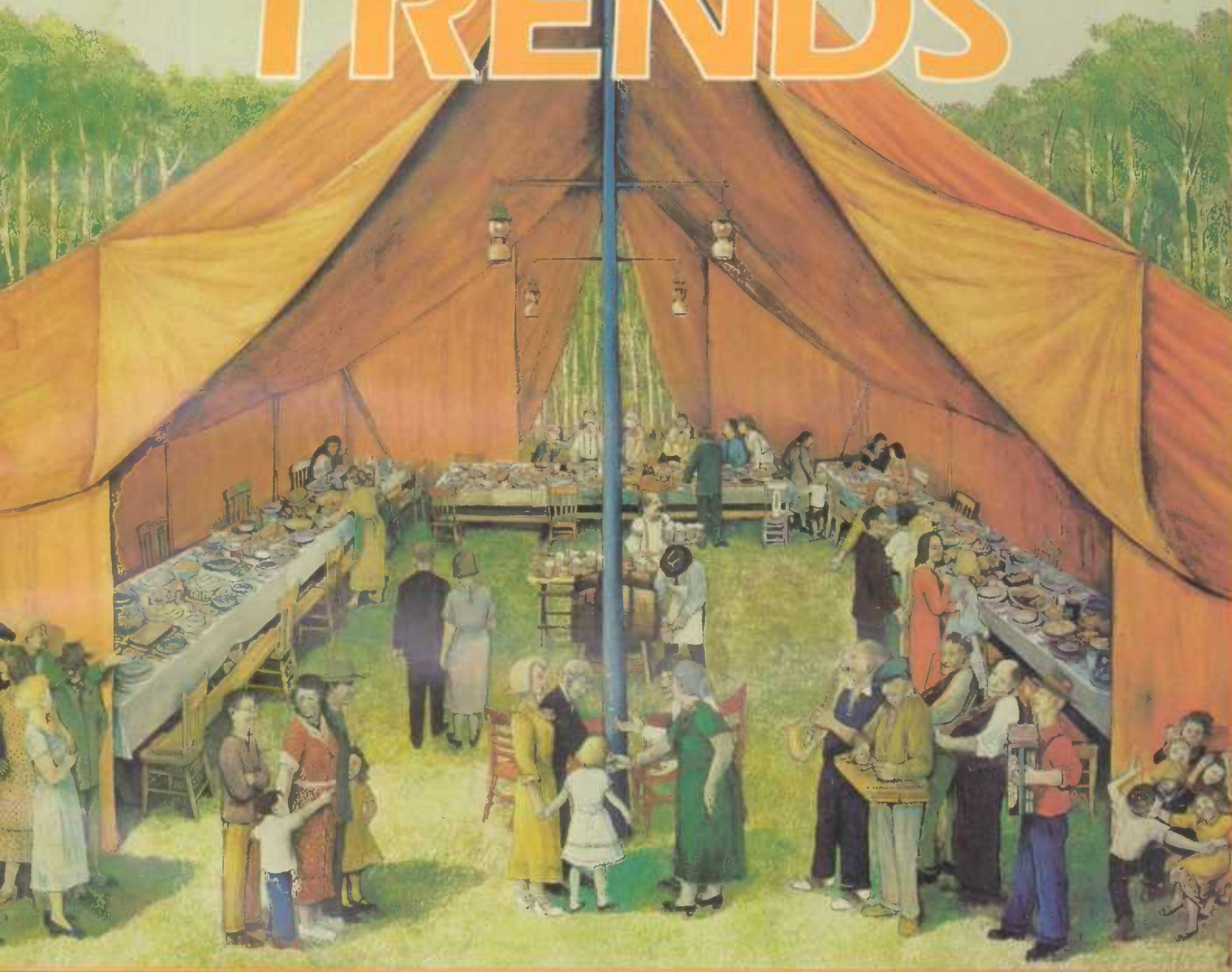


CANADIAN

SOCIAL TRENDS

AUTUMN 1986

CATALOGUE 11-0086



Common-law Unions in Canada
Immigrants: New Importance
The Changing Face of Employment



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

NOT SURE WHERE TO TURN FOR THE FACTS?

Not sure where to turn for the facts?

Then subscribe to *Canadian Social Trends*, the authoritative information journal on changing conditions, published four times a year by Statistics Canada.

If you are a trendwatcher in business, government, the media, social planning or education, *Canadian Social Trends* will provide you with the latest trend data and analysis on work, income, population dynamics, crime, education, social security, health and housing.



Canadian Social Trends also contains the latest figures for major social indicators.

Moreover, this journal will keep you informed of the latest products and services offered by Statistics Canada.

Canadian Social Trends, Catalogue No. 11-008E (quarterly) is available for \$12.50 per copy/

\$44.00 annually (in Canada); \$15.00 per copy/\$50.00 annually (elsewhere) from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0T6. Telephone: (613) 993-7276.

S U B S C R I B E N O W !

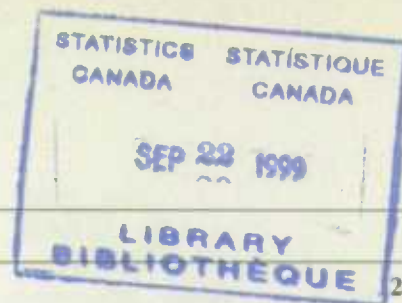


Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

SOCIAL TRENDS



CONTENTS

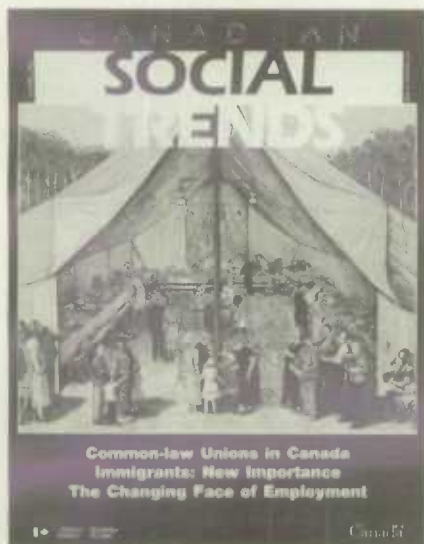
Annual Review of Labour Force Trends <i>by Colin Lindsay and Craig McKie</i>	2
The Growth of Part-time Work <i>by Mary Anne Burke</i>	9
Education in Canada: Selected Highlights <i>by Jo-Anne Parliament</i>	15
French Immersion <i>by Jo-Anne Parliament</i>	22
Immigration <i>by Mary Anne Burke</i>	23
The Labour Force Participation of Immigrants <i>(Adapted from an article by Nancy McLaughlin)</i>	28
Trends in the Crime Rate in Canada, 1970-1985 <i>by Colin Lindsay</i>	33
Common-Law: Living Together as Husband and Wife Without Marriage <i>by Craig McKie</i>	39
The Value of Household Work in Canada <i>(Adapted from an article by J.L. Swinamer)</i>	42
Social Indicators	43

CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS

Editor	Craig McKie
Managing Editor	Colin Lindsay
Assistant Editors	Mary Anne Burke, Jo-Anne Parliament
Art Direction and Composition	Publications Division, Statistics Canada
Design	Griffe Design
Photos	Regional and Industrial Expansion, Photo Centre, SSC
Review Committee	J.W. Coombs, J. Hagey, D.B. Petrie, G.E. Priest, E.T. Pryor, M. Rochon
Acknowledgements	Sylvie Blais, Lucie Lamadeleine, Elizabeth Marcella, Kate McGregor, Suzanne Méthot, Louise Quinn, Sandra Ramsbottom, Daniel Scott, Cathy Shea, Tim Stringer

Canadian Social Trends (Catalogue 11-008E) is published four times a year by Statistics Canada, Publication Sales, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0T6, telephone (613) 993-5078. Copyright 1986 by Statistics Canada, all rights reserved. First class postage paid at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$44 a year in Canada, \$50 elsewhere. Single issue \$12.50 each in Canada, \$15 elsewhere. Send subscription orders and address changes to Statistics Canada, Publication Sales, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0T6. Please supply both old and new addresses and allow six weeks for change. Correspondence may be addressed to the Editor, **Canadian Social Trends**, 11th Floor, Jean Talon Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6. **Canadian Social Trends** is not responsible for unsolicited materials. Permission is granted by the copyright owner for libraries and others to photocopy any article herein, provided credit is given to Statistics Canada and **Canadian Social Trends**. Requests for special permissions or bulk orders should be addressed to the editor.

Cover: Manitoba Party by William Kurelek
oil and pencil on board 48" x 60" 1964
© (Mrs. William Kurelek). The Isaacs Gallery, Toronto
Collection: National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa
ISSN 0831-5698



ANNUAL REVIEW OF LABOUR FORCE TRENDS

by Colin Lindsay and Craig McKie



The Canadian economy, like that of most western, industrialized nations, has undergone dramatic changes in the last several decades, changes that are reflected in the make-up and experience of the Canadian labour force. In addition to cyclical variations, highlighted by the severe economic downturn of the early 1980s, and the subsequent recovery, there are several sweeping trends characteristic of the Canadian labour force. These include the increasing labour force participation of women, particularly married women and women with children; the growing importance of service industries in the make-up of the economy; and the presence of persistently high levels of unemployment, especially among young workers. In addition, a growing share of employment is part-time, a phenomenon addressed in more detail in the next article.

Labour Force Terms

Some of the important technical terms used in this section are defined as follows. The **labour force** is that portion of the civilian, non-institutionalized population, 15 years of age and over, that is employed or seeking work. The **employed** are those at work, or those who have a job but are not at work because of illness, disability, vacation, labour dispute or other reason. The **unemployed** are those without work but available and looking for work. The **labour force participation rate** represents the labour force as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The **unemployment rate** represents the unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. And the **employment/population ratio** represents the employed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Labour Force Participation

One of the most significant social trends in the past decade has been the continuing increase in the labour force participation of women. Between 1966 and 1985, the participation rate for women increased from 35.4% to 54.3%, while that of men declined from 79.8% in 1966 to 76.7% in 1985. The traditional barriers to the labour force participation

of women, such as marriage and childbearing, are now less likely to constrain women from entering the labour force or from remaining in it after either marriage or the birth of children. Between 1975 and 1985, for example, the labour force participation of married women increased from 41.6% to 54.7% while that of women with children under 3 years of age rose from 31.2% to 53.9%.

The differing labour force participation patterns of men and women also show clearly in trends in the employment/population ratio. Although the overall ratio increased only slightly between 1966 and 1985, from 55.4% to 58.4%, there have been dramatically different patterns in the male and female components. Throughout this period, the employment/population ratio for men has exhibited a downward tendency, dropping from 77.1% in 1966 to 68.7% in 1985. On the other hand, the ratio for women shows an opposite and even stronger trend, increasing from 34.2% to 48.5% over this same time period. As a result, the gap in the rates between the sexes has significantly narrowed from 42.9 percentage points in 1966 to 20.2 percentage points in 1985.

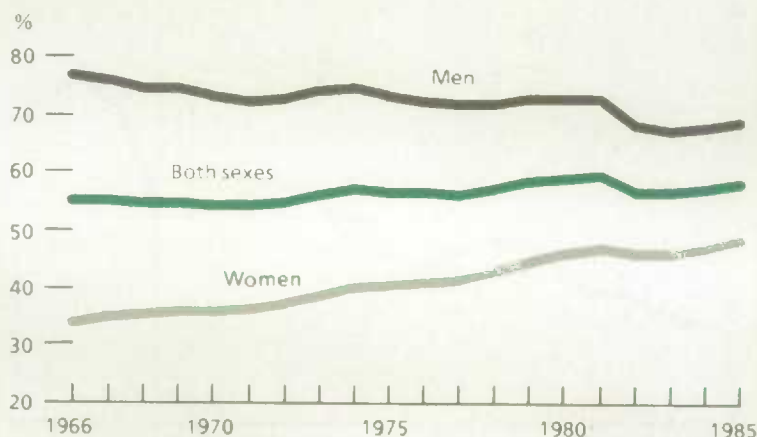


Labour Force Participation Rates, 1966-1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

Employment/Population Ratio, 1966-1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

The Growing Importance of Service Industries

Closely associated with the changes in labour force participation by men and women has been the much more rapid growth in employment in service-based industries compared with that in the goods-producing sector of the economy. Total employment in the service sector, which includes industries such as trade, transportation, communication, utilities, insurance, real estate,

and business, community and personal service, grew by 61% between 1970 and 1985. During the same period, employment in the goods-producing sector of the economy increased by only 13%. One result of this trend is that the service industries increased their share of all jobs in Canada from 62.6% in 1970 to 66.5% in 1985.

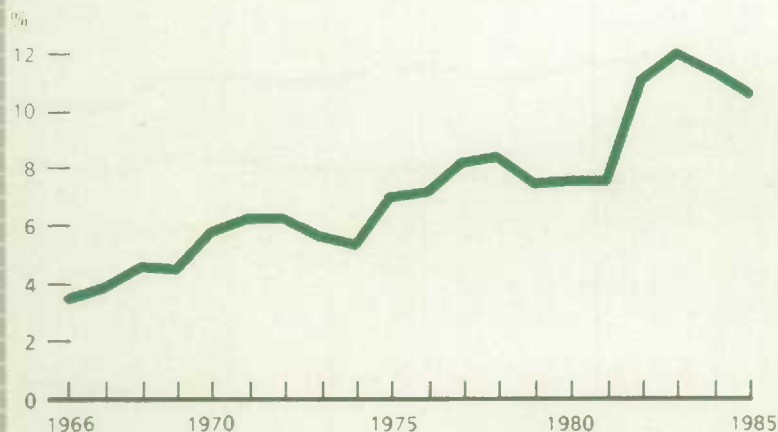
The shift in employment by sector has been most pronounced in the 1980s, largely because the goods-

Employment in Goods-producing and Service Sectors, 1970-1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

The Unemployment Rate, 1966-1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

producing industries were more severely affected by the recession in the early years of the decade. The goods-producing sector employed 372,000 fewer persons in 1983 than in 1981, representing a decrease in employment of 10.6%. In 1984 and 1985, total employment in the goods-producing sector rebounded somewhat, increasing by 139,000 over the two year period. By contrast, employment in the service sector

grew by 100,000 (1.3%) between 1981 and 1983, and by a further 438,000 in the 1984-1985 period.

This differential in the growth of goods-producing versus service industries has several implications for the labour market since the two sectors are inherently different in the type of employment associated with each. The service sector employs a higher proportion of women (50.5% in 1985, compared with 23.4% in the

goods-producing sector). As well, the service sector has a higher proportion of part-time employment (19.5% in 1985, compared to 6.1% for the goods-producing sector). And, average weekly earnings in the goods-producing sector are much higher—in September 1985, average weekly earnings in the service sector were 77% of those in the goods-producing industries. Finally, the goods-producing industries have a higher unemployment rate (12.0% in 1985 compared to 8.7% in the service sector).

If there is a continuation of the trend toward a more predominantly service-based economy, the participation rate for women may well continue to increase and the rate for men to decline, given the persistent sex profiles of various occupations found in each sector. As well, the increase in the number of part-time workers is likely to continue.

The Persistent Problem: Unemployment

Unemployment has generally increased over the last twenty years. The annual unemployment rate, which was under 4% in 1966, climbed to a peak of 11.9% in 1983, but declined to 10.5% in 1985 and dipped below 10% in the first few months of 1986. The overall growth in the unemployment rate since the mid-1960s, however, has not been even. There were periods of rapid increase in the unemployment rate, for example, in the years 1966 to 1971, 1974 to 1978 and 1981 through 1983. While cyclical upturns in economic activity in the intervening years have resulted in a reduction in the unemployment rate, the rate has not fallen back to the previous low point. A similar pattern has emerged in the last several years. While the unemployment rate has declined significantly since 1983, it is still well above the average unemployment rate of 7.5% experienced in the years 1978-1980.

The increase in unemployment has been particularly noticeable among the young. The unemployment rate for men under the age of 25 rose from 12.5% in 1975 to a peak of 22.4% in 1983, then fell back to 18.2% in 1985. Among women between the ages of 15-24, unemployment increased from 11.4% in 1975 to 17.0% in 1983, before declining to 14.6% in 1985.

Although youth unemployment

rates are very high in comparison with the overall average (10.5% in 1985), persons under the age of 25 now make up a smaller proportion of the total unemployed population. In 1985, persons under age 25 constituted 36.5% of the unemployed compared with 47.9% in 1976. One reason for this decline is that as the population born during the baby boom has crossed into the over 25 age bracket, the total share of the population aged 15-24 has declined. In 1976, for example, persons aged 15-24 made up 26.3% of the total population 15 and over; by 1985, this proportion had fallen to 21.9%.

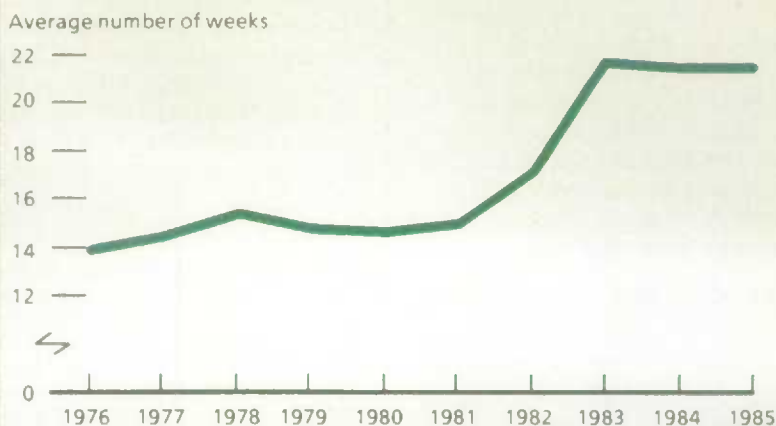
Unemployment has also increased significantly among those 25 and over, particularly among men. The unemployment rate for men aged 25-44 doubled from 4.4% in 1975 to 8.9% in 1985, while for men aged 45-64 the rate increased from 3.9% to 7.4% in the same period. The unemployment rates also increased for women over 25, although not as dramatically: from 7.1% in 1975 to 10.3% in 1985 for women aged 25-44 and from 5.4% to 7.8% for those aged 45-64. The unemployment rates of women aged 25 and over, which were considerably higher than those of men in 1975, were much less so by 1985.

Duration of Unemployment

Along with the increases in the unemployment rate, the average duration of periods of unemployment has also increased. In 1976, the average period of unemployment was 13.9 weeks; by 1985, it had risen to 21.6 weeks. And as a rule, the older the worker, the longer the periods of unemployment.

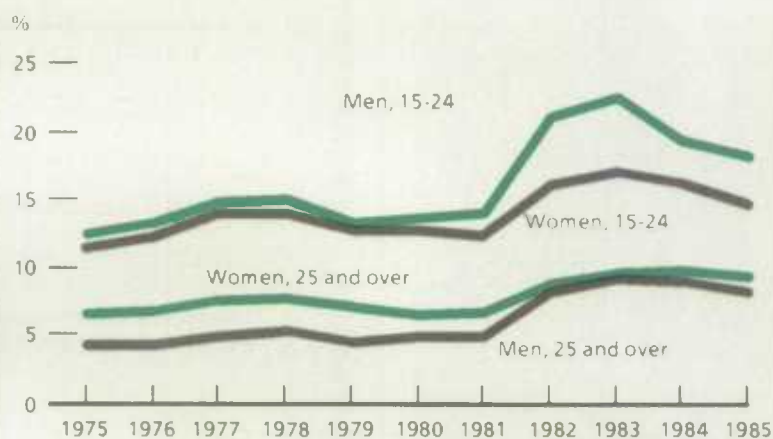
In 1985, the average duration of unemployment for those under 25 was 15.8 weeks compared to 23.1 weeks for those 25-44 and 29.6 weeks for those 45 and over. The shortest duration was for women under 25 who were unemployed for an average of 15.1 weeks. Younger persons, who often move in and out of the labour force while attending school, are more likely to accept part-time, temporary, or other lower-paying employment and therefore tend to be unemployed for shorter periods of time than older workers. In 1985, for instance, 26.2% of unemployed young people were seeking temporary or part-time work compared with 9.8% of older workers.

Average Duration of Unemployment, 1976-1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

Unemployment Rates by Age, 1975-1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

Unemployment: Unevenly Distributed by Province

The burden of unemployment falls disproportionately across Canada's provinces. In Newfoundland, for example, the unemployment rate was more than double the national average – over 20% of the labour force in Newfoundland was unemployed in 1985. The situation was most critical for young Newfoundlanders – 1 in 3 of those aged 15-24 was unemployed in 1985. The

three other Atlantic Provinces – Prince Edward Island (13.2% unemployment in 1985), Nova Scotia (13.8%) and New Brunswick (15.2%), along with British Columbia (14.2%), also experienced unemployment rates considerably above the national average of 10.5% in 1985.

On the other hand, Ontario (8.0%), Saskatchewan (8.1%) and Manitoba (8.1%) had the lowest provincial unemployment rates while Alberta (10.1%) and Quebec (11.8%)

occupied the middle ground.

In addition, economic recovery in recent years has been felt unevenly across the country. The unemployment rate in six provinces (the four Atlantic Provinces plus Saskatchewan and B.C.) was higher in 1985 than in 1983. Ontario and Quebec, on the other hand, enjoyed large declines in their unemployment rates over this period. Manitoba and Alberta also had falling unemployment rates, although the declines were not as large as in the two central provinces.

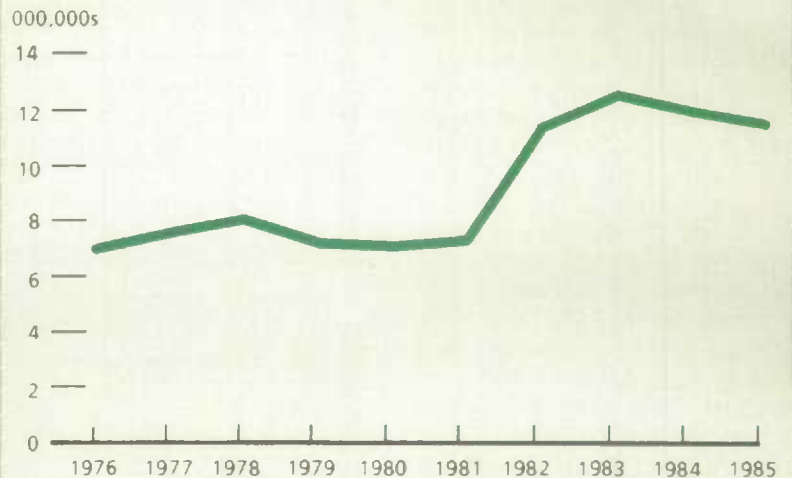


Federal Expenditures on Unemployment Benefits

As unemployment rates have risen, so have the number of beneficiaries of Unemployment Insurance, as well as government expenditures on unemployment benefits. During the years 1976 through 1981, the average number of monthly UIC beneficiaries ranged from just over 700,000 to just over 800,000. During the next four

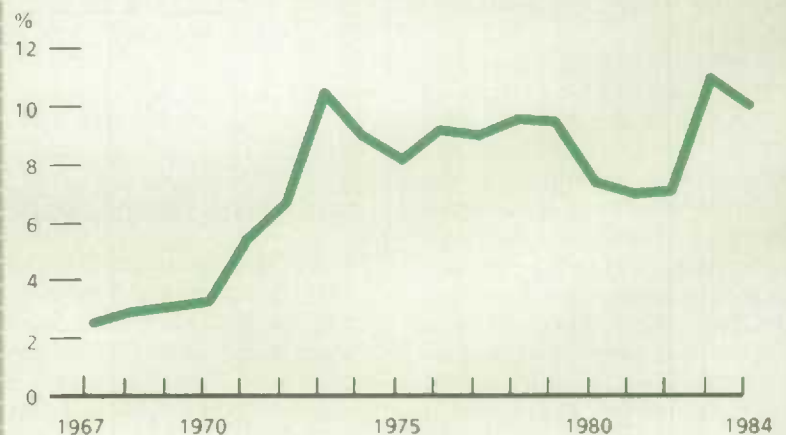
years, however, the average number of monthly beneficiaries was 1.2 million. For the fiscal year which ended in 1984, the total federal expenditure on unemployment benefits was \$10.1 billion which represented 9.9% of total Federal expenditures. This was up from 7.2% in 1982, but lower than the 1983 figure of 10.8%.

Average Number of Monthly Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries, 1976-1985



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 73-202, *Unemployment Insurance Statistics*.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits as a Percentage of Total Federal Government Expenditures, 1967-1984



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 68-211, *Federal Government Finance: Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities*.

Unemployment Rates by Province

	1975	1983	1985
		%	
Newfoundland	14.0	18.8	21.3
Prince Edward Island	8.0	12.2	13.2
Nova Scotia	7.7	13.2	13.8
New Brunswick	9.8	14.8	15.2
Quebec	8.1	13.9	11.8
Ontario	6.3	10.4	8.0
Manitoba	4.5	9.4	8.1
Saskatchewan	2.9	7.4	8.1
Alberta	4.1	10.8	10.1
British Columbia	8.5	13.8	14.2
Canada	6.9	11.9	10.5

Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

KEEPING TRACK

In 1981, 58% of lone-parent families were the result of marriage breakdown, up from 25% in 1941.

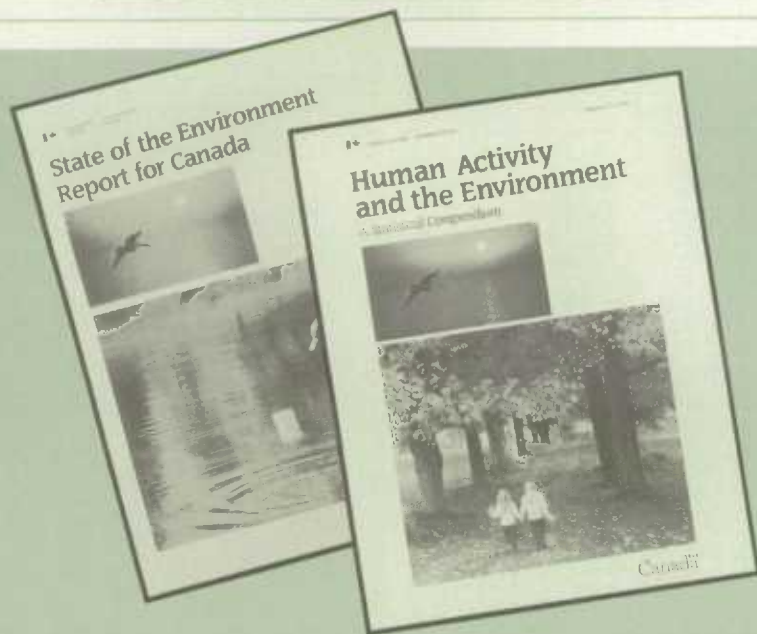
Canadian Labour Force Estimates, Annual Averages, 1946 to 1985

	Population 15 years and over	Labour Force			Not in labour force	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment/ population ratio
		Total	Employed	Unemployed				
				000's				
1946	8,779	4,829	4,666	163	3,950	55.0	3.4	53.1
1947	9,007	4,942	4,832	110	4,065	54.9	2.2	53.6
1948	9,141	4,988	4,875	114	4,153	54.6	2.3	53.3
1949	9,268	5,055	4,913	141	4,213	54.5	2.8	53.0
1950 ¹	9,615	5,163	4,976	186	4,453	53.7	3.6	51.8
1951	9,732	5,223	5,097	126	4,509	53.7	2.4	52.4
1952	9,956	5,324	5,169	155	4,632	53.5	2.9	51.9
1953	10,164	5,397	5,235	162	4,767	53.1	3.0	51.5
1954	10,391	5,493	5,243	250	4,898	52.9	4.6	50.5
1955	10,597	5,610	5,364	245	4,987	52.9	4.4	50.6
1956	10,807	5,782	5,585	197	5,025	53.5	3.4	51.7
1957	11,123	6,008	5,731	278	5,115	54.0	4.6	51.5
1958	11,388	6,137	5,706	432	5,250	53.9	7.0	50.1
1959	11,605	6,242	5,870	372	5,363	53.8	6.0	50.6
1960	11,831	6,411	5,965	446	5,420	54.2	7.0	50.4
1961	12,053	6,521	6,055	466	5,531	54.1	7.1	50.2
1962	12,280	6,615	6,225	390	5,665	53.9	5.9	50.7
1963	12,536	6,748	6,375	374	5,787	53.8	5.5	50.9
1964	12,817	6,933	6,609	324	5,884	54.1	4.7	51.6
1965	13,128	7,141	6,862	280	5,986	54.4	3.9	52.3
1966 ²	13,083	7,493	7,242	251	5,590	57.3	3.4	55.4
1967	13,444	7,747	7,451	296	5,697	57.6	3.8	55.4
1968	13,805	7,951	7,593	358	5,854	57.6	4.5	55.0
1969	14,162	8,194	7,832	362	5,968	57.9	4.4	55.3
1970	14,528	8,395	7,919	476	6,133	57.8	5.7	54.5
1971	14,872	8,639	8,104	535	6,233	58.1	6.2	54.5
1972	15,186	8,897	8,344	553	6,289	58.6	6.2	54.9
1973	15,526	9,276	8,761	515	6,250	59.7	5.5	56.4
1974	15,924	9,639	9,125	514	6,285	60.5	5.3	57.3
1975	16,323	9,974	9,284	690	6,349	61.1	6.9	56.9
1976	16,701	10,203	9,477	726	6,498	61.1	7.1	56.7
1977	17,051	10,500	9,651	849	6,550	61.6	8.1	56.6
1978	17,377	10,895	9,987	908	6,482	62.7	8.3	57.5
1979	17,702	11,231	10,395	836	6,472	63.4	7.4	58.7
1980	18,053	11,573	10,708	865	6,480	64.1	7.5	59.3
1981	18,375	11,904	11,006	898	6,471	64.8	7.5	59.9
1982	18,664	11,958	10,644	1,314	6,706	64.1	11.0	57.0
1983	18,917	12,183	10,734	1,448	6,735	64.4	11.9	56.7
1984	19,148	12,399	11,000	1,399	6,749	64.8	11.3	57.4
1985	19,372	12,639	11,311	1,328	6,733	65.2	10.5	58.4

¹ Annual averages from 1950 onward include Newfoundland

² Population aged 15 and over from 1966. Data prior to 1966 are based on population aged 14 and over. Estimates from 1966 to 1974 have been adjusted to conform to current concepts. Estimates prior to 1966 have not been revised.

The Most Important Assessment of Canada's Environment Ever Published



Environment Canada and Statistics Canada have combined their efforts to prepare two new publications, which are intended to increase broad public awareness of the state of Canada's environment and to stimulate discussion about its links to the economy and human health.

The **State of the Environment Report for Canada**, published by Environment Canada, provides an assessment of current environmental conditions, trends and changes across the country. **Human Activity and the Environment: A Statistical Compendium**, from Statistics Canada, is the most comprehensive statistical description of the variety and intensity of human ventures that affect Canada's ecosystem.

Together, these two publications provide a unique source of information on Canada's environment. They will serve as valuable reference tools for government and industry, as well as for consultants, environmentalists, students and the general public.

The **State of the Environment Report**, comprising 276 pages that include charts, tables and maps, examines a variety of stresses on the environment (e.g. pollution loadings, land use changes, resource exploitation) and the effects they have on our ecosystems (e.g. changes in productivity, mix of species, incidence of disease). The report focusses on the links between human activity, natural forces and changes in the Canadian environment.

The **State of the Environment Report** approaches the environment from an ecosystem point of view. The country is divided into 15 ecozones based on natural, rather than jurisdictional boundaries. This innovative approach makes it possible to describe trends and conditions across an area as vast and diverse as Canada.

The report looks at:

- Agriculture
- Forests
- Fresh Water and Marine Environments
- Wildlife
- Contaminants
- Canada in a Global Setting
- Canadians' Perceptions of the Environment
- Land Use Changes

Human Activity and the Environment is a 375-page compendium of environmental, social and economic statistics, which have been compiled from a variety of sources including Statistics Canada and Environment Canada, as well as federal and provincial government agencies. As such, it documents everything from population distribution to mining; from industrial emissions to contaminants in fish.

A wide variety of detailed statistics is presented, in **Human Activity and the Environment**, for ecozones and drainage basins. The 17 technical boxes found throughout eight chapters explain the nature and usefulness of selected data series, as well as the findings of special scientific studies. This report is a valuable statistical reference containing 172 tables, 66 charts and 77 maps, many in colour.

For further information about **Human Activity and the Environment**, please contact your local Statistics Canada reference centre, listed in the blue pages of many telephone books.

HOW TO ORDER

Copies of the **State of the Environment Report** (Catalogue No. EN 21-54/1986E) are available through authorized bookstore agents or your local book seller at \$25 per copy in Canada (\$30 outside Canada). The report may also be ordered from:

Canadian Government Publishing Centre
Supply and Services Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9

Human Activity and the Environment (Catalogue No. 11-509E) is available at \$45 in Canada (\$55 outside Canada) from:

Publication Sales and Services
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
Please make cheque payable to the Receiver
General for Canada — Publications.



THE GROWTH OF PART-TIME WORK

by Mary Anne Burke

One of the most dramatic changes in the labour force in the last decade has been the growth of part-time employment. Part-time work permits employers greater flexibility in filling labour needs and allows employees flexibility in combining work with other activities such as family responsibilities or studies. As such, part-time employment is common among certain segments of the labour force, particularly women and students.

Part-time employment, however, does imply certain costs to employees. In terms of pay, benefits, pensions, training, and access to promotion, part-time workers are often disadvantaged compared to full-time workers. This has particular relevance for the pursuit of sexual equality in the work place in that women make up the large majority of part-time workers. As well, a growing number of Canadians are bearing the costs of part-time work



involuntarily; the number of Canadians working part-time because they cannot find full-time employment has increased substantially in the last decade.

Part-time Employment

The statistics on part-time employment used in this publication refer to individuals who usually work fewer than thirty hours per week. In addition to regular or permanent part-time employment, part-time work may be on a casual, intermittent, contingent, temporary, seasonal or contract basis. Part-time employment may also include job- or work-sharing arrangements.

Growth of Part-time Employment

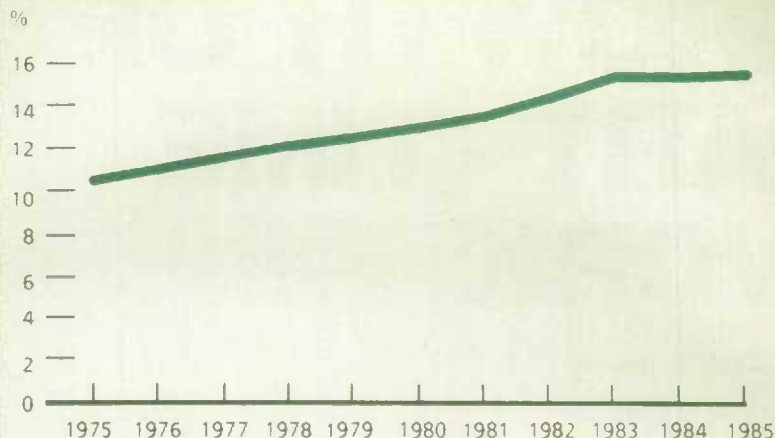
Over the period 1975 to 1985, total part-time employment in Canada increased by 78%, from 988,000 to 1,757,000. In the same period, full-time employment grew by just over 15%, with the result that part-time workers, as a proportion of the employed work force, increased from 11% in 1975 to 16% in 1985.

The different growth rates of full-time and part-time employment were particularly noticeable during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. In the years 1981-1983, total full-time employment declined by 436,000 or 5%. Part-time employment, on the other hand, continued to grow. The total number of persons working part-time increased by 164,000 or 11% during this period. In 1984, and again in 1985, growth in full-time employment rebounded strongly. Over this two-year period, full-time employment grew by 716,000 compared with an increase of 174,000 for part-time. The overall growth rate for full-time employment of 5.2% in 1984-1985, though, was still lower than that recorded for part-time employment (6.4%). The net result was that over the period 1981-1985, total growth in part-time employment (+338,000) was greater than that in full-time work (+280,000).

Who Works Part-time?

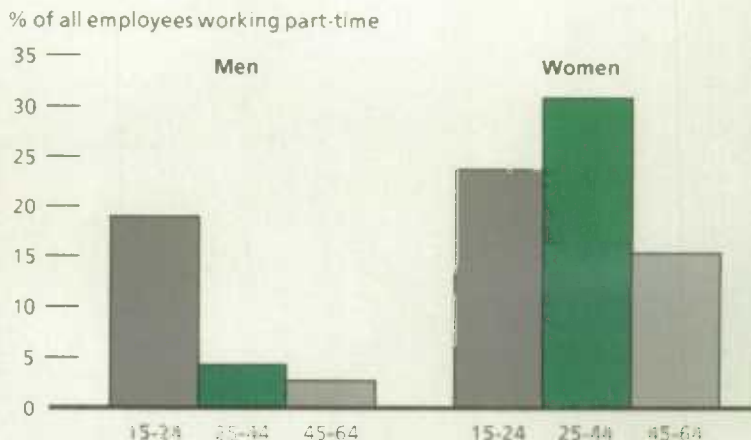
Part-time work is now largely the preserve of women. In 1985, 72% of all part-time employees were women, and more than one out of every four

Part-time Employment as a Percentage of Total Employment, 1975-1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

The Distribution of Part-time Employment by Age and Sex, 1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

(26%) employed women worked part-time, compared with just 8% of men. Part-time employment of women has been the single fastest growing component of the employed Canadian labour force in the last decade. Between 1975 and 1985, the number of women employed part-time grew by 84% from 687,000 to 1,263,000. In the same period, the number of men employed part-time

grew by 192,000, a 64% increase. During the same period, total full-time employment increased 31% for women and 7% for men.

Men between the ages of 15-24, most of whom are students, also constitute a major source of part-time labour – 19% of the total in 1985. Men aged 25-64, on the other hand, made up just 7% of part-time workers in 1985 despite the fact that they

Designed to serve as a reference work, this is the latest edition in a series which began eighty years ago. It presents a composite picture of Canada and serves as a guide to other statistical sources. Containing a wealth of information, it provides a synopsis of the Canadian

government, its composition, programs, Constitution and Inquiry Commissions, etc. This work examines the last two federal elections, the recent recession, retail and wholesale

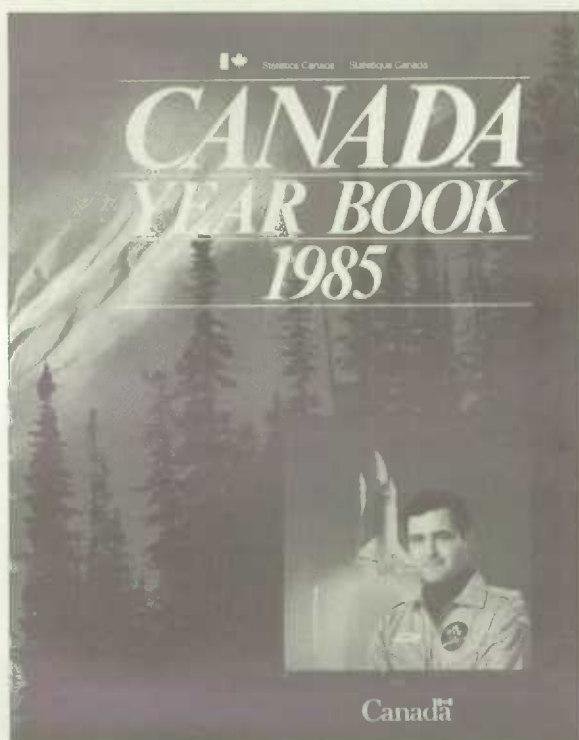
trade, the trends to smaller families, more divorces and an increase in the aging population as well as consumer spending patterns. Widely used by librarians, parliamentarians, teachers, diplomats, journalists and readers interested in Canadians and Canadian lifestyles.

Canada Yearbook 1985, Catalogue No. 11-402E (biennial), is available for \$54.00 in Canada (\$70.00 elsewhere) from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. Telephone: (613) 993-7276.

*an essential
statistical
reference*



Statistics
Canada Statistique
Canada



Canada

represented 44% of the total employed labour force.

Relatively high rates of part-time employment can be found among women of all ages. In 1985, 36% of employed women under the age of 25 worked part-time, along with 22% of women aged 25-44, and 25% of those aged 45-64. In contrast, while slightly more than 1 in 4 (27%) men under age 25 had part-time jobs, only 2% of employed men between the ages of 25-44, and 3% of those aged 45-64 worked part-time. As well, while roughly similar proportions of single and married women were employed part-time in 1985 (30% of single women compared with 26% of married women), only 3% of married men had part-time jobs compared with 22% of single men.

Reasons for Working Part-time

The proportion of employees who work part-time because they cannot find full-time jobs has increased substantially since the mid-1970s. In 1975, just over one in ten of those working part-time reported they did so because they could not find full-time jobs. By 1985 the ratio had risen

to three in ten as over half a million Canadians reported they could only find part-time jobs. Most of this increase has occurred since 1981.

Still, the large majority of individuals who work part-time report they do so because of factors other than those related directly to the

Percentage of Part-time Employees Who Worked Part-time Because They Could Not Find Full-time Employment, 1975-1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

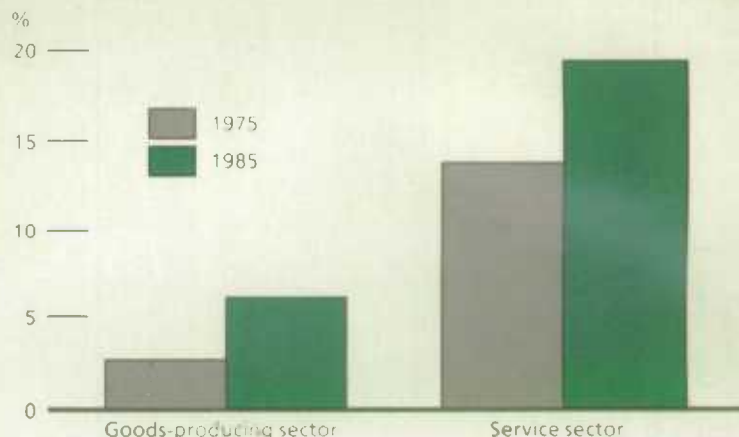
labour market: in 1985, 32% said they simply did not want to work full-time; 27% were attending school; 9% were precluded from working full-time because of personal or family responsibilities; and 2% cited other reasons.

There is considerable variation in the reasons given for working part-time among different population sub-groups. For example, in 1985, over half of both single men (62%) and single women (58%) worked part-time because they were attending school. Among married, female part-time employees the majority (53%) reported they did not want full-time work. Among married men, the largest proportion (44%) reported they could not find full-time employment.

Part-time Employment by Industry

The growth of part-time employment in the 1975-1985 period reflects two distinct patterns in the industrial make-up of the Canadian economy. On the one hand, those industries with the highest incidence of part-time employment accounted for most of the growth in total employment in this period; but at the same time part-

Part-time Employment as a Percentage of Total Employment in the Goods-producing and Service Sectors of the Economy, 1975 and 1985



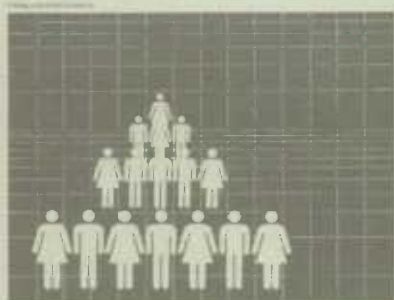
Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

time employment increased in all industries.

The service sector of the economy has traditionally had much higher rates of part-time employment

than the goods-producing industries. In 1975, for example, almost 14% of jobs in the service sector were part-time compared to less than 3% in the goods-producing sector. It is the ser-

Demographic and Health Indicators



DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH INDICATORS

PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION
You, Your Family and Your Community

Canada

Health researchers looking for ways to present their findings need look no further. Our new publication, **Demographic and Health Indicators** shows how to formulate raw data into meaningful indices.

This 261 page 'how to' book explains the meaning, calculation and interpretation of more than 40 of the most frequently used indicators for demographics and public health studies. Three types of indices are presented:

- demographic indices which describe the population served by the health care system (eg. mean length of life)
- health indicators developed from these indices (eg. life expectancy in good health)
- certain epidemiological indices (eg. infant mortality rate)

A brief description of each indicator is followed by an interpretation which uses examples based on recent Canadian data to explain the use of a particular indicator. A total of 98 tables and 24 graphs illustrate various concepts. A technical discussion follows, outlining the methodology behind each index.

Demographic and Health Indicators, Catalogue No. 82-543E (Annual), is available for \$30.00 in Canada (\$31.50 other countries) from Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. Telephone (613) 993-7276.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

vice sector which accounted for most of the recent growth in employment. Between 1975 and 1985, employment in the service sector grew by almost 1.9 million. In comparison, employment in the goods-producing sector increased by only 654,000.

In addition, the percentage of employment classified as part-time has increased in both sectors. Growth in part-time employment made up 38% of the growth of total service sector employment, and 20% of that in the goods-producing sector in the 1975-1985 period. As a result, by 1985, 20% of service sector workers were part-timers. The figure for goods-producing workers was 6%.

These patterns appear to hold for specific industries as well. The two industries with the highest proportion of part-time employees — (1) trade, and (2) community, business and personal service — were also by far the fastest growing industries. In fact, these two industries (in both of which one in four workers was employed part-time in 1985) made up 74% of the overall growth in employment in Canada between 1975 and 1985. Over 40% of the increase in employment in these two industries was accounted for by part-time employees. However, significant growth in part-time's share of total employment occurred in all major industrial categories, with the exception of the primary industries and mining which traditionally have little or no part-time employment.

Wages and Benefits

Part-time workers have lower average hourly wages and lower rates of pension coverage than do full-time workers. Within the generally lower rates of pay for part-time work, women have lower average hourly earnings than men, although the gap between male and female part-time workers is smaller than it is between men and women full-time employees.

In 1984, the average hourly wage of part-time workers was 66% that of their full-time counterparts: part-time workers earned an average of \$6.85 an hour compared to \$10.41 for full-time workers. The gap closes considerably among unionized workers where the average hourly wage rates were \$10.68 for part-time workers and \$12.27 for full-timers. Non-unionized part-time workers averaged only \$5.84 an hour compared with \$9.17 for similar full-time workers.

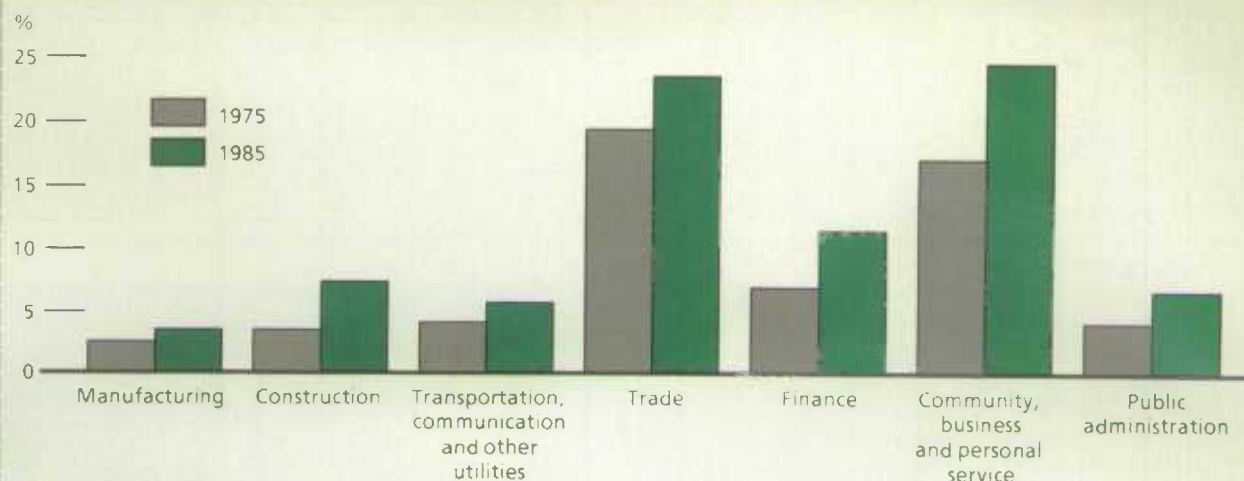
Reasons for Working Part-time, 1985

	Men		Women	
	Single	Married	Single	Married
	%			
Personal or family responsibilities	—	—	—	19.2
Going to school	62.3	7.4	57.7	1.4
Did not want full-time	7.0	38.8	10.2	53.4
Could only find part-time	29.3	43.8	30.1	24.9
Other	1.1	7.4	1.2	1.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.



Part-time Employment as a Percentage of Total Employment by Industry, 1975 and 1985



Sources : Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

Female part-time employees have lower average earnings than part-time male workers, but the gap between male and female part-time workers is smaller than that for men and women full-timers. In 1981, women employed full-time had average hourly earnings which were 78% of those of full-time male workers, while female part-time workers made 92% of what male part-time employees earned per hour. The simple, direct comparison of the average earnings of male and female part-time employees is somewhat misleading in that a large percentage of male part-timers are young and have not yet reached their prime earning years.

Few part-time workers are unionized or covered by collective agreements. In 1984, 16% of all part-time workers in Canada were union members compared to 38% of full-time workers. As well, in 1984, just 9% of part-time workers, compared with 49% of full-time workers were covered by an employer-sponsored pension plan.

The Future of Part-time Work in Canada

The growth of part-time work in the past decade has implications for a number of questions related to future developments in the quality of life in Canada. These include:

- Are productivity and quality of work affected by a dependence on part-time workers?
- Is part-time work compatible with the concept of a career?
- What effects does part-time work have on the division of household work and the provision of family income?
- What are the consequences for retirement incomes?

If the trend toward part-time employment continues, these and other questions will deserve further study. ☑

KEEPING TRACK

According to a 1984 Canadian Bankers' Association Report, nine families in Canada control 46% of the value of the most important companies on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The six biggest conglomerates in Canada control a total of 723 companies, according to Statistics Canada.

EDUCATION IN CANADA: SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS

by Jo-Anne Parliament

Questions as to whether Canadians are "better" educated now than in the past are often raised, but little data on the actual quality of education are available. What is known is that the overall educational qualifications of Canadians are higher than ever before. Between 1971 and 1981, the percentage of all Canadians 15 years and over with a university degree increased from 5% to 8%. There were even greater improvements among Canadians aged 25-44, the age group which has been most influenced by increased university attendance since the 1960s. In 1981, 14% of Canadians in this age group had a university degree, double the 1971 figure.



The Educational Attainment of Canadians, 1971 and 1981

	15 years and over		25-44 years	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
	%			
Less than Grade 9	32.3	20.7	28.1	12.1
Grades 9-13	45.9	43.6	44.1	38.9
Some postsecondary	17.1	27.6	20.4	35.2
University degree	4.8	8.0	7.3	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-579, 1981 *Census of Canada, Historical Tables for Census Education Data, 1971, 1976 and 1981.*

Still, in 1981, the majority of Canadians aged 15 and over – 64% – had a high school education or less, although this figure is falling. In 1971, 78% of the adult population had not gone beyond high school. And again, this figure declined even more sharply among the population aged 25-44. In 1981, 51% of those in this age group had completed high school or less, down from 72% in 1971.

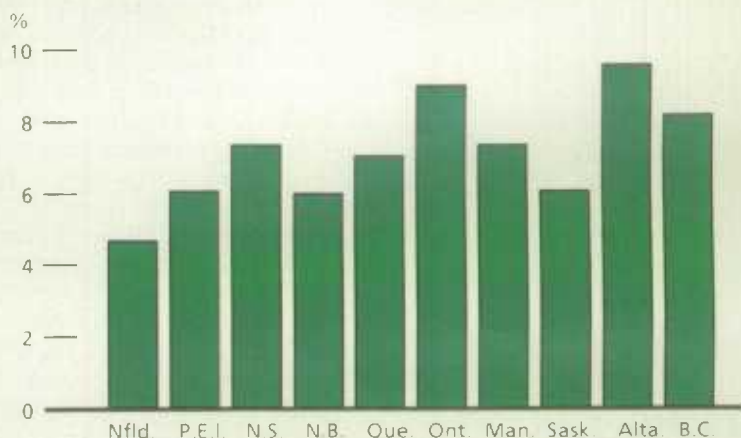
Most of the fall in the proportion of the population with a high school education or less has been accounted for by a decline in the percentage of Canadians with less than a Grade 9 education. For the population 15 and over, 21% had only an elementary school education in 1981, compared with 32% in 1971. An even sharper decline occurred among those aged 25-44: in 1981, 12% had less than a Grade 9 education, less than one-half the 1971 percentage (28%). As well, in 1981, the percentage of Canadians in this age bracket with less than Grade 9 education was smaller than the proportion with a university degree. This is the first generation in which this reversal has occurred.

There is variation among the provinces with regard to educational attainment. Alberta and Ontario had the highest percentage of degree holders among their populations aged 15 and over – 10% in Alberta and 9% in Ontario in 1981. Newfoundland at 5%, and P.E.I., New Brunswick and Saskatchewan at 6% had the lowest percentage of degree holders in their adult populations. Alberta (13%), followed by British Columbia (14%) and Ontario (18%) had the lowest proportion of their adult populations with less than Grade 9 educations; while Newfoundland (31%), New Brunswick (29%) and Quebec (27%) were characterized by the highest percentage of population with less than Grade 9 educations.

Elementary and Secondary Enrolments Decline

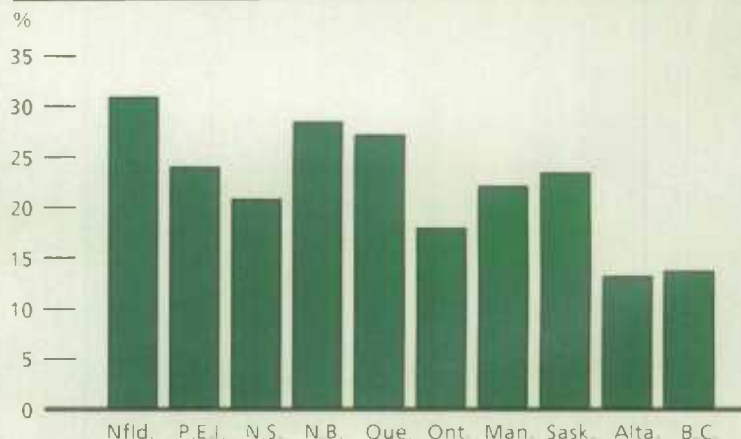
Total enrolment at elementary and secondary schools has declined in recent years, paralleling the shrinking school-age population. Enrolment at these levels peaked in 1970 at 5.84 million and declined to 4.95 million by 1984. Given that the school-age population has been projected to decline even farther, the number of students in elementary and secondary schools will also continue to fall. It is difficult to determine what effect this

Percentage of Adult Population with a University Degree, by Province, 1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-579, 1981 *Census of Canada, Historical Tables for Census Education Data, 1971, 1976 and 1981.*

Percentage of Adult Population with Less than Grade 9 Education, by Province, 1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-579, 1981 *Census of Canada, Historical Tables for Census Education Data, 1971, 1976 and 1981.*

continued decline will have on the number of teachers. While the total number of students in elementary and secondary schools declined by 15% between 1970 and 1984, the trend for teachers did not follow a similar curve. In fact, the number of public school teachers (excluding those in Quebec) increased until 1977 and has declined by just 3% since then (from 196,000 in 1977 to 190,600 in 1984).

Second Language Education in Public Schools

Since 1970, there have been two kinds of second language training in Canadian schools: (1) taking the second language as a regular subject, and (2) immersion programmes.¹ In the provinces outside Quebec, the number of students in English schools² taking French in one of these forms increased by 13% between 1970-71 and 1984-85, from 1.5 million to 1.7 million. This translates into an increase in the percentage of students enrolled in French language programmes from 38% to 49% over this period.

Increased participation in French language programmes, however, has been largely the result of increased participation at the elementary level. Among elementary students, the percentage studying French rose from 29% in 1970-71 to 52% in 1984-85. At the secondary level, the proportion of students taking French language courses dropped from 56% in 1970-71 to 40% in 1983-84, although this figure rebounded to 45% in 1984-85.

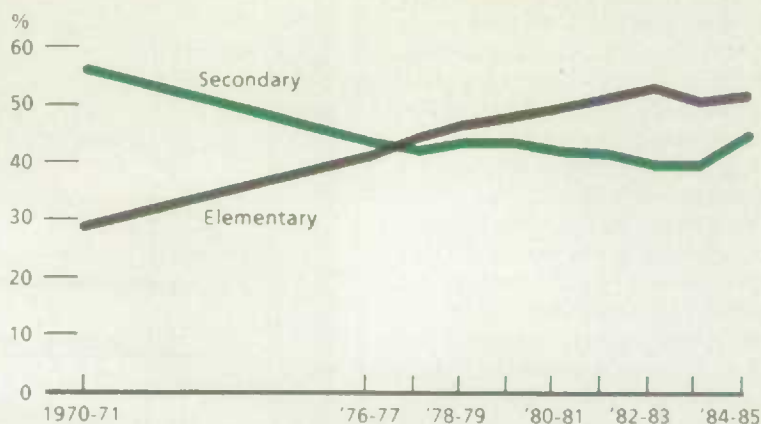
In Quebec, second language education is compulsory from Grade 4 until the end of high school. As a result, participation in the programme has remained relatively constant at around 40% in elementary schools and 98% at the secondary level.

Women Lead Increase in University Enrolment

One of the most dramatic trends in Canadian education since the beginning of the 1970s has been the continuing increase in university enrolment, particularly among women.

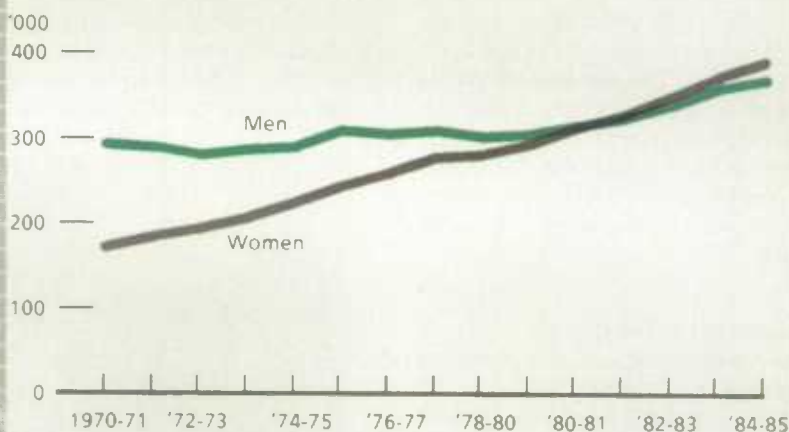
Total university enrolment in Canada rose 63% between 1970-71 and 1984-85, from 466,000 to 760,600. And fully three-quarters of this growth was due to the increase in the number of women attending

Percentage of Students in English Public Schools (Outside of Quebec) Enrolled in French Language Programmes, 1970-71 to 1984-85



Note: Alberta included only in 1970-71 and since 1983-84.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-257, *Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels*.

University Enrolment, 1970-71 to 1984-85



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 81-229, *Education in Canada*, and 81-204, *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees*; and Education, Culture and Tourism Division, revised tabulations.

university. The number of women enrolled in university more than doubled from 172,500 in 1970-71 to 390,500 in 1984-85. In contrast, the number of men rose 26% over the same period, from 293,600 to 370,100.

As a result of the number of women at university increasing so much faster than that of men, women now make up the majority

of university students. In 1984-85, 51% of university students were women compared with 37% in

Footnotes

- (1) Trends related to French immersion are presented in more detail in the accompanying article.
- (2) Francophone students enrolled in French schools outside Quebec are considered to be enrolled in minority language education programs and are not included in these totals.

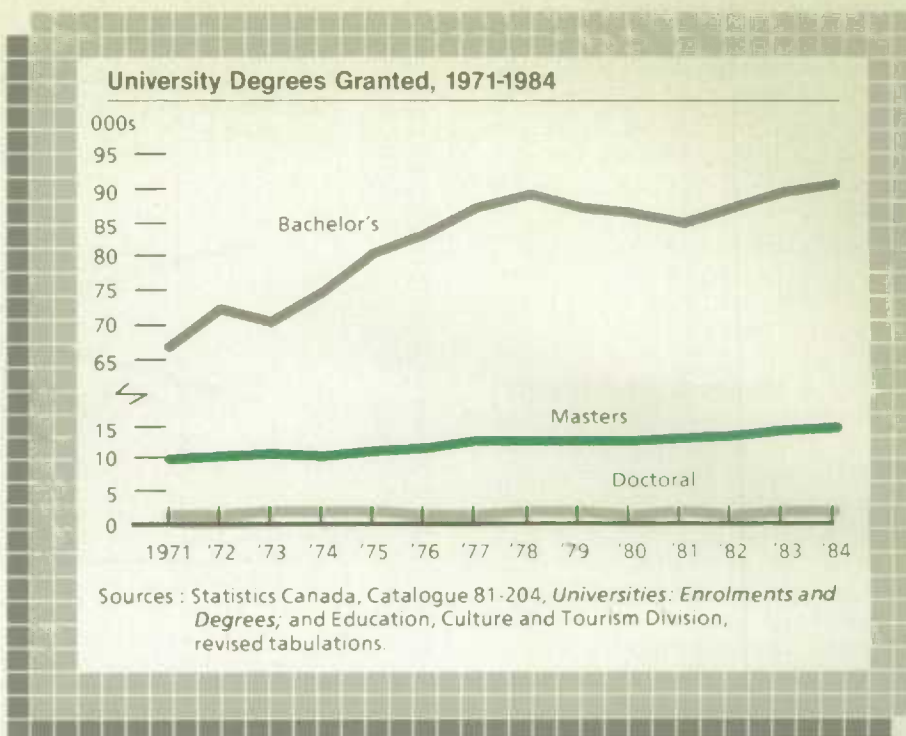
1970-71. Female students, however, are still not as well represented in graduate programmes as they are at the undergraduate level. While 53% of undergraduate students were women in 1984-85, women made up just 41% of graduate students. Both these figures have increased since the early 1970s. In 1970-71, women made up only 39% of undergraduate enrolment and 23% of graduate enrolment.

Part-time studies have become an increasingly attractive option for people whose work, family or financial responsibilities preclude full-time enrolment, as well as for those wanting to upgrade their skills or knowledge. This is particularly true for women: at the undergraduate level, part-time enrolment of women more than doubled from 60,300 in 1970-71 to 149,200 in 1984-85. The number of men enrolled part-time, on the other hand, rose just 19% over the same period, from 81,900 to 97,300. As a result, women made up 61% of part-time undergraduate enrolment in 1984-85. Similar trends were evident at the part-time graduate level, although there are still more men studying at this level than women. The number of female part-time graduate students increased from 3,400 to 16,000 between 1970-71 and 1984-85, while the number of men rose from 11,000 to 19,400 over the same period.

University Degrees

As one would expect, the granting of university degrees has roughly paralleled trends in enrolment. Between 1971 and 1984, the total number of bachelor's degrees escalated rapidly, although the majority of the increase occurred before 1978. The number of bachelor's degrees rose 33% from 67,000 in 1971 to 89,300 in 1978. The number declined to 84,900 in 1981, but rose to 90,600 in 1984. The number of master's degrees awarded also increased sharply between 1971 and 1984, although the increase was more even than that for bachelor's degrees. The number of master's degrees granted increased 50% from 9,600 to 14,376 in that period.

On the other hand, the total number of Ph.D.'s granted rose just



14% in this period, and there were actually fewer Ph.D.'s granted in Canada in 1984 (1,850) than in the peak year of 1973 (1,930).

Although women account for an increasingly greater percentage of graduates at all levels, the more advanced the degree, the smaller the percentage of female graduates.



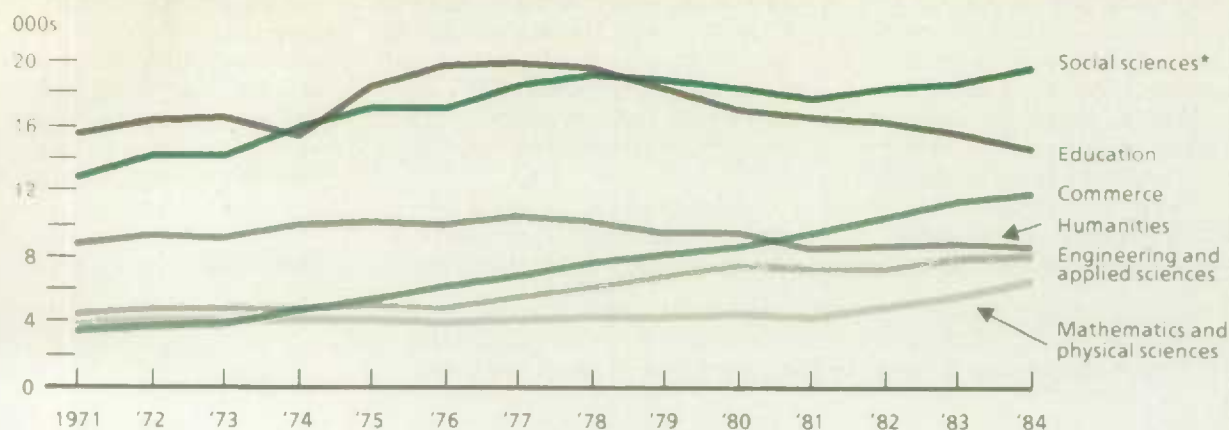
In 1984, women earned 51% of bachelor's degrees, 41% of master's and 27% of doctorates. The corresponding percentages in 1971 were 38%, 22% and 9%.

Degrees Granted by Field of Study

The increase in the number of bachelor's graduates from what are often considered more employment-oriented faculties, such as commerce, engineering, and mathematics and the physical sciences, has been particularly noticeable since the beginning of the 1970s. On the other hand, there were fewer degrees granted in 1984 than in the late seventies in the social sciences, humanities and education.

The growth in the number of bachelor's degrees granted in commerce has been most remarkable. Between 1971 and 1984, the number of business degree recipients more than tripled from 3,400 to 11,900. And by 1984, commerce degrees accounted for 13% of all bachelor's degrees, up from 5% in 1971. The number of engineering graduates grew rapidly between 1976 and 1980, increasing by over 50% from 4,800 to 7,300. Since then, however, growth has been slower with an increase of just 8% in the number of engineering graduates between 1980 and 1984.

Bachelor's Degrees Granted in Selected Areas of Study, 1971-1984



*Excluding commerce.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-204, *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees*; and Education, Culture and Tourism Division, revised tabulations.

Growth in the number of mathematics and the physical sciences graduates was slower than in commerce or engineering during the seventies, with the number of degree recipients climbing by 13%. However, between 1981 and 1984 graduates in mathematics and the physical sciences increased by 51% to 6,500 from 4,300.

After increasing sharply through much of the 1970s, the number of education degrees granted at the bachelor's level has declined steadily since the late 1970s, with the result that there were fewer education degrees granted in 1984 than in 1971. Between 1971 and 1977, the number of education degrees granted rose 29% from 15,400 to 19,800, but declined to 14,400 in 1984. This decline is at least partly in response to declining overall enrolment at elementary and secondary schools, which makes teaching opportunities scarce.

The number of social science graduates at the bachelor's level also declined during the late 1970s, but increased 11% between 1981 and 1984. In 1984, there were 19,700 degrees granted, compared with 17,700 in 1981.

During the 1970s, the increase in the number of master's degrees granted was greatest in commerce, education and the social sciences; on the other hand, the number of

degrees granted in the humanities, engineering, and mathematics and the physical sciences declined during this period. During the early 1980s, however, the number of master's degree recipients has been growing in all fields with the exception of education.

Growth in the number of graduates over the 1981-1984 period was particularly large in engineering and the applied sciences (+ 51%), mathematics and the physical sciences (+ 32%), and commerce (+ 29%). Totals for the social sciences and the humanities also grew in this period, but by smaller amounts: + 6% for the social sciences and + 7% in the humanities. The number of persons graduating with master's degrees in education, however, declined by 13% in this period.

In contrast to the trends at the bachelor's level, there were fewer Ph.D. graduates in mathematics and the physical sciences, and engineering in 1984 than at the beginning of the seventies. On the other hand, education and social sciences both had more doctoral graduates in 1984 than in 1971. Most of these shifts, however, occurred during the first half of the 1970s. While there have been year-to-year fluctuations in the number of Ph.D. graduates in different fields, there has been no clear trend upward or downward for any faculty since the mid-1970s.

University Graduates Employed in Higher Paying Jobs

Having a postsecondary education has long been viewed as a key to job

Average Annual Earnings of Full-time Workers¹ by Level of Education, 1971 and 1982

	1971		1982	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than Grade 9	6,722	3,732	20,073	11,804
Grades 9-13	8,332	4,734	22,778	14,087
Some postsecondary	9,955	5,903	24,662	16,577
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	9,813	6,569	26,123	17,607
University degree	15,589	9,541	36,266	24,380
Total	8,770	5,232	25,096	16,056

¹ Includes those working mostly full-time 50-52 weeks in 1971, and 49-52 weeks in 1982. Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-577, *Earnings of Men and Women*.

market competitiveness. Although acquiring a university degree does not guarantee immediate access to a well-paying job, it can play a critical role in providing job opportunities and potential career advancement. Data on employment and earnings show that overall, university graduates still stand a higher chance of being employed, and of earning more than those with lower educational qualifications.

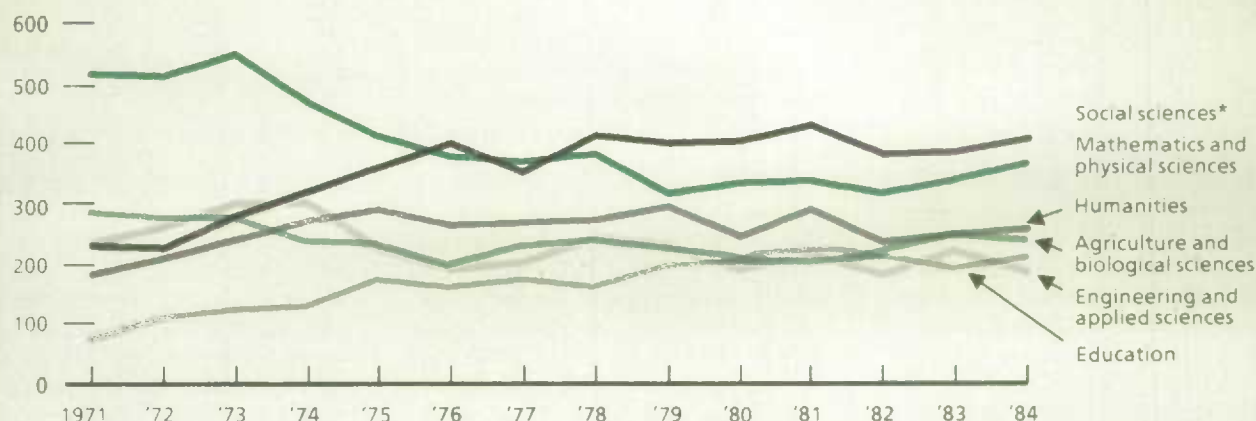
Although unemployment rates

overall are higher in 1985 than they were in 1975, those with a university degree still have a much lower rate than those without such qualifications. In 1985, the unemployment rate for those 15 years and over with a university degree was 4.9% compared with 11.3% for those without; in 1975, corresponding rates were 3.0% and 7.3%.

Those with a university education also generate higher earnings than those with lesser qualifications,

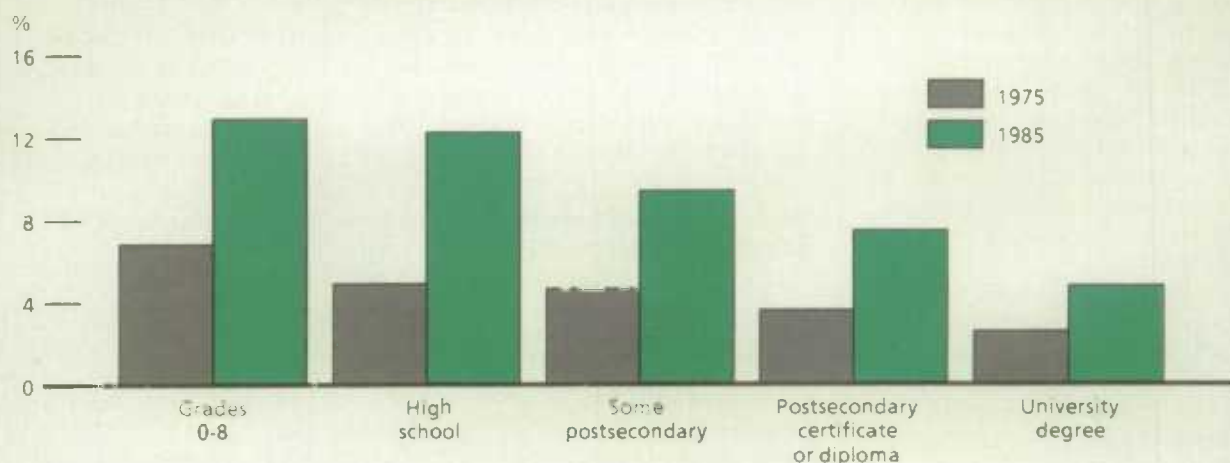
although the average earnings of women remain well below those of similarly educated men. In 1982, men with a university degree working full-time earned \$36,300 compared with \$20,000 for men with less than Grade 9 education, while women with a university degree averaged more than double the earnings of women with less than Grade 9. Women with a university education, however, still earned only \$1,600 more than men with a high school education in 1982.

Doctoral Degrees Granted in Selected Areas of Study, 1971-1984



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-204, *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees*; and Education, Culture and Tourism Division, revised tabulations.

Unemployment Rate by Level of Education, 1975 and 1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*, December 1985.

Canada Handbook

A Kaleidoscope of Canada and its People

Travel from Coast-to-coast and Never Leave Your Armchair

Where can you find out how much gold is mined in Canada, see what the Library of Parliament looks like, find out the population of Calgary, and discover how much the government makes and spends? In the **Canada Handbook**, of course!

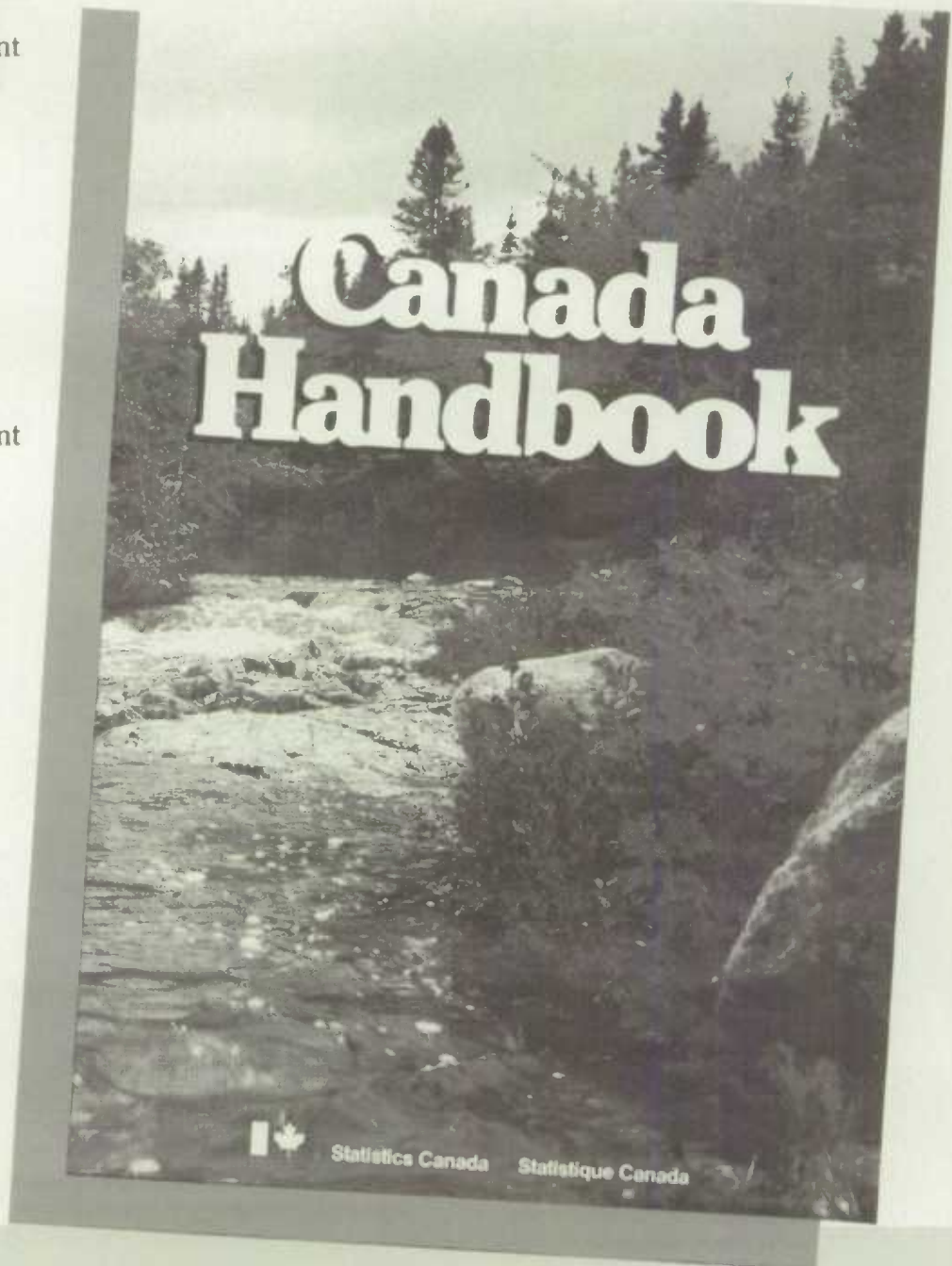
A handsome 6" x 9" volume with 256 pages of text, tables and over 200 striking colour photographs, this virtual mini-encyclopedia contains information on:

- Canada's government and its services
- the economy
- the labour scene
- international trade and investment
- technology
- arts and culture
- geography and climate.

A richly textured portrait of the country comes to life, describing everything from the Athabasca tar sands to a Toronto chocolate factory.

The **Canada Handbook** is a book no Canadian home, office or library should be without. Adults will find it informative and pleasurable reading. Children and teachers will find it an excellent reference book for school projects. And for foreign visitors, it makes an ideal gift.

The **Canada Handbook**, Catalogue No. 11-403E, is available for \$15.00 in Canada (\$16.50 other countries) from Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.
Telephone (613) 993-7276.



Canada

FRENCH IMMERSION


by Jo-Anne Parliament

The teaching of French as a second language across Canada takes two forms. Traditionally, most students studying French have taken it as one of their subjects. A growing number of students, however, is enrolled in immersion programmes in which they take some, or all, of their regular courses in the French language.

The number of students enrolled in French immersion more than doubled in the first half of the 1980s from 64,800 in 1980-81 to 140,100 in 1984-85.¹ Total public school enrolment on the other hand, declined by 3% in the same period. As a result, the percentage of all students enrolled in French immersion programmes has grown, but at 4.1% it remained a relatively small proportion of all students in 1984. In 1984-85, 5.6% of eligible elementary students were in French immersion, up from 3.1% in 1980-81. And although just 1.6% of secondary students were in immersion programmes in 1984-85, this figure is three times greater than that recorded in 1980-81.

There is considerable provincial variation in the proportion of students enrolled in French immersion programmes with both the highest and lowest rates found in the Atlantic provinces. The highest percentages of students enrolled in French immersion are in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In 1984-85, 13% of students in New Brunswick, and 9% of those in P.E.I. were enrolled in French immersion. At the other end of the range were Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, where only 0.6% and 1% of school children studied French in an immersion setting. The percentage of students enrolled in French immersion programmes however, has been increasing in all provinces since 1980-81.

In 1984-85, 1,078 of the 11,331, or 9.5% of public schools across Canada (outside of Quebec) offered French immersion. And while the number of schools offering French immersion is increasing, the overall number of public schools is decreasing. In 1983-84, for example, there were 958 public schools offering immersion, and 11,439 public schools overall. That year, French immersion was offered at 8.4% of public schools.

P.E.I. and New Brunswick had the largest proportions of their schools which offered French immersion in 1984-85: 27% in P.E.I. and 21% in New Brunswick. Ontario, with 13% of its schools offering French immersion, was the only other province above the national rate (9.5%). On the other hand, just 2% of schools in Nova Scotia had immersion programmes. 

School Population Outside Quebec Enrolled in French Immersion Programs, 1980-81 to 1984-85

	Elementary		Secondary		Total	
	Number	Participation Rate	Number	Participation Rate	Number	Participation Rate
		%		%		%
1980-81	59,171	3.1	5,590	0.5	64,761	2.1
1981-82	71,095	3.7	6,675	0.6	77,770	2.5
1982-83	78,177	4.1	11,268	1.0	89,445	2.9
1983-84*	100,607	4.8	17,169	1.2	117,776	3.4
1984-85	117,900	5.6	22,211	1.6	140,111	4.1

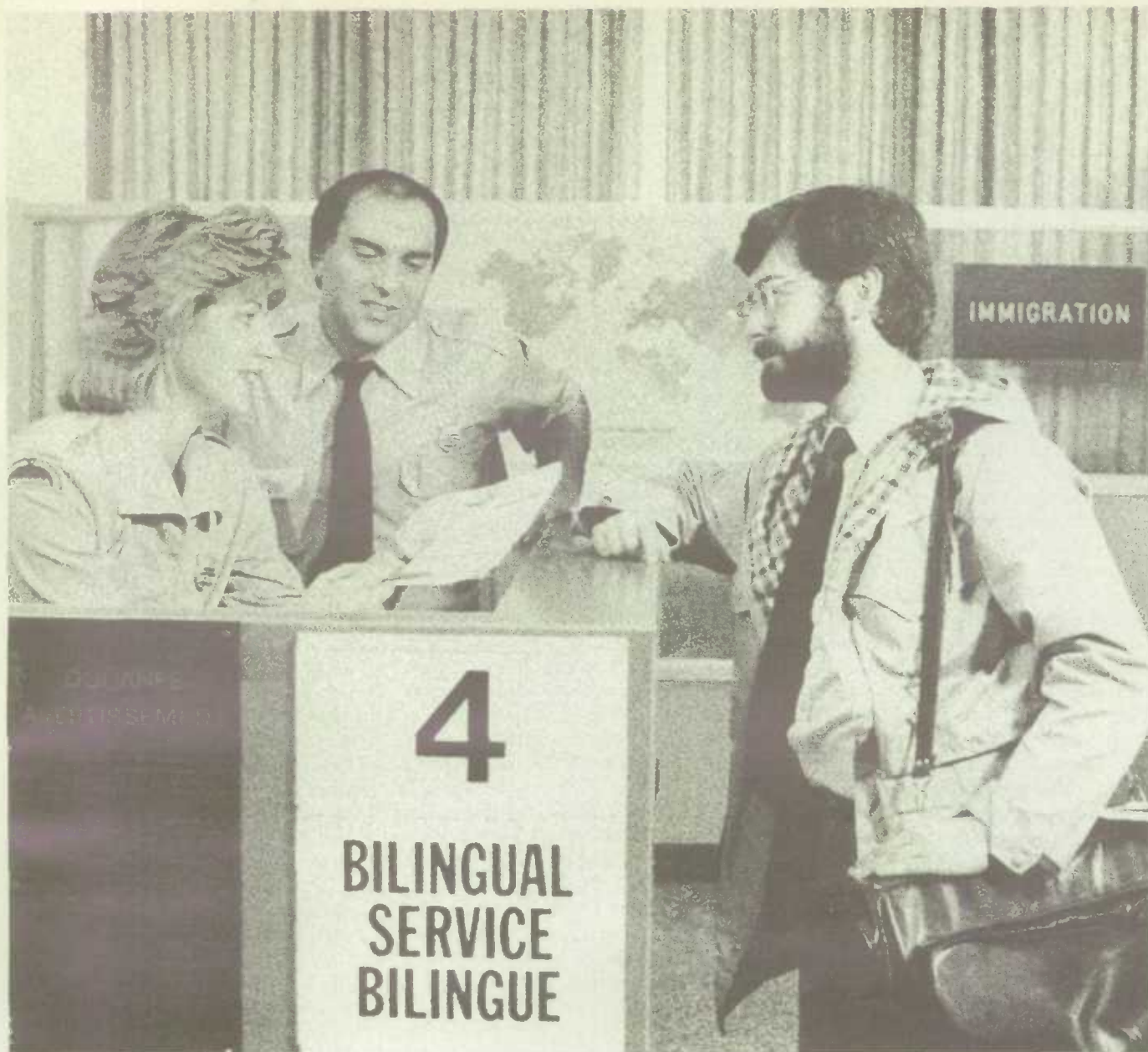
* Alberta included for the first time in 1983-84.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-257, *Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels*.

Percentage of Public Schools Offering French Immersion and Percentage of Students in French Immersion, by Province, 1984-85

	% of all public schools offering French immersion	% of students in French immersion
Prince Edward Island	27.1	8.8
New Brunswick	21.1	13.3
Ontario	13.0	4.6
Manitoba	8.7	5.7
Alberta	6.8	3.8
British Columbia	6.5	2.6
Saskatchewan	4.4	2.5
Newfoundland	2.6	1.0
Nova Scotia	2.1	0.6
CANADA	9.5	4.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-257, *Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels*.



IMMIGRATION

by Mary Anne Burke

Canada is a land of immigrants. Even its first inhabitants, the aboriginal people, are thought to have migrated from Asia across the Bering Sea. Over the years, immigrants to Canada have varied in numbers, by country of origin, in occupation, and by reason for coming. Each stream has contributed, in its own way, to the social and economic growth and development of Canada.

Early Canadian economic life centered around the fishing, logging, farming and fur-trading activities of the first European immigrants from France and

England. In the aftermath of the American Revolution, immigrants from the United States, including many British Empire Loyalists, built a thriving farm economy in Upper Canada. During the 18th century, skilled craftsmen, primarily from England and Scotland, contributed to the economic activity in Upper Canada, and helped push the Canadian frontiers further westward. During the 19th century, Irish and Chinese immigrants dug canals and built railways, laying the transportation infrastructure essential for subsequent agricultural and industrial development in the 20th century. The great western breadbasket was settled in the early 20th century by streams of immigrants from Europe. Italian immigrants supplied a large part of the labour required for the building of two new transcontinental railways around the turn of the century, and for the construction industry in the 1950s. Canadian industrial development following the two world wars depended upon the labour pool supplied by immigrant labourers, skilled workers and tradesmen from all over Europe. In recent years, immigrants have made major contributions to the development of high technology industries in Canada.

In the coming years, immigration may be expected to play an influential role in the development of Canadian society in that it will likely become the dominant factor influencing the size of the Canadian population in the next century. Until now, natural increase (the surplus of births over deaths) has been the most important component of population growth in Canada, accounting for 75% of population growth from 1945 to 1984. In 1984, it accounted for 83% of growth. However, as fewer births (due to low fertility rates and the passing of the baby boom cohort through the prime child-bearing years) and more deaths (due to the aging of the population) occur, Statistics Canada projects that the rate of natural increase will begin to decrease, resulting in an absolute decline in the Canadian population just after the turn of the century.

Immigration Levels

Throughout Canadian history, immigration levels have fluctuated widely from year to year, in response to changing immigration

Immigration to Canada, 1867-1984

Total number of immigrants (000s)



Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, *Immigration Statistics*.

policy. The highest one-year immigration total since Confederation was 400,870 in 1913; while the lowest total, excluding the war years, was just under 12,000 in 1935.

Levels of immigration since the recession in the early part of this decade have been low by recent historical standards. In 1983, and again in 1984, immigration to Canada was less than 90,000 per year. In comparison, in the period 1980-1982, there was an annual average of 149,000 immigrants to Canada and during the 1970s, an average of 144,500 people per year immigrated to Canada. In fact, with the exception of 1978, the immigration totals of 89,157 in 1983 and 88,239 in 1984 were the lowest annual figures for Canada since the early 1960s.

Proposed immigration levels suggest a moderate, controlled increase in immigration in the next few years. Levels were set at 85,000 to 90,000 immigrants in 1985; 105,000 to 115,000 in 1986; and 115,000 to 125,000 in 1987. These levels, however, do not guarantee that immigration will reach these totals. For example, the actual number of immigrants to enter Canada from 1981 to 1984 fell short of the lowest levels set by the Department of Employment and Immigration by 28,000 immigrants. As well, even these increased immigra-

tion levels are well below the estimated 175,000 immigrants per year which will be required to keep the population from falling early in the next century, should fertility rates not increase. If the fertility rate drops below the present level of 1.6, much larger increases in immigration would be required to keep the population from declining in the future. If any population growth after the first decade of the next century is considered desirable it would likely necessitate massive increases in immigration.

Immigrant Origins

Immigration to Canada has shifted from primarily European to primarily non-European over the past few years. Data on country of last permanent residence indicate that immigration from Europe declined from almost 65% of total immigration to Canada in 1968, to 24% in 1984. The share of immigration from Asia, for the same time period, rose from 12% to almost 50%. Immigration from the Caribbean and South America has also increased. In 1968, immigration from the Caribbean was negligible, but had increased to 6% in 1984. Immigration from South America increased from 2% to 5% over the same time period.

In 1984, 5 out of 10 major source countries were Asian, up from 3 out of 10 in 1978, and none in 1961. In 1984, the largest percen-

tage of immigrants from any one country was from Vietnam (12%). Hong Kong was the next largest supplier of Canadian immigrants with 9% of the total, followed by the United States (8%) and India and Britain each with 6%.

As well, immigrants are being drawn from a wider range of countries. In 1984, the ten major source countries accounted for 58% of all immigrants compared to 85% in 1961.

Types of Immigration

Immigrants may come to Canada either as sponsored family members, as refugees, or as independent applicants. Since 1967, independent applicants have been rated on a point system based on their age, education, training and occupational skills, the demand for the applicant's occupation in Canada, the existence of pre-arranged employment, and the knowledge of one of Canada's official languages. Pre-arranged employment and the knowledge of French or English are waived if the applicants have relatives in Canada willing to help them relocate and settle. These persons are still considered indepen-

dent applicants, but they fall into the assisted relative category established in 1967. Also included in the independent category are business immigrants—either self-employed or entrepreneurial applicants—who earn extra points if they are able to invest capital in Canada, creating employment for themselves and others.

Over the past thirty years there have been considerable shifts in the proportion of immigrants belonging to each category of immigration. Family class immigration, for example, made up 55% of total immigration in 1959 but just over 20% in the years 1968-1971. In 1984, however, the proportion of immigrants classified as family had climbed back to 50%. Independent applicants, on the other hand, appear to have declined as a proportion of all immigrants in recent years. In 1967, 67% of immigrants were independent applicants; in 1984, the figure was just 24%. However, changes made to the definition of the independent category must be taken into consideration. Prior to 1972, refugees were included under the independent category. As well, the identification in 1967 of assisted

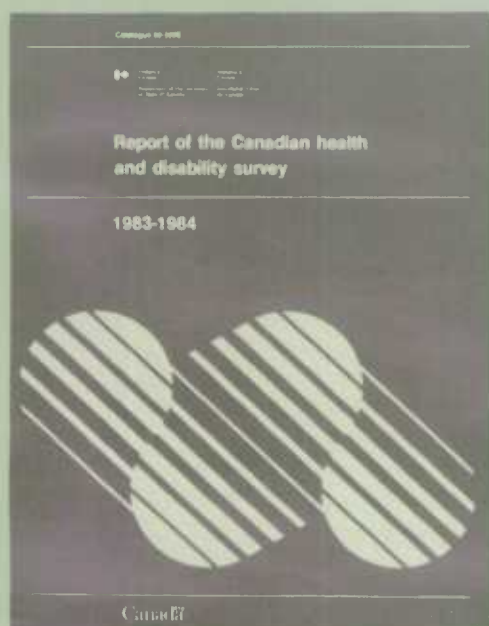
relatives as a special category, reduced the proportion of immigrants classified solely as independent applicants. Still the total in these three categories declined from 73% of all immigrants in 1972 to 50% in 1984.

The distribution of immigrants in the assisted relative and refugee categories has also shifted. The percentage of immigrants in the assisted relative category has dropped substantially, from roughly one-quarter of total immigration in the 1969-1975 period to less than 10% in 1984. The refugee class, on the other hand, accounted for only about 4% of total immigration from 1972 to 1978, but the proportion increased to 25% in 1979 and 28% in 1980. In 1981, it fell back to 12% but increased over the next three years to 17% in 1984.

Province of Destination

Over 90% of immigrants over the last three decades have listed Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia or Alberta as the province in which they intended to settle. Between 1951 and 1981, however, an increasing proportion of immigrants went to Alberta and British Colum-

Report of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey, 1983-1984



An estimated 13% of adult Canadians have some kind of disability. This translates into approximately 2.5 million people. Of these, two-thirds have mobility problems and many use special transportation aids to assist them in everyday life.

Published jointly with the Department of the Secretary of State, the **Report of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey** summarizes the findings of detailed health and disability surveys carried out by Statistics Canada in 1983 and 1984. With its help, researchers working in the social services field can identify who the disabled are, where they live, what types of disabilities they have and what special requirements they may have.

The 142 pages of text including 41 tables are organized according to the following topics:

- demographics (eg. age, urban or rural residency)
- types of disability
- causes of disability (eg. circulatory, lower limbs)
- use of aids and prostheses
- socio-economic disadvantage
- disabled children

Report of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey, 1983-1984, Catalogue No. 92-628E (Occasional), is available for \$15.00 in Canada (\$16.50 other countries) from Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Telephone (613) 993-7276.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

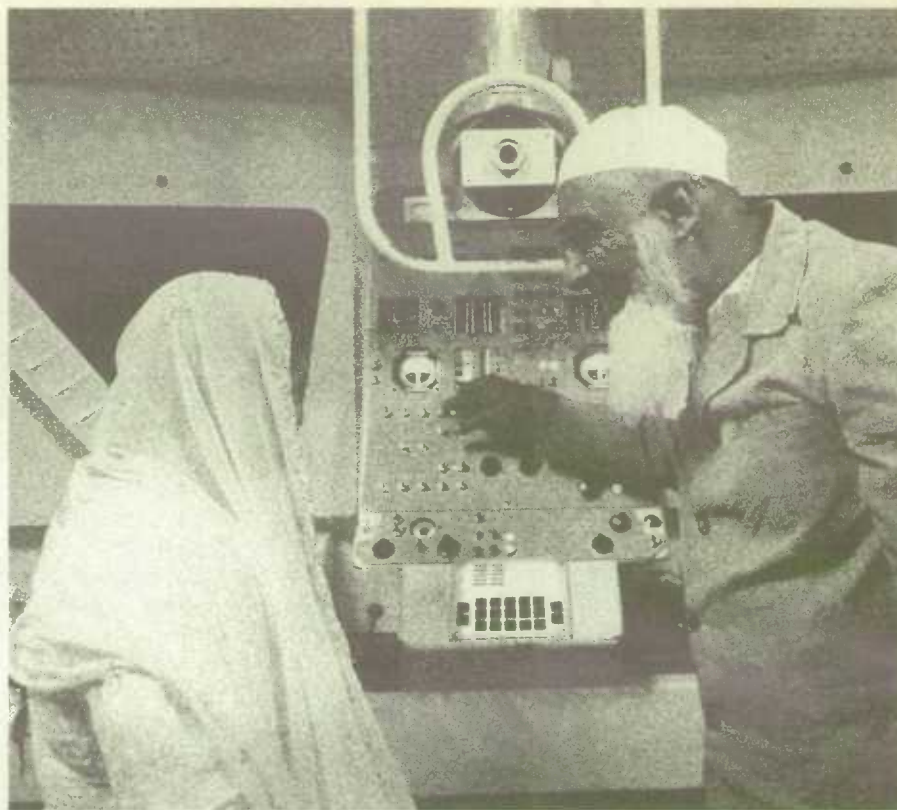
Canada

bia at the expense of Quebec and Ontario. In 1951, 54% of immigrants were destined for Ontario, 24% for Quebec, 7% for British Columbia, and 6% for Alberta. By 1981, these proportions had shifted to 43% for Ontario, 16% for Quebec, 17% for British Columbia, and 15% for Alberta. Data for the years following 1981 indicate that there has been a reversal of this trend, consistent with the reversal in internal migration in Canada since 1981. In 1984, 47% of immigrants intended to settle in Ontario, 17% in Quebec, 15% in British Columbia, and 12% in Alberta.

Immigrant Occupations

In 1984, 44% of immigrants intended to enter the labour force, a proportion that has remained fairly consistent over that last decade. As well, in 1984, 17% of immigrants were spouses who did not intend to enter the labour force, 8% were children, and 20% were students.

Of the 1984 immigrants who indicated an intention to enter the labour force, two-thirds planned to work in either administrative and professional (20%), service (26%), or manufacturing occupations (20%). This represented a shift from 1978 when 84% of immigrants destined for the labour force belonged to these categories: 29% in administrative and professional,

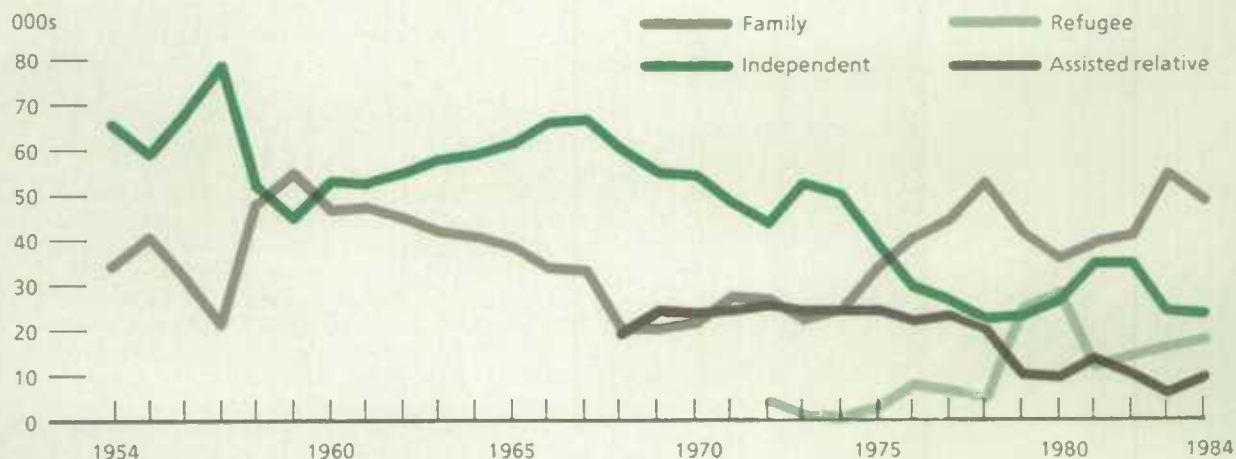


30% in service and 25% in manufacturing occupations.

While there has been a small increase, from 6% in 1978 to 9% in 1984, in the proportion of immigrants engaged in primary industries (farming, fishing, hunting, trapping, forestry, mining and quarrying) and operational occupations (transportation and utilities equip-

ment handling), the largest increase has been in the proportion of immigrants destined for unclassified occupations. This proportion has increased from 11% in 1978 to 26% in 1984. The major part of the increase in this category has been among immigrant workers with unspecified occupations entering the labour force for the first time. These

Immigrants by Admission Category, 1954-1984



Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, *Immigration Statistics*.

The Ten Major Source Countries of Immigration to Canada, 1961, 1978 and 1984

1961	%	1978	%	1984	%
Italy	20.4	Britain	13.7	Vietnam	12.4
Britain	18.5	U.S.A.	11.5	Hong Kong	8.7
U.S.A.	16.1	India	5.9	U.S.A.	7.8
Germany	8.6	Hong Kong	5.5	India	6.2
Greece	5.4	Philippines	5.1	Britain	5.8
Portugal	4.2	Jamaica	4.5	Poland	5.1
Poland	3.8	Portugal	3.6	Philippines	4.2
Yugoslavia	3.2	Italy	3.4	El Salvador	2.9
Netherlands	2.7	Guyana	2.6	Jamaica	2.8
France	2.4	France	2.0	China	2.5
Total ten		Total ten		Total ten	
major countries	85.3	major countries	57.8	major countries	58.4
Other countries	14.7	Other countries	42.2	Other countries	41.6
Total	100.0	Total	100.0	Total	100.0

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, *Immigration Statistics*.

increased from 11% to 22% of immigrants destined for the labour force from 1978 to 1984. As well, over the same years, immigrants intending to work in unclassified labourer jobs increased from 0.01% to 3% of immigrants destined for the labour force.

Immigration, in the past has made major contributions to the development of Canadian society.

Newcomers to this country have helped fuel economic growth and have contributed greatly to the richness and diversity of Canadian society. Continued demographic and economic growth for Canada may well be dependent on immigration in the future. Decisions made today concerning immigration will affect the shape, size and texture of the Canadian society of the future. ■

KEEPING TRACK

Average family income (in constant 1984 dollars) was \$35,800 in 1984; this, however, represents a decline of almost \$2,200 per family since 1980.

Wives' contribution to family income (in husband-wife families) increased to 25.1% in 1984 from 20.1% in 1979.

Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1984-2006



This report describes recent, wide-ranging demographic developments, and the issues which they pose to present and future generations. What are the long-term implications of declines in the size of our population; of pronounced increases in the number and proportion of elderly Canadians? The report also projects the size of future consumer markets and annual population changes: births, deaths and net migration.

An invaluable publication for business planners, policy makers, the media, social scientists and members of the public interested in the future of Canada's population.

Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1984-2006, Catalogue No. 91-520 (Occasional), is available for \$40.00 in Canada (\$50.00 other countries) from Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Telephone (613) 993-7276.



Statistics Canada
Statistique Canada

Canada

THE LABOUR FORCE PART

Adapted from "The Labour Force Participation of Canada's Immigrants" by Nancy McLaughlin; published in *The Labour Force, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001, September, 1985.*

One of the most important questions regarding immigration is how well new arrivals fit into the Canadian labour market. In general, the overall labour force participation rate of persons born outside Canada is roughly similar to that of the Canadian-born population. There are, however, several differences in the labour force composition of immigrants compared with that of the population native to Canada. In particular, the difference between the labour force participation rates of immigrants and non-immigrants is greater among women than among men. In addition, there is considerable variation in the labour force participation rates of particular age groups within the immigrant and Canadian-born populations. Also, the labour force activity of immigrants varies depending on their period of immigration as well as their country of origin.

The comparison of overall participation rates for immigrant and non-immigrant populations, however, is potentially misleading. Immigrants differ from the Canadian-born population in a number of characteristics such as age, education, marital status and the number and age of children, all of which effect labour force participation. It is possible that labour force differences due to these factors may be erroneously attributed to, for example, cultural differences or problems of assimilation into Canadian society. To provide a more accurate picture of the labour force participation of immigrants, differences in labour force activity due to differing age structures, likely the most significant of these characteristics, have been taken into account. Age-adjusted labour force participation rates of immigrants were estimated by calculating what their participation rate would have been if the immigrant population had the same age

distribution as the Canadian-born population. These age-adjusted participation rates are presented along with the actual labour force participation rates of immigrants where age structure differences have a major impact.

Overall Labour Force Participation Rates

As of June 1981, the labour force participation rate of immigrant men was almost the same as that for Canadian-born men – 77.9% for immigrant men compared with 78.3% for their Canadian-born counterparts. For women, the gap was slightly larger with 50.6% of immigrant women active in the labour force against 52.1% of Canadian-born women.

When age differences between the immigrant and native-born populations were factored out, however, the labour force participation of male immigrants increased to 79.4%—one percentage point higher than that of the native male population. The change in the age-adjusted participation rate for immigrant women is even greater. While the actual participation rate of immigrant women is 1.5 percentage points below that of native-born women, their estimated 1981 labour force participation rate rises to 55.6% – over three percentage points greater than that of Canadian-born women – if their age distribution had been the same as that of Canadian-born women.

Labour Force Participation by Age Group

Labour force participation rates vary considerably for different age groups of immigrants and the Canadian-born. For both men and women, participation rates of immigrants are higher than those of the Canadian-born for those between the ages of 25 and 64 years, but lower for 15-24 year olds and for those 65 years and over. The gap between the labour force participation rates of male immigrants aged 25-64 and their Canadian-born counterparts increases for successive age groups. The difference among men aged 25-34, for example, was very small (0.4 percentage points) with 95.6% of immigrant men in the labour force compared with 95.2% of Canadian-born men. This difference, however, rises to 2.3 percentage points among men aged 35-44, to 4.0 percentage points for those aged 45-54, and to 9.0 percentage points for the 55-64 age group.

On the other hand, a greater proportion of Canadian-born men aged 15-24, and 65 and over participate in the labour force, although the variation is not large – 2.3 percentage points among the younger cohort and 1.6 percentage points in the oldest group.

Among women, the largest difference between the labour force participation rates of immigrants and the native-born was in the 35-44 age category (8.1 percentage points). The

Labour Force Participation Rates of Canadian-born and Immigrant Populations, by Age, 1981

	Men		Women	
	Canadian-born	Immigrants	Canadian-born	Immigrants
	%			
15-24 years	69.9	67.6	61.2	60.6
25-34 years	95.2	95.6	65.1	69.2
35-44 years	94.7	97.0	62.4	70.5
45-54 years	91.3	95.3	54.1	61.9
55-64 years	75.4	84.4	34.3	40.4
65 years and over	17.8	16.2	6.3	5.4
Total	78.3	77.9	52.1	50.6

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, unpublished data.

CIPATION OF IMMIGRANTS

difference declines for each of the two older groups: to 7.8 percentage points among those 45-54, and 6.1 for those aged 55-64. And while there was very little difference in the labour force participation rates of men aged 25-34, for women the difference was over 4 percentage points – 69.2% for immigrant women in this age group compared with 65.1% for Canadian-born women.

Labour Force Participation by Period of Immigration

Considerable variation is observed when the participation rates of immigrants are examined for the period of immigration. The general trend is for participation rates of men and women to be higher, the longer immigrants have been in Canada, with the exception of those who arrived before 1961.

The labour force participation rate of immigrants increases most rapidly during their first 2-3 years in Canada. For example, the 1981 labour force participation rate of men arriving that year was 63.4%, while the figure jumped over 12 percentage points to 76.5% for men who arrived in 1980, and it increased a further 4.7 percentage points (to 81.2%) for those who came in 1979.

The relatively low participation rate of those who arrived in Canada before 1961 is explained by the fact

that many of these immigrants are older. In 1981, 32% of pre-1961 immigrants were 65 and over compared with 5% of later immigrants and 10% of the total Canadian population. In fact, when the labour force participation rate of pre-1961 immigrants is adjusted to estimate what the rate would be if this group had the same age distribution as the overall Canadian-born population, the participation rate of men increases from 70.0% to 86.8%, while that of women rises from 39.3% to 60.5%. At the same



Labour Force Participation Rates for the Immigrant Population 15 Years and Over, by Period of Immigration, 1981

	Men		Women	
	Actual	Age-adjusted	Actual	Age-adjusted
		%		
Before 1961	70.0	86.8	39.2	60.5
1961-1965	88.9	83.2	62.8	59.5
1966-1970	87.1	79.2	64.3	58.1
1971-1975	86.8	78.6	64.4	56.9
1976	84.5	78.8	58.7	53.2
1977	82.9	77.8	57.6	52.9
1978	81.4	77.5	54.7	51.5
1979	81.2	77.4	54.7	50.9
1980	76.5	72.9	49.3	45.5
1976-1980	81.1	76.6	54.8	50.5
1981	63.4	60.4	35.1	32.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, unpublished data.

time, the age-adjusted participation rate of all post-1961 immigrant groups declined, with the result that for both men and women, pre-1961 immigrants have the highest age-adjusted participation rates.

Labour Force Participation by Place of Birth

The labour force participation of immigrants also varies considerably by place of birth, although much of the difference is actually accounted for by differences in the age structure of immigrant groups from various origins.

The actual participation rates of men range from a high of 86.2% for those from South Asia to 58.0% for those born in East European nations. The participation rates for women are even more diverse than those of men, ranging from 72.3% for women from the Caribbean to 30.8% for those born in East Europe.

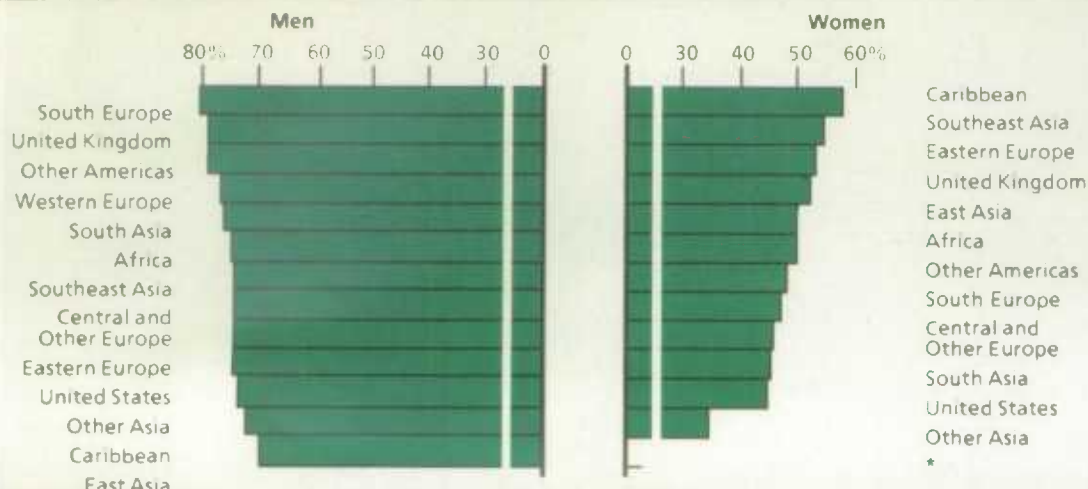
Most of the variation in the participation rates of immigrant men disappears, however, when the figures are adjusted for differences in the age distribution of the various immigrant groups. The range in the adjusted participation rates for men is from a high of 82.1% for immigrants from South Europe to a low of 74.9% for those from East Asia. In addition to immigrant men born in South Europe, those from the United Kingdom, West Europe and Central Europe have high age-adjusted participation rates at 80.5%, 80.4% and 80.4% respectively. Men from the Caribbean, Other Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia and the United States have age-adjusted participation rates slightly below the rate for Canadian-born men (78.3%).

For women, the highest age-adjusted participation rates are found for those born in the Caribbean (63.5%), followed by immigrants from Southeast Asia, Oceania and Other Regions, and the United Kingdom with rates of 60.1%, 59.0% and 57.9% respectively. Only women born in Other Asia and West Europe have adjusted participation rates below the rate for Canadian-born women (52.1%). The lowest participation rate (44.4%) occurs for women from Other Asia.

When just the most recent immigrants included in this report (those who arrived in Canada between 1976 and 1981) are considered, men from South Europe (81.0%), the United Kingdom (79.2%), and the



1981 Age-adjusted Labour Force Participation Rates of Immigrants, Aged 15 and Over, who Arrived in Canada from 1976-1981, by Place of Birth, 1981



* An adjusted participation rate could not be calculated for women from Western Europe (excluding the U.K.) due to an insufficient number of persons in the labour force.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, unpublished data.

Other Americas (79.2%) had the highest age-adjusted labour force participation rates, while those from East Asia (69.7%) and the Caribbean (71.9%) were characterized by the lowest labour force involvement. This picture is somewhat different for women: those from the Caribbean (57.7%) and Southeast Asia (54.5%) had the highest age-adjusted labour force participation rates, while women of Other Asian origins had by far the lowest rate – 34.8%, followed by those from the United States (44.7%).

Immigrants' Countries of Origin

West Europe (excluding U.K.): Eire, Netherlands, Belgium, France

Central Europe: West Germany, East Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia

South Europe: Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Malta, Yugoslavia

East Europe: U.S.S.R., Romania

Other Europe: Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Andorra, Monaco, Bulgaria, Gibraltar, Vatican City State, San Marino, Albania

South Asia: India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Republic of Maldives

Southeast Asia: Burma, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea

East Asia: Hong Kong, Republic of South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, Republic of China, Republic of North Korea, Mongolia

Other Asia: Cyprus, Lebanon, Israel, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Qatar, Oman, Yemen, Democratic Republic of Yemen, Bahrain

Oceania and Other Regions: Australia, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, New Hebrides, Gilbert Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, West Samoa, New Caledonia, Nauru, Pitcairn, Other

KEEPING TRACK

Canada's population increased by less than one percent between 1985 and 1986. The 1986 growth rate was 0.9%, bringing the population to 25.6 million. In earlier years, the slowing growth rate was largely due to the sharp decline in the birth rate, whereas lower immigration has been the main factor in the last five years.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Study of Pension Plans and Funds Reveals Rapid Change and Growth

Two publications from Statistics Canada will enable you to compare the retirement provisions you may have for your employees with the 17,700 pension arrangements in existence in Canada.

Pension Plans in Canada, 1984, Catalogue No. 74-401

With the aging of Canada's population, the adequacy of the present system of income maintenance is an ever-present concern. **Pension Plans in Canada, 1984** is the seventh in a series of studies on the private pension system. It contains all the relevant details on continuing changes to the 17,700 employer-sponsored pension plans in Canada.

Key characteristics from earlier editions are updated. Within its 96 pages, terms, conditions, trends and developments are explored and highlighted with six charts and 90 tables and text.

Data are included for all occupational pension plans sponsored by employers in both public and private sectors. Such areas as vesting, contribution rates, benefit formulae, eligibility conditions, integration with Canada and Quebec pension plans, retirement ages, pension indexing, contributions paid by employers and employees, number of pensioners and amounts of benefits paid under these plans are studied in historical context. Also included are data on contributors to RRSP's.

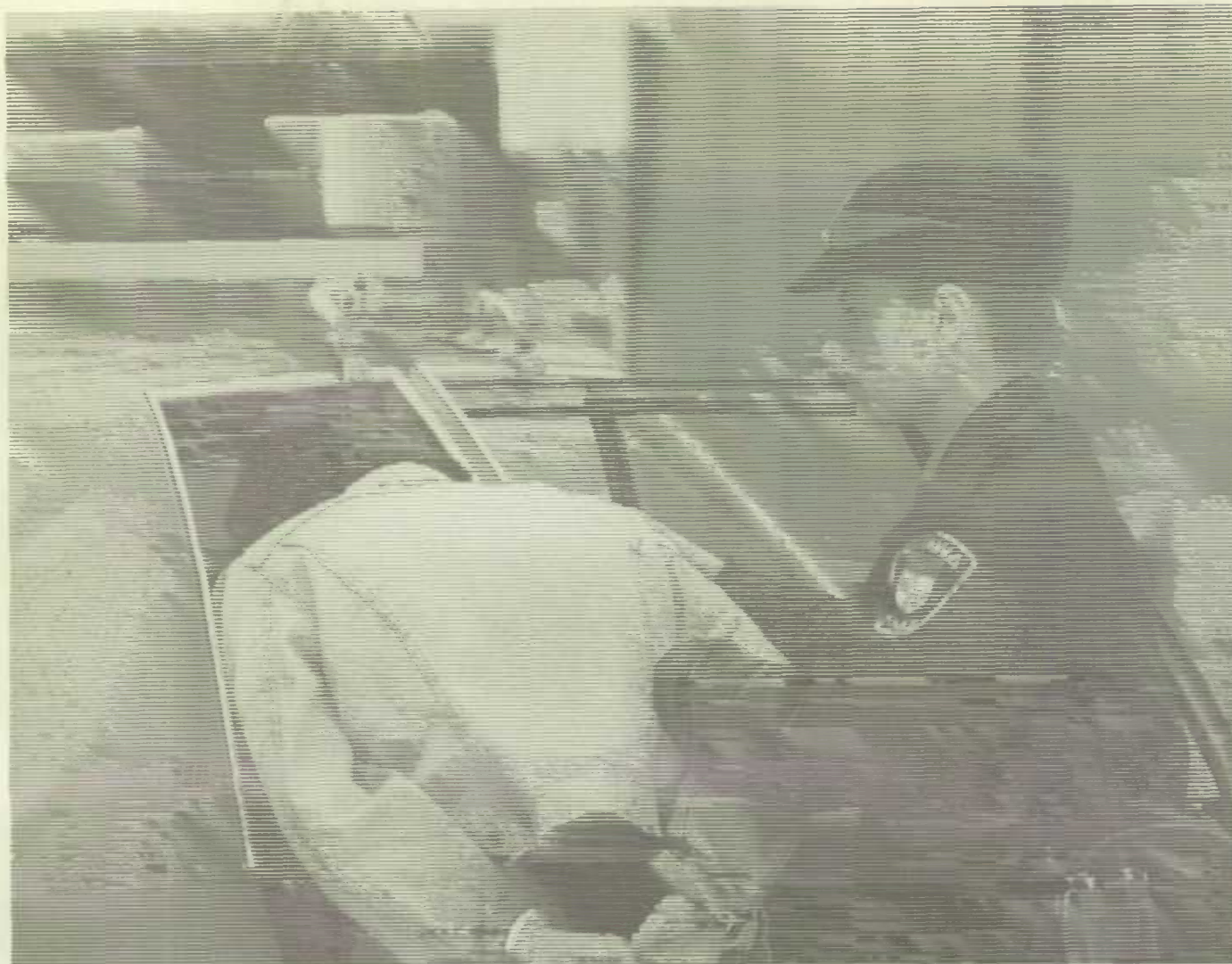
Trusted Pension Plans, Financial Statistics, 1984, Catalogue No. 74-201

Trusted Pension Plans, Financial Statistics, 1984 provides information on the asset accumulation of the retirement income programs in Canada with emphasis on the income, expenditure and assets of trusted pension funds. Detailed analysis in the form of tables, charts and comments is provided on contributions, investment income, pension payments and asset holdings at both book and market values.

With a net cash flow of approximately \$11 billion annually, total assets of trusted pension funds in 1984 amounted to nearly \$97 billion at book value and as a single pool of investment capital in Canada, they are surpassed in size only by the aggregate reserves held by the chartered banks.

Pension Plans in Canada, 1984, Catalogue No. 74-401, is available for \$50 in Canada (\$51 other countries) and Trusted Pension Plans, Financial Statistics, 1984, Catalogue No. 74-201, is available for \$35 in Canada (\$36 other countries) from Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. Telephone (613) 993-7276.

Canada



TRENDS IN THE CRIME RATE IN CANADA, 1970-1985

by Colin Lindsay

Many Canadians perceive the increasing incidence of crime, especially violent crime as one of the country's most pressing social problems. And popular perceptions of how much crime there is, and how effectively the police and courts deal with crime, have a major impact on the course of public debate on issues like capital punishment and court sentencing, and programs such as parole and mandatory supervision. Public awareness of crime in Canada, however, is often fueled more by personal experiences or anecdotal reporting of particularly gruesome or spectacular crimes, than by an understanding of the actual incidence of crime. The following describes the fluctuations of official crime rates in Canada since 1970 and suggests three major trends:

- overall, criminal code offences per 100,000 population increased substantially between 1970 and 1982, but declined in 1983 and 1984; in 1985, they increased slightly.

- property crimes account for the vast majority of criminal code offences, while violent crimes make up only a small proportion; in the years 1983 through 1985, however, the violent crime rate has increased while the rate for property crime has fallen.
- crime rates are much higher in western Canada than in the eastern provinces.

It should be noted that official crime statistics are, at best, imperfect indicators of the amount of illegal activity. What official crime statistics describe are those offences which come to the attention of police across Canada. Many other crimes are either unobserved by victims or police, or when observed are not reported to the police. A survey of criminal victimization carried out in 1981 found that only about 4 in 10 instances of criminal activity were reported to the police by victims. Victims do not report instances of criminal activity to police for a variety of reasons: they may view the incident as too minor to report; they may be unprepared to take the time to pursue the case through police and court channels; they may be intimidated by the legal procedures; they may fear reprisals from offenders; or they may not want to prosecute offenders who are friends, relatives or acquaintances. In addition, many other crimes when reported to police are handled informally and are never actually recorded. As well, the official crime count is understated to some degree, because in incidents involving more than one offence, only the "most serious offence" is recorded.

Crime Rates

In 1985, Canadian police forces recorded over 2.2 million criminal code offences, more than one million more than were recorded in 1970. In this period, the number of criminal code offences per 100,000 population increased by 65%, from 5,212 per 100,000 persons in 1970 to 8,581 in 1985.

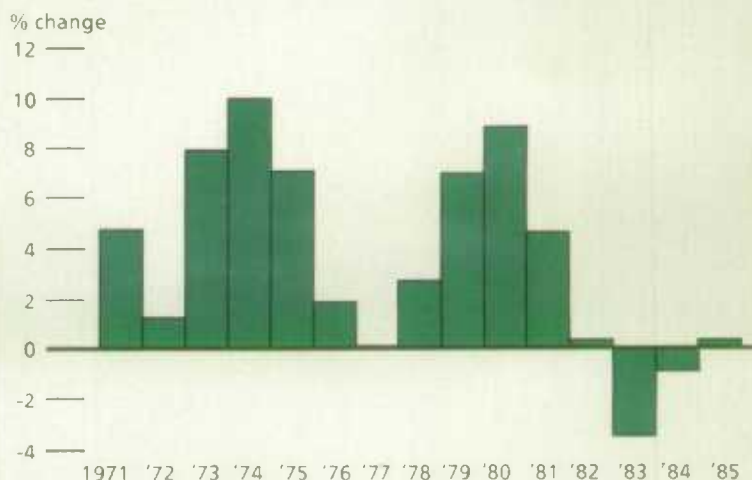
The growth in the criminal code offence rate, however, was not consistent over this time period. The years

1973 through 1975, and 1979 and 1980 were characterized by increases of over 7% per year in the number of criminal code offences per 100,000 population. This includes an increase of 10% in 1974. There were moderate increases of 5% in 1981 and 4% in 1971, however, in the other years between 1971 and 1982, increases in the criminal code offence rate averaged just over 1% per year.

In 1983, and again in 1984,

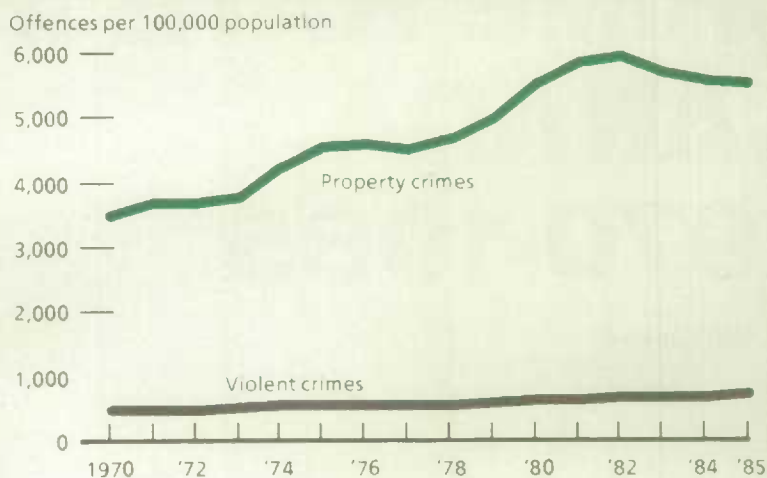
criminal code offences in Canada declined. The criminal code offence rate fell by 3.5% in 1983 and by 1.0% in 1984 as the number of criminal code offences declined from a peak of 8,946 per 100,000 population in 1982 to 8,548 in 1984. The two-year fall in the incidence of criminal code offences ended in 1985. The number of these offences per 100,000 population increased by 0.4% that year to 8,581.

Annual Percentage Change in the Criminal Code Offence Rate, 1971-1985



Source : Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205, *Canadian Crime Statistics*.

Violent and Property Crime Rates, 1970-1985



Source : Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205, *Canadian Crime Statistics*.

In the last few years, there have been shifts in the growth patterns of violent and property crime. Prior to 1982, property crimes grew at a much quicker rate than did violent offences. Between 1970 and 1981, for example, property crimes per 100,000 population increased by 68% while the violent crime rate grew by just 39%. In the period 1982 through 1985, however, the property crime rate declined by almost 7%, while the incidence of violent crime increased by 9%.

Violent Offences

Despite the growth of violent crime in the 1983-1985 period, this type of offence, which includes murder and manslaughter, attempted murder, sexual assault, assault, and robbery, still makes up a relatively small portion of all crime in Canada. In 1985, police recorded just under 190,000 violent crimes or 749 offences per 100,000 persons, but these made up just 8.7% of all criminal code offences that year. Violent crimes as a percentage of all criminal code offences, however, have been rising since 1981. That year violent crimes accounted for 7.5% of total offences against the criminal code.

Most of the recent growth in violent crime has been accounted for by increases in the less serious types of assault. In 1984, for example, the incidence of the least serious category of sexual assault increased by an estimated 26%, while that of the

simplest assault grew by 9% over the 1983 rate. In contrast, the major categories of violent crime have either declined or remained relatively stable in recent years.

The homicide rate, which includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide, increased from 2.2 per 100,000 Canadians in 1970 to 3.1 in 1975, but has been steady around 2.7 since 1978. The rate for attempted murder tripled between 1970 and 1981, but it too has been steady in recent years. Robberies also increased dramatically during the 1970s, more than doubling between 1970 and 1982, but declined by 16% in the 1982-1984 period.

The same pattern also appears to hold for rape. The incidence of rape more than doubled from 5.0 per 100,000 population in 1970 to 10.5 in 1981 but then declined slightly to 10.3 in 1982. Further comparisons are not directly possible because the legal definitions of rape, sexual assault and assault were revised in 1983 and current data are no longer comparable with pre-1983 statistics. Figures for 1984, however, show that there were 4% fewer aggravated sexual assaults, now the most serious sexual offence category, than in 1983.

Property Crimes

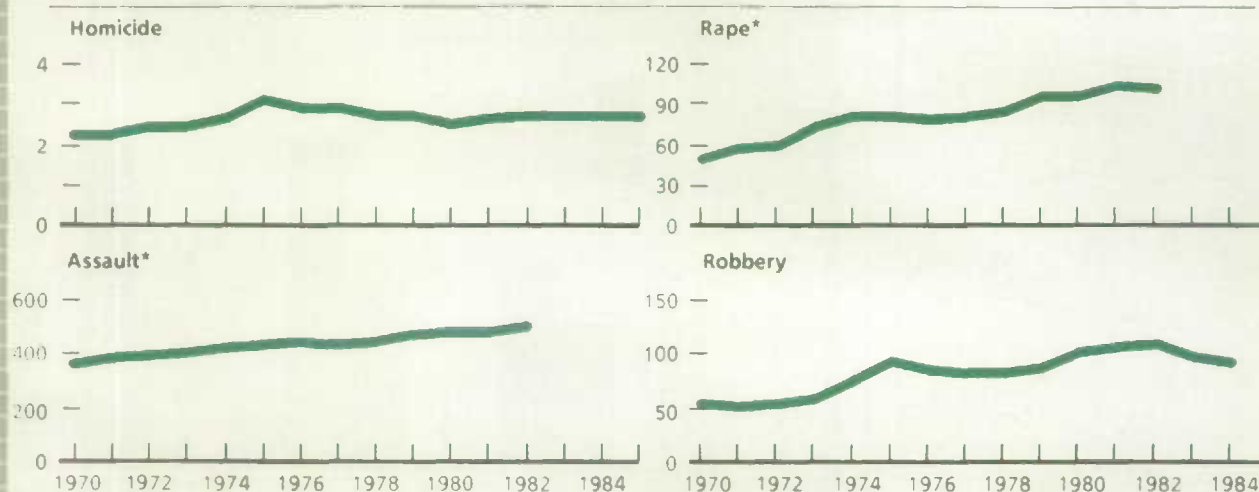
There have also been changes in the types of property crime being reported to police. There were, for example, almost twice as many thefts over \$200 per 100,000 population in

1984 than in 1974, while thefts under \$200 remained stable in the same period. Part of this phenomenon is explained simply by inflation, but a major portion is also explained by the growth in thefts over \$200 from motor vehicles (presumably much of it stereo equipment) which increased from 107 per 100,000 population in 1974 to 554 in 1984. The increase in thefts from motor vehicles, in fact, represents 32% of the total growth in all types of property crime during this period. Theft of expensive bicycles also increased sharply between 1974 and 1984, from 16 per 100,000 persons to 127.

During the 1974-1984 period, the incidence of both fraud, and breaking and entering also increased substantially. Frauds were up 45%, with infractions involving credit cards showing the largest increase. Credit card infractions almost doubled, from 35 per 100,000 population in 1974 to 65 in 1984. Credit card offences are still relatively minor in that they make up less than 1% of all criminal code offences, however, in terms of the actual dollar value, the impact is likely much greater. Note also that fraud, including credit card offences, was one of the few property offence categories which continued to grow in the 1982-1984 period.

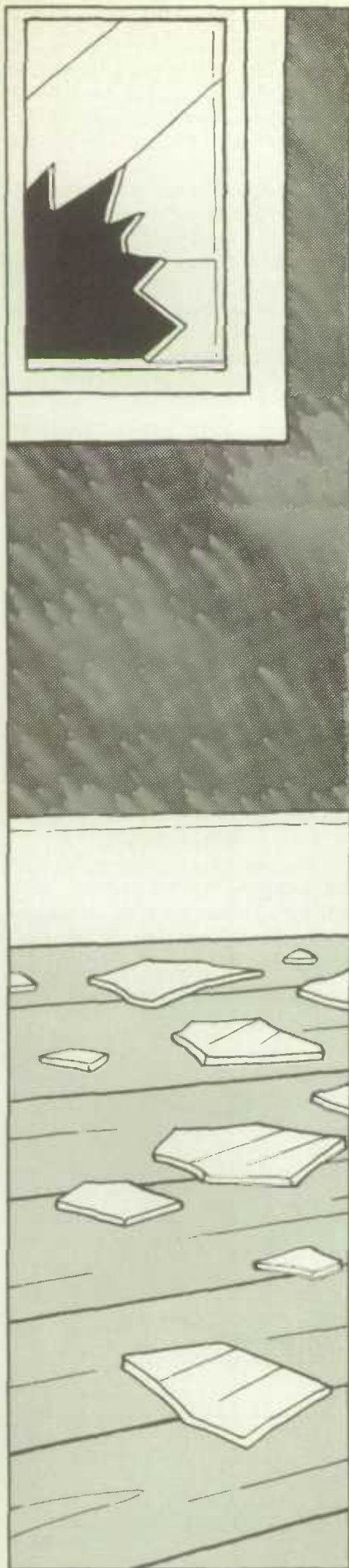
The incidence of breaking and entering grew by 37% between 1974 and 1984, with over 80% of the increase being committed against

Selected Violent Crimes per 100,000 Population, 1970-1985



* Comparable figures not available for 1983, 1984 and 1985

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205, *Canadian Crime Statistics*



Selected Property Crimes, 1974, 1982 and 1984

	Offences per 100,000 population			% change in offences per 100,000 population		
	1974	1982	1984	1974-1982	1982-1984	Overall 1974-1984
Breaking and entering	1,040	1,501	1,421	+44	-5	+37
– residential	523	831	836	+59	+1	+60
– business	373	470	405	+26	-14	+9
Theft over \$200	355	1,199	1,212	+238	+1	+241
– from a motor vehicle	107	562	554	+425	-1	+418
– bicycle	16	106	127	+563	+20	+694
Theft under \$200	2,045	2,316	2,084	+13	-10	+2
Theft of Motor Vehicle	371	353	305	-5	-14	-18
Fraud	338	481	489	+42	+2	+45
– credit card	35	59	65	+69	+10	+86
– cheques	229	292	297	+28	+2	+30
– other frauds	74	129	127	+74	-2	+72
Total Property Crimes	4,218	5,955	5,607	+41	-6	+33

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205, *Canadian Crime Statistics*.

residential property. Thefts of motor vehicles, on the other hand, declined by 18% in the 1974-1984 period, with most of the decline occurring in the last two years.

Provincial Crime Rates

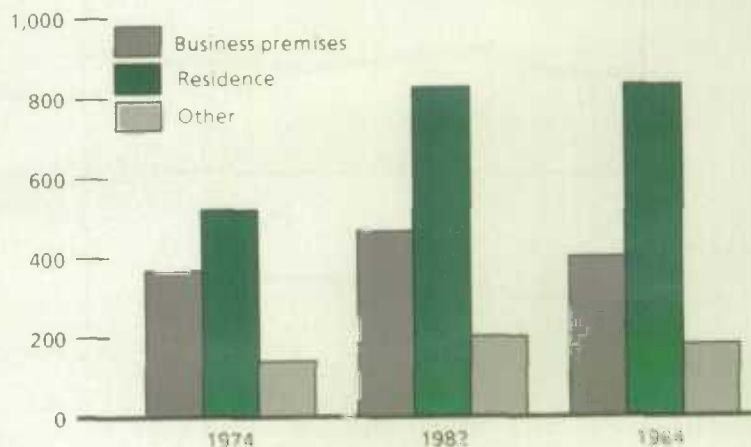
Crime rates in Canada generally increase from east to west across the country. In 1985, for example, British Columbia had by far the greatest incidence of violent crime – 1,135 offences per 100,000 residents of that province. Manitoba had the next highest rate at 998, followed by

Alberta with 882. Prince Edward Island had the lowest violent crime rate with just 490 offences per 100,000 persons while Quebec had the second lowest rate at 513.

The east to west crime gradient also shows clearly for property crimes. As with violent crimes, the four western-most provinces had the highest property crime rates in 1985 with British Columbia again leading with 8,427 offences per 100,000 population. The four Atlantic Provinces, on the other hand, had the four lowest property crime rates.

Breaking and Entering Offences by Type, 1974, 1982 and 1984

Offences per 100,000 population



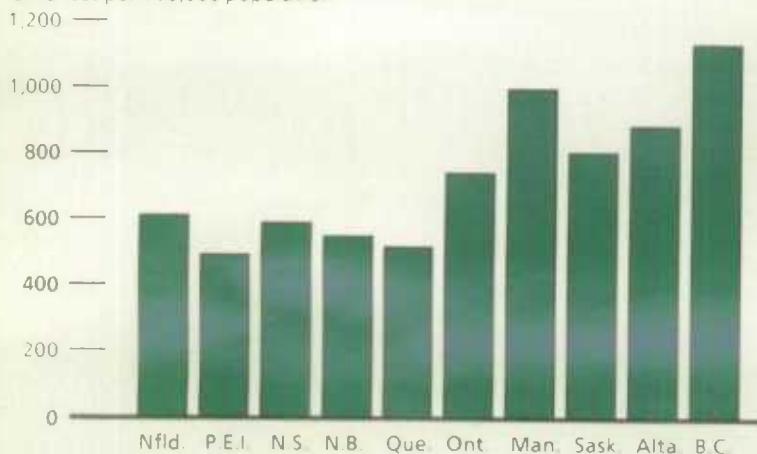
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205, *Canadian Crime Statistics*.

East-west differences in the incidence of crime are further highlighted in the list of highest and lowest provincial rates for the major types of violent and property crime. Western provinces fill the great majority of the three highest positions in all categories, while the three lowest positions are filled almost exclusively by the Atlantic Provinces. Quebec provides the only exception to this trend. On the one hand, Quebec had the highest incidence of robbery of all

the provinces and also had relatively high rates of murder, attempted murder and theft of a motor vehicle. On the other hand, Quebec was characterized by low rates of sexual assault and assault. Ontario is the only province not found on either list.

Violent Crime Rates by Province, 1985

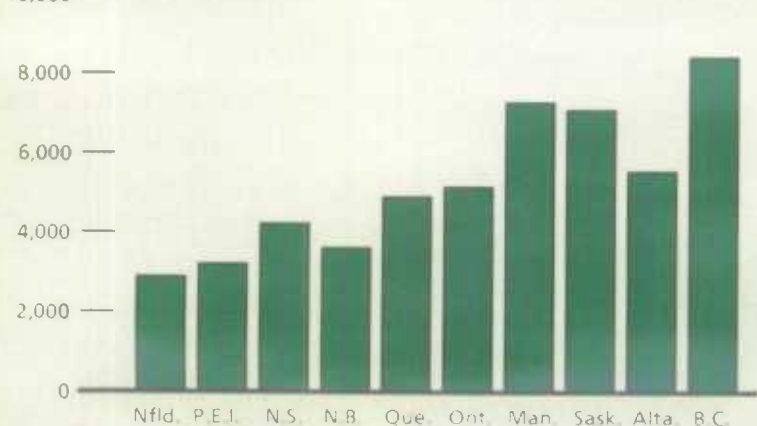
Offences per 100,000 population



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205, *Canadian Crime Statistics*.

Property Crime Rates by Province, 1985

Offences per 100,000 population



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205, *Canadian Crime Statistics*.



The Three Highest and Lowest Provincial Rates for Selected Criminal Code Offences, 1984

	Highest Rates	Lowest Rates
Homicide	1 Manitoba (4.1)* 2 B.C. (3.8) 3 Quebec (3.0)	P.E.I. (0) Newfoundland (1.0) Nova Scotia (1.7)
Attempted murder	1 Saskatchewan (6.8) 2 Manitoba (5.6) 3 Quebec (5.1)	P.E.I. (0) Newfoundland (0.3) New Brunswick (0.4)
Sexual assault	1 B.C. (96.9) 2 Manitoba (79.5) 3 Alberta (77.7)	New Brunswick (34.3) Quebec (35.4) Newfoundland (40.7)
Assault	1 B.C. (854.1) 2 Manitoba (724.5) 3 Saskatchewan (638.4)	Quebec (272.9) P.E.I. (419.0) Nova Scotia (468.9)
Robbery	1 Quebec (158.8) 2 B.C. (113.0) 3 Manitoba (87.9)	P.E.I. (12.0) Newfoundland (17.3) New Brunswick (22.6)
Break and enter	1 B.C. (2117.3) 2 Saskatchewan (1656.9) 3 Manitoba (1656.5)	P.E.I. (802.9) Newfoundland (815.9) Nova Scotia (875.3)
Theft	1 B.C. (5337.5) 2 Manitoba (4434.0) 3 Saskatchewan (3820.0)	New Brunswick (2011.8) P.E.I. (2013.6) Newfoundland (2070.6)
Theft of motor vehicle	1 B.C. (384.1) 2 Quebec (358.1) 3 Alberta (356.1)	Newfoundland (126.3) Nova Scotia (162.8) P.E.I. (172.4)
Fraud	1 Saskatchewan (855.4) 2 Manitoba (645.9) 3 Alberta (558.2)	New Brunswick (274.8) Newfoundland (281.6) P.E.I. (305.7)

* Offences per 100,000 provincial population.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205, *Canadian Crime Statistics*.



KEEPING TRACK

With a growth rate of 1.3%, Ontario and Alberta were the only provinces to have a higher rate of population growth than the national average in 1986. Ontario's relatively high rate of increase was mainly the result of in-migration from other provinces, whereas Alberta's increase reflected a high rate of natural increase (the difference between births and deaths). At the other end of the scale, the population of Newfoundland and New Brunswick grew by just 0.3%.



The average total expenditure of families and unattached individuals living in 17 Canadian cities increased 11% between 1982 and 1984, compared with an 8% rise in average family income over the same period.

COMMON-LAW: LIVING TOGETHER AS HUSBAND AND WIFE WITHOUT MARRIAGE

by Craig McKie



Marriage-like relationships, which have a wide variety of names including common-law unions, cohabitation arrangements, and consensual unions, form the basis of family life for a significant number of Canadians. While this type of domestic arrangement has always been a clear alternative to marriage, documentation of its prevalence was not available until the 1980s. This was the case in spite of the fact that most provinces made explicit provisions for these marriage-like unions in family law in the 1970s. The 1981 Census of Canada broke new ground in this area by counting these relationships for the first time. In addition, the monthly Labour Force Survey car-

ried out by Statistics Canada in February 1984 contained a supplementary questionnaire (the Family History Survey) directed to 14,000 respondents which asked for a detailed account of previous and present marital arrangements. This included marriage-like relationships which involved "living together as husband and wife without being legally married". While the passage of the three years between 1981 and 1984 is insufficient to indicate trends, the two sources taken together illuminate this type of relationship as it existed in the early part of the present decade.

In 1981, there were over 350,000 marriage-like unions in Canada,

representing 6% of all husband-wife families; and persons reporting themselves as being a partner in a marriage-like union made up 9% of the unmarried population 15 and over that year.

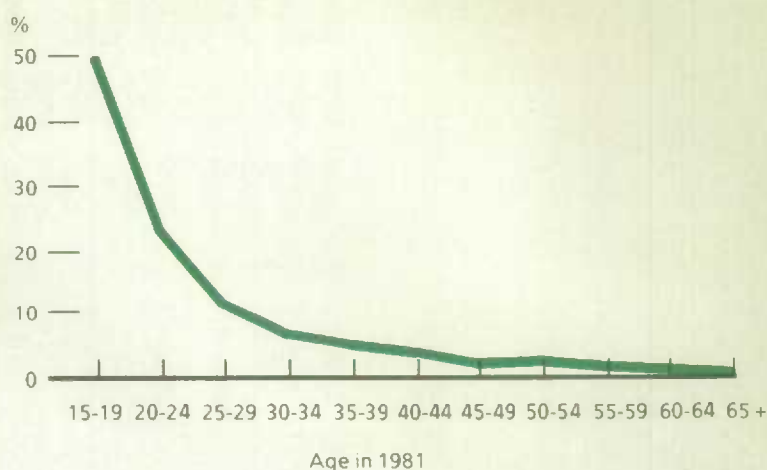
The overall total of marriage-like unions, however, reflects only then-current unions and does not indicate whether a respondent had ever lived in such an arrangement. As such, current unions may understate the significance of the phenomenon since living in a marriage-like relationship does not appear to be a permanent situation for a large proportion of those involved in these partnerships. Many couples subsequently marry; or else they separate without ever marrying, or the unions are dissolved because of the death of one of the partners.

Data from the Family History Survey of 1984 indicated that 16.5% of adult Canadians between the ages of 18 and 65 had at one time or another lived in a marriage-like union. Different age groups, however, form such unions at varying rates. For example, almost 22% of Canadians born between 1960 and 1964 (who were between 20 and 24 years of age at the time of the survey) had been a partner in a marriage-like union. In comparison, fewer than one percent of those born prior to 1940 had been involved in such a relationship when they were in their early twenties.

That living in a marriage-like union is a phenomenon largely characteristic of the young is reinforced by data from the 1981 Census. For example, over half (51%) of all persons living in these unions in 1981 were in their twenties, and over 70% were under the



Persons Living in Common-law Unions as a Percentage of Persons in all Types of Unions, by Age Group, 1981



Source : Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, special tabulations.

age of 35. At the same time, persons living in a marriage-like union as a percentage of the population in all types of unions for particular age groups was highest among younger age groups. In 1981, 49% of all Canadians aged 15-19 living in any union, 23% of those aged 20-24 and 11% of those 25-29 years, were involved in a common-law arrangement. In contrast this figure was 2% or less among those aged 45 and over.

Marriage-like unions are, for the most part, a one-time phenomenon in life. Fewer than 2% of adult Canadians had ever been in two or more such relationships, strongly suggesting that such unions are not entered into either frivolously or repeatedly. In fact, they are often a prelude to marriage; for example, 8% of all Canadian men and 7% of women who had ever married reportedly did so with a common-law partner. This percentage is even higher among younger persons – 26% of ever-married men aged 18-29 and 22% of ever-married women in the same age group married their common-law partner.

In addition to providing an estimate of the number of present marriage-like unions, the Family History Survey provided some information on unions which had ended prior to the survey. First unions ended either in marriage (63%), separation (35%), or the death of

one of the partners (2%). The fact that almost two-thirds of these first unions resulted in marriage reinforces the notion that the typical first marriage-like union may be a pre-marriage relationship.

Impediments to marriage, such as an existing undissolved marriage or age barriers, may be a formative factor in the creation of some marriage-like unions. If one or other of the partners had previously been married and was waiting for a divorce, such a relationship could bridge the gap until marriage was legally possible. In fact, first unions which led to marriage were the shortest in duration of all types of marriage-like unions. Those that resulted in marriage lasted on average 2.3 years, in contrast to 9.4 years for first unions which ended on the death of a partner, and 3.0 years for first unions which ended in separation. First unions which were ongoing at the time of the survey had lasted an average of 4.3 years.

As is the case with marriage, men tend to be on average about 2 years older than women when they enter their first marriage-like union. The average age of men entering their first marriage-like union was 26.4 years compared with 24.7 years for women.

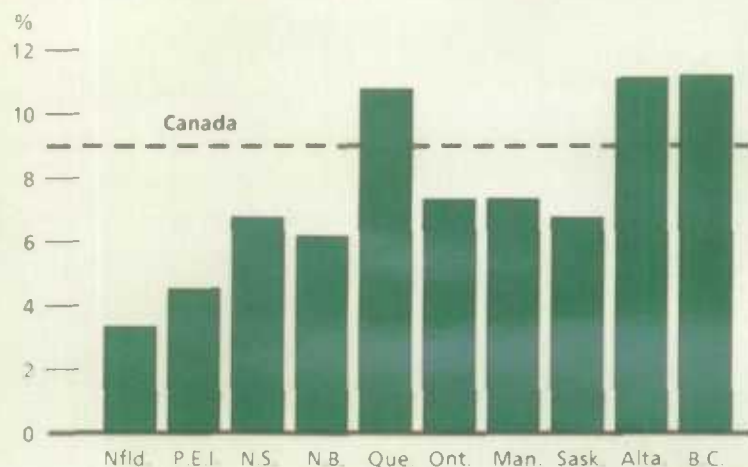
Census data from 1981 showed that marriage-like relationships were unevenly distributed across the country. Those living in a cohabita-

Canadians 18-65 Years of Age Who Had Ever Lived in a Marriage-Like Union as of February, 1984

	Age (at time of survey)						Total All Age Groups
	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-65 years	
Age at First Marriage-like Union	(cumulative percentage by age group)						
12-16 years	1.2	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.6
17-19 years	7.7	11.5	6.8	0.9	0.1	0.2	4.3
20-24 years	-	21.9	19.6	3.9	0.8	0.4	10.1
25-29 years	-	-	27.0	7.8	1.8	0.8	13.1
30-34 years	-	-	28.4	11.5	2.8	1.1	14.5
35-39 years	-	-	-	13.6	4.4	1.9	15.3
40-44 years	-	-	-	14.3	6.0	2.5	15.8
45-49 years	-	-	-	-	7.2	3.0	16.1
50-60 years	-	-	-	-	8.2	4.6	16.5

Source: Family History Survey supplement to the Labour Force Survey, February, 1984.

Percentage of the Unmarried Population Living in Common-law Unions, by Province, 1981



Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, special tabulations.

tion arrangement without marriage made up just over 11% of all unmarried persons 15 years of age and older in British Columbia and Alberta, the provinces with the highest proportions. The figure for Quebec was also close to 11%. The provinces with the lowest proportions were Newfoundland (with 3.4%) and Prince Edward Island (4.5%). In the remaining provinces, the proportion of the unmarried population 15 and over living in marriage-like relationships fell in the 6-7% range.

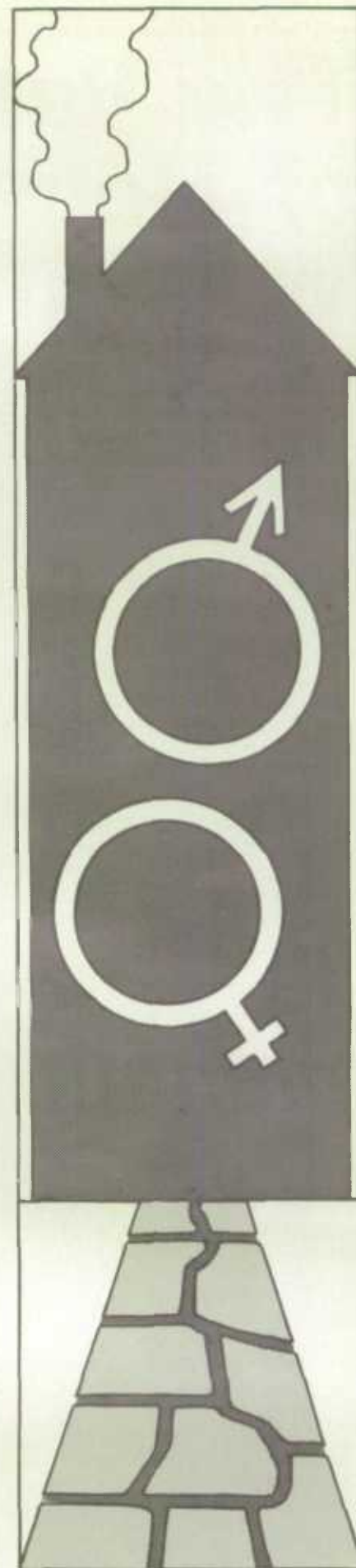
Living together as husband and

wife without being married is now an established feature of Canadian domestic life. Although it is still far from the norm, the experience of younger Canadians as recorded in the Family History Survey strongly suggests that unmarried couples living together will be more prominent as time goes by. ☑

Sources:

T.K. Burch, *Family History Survey: Preliminary Findings*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 99-955.

Pierre Turcotte, "Les Unions libres au Canada: Quelques Mesures et comparaisons", unpublished paper, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, 1985.



The Value of Household Work in Canada

(Adapted from article by J.L. Swinamer)

Proposals to include the contribution of a woman's household work in the value of a family estate, or to make the value of such work pensionable under universal public pension plans, or even to pay wages to housewives, all require some basic agreement around the extent and worth of the work performed.

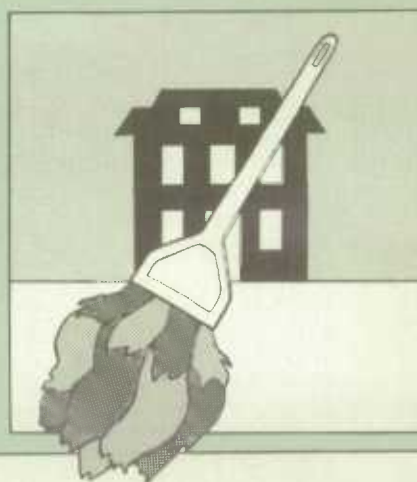
The value of household work in Canada for 1981 was estimated at between \$121 billion and \$139 billion¹. To provide a perspective on this form of activity, these estimates represented 35.7% and 41.0% of GNP that year. The 1981 estimates of the value of household work as a percentage of GNP, however, are lower than estimates for 1971. Using the methodology that produced the lower estimate above, the value of household work declined from 40.9% of GNP in 1971 to 35.7% in 1981. This decline is due to the combined effect of increased labour force participation by women and lower time contributions to household work by women in the labour force versus those not in the labour force.

There are significant regional variations subsumed in the national average. The value of household work is higher where more hours are spent at it, which inevitably means in those regions where labour force participation by women is low.

Again using the methodology which produced the lower national estimate, the value of household work in 1981 was calculated at more than half of provincial gross domestic product (GDP) in Newfoundland (55%), Prince Edward Island (66%) and Nova Scotia (50%), and close to half in New Brunswick (47%). At the other extreme, household work was valued at just 25% of provincial GDP in Alberta in 1981.

The estimated value of household work in Canada is consistent with earlier findings in other countries, which generally put the worth of household work around a third of GNP. Though the findings have been arrived at by various methods, and are not included in official estimates of GNP, they are seen as an important and necessary response to social pressure to place a dollar value on the household work done, most of it by women.

Detailed calculation and explanations of the value of household work may be found in a paper by J.L. Swinamer, "The Value of Household Work in Canada, 1981"; in the *Canadian Statistical Review*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-003E, Volume 60, No. 3. ■



KEEPING TRACK

On Census Day 1981, 68.8% (slightly over 2.6 million people) of the Canadian immigrant population had acquired Canadian Citizenship by naturalization. Only 5% of the Canadian population were not Canadian citizens at all.

Sixty per cent of all Canadians families in 1981 had 2 or more wage earners, almost double the 1951 figure of 33%. Of those, 20.6% were below Statistics Canada's low-income cut-offs.

According to RCMP figures, in 1984 Canadians spent \$10 billion on drugs (marijuana and cannabis products – heroin, coke, amphetamines, barbituates, etc.), \$4.3 billion more than the \$5.7 billion Statistics Canada reported was spent on groceries and confectionary items.

¹ These two figures are based on different methods of estimation. The first, which produced the lower estimate of the value of household work, calculated what it would cost to hire different persons to perform household activities such as child care, food preparation, cleaning, clothing care, marketing and household management. The higher estimate was derived by estimating what household workers would have earned had they participated in labour market activities.

Social Indicators

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Population								
Canada (000s)	23,517.0	23,747.3	24,042.5	24,341.7	24,631.8	24,885.9	25,127.9	25,358.5
Annual growth rate (%)	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Immigration	82,939	138,079	129,466	134,920	105,286	87,504	80,793P	*
Emigration	63,559	51,060	43,609	44,823	49,869	48,397	47,967P	*
Family								
Birth rate (per 1,000)	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.9P
Marriage rate (per 1,000)	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.1P
Divorce rate (per 1,000)	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	*
Families experiencing unemployment (000s)	699	652	671	694	986	1,072	1,037	991
Labour Force								
Total employment (000s)	9,987	10,395	10,708	11,006	10,644	10,734	11,000	11,311
- goods sector (000s)	3,324	3,474	3,514	3,581	3,260	3,209	3,309	3,348
- services sector (000s)	6,662	6,921	7,194	7,425	7,384	7,525	7,692	7,963
Total unemployment (000s)	908	836	865	898	1,314	1,448	1,399	1,328
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	11.0	11.9	11.3	10.5
Part-time employment rate	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.4	15.4	15.4	15.5
Women's participation rate	47.9	49.0	50.4	51.7	51.7	52.6	53.5	54.3
Unionization rate - % of paid workers	31.9	32.6	32.2	32.9	33.3	35.7	*	*
Income								
Average family income - (1982 \$)	33,513	33,283	34,152	33,728	32,981	32,836	32,405	*
% of families with low income	-	13.1	12.2	12.0	13.2	14.0	14.5	*
Women's full-time earnings as a % of men's	-	63.3	-	63.6	64.0	-	65.5	*
Education								
Elementary and secondary enrolment (000s)	5,294.0	5,184.7	5,106.3	5,030.2	4,994.0	4,974.7	4,945.9	4,940.2P
Full-time postsecondary enrolment (000s)	617.8	623.5	643.4	675.3	722.0	763.9	782.6P	787.8P
Doctoral degrees awarded	1,819	1,803	1,738	1,816	1,713	1,821	1,851P	*
Government expenditure on education (1982 \$000,000)	22,426.8	22,598.2	22,512.7	23,082.3	22,807.9	22,320.8	21,865.4	*
Health								
Suicide rate (per 100,000)								
- men	22.3	21.4	21.2	21.3	22.3	23.4	21.4	*
- women	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.1	*
% of population 15+ who are regular cigarette smokers								
- men	-	38.6	-	36.7	-	34.0	-	*
- women	-	30.1	-	28.9	-	28.3	-	*
Government expenditure on health (1982 \$000,000)	18,058.8	18,456.1	19,564.9	20,831.2	21,091.0	22,227.2	22,601.8	*
Justice								
Crime rates (per 100,000)								
- violent	592	623	648	666	685	692	714	749
- property	4,673	5,013	5,551	5,873	5,955	5,717	5,607	5,560
- homicide	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Government								
Expenditures on social programs ¹ (1982 \$000,000)	90,783.9	91,126.7	95,340.7	97,499.7	103,951.1	106,810.1	102,870.1	*
- as a % of total expenditures	60.4	59.3	57.7	57.3	57.3	59.0	57.8	*
- as a % of GNP	26.1	25.1	25.7	25.9	29.0	29.0	28.1	*
UI beneficiaries (000s)	2,523.9	2,332.9	2,274.1	2,432.4	3,123.1	3,396.1	3,221.9	*
OAS/GIS beneficiaries ^m (000s)	2,075.2	2,145.4	2,236.0	2,302.8	2,368.6	2,425.7	2,490.9	2,569.5
Canada Assistance Plan beneficiaries ^m (000s)	1,501.9	1,547.6	1,334.3	1,418.4	1,502.8	1,832.9	1,894.9	1,923.3P
Economic Indicators								
GNP - annual % change	+ 3.6	+ 3.2	+ 1.1	+ 3.3	- 4.4	+ 3.3	+ 5.0	+ 4.5
Annual inflation rate (%)	8.8	9.2	10.2	12.5	10.8	5.8	4.4	4.0
Urban housing starts	178,678	151,717	125,013	142,441	104,792	134,207	110,874	139,408

- Not available; * Not yet available; P Preliminary estimates; ^m Figures as of March.

¹ Includes Protection of Persons and Property; Health; Social Services; Education; Recreation and Culture.

Every week



the numbers that make
decisions

Every week

the data that highlight
national economic trends

Infomat is a digest of the most important statistics of the week. It is invaluable for business planners, policy makers and members of the media who take an interest in the Canadian economy.

Articles cite the most recent economic and social data available, describe current trends and point out significant changes. Regular features include a complete list of publications released by Statistics Canada during the reference week, a table of key economic indicators and a list of upcoming data releases. The text is concise, easy-

to-read and complemented by tables and charts.

Infomat, Catalogue No. 11-002E (weekly), is available for \$2.00 per copy/\$100.00 annually (in Canada); \$3.00 per copy/\$150.00 annually (elsewhere), from:

Publication Sales and Services,
Statistics Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
(613) 993-7276

I·N·F·O·M·A·T
A W E E K L Y R E V I E W



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

You may not need a lot of books
to help you sell your product

But you do need this one

The Market Research Handbook will help you target your market, pinpoint opportunities for product development, and get a handle on the national economy. It's a versatile source of marketing information that your business can use in myriad ways.

Over half of Canada's Top 500 corporations and thousands of smaller ones bought the 1983 and 1984 editions. That's because the Handbook highlights important economic trends, projects the size and age/sex composi-

tion of the population to the year 2006, and describes income and spending patterns for the country and the provinces. It also presents consumer characteristics for the 60 major urban markets from Victoria to St. John's.

The Market Research Handbook is invaluable for every business, whether you're in food products or heavy equipment, whether you sell to families or auto-makers.

This year's 838 page edition contains 262 tables, 55 charts and 36 maps

covering population and income in metropolitan areas. It also has a major subject index and a glossary of technical terms.

The Market Research Handbook 1985-86, Catalogue No. 63-224 (02878), is available for \$75.00 in Canada (\$90.00 elsewhere) from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6, (613) 993-7276.

Canada

