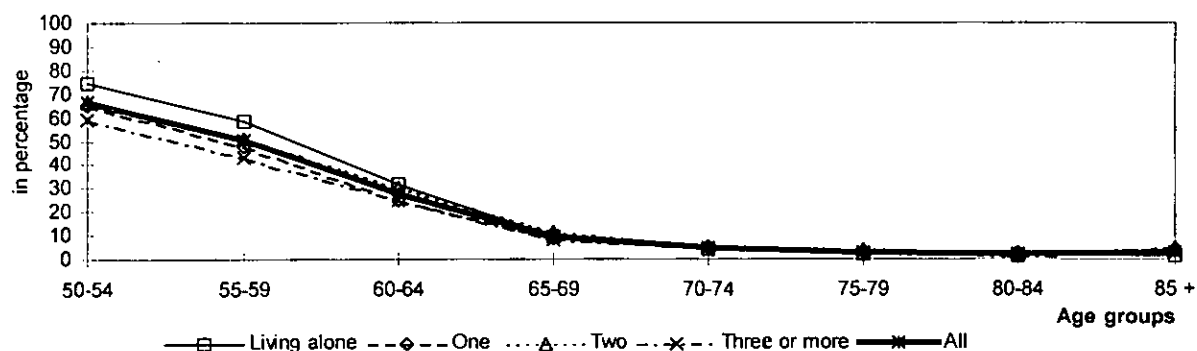
Labour force participation rates vary greatly and systematically, according to the level of education achieved. Appendix figures 4.C and 4.D show that the lower the level of education, the lower the levels of activity beyond age 50. Thus, only about 70 per cent of men with little education aged between 50 and 55 are still active, while this proportion reaches 95 per cent among the most highly educated. Such differences can also be seen among women of the same age group. These lower rates of activity for persons with less education can, in some respects, raise some questions. As the level of income is frequently directly proportional to the level of education achieved, what are the sources of income of these individuals during retirement?

Unlike marital status, there is only little difference (except in levels) between men and women when the education variable is considered. On the other hand, differences in levels of education achieved persist beyond age 65. Thus, both men and women with the highest levels of education still show levels of activity higher than those of other less educated individuals after the age of 65.

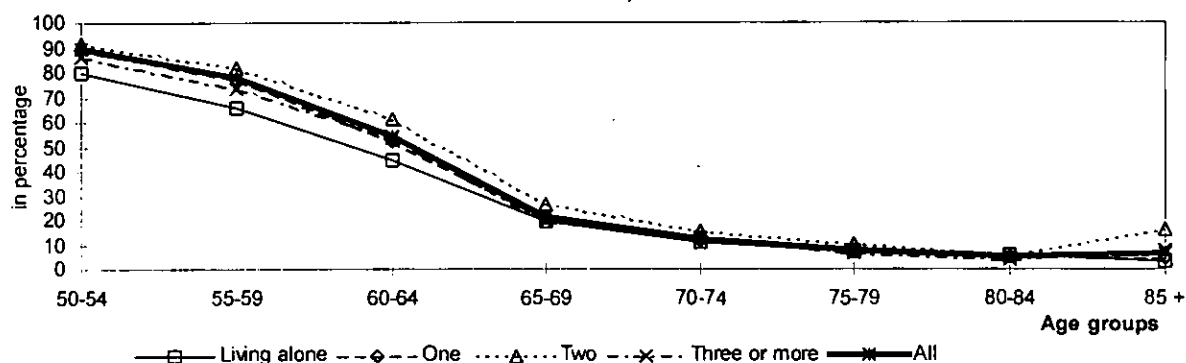
Levels of activity taking into account the education variable must however be interpreted with some precautions. There are, in fact, strong cohort effects. For example, it is known that among individuals aged between 45 and 64 there are twice as many persons with university degrees as among those aged 65 and over and twice fewer persons with less education (Lindsay, 1997). However, it should not be asserted that, given the fact that cohorts reaching age 65 will be increasingly better educated, they will enter retirement increasingly later!

Whereas the marital status and education variables are undoubtedly appropriate to the study of labour force participation, the link between them and a person's kin network is less obvious. The data used in this project allow this original type of analysis to be performed (Figures 4.3A and 4.3B).

**Figure 4.3A**  
Activity rates of women by age and number of generations present in the household, Canada, 1991



**Figure 4.3B**  
Activity rates of men by age and number of generations present in the household, Canada, 1991



**Table 4.2**  
**Percentage of the active population working**  
**part-time, by age and sex, Canada, 1991**

	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
50-54	25.0	5.2
55-59	28.5	7.6
60-64	35.5	13.0
65-69	49.8	28.5
70-74	57.7	38.4
75-79	65.2	41.3
80-84	60.1	50.3
85 +	42.3	31.1
60 +	41.8	20.6
65 +	53.2	33.2
80 +	51.5	43.1

These figures show that both men and women living alone have relatively equivalent levels of activity, confirming the results obtained from the analysis of activity by marital status. It should however be noted that men who live alone lie above the average, while the opposite is true in the case of women. An explanation for this has already been put forward previously.

Individuals living in two generation households have above average levels of activity at all ages. These persons, who for the most part share their lives with their siblings who are probably still dependent, may have to continue working in order to support the household's needs.

#### 4.4 Part-time working

Although men have levels of full-time working which are always higher than those for women, the latter more frequently work part-time (Table 4.2), reflecting a situation which begins well before the age of 50. Thus, among the active population, more than 35 per cent of women aged 60 to 64 are engaged in part-time paid work, against only 13 per cent of men in the same age group. A sharp increase in part-time employment after the age of 55 is noted for both sexes, suggesting that this could be a strategy for progressive entry into retirement (Quinn and Burkhauser, 1994). In fact, when moving from labour force to retirement, many individuals prefer to progressively reduce their work-load by working only part-time. In general, the percentage of women working part-time is 20 per cent higher than for men, and this occurs up to age 80.

Hypotheses put forward previously concerning the independence of individuals are confirmed in Appendix Figures 4.E and 4.F because women who never married, like those who are separated or divorced, work part-time less frequently than others. Although no relationship can be seen when education is taken into account (Appendix, Figures 4.G and 4.H), there are signs of greater

independence among women in Appendix, Figure 4.I because those who live alone are less frequently engaged in part-time work than others. These results underlie their obligation to work in order to fulfill their needs. There is no obvious relationship for these variables in the case of men (Appendix Figure 4.J).

#### 4.5 Retirement

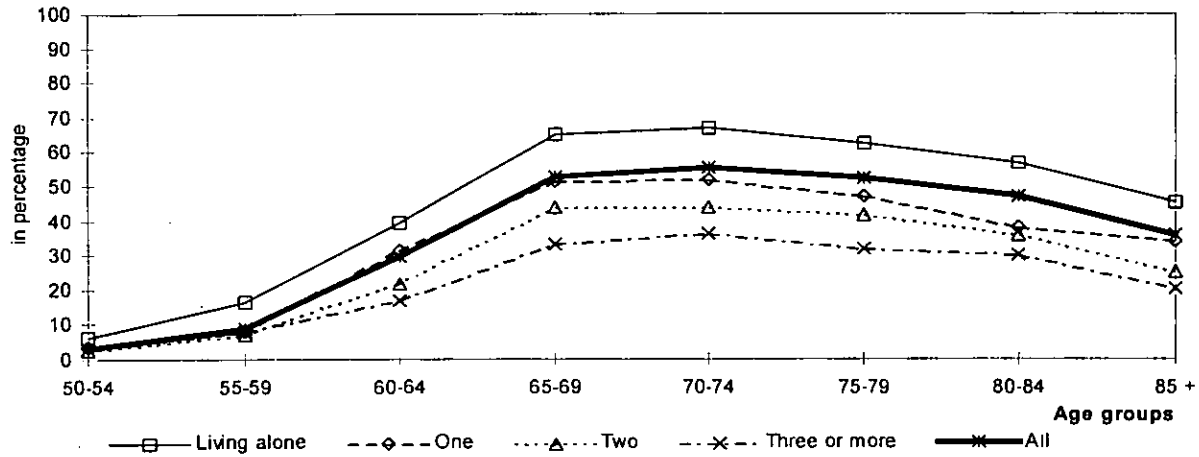
In this section, the transition from labour force to retirement will be looked at not so much from the worker perspective as previously, but from the retiree perspective. It has been already mentioned that labour force participation and retirement rate curves (see Figure 4.1) strongly complement each other. Thus, the proportion of retired persons among the aged population increases greatly between ages 60 and 64 in the case of men, and in the previous age group in the case of women.

At age 75, approximately 75 per cent of men can count on an income from the Canada or Québec Pension Plans, against barely 50 per cent of women. This is a direct result of the lower level of participation of women in paid work during their life course. Widows, who then benefit from their husband's half pensions, and women who have never been married and who have had to continue working longer than others, are the ones who most often benefit from retirement incomes. For men the opposite is the case because those who never married receive a retirement income less frequently than others (Appendix, Figures 4.K and 4.L). As suggested before, it is possible that a poor health or a handicap results in this situation.

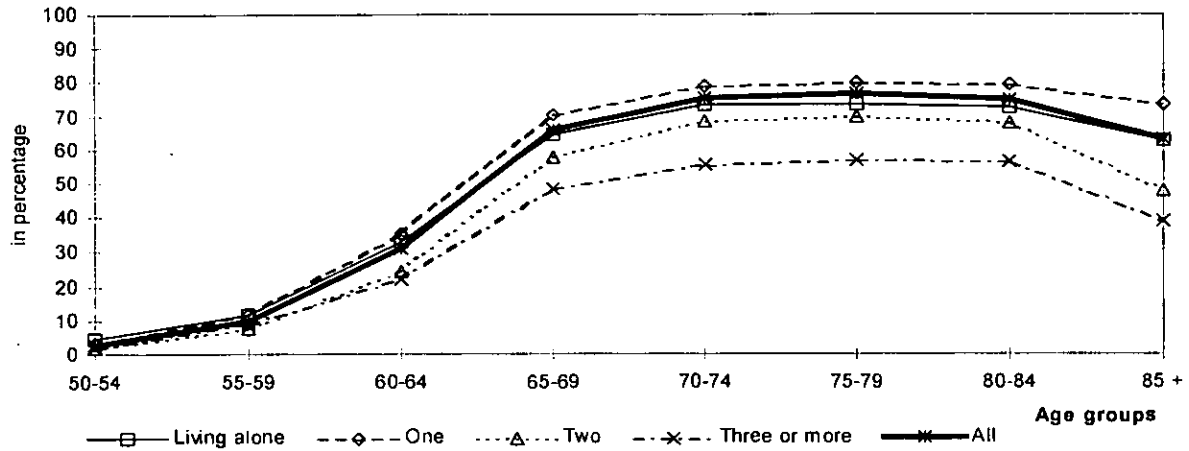
Uneducated men, like uneducated women, are frequently without any retirement income once they become old. More exposed to financial difficulties, and having probably experienced more ups and downs than others in their careers, they are obviously less well provided for when they are very old. However, in the case of men the relationship between education and retirement is limited to those who have had no schooling, whereas for others the proportion of retired persons is similar, suggesting that the labour market has leveled out the differences. This is not the case among women as the proportion of retired women progressively increases with the level of education achieved. For them, their willingness to work after long periods of schooling may partly explain these results (Appendix, Figures 4.M and 4.N).

Finally, Figures 4.4A and 4.4B show a relatively clear trend. The larger the number of generations present in the household, the smaller the proportion of retired persons. It is likely that this relationship is explained by a strategy of less fortunate older persons being forced to live with children and grandchildren to share living costs. This hypothesis is confirmed to some extent by the high proportion of retired persons living alone. These women who are more independent than others are better provided for on retirement than others.

**Figure 4.4A**  
Proportion of retired men by age and number of generations present in the household, Canada, 1991



**Figure 4.4B**  
Proportion of retired women by age and number of generations present in the household, Canada, 1991



#### 4.6 Dependency ratios

Conventional dependency ratios frequently used in studies announcing the imminent bankruptcy of social security systems in Western countries like Canada are not reliable indicators for showing the growing burden on the labour force.

In fact, where they are calculated on the basis of simple age group ratios (the most well known being the proportion of age 65 and over with the age 20-64 old population regarded as the labour force), they do not take into account a number of factors that are nevertheless fundamental. The first of these is unemployment which has become unavoidable in Canada over the last 20 years, hitting particularly hard young adults. However, conventional dependency ratios would suggest that all individuals aged between 20 and 64 make contributions to social security funds. This is obviously not the case as a number draw from them rather than contribute to them, some as a result of early retirement programmes, others as a result of the unemployment insurance benefits they

receive. In addition to this, these dependency relationships neglect paid work beyond age 65.

For these reasons, it is preferable to use a dependency ratio that is not only based on the age of individuals, but also on their employment status. Thus, the ratio of unemployed persons aged 55 and over to employed persons aged 15 and over would provide a more accurate approach to the effect of population ageing. These relationships have the advantage of taking into account such things as youth unemployment, labour force participation of older persons, increasingly earlier retirement, etc.

Figure 4.5 shows dependency ratios for men only, as the evolution of labour force participation of women is subject to strong cohort effects. For this reason, only the dependency ratio for men is presented here.

In Canada, in 1991, there were some 20 inactive men aged 55 and over for every 100 active men aged 15 and over. This ratio is already twice as high as in 1961, and estimates based on average scenarios show that it will

Figure 4.5  
Dependency ratios for non-employed men aged 55 and over per 100 employed men  
aged 15 and over, Canada, 1976-2031



Source: Statistics Canada, special tabulations from Labour Force Surveys

have increased by 50 per cent by 2011. Subsequently, it is expected that these indicators will increase even more rapidly with the gradual departure of the baby-boomers from the labour force to retirement.

The levels expected in Canada in the future were already reached in some European countries even before the 1980s. However, these situations arose in a very different economic and demographic background than that prevailing now at the end of the century and that foreseeable for the beginning of the next century. The change in these dependency ratios has certainly led some analysts to fear that the social security systems currently in place in the fields of retirement and health will no longer be viable in the longer term. It has therefore been suggested that in order to retain dependency ratios comparable to those now observed, the access age to old age security programmes should be progressively raised from 65 to over 70 in Canada (Kinsella and Gist, 1995). A number of industrialised countries have already undertaken policies of this type.

#### 4.7 Conclusion

The trend today is clearly to quit one's main professional activity increasingly earlier. Meanwhile, future cohorts will be progressively better and better educated. The analysis presented in this chapter has clearly shown that the best-educated older persons stay longer in the labour force than others at all ages. As a result, it may be thought that policies aiming to increase the retirement age would be quite logical and could be achieved in future, provided that adults become aware of the need to do so. Having had few children, today's adults will probably have no other choices than to accept this calling into question of the trend towards lowering the age of retirement which has been in place for two decades. It is only at this price that some equity between the generations can be maintained.

Older persons, by providing services to their kin and remaining at work, will contribute to a country's output. This labour force cannot be ignored in a context of population ageing. As the health of seniors improves, they will increasingly wish to retain some activities that are more appropriate to their aims. In future, it is likely that voluntary or professional activity by seniors will gain in importance, not only because of their increasing numbers, but also because of their desire to remain active. Their contribution therefore can no longer be ignored as far as economic activity is concerned.



# Chapter Five

## Sources of Income

### 5.1 Introduction

The most usual indicator of the wealth or living standards of individuals is income. In the context of an international project aiming to compare the different countries involved, this indicator is awkward due to the various exchange rates between nations. Furthermore, censuses are not always the best sources for taking into account incomes. In addition, some international organisations having good financial resources and proven international expertise have been able to prepare excellent comparative studies, such as for example the *Luxembourg Income Study*, using surveys data as a basis. The World Bank has also recently studied the economic situation of older persons in different countries in the context of population ageing (World Bank, 1994).

The present study however differs from the analysis done by the World Bank by using the variable source of income instead of income itself and linking it with households size in order to take into account senior's living arrangements. By doing this, older persons most at risk of facing difficult situations can be better identified.

The economic conditions of older persons in Canada have considerably improved for several decades. Some studies have shown that although the purchasing power of older persons was on average less than that of workers after the Second World War, it is now higher or at least equivalent (Oja and Love, 1988; Lesemann, 1990). This major improvement in the economic situation of older persons is partly due to the establishment of income security systems by various levels of government, but also by the compulsory inclusion of all workers in a public retirement scheme. Finally, private saving has been strongly fostered in Canada for almost 20 years.

However, the economic situation of older persons is also intimately linked with other variables such as their labour force participation, the number of years contributing to a retirement fund - and therefore the time when retirement was taken - and attitudes towards retirement itself.

Finally, the standard of living on retirement is strongly linked to the number of people coresiding in an older person's household. Seniors can in fact benefit from the wealth of other individuals, particularly if that person

does not have access to sufficient retirement income. As data used in this project makes it possible to take into account older persons' living arrangements, it is also possible to provide a particularly accurate image of their financial situation. What are the different income sources for Canadian men and women once they have retired? Do they differ for older persons living alone? Are older persons with few sources of retirement income more likely to live with others, to share living costs? This chapter will provide answers to these questions.

### 5.2 A few words about concepts

For some time, it has been suggested that older persons in industrialised countries should have access to not three sources of income, but four, commonly referred to as "The Four Pillars" (The Geneva Papers, 1996).

In the present study, it is possible to take into account four sources of income for Canadian seniors. First of all, they may remain in the labour force and thus continue to receive a salary; this is the first possible source of income (work) which extends their labour force life cycle. Secondly, for those having participated in the paid labour market, access to a retirement pension (pension) will be provided by Government Pensions Plans (essentially a *pay-as-you-go* system) and/or others from previous employers retirement plans (based essentially on funded system). They also receive old age pensions distributed by the federal government (State) on the only condition that they are at least 65 years old and meet certain Canadian residence requirements. This is the third source of income. Finally, a fourth source consists of private savings (others) in which one of the main components, in addition to conventional saving, is private retirement schemes (in particular the RRSP): such a strategy requires that older persons make provision for retirement several years before reaching it and have sufficient income to invest a proportion of that provision in such plans. Even if many older persons did not invest in private savings in the past, various incentives provided by governments are currently yielding initial results.<sup>1</sup>

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1. See Chapter Two for a more detailed description of the latter three sources of income.

Table 5.1

**Number of sources of income for persons aged 50 and over by age and sex, Canada, 1991**

	<i>None</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three or more</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>WOMEN</b>					
50-64	17.0	40.5	31.8	10.7	100.0
65-79	1.1	21.8	34.6	42.6	100.0
80 +	0.4	27.8	36.7	35.2	100.0
65 +	1.0	22.9	34.2	41.1	100.0
<b>MEN</b>					
50-64	2.4	38.6	42.7	16.3	100.0
65-79	0.6	9.7	31.7	58.0	100.0
80 +	0.4	14.6	32.3	52.7	100.0
65 +	0.6	10.4	31.8	57.3	100.0

### 5.3 Number of sources of income on retirement

Table 5.1 shows that very few men aged 50 to 64 have no income (less than three per cent) in comparison with women (17 per cent). In fact, a large majority of men are engaged in paid work between the ages 50 and 64, unlike women (see previous chapter). Non-working women in the paid labour market cannot hope to receive an income before the age of 65. Once they have reached this age, they become eligible to old age pensions, which improves the economic situation of many of them. It is however likely that some women who do not draw any income before age 65 (probably because they have chosen not to work outside the home in order to raise their families) will not be exposed to poverty because their spouse has provided for the needs of the household.

As a result, once age 65 has been reached, it is extremely unusual in Canada to find a man or a woman without any income. Unlike men, for whom retirement almost always results in a relatively large loss of income, the financial situation of some women improves on their 65th birthday. As an unavoidable result of the situation prevailing up to age 65, there are more women than men who can only count on one source of income once they reach 65, although more than half have at least two sources of income. Furthermore, the majority of men can count on at least three sources of income once they reach 65. Universal access to government old age pension once age 65 has been reached places older persons in a situation where they have a greater diversity of sources of income than was the case when they were still in the labour force. Thus, Table 5.1 shows that about 50 per cent of older persons can count on at least three sources of income: these results confirm that the Canadian situation is progressively conforming to the three pillars theory, and even, in the case of some individuals, to the four pillars.

Up to now, the situation of individuals has been analysed without regard to their living arrangements. This must now be taken into consideration, and also the strategies used by older persons to ensure economic security during their retirement must also be identified (Table 5.2).

Although a large number of women do not receive any income before age 65, women living alone stand out because very few of them have none (2.6 per cent). The great majority of women living alone are economically independent and must therefore have a job in order to fulfill their needs.

Beyond age 65, it should be noted that female behaviour is the same as male behaviour, as no significant difference is visible between women and men living alone. For individuals who share their lives with others, men more often than women can rely on at least two sources of income.

Having been engaged in paid work, they can in fact rely on an old age pension and a retirement pension provided for retired workers. In the case of men or women who have only one source of income, their circumstances are likely to change before the age of 65, salary and, afterwards, old age pension.

Individuals aged 65 or more and living with at least four persons with no source of income occurs much more frequently than other scenarios. This situation, which arises because cohabitation with several others enables them to share living costs, nevertheless remains surprising to see because old age income security system is universal. These may be individuals living in a group administered by a third party who is responsible for the management of their retirement incomes, or others who do not yet meet the requirements of these programmes, in particular because of their recent immigration to Canada.

Finally, older persons often have only one source of income, and this applies to both sexes. It should probably be concluded that a cohort effect is acting here, as these people have been in the labour market at a time when contributions to workers' retirement schemes were still not compulsory. Usually, such persons can only count on income provided by governmental old age pensions.

### 5.4 Sources of income on retirement

As an old age pension is universal, most older persons who have only one source of income depend on government. For those who benefit from two sources of income, most add a worker's pension to that provided by the government. For people who benefit from at least three sources of income, it is expected that they receive a retirement pension and investment income in addition to their old age pension. It would be however interesting to find out how many of these individuals are still engaged in the labour force. This analysis has not been performed because the work variable has not been identified within the category three or more sources of income.



**Table 5.2**  
**Number of sources of income for persons aged 50 and over by age and household size, Canada, 1991**

<i>Living arrangement</i>	<i>Number of sources of income</i>				
	<i>None</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three or +</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>WOMEN</b>					
Living alone					
50-64	2.6	38.1	38.9	20.4	100.0
65-79	0.1	13.7	32.9	53.4	100.0
80 and over	0.0	20.4	36.1	43.5	100.0
65 +	0.1	15.4	33.7	50.8	100.0
Living with 1-2 persons					
50-64	18.4	40.4	31.6	9.6	100.0
65-79	1.0	24.4	35.8	38.8	100.0
80 and over	0.4	33.2	38.4	28.1	100.0
65 +	1.0	25.6	36.1	37.4	100.0
Living with 3 pers. or more					
50-64	23.0	42.4	27.1	7.5	100.0
65-79	6.1	37.9	33.3	22.7	100.0
80 and over	2.5	46.2	34.0	17.3	100.0
65 +	5.3	39.8	33.5	21.5	100.0
<b>MEN</b>					
Living alone					
50-64	2.4	48.3	37.3	12.0	100.0
65-79	0.2	12.5	36.2	51.1	100.0
80 and over	0.0	15.6	34.7	49.7	100.0
65 +	0.2	13.2	35.9	50.8	100.0
Living with 1-2 persons					
50-64	2.1	40.2	42.5	15.2	100.0
65-79	0.3	7.9	30.2	61.6	100.0
80 and over	0.2	11.9	30.5	57.4	100.0
65 +	0.3	8.4	30.2	61.0	100.0
Living with 3 pers. or more					
50-64	3.1	30.5	45.4	21.0	100.0
65-79	4.2	21.3	38.2	36.4	100.0
80 and over	2.7	31.2	39.4	26.7	100.0
65 +	3.9	22.9	38.4	34.8	100.0

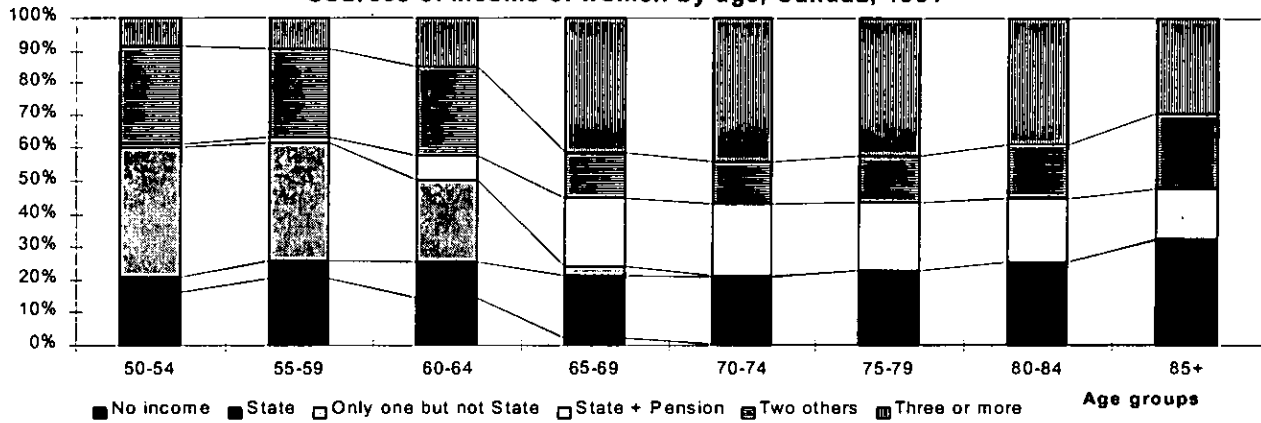
As social programmes for old age start at age 65 in Canada, there is a sharp contrast to be found before and after this threshold (Figures 5.1A and 5.1B). Over 65, and for both sexes, there is no major distinction among sources of income by age. Over 85, the role of government becomes more predominant as the only source of income, probably as a result of a cohort effect and a selection effect through institutionalisation.

Data shown in Table 5.3 provide a better basis for identifying older persons assumed to be in a precarious economic situation. For example, some 15 per cent of those aged 65 and over and more than 20 per cent of those aged 80 and over have only the minimum pension paid by

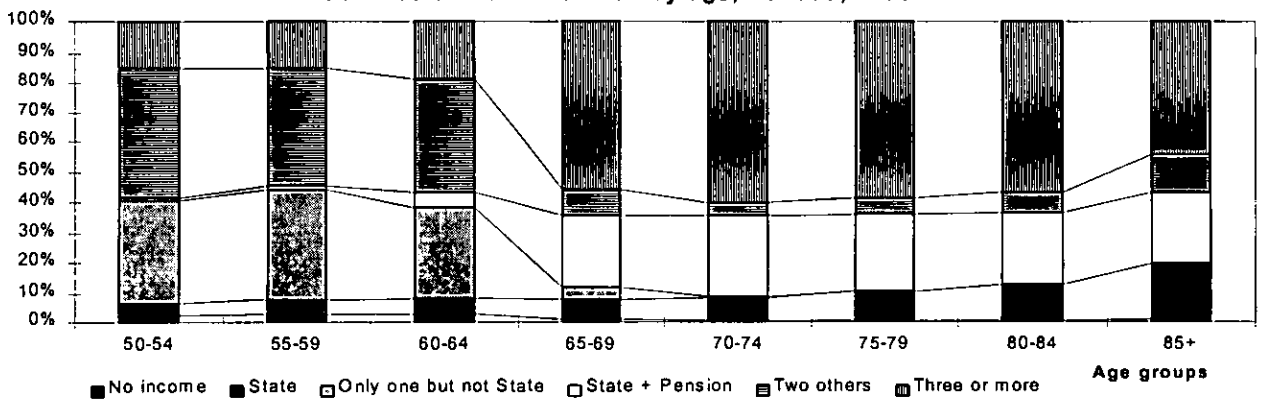
government through its old age security programme as their single source of income. In addition to this, a number of individuals attempt to improve this small income by engaging in paid work (around two per cent). These indicators, which reflect a difficult economic situation for some older persons, affects women twice as frequently as men. Analysis on the basis of household size however shows that this precarious situation does not apply to older persons regardless of their living arrangements, whether they live alone or with other people who may or may not be relatives (Table 5.3).

Twice as many individuals aged 65 and over have only the State pension when they live in large households

**Figure 5.1A**  
Sources of income of women by age, Canada, 1991



**Figure 5.1B**  
Sources of income of men by age, Canada, 1991



than when they live alone (Table 5.4). This suggests that living with others is one way of retaining some standard of living by sharing costs. In households consisting of at least two persons, women are appreciably more numerous than men in only benefiting from an old age pension.

However, the picture varies by marital status (see Standard Tables 6.2 and 6.3 in Appendix). Couples show a very different behaviour for men and women, which in the case of these cohorts probably has its origins in the sexual division of paid work. Thus, almost half married

**Table 5.3**  
Sources of income for older persons by age and sex, Canada, 1991

	<i>No income</i>	<i>A single source</i>				<i>Several sources of income</i>					<i>Total</i>
		<i>Work</i>	<i>Pens.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Wark. + Pens.</i>	<i>Work + State</i>	<i>State + Pens.</i>	<i>Two others</i>	<i>Three or +</i>	
WOMEN											
50-64	17.0	22.3	3.5	7.0	7.7	1.4	5.4	3.1	21.9	10.7	100.0
65-79	1.1	0.5	0.5	20.4	0.5	0.1	1.6	21.1	11.8	42.5	100.0
80 +	0.4	0.0	0.1	27.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	17.8	17.5	35.2	100.0
65 +	1.0	0.4	0.4	21.8	0.4	0.1	1.6	20.5	12.8	41.1	100.0
MEN											
50-64	2.4	28.3	3.8	4.8	1.7	2.3	14.2	2.3	23.9	16.3	100.0
65-79	0.6	1.1	0.7	7.6	0.3	0.3	2.2	25.2	4.0	58.0	100.0
80 +	0.4	0.1	0.1	14.4	0.1	0.0	1.8	23.8	6.7	52.7	100.0
65 +	0.6	0.9	0.6	8.6	0.3	0.3	2.2	25.0	4.4	57.2	100.0

**Table 5.4**  
**Sources of income for older persons by age, sex and household size, Canada, 1991**

	<i>No income</i>	<i>A single source</i>				<i>Several sources of income</i>					<i>Total</i>
		<i>Work</i>	<i>Pens.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Work + Pens.</i>	<i>Work + State</i>	<i>State + Pens.</i>	<i>Two others</i>	<i>Three or +</i>	
<b>LIVING ALONE</b>											
<b>Women</b>											
50-64	2.6	18.6	3.9	12.2	3.4	3.0	4.4	7.5	24.0	20.4	100.0
65-79	0.1	0.3	0.2	13.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	24.8	6.7	53.4	100.0
80 +	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	19.6	15.6	43.5	100.0
65 +	0.1	0.2	0.2	15.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	23.4	9.0	50.8	100.0
<b>Men</b>											
50-64	2.4	28.0	4.8	13.0	2.5	2.4	7.7	4.4	22.7	12.0	100.0
65-79	0.2	0.9	0.5	11.0	0.1	0.1	2.5	28.6	5.0	51.1	100.0
80 +	0.0	0.0	0.2	15.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	24.1	9.1	49.7	100.0
65 +	0.2	0.7	0.5	11.9	0.2	0.1	2.2	27.5	6.0	50.8	100.0
<b>LIVING WITH ONE OR TWO PERSONS</b>											
<b>Women</b>											
50-64	18.4	21.9	3.8	5.9	8.9	1.3	4.8	2.5	23.0	9.6	100.0
65-79	1.0	0.5	0.6	22.7	0.6	0.1	1.5	18.9	15.2	38.8	100.0
80 +	0.4	0.0	0.0	33.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	15.4	21.5	28.1	100.0
65 +	1.0	0.5	0.5	24.1	0.5	0.1	1.5	18.5	16.0	37.4	100.0
<b>Men</b>											
50-64	2.1	30.3	4.3	3.8	1.8	2.8	9.8	2.2	27.7	15.2	100.0
65-79	0.3	1.0	0.6	6.0	0.3	0.3	1.9	24.4	3.6	61.6	100.0
80 +	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	23.4	5.8	57.4	100.0
65 +	0.3	0.9	0.5	6.8	0.3	0.3	1.8	24.3	3.9	61.0	100.0
<b>LIVING WITH THREE PERSONS OR MORE</b>											
<b>Women</b>											
50-64	23.0	26.7	2.1	7.0	6.7	0.7	8.3	1.8	16.3	7.5	100.0
65-79	6.1	1.1	0.6	35.1	1.1	0.2	3.2	21.3	8.6	22.7	100.0
80 +	2.5	0.1	0.5	45.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	17.2	12.8	17.3	100.0
65 +	5.3	0.9	0.6	37.5	0.8	0.2	3.4	20.3	9.6	21.5	100.0
<b>Men</b>											
50-64	3.1	22.9	1.8	4.5	1.3	1.0	28.6	1.7	14.1	21.0	100.0
65-79	4.2	2.1	1.3	17.0	0.9	0.5	4.7	27.6	5.3	36.4	100.0
80 +	2.7	0.2	0.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	26.0	7.4	26.7	100.0
65 +	3.9	1.8	1.0	19.4	0.7	0.5	4.9	27.3	5.7	34.8	100.0

women only received the old age pension, having never been involved in paid work. This situation does not however mean that they are particularly exposed to poverty over age 65, because most of them can undoubtedly rely on the numerous incomes of their spouses.

The case of widows, separated or divorced women is very much more disturbing because an equivalent proportion depend only on old age pension. Being no longer able to rely on the presence of a spouse, these women are probably more exposed to financial difficulties once they turn 65. In fact, for these cohorts, many pension plans did not protect the surviving or previous

spouse (Joshi and Davies, 1992), which means that Canadian women who have not participated in the labour force can only receive old age pensions.

### **5.5 Conclusion**

The diversity of sources of income allows unmarried older persons greater freedom of choice in their living arrangements, the wealthiest being in a position to live alone more frequently than others. The substantial increase in people living alone after age 65 in Canada during the last two decades should probably be seen as a consequence of the improvement of the economic situation of older persons.

In the future, it is to be expected that the proportion of older persons having only one source of income will decrease as worker's retirement programmes (the CPP and QPP) progressively mature and the number of women in the paid labour market increases. Furthermore, private retirement programmes – the RRSP in particular - are becoming increasingly popular and also help to diversify sources of income in retirement.

# Chapter Six

## Housing Conditions

### 6.1 Introduction

Before the Welfare State, the socio-economic condition of seniors was substantially worse than for the rest of the population. Thus old age was long associated with loneliness, sickness and poverty. The housing conditions of older persons were often difficult, and a large number went to live with their children to ensure a more decent standard of living. It might be thought that dwellings<sup>1</sup> of independent older persons would be old fashioned and less well equipped, particularly from the sanitary point of view, than for the rest of the population.

This unenviable situation of older persons has changed greatly. Now they have more comfortable incomes (particularly after the establishment of old age security systems), they are in better health, and as a result they live differently from how they did before. For example, it has become usual for them to enjoy more amenities (central heating, deep freezers, washing machines, dishwashers etc.), even becoming, for some authors, a threat to the environment like others in society (Misiti et al, 1997).

Many choose to live independently from their family, even preferring to live alone than live with their children (see Chapter Two). As a result of this differentiation of living arrangements after age 50, it might be thought that there is a link with housing conditions. Do people living alone have the same housing conditions as those living in households in which several generations cohabit? How many of them own their dwelling?

This chapter will provide a partial answer to these questions. Although the housing conditions of Canadian seniors in 1991 were relatively similar to those of the rest of the population, there may still be great disparity from one country to another. In the context of an international project like this one, it is pertinent to devote a chapter dealing with this dimension of life after age 50.

### 6.2 Average number of rooms per person

The project as prepared by the PAU initially suggested that consideration should be given to the average size of the dwellings occupied by older persons, expressed in square metres. However, this way of calculating the size of dwellings is not widespread in Canada. The indicator used is instead the number of rooms.<sup>2</sup> This variable, available in the 1991 census, represents the first indicator analysed in this chapter.

Table 6.1 shows that for those aged 60 and over the average number of rooms per old person hardly varies by age or sex, because it always lies somewhere between 2.5 and 2.9. When marital status is factored in (Appendix, Figures 6.A, 6.B, 6.C and 6.D) an obvious economy of scale law comes into play because married individuals are generally those having the smallest number of rooms per person. It is indeed obvious that couples do not need a dwelling that is precisely twice as large as that of one occupied by a person living alone.

The same results of this law of economy of scale are observed when the number of generations is included (Figures 6.1A and 6.1B). The more generations living together, the more the average number of rooms per person decreases. All in all, people living in single generation households (many of which are couples or persons living alone) have twice as many rooms as those cohabiting with at least three generations. Here again, it should be noted that no important difference can be seen according to sex and age.

### 6.3 Present housing conditions in Canada

Canada, a country that has now been industrialised for several decades, has excellent housing conditions to offer its population because of its rapid and recent urbanisation. There are very few individuals (around three per cent) living in dwellings that do not allow them to have at least one room for each person living in the household (Table 6.1). There is very little variation by age or sex (except for a slight fall between 60 and 79) corresponding to the

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1. Refers to a set of living quarters in which a person or group of persons resides or could reside (Statistics Canada, 1992).

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2. Refers to the number of rooms in a dwelling. A room is an enclosed area which is finished and can be lived in throughout the year (Statistics Canada, 1992).

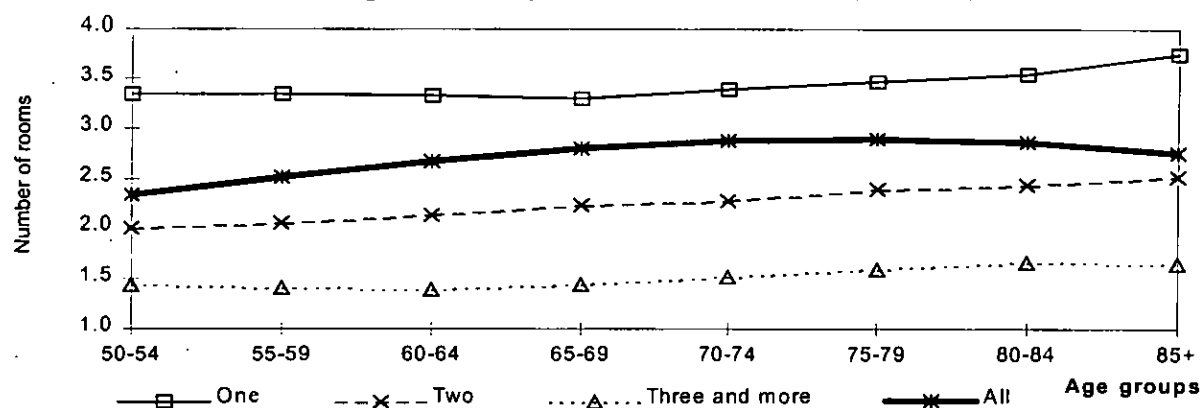
**Table 6.1**  
**Two indicators of dwelling size for individuals aged 50 or more by age and sex, Canada, 1991**

Age group	Mean number of rooms per person		Percentage of households whose occupants have one room per person or less	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
50-54	2.3	2.2	3.3	4.2
55-59	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.6
60-64	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.0
65-69	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5
70-74	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.5
75-79	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.9
80-84	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0
85+	2.7	2.5	3.7	3.8
60+	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8
65+	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
80+	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.3

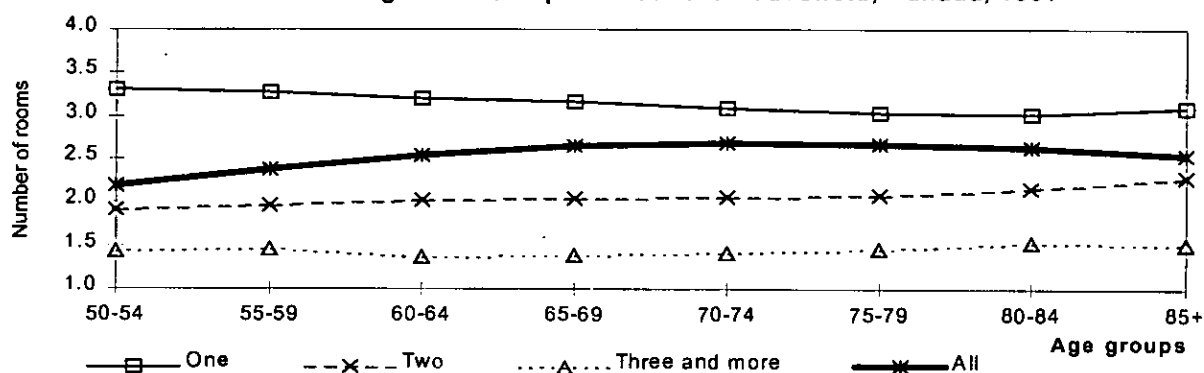
period during which older persons, no longer having any children in the house, live as couples or alone for most of the time. Despite the small numbers, unmarried men appear to live in less spacious dwellings more frequently than women having the same marital status, for reasons which are difficult to discern (Appendix, Figures 6.C and 6.D). Likewise, another trend appears to emerge from this

indicator by the number of generations cohabiting within a household. Individuals sharing their lives with persons belonging to more than two other generations much more frequently live in dwellings that do not allow them to have at least one room per person (Figures 6.2A and 6.2B). Apart from a still present law of economy of scale, this indicator suggests that this living arrangement is, for

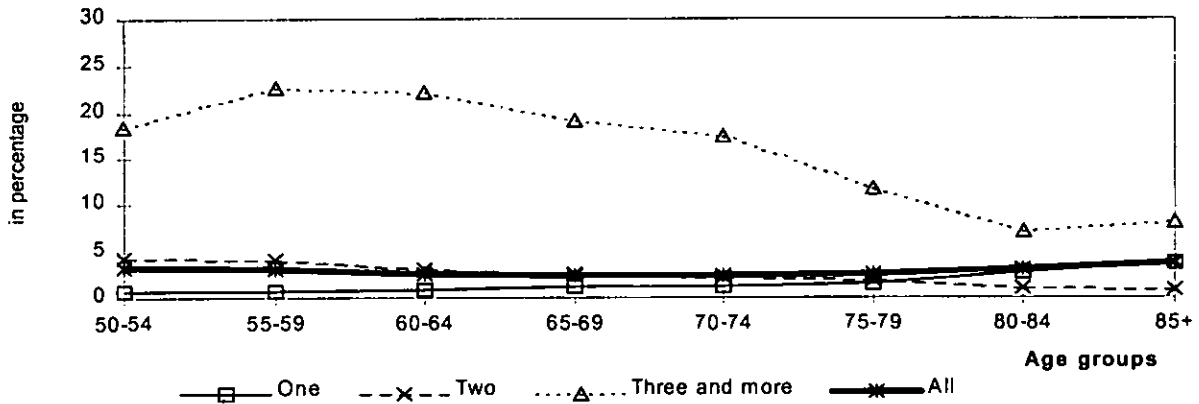
**Figure 6.1A**  
**Mean number of rooms per person in the dwellings of older women by the number of generations present in the household, Canada, 1991**



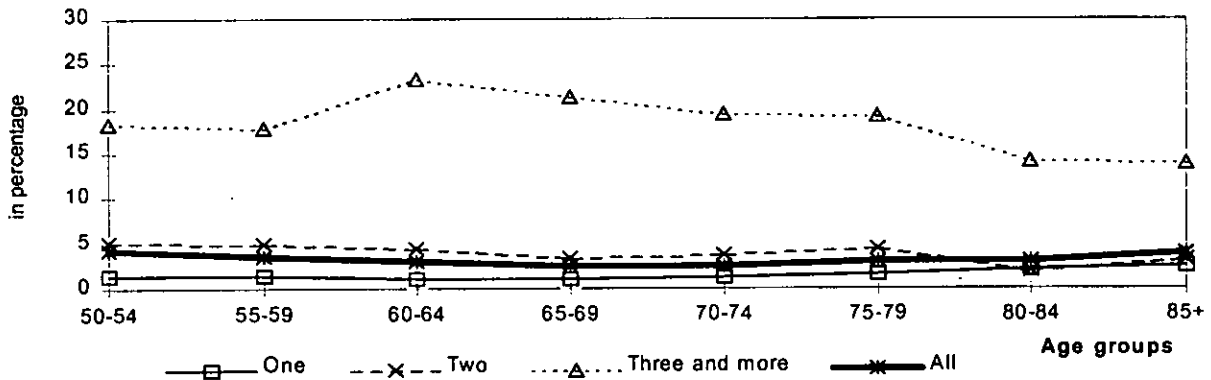
**Figure 6.1B**  
**Mean number of rooms per person in the dwellings of older men by the number of generations present in the household, Canada, 1991**



**Figure 6.2A**  
Proportion of older women living in dwellings with less than one room per occupant, by the number of generations present in the household, Canada, 1991



**Figure 6.2B**  
Proportion of older men living in dwellings with less than one room per occupant, by the number of generations present in the household, Canada, 1991



some people, an expression of financial precariousness for all the members in the household.

#### 6.4 Conclusion

Marital status and, above all, the number of generations present in a household, seem to affect the indicators used in this chapter more than age or sex. This very brief analysis includes a few gaps, one of these being the lack of an income variable as an explanatory factor. It is known that the size of an occupied dwelling varies greatly according to income levels. In general, the higher the income, the larger the dwelling.

In Canada, access to property increased at the same time as housing conditions improved. As a result, persons who are old today had increasing possibilities in their life cycle to become the owners of their dwelling. However, several, once retired, chose to rent again without seeing their standard of living deteriorate. This was because they often had a significant income originating from the sale of their property. An indicator based on the ownership of their dwelling is not necessarily a good indicator of the financial situation and housing conditions of older persons.

Does age 60 constitute a perceptible threshold when analysing housing conditions? It seems that above this age, individuals have a larger number of rooms per person, a logical effect of children leaving the family home. Age 80 also seems to constitute another threshold, that of the entry into older age. At this time, the proportion of households whose occupants have one room or less begins to increase, suggesting that very old non-institutionalised persons then go back to living with others, very often their children (see Chapter Two).

Finally, in order to take into account trends in the age structure, future censuses in Canada - and elsewhere - will need to include more questions relating to the conditions under which older persons maintain their autonomy, even if they are handicapped to a greater or lesser extent. The presence of access ramps to the dwelling, lifts, cordless telephones, direct access to health services, etc. - variables which are already often found in surveys - will become factors that censuses will have to incorporate to allow further studies on population ageing.





## *Chapter Seven*

### *Closing Remarks*

#### **7.1 Closing remarks**

The purpose of this project was to review the socio-economic situation of senior citizens based on data from the 1991 Canadian census, which contains rich information about this subject. Indeed, most prior research, in Canada and elsewhere in the world, about the socio-economic situation of older persons has been based on data from surveys, and few have used census data. The uniqueness of this study is mostly due to the fact that the analysis was carried out to take into account the household environment of older people, i.e. taking into consideration variables such as the number of individuals or generations living in the same household of an older Canadian, when he or she is not necessarily the head of that household.

In analysing the results, it was shown that marital status, perhaps more than age or gender, is a determining factor of the living conditions of persons age 60 years or over. Still today, the spouse remains the best source of support in old age, and emerging new behaviours, such as the prevalence of divorce, might have an impact on the independence and the autonomy of future senior citizens.

This study also demonstrates that life in non-family households remains relatively uncommon during old age, suggesting that while generations might co-exist more and more in the future owing to longer life expectancy, it is still rare to see different generations cohabiting. Older persons, particularly women, clearly choose to be autonomous and independent from their relatives, since one in two Canadian women lives alone at age 75 years and over, while only one in five Canadian men does so.

In Canada, as in other developed countries, there is a trend toward earlier retirement from the main professional activity, even though the most educated persons still leave the paid work force later than the others. Canadian income security programs obviously meet the minimum needs of older people, but there is still a significant group (about 15 %) of the aged that experiences difficult economic situations, particularly women. Sharing accommodations with others, whether they are relatives or not, seems to be a strategy selected by some low income older people to share the costs of living.

While this study sheds new light on life from age 60 and on, there is still much to do to better understand the

interactions between senior citizens and their household environment or their informal support network. What will be the real impact of behavioural changes, particularly lower birth rate, for older persons in the future? Some Canadian provinces started a few years ago reforming their health care system to better take advantage of the contribution of the family circle. If current and future senior citizens in the next few years still have solid family circles, what will happen with baby-boomers, many of whom will not have a spouse, or even children, to help them with their handicaps and disabilities? Some important questions remain unanswered today regarding equity within and between generations. Further studies are necessary to understand how solidarity works whether in terms of giving or receiving assistance, financial or other, and this in both the public and private sectors.

The greying of the Canadian population, just like the ageing of individuals, cannot be avoided, but its consequences are not necessarily catastrophic. In this field, as in many others, it seems that quickness to react and to implement adaptation processes to this phenomenon is the best guarantee of ensuring a smooth transition from a demographically young society to an older one. Maintaining the autonomy of the older persons seems to be an effective and desirable means of controlling the expected rise of costs related to the ageing of Canadians, but this goal must be reached while taking into account diversity among the older persons.



# Chapter Eight

## Technical Annex

### 8.1 Notes on organisation of the census

Statistics Canada is Canada's national statistics agency. Under the *Statistics Act*, the agency gathers, analyses and publishes statistical information on all aspects of Canadian society and the Canadian economy. One of Statistics Canada's many tasks is to conduct a census every five years (in years ending in 1 and 6).

Since 1971, the census has been done primarily by means of self-enumeration. Census enumerators distribute questionnaires that respondents are required by law to complete and return by mail. A telephone information service is available for respondents who have questions.

Not all respondents complete the same questionnaire. Four out of five households receive a short questionnaire (2A), while the fifth receives a long questionnaire (2B). This method of sampling makes it possible to gather detailed information about the Canadian population and makes the task of compiling data easier.

In 1991, the short questionnaire comprised nine questions designed to gather basic information such as relationship to the reference person, age, sex, marital status and mother tongue. The long questionnaire contained 44 additional questions on demographic, sociological and economic characteristics, as well as on housing conditions. The following subjects were covered: linguistic knowledge, socio-cultural characteristics, mobility, schooling, economic activity and income.

Census results are published in a variety of forms. Statistics Canada provides access to some results in the form of printed documents. To enable researchers to aggregate and manipulate census variables based on their data and research requirements, Statistics Canada has also developed public use microdata files (PUMFs) based on samples (three per cent) of anonymous responses to the long questionnaire. PUMFs are powerful research tools and unique among census products because they alone provide access to non-aggregated data. Three files are available: the individuals file, the households file and the families file. Statistics Canada provides another service as well, namely producing special tables that at present address research needs directly.

### 8.2 Description of the sample

Owing to the strict constraints designed to protect the confidentiality of the information provided by Canadians, it was not possible to obtain from Statistics Canada a microdata file containing the information needed to produce this study. We therefore had to create a virtual file of individuals based on products available to the general public. Following a review of the available information, it was decided to use two public microdata files, namely the individuals file and the households and dwellings file, and to combine through imputations (deterministic and stochastic) the information from the two microdata files.

While the initial objective was to follow the PAU's directives and create a single file containing both the individual and the household information, financial and time constraints limited us in preparing the PAU standard tables required for drafting the Country Report. We opted to present two separate files compiled on the basis of the two microdata files.

The first file, UDEM1, based primarily on the households and dwellings microdata file, was produced for the sole purpose of meeting the requirements of Chapter Three of the Country Report. It contains the core of what was to be the file sent to the PAU because it includes both levels of information (individuals and households). In other words, if each line in the file represents an individual, the household can be recreated by combining the various individuals that make up the household. To make the task easier, each individual is numbered according to his or her household and position in the household.

For the other chapters, it was decided to develop UDEM2, a modified version of the individual microdata file. The advantage of that file was that it contained the variables needed to prepare these chapters. The only important addition to the original file was a "number of generations present in the household" variable that was imputed on the basis of UDEM1.

This exchange of information and these transformations and transfers of variables are in theory simple. However, many obstacles had to be overcome. First of all, we had to conform with the regulations, legitimate of course, set out by Statistics Canada to protect the confidentiality of the information provided by Canadian

citizens. Statistics Canada ensured that the files were independent of one another. Not only were they created that way, but the definition of variables also makes it hard to match the data. The variables pertaining to households in the individuals microdata file are not the same as those in the households and dwellings microdata file or have a different framework.

There were two major problems to overcome. The first was the relationship between individuals and the reference person, a concept fundamental to Chapter Three of the Country Report. First, where the households and dwellings microdata file uses the concept of relationship to the principal income earner in the household, the individuals microdata file uses the concept of relationship to person 1, who is the first person listed in the census. The second obstacle stemmed from the fact that the households and dwellings microdata file basically uses the concept of economic family,<sup>1</sup> while the individuals file is based primarily on the concept of census family,<sup>2</sup> which makes it difficult to compare variables related to household structure. The challenge, as we will see later, was to overcome these obstacles and create variables that would be common to both files.

The Canadian Country Report is thus based in part on virtual data. This document looks to explain the various operations applied to the variables and demonstrate the validity and quality of those operations.

### 8.3 Basic data: Public Use Microdata Files

#### 8.3.1 Households and dwellings microdata file

This file, the basic unit of which is the household and which includes more than 100 variables, contains information on the composition of households and some of their socio-economic characteristics, as well as the socio-economic characteristics of the principal income earner and, if applicable, his or her spouse and family. The file includes all non-institutionalised households, but not households on Indian reserves.

#### 8.3.2 Individuals microdata file

This file contains 119 variables related to the demographic and socio-economic characteristics (ethnic origin, languages spoken, income, economic activity, etc.) of the Canadian population. It also contains information about the individual's household and family (size and structure) and the relationship between the individual and the reference person of the household of which he or she

is part. The file covers the entire population other than residents of an institution. To improve the comparability of this file with the households and dwellings file, we excluded persons living on Indian reserves.

#### 8.3.3 Creation of file UDEM1

Chapter Three of the Country Report, which deals with "Living Arrangements", required the development of a file in which, for each household selected, every member of the household and his or her characteristics would be present. The first of our files, UDEM1, contains that type of information.

For each individual, we therefore had to know age and sex, marital status and relationship to the reference person for the household of which he or she was part. Because they are all connected, these four variables were imputed at the same time based on a series of rules the content of which, if presented in full, would surely require a larger document than the analytical report! We will therefore limit ourselves here to stating the general rules that guided us in developing UDEM1.

The imputations were done using a deterministic approach. We used the maximum information contained in the households and dwellings microdata file, which meant we had:

- size of household
- age and sex distribution of members
- age, sex and marital status of principal income earner in household and his or her spouse, if applicable
- structure of household:
- number of economic families in household
- composition of principal income earner's family
- status of individuals in principal income earner's economic family

The study of the structure of households led to the development of a typology that included 45 types of household ranging from a person living alone through a household made up of at least two economic families to a couple with unmarried children. This typology enabled us to identify for each household the number, if any, of individuals not related to the principal income earner, whether there were any married or unmarried children and, by deduction, the number of related individuals of a different type.

For each of these types of household, a series of constraints was established limiting imputations of two variables: marital status and relationship to the principal income earner. For example, in the case of a traditional nuclear family (married couple with unmarried children), the deterministic imputation was simple: the first two individuals in the household were married and the others were their unmarried children. Added to this series of constraints was one controlling age differences depending

1. An Economic Family is composed of individuals of the same household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, adoption or common law. (Statistics Canada, 1992).

2. The Census Family concept is directly linked to the Nuclear Family concept. Such a family can be composed of a couple with or without unmarried children or of a single parent with unmarried children. Children can be related to their parent(s) through blood, alliance or adoption. (Statistics Canada, 1992).

on the relationship to the principal income earner. In the previous example, the age difference between the mother and the children had to be, based on the constraints of human physiology, between 15 and 49 years.

Once the deterministic imputations were complete, the next step was to carry out the stochastic imputations. We used as a reference the distributions provided by the individuals microdata file. For each variable not imputed deterministically, various multidimensional distributions (normally comprising at least four variables) yielded a value that was assigned to the individual if he or she passed the battery of constraint tests. Needless to say, this step kept our computers working for hours. At this stage, a number of households were rejected because they presented information that did not comply with our rules. There are two reasons for this: incorrect statements made at the time of the census, and Statistics Canada's manipulation of the data in the microdata files to protect the confidentiality of the individuals enumerated.

Given that the vast majority of households in Canada are simple households (such as single-family households with unmarried children, single persons and married couples living alone), the entire operation was made easier by the fact that the deterministic approach resolved 85 per cent of the imputations.

Not until the four basic variables were assigned were we able to select the households in which there was a person aged 50 years and over. We were unable to do so earlier because the reference distributions used for the stochastic imputations pertained to the entire population. Of the 298,960 households in the households and dwellings microdata file, we selected 126,551 households for a total of 281,299 individuals, 189,286 of them being at least 50 years of age.

#### 8.3.4 Creation of file UDEM2

For chapters Four, Five and Six of the Country Report, we decided to use the individuals microdata file directly. However, we had to create a "number of generations present in the household" variable that did not appear in the file. We did so using the information in UDEM1 and imputing the variable in question to create what we called file UDEM2, which contained 198,788 individuals.

Imputation was initially done deterministically using information on household structure (size and composition) and families in the household, as well as the relationship between the individual and the reference person. Once again, the operation was made easier by the relatively simple structure of Canadian households; 85 per cent of the imputations were done this way.

The other cases were completed by means of stochastic imputation using UDEM1 as a reference. Six control variables (age, sex, marital status, relationship to reference person, and size and structure of household) were used for imputation.

### 8.4 Quality of data

#### 8.4.1 Calculating weights for UDEM1

Obviously, because each imputation produces its share of random results, the totals from UDEM1 are not a perfect reflection of the actual situation in Canada. Since the households and dwellings microdata file is a three per cent self-weighted sample, it ought to have been expected, in the best of worlds, that UDEM1 would contain that proportion of individuals. Moreover, because the two files, although independent, represent the same population, each individual should have had a weight of 33.33 per cent.<sup>3</sup> However, since that was not the case, we had to apply a series of corrective weights to the individuals in UDEM1.

This was done using the following six variables: age, sex, marital status, relationship to the principal income earner in the household, size of the household and structure of the household. However, as we explained earlier, two of these variables (relationship to the reference person and structure of the household) were hard to use because of conceptual differences between the two files we used.

To get around the problem, we created two new variables, one in UDEM1, the other in the individuals microdata file. Let us look first at the concept of "relationship to the reference person". Two decisions were made in this regard. First, it was decided to stay away from the PAU's directives and instead of that concept use the concept of "relationship to principal income earner in the household". We then created in the individuals microdata file a "relationship to principal income earner in the household" variable based on the existing "relationship to reference person" variable and the study of other variables in that file. This made it possible to determine whether, for each household, the reference person was or was not the principal income earner.

It was therefore possible in 85 per cent of cases to accurately determine the relationship of each individual in the individuals microdata file to the principal income earner in the household. In the remaining cases, we imputed the variable stochastically by taking UDEM1 as a benchmark and using five variables (age, sex, marital status, size of household and structure of household) as control variables.

As for the problem of variables pertaining to household structure, we recreated the census families of the households in UDEM1 and applied to that file the 11 conditions of the "structure of household" variable from the individuals microdata file.

3. Note that weights were calculated only for individuals aged 50 and over.

Now that the six variables selected could be compared from file to file, the weight of each individual could be easily calculated. The steps used to calculate that weight are simple. First, we measured for both files (UDEM1 and UDEM2) the frequency of the various combinations of the six variables. Then, by comparing the frequencies, we were able to apply an adjustment factor to each combination in UDEM1 so that its table of combination frequencies would match perfectly the table from the individuals microdata file.

However, we then had to solve the problem of cases where combinations were not found in both files; it should be noted that these problem cases represented only 5 per cent of all combinations. First, in order to ensure that all the combinations present in UDEM1 occurred in UDEM2, we redid one round of imputation of the basic variables in UDEM1. We then had to solve the problem of cases where a combination of variables existed in the individuals microdata file but not in UDEM1. We did this by calculating a new series of weights with four variables, (age, sex, marital status and size of household) and applied the values to the small number of problem cases (1.2 per cent).

Finally, probably because of the severity of our constraints, UDEM1 contains only 189,826 individuals aged 50 years and over, 4.7 per cent less than the individuals microdata file, which contains 198,822. To compensate for the difference, the average weight of our individuals was not 33.33, but 34.91. However, the fact that 75 per cent of individuals have a weight that is within 10 per cent of this central value of 33.33 per cent assures us of the good quality of the imputations performed in that work. Further information on the technical aspects of Canada's census can be found in the Statistics Canada publications referred to in the bibliographical references (Statistics Canada, 1992, 1993, 1994a and 1994b).

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## **APPENDIX ONE**

Figures 4.A : Activity rates of women by marital status, Canada, 1991

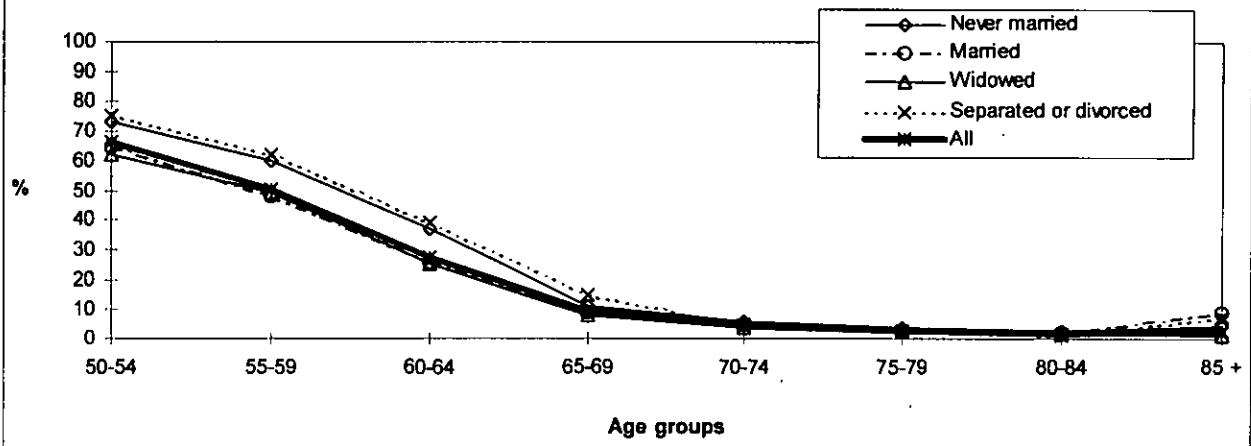


Figure 4.B : Activity rates of men by marital status, Canada, 1991

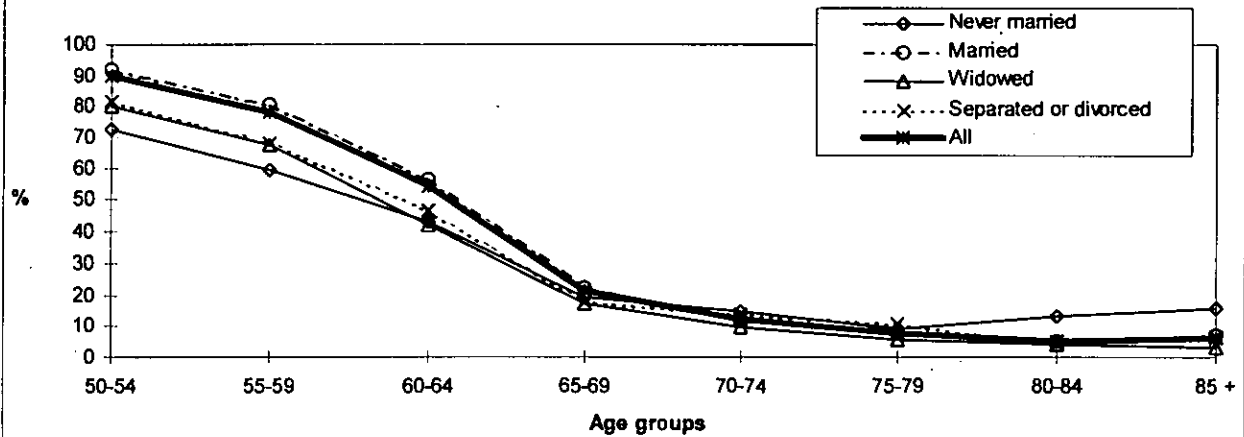
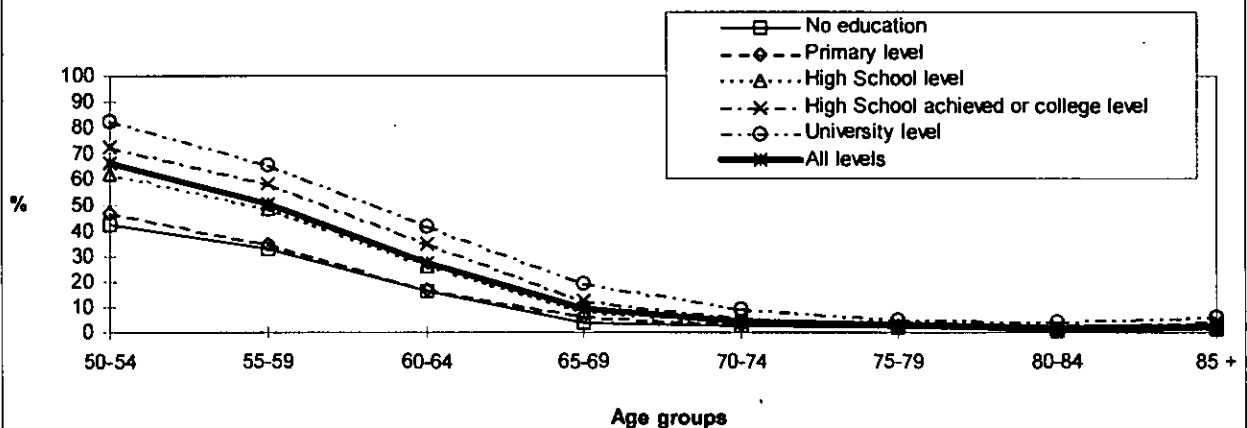
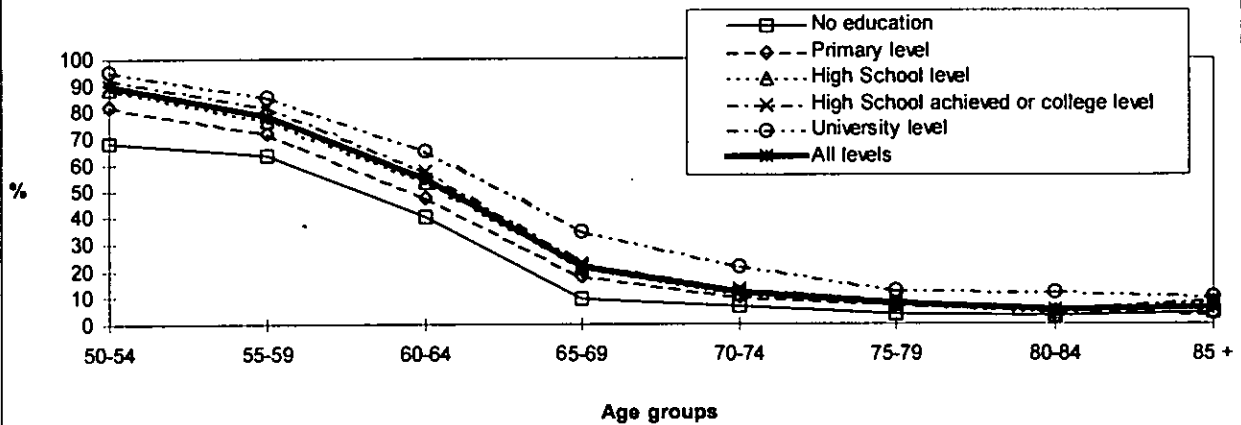


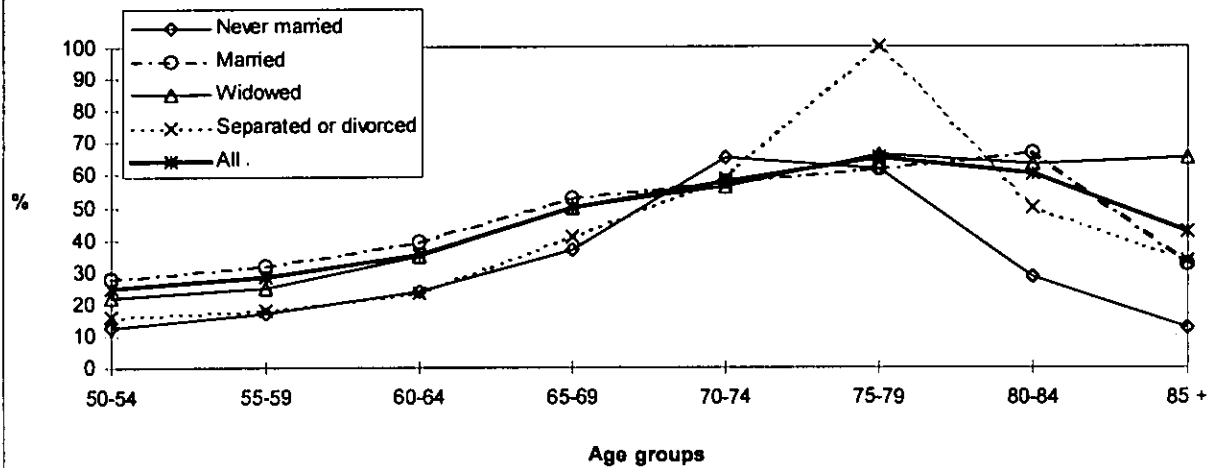
Figure 4.C: Activity rates of women by educational attainment, Canada, 1991



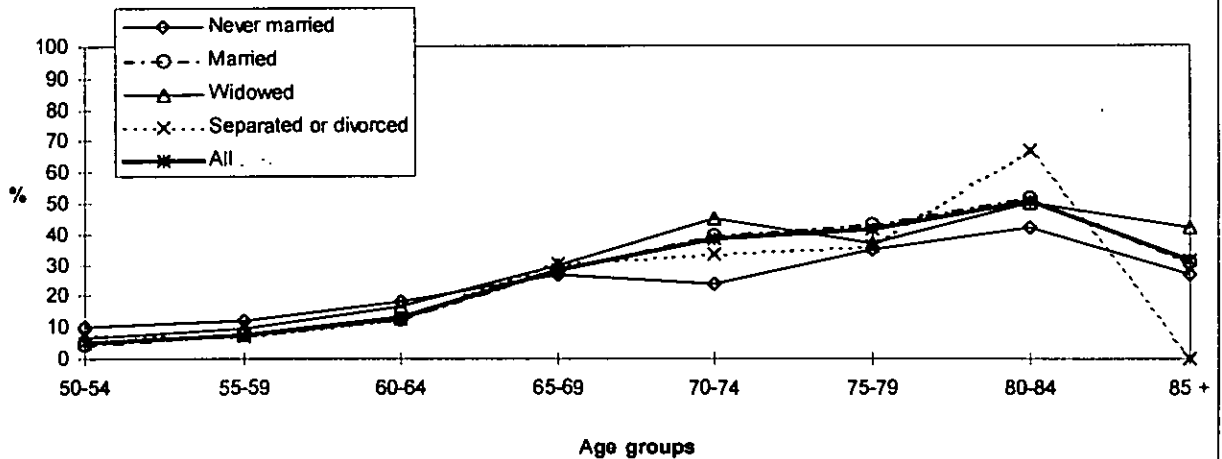
**Figures 4.D : Activity rates of men by educational attainment, Canada, 1991**



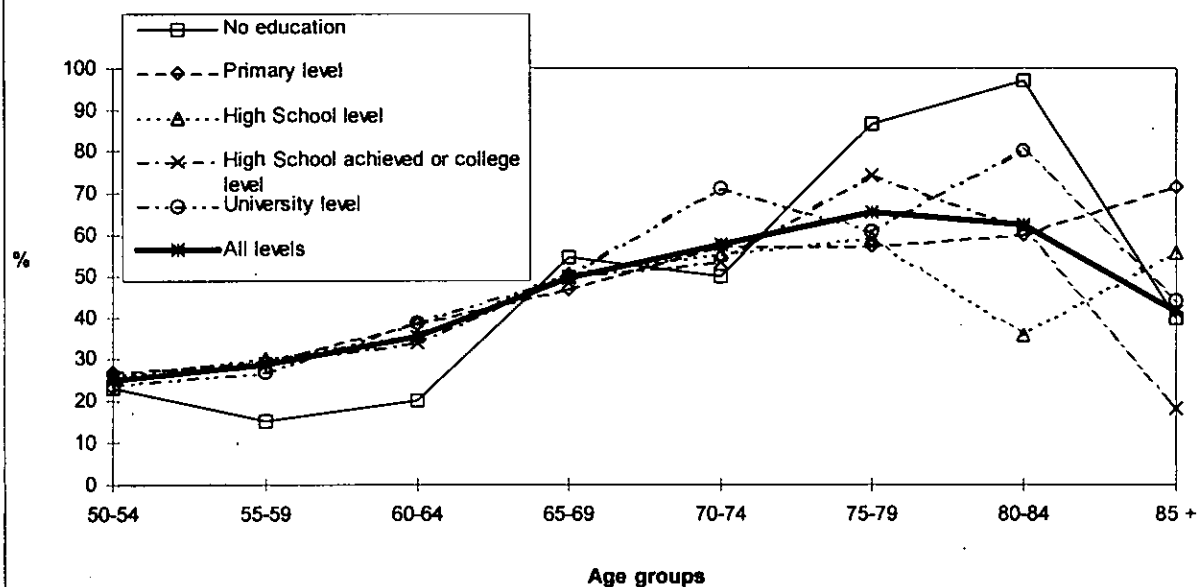
**Figure 4.E : Proportion of women working part-time among those in the labour force by marital status, Canada, 1991**



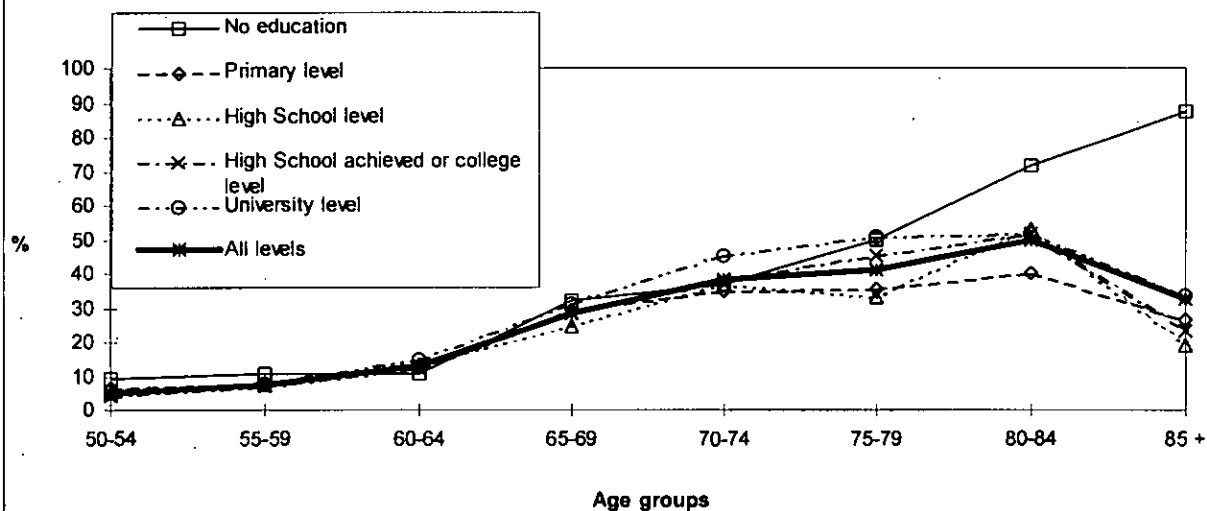
**Figure 4.F : Proportion of men working part-time among those in the labour force by marital status, Canada, 1991**



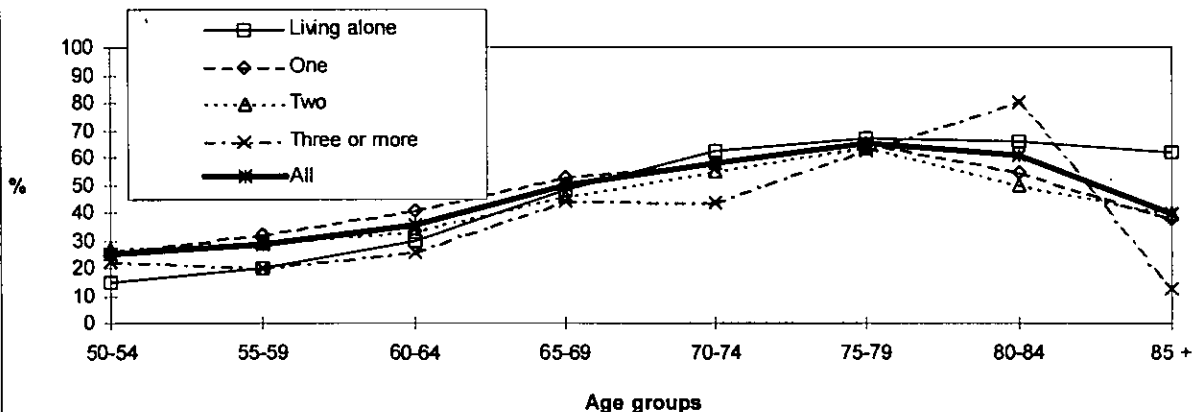
**Figure 4.G : Proportion of women working part-time among those in the labour force by educational achievement, Canada, 1991**

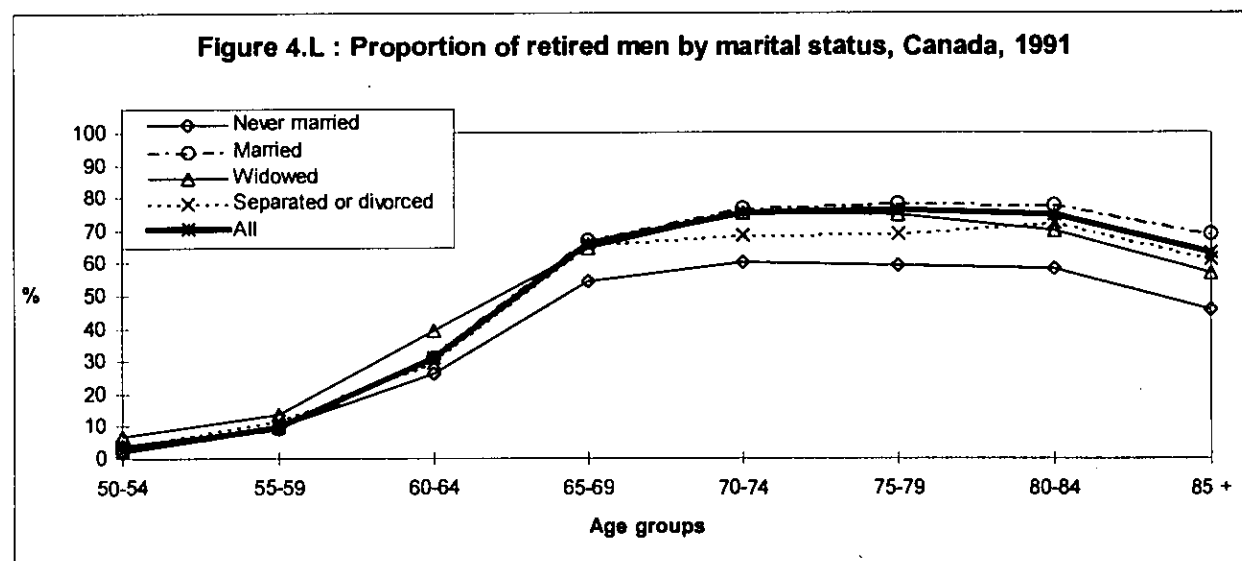
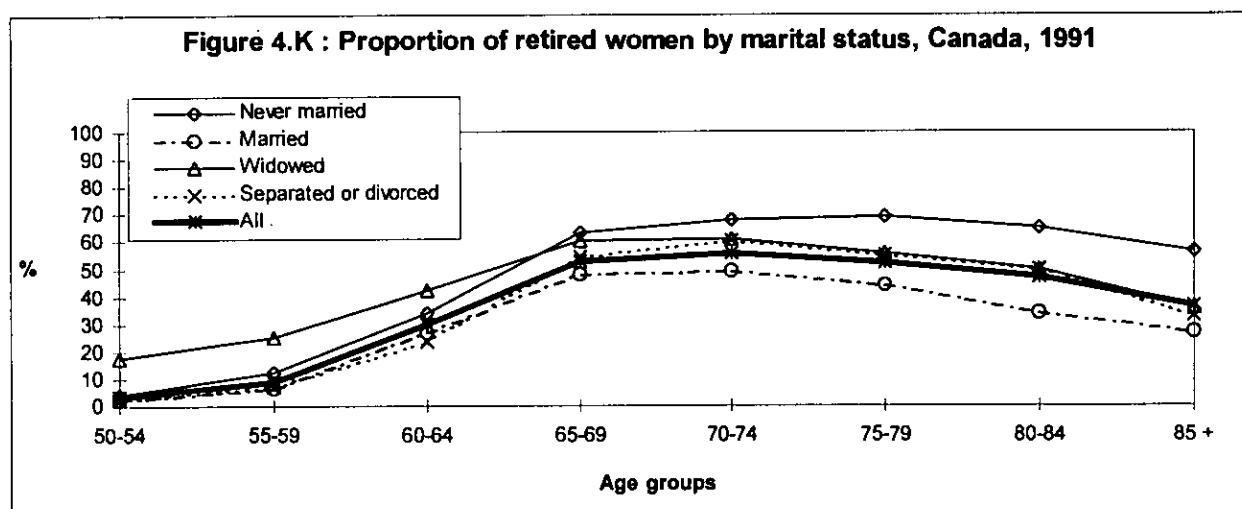
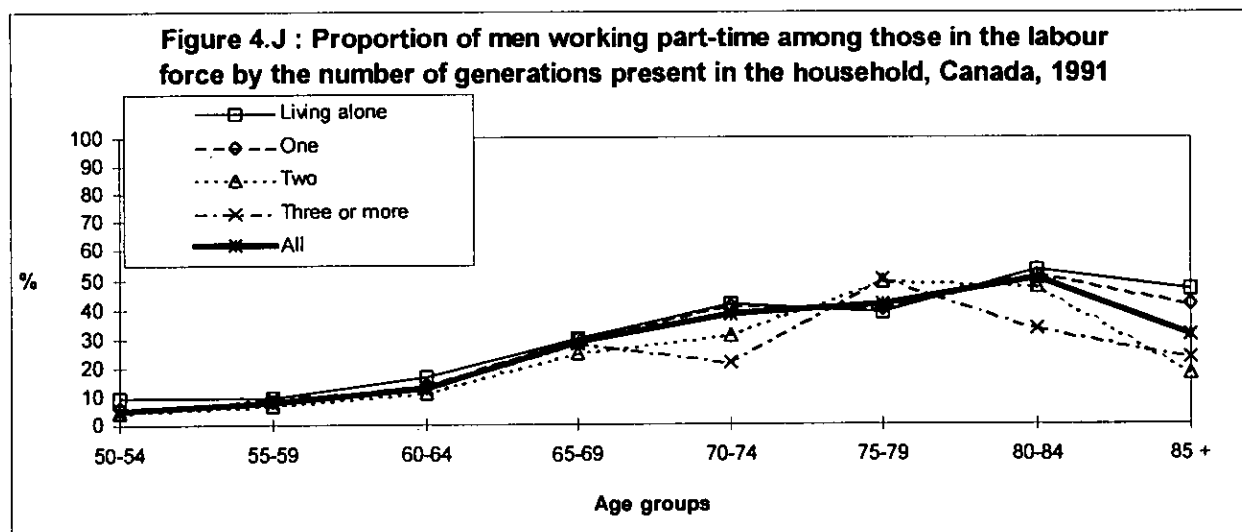


**Figure 4.H : Proportion of men working part-time among those in the labour force by educational achieved, Canada, 1991**

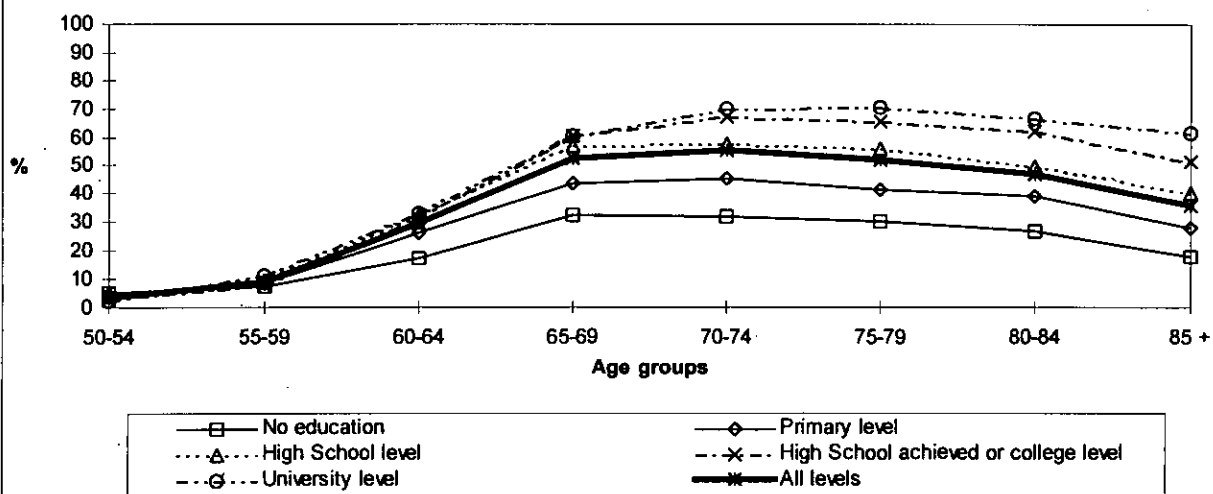


**Figure 4.I : Proportion of women working part-time among those in the labour force by the number of generations present in the household, Canada, 1991**

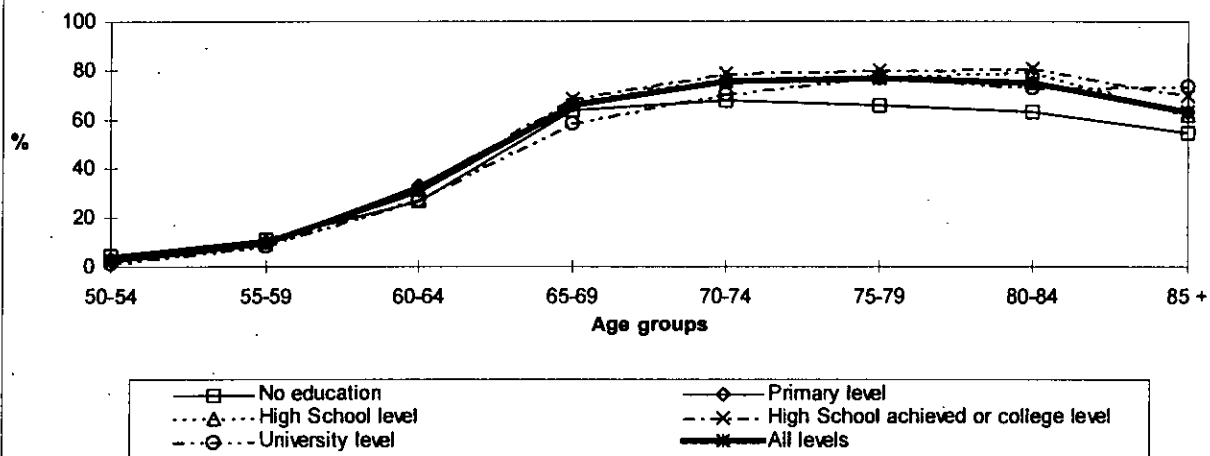




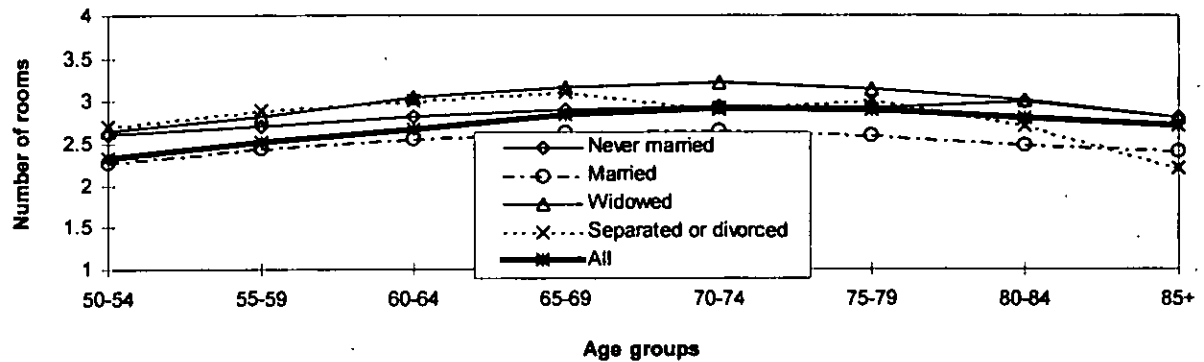
**Figure 4.M : Proportion of retired women by educational attainment, Canada, 1991**



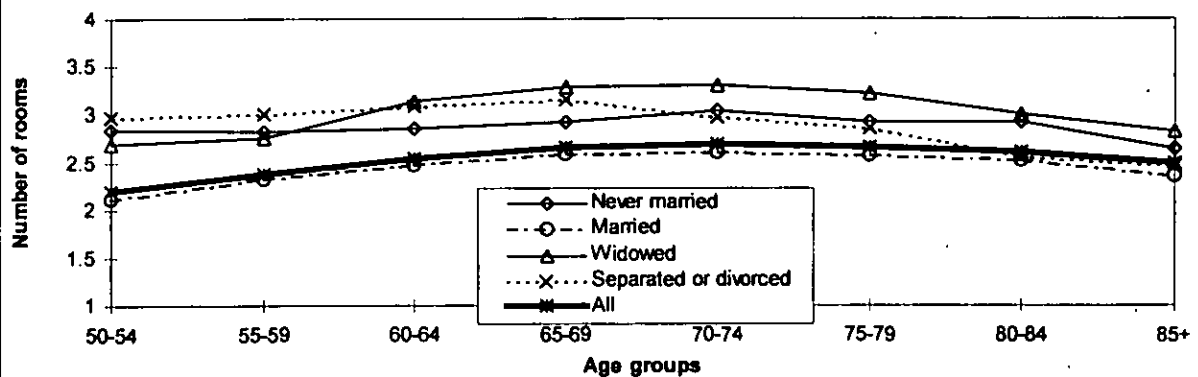
**Figure 4.N : Proportion of retired men by educational attainment, Canada, 1991**



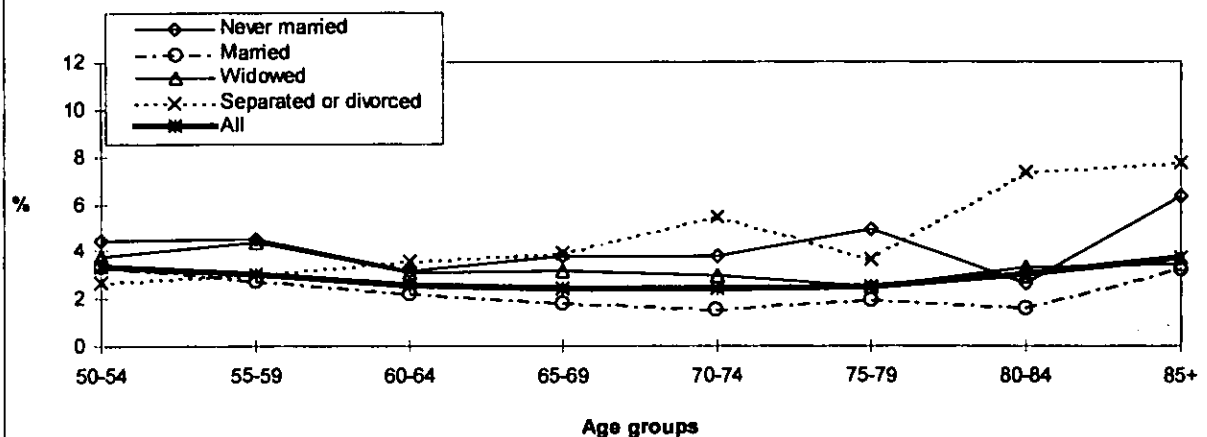
**Figure 6.A : Mean number of rooms per person in the dwellings of old women by marital status, Canada, 1991**



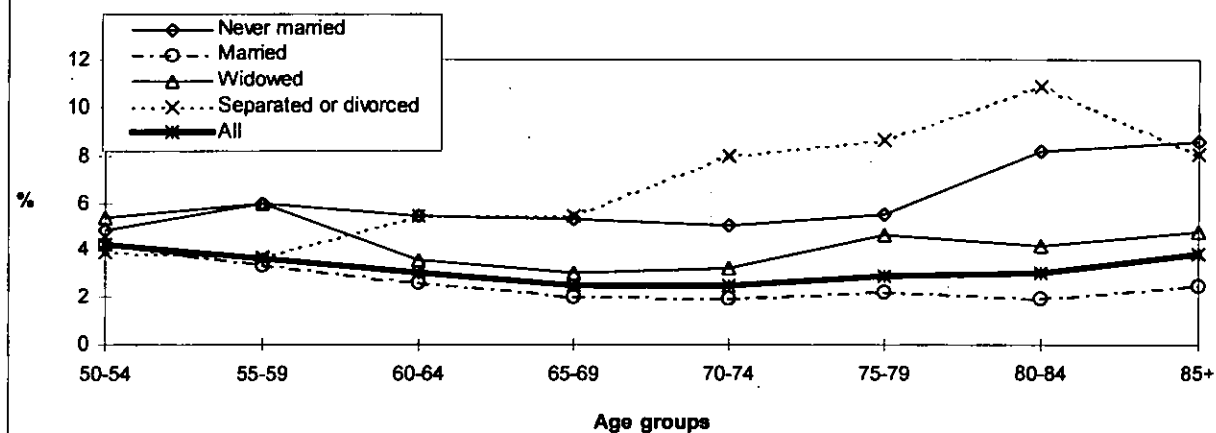
**Figure 6.B : Mean number of rooms per person in the dwellings of old men by marital status, Canada, 1991**



**Figure 6.C : Proportion of old women's dwellings in which the occupants have one room or less per person by marital status, Canada, 1991**



**Figure 6.D : Proportion of old men's dwellings in which the occupants have one room or less per person by marital status, Canada, 1991**





## APPENDIX TWO

TABLE 1.1

## Selected demographic conditions in Canada

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Total Population (in 1000s)									
Men	6969	9076	10685	12256	13781	15200	16332	17449	18044
Women	6768	8833	10639	12336	14010	15479	16678	17890	18589
Total	13737	17909	21324	24593	27791	30679	33010	35338	36633
Crude Rate of Population <sup>1</sup> Growth (percentage)	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0
Total Fertility Rate:	3.8	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Life Expectancy at Age 0 :									
Men	67.4	68.7	70.1	72.9	75.9	76.8	77.8	78.6	79.4
Women	72.5	75.0	77.5	79.9	81.6	82.6	83.5	84.3	85.1
Urban population <sup>2</sup> (percentage of total)	60.8	68.9	75.7	75.7	76.6	77.2	79.2	82.2	..

Source : United Nations, World Population Prospects, The 1996 Revision, pp. 130-131.

All results are for the medium variant.

1.  $(\ln(\text{Pop } 1960/\text{pop } 1950))/10 \times 100$

2. United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, The 1994 Revision, pp. 84-85.

TABLE 1.2

Selected demographic indicators related to the population of older persons in Canada

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Population growth rate by age group <sup>1</sup> : (percentage)									
50-59	2.2	2.5	2.0	0.5	3.5	2.9	0.4	-1.4	0.4
60-69	1.3	2.4	2.9	2.3	0.5	3.6	2.9	0.4	-1.4
70-79	3.1	1.6	2.9	3.0	2.5	0.7	3.7	3.0	0.9
80 +	3.2	4.3	3.3	3.8	2.9	2.9	1.7	3.5	3.3
Proportion of total population:									
50+	20.3	19.3	20.6	23.1	24.6	27.8	33.2	37.1	38.0
70+	4.6	4.9	5.1	6.0	7.4	8.6	9.1	11.3	14.7
Proportion of 60 + population:									
75+	21.4	24.8	26.6	26.4	29.1	33.1	31.2	28.5	34.2
Sex ratio by age group: (Men/women)* 100									
50-59	106.7	106.0	98.4	96.2	100.3	99.7	99.3	101.0	101.0
60-74	109.8	98.1	91.8	86.1	85.7	89.6	91.4	91.4	93.3
75+	93.6	90.4	74.9	63.1	60.1	58.3	59.6	61.2	64.5

Source: United Nations, The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population, The 1996 Revision, pp. 246-247.

All results are for the medium variant.

1. Growth rate are defined as the average annual geometric rate of growth during the 10 years period beginning in the years shown at the top column.

In column 1950, the growth rate is defined as  $(\ln(1960 \text{ pop}/1950 \text{ pop}))/10$ .

TABLE 1.3

## Social and economic conditions in Canada

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992
<i>(Billions of current Canadian \$)</i>					
Government Deficit or Surplus	-5.7	-10.7	-28.7	-20.8	n.a.
Gross Domestic Saving	40.8	78.3	108.0	136.2	118.5
<i>(Billions of 1987 Canadian \$)</i>					
GDP at factor cost	329.5	401.4	457.8	517.7	506.3
-Agriculture	11.9	12.7	13.6	16.6	15.6
-Industry	118.2	136.4	154.8	168.7	160.7
-Services etc.	199.3	252.3	289.3	332.4	330.0
Gross Domestic Investment	70.4	89.9	101.2	129.6	121.3
<i>(Index 1987=100)</i>					
Overall (GDP) Deflator	46.5	69.8	93.3	113.2	117.8
Consumer Price Index	42.3	64.3	92.0	114.4	122.7
Manufacturing Activity					
- Real Earning per Employee	93.3	99.8	102.2	100.8	101.6
<i>(Canadian \$ per U.S.\$)</i>					
Conversion Factor (Annual Average)	1.017	1.169	1.365	1.167	1.209
Labour Force (in thousands)	10160.7	11848.6	12723.3	13359.6	13579.8
Labour Force Female (in per cent)	36.4	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
Public Expenditure on Health (as a per cent of GDP)		7.3	3.2	7.3	..

Source: World Bank World Tables (1995). John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London. pp. 188-191.

TABLE 2.1  
Household size of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991 by age and sex

	Non-Institutionalised Population							Institutionalised	
	One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six Persons	Seven or more Persons	Population	Total
<b>Women</b>									
50-54	68400	233020	153789	98492	40325	15116	6952	5255	621349
55-59	80767	307997	135326	57228	21796	10398	4942	6335	624789
60-64	113986	323045	92379	33839	16009	10795	5475	8320	603848
65-69	151663	315964	61670	21074	14796	8098	3584	11845	588694
70-74	161713	225426	38895	13981	9144	6343	2961	17680	476143
75-79	155719	132733	24481	10829	8750	5135	1799	29595	369041
80-84	107552	59932	13368	6832	5375	3564	1831	41575	240029
85+	61557	33038	10819	5101	3140	1377	688	42355	158075
Total	901357	1631155	530727	247376	119335	60826	28232	162960	3681968
<b>Men</b>									
50-54	57276	203650	171214	142526	59630	20060	7479	7410	669245
55-59	54986	269313	149408	82674	34364	12505	5954	8015	617219
60-64	61291	312634	113617	46232	18840	9846	4615	9130	576205
65-69	58284	306586	71313	27419	13696	8446	4432	10395	500571
70-74	46296	240342	41125	11439	5209	3062	2030	11375	360878
75-79	40509	160285	22529	8421	4871	3295	1865	14545	256320
80-84	29667	78311	9119	3327	2113	2037	753	16045	141372
85+	15306	35146	5569	2988	1477	1142	436	13515	75579
Total	363615	1606267	583894	325026	140200	60393	27564	90430	3197389

TABLE 2.1 (cont.)  
Distribution of household size of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991 by age and sex  
(percentage)

	Non-Institutionalised Population							Institutionalised	
	One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six Persons	Seven or more Persons	Population	Total
Women									
50-54	11.0	37.5	24.8	15.9	6.5	2.4	1.1	0.8	100.0
55-59	12.9	49.3	21.7	9.2	3.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	100.0
60-64	18.9	53.5	15.3	5.6	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.4	100.0
65-69	25.8	53.7	10.5	3.6	2.5	1.4	0.6	2.0	100.0
70-74	34.0	47.3	8.2	2.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	3.7	100.0
75-79	42.2	36.0	6.6	2.9	2.4	1.4	0.5	8.0	100.0
80-84	44.8	25.0	5.6	2.8	2.2	1.5	0.8	17.3	100.0
85+	38.9	20.9	6.8	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.4	26.8	100.0
Total	24.5	44.3	14.4	6.7	3.2	1.7	0.8	4.4	100.0
Men									
50-54	8.6	30.4	25.6	21.3	8.9	3.0	1.1	1.1	100.0
55-59	8.9	43.6	24.2	13.4	5.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	100.0
60-64	10.6	54.3	19.7	8.0	3.3	1.7	0.8	1.6	100.0
65-69	11.6	61.2	14.2	5.5	2.7	1.7	0.9	2.1	100.0
70-74	12.8	66.6	11.4	3.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	3.2	100.0
75-79	15.8	62.5	8.8	3.3	1.9	1.3	0.7	5.7	100.0
80-84	21.0	55.4	6.5	2.4	1.5	1.4	0.5	11.3	100.0
85+	20.3	46.5	7.4	4.0	2.0	1.5	0.6	17.9	100.0
Total	11.4	50.2	18.3	10.2	4.4	1.9	0.9	2.8	100.0

TABLE 2.2

Generations present in the household of the sampled person in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status (non-institutionalised population)

	One generation			Two generations		Three generations		Four or more generations		Total
	Living alone	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	
Women										
Never married										
50-54	19396	946	2693	11583	2197	747	107	0	0	37669
55-59	14801	2159	2437	5718	2817	571	158	0	74	28735
60-64	16882	6697	2914	6056	789	360	128	0	29	33855
65-69	16646	5939	2249	2893	846	323	143	0	0	29039
70-74	16740	5213	1635	1869	568	27	126	0	0	26170
75-79	14351	5860	646	1203	274	459	171	0	0	22964
80-84	9303	3851	465	353	135	244	90	74	0	14515
85+	5728	3648	101	403	206	124	52	105	35	10402
Total	113847	34313	13140	30078	7824	2855	975	179	138	203349
Married										
50-54	1006	186059	1848	244966	8378	15435	1934	369	0	459995
55-59	1276	266826	2333	169807	6463	16220	1388	367	104	464784
60-64	1763	279323	2147	96896	3717	17377	792	148	0	402163
65-69	2624	272259	2402	49003	2097	11758	956	282	30	341411
70-74	2821	191101	1167	29025	1131	9121	859	187	0	235412
75-79	2367	100704	730	8811	754	4415	610	161	48	118600
80-84	1902	38413	487	3644	107	2529	314	188	51	47635
85+	1066	13473	314	1865	92	854	242	25	0	17931
Total	14825	1348158	11428	604017	22739	77709	7095	1727	233	2087931
Widowed										
50-54	10049	158	1096	15428	2082	1434	315	0	0	30562
55-59	28270	1177	1304	23275	2435	2629	383	85	0	59558
60-64	60638	3345	2481	29170	2370	8578	319	29	0	106930
65-69	112144	5214	3640	33076	3059	15799	769	77	0	173778
70-74	119915	4587	2450	23533	1931	14134	842	72	0	167464
75-79	131415	4331	2297	27411	1620	18241	943	381	123	186762
80-84	93562	2310	1346	17961	1055	13214	1558	673	49	131728
85+	53444	3162	693	16584	813	8214	949	883	106	84848
Total	609437	24284	15307	186438	15365	82243	6078	2200	278	941630
Divorced/Separated										
50-54	37949	923	3233	37747	5514	2244	214	0	43	87867
55-59	36420	1283	2084	19807	3462	1712	608	0	0	65376
60-64	34704	1393	1965	10348	892	2742	496	42	0	52582
65-69	20249	1093	1659	5377	1011	2999	213	19	0	32620
70-74	22237	939	1133	2964	500	1424	220	0	0	29417
75-79	7586	50	512	1401	274	842	313	139	0	11117
80-84	2785	300	139	664	69	539	81	81	0	4577
85+	1319	316	54	375	57	208	29	180	0	2538
Total	163249	6297	10779	78683	11779	12710	2093	461	43	286094
All										
50-54	68400	188086	8870	309724	18171	19860	2576	369	43	616093
55-59	80767	271445	8158	218607	15177	21132	2537	452	178	618453
60-64	113987	290758	9507	142470	7768	29057	1735	219	29	595530
65-69	151663	284505	9950	90349	7013	30879	2081	378	30	576848
70-74	161713	201840	6385	57391	4122	24706	2047	259	0	438463
75-79	155719	110945	4185	38826	2922	23957	2037	681	171	339443
80-84	107552	44874	2437	22622	1366	16526	1962	1016	100	198455
85+	61557	20599	1162	19227	1168	9400	1272	1193	141	115719
Total Women	901358	1413052	50654	899216	57707	175517	16241	4567	692	3519004

TABLE 2.2 (cont.)  
Generations present in the household of the sampled person in 1991 by age, sex and marital status (non-institutionalised population)

	One generation		Two generations		Three generations		Four or more generations		Total	
	Living alone	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household no "other"	Household with "other"			
Men - Never married										
50-54	22958	1902	4096	11805	2783	574	157	0	36	44311
55-59	18269	2295	2594	8351	2809	808	403	0	41	35570
60-64	21518	4702	3362	3543	1324	192	212	0	0	34853
65-69	15723	4995	2020	1909	1168	225	303	0	0	26343
70-74	12593	2846	1408	1036	534	99	0	0	0	18516
75-79	6879	1917	696	561	408	249	178	0	0	10888
80-84	4335	1222	397	300	149	163	35	0	0	6601
85+	2429	1023	307	197	222	150	0	64	0	4392
Total	104704	20902	14880	27702	9397	2460	1288	64	77	181474
Married										
50-54	1083	169834	2833	343027	13742	15304	1785	148	69	547825
55-59	1777	244940	5146	230153	11176	17920	1505	589	100	513306
60-64	2070	291165	5130	150509	7016	17149	1040	333	0	474412
65-69	2064	288712	5337	83723	4211	18008	1506	148	0	403709
70-74	1262	228321	3625	42055	2153	7727	1038	210	6	286397
75-79	1444	151446	2087	19518	1547	6806	1609	62	0	184519
80-84	1167	71629	819	6817	486	3018	426	61	142	84565
85+	965	31786	398	3996	174	1513	329	97	96	39354
Total	11832	1477833	25375	879798	40505	87445	9238	1648	413	2534087
Widowed										
50-54	1748	241	456	3822	647	655	0	0	0	7569
55-59	5936	24	576	5008	875	1303	99	42	0	13863
60-64	11707	452	1552	4890	802	1719	141	0	0	21263
65-69	22664	369	1723	6069	846	3015	225	31	0	34942
70-74	18772	469	1102	3689	429	1714	349	0	0	26524
75-79	24253	465	872	4870	442	4408	156	45	0	35511
80-84	20933	270	904	4101	379	2649	237	183	0	29656
85+	10637	128	277	2587	102	1781	236	383	108	16239
Total	116650	2418	7462	35036	4522	17244	1443	684	108	185567
Divorced/Separated										
50-54	31487	933	4998	18551	5564	392	203	0	0	62128
55-59	29004	593	3404	8005	3889	1103	440	0	27	46465
60-64	25996	528	3807	4027	1117	897	126	49	0	36547
65-69	17833	621	2439	2126	1244	885	34	0	0	25182
70-74	13668	386	1349	1388	556	569	150	0	0	18066
75-79	7932	217	811	663	335	493	323	80	0	10854
80-84	3232	132	220	208	216	368	66	64	0	4506
85+	1275	89	69	216	0	288	60	84	0	2081
Total	130427	3499	17097	35184	12921	4995	1402	277	27	205829
All										
50-54	57276	172910	12383	377205	22736	16925	2145	148	105	661833
55-59	54986	247852	11720	251517	18749	21134	2447	631	168	609204
60-64	61291	296847	13851	162969	10259	19957	1519	382	0	567075
65-69	58284	294697	11519	93827	7469	22133	2068	179	0	490176
70-74	46295	232022	7484	48168	3672	10109	1537	210	6	349503
75-79	40508	154045	4466	25612	2732	11956	2266	187	0	241772
80-84	29667	73253	2340	11426	1230	6198	764	308	142	125328
85+	15306	33026	1051	6996	498	3732	625	628	204	62066
Total	363613	1504652	64814	977720	67345	112144	13371	2673	625	3106957



TABLE 2.2 (%)

Generations present in the household of the sampled person in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status (non-institutionalized population)

	One generation			Two generations			Three generations			Four or more generations			Total
	Living alone	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household with "other"	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household with "other"	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household with "other"	
<b>Women</b>													
<b>Never married</b>													
50-54	51.5	2.5	7.1	30.7	5.8		2.0	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	51.5	7.5	8.5	19.9	9.8		2.0	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
60-64	49.9	19.8	8.6	17.9	2.3		1.1	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
65-69	57.3	20.5	7.7	10.0	2.9		1.1	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	64.0	19.9	6.2	7.1	2.1		0.1	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	62.5	25.5	2.8	5.2	1.2		2.0	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	64.1	26.5	3.2	2.4	0.9		1.7	0.6		0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
85+	55.1	35.1	1.0	3.9	2.0		1.2	0.5		1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Total	56.0	16.9	6.5	14.8	3.8		1.4	0.5		0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
<b>Married</b>													
50-54	0.2	40.4	0.4	53.3	1.8		3.4	0.4		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	0.3	57.4	0.5	36.5	1.4		3.5	0.3		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	0.4	69.5	0.5	24.1	0.9		4.3	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65-69	0.8	79.7	0.7	14.4	0.6		3.4	0.3		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	1.2	81.2	0.5	12.3	0.5		3.9	0.4		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	2.0	84.9	0.6	7.4	0.6		3.7	0.5		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	4.0	80.6	1.0	7.6	0.2		5.3	0.7		0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
85+	5.9	75.1	1.8	10.4	0.5		4.8	1.3		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	0.7	64.6	0.5	28.9	1.1		3.7	0.3		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Widowed</b>													
50-54	32.9	0.5	3.6	50.5	6.8		4.7	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	47.5	2.0	2.2	39.1	4.1		4.4	0.6		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	56.7	3.1	2.3	27.3	2.2		8.0	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65-69	64.5	3.0	2.1	19.0	1.8		9.1	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	71.6	2.7	1.5	14.1	1.2		8.4	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	70.4	2.3	1.2	14.7	0.9		9.8	0.5		0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
80-84	71.0	1.8	1.0	13.6	0.8		10.0	1.2		0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
85+	63.0	3.7	0.8	19.5	1.0		9.7	1.1		1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Total	64.7	2.6	1.6	19.8	1.6		8.7	0.6		0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Divorced/Separated</b>													
50-54	43.2	1.1	3.7	43.4	6.3		2.6	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	55.7	2.0	3.2	30.3	5.3		2.6	0.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	66.0	2.6	3.7	19.7	1.7		5.2	0.9		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
65-69	62.1	3.4	5.1	16.5	3.1		9.2	0.7		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	75.6	3.2	3.9	10.1	1.7		4.8	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	68.2	0.4	4.6	12.6	2.5		7.6	2.8		1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	60.8	6.6	3.0	14.5	1.5		11.8	0.0		1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
85+	52.0	12.5	2.1	14.8	2.2		8.2	1.1		7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	57.1	2.2	3.8	27.5	4.1		4.4	0.7		0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>All</b>													
50-54	11.1	30.5	1.4	50.3	2.9		3.2	0.4		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	13.1	43.9	1.3	35.3	2.5		3.4	0.4		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	19.1	48.8	1.6	23.9	1.3		4.9	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65-69	26.3	49.3	1.7	15.7	1.2		5.4	0.4		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	35.3	44.0	1.4	12.5	0.9		5.4	0.4		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	45.9	32.7	1.2	11.4	0.9		7.1	0.6		0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
80-84	54.2	22.6	1.2	11.4	0.7		8.3	1.0		0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
85+	53.2	17.8	1.0	16.6	1.0		8.1	1.1		1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Total	25.6	40.2	1.1	25.6	1.6		5.0	0.5		0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Total Women</b>													

TABLE 2.2 (%) (cont.)  
Generations present in the household of the sampled person in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status (non-institutionalised population)

	Living alone	One generation		Two generations		Three generations		Four or more generations		Total
		Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	Household no "other"	Household with "other"	
Men										
Never married										
50-54	51.8	4.3	9.2	26.6	6.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0
55-59	51.4	6.5	7.3	23.5	7.9	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
60-64	61.7	13.5	9.6	10.2	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
65-69	59.7	19.0	7.7	7.2	4.4	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	68.0	15.4	7.6	5.6	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	63.2	17.6	6.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	65.7	18.5	6.0	4.5	2.3	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
85+	55.3	23.3	7.0	4.5	5.1	3.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
Total	57.7	11.5	8.2	15.3	5.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Married										
50-54	0.2	31.0	0.5	62.6	2.5	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	0.3	47.7	1.0	44.8	2.2	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0
60-64	0.4	61.4	1.1	31.7	1.5	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
65-69	0.5	71.5	1.3	20.7	1.0	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	0.4	79.7	1.3	14.7	0.8	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
75-79	0.8	82.1	1.1	10.6	0.8	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	1.4	84.7	1.0	8.1	0.6	3.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0
85+	2.5	80.8	1.0	10.2	0.4	3.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	100.0
Total	0.5	58.3	1.0	34.7	1.6	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
Widowed										
50-54	23.1	3.2	6.0	50.5	8.5	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	42.8	0.2	4.2	36.1	6.3	9.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
60-64	55.1	2.1	7.3	23.0	3.8	8.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
65-69	64.9	1.1	4.9	17.4	2.4	8.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
70-74	70.8	1.8	4.2	13.9	1.6	6.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	68.3	1.3	2.5	13.7	1.2	12.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
80-84	70.6	0.9	3.0	13.8	1.3	8.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
85+	65.5	0.8	1.7	15.9	0.6	11.0	1.5	2.4	0.7	100.0
Total	62.9	1.3	4.0	18.9	2.4	9.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	100.0
Divorced/Separated										
50-54	50.7	1.5	8.0	29.9	9.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	62.4	1.3	7.3	17.2	8.4	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0
60-64	71.1	1.4	10.4	11.0	3.1	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0
65-69	70.8	2.5	9.7	8.4	4.9	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	75.7	2.1	7.5	7.7	3.1	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	73.1	2.0	7.5	6.1	3.1	4.5	3.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
80-84	71.7	2.9	4.9	4.6	4.8	8.2	1.5	1.4	0.0	100.0
85+	61.3	4.3	3.3	10.4	0.0	13.8	2.9	4.0	0.0	100.0
Total	63.4	1.7	8.3	17.1	6.3	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
All										
50-54	8.7	26.1	1.9	57.0	3.4	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	9.0	40.7	1.9	41.3	3.1	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
60-64	10.8	52.3	2.4	28.7	1.8	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0
65-69	11.9	60.1	2.3	19.1	1.5	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	13.2	66.4	2.1	13.8	1.1	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
75-79	16.8	63.7	1.8	10.6	1.1	4.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
80-84	23.7	58.4	1.9	9.1	1.0	4.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0
85+	24.7	53.2	1.7	11.3	0.8	6.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	100.0
Total	11.7	48.4	2.1	31.5	2.2	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0

TABLE 2.3

## Kin present in one- or two- generation households in Canada in 1991 by age and sex of the sampled person

	One generation households without persons classified as having "other" relationship to CRP				Two generations households without persons classified as having "other" relationship to CRP				Persons living in one or two generation households with "other" persons present	Total	
	Individual living alone	Individual living with spouse	Individual living with other relatives of the same generation	Individual living with spouse and other relatives of the same generation	relationship to CRP						
					Individual living with child(ren)	Individual living with spouse and child(ren)	Individual living with parent(s) or parent(s)-in-law	Individual living with spouse and parent(s) or parent(s)-in-law			Individual living with other relatives in two-gener. households
Women											
50-54	68400	184018	1968	1759	51085	229890	9093	3573	16526	27041	593353
55-59	80767	263867	4420	2480	38112	154191	4868	5310	16804	23334	594153
60-64	113986	275060	11021	3692	32945	86339	5527	2472	16232	17276	564550
65-69	151663	268487	11034	3528	30059	43929	2854	457	14552	16963	543526
70-74	161713	188958	9860	1655	22153	25312	1309	285	9727	10506	431478
75-79	155719	98960	8909	1545	25389	7778	446	29	6715	7109	312599
80-84	107552	38062	6159	307	17626	3162	148	0	2032	3803	178851
85+	61557	13294	6159	151	16404	1578	36	0	2241	2329	103749
Total	901357	1330706	59530	15117	233773	552179	24281	12126	84829	108361	3322259
Men											
50-54	57276	167962	2848	1562	19682	325334	13282	3788	15858	35119	642711
55-59	54986	242884	2851	1832	11945	214523	7441	4437	13456	30470	584825
60-64	61291	287917	5164	3051	8023	137860	2716	4254	10880	24110	545266
65-69	58284	284442	5411	3589	7436	75457	1290	1428	9470	18988	465795
70-74	46296	225990	3206	2073	4657	39147	565	352	4199	11157	337642
75-79	40509	149566	2461	1634	5306	17610	205	158	2774	7200	227423
80-84	29667	70724	1703	681	4434	6242	0	0	894	3570	117915
85+	15306	31204	1346	445	2780	3736	0	0	511	1549	56877
Total	363615	1460689	24990	14867	64263	819909	25499	14417	58042	132163	2978454

TABLE 2.3 (cont.)  
Distribution of kin present in one- or two-generation households in Canada in 1991 by age and sex of the sample person  
(percentage)

	One generation households without persons classified as having "other" relationship to CRP					Two generations households without persons classified as having "other" relationship to CRP					Persons living in one or two generation households with "other" persons present	Total
	Individual living alone	Individual living with spouse		Individual living with other relatives of the same generation	Individual living with spouse and other relatives of the same generation	Individual living with child(ren)	Individual living with spouse and child(ren)	Individual living with parent(s) or parent(s)-in-law		Individual living with other relatives in two-gener. households		
		Individual living with spouse	Individual living with other relatives of the same generation					Individual living with parent(s) or parent(s)-in-law	Individual living with parent(s) or parent(s)-in-law			
Women												
50-54	11.5	31.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	8.6	38.7	1.5	0.6	2.8	4.6	100.0
55-59	13.6	44.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	6.4	26.0	0.8	0.9	2.8	3.9	100.0
60-64	20.2	48.7	2.0	0.7	0.7	5.8	15.3	1.0	0.4	2.9	3.1	100.0
65-69	27.9	49.4	2.0	0.6	0.6	5.5	8.1	0.5	0.1	2.7	3.1	100.0
70-74	37.5	43.8	2.3	0.4	0.4	5.1	5.9	0.3	0.1	2.3	2.4	100.0
75-79	49.8	31.7	2.8	0.5	0.5	8.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	2.1	2.3	100.0
80-84	60.1	21.3	3.4	0.2	0.2	9.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	2.1	100.0
85+	59.3	12.8	5.9	0.1	0.1	15.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	100.0
Total	27.1	40.1	1.8	0.5	0.5	7.0	16.6	0.7	0.4	2.6	3.3	100.0
Men												
50-54	8.9	26.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.1	50.6	2.1	0.6	2.5	5.5	100.0
55-59	9.4	41.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.0	36.7	1.3	0.8	2.3	5.2	100.0
60-64	11.2	52.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.5	25.3	0.5	0.8	2.0	4.4	100.0
65-69	12.5	61.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	16.2	0.3	0.3	2.0	4.1	100.0
70-74	13.7	66.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.4	11.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	3.3	100.0
75-79	17.8	65.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.3	7.7	0.1	0.1	1.2	3.2	100.0
80-84	25.2	60.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	3.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.0	100.0
85+	26.9	54.9	2.4	0.8	0.8	4.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.7	100.0
Total	12.2	49.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	2.2	27.5	0.9	0.5	1.9	4.4	100.0

TABLE 2.4  
Kin present in three- or more generation households in Canada in 1991 by age and sex of the sampled person

	Individual living with child(ren) & parent(s)	Individual living with spouse, child(ren) & parent(s)	Individual living with child(ren) & grand-child(ren)	Individual living with spouse, child(ren) & grand-child(ren)	Individual living with parent(s) & grand-parent(s)	Individual living with spouse, parent(s) & grand-parent(s)	Individual living in other three or more generation households	Persons living in three or more generation households with "other" persons present	Total
<b>Women</b>									
50-54	845	8748	502	2652	35	0	4090	2250	19122
55-59	438	6511	2670	6041	0	0	6102	2615	24377
60-64	276	2857	4282	9523	0	0	3352	1520	21810
65-69	74	1021	4246	12962	0	0	4008	2068	24379
70-74	67	220	2176	4996	0	44	2815	1543	11861
75-79	0	0	4831	4433	0	0	2823	2266	14353
80-84	0	0	2961	1972	0	0	1573	905	7411
85+	0	0	2103	906	0	0	1351	828	5188
Total	1700	19357	23771	43485	35	44	26114	13995	128501
<b>Men</b>									
50-54	1487	6585	1820	4321	0	0	5915	2614	22742
55-59	1119	4268	2367	7838	0	0	5992	2715	24299
60-64	436	694	11824	11269	0	35	4956	1763	30977
65-69	209	425	16671	7855	0	0	6050	2111	33321
70-74	59	187	13585	6342	0	0	4766	2048	26987
75-79	129	0	16817	2518	0	0	5173	2209	26846
80-84	39	0	12288	940	0	0	4274	2062	19603
85+	0	0	7092	430	0	0	3036	1414	11972
Total	3478	12159	82464	41513	0	35	40162	16936	196747

TABLE 2.4 (cont.)

Distribution of kin present in three- or more generation households in Canada in 1991 by age and sex of the sampled person  
(percentage)

	Individual living with child(ren) & parent(s)	Individual living with spouse, child(ren) & parent(s)	Individual living with child(ren) & grand-child(ren)	Individual living with spouse, child(ren) & grand-child(ren)	Individual living with parent(s) & grand-parent(s)	Individual living with spouse, parent(s) & grand-parent(s)	Individual living in other three or more generation households	Persons living in three or more generation households with "other" persons present	Total
<b>Women</b>									
50-54	4.4	45.7	2.6	13.9	0.2	0.0	21.4	11.8	100.0
55-59	1.8	26.7	11.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	25.0	10.7	100.0
60-64	1.3	13.1	19.6	43.7	0.0	0.0	15.4	7.0	100.0
65-69	0.3	4.2	17.4	53.2	0.0	0.0	16.4	8.5	100.0
70-74	0.6	1.9	18.3	42.1	0.0	0.4	23.7	13.0	100.0
75-79	0.0	0.0	33.7	30.9	0.0	0.0	19.7	15.8	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	40.0	26.6	0.0	0.0	21.2	12.2	100.0
85+	0.0	0.0	40.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	26.0	16.0	100.0
Total	1.3	15.1	18.5	33.8	0.0	0.0	20.3	10.9	100.0
<b>Men</b>									
50-54	6.5	29.0	8.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	11.5	100.0
55-59	4.6	17.6	9.7	32.3	0.0	0.0	24.7	11.2	100.0
60-64	1.4	2.2	38.2	36.4	0.0	0.1	16.0	5.7	100.0
65-69	0.6	1.3	50.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	18.2	6.3	100.0
70-74	0.2	0.7	50.3	23.5	0.0	0.0	17.7	7.6	100.0
75-79	0.5	0.0	62.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	19.3	8.2	100.0
80-84	0.2	0.0	62.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	21.8	10.5	100.0
85+	0.0	0.0	59.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	25.4	11.8	100.0
Total	1.8	6.2	41.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	20.4	8.6	100.0

TABLE 2.5

Number of persons aged 58 and over living in the same household in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status of the sampled person (non-institutionalised population)

	50 +			60 +			70 +			80 +			Total			
	One Person	Two Persons	Three +	Zero	One Person	Two Persons	Three +	Zero	One Person	Two Persons	Three +					
Women																
Never married	27815	6615	3240	28924	6071	2646	28	31834	5026	809	0	35403	2083	183	0	150677
50-54	20920	5767	2048	22206	5387	952	270	24353	3781	600	0	26794	1791	148	0	114937
55-59	20029	10131	3694	0	21620	9452	2782	27307	6122	425	0	30301	3313	240	0	135416
60-64	17634	8162	3243	0	18888	7972	2258	23271	5159	608	0	26914	2124	0	0	116153
65-69	17304	6811	2056	0	17996	6511	1663	0	21494	4442	234	24005	2079	44	42	104681
70-74	15199	4759	3007	0	15362	5226	2376	0	18221	4227	516	20587	2377	0	0	91857
75-79	9575	3950	990	0	9691	4133	690	0	10424	3825	266	0	12372	2143	0	58059
80-84	6011	3830	561	0	6164	3881	437	0	6542	3709	152	0	8152	2210	41	41610
85+	134487	50025	18839	51130	101019	40693	10504	106765	76769	18645	1168	164004	34291	4968	83	813390
Total	35003	408171	16823	360451	93678	5579	287	437052	21074	1851	19	452791	7050	156	0	1839985
Married	24142	423517	17126	220570	236074	7612	528	426590	36375	1785	33	456669	7361	554	0	1859136
50-54	7570	382419	12173	0	43049	349865	9247	311569	88112	2362	120	395260	6557	345	0	1608648
55-59	5870	325065	10478	0	11760	324002	5651	189703	150206	1482	22	330888	10418	107	0	1365652
60-64	5101	222255	8057	0	8002	223964	3447	0	83815	150227	1371	211842	23493	77	0	941651
65-69	3650	109112	5840	0	4999	111537	2065	8	16657	100591	1353	77502	40941	158	0	474405
70-74	2870	41756	3007	0	3713	43054	867	0	6457	40930	246	0	16922	30680	31	190533
75-79	1239	14938	1754	0	1345	15715	871	0	2165	15373	393	0	4820	13111	0	71724
80-84	83445	1927233	75258	581021	402620	1081328	22963	1364914	404861	314601	3557	1924952	117762	45188	31	8351734
Total	28574	1483	505	29118	1247	197	0	29410	1086	66	0	30121	376	66	0	122249
Widowed	55151	3855	552	56728	2684	112	35	58077	790	0	0	58768	790	0	0	238233
50-54	98858	7076	996	0	101047	5345	538	103654	3220	57	0	105230	1700	0	0	427721
55-59	157922	1337	2518	0	164042	8233	1502	168344	4799	617	17	171426	2038	312	0	695107
60-64	151362	13657	2444	0	159779	6674	1010	0	163263	3626	574	165623	1717	123	0	669852
65-69	159236	19013	8514	0	175507	9760	1496	0	181671	4844	247	184020	2656	87	0	747051
70-74	109602	14713	7413	0	119254	10695	1779	0	127833	3768	127	0	129655	2073	0	526912
75-79	62111	14616	8120	0	69023	11763	4061	0	78108	6166	573	0	82454	2357	36	339388
80-84	822816	87750	31062	85846	792583	52779	10421	359485	561461	19144	1538	715188	221386	5018	36	3766513
Total	81475	5586	805	82848	4569	421	29	84537	3126	205	0	86647	1195	25	0	351468
Divorced/Separated	59266	5070	1041	61102	3659	591	26	62341	2883	153	0	64006	1319	53	0	261510
50-54	47329	4541	712	0	48385	3920	358	50104	2296	182	0	51361	1111	111	0	210330
55-59	28207	3405	1008	0	29138	2976	507	31091	1496	33	0	31953	634	33	0	130481
60-64	25948	2671	807	0	27062	1877	478	0	28215	1203	0	28859	559	0	0	117671
65-69	9477	909	732	0	10156	761	201	0	10620	497	0	10989	128	0	0	44470
70-74	3385	798	395	0	3662	714	202	0	4158	357	64	0	4465	113	0	18313
75-79	1309	581	448	0	1634	742	162	0	2086	369	83	0	2322	215	0	10151
80-84	256588	23561	5948	143950	128185	12002	1963	228073	54880	2999	147	273815	11733	550	0	1144394
Total	172867	421855	21373	501341	105565	8843	344	582833	30312	2931	19	604962	10704	430	0	2464379
All	159479	438209	20767	360606	247724	9267	859	571361	44520	2538	33	606237	11461	755	0	2473816
50-54	173786	404167	17575	0	214021	368582	12925	492634	99750	3026	120	582152	12681	696	0	2382115
55-59	209633	349969	17247	0	223748	343183	9918	412489	161660	2740	39	561181	15214	452	0	2307393
60-64	199707	245394	13364	0	212839	239026	6598	0	296787	159498	2179	430329	27848	244	42	1833855
65-69	187562	133793	18093	0	206024	127284	6138	0	227169	110159	2116	293098	46102	245	0	1357783
70-74	125432	61217	11805	0	136320	58596	3538	0	148872	48880	703	0	163414	35009	31	793817
75-79	70870	33965	10883	0	78166	32021	5531	0	88901	25617	1201	0	97748	17893	77	462873
80-84	1299336	2088569	131107	861947	1424407	1186802	45851	2059237	1097971	355389	6410	3077959	385172	55724	150	14076031
Total Women																

TABLE 2.5 (cont.)

Number of persons aged 50 and over living in the same household in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status of the sampled person (non-institutionalised population)

	50 +			60 +			70 +			80 +		
	One Person	Two Persons	Three +	Zero	One Person	Two Persons	Three +	Zero	One Person	Two Persons	Three +	Total
<b>Men</b>												
Unmarried males												
50-54	30081	9326	4904	31311	8957	3898	146	34831	7516	1921	44	177246
55-59	23574	7692	4304	25204	7357	2670	340	27275	3280	1521	30	142282
60-64	23920	8596	2338	0	26226	6964	1663	30468	4107	212	67	139415
65-69	16782	7171	2390	0	17630	6727	1985	21189	4409	626	119	105371
70-74	13135	4057	1324	0	13460	4066	990	0	15630	2610	275	74063
75-79	7227	2334	1328	0	7403	2439	1047	0	8802	2028	59	43556
80-84	4601	1441	560	0	4669	1373	560	0	5188	1252	161	26407
85+	2679	1163	549	0	2724	1166	500	0	3010	1140	240	17562
Total	121999	41780	17697	56515	88426	29303	7231	113763	55407	11310	995	725902
Married												
50-54	363309	175242	9274	525236	19013	3524	51	533022	12443	2344	15	2191299
55-59	93871	402947	16488	454010	55346	3742	209	495030	16220	2021	36	2053226
60-64	29938	430710	13766	0	256220	213033	5160	449484	24051	879	0	1897655
65-69	9523	380155	14031	0	60427	336427	6855	318757	83904	1011	37	1614836
70-74	4066	274006	8325	0	31882	250688	3827	0	176292	108828	1277	1145588
75-79	2840	174883	6798	0	7529	174383	2610	0	85916	97889	1017	738087
80-84	2089	78326	4149	0	3174	79973	1417	0	11039	73073	453	338257
85+	1805	34371	3179	0	2481	35478	1395	0	33394	3394	664	157418
Total	507441	1950640	76010	979246	436072	1097248	21524	1796293	415161	319139	3499	10136366
Widowed												
50-54	6677	640	253	6906	577	86	0	7076	407	86	0	30277
55-59	12485	1161	216	12793	961	109	0	13186	627	49	0	55449
60-64	19114	1343	805	0	19621	1185	456	20330	670	263	0	85049
65-69	31276	3100	566	0	32514	2063	365	33742	1022	178	0	139768
70-74	23383	2532	609	0	24951	1310	263	0	25776	673	75	106096
75-79	30728	3324	1458	0	33989	1469	52	0	34851	659	0	142040
80-84	25345	3108	1202	0	27320	2117	218	0	28850	806	0	118622
85+	12903	2291	1044	0	14355	1225	559	0	15457	690	92	64954
Total	161911	17499	6153	19699	154388	9564	1913	74334	107660	3404	167	742255
Divorced/Separated												
50-54	55845	5435	848	57661	4067	400	0	58862	3084	181	0	248511
55-59	41971	3270	1224	43289	2479	637	60	44424	1939	101	0	185858
60-64	31473	4299	773	0	32684	3632	230	34867	1620	58	0	146182
65-69	21087	3404	691	0	21689	3036	457	23411	1638	113	0	100729
70-74	15479	2165	422	0	15936	1861	269	0	16732	1206	128	72264
75-79	8759	1577	519	0	9436	1211	208	0	9867	989	0	43422
80-84	3697	584	225	0	3927	433	145	0	4424	282	0	18023
85+	1506	326	251	0	1671	265	147	0	1921	105	56	8130
Total	179817	21060	4953	100950	91889	11475	1516	161564	41045	3035	184	823319
All												
50-54	455912	190643	15279	621114	32614	7908	197	633791	23450	4532	59	2647333
55-59	171901	415070	22232	535296	66143	7158	609	579915	25531	3692	66	2436815
60-64	104445	444948	17682	0	334751	224814	7509	535149	30448	1412	67	2268301
65-69	78668	393830	17678	0	132260	348253	9662	397099	90993	1928	156	1960704
70-74	36063	282760	10680	0	86229	257925	5349	0	234430	113317	1755	1398011
75-79	49554	182118	10103	0	58357	179502	3917	0	139436	101265	1076	967105
80-84	35732	83459	6136	0	39090	83896	614	0	75413	94857	0	501309
85+	18893	38151	5023	0	21331	38134	2601	0	25684	35329	1052	126 248264
Total Men	971168	2030979	104813	1156410	770775	1147590	32184	2145954	619273	336888	4845	126 12427842



TABLE 2.5 (%)  
Number of persons aged 50 and over living in the same household in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status of the sampled person (non-institutionalised population)

	50 +				60 +				70 +				80 +			
	One Person		Two Persons		One Person		Two Persons		One Person		Two Persons		One Person		Two Persons	
	Zero	Three +	Zero	Three +	Zero	Three +	Zero	Three +	Zero	Three +	Zero	Three +	Zero	Three +	Zero	Three +
Women																
Never married																
50-54	10.5	4.4	2.2	19.2	4.0	1.8	0.0	21.1	3.3	0.5	0.0	23.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
55-59	10.2	5.0	1.0	19.3	4.6	0.8	0.2	21.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	21.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
60-64	14.8	7.5	2.7	7.0	16.0	0.3	2.1	20.2	4.5	0.3	0.0	22.4	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
65-69	15.2	7.0	2.8	0.0	16.2	6.9	1.9	20.0	4.4	0.5	0.0	23.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	16.5	6.5	2.0	0.0	17.2	6.2	1.6	0.0	20.5	4.2	0.2	22.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	16.5	5.2	3.3	0.0	16.7	5.7	2.6	0.0	19.8	4.6	0.6	22.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	16.5	6.0	1.7	0.0	16.7	7.1	1.2	0.0	18.0	6.6	0.5	0.0	21.3	3.7	0.0	100.0
85+	14.4	9.2	1.3	0.0	14.0	9.1	1.1	0.0	15.7	8.9	0.4	0.0	19.6	5.3	0.10	100.0
Total	16.5	6.2	2.3	6.3	12.4	5.0	1.3	13.1	9.4	2.3	0.1	20.2	4.2	0.6	0.01	100.0
Married																
50-54	1.9	22.2	0.9	19.6	5.1	0.3	0.0	23.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	24.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	1.3	22.8	0.9	11.9	12.7	0.4	0.0	22.9	2.0	0.1	0.0	24.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	0.5	23.8	0.8	0.0	2.7	21.7	0.6	19.4	5.5	0.1	0.0	24.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
65-69	0.4	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	23.7	0.4	13.9	11.0	0.1	0.0	24.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	0.5	23.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	23.8	0.4	0.0	8.9	16.0	0.1	22.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	0.8	23.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	23.5	0.5	0.0	3.5	21.2	0.3	16.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	1.5	21.9	1.6	0.0	1.9	22.6	0.5	0.0	3.4	21.5	0.0	0.0	16.1	16.1	0.0	100.0
85+	1.7	20.0	2.4	0.0	1.9	21.9	1.2	0.0	3.0	21.4	0.5	0.0	6.7	18.3	0.0	100.0
Total	1.0	23.1	0.9	7.0	4.8	12.9	0.3	16.3	4.8	3.8	0.0	23.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Widowed																
50-54	23.4	1.2	0.4	23.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	24.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	24.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0
55-59	23.2	1.6	0.2	23.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	23.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	23.6	1.2	0.0	24.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	24.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
65-69	22.7	1.9	0.4	0.0	23.6	1.2	0.2	24.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	22.6	2.0	0.4	0.0	23.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	24.4	0.5	0.1	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	21.3	2.5	1.1	0.0	23.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	24.3	0.6	0.0	24.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	20.8	2.8	1.4	0.0	22.6	2.0	0.3	0.0	24.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	24.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
85+	10.3	4.3	2.4	0.0	20.3	3.5	1.2	0.0	23.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	24.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Total	21.8	2.3	0.8	2.3	21.0	1.4	0.3	9.5	14.9	0.5	0.0	19.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
Divorced/Separated																
50-54	23.2	1.6	0.2	23.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	24.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	22.7	1.9	0.4	23.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	23.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	22.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	23.0	1.9	0.2	23.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	24.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
65-69	21.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	22.3	2.3	0.4	23.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	22.0	2.3	0.7	0.0	23.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	24.0	1.0	0.0	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	21.3	2.0	1.6	0.0	22.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	23.9	1.1	0.0	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	18.5	4.4	2.2	0.0	20.0	3.9	1.1	0.0	22.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	24.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
85+	14.9	5.7	4.4	0.0	16.1	7.3	1.6	0.0	20.5	3.6	0.8	0.0	22.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
Total	22.4	2.1	0.5	12.6	11.2	1.0	0.2	19.9	4.8	0.3	0.0	23.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All																
50-54	7.0	17.1	0.9	20.3	4.3	0.4	0.0	23.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	24.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	6.4	17.7	0.0	14.6	10.0	0.4	0.0	23.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	7.3	17.0	0.7	9.0	9.0	15.5	0.5	20.7	4.2	0.1	0.0	24.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
65-69	9.1	15.2	0.7	0.0	9.7	14.9	0.4	17.9	7.0	0.1	0.0	24.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	10.9	13.4	0.7	0.0	11.6	13.0	0.4	0.0	16.2	8.7	0.1	23.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	13.8	9.9	1.3	0.0	15.2	9.4	0.5	0.0	16.7	8.1	0.2	21.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	15.8	7.7	1.5	0.0	17.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	18.8	6.2	0.1	0.0	20.6	4.4	0.0	100.0
85+	15.3	7.3	2.4	0.0	16.9	6.9	1.2	0.0	19.2	5.5	0.3	0.0	21.1	3.9	0.0	100.0
Total Women	9.2	14.8	0.9	6.1	10.1	8.4	0.3	14.6	7.8	2.5	0.0	21.9	2.7	0.4	0.0	100.0

TABLE 2.5 (%) (cont.)  
Number of persons aged 50 and over living in the same household in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status of the sampled person (non-institutionalised population)

	50 +				60 +				70 +				80 +			
	One Person	Two Persons	Three +	Total	One Person	Two Persons	Three +	Total	Zero	One Person	Two Persons	Three +	Zero	One Person	Two Persons	Three +
<b>Men</b>																
<b>Never married</b>																
50-54	17.0	5.3	2.8	25.1	17.7	5.1	2.2	25.0	19.7	4.2	1.1	0.0	23.0	1.9	0.2	0.0
55-59	16.6	5.4	3.0	25.0	17.7	5.2	1.9	24.6	19.2	4.7	1.1	0.0	22.4	2.4	0.2	0.0
60-64	17.2	6.2	1.7	25.1	18.8	5.0	0.0	23.8	21.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	23.0	1.9	0.1	0.0
65-69	15.9	6.8	2.3	25.0	16.7	6.4	1.9	25.0	20.1	4.2	0.6	0.1	23.1	1.7	0.2	0.0
70-74	17.7	5.5	1.8	25.0	18.2	5.5	1.3	25.0	0.0	21.1	3.5	0.4	23.3	1.6	0.1	0.0
75-79	16.6	5.4	3.0	25.0	17.0	5.6	2.4	25.0	0.0	20.2	4.7	0.1	23.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
80-84	17.4	5.5	2.1	25.0	17.7	5.2	2.1	25.0	0.0	19.6	4.7	0.6	0.0	22.9	2.1	0.0
85+	15.3	6.6	3.1	25.0	15.5	6.6	2.8	24.9	0.0	17.1	6.5	1.4	0.0	20.4	4.5	0.2
Total	16.8	5.8	2.4	25.0	17.2	6.0	2.4	25.6	15.7	7.6	1.6	0.1	21.6	3.1	0.3	0.0
<b>Married</b>																
50-54	16.6	8.0	0.4	25.0	24.0	0.9	0.2	25.1	24.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
55-59	4.6	19.6	0.8	25.0	22.1	2.7	0.2	25.0	24.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	24.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	1.6	22.7	0.7	25.0	13.5	11.2	0.3	25.0	23.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
65-69	0.6	23.5	0.9	25.0	3.7	20.8	0.4	25.0	19.7	5.2	0.1	0.0	24.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
70-74	0.4	23.9	0.7	25.0	2.8	21.9	0.3	25.0	0.0	15.4	9.5	0.1	24.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
75-79	0.4	23.7	0.9	25.0	1.0	23.6	0.4	25.0	0.0	11.6	13.2	0.1	23.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
80-84	0.6	23.2	1.2	25.0	0.0	23.6	0.4	24.0	0.0	3.3	21.6	0.1	0.0	16.3	8.7	0.0
85+	1.1	21.8	2.0	25.0	1.6	22.5	0.9	25.0	0.0	3.4	21.2	0.4	0.0	15.7	9.3	0.0
Total	5.0	19.2	0.7	25.0	9.7	4.3	10.8	24.8	17.7	4.1	3.1	0.0	23.3	1.2	0.5	0.0
<b>Widowed</b>																
50-54	22.1	2.1	0.8	25.0	22.8	1.9	0.3	25.0	23.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
55-59	22.5	2.1	0.4	25.0	23.1	1.7	0.2	25.0	23.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	24.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	22.5	1.6	0.9	25.0	23.1	1.4	0.5	25.0	23.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	24.7	0.3	0.1	0.0
65-69	22.4	2.2	0.4	25.0	23.3	1.5	0.3	25.0	24.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
70-74	22.0	2.4	0.6	25.0	23.5	1.2	0.2	25.0	0.0	24.3	0.6	0.1	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
75-79	21.6	2.3	1.0	25.0	23.9	0.5	0.0	24.4	0.0	24.5	0.5	0.0	24.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
80-84	21.4	2.6	1.0	25.0	23.0	1.8	0.2	25.0	0.0	24.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.3	0.0
85+	19.9	3.5	1.6	25.0	22.3	1.9	0.9	25.1	0.0	23.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	24.8	0.2	0.0
Total	21.8	2.4	0.8	25.0	22.8	2.0	1.3	26.1	10.0	14.5	0.5	0.0	18.6	6.3	0.1	0.0
<b>Divorced/Separated</b>																
50-54	22.5	2.2	0.3	25.0	23.2	1.6	0.2	25.0	23.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
55-59	22.6	1.8	0.7	25.1	23.3	1.3	0.3	25.0	23.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	21.5	2.9	0.5	25.0	22.4	2.5	0.2	25.1	23.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
65-69	20.9	3.4	0.7	25.0	21.5	3.0	0.5	25.0	23.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
70-74	21.4	3.0	0.6	25.0	22.1	2.6	0.4	25.1	0.0	23.2	1.7	0.2	24.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
75-79	20.2	3.6	1.2	25.0	21.7	2.8	0.5	25.0	0.0	22.7	2.3	0.0	24.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
80-84	20.5	3.2	1.2	25.0	21.8	2.4	0.8	25.0	0.0	23.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.6	0.0
85+	18.1	3.9	3.0	25.0	20.1	3.2	1.8	25.1	0.0	23.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.7
Total	21.8	2.6	0.6	25.0	21.2	1.4	0.2	22.8	19.6	5.0	0.4	0.0	23.7	1.3	0.0	0.0
<b>All</b>																
50-54	17.2	7.2	0.6	25.0	23.5	1.2	0.3	25.0	23.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	24.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
55-59	7.1	17.0	0.9	25.0	22.0	2.7	0.3	25.0	23.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
60-64	4.6	19.6	0.8	25.0	14.8	9.9	0.3	25.0	23.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	24.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
65-69	4.0	20.1	0.9	25.0	6.7	17.8	0.5	25.0	20.3	4.6	0.1	0.0	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
70-74	4.0	20.2	0.8	25.0	6.2	18.4	0.4	25.0	0.0	16.8	8.1	0.1	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
75-79	5.1	18.8	1.0	25.0	0.0	6.0	0.4	25.0	0.0	14.4	10.5	0.1	23.7	1.3	0.0	0.0
80-84	7.1	16.6	1.2	25.0	7.8	16.7	0.5	25.0	0.0	9.8	15.0	0.1	0.0	18.9	6.1	0.0
85+	7.6	15.4	2.0	25.0	8.6	15.4	1.0	25.0	0.0	10.3	14.2	0.4	0.0	18.7	6.2	0.1
Total	7.8	16.3	0.8	25.0	9.3	9.2	0.3	25.0	17.3	5.0	2.7	0.0	23.0	1.6	0.4	0.0

TABLE 3.1

## Persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991 by age, sex, marital status, and institutionalisation status

	Institutionalised		Non-Institutionalised		Total	
	Absolute number	per cent	Absolute number	per cent	Absolute number	per cent
<b>Women</b>						
<b>Never married</b>						
50-54	2975	8.0	34425	92.0	37400	100.0
55-59	3670	10.9	29910	89.1	33580	100.0
60-64	4420	12.6	30580	87.4	35000	100.0
65-69	5380	15.2	30005	84.8	35385	100.0
70-74	6370	19.8	25855	80.2	32225	100.0
75-79	7840	25.8	22535	74.2	30375	100.0
80-84	7910	35.0	14710	65.0	22620	100.0
85-89	6220	47.5	6875	52.5	13095	100.0
90 +	4730	63.4	2725	36.6	7455	100.0
65 +	38450	27.2	102705	72.8	141155	100.0
85 +	10950	53.3	9600	46.7	20550	100.0
<b>Married</b>						
50-54	1090	0.2	507650	99.8	508740	100.0
55-59	1335	0.3	452640	99.7	453975	100.0
60-64	1495	0.4	408700	99.6	410195	100.0
65-69	2040	0.6	341660	99.4	343700	100.0
70-74	2870	1.3	216770	98.7	219640	100.0
75-79	4315	3.5	118820	96.5	123135	100.0
80-84	4810	9.6	45325	90.4	50135	100.0
85-89	3345	22.9	11280	77.1	14625	100.0
90 +	1305	33.2	2620	66.8	3925	100.0
65 +	18685	2.5	736475	97.5	755160	100.0
85 +	4650	25.1	13900	74.9	18550	100.0
<b>Widowed/Separated/Divorced</b>						
50-54	1190	1.0	114845	99.0	116035	100.0
55-59	1330	1.0	125955	99.0	127285	100.0
60-64	2405	1.5	157165	98.5	159570	100.0
65-69	4425	2.2	197160	97.8	201585	100.0
70-74	8440	4.0	202640	96.0	211080	100.0
75-79	17440	8.4	191290	91.6	208730	100.0
80-84	28855	17.6	135050	82.4	163905	100.0
85-89	32790	32.6	67730	67.4	100520	100.0
90 +	31135	54.2	26280	45.8	57415	100.0
65 +	123085	13.0	820150	87.0	943235	100.0
85 +	63925	40.5	94010	59.5	157935	100.0
<b>All</b>						
50-54	5255	0.8	656920	99.2	662175	100.0
55-59	6335	1.0	608505	99.0	614840	100.0
60-64	8320	1.4	596445	98.6	604765	100.0
65-69	11845	2.0	568825	98.0	580670	100.0
70-74	17680	3.8	445265	96.2	462945	100.0
75-79	29595	8.2	332645	91.8	362240	100.0
80-84	41575	17.6	195085	82.4	236660	100.0
85-89	42355	33.0	85885	67.0	128240	100.0
90 +	37170	54.0	31625	46.0	68795	100.0
65 +	180220	9.8	1659330	90.2	1839550	100.0
85 +	79525	40.4	117510	59.6	197035	100.0

TABLE 3.1 (Cont.)

## Persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991, by age, sex, marital status and institutionalisation status

	Institutionalised		Non-Institutionalised		Total	
	Absolute number	per cent	Absolute number	per cent	Absolute number	per cent
<b>Both sexes</b>						
<b>Never married</b>						
50-54	6945	8.5	75045	91.5	81990	100.0
55-59	7995	10.8	65880	89.2	73875	100.0
60-64	9150	12.2	65930	87.8	75080	100.0
65-69	10190	14.7	59125	85.3	69315	100.0
70-74	10705	19.2	44990	80.8	55695	100.0
75-79	12150	25.5	35520	74.5	47670	100.0
80-84	11300	34.5	21500	65.5	32800	100.0
85-89	8340	46.0	9790	54.0	18130	100.0
90 +	5830	58.7	4110	41.3	9940	100.0
65 +	58515	25.1	175035	74.9	233550	100.0
85 +	14170	50.5	13900	49.5	28070	100.0
<b>Married</b>						
50-54	2480	0.2	1058570	99.8	1061050	100.0
55-59	2830	0.3	957555	99.7	960385	100.0
60-64	3335	0.4	876695	99.6	880030	100.0
65-69	4575	0.6	737635	99.4	742210	100.0
70-74	6225	1.2	496375	98.8	502600	100.0
75-79	9110	2.9	300290	97.1	309400	100.0
80-84	10385	7.3	131415	92.7	141800	100.0
85-89	7705	16.3	39535	83.7	47240	100.0
90 +	3525	25.8	10150	74.2	13675	100.0
65 +	41525	2.4	1715400	97.6	1756925	100.0
85 +	11230	18.4	49685	81.6	60915	100.0
<b>Widowed/Separated/Divorced</b>						
50-54	3245	1.8	179170	98.2	182415	100.0
55-59	3520	1.9	185145	98.1	188665	100.0
60-64	4970	2.2	216625	97.8	221595	100.0
65-69	7475	2.9	254175	97.1	261650	100.0
70-74	12140	4.6	251465	95.4	263605	100.0
75-79	22890	8.9	234815	91.1	257705	100.0
80-84	35930	17.8	166255	82.2	202185	100.0
85-89	39830	32.1	84290	67.9	124120	100.0
90 +	37155	52.9	33075	47.1	70230	100.0
65 +	155420	13.2	1024075	86.8	1179495	100.0
85 +	76985	39.6	117365	60.4	194350	100.0
<b>All</b>						
50-54	12670	1.0	1312785	99.0	1325455	100.0
55-59	14345	1.2	1208580	98.8	1222925	100.0
60-64	17455	1.5	1159250	98.5	1176705	100.0
65-69	22240	2.1	1050935	97.9	1073175	100.0
70-74	29070	3.5	792830	96.5	821900	100.0
75-79	44150	7.2	570625	92.8	614775	100.0
80-84	57615	15.3	319170	84.7	376785	100.0
85-89	55875	29.5	133615	70.5	189490	100.0
90 +	46510	49.6	47335	50.4	93845	100.0
65 +	255460	8.1	2914510	91.9	3169970	100.0
85 +	102385	36.1	180950	63.9	283335	100.0

TABLE 3.1 (cont.)

## Persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991 by age, sex, marital status, and institutionalisation status

	Institutionalised		Non-Institutionalised		Total	
	Absolute number	per cent	Absolute number	per cent	Absolute number	per cent
<b>Men</b>						
<b>Never married</b>						
50-54	3975	8.9	40615	91.1	44590	100.0
55-59	4325	10.7	35970	89.3	40295	100.0
60-64	4725	11.8	35360	88.2	40085	100.0
65-69	4815	14.2	29115	85.8	33930	100.0
70-74	4330	18.4	19140	81.6	23470	100.0
75-79	4300	24.9	12995	75.1	17295	100.0
80-84	3395	33.3	6785	66.7	10180	100.0
85-89	2115	42.0	2915	58.0	5030	100.0
90 +	1095	44.1	1390	55.9	2485	100.0
65 +	20050	21.7	72340	78.3	92390	100.0
85 +	3210	42.7	4305	57.3	7515	100.0
<b>Married</b>						
50-54	1385	0.3	550925	99.7	552310	100.0
55-59	1500	0.3	504910	99.7	506410	100.0
60-64	1840	0.4	467995	99.6	469835	100.0
65-69	2535	0.6	395970	99.4	398505	100.0
70-74	3350	1.2	279610	98.8	282960	100.0
75-79	4795	2.6	181470	97.4	186265	100.0
80-84	5575	6.1	86095	93.9	91670	100.0
85-89	4360	13.4	28255	86.6	32615	100.0
90 +	2220	22.8	7530	77.2	9750	100.0
65 +	22835	2.3	978930	97.7	1001765	100.0
85 +	6580	15.5	35785	84.5	42365	100.0
<b>Widowed/Separated/Divorced</b>						
50-54	2050	3.1	64335	96.9	66385	100.0
55-59	2190	3.6	59190	96.4	61380	100.0
60-64	2565	4.1	59460	95.9	62025	100.0
65-69	3045	5.1	57025	94.9	60070	100.0
70-74	3695	7.0	48830	93.0	52525	100.0
75-79	5450	11.1	43520	88.9	48970	100.0
80-84	7075	18.5	31205	81.5	38280	100.0
85-89	7040	29.8	16565	70.2	23605	100.0
90 +	6020	47.0	6800	53.0	12820	100.0
65 +	32325	13.7	203945	86.3	236270	100.0
85 +	13060	35.9	23365	64.1	36425	100.0
<b>All</b>						
50-54	7410	1.1	655875	98.9	663285	100.0
55-59	8015	1.3	600070	98.7	608085	100.0
60-64	9130	1.6	562815	98.4	571945	100.0
65-69	10395	2.1	482110	97.9	492505	100.0
70-74	11375	3.2	347580	96.8	358955	100.0
75-79	14545	5.8	237985	94.2	252530	100.0
80-84	16045	11.5	124085	88.5	140130	100.0
85-89	13515	22.1	47735	77.9	61250	100.0
90 +	9335	37.3	15720	62.7	25055	100.0
65 +	75210	5.7	1255215	94.3	1330425	100.0
85 +	22850	26.5	63455	73.5	86305	100.0

TABLE 3.1 (Cont.)

**Persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991, by age, sex, marital status and institutionalisation status**

	Institutionalised		Non-Institutionalised		Total	
	Absolute number	per cent	Absolute number	per cent	Absolute number	per cent
<b>Both sexes</b>						
<b>Never married</b>						
50-54	6945	8.5	75045	91.5	81990	100.0
55-59	7995	10.8	65880	89.2	73875	100.0
60-64	9150	12.2	65930	87.8	75080	100.0
65-69	10190	14.7	59125	85.3	69315	100.0
70-74	10705	19.2	44990	80.8	55695	100.0
75-79	12150	25.5	35520	74.5	47670	100.0
80-84	11300	34.5	21500	65.5	32800	100.0
85-89	8340	46.0	9790	54.0	18130	100.0
90 +	5830	58.7	4110	41.3	9940	100.0
65 +	58515	25.1	175035	74.9	233550	100.0
85 +	14170	50.5	13900	49.5	28070	100.0
<b>Married</b>						
50-54	2480	0.2	1058570	99.8	1061050	100.0
55-59	2830	0.3	957555	99.7	960385	100.0
60-64	3335	0.4	876695	99.6	880030	100.0
65-69	4575	0.6	737635	99.4	742210	100.0
70-74	6225	1.2	496375	98.8	502600	100.0
75-79	9110	2.9	300290	97.1	309400	100.0
80-84	10385	7.3	131415	92.7	141800	100.0
85-89	7705	16.3	39535	83.7	47240	100.0
90 +	3525	25.8	10150	74.2	13675	100.0
65 +	41525	2.4	1715400	97.6	1756925	100.0
85 +	11230	18.4	49685	81.6	60915	100.0
<b>Widowed/Separated/Divorced</b>						
50-54	3245	1.8	179170	98.2	182415	100.0
55-59	3520	1.9	185145	98.1	188665	100.0
60-64	4970	2.2	216625	97.8	221595	100.0
65-69	7475	2.9	254175	97.1	261650	100.0
70-74	12140	4.6	251465	95.4	263605	100.0
75-79	22890	8.9	234815	91.1	257705	100.0
80-84	35930	17.8	166255	82.2	202185	100.0
85-89	39830	32.1	84290	67.9	124120	100.0
90 +	37155	52.9	33075	47.1	70230	100.0
65 +	155420	13.2	1024075	86.8	1179495	100.0
85 +	76985	39.6	117365	60.4	194350	100.0
<b>All</b>						
50-54	12670	1.0	1312785	99.0	1325455	100.0
55-59	14345	1.2	1208580	98.8	1222925	100.0
60-64	17455	1.5	1159250	98.5	1176705	100.0
65-69	22240	2.1	1050935	97.9	1073175	100.0
70-74	29070	3.5	792830	96.5	821900	100.0
75-79	44150	7.2	570625	92.8	614775	100.0
80-84	57615	15.3	319170	84.7	376785	100.0
85-89	55875	29.5	133615	70.5	189490	100.0
90 +	46510	49.6	47335	50.4	93845	100.0
65 +	255460	8.1	2914510	91.9	3169970	100.0
85 +	102385	36.1	180950	63.9	283335	100.0

TABLE 4.1

## Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status

	Active			Inactive		Total
	Full-time	Part-Time	Unemployed	Retired	Others	
Women						
Never married						
50-54	20439	2895	1567	1433	7767	34100
55-59	14343	2890	1400	3867	8733	31233
60-64	7800	2467	1033	10500	8900	30700
65-69	2006	1161	300	19600	7900	30967
70-74	513	953	33	17433	6700	25633
75-79	295	472	100	14967	5900	21733
80-84	238	95	67	9033	4500	13933
85+	263	38	100	5333	3800	9533
Total	46067	10799	4600	82167	54200	197833
Married						
50-54	220619	84548	24500	11733	168500	509900
55-59	136297	64003	19600	29467	206867	456233
60-64	59163	38103	8867	110500	192667	409300
65-69	14212	15921	1833	167867	148433	348267
70-74	4224	5710	467	107733	101233	219367
75-79	1167	1867	367	53733	64700	121833
80-84	278	556	67	14800	28200	43900
85+	857	410	33	3867	9267	14433
Total	437397	210536	55733	499700	919867	2123233
Widowed						
50-54	15154	4279	2067	6000	7233	34733
55-59	21148	7085	2833	16000	16167	63233
60-64	15821	8445	2167	44067	34433	104933
65-69	6123	6010	700	94200	49000	156033
70-74	2824	3609	800	109800	64233	181267
75-79	1436	2831	433	100733	76500	181933
80-84	622	1078	233	64833	64133	130900
85+	350	650	167	33667	60100	94933
Total	63980	33487	9400	469300	371800	947967
Divorced/Separated						
50-54	45399	8634	5400	2033	17167	78633
55-59	30071	6529	3367	4667	20033	64667
60-64	14757	4543	1500	12300	19833	52933
65-69	3163	2170	700	21767	12233	40033
70-74	455	645	33	13767	8000	22900
75-79	0	267	67	6667	5067	12067
80-84	33	33	0	2500	2433	5000
85+	89	44	0	567	1033	1733
Total	94092	22742	11067	64267	85800	277967
All						
50-54	301611	100356	33533	21200	200667	657367
55-59	201859	80507	27200	54000	251800	615367
60-64	97541	53559	13567	177367	255833	597867
65-69	25505	25262	3533	303433	217567	575300
70-74	8017	10917	1333	248733	180167	449167
75-79	2897	5436	967	176100	152167	337567
80-84	1171	1762	367	91167	99267	193733
85+	1558	1142	300	43433	74200	120633
Total Women	641605	277495	80800	1115433	1431667	3547000

TABLE 4.1 (cont.)

Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status

	Active			Inactive		Total
	Full-time	Part-Time	Unemployed	Retired	Others	
Men						
Never married						
50-54	22078	2489	4133	1500	9300	39500
55-59	15235	2099	2700	3233	10567	33833
60-64	10568	2332	1567	8867	10400	33733
65-69	3882	1418	300	15800	7600	29000
70-74	1937	596	100	10767	4467	17867
75-79	697	369	0	6833	3633	11533
80-84	463	337	67	3800	1833	6500
85+	391	142	67	1767	1500	3867
Total	55354	9679	8933	52567	49300	175833
Married						
50-54	453878	22455	33300	12167	33133	554933
55-59	350694	27773	31133	48000	49900	507500
60-64	209216	30217	22900	145500	59500	467333
65-69	59699	23701	5200	266467	43833	398900
70-74	20561	13306	1467	219933	31200	286467
75-79	8098	6036	533	145800	26233	186700
80-84	2059	2174	200	67733	14800	86967
85+	1731	769	100	24633	8467	35700
Total	1107992	124375	94833	930233	267067	2524500
Widowed						
50-54	5016	351	633	500	967	7467
55-59	6202	665	1033	1567	2200	11667
60-64	6352	1248	1133	8133	3833	20700
65-69	3574	1526	67	19300	5367	29833
70-74	1595	1305	100	24133	4867	32000
75-79	1156	678	67	25333	6600	33833
80-84	517	517	33	19000	7100	27167
85+	350	250	0	12333	8867	21800
Total	24892	6408	3067	110300	39800	184467
Divorced/Separated						
50-54	35805	3028	5633	2133	7667	54267
55-59	24935	1898	3600	5233	9133	44800
60-64	14151	2016	1900	11367	9167	38600
65-69	2789	1211	600	16967	4233	25800
70-74	1356	678	133	10833	2867	15867
75-79	533	300	67	5833	1733	8467
80-84	44	89	33	3100	1033	4300
85+	100	0	33	1267	667	2067
Total	79737	9196	12000	56733	36500	194167
All						
50-54	516777	28323	43700	16300	51067	656167
55-59	397066	32434	38467	58033	71800	597800
60-64	240286	35814	27500	173867	82900	560367
65-69	69943	27857	6167	318533	61033	483533
70-74	25448	15885	1800	265667	43400	352200
75-79	10484	7382	667	183800	38200	240533
80-84	3084	3116	333	93633	24767	124933
85+	2572	1161	200	40000	19500	63433
Total Men	1268110	149523	118833	1149833	392667	3078967



TABLE 4.1

Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status  
(percentage)

		Active			Inactive		Total
		Full-time	Part-Time	Unemployed	Retired	Others	
Women							
Never married							
	50-54	59.9	8.5	4.6	4.2	22.8	100.0
	55-59	45.9	9.3	4.5	12.4	28.0	100.0
	60-64	25.4	8.0	3.4	34.2	29.0	100.0
	65-69	6.5	3.7	1.0	63.3	25.5	100.0
	70-74	2.0	3.7	0.1	68.0	26.1	100.0
	75-79	1.4	2.2	0.5	68.9	27.1	100.0
	80-84	1.7	0.7	0.5	64.8	32.3	100.0
	85+	2.8	0.4	1.0	55.9	39.9	100.0
	Total	23.3	5.5	2.3	41.5	27.4	100.0
Married							
	50-54	43.3	16.6	4.8	2.3	33.0	100.0
	55-59	29.9	14.0	4.3	6.5	45.3	100.0
	60-64	14.5	9.3	2.2	27.0	47.1	100.0
	65-69	4.1	4.6	0.5	48.2	42.6	100.0
	70-74	1.9	2.6	0.2	49.1	46.1	100.0
	75-79	1.0	1.5	0.3	44.1	53.1	100.0
	80-84	0.6	1.3	0.2	33.7	64.2	100.0
	85+	5.9	2.8	0.2	26.8	64.2	100.0
	Total	20.6	9.9	2.6	23.5	43.3	100.0
Widowed							
	50-54	43.6	12.3	6.0	17.3	20.8	100.0
	55-59	33.4	11.2	4.5	25.3	25.6	100.0
	60-64	15.1	8.0	2.1	42.0	32.8	100.0
	65-69	3.9	3.9	0.4	60.4	31.4	100.0
	70-74	1.6	2.0	0.4	60.6	35.4	100.0
	75-79	0.8	1.6	0.2	55.4	42.0	100.0
	80-84	0.5	0.8	0.2	49.5	49.0	100.0
	85+	0.4	0.7	0.2	35.5	63.3	100.0
	Total	6.7	3.5	1.0	49.5	39.2	100.0
Divorced/Separated							
	50-54	57.7	11.0	6.9	2.6	21.8	100.0
	55-59	46.5	10.1	5.2	7.2	31.0	100.0
	60-64	27.9	8.6	2.8	23.2	37.5	100.0
	65-69	7.9	5.4	1.7	54.4	30.6	100.0
	70-74	2.0	2.8	0.1	60.1	34.9	100.0
	75-79	0.0	2.2	0.6	55.2	42.0	100.0
	80-84	0.7	0.7	0.0	50.0	48.7	100.0
	85+	5.1	2.6	0.0	32.7	59.6	100.0
	Total	33.9	8.2	4.0	23.1	30.9	100.0
All							
	50-54	45.9	15.3	5.1	3.2	30.5	100.0
	55-59	32.8	13.1	4.4	8.8	40.9	100.0
	60-64	16.3	9.0	2.3	29.7	42.8	100.0
	65-69	4.4	4.4	0.6	52.7	37.8	100.0
	70-74	1.8	2.4	0.3	55.4	40.1	100.0
	75-79	0.9	1.6	0.3	52.2	45.1	100.0
	80-84	0.6	0.9	0.2	47.1	51.2	100.0
	85+	1.3	0.9	0.2	36.0	61.5	100.0
Total Women		18.1	7.8	2.3	31.4	40.4	100.0

TABLE 4.1 (cont.)

Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status  
(percentage)

		Active			Inactive		Total
		Full-time	Part-Time	Unemployed	Retired	Others	
Men							
Never married							
	50-54	55.9	6.3	10.5	3.8	23.5	100.0
	55-59	45.0	6.2	8.0	9.6	31.2	100.0
	60-64	31.3	6.9	4.6	26.3	30.8	100.0
	65-69	13.4	4.9	1.0	54.5	26.2	100.0
	70-74	10.8	3.3	0.6	60.3	25.0	100.0
	75-79	6.0	3.2	0.0	59.2	31.5	100.0
	80-84	7.1	5.2	1.0	58.5	28.2	100.0
	85+	10.1	3.7	1.7	45.7	38.8	100.0
	Total	31.5	5.5	5.1	29.9	28.0	100.0
Married							
	50-54	81.8	4.0	6.0	2.2	6.0	100.0
	55-59	69.1	5.5	6.1	9.5	9.8	100.0
	60-64	44.8	6.5	4.9	31.1	12.7	100.0
	65-69	15.0	5.9	1.3	66.8	11.0	100.0
	70-74	7.2	4.6	0.5	76.8	10.9	100.0
	75-79	4.3	3.2	0.3	78.1	14.1	100.0
	80-84	2.4	2.5	0.2	77.9	17.0	100.0
	85+	4.8	2.2	0.3	69.0	23.7	100.0
	Total	43.9	4.9	3.8	36.8	10.6	100.0
Widowed							
	50-54	67.2	4.7	8.5	6.7	12.9	100.0
	55-59	53.2	5.7	8.9	13.4	18.9	100.0
	60-64	30.7	6.0	5.5	39.3	18.5	100.0
	65-69	12.0	5.1	0.2	64.7	18.0	100.0
	70-74	5.0	4.1	0.3	75.4	15.2	100.0
	75-79	3.4	2.0	0.2	74.9	19.5	100.0
	80-84	1.9	1.9	0.1	69.9	26.1	100.0
	85+	1.6	1.1	0.0	56.6	40.7	100.0
	Total	13.5	3.5	1.7	59.8	21.6	100.0
Divorced/Separated							
	50-54	66.0	5.6	10.4	3.9	14.1	100.0
	55-59	55.7	4.2	8.0	11.7	20.4	100.0
	60-64	36.7	5.2	4.9	29.4	23.7	100.0
	65-69	10.8	4.7	2.3	65.8	16.4	100.0
	70-74	8.5	4.3	0.8	68.3	18.1	100.0
	75-79	6.3	3.5	0.8	68.9	20.5	100.0
	80-84	1.0	2.1	0.8	72.1	24.0	100.0
	85+	4.8	0.0	1.6	61.3	32.3	100.0
	Total	41.1	4.7	6.2	29.2	18.8	100.0
All							
	50-54	78.8	4.3	6.7	2.5	7.8	100.0
	55-59	66.4	5.4	6.4	9.7	12.0	100.0
	60-64	42.9	6.4	4.9	31.0	14.8	100.0
	65-69	14.5	5.8	1.3	65.9	12.6	100.0
	70-74	7.2	4.5	0.5	75.4	12.3	100.0
	75-79	4.4	3.1	0.3	76.4	15.9	100.0
	80-84	2.5	2.5	0.3	74.9	19.8	100.0
	85+	4.1	1.8	0.3	63.1	30.7	100.0
Total Men		41.2	4.9	3.9	37.3	12.8	100.0

TABLE 4.2  
Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991  
by age, sex and educational level

	Active			Inactive		Total
	Full-time	Part-Time	Unemployed	Retired	Others	
Women						
No education						
50-54	5821	1746	1733	1133	11533	21967
55-59	6851	1216	1900	2167	18167	30300
60-64	3901	966	1067	6367	24500	36800
65-69	591	709	167	13700	27333	42500
70-74	400	400	33	11700	24100	36633
75-79	80	520	67	10133	23067	33867
80-84	0	133	0	7067	19400	26600
85+	140	93	0	3667	16333	20233
Total	17860	5706	4967	55933	164433	248900
Level 1						
50-54	32683	11950	6400	4700	53833	109567
55-59	28438	11729	6267	11300	75533	133267
60-64	14197	8970	2833	40533	86767	153300
65-69	4996	4437	833	70300	80233	160800
70-74	1600	2133	300	59400	67867	131300
75-79	871	1162	233	42833	58567	103667
80-84	267	400	100	24467	37133	62367
85+	171	429	200	11767	29200	41767
Total	83553	40880	17167	265300	489133	896033
Level 2						
50-54	65861	23172	9000	5767	54533	158333
55-59	50321	21546	6700	14967	68267	161800
60-64	24921	13946	3500	51900	66767	161033
65-69	6043	6190	767	91567	56267	160833
70-74	2054	2546	533	72200	48233	125567
75-79	803	1164	333	50133	37467	89900
80-84	321	179	167	23700	23267	47633
85+	193	241	33	10200	14833	25500
Total	150857	68643	21033	320433	369633	930600
Level 3						
50-54	134398	44269	13133	7300	64833	263933
55-59	82323	33611	9933	17400	73033	216300
60-64	40098	20502	4367	58567	62833	186367
65-69	9665	9701	1267	99500	44200	164333
70-74	2958	3375	333	79467	32367	118500
75-79	638	1829	233	54433	26500	83633
80-84	385	615	100	26800	15500	43400
85+	849	185	33	13367	11467	25900
Total	271769	113631	29400	356833	330733	1102367
Level 4						
50-54	62547	19186	3267	2300	15933	103233
55-59	33779	12421	2400	8167	16733	73500
60-64	14353	9114	1800	20000	14967	60233
65-69	4217	4217	500	28233	9500	46667
70-74	987	2413	133	25867	7600	37000
75-79	499	768	100	18533	6533	26433
80-84	120	480	0	9133	3967	13700
85+	222	178	33	4433	2333	7200
Total	116958	48542	8233	116667	77567	367967
All levels						
50-54	301310	100323	33533	21200	200667	657033
55-59	201712	80521	27200	54000	251733	615167
60-64	97469	53497	13567	177367	255833	597733
65-69	25513	25254	3533	303300	217533	575133
70-74	7999	10868	1333	248633	180167	449000
75-79	2891	5442	967	176067	152133	337500
80-84	1093	1807	367	91167	99267	193700
85+	1575	1125	300	43433	74167	120600
Total	640997	277403	80800	1115167	1431500	3545867

TABLE 4.2 (cont.)  
Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991  
by age, sex and educational level

	Active			Inactive		Total
	Full-time	Part-Time	Unemployed	Retired	Others	
Men						
No education						
50-54	10759	1108	2300	933	5667	20767
55-59	13626	1607	2667	3100	7267	28267
60-64	10282	1251	2267	9133	11667	34600
65-69	2066	967	333	23000	9667	36033
70-74	1114	653	100	19467	7533	28867
75-79	467	467	67	17000	8000	26000
80-84	143	357	100	12100	6433	19133
85+	58	408	33	7000	5300	12800
Total	38750	6584	7867	91733	61533	206467
Level 1						
50-54	76426	5174	11400	4000	16267	113267
55-59	77104	6829	10133	12833	23767	130667
60-64	53500	7700	7600	47867	28133	144800
65-69	16192	6674	1200	90233	21433	135733
70-74	6455	3479	333	76933	14467	101667
75-79	3197	1737	200	57067	12400	74600
80-84	1180	787	67	31133	8600	41767
85+	589	211	33	14000	7500	22333
Total	235251	31982	30967	334067	132567	764833
Level 2						
50-54	103633	5501	10033	4100	11000	134267
55-59	82695	6538	7733	14033	15833	126833
60-64	51662	8138	5500	39100	17933	122333
65-69	16375	5325	1500	75067	13700	111967
70-74	5955	3445	267	65867	10067	85600
75-79	2546	1254	100	41800	8367	54067
80-84	516	584	0	21067	4367	26533
85+	702	165	67	6767	3267	10967
Total	264447	30586	25200	267800	84533	672567
Level 3						
50-54	204627	9340	15200	5633	12833	247633
55-59	147424	10876	13867	19633	18667	210467
60-64	81204	11196	9367	55367	19133	176267
65-69	19780	7920	1967	90467	11967	132100
70-74	7212	4388	667	73733	7733	93733
75-79	2722	2244	167	47300	6700	59133
80-84	565	602	133	20100	3467	24867
85+	792	241	33	8200	2533	11800
Total	465078	46055	41400	320433	83033	956000
Level 4						
50-54	120990	7143	4767	1600	5300	139800
55-59	75857	6576	4067	8433	6233	101167
60-64	43278	7456	2767	22367	6000	81867
65-69	15479	6987	1167	39700	4267	67600
70-74	4757	3876	433	29633	3600	42300
75-79	1566	1601	133	20533	2667	26500
80-84	712	754	33	9167	1900	12567
85+	356	178	33	4033	900	5500
Total	263325	34242	13400	135467	30867	477300
All levels						
50-54	516435	28265	43700	16267	51067	655733
55-59	396706	32427	38467	58033	71767	597400
60-64	239926	35740	27500	173833	82867	559867
65-69	69894	27873	6167	318467	61033	483433
70-74	25492	15841	1800	265633	43400	352167
75-79	10498	7302	667	183700	38133	240300
80-84	3115	3085	333	93567	24767	124867
85+	2497	1203	200	40000	19500	63400
Total	1266851	149449	118833	1149500	392533	3077167

TABLE 4.2 (Cont.)  
Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991  
by age, sex and educational level (percentage)

	Active			Inactive		Total
	Full-time	Part-Time	Unemployed	Retired	Others	
Women						
No education						
50-54	26.5	7.9	7.9	5.2	52.5	100.0
55-59	22.6	4.0	6.3	7.2	60.0	100.0
60-64	10.6	2.6	2.9	17.3	66.6	100.0
65-69	1.4	1.7	0.4	32.2	64.3	100.0
70-74	1.1	1.1	0.1	31.9	65.8	100.0
75-79	0.2	1.5	0.2	29.9	68.1	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.5	0.0	26.6	72.9	100.0
85+	0.7	0.5	0.0	18.1	80.7	100.0
Total	7.2	2.3	2.0	22.5	66.1	100.0
Level 1						
50-54	29.8	10.9	5.8	4.3	49.1	100.0
55-59	21.3	8.8	4.7	8.5	56.7	100.0
60-64	9.3	5.9	1.8	26.4	56.6	100.0
65-69	3.1	2.8	0.5	43.7	49.9	100.0
70-74	1.2	1.6	0.2	45.2	51.7	100.0
75-79	0.8	1.1	0.2	41.3	56.5	100.0
80-84	0.4	0.6	0.2	39.2	59.5	100.0
85+	0.4	1.0	0.5	28.2	69.9	100.0
Total	9.3	4.6	1.9	29.6	54.6	100.0
Level 2						
50-54	41.6	14.6	5.7	3.6	34.4	100.0
55-59	31.1	13.3	4.1	9.3	42.2	100.0
60-64	15.5	8.7	2.2	32.2	41.5	100.0
65-69	3.8	3.8	0.5	56.9	35.0	100.0
70-74	1.6	2.0	0.4	57.5	38.4	100.0
75-79	0.9	1.3	0.4	55.8	41.7	100.0
80-84	0.7	0.4	0.3	49.8	48.8	100.0
85+	0.8	0.9	0.1	40.0	58.2	100.0
Total	16.2	7.4	2.3	34.4	39.7	100.0
Level 3						
50-54	50.9	16.8	5.0	2.8	24.6	100.0
55-59	38.1	15.5	4.6	8.0	33.8	100.0
60-64	21.5	11.0	2.3	31.4	33.7	100.0
65-69	5.9	5.9	0.8	60.5	26.9	100.0
70-74	2.5	2.8	0.3	67.1	27.3	100.0
75-79	0.8	2.2	0.3	65.1	31.7	100.0
80-84	0.9	1.4	0.2	61.8	35.7	100.0
85+	3.3	0.7	0.1	51.6	44.3	100.0
Total	24.7	10.3	2.7	32.4	30.0	100.0
Level 4						
50-54	60.6	18.6	3.2	2.2	15.4	100.0
55-59	46.0	16.9	3.3	11.1	22.8	100.0
60-64	23.8	15.1	3.0	33.2	24.8	100.0
65-69	9.0	9.0	1.1	60.5	20.4	100.0
70-74	2.7	6.5	0.4	69.9	20.5	100.0
75-79	1.9	2.9	0.4	70.1	24.7	100.0
80-84	0.9	3.5	0.0	66.7	29.0	100.0
85+	3.1	2.5	0.5	61.6	32.4	100.0
Total	31.8	13.2	2.2	31.7	21.1	100.0
All levels						
50-54	45.9	15.3	5.1	3.2	30.5	100.0
55-59	32.8	13.1	4.4	8.8	40.9	100.0
60-64	16.3	9.0	2.3	29.7	42.8	100.0
65-69	4.4	4.4	0.6	52.7	37.8	100.0
70-74	1.8	2.4	0.3	55.4	40.1	100.0
75-79	0.9	1.6	0.3	52.2	45.1	100.0
80-84	0.6	0.9	0.2	47.1	51.2	100.0
85+	1.3	0.9	0.2	36.0	61.5	100.0
Total	18.1	7.8	2.3	31.4	40.4	100.0

TABLE 4.2 (cont.)  
Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991  
by age, sex and educational level (percentage)

	Active			Inactive		Total
	Full-time	Part-Time	Unemployed	Retired	Others	
Men						
No education						
50-54	51.8	5.3	11.1	4.5	27.3	100.0
55-59	48.2	5.7	9.4	11.0	25.7	100.0
60-64	29.7	3.6	6.6	26.4	33.7	100.0
65-69	5.7	2.7	0.9	63.8	26.8	100.0
70-74	3.9	2.3	0.3	67.4	26.1	100.0
75-79	1.8	1.8	0.3	65.4	30.8	100.0
80-84	0.7	1.9	0.5	63.2	33.6	100.0
85+	0.5	3.2	0.3	54.7	41.4	100.0
Total	18.8	3.2	3.8	44.4	29.8	100.0
Level 1						
50-54	67.5	4.6	10.1	3.5	14.4	100.0
55-59	59.0	5.2	7.8	9.8	18.2	100.0
60-64	36.9	5.3	5.2	33.1	19.4	100.0
65-69	11.9	4.9	0.9	66.5	15.8	100.0
70-74	6.3	3.4	0.3	75.7	14.2	100.0
75-79	4.3	2.3	0.3	76.5	16.6	100.0
80-84	2.8	1.9	0.2	74.5	20.6	100.0
85+	2.6	0.9	0.1	62.7	33.6	100.0
Total	30.8	4.2	4.0	43.7	17.3	100.0
Level 2						
50-54	77.2	4.1	7.5	3.1	8.2	100.0
55-59	65.2	5.2	6.1	11.1	12.5	100.0
60-64	42.2	6.7	4.5	32.0	14.7	100.0
65-69	14.6	4.8	1.3	67.0	12.2	100.0
70-74	7.0	4.0	0.3	76.9	11.8	100.0
75-79	4.7	2.3	0.2	77.3	15.5	100.0
80-84	1.9	2.2	0.0	79.4	16.5	100.0
85+	6.4	1.5	0.6	61.7	29.8	100.0
Total	39.3	4.5	3.7	39.8	12.6	100.0
Level 3						
50-54	82.6	3.8	6.1	2.3	5.2	100.0
55-59	70.0	5.2	6.6	9.3	8.9	100.0
60-64	46.1	6.4	5.3	31.4	10.9	100.0
65-69	15.0	6.0	1.5	68.5	9.1	100.0
70-74	7.7	4.7	0.7	78.7	8.3	100.0
75-79	4.6	3.8	0.3	80.0	11.3	100.0
80-84	2.3	2.4	0.5	80.8	13.9	100.0
85+	6.7	2.0	0.3	69.5	21.5	100.0
Total	48.6	4.8	4.3	33.5	8.7	100.0
Level 4						
50-54	86.5	5.1	3.4	1.1	3.8	100.0
55-59	75.0	6.5	4.0	8.3	6.2	100.0
60-64	52.9	9.1	3.4	27.3	7.3	100.0
65-69	22.9	10.3	1.7	58.7	6.3	100.0
70-74	11.2	9.2	1.0	70.1	8.5	100.0
75-79	5.9	6.0	0.5	77.5	10.1	100.0
80-84	5.7	6.0	0.3	72.9	15.1	100.0
85+	6.5	3.2	0.6	73.3	16.4	100.0
Total	55.2	7.2	2.8	28.4	6.5	100.0
All levels						
50-54	78.8	4.3	6.7	2.5	7.8	100.0
55-59	66.4	5.4	6.4	9.7	12.0	100.0
60-64	42.9	6.4	4.9	31.0	14.8	100.0
65-69	14.5	5.8	1.3	65.9	12.6	100.0
70-74	7.2	4.5	0.5	75.4	12.3	100.0
75-79	4.4	3.0	0.3	76.4	15.9	100.0
80-84	2.5	2.5	0.3	74.9	19.8	100.0
85+	3.9	1.9	0.3	63.1	30.8	100.0
Total	41.2	4.9	3.9	37.4	12.8	100.0

**TABLE 4.3**  
**Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991**  
**by age, sex and number of generations present in the household**

	Active			Inactive		Total
	Full-time	Part-Time	Unemp.	Retired	Others	
Women						
Living alone						
50-54	37761	6672	4167	4000	12700	65300
55-59	35938	8829	3900	13467	20967	83100
60-64	23057	9710	2700	44100	32267	111833
65-69	6862	6305	1100	98033	38400	150700
70-74	2269	3731	567	109667	47833	164067
75-79	1100	2200	233	96167	54133	153833
80-84	457	876	133	59467	43933	104867
85+	205	328	100	27967	33367	61967
Total	108068	38232	12900	452867	283600	895667
One Generation Households						
50-54	101705	35095	11167	7633	72133	227733
55-59	80080	38053	11067	21733	119633	270567
60-64	41387	28279	5900	94567	132067	302200
65-69	12042	13425	1467	153700	118133	298767
70-74	3752	5081	400	104467	87333	201033
75-79	1066	1968	433	55067	58667	117200
80-84	428	506	133	17067	26600	44733
85+	417	250	0	5533	10033	16233
Total	241322	122211	30567	459767	624600	1478467
Two Generation Households						
50-54	150500	55133	16367	8667	104867	335533
55-59	77392	31408	10500	16467	97067	232833
60-64	28225	13842	3500	33233	72933	151733
65-69	5156	4377	767	40633	41467	92400
70-74	1300	1567	100	23700	27433	54100
75-79	501	866	167	15767	20500	37800
80-84	217	217	33	8700	15133	24300
85+	668	432	133	6633	18433	26300
Total	264286	107514	31567	153800	397833	955000
Three or more Generation Households						
50-54	11693	3407	1833	900	10967	28800
55-59	8519	2148	1733	2333	14133	28867
60-64	4902	1698	1467	5467	18567	32100
65-69	1460	1140	200	11067	19567	33433
70-74	699	534	267	10900	17567	29967
75-79	238	396	133	9100	18867	28733
80-84	47	187	67	5933	13600	19833
85+	350	50	67	3300	12367	16133
Total	27962	9505	5767	49000	125633	217867
All households						
50-54	301659	100308	33533	21200	200667	657367
55-59	201929	80438	27200	54000	251800	615367
60-64	97571	53529	13567	177367	255833	597867
65-69	25520	25247	3533	303433	217567	575300
70-74	8020	10913	1333	248733	180167	449167
75-79	2904	5429	967	176100	152167	337567
80-84	1148	1785	367	91167	99267	193733
85+	1640	1060	300	43433	74200	120633
Total	641638	277462	80800	1115433	1431667	3547000

TABLE 4.3 (Cont.)  
**Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991**  
**by age, sex and number of generations present in the household**

	Active			Inactive		Total
	Full-time	Part-Time	Unemp.	Retired	Others	
Men						
Living alone						
50-54	34562	3538	5600	2433	8633	54767
55-59	27620	2946	3900	6167	11900	52533
60-64	19803	3931	2833	19533	13533	59633
65-69	7350	3150	567	36800	9433	57300
70-74	2787	1980	233	34233	7467	46700
75-79	1550	983	100	28067	7500	38200
80-84	656	744	67	19033	5733	26233
85+	305	262	33	10867	5867	17333
Total	94879	17287	13333	157133	70067	352700
One Generation Households						
50-54	147694	9273	12533	6433	15000	190933
55-59	166547	14720	15600	29567	26867	253300
60-64	126020	19813	13200	107533	39100	305667
65-69	41752	17582	3233	214667	29133	306367
70-74	16308	11259	867	188400	22800	239633
75-79	7173	4694	400	128967	20200	161433
80-84	1809	1924	233	60633	11800	76400
85+	745	522	100	22133	6600	30100
Total	509106	78727	46167	758333	171500	1563833
Two Generation Households						
50-54	316609	14691	24000	6967	24800	387067
55-59	187659	13241	17033	19967	28733	266633
60-64	85519	10781	9733	41933	24867	172833
65-69	18231	6102	2000	56900	15633	98867
70-74	4987	2246	367	33967	8000	49567
75-79	1319	1281	100	18700	5300	26700
80-84	368	332	33	8433	3267	12433
85+	1125	241	33	4133	3100	8633
Total	616458	48276	53300	191000	113700	1022733
Three or more Generation Households						
50-54	17923	810	1567	467	2633	23400
55-59	15216	1550	1933	2333	4300	25333
60-64	8921	1312	1733	4867	5400	22233
65-69	2616	1017	367	10167	6833	21000
70-74	1383	384	333	9067	5133	16300
75-79	433	433	67	8067	5200	14200
80-84	244	122	0	5533	3967	9867
85+	410	123	33	2867	3933	7367
Total	47248	5652	6033	43367	37400	139700
All households						
50-54	516789	28311	43700	16300	51067	656167
55-59	397042	32458	38467	58033	71800	597800
60-64	240263	35837	27500	173867	82900	560367
65-69	69949	27851	6167	318533	61033	483533
70-74	25465	15869	1800	265667	43400	352200
75-79	10475	7392	667	183800	38200	240533
80-84	3078	3122	333	93633	24767	124933
85+	2586	1147	200	40000	19500	63433
Total	1267691	149942	118833	1149833	392667	3078967



TABLE 4.3 (Cont.)  
**Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991**  
**by age, sex and number of generations present in the household**  
 (percentage)

	Active			Inactive		Total
	Full-time	Part-Time	Unemp.	Retired	Others	
Women						
Living alone						
50-54	57.8	10.2	6.4	6.1	19.4	100.0
55-59	43.2	10.6	4.7	16.2	25.2	100.0
60-64	20.6	8.7	2.4	39.4	28.9	100.0
65-69	4.6	4.2	0.7	65.1	25.5	100.0
70-74	1.4	2.3	0.3	66.8	29.2	100.0
75-79	0.7	1.4	0.2	62.5	35.2	100.0
80-84	0.4	0.8	0.1	56.7	41.9	100.0
85+	0.3	0.5	0.2	45.1	53.8	100.0
Total	12.1	4.3	1.4	50.6	31.7	100.0
One Generation Households						
50-54	44.7	15.4	4.9	3.4	31.7	100.0
55-59	29.6	14.1	4.1	8.0	44.2	100.0
60-64	13.7	9.4	2.0	31.3	43.7	100.0
65-69	4.0	4.5	0.5	51.4	39.5	100.0
70-74	1.9	2.5	0.2	52.0	43.4	100.0
75-79	0.9	1.7	0.4	47.0	50.1	100.0
80-84	1.0	1.1	0.3	38.2	59.5	100.0
85+	2.6	1.5	0.0	34.1	61.8	100.0
Total	16.3	8.3	2.1	31.1	42.2	100.0
Two Generation Households						
50-54	44.9	16.4	4.9	2.6	31.3	100.0
55-59	33.2	13.5	4.5	7.1	41.7	100.0
60-64	18.6	9.1	2.3	21.9	48.1	100.0
65-69	5.6	4.7	0.8	44.0	44.9	100.0
70-74	2.4	2.9	0.2	43.8	50.7	100.0
75-79	1.3	2.3	0.4	41.7	54.2	100.0
80-84	0.9	0.9	0.1	35.8	62.3	100.0
85+	2.5	1.6	0.5	25.2	70.1	100.0
Total	27.7	11.3	3.3	16.1	41.7	100.0
Three or more Generation Households						
50-54	40.6	11.8	6.4	3.1	38.1	100.0
55-59	29.5	7.4	6.0	8.1	49.0	100.0
60-64	15.3	5.3	4.6	17.0	57.8	100.0
65-69	4.4	3.4	0.6	33.1	58.5	100.0
70-74	2.3	1.8	0.9	36.4	58.6	100.0
75-79	0.8	1.4	0.5	31.7	65.7	100.0
80-84	0.2	0.9	0.3	29.9	68.6	100.0
85+	2.2	0.3	0.4	20.5	76.7	100.0
Total	12.8	4.4	2.6	22.5	57.7	100.0
All households						
50-54	45.9	15.3	5.1	3.2	30.5	100.0
55-59	32.8	13.1	4.4	8.8	40.9	100.0
60-64	16.3	9.0	2.3	29.7	42.8	100.0
65-69	4.4	4.4	0.6	52.7	37.8	100.0
70-74	1.8	2.4	0.3	55.4	40.1	100.0
75-79	0.9	1.6	0.3	52.2	45.1	100.0
80-84	0.6	0.9	0.2	47.1	51.2	100.0
85+	1.4	0.9	0.2	36.0	61.5	100.0
Total	18.1	7.8	2.3	31.4	40.4	100.0

TABLE 4.3 (cont.)  
**Labour Force Participation of persons aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991**  
**by age, sex and number of generations present in the household**  
 (percentage)

		Active			Inactive		Total
		Full-time	Part-Time	Unemp.	Retired	Others	
Men							
Living alone							
	50-54	63.1	6.5	10.2	4.4	15.8	100.0
	55-59	52.6	5.6	7.4	11.7	22.7	100.0
	60-64	33.2	6.6	4.8	32.8	22.7	100.0
	65-69	12.8	5.5	1.0	64.2	16.5	100.0
	70-74	6.0	4.2	0.5	73.3	16.0	100.0
	75-79	4.1	2.6	0.3	73.5	19.6	100.0
	80-84	2.5	2.8	0.3	72.6	21.9	100.0
	85+	1.8	1.5	0.2	62.7	33.8	100.0
	Total	26.9	4.9	3.8	44.6	19.9	100.0
One Generation Households							
	50-54	77.4	4.9	6.6	3.4	7.9	100.0
	55-59	65.8	5.8	6.2	11.7	10.6	100.0
	60-64	41.2	6.5	4.3	35.2	12.8	100.0
	65-69	13.6	5.7	1.1	70.1	9.5	100.0
	70-74	6.8	4.7	0.4	78.6	9.5	100.0
	75-79	4.4	2.9	0.2	79.9	12.5	100.0
	80-84	2.4	2.5	0.3	79.4	15.4	100.0
	85+	2.5	1.7	0.3	73.5	21.9	100.0
	Total	32.6	5.0	3.0	48.5	11.0	100.0
Two Generation Households							
	50-54	81.8	3.8	6.2	1.8	6.4	100.0
	55-59	70.4	5.0	6.4	7.5	10.8	100.0
	60-64	49.5	6.2	5.6	24.3	14.4	100.0
	65-69	18.4	6.2	2.0	57.6	15.8	100.0
	70-74	10.1	4.5	0.7	68.5	16.1	100.0
	75-79	4.9	4.8	0.4	70.0	19.9	100.0
	80-84	3.0	2.7	0.3	67.8	26.3	100.0
	85+	13.0	2.8	0.4	47.9	35.9	100.0
	Total	60.3	4.7	5.2	18.7	11.1	100.0
Three or more Generation Households							
	50-54	76.6	3.5	6.7	2.0	11.3	100.0
	55-59	60.1	6.1	7.6	9.2	17.0	100.0
	60-64	40.1	5.9	7.8	21.9	24.3	100.0
	65-69	12.5	4.8	1.7	48.4	32.5	100.0
	70-74	8.5	2.4	2.0	55.6	31.5	100.0
	75-79	3.1	3.1	0.5	56.8	36.6	100.0
	80-84	2.5	1.2	0.0	56.1	40.2	100.0
	85+	5.6	1.7	0.5	38.9	53.4	100.0
	Total	33.8	4.0	4.3	31.0	26.8	100.0
All households							
	50-54	78.8	4.3	6.7	2.5	7.8	100.0
	55-59	66.4	5.4	6.4	9.7	12.0	100.0
	60-64	42.9	6.4	4.9	31.0	14.8	100.0
	65-69	14.5	5.8	1.3	65.9	12.6	100.0
	70-74	7.2	4.5	0.5	75.4	12.3	100.0
	75-79	4.4	3.1	0.3	76.4	15.9	100.0
	80-84	2.5	2.5	0.3	74.9	19.8	100.0
	85+	4.1	1.8	0.3	63.1	30.7	100.0
	Total	41.2	4.9	3.9	37.3	12.8	100.0

TABLE 5.1

Number of rooms per person aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status

	Average number of rooms (per capita)	Proportion of dwelling units with one room or less per person
Women		
Never married		
50-54	2.6	4.4
55-59	2.7	4.5
60-64	2.8	3.1
65-69	2.9	3.8
70-74	2.9	3.8
75-79	2.9	4.9
80-84	3.0	2.6
85+	2.8	6.3
Total	2.8	4.1
Married		
50-54	2.3	3.3
55-59	2.4	2.8
60-64	2.6	2.2
65-69	2.6	1.8
70-74	2.7	1.5
75-79	2.6	1.9
80-84	2.5	1.6
85+	2.4	3.2
Total	2.5	2.4
Widowed		
50-54	2.6	3.7
55-59	2.8	4.4
60-64	3.0	3.1
65-69	3.2	3.1
70-74	3.2	2.9
75-79	3.1	2.5
80-84	3.0	3.3
85+	2.8	3.4
Total	3.0	3.1
Divorced/Separated		
50-54	2.7	2.7
55-59	2.9	3.0
60-64	3.0	3.5
65-69	3.1	3.9
70-74	2.9	5.4
75-79	3.0	3.6
80-84	2.7	7.3
85+	2.2	7.7
Total	2.9	3.5
All		
50-54	2.3	3.3
55-59	2.5	3.0
60-64	2.7	2.5
65-69	2.8	2.4
70-74	2.9	2.4
75-79	2.9	2.5
80-84	2.8	3.0
85+	2.7	3.7
Total Women	2.6	2.8
60 +	2.8	2.6
65 +	2.8	2.6
80 +	2.8	3.3

TABLE 5.1 (cont.)  
Number of rooms per person aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991 by age, sex and marital status

	Average number of rooms (per capita)	Proportion of dwelling units with one room or less per person
Men		
Never married		
50-54	2.8	4.8
55-59	2.8	6.0
60-64	2.9	5.4
65-69	2.9	5.3
70-74	3.0	5.0
75-79	2.9	5.5
80-84	2.9	8.2
85+	2.6	8.6
Total	2.9	5.5
Married		
50-54	2.1	4.2
55-59	2.3	3.4
60-64	2.5	2.6
65-69	2.6	2.0
70-74	2.6	1.9
75-79	2.6	2.2
80-84	2.5	1.9
85+	2.4	2.5
Total	2.4	2.9
Widowed		
50-54	2.7	5.4
55-59	2.8	6.0
60-64	3.1	3.5
65-69	3.3	3.0
70-74	3.3	3.2
75-79	3.2	4.6
80-84	3.0	4.2
85+	2.8	4.7
Total	3.1	4.1
Divorced/Separated		
50-54	3.0	3.9
55-59	3.0	3.7
60-64	3.1	5.4
65-69	3.2	5.4
70-74	3.0	8.0
75-79	2.9	8.7
80-84	2.6	10.9
85+	2.5	8.1
Total	3.0	5.1
All		
50-54	2.2	4.2
55-59	2.4	3.6
60-64	2.5	3.0
65-69	2.7	2.5
70-74	2.7	2.5
75-79	2.7	2.9
80-84	2.6	3.0
85+	2.5	3.8
Total Men	2.5	3.2
60 +	2.6	2.8
65 +	2.7	2.7
80 +	2.6	3.3

TABLE 5.2

**Number of rooms per person aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991  
by age, sex and number of generations present in the household**

	Average number of rooms (per capita)	Proportion of dwelling units with one room or less per person
<b>Women</b>		
<b>One Generation households</b>		
50-54	3.3	0.7
55-59	3.3	0.7
60-64	3.3	0.8
65-69	3.3	1.1
70-74	3.4	1.2
75-79	3.5	1.6
80-84	3.5	2.8
85+	3.7	3.7
total	3.4	1.2
<b>Two Generation households</b>		
50-54	2.0	4.3
55-59	2.1	4.1
60-64	2.1	3.0
65-69	2.2	2.6
70-74	2.3	2.2
75-79	2.4	1.9
80-84	2.4	1.0
85+	2.5	0.9
total	2.1	3.5
<b>Three Generation households</b>		
50-54	1.4	18.4
55-59	1.4	22.7
60-64	1.4	22.2
65-69	1.4	19.1
70-74	1.5	17.5
75-79	1.6	11.8
80-84	1.7	7.2
85+	1.6	8.3
total	1.5	16.9
<b>All households</b>		
50-54	2.3	3.3
55-59	2.5	3.0
60-64	2.7	2.5
65-69	2.8	2.4
70-74	2.9	2.4
75-79	2.9	2.5
80-84	2.8	3.0
85+	2.7	3.7
total	2.6	2.8

TABLE 5.2 (cont.)

**Number of rooms per person aged 50 and over in Canada in 1991  
by age, sex and number of generations present in the household**

	Average number of rooms (per capita)	Proportion of dwelling units with one room or less per person
<b>Men</b>		
<b>One Generation households</b>		
50-54	3.3	1.5
55-59	3.3	1.3
60-64	3.2	1.1
65-69	3.2	1.1
70-74	3.1	1.3
75-79	3.0	1.6
80-84	3.0	2.1
85+	3.1	2.4
total	3.2	1.4
<b>Two Generation households</b>		
50-54	1.9	5.1
55-59	2.0	4.9
60-64	2.0	4.4
65-69	2.0	3.3
70-74	2.1	3.8
75-79	2.1	4.5
80-84	2.2	1.9
85+	2.3	3.1
total	2.0	4.6
<b>Three Generation households</b>		
50-54	1.4	18.4
55-59	1.5	17.9
60-64	1.4	23.2
65-69	1.4	21.3
70-74	1.4	19.4
75-79	1.5	19.2
80-84	1.5	14.2
85+	1.5	14.0
total	1.4	19.2
<b>All households</b>		
50-54	2.2	4.2
55-59	2.4	3.6
60-64	2.5	3.0
65-69	2.7	2.5
70-74	2.7	2.5
75-79	2.7	2.9
80-84	2.6	3.0
85+	2.5	3.8
Total	2.5	3.2

TABLE 6.1  
Number and type of income sources of persons aged 50 and over living in single  
person households in Canada in 1991 by age, sex, marital status

	No	Single source				Multiple sources					Total
	Income	Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2	Three or more	
Women											
Never married											
50-54	333	5433	167	1467	533	133	733	167	5233	1033	15233
55-59	700	4267	700	2200	633	133	667	167	4833	1900	16200
60-64	333	2733	1233	1500	367	367	433	733	5967	2800	16467
65-69	100	233	233	1700	67	133	133	3067	1433	10733	17833
70-74	0	0	0	1100	0	0	300	3600	1000	10000	16000
75-79	0	0	0	1400	0	0	33	2433	933	8367	13167
80-84	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1667	833	5233	8733
85+	0	0	0	767	0	0	100	967	467	2933	5233
Total	1467	12667	2333	11133	1600	767	2400	12800	20700	43000	108867
Married											
50-54	133	500	33	100	67	33	33	0	400	67	1367
55-59	167	433	33	67	100	0	0	0	300	0	1100
60-64	67	67	167	300	167	33	33	33	200	167	1233
65-69	33	33	0	367	0	0	0	233	367	633	1667
70-74	0	0	0	800	0	0	67	500	567	1300	3233
75-79	0	0	0	467	0	0	133	433	700	1033	2767
80-84	0	0	0	333	0	0	33	267	167	500	1300
85+	0	0	0	233	0	0	67	200	200	233	933
Total	400	1033	233	2667	333	67	367	1667	2900	3933	13600
Widowed											
50-54	500	1600	600	933	200	1133	600	867	1867	3933	12233
55-59	967	3067	2500	2133	667	2800	800	2400	5500	8600	29433
60-64	633	2167	1733	5267	433	1800	2733	11667	8900	24733	60067
65-69	100	200	133	10933	267	133	1533	27567	4433	56800	102100
70-74	133	0	33	15600	100	0	1767	34567	6067	69600	127867
75-79	33	33	67	19467	33	0	1200	29367	10933	67633	128767
80-84	0	0	67	15967	0	0	867	19333	11667	43333	91233
85+	33	33	33	14433	33	0	433	8933	11933	18867	54733
Total	2400	7100	5167	84733	1733	5867	9933	134700	61300	293500	606433
Divorced/Separated											
50-54	1033	12933	200	5000	1567	200	2733	533	9667	2600	36467
55-59	1100	10200	900	6067	2200	367	1767	633	10133	3000	36367
60-64	867	4967	1900	6667	1933	667	867	2333	9567	4300	34067
65-69	67	733	333	4567	233	200	667	7533	2633	12133	29100
70-74	33	0	0	3133	33	0	267	4500	1167	7833	16967
75-79	0	0	0	1667	0	0	67	2300	1167	3933	9133
80-84	0	0	0	900	0	0	67	1067	467	1100	3600
85+	0	0	33	267	0	0	0	200	233	333	1067
Total	3100	28833	3367	28267	5967	1433	6433	19100	35033	35233	166767
All											
50-54	2000	20467	1000	7500	2367	1500	4100	1567	17167	7633	65300
55-59	2933	17967	4133	10467	3600	3300	3233	3200	20767	13500	83100
60-64	1900	9933	5033	13733	2900	2867	4067	14767	24633	32000	111833
65-69	300	1200	700	17567	567	467	2333	38400	8867	80300	150700
70-74	167	0	33	20633	133	0	2400	43167	8800	88733	164067
75-79	33	33	67	23000	33	0	1433	34533	13733	80967	153833
80-84	0	0	67	18200	0	0	967	22333	13133	50167	104867
85+	33	33	67	15700	33	0	600	10300	12833	22367	61967
Total	7367	49633	11100	126800	9633	8133	19133	168267	119933	375667	895667
50-64	6833	48367	10167	31700	8867	7667	11400	19533	62567	53133	260233
65-79	500	1233	800	61200	733	467	6167	116100	31400	250000	468600
80 +	33	33	133	33900	33	0	1567	32633	25967	72533	166833
65 +	533	1267	933	95100	767	467	7733	148733	57367	322533	635433

TABLE 6.1 (Cont.)

**Number and type of income sources of persons aged 50 and over living in single  
person households in Canada in 1991 by age, sex, marital status**

	No Income	Single source				Multiple sources					Total
		Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2	Three or more	
Men											
Never married											
50-54	300	6800	367	3333	667	100	2333	233	5267	1067	20467
55-59	500	4533	433	3233	1067	100	1133	333	4533	1833	17700
60-64	533	3067	1233	2700	800	567	933	1367	5467	2667	19333
65-69	67	500	233	2500	33	100	200	4767	1567	7833	17800
70-74	0	0	0	1867	0	0	200	3000	733	5800	11600
75-79	0	0	0	1133	0	0	200	1667	733	3133	6867
80-84	0	0	0	400	0	0	167	1000	500	1867	3933
85+	0	0	0	367	0	0	0	533	200	700	1800
Total	1400	14900	2267	15533	2567	867	5167	12900	19000	24900	99500
Married											
50-54	100	967	0	67	33	0	233	0	433	133	1967
55-59	67	600	67	67	67	33	200	0	167	267	1533
60-64	33	433	333	100	0	33	133	200	367	100	1733
65-69	0	67	0	200	0	0	133	333	33	1000	1767
70-74	0	0	33	33	0	0	0	367	33	933	1400
75-79	33	0	33	233	0	0	33	467	0	867	1667
80-84	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	367	67	600	1200
85+	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	200	133	433	867
Total	233	2067	467	967	100	67	733	1933	1233	4333	12133
Widowed											
50-54	167	1267	67	200	0	100	267	67	267	433	2833
55-59	100	967	333	567	33	333	233	133	1267	1367	5333
60-64	33	1500	433	1200	167	533	900	1567	2100	3967	12400
65-69	33	200	100	1367	33	100	833	4933	667	10800	19067
70-74	0	0	0	2000	0	0	433	6433	500	12800	22167
75-79	0	0	0	2600	0	0	433	6167	1033	13533	23767
80-84	0	0	33	2267	33	0	333	4300	867	10333	18167
85+	0	0	0	2400	167	0	0	2867	1933	6000	13367
Total	333	3933	967	12600	433	1067	3433	26467	8633	59233	117100
Divorced/Separated											
50-54	733	12200	567	2767	400	400	2767	367	7267	2033	29500
55-59	700	8933	1367	3833	600	767	2700	667	5500	2900	27967
60-64	700	5400	2733	3800	400	1000	1067	2467	5333	3267	26167
65-69	133	467	367	1567	33	0	533	6600	1167	7800	18667
70-74	33	0	0	1333	0	0	233	4233	467	5233	11533
75-79	0	0	0	767	0	0	267	1667	233	2967	5900
80-84	0	0	0	500	0	0	100	833	200	1300	2933
85+	0	0	33	333	0	0	33	400	67	433	1300
Total	2300	27000	5067	14900	1433	2167	7700	17233	20233	25933	123967
All											
50-54	1300	21233	1000	6367	1100	600	5600	667	13233	3667	54767
55-59	1367	15033	2200	7700	1767	1233	4267	1133	11467	6367	52533
60-64	1300	10400	4733	7800	1367	2133	3033	5600	13267	10000	59633
65-69	233	1233	700	5633	100	200	1700	16633	3433	27433	57300
70-74	33	0	33	5233	0	0	867	14033	1733	24767	46700
75-79	33	0	33	4733	0	0	933	9967	2000	20500	38200
80-84	0	0	33	3333	33	0	600	6500	1633	14100	26233
85+	0	0	33	3200	167	0	33	4000	2333	7567	17333
Total	4267	47900	8767	44000	4533	4167	17033	58533	49100	114400	352700
50-64	3967	46667	7933	21867	4233	3967	12900	7400	37967	20033	166933
65-79	300	1233	767	15600	100	200	3500	40633	7167	72700	142200
80 -	0	0	67	6533	200	0	633	10500	3967	21667	43567
65 +	300	1233	833	22133	300	200	4133	51133	11133	94367	185767



TABLE 6.1 (%)  
Number and type of income sources of persons aged 50 and over living in single  
person households in Canada in 1991, by age, sex, marital status

	No Income	Single source				Multiple sources					Total
		Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2	Three or more	
Women											
Never married											
50-54		35.7	1.1	9.6	3.5	0.9	4.8	1.1	34.4	6.8	100.0
55-59	4.3	26.3	4.3	13.6	3.9	0.8	4.1	1.0	29.8	11.7	100.0
60-64	2.0	16.6	7.5	9.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	4.5	36.2	17.0	100.0
65-69	0.6	1.3	1.3	9.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	17.2	8.0	60.2	100.0
70-74	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	22.5	6.3	62.5	100.0
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.5	7.1	63.5	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	9.5	59.9	100.0
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	18.5	8.9	56.1	100.0
Total	1.3	11.6	2.1	10.2	1.5	0.7	2.2	11.8	19.0	39.5	100.0
Married											
50-54	9.8	36.6	2.4	7.3	4.9	2.4	2.4	0.0	29.3	4.9	100.0
55-59	15.2	39.4	3.0	6.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	100.0
60-64	5.4	5.4	13.5	24.3	13.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	16.2	13.5	100.0
65-69	2.0	2.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	22.0	38.0	100.0
70-74	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	15.5	17.5	40.2	100.0
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	4.8	15.7	25.3	37.3	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	20.5	12.8	38.5	100.0
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	21.4	21.4	25.0	100.0
Total	2.9	7.6	1.7	19.6	2.5	0.5	2.7	12.3	21.3	28.9	100.0
Widowed											
50-54	4.1	13.1	4.9	7.6	1.6	9.3	4.9	7.1	15.3	32.2	100.0
55-59	3.3	10.4	8.5	7.2	2.3	9.5	2.7	8.2	18.7	29.2	100.0
60-64	1.1	3.6	2.9	8.8	0.7	3.0	4.6	19.4	14.8	41.2	100.0
65-69	0.1	0.2	0.1	10.7	0.3	0.1	1.5	27.0	4.3	55.6	100.0
70-74	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	27.0	4.7	54.4	100.0
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	22.8	8.5	52.5	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	21.2	12.8	47.5	100.0
85+	0.1	0.1	0.1	26.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	16.3	21.8	34.5	100.0
Total	0.4	1.2	0.9	14.0	0.3	1.0	1.6	22.2	10.1	48.4	100.0
Divorced/Separated											
50-54	2.8	35.5	0.5	13.7	4.3	0.5	7.5	1.5	26.5	7.1	100.0
55-59	3.0	28.0	2.5	16.7	6.0	1.0	4.9	1.7	27.9	8.2	100.0
60-64	2.5	14.6	5.6	19.6	5.7	2.0	2.5	6.8	28.1	12.6	100.0
65-69	0.2	2.5	1.1	15.7	0.8	0.7	2.3	25.9	9.0	41.7	100.0
70-74	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.2	0.0	1.6	26.5	6.9	46.2	100.0
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	25.2	12.8	43.1	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	29.6	13.0	30.6	100.0
85+	0.0	0.0	3.1	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	21.9	31.3	100.0
Total	1.9	17.3	2.0	16.9	3.6	0.9	3.9	11.5	21.0	21.1	100.0
All											
50-54	3.1	31.3	1.5	11.5	3.6	2.3	6.3	2.4	26.3	11.7	100.0
55-59	3.5	21.6	5.0	12.6	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	25.0	16.2	100.0
60-64	1.7	8.9	4.5	12.3	2.6	2.6	3.6	13.2	22.0	28.6	100.0
65-69	0.2	0.8	0.5	11.7	0.4	0.3	1.5	25.5	5.9	53.3	100.0
70-74	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.1	0.0	1.5	26.3	5.4	54.1	100.0
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	22.4	8.9	52.6	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	21.3	12.5	47.8	100.0
85+	0.1	0.1	0.1	25.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	16.6	20.7	36.1	100.0
Total	0.8	5.5	1.2	14.2	1.1	0.9	2.1	18.8	13.4	41.9	100.0
50-64	2.6	18.6	3.9	12.2	3.4	2.9	4.4	7.5	24.0	20.4	100.0
65-79	0.1	0.3	0.2	13.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	24.8	6.7	53.4	100.0
80 -	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	19.6	15.6	43.5	100.0
65 -	0.1	0.2	0.1	15.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	23.4	9.0	50.8	100.0

TABLE 6.1 (%) (Cont.)

**Number and type of income sources of persons aged 50 and over living in single person households in Canada in 1991, by age, sex, marital status**

	No Income	Single source				Multiple sources					Total
		Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2	Three or more	
Men											
Never married											
50-54	1.5	33.2	1.8	16.3	3.3	0.5	11.4	1.1	25.7	5.2	100.0
55-59	2.8	25.6	2.4	18.3	6.0	0.6	6.4	1.9	25.6	10.4	100.0
60-64	2.8	15.9	6.4	14.0	4.1	2.9	4.8	7.1	28.3	13.8	100.0
65-69	0.4	2.8	1.3	14.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	26.8	8.8	44.0	100.0
70-74	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	25.9	6.3	50.0	100.0
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	24.3	10.7	45.6	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	25.4	12.7	47.5	100.0
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	11.1	38.9	100.0
Total	1.4	15.0	2.3	15.6	2.6	0.9	5.2	13.0	19.1	25.0	100.0
Married											
50-54	5.1	49.2	0.0	3.4	1.7	0.0	11.9	0.0	22.0	6.8	100.0
55-59	4.3	39.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.2	13.0	0.0	10.9	17.4	100.0
60-64	1.9	25.0	19.2	5.8	0.0	1.9	7.7	11.5	21.2	5.8	100.0
65-69	0.0	3.8	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	7.5	18.9	1.9	56.6	100.0
70-74	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	2.4	66.7	100.0
75-79	2.0	0.0	2.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	28.0	0.0	52.0	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	5.6	50.0	100.0
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	15.4	50.0	100.0
Total	1.9	17.0	3.8	8.0	0.8	0.5	6.0	15.9	10.2	35.7	100.0
Widowed											
50-54	5.9	44.7	2.4	7.1	0.0	3.5	9.4	2.4	9.4	15.3	100.0
55-59	1.9	18.1	6.3	10.6	0.6	6.3	4.4	2.5	23.8	25.6	100.0
60-64	0.3	12.1	3.5	9.7	1.3	4.3	7.3	12.6	16.9	32.0	100.0
65-69	0.2	1.0	0.5	7.2	0.2	0.5	4.4	25.9	3.5	56.6	100.0
70-74	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	29.0	2.3	57.7	100.0
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	25.9	4.3	56.9	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	23.7	4.8	56.9	100.0
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	21.4	14.5	44.9	100.0
Total	0.3	3.4	0.8	10.8	0.4	0.9	2.9	22.6	7.4	50.6	100.0
Divorced/Separated											
50-54	2.5	41.4	1.9	9.4	1.4	1.4	9.4	1.2	24.6	6.9	100.0
55-59	2.5	31.9	4.9	15.7	2.1	2.7	9.7	2.4	19.7	10.4	100.0
60-64	2.7	20.6	10.4	14.5	1.5	3.8	4.1	9.4	20.4	12.5	100.0
65-69	0.7	2.5	2.0	8.4	0.2	0.0	2.9	35.4	6.3	41.8	100.0
70-74	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	36.7	4.0	45.4	100.0
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	28.2	4.0	50.3	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	28.4	6.8	44.3	100.0
85+	0.0	0.0	2.6	25.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	30.8	5.1	33.3	100.0
Total	1.9	21.8	4.1	12.0	1.2	1.7	6.2	13.9	16.3	20.9	100.0
All											
50-54	2.4	38.8	1.8	11.6	2.0	1.1	10.2	1.2	24.2	6.7	100.0
55-59	2.6	28.6	4.2	14.7	3.4	2.3	8.1	2.2	21.8	12.1	100.0
60-64	2.2	17.4	7.9	13.1	2.3	3.6	5.1	9.4	22.2	16.8	100.0
65-69	0.4	2.2	1.2	9.8	0.2	0.3	3.0	29.0	6.0	47.9	100.0
70-74	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	30.0	3.7	53.0	100.0
75-79	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	26.1	5.2	53.7	100.0
80-84	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.7	0.1	0.0	2.3	24.8	6.2	53.7	100.0
85+	0.0	0.0	0.2	18.5	1.0	0.0	0.2	23.1	13.5	43.7	100.0
Total	1.2	13.6	2.5	12.5	1.3	1.2	4.8	16.6	13.9	32.4	100.0
50-64	2.4	28.0	4.8	13.1	2.5	2.4	7.7	4.4	22.7	12.0	100.0
65-79	0.2	0.9	0.5	11.0	0.1	0.1	2.5	28.6	5.0	51.1	100.0
80+	0.0	0.0	0.2	15.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	24.1	9.1	49.7	100.0
65+	0.2	0.7	0.4	11.9	0.2	0.1	2.2	27.5	6.0	50.8	100.0

TABLE 6.2  
Number and type of income sources of persons aged 50 and over living in two- or three-person households in Canada in 1991,  
by age, sex, marital status and number of household income recipients

		Single source				Multiple sources					Total
		Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2	Three or more	
Women											
Never married											
50-54											
One Recipient	633	2967	100	1500	400	0	933	0	2333	500	9367
Two Recipients	100	1667	33	500	167	0	133	0	1667	333	4600
Three or more Recipients	33	200	33	100	33	0	0	0	267	67	733
55-59											
One Recipient	400	1933	133	867	333	133	300	100	1967	600	6767
Two Recipients	133	1167	300	633	200	33	167	33	1500	300	4467
Three or more Recipients	0	100	33	133	67	0	67	0	200	67	667
60-64											
One Recipient	500	967	467	1267	467	100	233	133	1900	667	6700
Two Recipients	67	200	300	400	167	0	133	167	1833	467	3733
Three or more Recipients	33	100	33	67	33	0	0	33	100	67	467
65-69											
One Recipient	100	100	100	1000	33	33	133	1033	633	2700	5867
Two Recipients	100	100	33	633	67	0	100	733	267	1767	3800
Three or more Recipients	33	33	0	100	0	0	67	167	0	233	633
70-74											
One Recipient	0	0	0	1033	0	0	133	833	300	1600	3900
Two Recipients	0	0	0	667	0	0	33	567	267	1667	3200
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	100	0	0	33	67	0	267	467
75-79											
One Recipient	33	0	0	633	0	0	200	600	467	1633	3567
Two Recipients	0	0	0	433	0	0	133	233	200	1800	2800
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	100	0	0	33	200	33	367	733
80-84											
One Recipient	0	0	0	667	0	0	33	300	433	1033	2467
Two Recipients	0	0	0	200	0	0	67	167	100	1167	1700
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	67	267	400
85+											
One Recipient	0	0	0	667	0	0	0	267	533	667	2133
Two Recipients	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	100	300	533	1100
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	67	133	233
Total	2167	9533	1567	11900	1967	300	2933	5800	15433	18900	70500
Married											
50-54											
One Recipient	61967	67033	2967	6433	20467	1700	13467	1000	44100	13300	232433
Two Recipients	7633	50400	900	2300	4833	1067	9000	267	37767	10200	124367
Three or more Recipients	200	1367	67	0	100	0	300	0	367	200	2600
55-59											
One Recipient	81800	52800	6267	6433	33800	1567	10867	1867	47433	14767	257600
Two Recipients	10867	32933	3133	2467	10733	1167	5500	733	33467	10900	111900
Three or more Recipients	200	933	67	100	200	0	333	33	467	33	2367
60-64											
One Recipient	55833	23400	21233	24733	29200	3567	4833	11400	54333	21433	249967
Two Recipients	8067	14700	6867	7233	8033	2600	2700	5167	38133	14300	107800
Three or more Recipients	300	300	100	367	33	33	100	133	367	167	1900
65-69											
One Recipient	5233	2233	2733	52400	2900	233	3833	39067	33800	69533	211967
Two Recipients	900	1167	1167	16167	967	167	1500	19000	15000	52463	108500
Three or more Recipients	33	33	0	433	0	0	67	333	233	400	1533
70-74											
One Recipient	300	0	33	36300	200	0	1767	23600	25367	49933	137500
Two Recipients	67	0	67	12033	33	0	667	11567	10267	31367	66067
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	133	0	0	33	67	67	400	700
75-79											
One Recipient	100	0	33	21967	0	0	1067	12100	17433	23867	76567
Two Recipients	0	0	33	7900	33	0	433	6333	7133	14367	36233
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	267	0	0	0	33	0	67	367
80-84											
One Recipient	67	0	0	10167	33	0	300	3900	6933	6800	28200
Two Recipients	0	0	0	3133	0	0	67	1433	3233	3533	11400
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	33	100	0	200
85+											
One Recipient	0	0	0	3333	0	0	67	967	2633	1700	8700
Two Recipients	0	0	0	833	0	0	167	333	933	933	3200
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total	233567	247300	45667	215233	111567	12100	57067	139367	379567	340667	1782100

TABLE 6.2 (Cont.)  
Number and type of income sources of persons aged 50 and over living in two- or three-person households in Canada in 1991,  
by age, sex, marital status and number of household income Recipients

	No Income	Single source				Multiple sources					Total
		Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2	Three or more	
Women											
Widowed											
50-54											
One Recipient	467	1600	733	1000	200	1033	900	1200	1467	5833	14433
Two Recipients	167	333	33	233	100	233	200	167	200	267	1933
Three or more Recipients	0	167	33	33	0	33	0	33	100	67	467
55-59											
One Recipient	733	2200	1767	1700	300	1567	1000	1567	3533	6467	20833
Two Recipients	67	233	267	367	67	167	233	233	400	533	2567
Three or more Recipients	67	100	100	167	0	0	67	0	0	67	567
60-64											
One Recipient	700	1400	467	3900	300	600	1633	5333	3400	9633	27367
Two Recipients	100	200	200	900	33	167	200	800	267	1333	4200
Three or more Recipients	100	100	0	67	0	0	0	233	33	233	767
65-69											
One Recipient	200	133	0	5300	167	100	533	8367	1400	14700	30900
Two Recipients	33	0	0	1067	33	0	133	1533	367	2500	5667
Three or more Recipients	33	0	0	233	0	0	0	233	0	200	700
70-74											
One Recipient	367	67	0	5900	67	0	400	7833	1600	11900	28133
Two Recipients	67	0	33	1400	33	0	0	1967	467	2267	6233
Three or more Recipients	33	0	0	233	0	0	0	167	100	133	667
75-79											
One Recipient	233	0	100	6700	67	0	233	6767	2100	9433	25633
Two Recipients	67	0	33	1800	0	0	67	1667	533	2967	7133
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	100	33	333	633
80-84											
One Recipient	133	0	0	5833	0	0	267	4467	2467	6633	19800
Two Recipients	0	0	0	1367	0	0	100	1267	767	1633	5133
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	300	0	0	33	133	67	167	700
85+											
One Recipient	100	0	33	8400	33	0	433	3167	4500	5033	21700
Two Recipients	67	0	0	2400	33	0	100	900	1267	1733	6500
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	67	167	67	433
Total	3733	6533	3800	49600	1433	3900	6533	48200	25233	84133	233100
Divorced/Separated											
50-54											
One Recipient											
Two Recipients	667	7367	100	3733	733	267	4300	200	6000	5233	28600
Three or more Recipients	200	2100	33	667	167	0	533	67	767	300	4833
Three or more Recipients	0	433	0	33	0	0	100	0	67	33	667
55-59											
One Recipient	800	4833	167	3300	600	133	1967	267	3733	1967	17767
Two Recipients	233	1333	167	700	200	33	367	33	1033	333	4433
Three or more Recipients	0	133	0	67	0	0	100	33	100	33	467
60-64											
One Recipient	667	2467	600	2100	633	100	433	467	2433	1367	11267
Two Recipients	300	533	200	533	167	67	67	33	800	333	3033
Three or more Recipients	0	133	0	167	0	0	0	33	0	67	400
65-69											
One Recipient	133	133	333	1200	0	0	267	1333	533	2300	6233
Two Recipients	0	33	0	267	0	33	33	367	133	900	1767
Three or more Recipients	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	100
70-74											
One Recipient	0	0	0	600	0	0	67	667	300	1100	2733
Two Recipients	33	0	0	167	0	0	33	233	33	367	867
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	100	33	33	200
75-79											
One Recipient	0	0	0	467	33	0	0	300	267	367	1433
Two Recipients	0	0	0	267	0	0	0	67	33	100	467
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	33	0	0	100
80-84											
One Recipient	33	0	0	133	0	0	0	67	100	200	533
Two Recipients	0	0	0	133	0	0	0	67	67	67	333
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33
85+											
One Recipient	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	67	33	33	233
Two Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3067	19500	1633	14733	2533	633	8267	4467	16467	15200	86500
Total Females	242533	282867	52667	291467	117500	16933	74800	197833	436700	458900	2172200

TABLE 6.2 (Cont.)  
Number and type of income sources of persons aged 50 and over living in two- or three-person households in Canada in 1991,  
by age, sex, marital status and number of household income recipients

		No Income	Single source				Multiple sources					Total
			Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2	Three or more	
Men												
Never married												
50-54												
	One Recipient	667	3233	133	2200	467	200	1333	100	2067	867	11267
	Two Recipients	0	1367	0	533	133	0	333	100	967	367	3800
	Three or more Recipients	0	67	33	67	33	0	233	33	67	0	533
55-59												
	One Recipient	633	2300	367	1533	433	100	700	200	2400	600	9267
	Two Recipients	100	700	200	633	233	33	333	33	833	200	3300
	Three or more Recipients	0	133	0	33	67	0	67	0	100	33	433
60-64												
	One Recipient	467	1267	433	1300	300	133	500	333	2033	533	7300
	Two Recipients	267	433	267	333	233	100	133	100	1133	367	3367
	Three or more Recipients	33	67	33	33	0	0	0	0	267	33	467
65-69												
	One Recipient	200	267	100	1200	33	33	267	1000	467	2267	5833
	Two Recipients	0	67	0	367	33	0	33	600	67	1233	2400
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	33	67	0	233	400
70-74												
	One Recipient	33	0	0	633	0	0	233	700	133	1167	2900
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	267	0	0	67	233	67	1000	1633
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	200	233
75-79												
	One Recipient	33	0	0	700	0	0	133	500	167	1300	2833
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	200	0	0	67	133	0	467	867
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	67	33	0	133
80-84												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	300	0	0	100	333	67	600	1400
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	400	467
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	67
85+												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	300	0	0	133	133	167	367	1100
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	67	67	33	133	367
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	33
Total		2433	9900	1567	10933	1967	600	4767	4800	11067	12367	60400
Married												
50-54												
	One Recipient	3567	78067	1900	6433	2600	3000	32633	1400	51033	24167	204800
	Two Recipients	1367	50233	1500	2300	1833	2067	17167	467	32633	15133	124700
	Three or more Recipients	0	1000	0	67	33	0	167	0	233	233	1733
55-59												
	One Recipient	6167	81567	7633	8133	4500	6067	23833	3833	68567	35800	246100
	Two Recipients	1800	44533	4333	2900	2900	3367	11767	1833	36367	19233	129033
	Three or more Recipients	0	1033	33	100	33	33	200	0	667	267	2367
60-64												
	One Recipient	5933	57200	23400	8867	4400	12033	12733	11000	83267	50800	269633
	Two Recipients	1933	23933	9100	3467	2233	4967	6167	3900	41133	24967	121800
	Three or more Recipients	200	733	233	133	33	100	100	33	567	267	2400
65-69												
	One Recipient	1300	5233	3333	11200	1033	1533	5933	55567	12233	143600	240967
	Two Recipients	367	2300	1333	4567	467	667	1933	23967	6067	71400	113067
	Three or more Recipients	33	67	33	167	33	33	67	400	100	667	1600
70-74												
	One Recipient	267	167	100	10200	400	67	3033	46333	3167	115033	178767
	Two Recipients	73	67	67	4267	167	0	867	22300	1400	55667	84833
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	33	133	0	0	0	600	0	933	1700
75-79												
	One Recipient	167	0	33	9000	67	0	1733	29733	3500	73133	117367
	Two Recipients	33	0	33	3400	67	0	767	12900	1767	35300	54267
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	67	133	67	467	800
80-84												
	One Recipient	100	33	33	5300	33	0	367	12333	2667	33867	54733
	Two Recipients	0	33	0	1900	0	0	100	5767	1200	16367	25367
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	133	0	67	300
85+												
	One Recipient	100	0	0	2533	0	0	467	5367	1500	10767	20733
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	1467	0	0	233	2667	633	5367	10367
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	0	100	167
Total		23367	346200	53133	86733	20833	33933	120333	240700	348767	733600	2007600

TABLE 6.2 (Cont.)  
Number and type of income sources of persons aged 50 and over living in two- or three-person households in Canada in 1991,  
by age, sex, marital status and number of household income recipients

		No Income	Single source				Multiple sources					Total
			Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2	Three or more	
Men												
Widowed												
50-54												
	One Recipient	67	667	33	67	0	0	833	133	300	1233	3333
	Two Recipients	0	33	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	133
	Three or more Recipients	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
55-59												
	One Recipient	0	933	100	433	67	300	667	133	600	867	4100
	Two Recipients	0	133	0	33	0	0	67	0	0	100	333
	Three or more Recipients	0	67	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	33	167
60-64												
	One Recipient	67	567	167	633	33	133	467	900	733	1600	5300
	Two Recipients	0	33	33	167	0	0	100	233	133	33	733
	Three or more Recipients	0	33	33	33	0	0	0	33	33	67	233
65-69												
	One Recipient	0	100	33	700	33	0	200	1833	333	3033	6267
	Two Recipients	0	67	0	200	0	33	0	467	67	467	1300
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	67
70-74												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	667	0	0	100	1867	100	3033	5767
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	33	167	0	367	600
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	100	0	33	167
75-79												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	767	0	0	67	1433	200	2700	5167
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	333	33	567	1033
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	100	133
80-84												
	One Recipient	33	0	0	867	0	0	67	1100	200	1733	4000
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	333	0	0	67	233	167	367	1167
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	67
85+												
	One Recipient	0	0	33	1067	0	0	100	700	367	1600	3867
	Two Recipients	33	0	0	300	0	0	0	233	167	300	1033
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	33	100
Total		233	2667	467	6500	133	467	2833	10000	3467	18367	45133
Ovivorced/Separated												
50-54												
	One Recipient	633	5400	267	1600	267	100	3600	367	2733	2133	16900
	Two Recipients	100	1800	33	333	0	33	533	0	300	167	3300
	Three or more Recipients	0	167	33	67	0	0	133	0	0	67	467
55-59												
	One Recipient	467	3033	533	1433	133	233	1833	367	1833	1033	10900
	Two Recipients	67	867	200	333	33	0	200	33	433	200	2367
	Three or more Recipients	0	100	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	167
60-64												
	One Recipient	300	1933	767	800	200	367	667	600	1400	1067	8100
	Two Recipients	67	600	167	333	33	0	133	100	233	200	1867
	Three or more Recipients	0	67	0	67	0	33	0	33	0	0	200
65-69												
	One Recipient	33	67	67	700	33	33	67	1400	233	1567	4200
	Two Recipients	33	67	0	67	33	0	33	467	100	500	1300
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	100	0	0	133
70-74												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	333	0	0	33	767	200	867	2200
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	100	0	0	33	367	0	267	767
	Three or more Recipients	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	100	0	33	200
75-79												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	267	0	0	100	333	33	600	1333
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	33	333	0	200	600
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-84												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	233	67	233	600
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	67
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	67
85+												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	67	0	0	33	33	33	100	267
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	67	100
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1733	14100	2067	6700	733	800	7500	5467	7600	9400	56100
Total Men		27767	372867	57233	110867	23667	15800	135433	260967	370900	773733	2169233

TABLE 6.3  
Number and type of income sources of persons aged 58 and over living in four-or more person  
households in Canada in 1991, by age, sex, marital status and number of household income Recipients

		Single source				Multiple sources					Total	
		Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2	Three or more		
Women												
Never married												
50-54												
	One Recipient	433	1067	33	500	33	0	200	67	333	67	2733
	Two Recipients	100	467	0	167	33	0	100	33	100	0	1000
	Three or more Recipients	33	233	0	67	0	0	33	0	67	0	433
55-59												
	One Recipient	167	567	67	667	67	33	67	33	167	100	1933
	Two Recipients	33	233	33	167	0	0	33	33	33	67	633
	Three or more Recipients	67	300	0	0	0	0	67	0	100	33	567
60-64												
	One Recipient	267	467	67	567	33	33	133	67	167	67	1867
	Two Recipients	133	133	67	167	33	0	133	0	100	100	867
	Three or more Recipients	33	67	67	67	33	67	33	33	100	100	600
65-69												
	One Recipient	100	0	67	433	0	0	133	533	167	533	1967
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	167	0	0	67	133	0	133	500
	Three or more Recipients	0	33	0	33	0	0	0	67	67	167	367
70-74												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	433	0	0	33	367	200	367	1400
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	133	0	33	0	33	0	167	367
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	67	133	300
75-79												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	333	0	0	33	333	33	133	867
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	133	0	0	0	33	0	67	233
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	67	100	133	367
80-84												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	267	0	0	0	133	67	0	467
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	100	167
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85+												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	433	0	0	33	67	67	33	633
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	100	0	0	33	33	0	0	167
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total		1367	3567	400	5100	233	167	1133	2067	1933	2500	18467
Married												
50-54												
	One Recipient	26433	26567	600	2900	7900	367	7900	100	16367	4900	94033
	Two Recipients	4400	20233	400	800	1633	100	6167	67	10567	4867	49233
	Three or more Recipients	867	2467	33	167	200	0	700	0	1100	333	5867
55-59												
	One Recipient	19700	11800	833	2067	6033	167	3133	300	8067	2200	54300
	Two Recipients	4233	8233	467	833	1667	100	2367	67	4533	2033	24533
	Three or more Recipients	933	1500	67	200	267	33	433	33	567	400	4433
60-64												
	One Recipient	10200	4200	1300	4533	2667	267	933	900	4867	1833	31700
	Two Recipients	3300	2633	800	1567	933	167	667	333	2133	900	13433
	Three or more Recipients	967	567	133	600	133	33	167	67	467	133	3267
65-69												
	One Recipient	1433	133	267	4733	367	33	300	2333	2100	2567	14267
	Two Recipients	900	167	67	2633	200	33	400	1267	567	1933	8167
	Three or more Recipients	167	233	33	733	67	0	167	267	167	333	2167
70-74												
	One Recipient	200	0	33	2833	33	0	167	1367	733	1100	6467
	Two Recipients	267	33	100	1367	0	33	200	900	567	1100	4567
	Three or more Recipients	33	0	0	233	0	0	33	67	200	263	833
75-79												
	One Recipient	100	0	8	1767	33	0	100	667	333	600	3600
	Two Recipients	133	0	0	800	0	0	0	333	333	400	2000
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	33	67	300
80-84												
	One Recipient	133	0	0	767	0	0	33	167	233	267	1600
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	633	8	0	0	67	100	233	1033
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	33	67	0	167
85+												
	One Recipient	67	8	0	233	0	0	167	133	167	133	900
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	167	0	0	233	33	0	167	600
	Three or more Recipients	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	67
Total		74500	78767	5133	30833	22133	1333	24300	9500	54267	26767	327533

TABLE 6.3 (cont.)  
Number and type of income sources of persons aged 50 and over living in four-or more person  
households in Canada in 1991, by age, sex, marital status and number of household income Recipients

		No Income	Single source				Multiple sources				Total	
			Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2		Three or more
Women												
Widowed												
50-54												
	One Recipient	200	700	100	367	67	133	433	367	233	1067	3667
	Two Recipients	200	133	33	167	0	67	67	100	100	167	1033
	Three or more Recipients	100	233	0	100	0	33	200	133	67	100	967
55-59												
	One Recipient	667	967	333	600	133	200	533	733	733	967	5867
	Two Recipients	600	300	267	367	133	133	300	133	133	400	2767
	Three or more Recipients	200	267	67	167	0	67	100	0	167	167	1200
60-64												
	One Recipient	767	500	133	1333	133	100	467	1400	533	1500	6867
	Two Recipients	800	267	233	933	100	100	233	600	300	467	4033
	Three or more Recipients	233	167	67	300	0	0	100	200	133	433	1633
65-69												
	One Recipient	633	233	0	2633	167	0	533	2433	533	2133	9300
	Two Recipients	667	100	0	1633	100	0	300	933	367	1800	5900
	Three or more Recipients	100	0	0	433	33	0	0	500	67	333	1467
70-74												
	One Recipient	367	67	33	3167	67	33	333	3033	533	2333	9967
	Two Recipients	367	67	0	2133	67	0	167	1367	400	2000	6567
	Three or more Recipients	233	67	0	467	0	0	67	400	200	400	1833
75-79												
	One Recipient	333	0	0	4767	0	0	200	2567	600	2667	11133
	Two Recipients	300	33	0	3067	0	0	100	1533	533	1767	7333
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	500	0	0	33	333	100	333	1300
80-84												
	One Recipient	100	0	0	3500	0	0	200	2000	967	1867	8633
	Two Recipients	100	0	33	2333	0	0	167	1000	367	733	4733
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	267	0	0	0	100	67	233	667
85+												
	One Recipient	267	0	67	3567	0	0	167	1367	1133	1133	7700
	Two Recipients	67	0	67	1633	0	0	200	267	700	467	3400
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	233	0	0	0	67	133	33	467
Total		7300	4100	1433	34667	1000	867	4900	21567	9100	23500	108433
Divorced/Separated												
50-54												
	One Recipient	167	1367	67	633	100	0	1033	100	700	633	4800
	Two Recipients	133	600	33	300	33	67	467	0	333	367	2333
	Three or more Recipients	67	233	33	333	0	0	100	0	33	133	933
55-59												
	One Recipient	167	800	100	933	100	0	467	33	500	200	3300
	Two Recipients	200	733	33	200	100	0	33	33	267	67	1667
	Three or more Recipients	33	233	0	67	33	0	133	0	67	100	667
60-64												
	One Recipient	333	400	200	433	0	67	133	67	333	133	2100
	Two Recipients	233	200	267	133	67	67	0	67	267	133	1433
	Three or more Recipients	33	133	0	133	67	0	67	0	167	33	633
65-69												
	One Recipient	167	0	67	567	0	33	33	333	100	233	1533
	Two Recipients	133	67	0	300	0	33	67	200	67	200	1067
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	33	233
70-74												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	800	0	0	67	200	67	167	1300
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	200	33	0	0	167	67	133	600
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	167	0	0	233
75-79												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	167	67	67	633
	Two Recipients	33	0	0	100	0	0	0	67	33	33	267
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33
80-84												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	33	67	67	333
	Two Recipients	0	33	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	33	167
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85+												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	67	167
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	33	67	0	33	200
	Three or more Recipients	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
Total		1733	4800	800	6100	533	267	2633	1800	3167	2867	24700
Total Women		84900	91233	7767	76700	23900	2633	32967	34933	68467	55633	479133



TABLE 6.3 (cont.)  
Number and type of income sources of persons aged 50 and over living in four-or more person  
households in Canada in 1991, by age, sex, marital status and number of household income Recipients

		No Income	Single source				Multiple sources					Total
			Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2	Three or more	
Men												
Never married												
50-54												
	One Recipient	200	567	33	433	67	33	300	0	433	200	2267
	Two Recipients	167	233	33	233	33	0	67	0	100	0	867
	Three or more Recipients	0	200	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	33	300
55-59												
	One Recipient	133	500	67	700	167	67	300	0	100	100	2133
	Two Recipients	33	133	0	167	67	0	167	0	233	67	867
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	33	0	67	0	33	0	133
60-64												
	One Recipient	133	433	167	733	67	33	133	233	367	67	2367
	Two Recipients	133	200	100	100	0	0	0	33	133	33	733
	Three or more Recipients	0	67	0	33	0	0	0	0	67	0	167
65-69												
	One Recipient	0	0	67	467	0	33	133	367	0	500	1567
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	200	0	0	33	267	133	100	733
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	133	33	67	267
70-74												
	One Recipient	33	0	0	400	0	0	0	300	33	267	1033
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	133	0	0	67	67	0	100	367
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	67	0	0	100
75-79												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	267	0	0	67	100	0	100	533
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	100	33	67	233
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	67
80-84												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	133	0	0	33	67	0	167	400
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	100	0	67	200
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	33
85+												
	One Recipient	0	0	0	133	0	0	33	100	33	33	333
	Two Recipients	0	0	0	100	0	0	67	0	0	33	200
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total		833	2333	467	4400	433	167	1500	1967	1800	2033	15933
Married												
50-54												
	One Recipient	3167	25033	567	4200	900	667	51467	900	13933	30967	131800
	Two Recipients	1233	18467	433	1633	867	333	30633	633	10267	20133	84633
	Three or more Recipients	367	1600	100	200	33	0	1800	0	600	600	5300
55-59												
	One Recipient	2533	19400	1633	3500	1200	1233	20733	1533	13100	18133	83000
	Two Recipients	1100	11933	833	1333	767	433	9700	433	6733	7133	40400
	Three or more Recipients	267	2100	67	267	100	67	1200	33	500	467	5067
60-64												
	One Recipient	1467	10867	1933	3167	800	1267	5467	2333	9533	9267	46100
	Two Recipients	1600	5333	1500	933	400	400	2533	500	3767	4167	21133
	Three or more Recipients	500	1300	133	400	200	100	467	100	667	667	4533
65-69												
	One Recipient	1133	900	533	2600	300	300	1200	6333	1600	10533	25433
	Two Recipients	700	533	233	1733	133	33	633	2733	900	4967	12600
	Three or more Recipients	233	333	100	667	33	33	200	700	100	1067	3467
70-74												
	One Recipient	433	0	33	1633	133	33	400	3600	500	4700	11467
	Two Recipients	333	33	100	1200	67	67	433	1767	267	2400	6667
	Three or more Recipients	100	0	33	300	0	0	100	533	33	533	1633
75-79												
	One Recipient	300	0	0	1600	33	0	167	2367	500	2867	7833
	Two Recipients	100	33	0	1000	33	0	200	1433	100	1467	4367
	Three or more Recipients	33	0	0	167	33	0	33	67	0	67	400
80-84												
	One Recipient	100	0	0	833	0	0	133	1300	167	767	3300
	Two Recipients	67	0	0	600	0	0	33	400	67	567	1733
	Three or more Recipients	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	33	200	333
85+												
	One Recipient	100	0	0	633	0	0	300	367	67	667	2133
	Two Recipients	67	0	0	300	0	0	233	200	167	300	1267
	Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	100	0	0	33	0	0	33	167
Total		15967	97867	8233	29000	6033	4967	128100	28333	63600	122667	504767

TABLE 6.3 (cont.)  
Number and type of income sources of persons aged 50 and over living in four-or more person  
households in Canada in 1991, by age, sex, marital status and number of household income Recipients

	No Income	Single source				Multiple sources					Total
		Labour	Pension	State	Other	Labour + Pension	Labour + State	State + Pension	Other 2	Three or more	
Men											
Widowed											
50-54											
One Recipient	0	133	0	33	0	33	300	0	100	233	833
Two Recipients	0	67	0	67	0	33	33	0	0	0	200
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	0	67
55-59											
One Recipient	133	167	0	167	0	0	300	100	233	300	1400
Two Recipients	67	33	67	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	200
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	33	0	0	33	133
60-64											
One Recipient	100	233	33	167	0	0	167	100	267	200	1267
Two Recipients	67	33	67	67	0	33	100	100	33	67	567
Three or more Recipients	0	33	0	0	0	0	67	67	33	0	200
65-69											
One Recipient	100	33	0	567	0	0	167	400	133	367	1767
Two Recipients	100	33	0	400	0	0	100	233	0	267	1133
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	33	100	0	67	233
70-74											
One Recipient	0	0	0	367	0	0	33	633	33	600	1667
Two Recipients	0	33	0	300	0	0	0	633	67	367	1400
Three or more Recipients	33	0	0	67	0	0	0	100	0	33	233
75-79											
One Recipient	133	0	33	500	0	0	67	1000	233	400	2367
Two Recipients	0	0	0	333	0	0	100	133	33	500	1100
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	133	0	67	267
80-84											
One Recipient	0	33	0	733	0	0	67	667	200	667	2367
Two Recipients	0	0	0	367	0	0	0	433	67	400	1267
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	67	0	133
85+											
One Recipient	0	0	0	1167	0	0	33	467	333	333	2333
Two Recipients	100	0	0	267	0	0	100	167	100	300	1033
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	67
Total	833	833	200	5767	0	100	1733	5567	1967	5233	22233
Divorced/Separated											
50-54											
One Recipient	200	867	0	500	0	0	667	67	567	133	3000
Two Recipients	33	433	0	100	0	0	133	33	33	67	833
Three or more Recipients	67	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	267
55-59											
One Recipient	100	733	133	367	33	33	433	33	233	167	2267
Two Recipients	67	333	0	167	67	0	0	67	67	100	867
Three or more Recipients	0	33	0	100	0	0	67	0	67	0	267
60-64											
One Recipient	67	267	133	300	0	0	133	67	200	233	1400
Two Recipients	33	233	133	100	0	33	33	33	133	0	733
Three or more Recipients	0	67	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	0	133
65-69											
One Recipient	67	0	33	200	0	0	100	267	0	333	1000
Two Recipients	0	0	33	33	33	0	67	233	0	67	467
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	33
70-74											
One Recipient	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	233	33	300	733
Two Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	200	33	67	367
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	67
75-79											
One Recipient	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	167	67	100	433
Two Recipients	0	0	0	33	0	0	33	33	0	100	200
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-84											
One Recipient	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	200	33	167	467
Two Recipients	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	33	0	67	167
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85+											
One Recipient	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	100	33	100	300
Two Recipients	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
Three or more Recipients	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33
Total	667	3067	467	2467	133	67	1733	1800	1633	2067	14100
Total Men	18300	104100	9367	41633	6600	5300	133067	37667	69000	132000	557033



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