

CANADIAN

SPRING 1987

d.3

# SOCIAL TRENDS

CATALOGUE 11-008E



## Labour Force

- Changing Industrial Mix
- Long-term Unemployment
- Employment Among Older Men

## Smoking and Drinking

## Low Income Trends in Canada



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

# 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



# SOCIAL TRENDS

 STATISTICS CANADA  
 STATISTIQUE CANADA

 APR 7 1998  
 AVR 7 1998

 LIBRARY  
 BIBLIOTHÈQUE

## CONTENTS

<b>Low Income in Canada</b> <i>by Suzanne Méthot</i>	2
<b>The Changing Industrial Mix of Employment, 1951-1985</b> <i>by W. Garnett Picot</i>	8
<b>The Decline in Employment Among Men Aged 55-64, 1975-1985</b> <i>by Colin Lindsay</i>	12
<b>Increases in Long-term Unemployment</b> <i>by Jo-Anne Parliament</i>	16
<b>Lifestyle Risks: Smoking and Drinking in Canada</b> <i>by Craig McKie</i>	20
<b>Low Educational Attainment in Canada, 1975-1985</b> <i>by Brigitta Arnoti</i>	28
<b>Migration Between Atlantic Canada and Ontario, 1951-1985</b> <i>by Mary Anne Burke</i>	33
<b>A Profile of Employed Migrants between Atlantic Canada and Ontario</b> <i>by Robert Hiscott</i>	35
<b>Social Indicators</b>	39

## CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS

<b>Editor</b>	Craig McKie
<b>Managing Editor</b>	Colin Lindsay
<b>Assistant Editors</b>	Mary Anne Burke, Jo-Anne Parliament
<b>Art Direction and Composition</b>	Publications Division, Statistics Canada
<b>Design</b>	Griffe Design
<b>Photos</b>	Photo Centre, SSC
<b>Promotion</b>	Cheryllynn Ireland, Tony Donatucci
<b>Review Committee</b>	J.W. Coombs, J. Hagey, D.B. Petrie, G.E. Priest, E.T. Pryor, M. Rochon
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	Martin Blais, Catherine Bronson, Beryl Gorman, Lucie Lamadeleine, Myriam Laporte, Isabelle Lavoie, Louise Paveley, Cheryl Sarazin, 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 nearest Regional Office.

**Cover: Christie Passage, Hurst Island, B.C.** by Edward J. Hughes  
 Oil on canvas 1962 © Dominion Gallery, Montreal  
 Collection: National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

ISSN 0831-5698



# LOW INCOME IN CANADA

by Suzanne Méthot

**A**fter declining for more than a decade, the percentage of Canadians with low incomes increased substantially between 1981 and 1984. The proportion of the population that fell below Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs<sup>1</sup> increased from 14.7% in 1981 to 17.3% in 1984. In 1985, however, this trend was reversed as the percentage of Canadians classified as having low incomes declined to 16.0%. An estimated 3.9 million Canadians were under the Low Income Cut-offs in 1985, up from 3.5 million in 1981, but down from 4.2 million in 1984. There are vast differences in the low income experience of Canadians, though, depending on fac-

tors such as age, sex, family status and region.

## Families with Low Income

The percentage of families with low incomes increased from 12.0% in 1981 to 14.5% in 1984, but decreased to 13.3% in 1985. In 1985, an estimated 908,000 families had low incomes. These families comprised 2.9 million individuals, or 13.4% of all persons in families.

Families headed by female lone parents have by far the highest incidence of low income of all family types. Nearly half (48.0%) of all lone-parent families headed by women had low incomes in 1985.

That year, families headed by female lone parents accounted for 33.3% of all low-income families, compared to only 9.2% of all families. As well, the percentage of female-headed lone-parent families with low incomes increased in the early part of the 1980s. In 1981, 42.8% of these families had low incomes.

Families headed by male lone parents, were characterized by much lower rates of low income than were families headed by female lone parents. The incidence of low income among these

<sup>1</sup> Trends discussed in this article refer to the 1978 Base Low Income Cut-offs.





families, however, also increased substantially in the 1980s. In 1985, 19.7% of male-headed lone-parent families had low incomes, compared to 13.8% in 1981. The percentage of low-income two-parent families with children increased slightly from 10.0% of all such families in 1981 to 12.9% in 1985. Two-parent families with children, though, made up the largest share (41.7%) of all low-income families in 1985. Of course, these families also made up the largest share (55.2%) of all families in 1985.

One result of these trends is that the proportion of children in Canada living in families with low incomes increased in the 1980s. Children living in low-income families increased from 16.5% of all children in 1981 to 20.8% in 1984. This figure, however, decreased to 19.5% in 1985. That year, 1.1 million Canadian children were in low-income families.<sup>2</sup>

The incidence of low income among husband-wife families without children, on the other hand, declined slightly in this period. In 1985, 7.8% of these families had low incomes; in 1981, the figure was 8.3%.

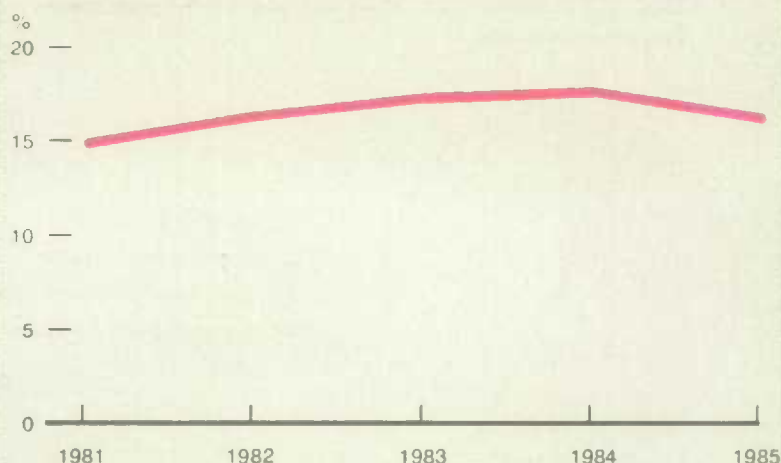
When the age of the family head is considered, the highest incidence of low income is found among families headed by someone under age 25. In 1985, almost one-third (32.0%) of young families had low incomes. This figure represents a major increase from 1981 when 22.7% of these families were classified as low income. Families with head aged 25-34, also experienced relatively high rates of low income. In 1985, 15.9% of these families had low incomes, up from 12.6% in 1981. Low income was least prevalent among families with head aged 45-54; just 9.2% of these families had incomes below the Low Income Cut-offs in 1985, the same percentage as in 1981.

### Other Family Characteristics and the Incidence of Low Income

Family characteristics and their relationship to low income in 1985 included:

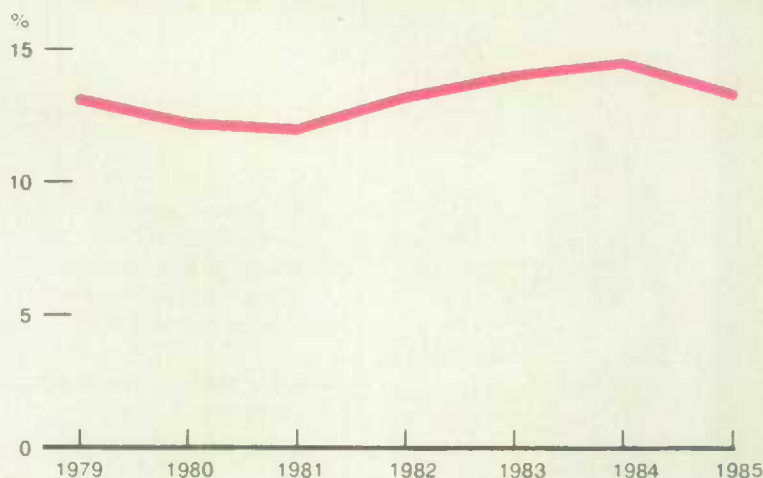
- the lower the educational attainment of the family head, the more likely the incidence of low income;

Percentage of the Population with Low Income, 1981-1985



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*.

Percentage of Families with Low Income, 1979-1985



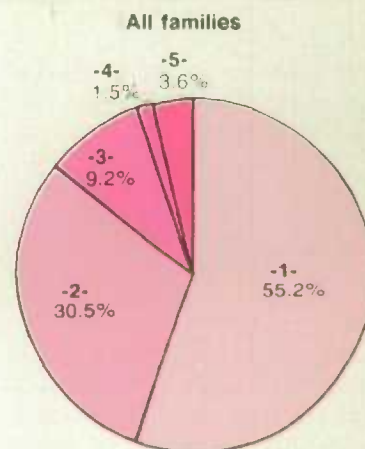
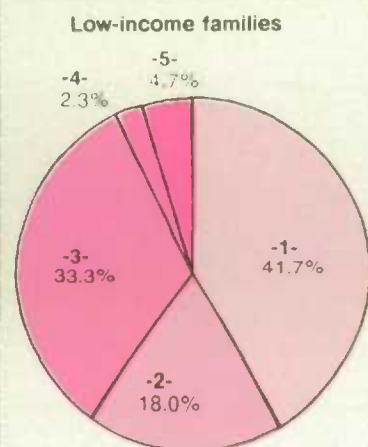
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*.

- families in which the head was not in the labour force were 2.5 times more likely to have low incomes than families in which the head was in the labour force;
- families in which the head did not work full time all year long were five times more likely to have low incomes than families in which the head worked full-time for the full year;
- families in which the head experienced some unemploy-

ment during the year were 2.5 times as likely to have low incomes as families in which there was no unemployment; the unemployment experience of family members other than the head, however, did not appear to have a major impact on the low-income status of families.

<sup>2</sup> See the Winter, 1986 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* for a more detailed discussion of children in low-income families.

## Distribution of Low-income and All Families, by Type, 1985



- 1- Couples with children
- 2- Couples without children
- 3- Lone-parent with female head
- 4- Lone-parent with male head
- 5- Other

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*.



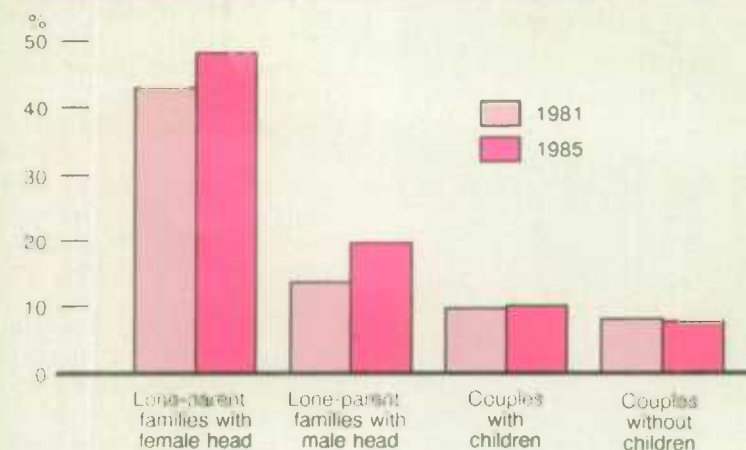
## Incidence of Low Income Among Families, by Selected Characteristics, 1981 and 1985

	Percentage of families of this type with low incomes	
	1981	1985
	%	
Education of head		
Less than grade 9	18.9	18.8
Some high school	11.6	14.4
Some postsecondary	8.4	11.8
Postsecondary certificate	7.0	8.5
University degree	4.7	4.6
Labour force status of head		
In labour force	7.9	9.6
Not in labour force	27.3	25.5
Employment status of head		
Full year full-time	4.5	5.0
Other worker	20.9	23.9
Did not work	30.7	27.3
Family unemployment experience		
None	11.0	11.3
Head had some unemployment	21.4	27.3
Family member other than head had some unemployment	7.7	8.7
Number of earners		
None	39.6	34.3
One	17.9	20.5
Two	4.6	6.0
Three or more	3.0	3.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*.



**Percentage of Families With Low-income, by Type, 1981 and 1985**



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*.

### Low-income Families by Region

Changes in the overall proportion of families living on low incomes were felt unevenly across Canada. There were particularly large increases in the percentage of low-income families in British Columbia and Alberta. Families with low incomes increased from 9.4% of all families in British Columbia in 1981 to 15.2% in 1984. In Alberta, the increase was from 8.3% to 14.7% in the same period. In fact, the increases in the number of low-income families in these two provinces accounted for 44% of the total increase in the number of low-income families in Canada between 1981 and 1984. There were declines in the percentage of low-income families in both British Columbia and Alberta in 1985 – to 14.7% in B.C. and 12.6% in Alberta. Both these figures, however, were still well above the 1981 percentages.

The proportion of families with low incomes also increased in the other regions between 1981 and 1984, and declined in 1985. The percentages of low-income families in the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, however, were lower in 1985 than in 1981, while the figures were virtually the same in 1985 as in 1981, in Ontario and Saskatchewan. The percentage of low-income families did increase in Quebec be-

tween 1981 and 1985; however, this increase was less than one percentage point.

Newfoundland had, by far, the highest incidence of low income of any one province. In 1985, 21.0% of families in Newfoundland had incomes below the Low Income Cut-offs. In comparison, the figure in Quebec, the province with the second highest incidence of low income, was 15.8%. The lowest level of low income was in Ontario. In 1985, 10.2% of Ontario families had incomes below the Low Income Cut-offs.

### Low Income Among Elderly Canadians

One of the most dramatic trends in recent years in Canada has been the decline of low income among elderly persons. In 1981, 27.4% of the population aged 65 and over lived on low incomes, however, by 1985, this had fallen to 20.0%.

**Low-income Families, by Region, 1981-1985**

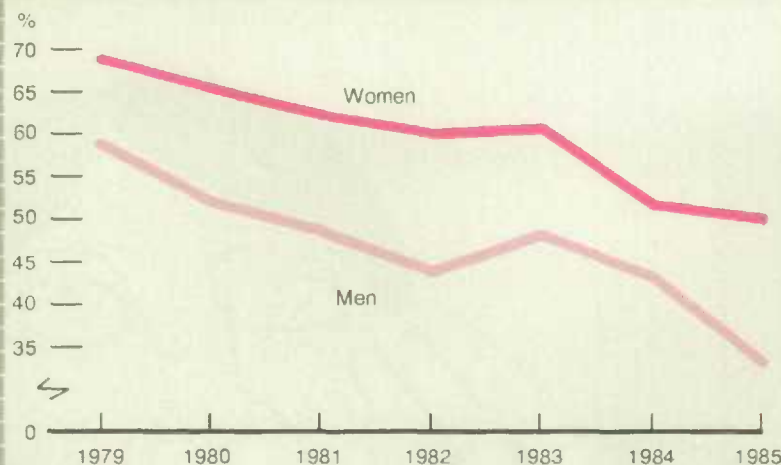
	Percentage of families with low incomes			
	1981	1982	1984	1985
	%			
Atlantic provinces	16.6	17.5	18.2	15.9
Quebec	14.8	15.6	16.8	15.8
Ontario	9.9	11.4	11.4	10.2
Manitoba	14.5	15.6	14.4	13.8
Saskatchewan	14.9	12.4	16.4	15.0
Alberta	8.3	10.2	14.7	12.6
British Columbia	9.4	12.2	15.2	14.7
Canada	12.0	13.2	14.5	13.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*.





**Percentage of Unattached Individuals  
Aged 65 and Over with Low Income, 1979-1985**



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*.

The decline in the incidence of low income among the elderly was particularly large among unattached individuals.<sup>3</sup> In 1981, 62.2% of elderly unattached women had low incomes; by 1985, the figure had fallen to just over 50%. This, however, is still substantially above that of most other major socio-economic groups. The decline in the incidence of low income was even greater among elderly unattached men. In 1985, 33.7% of unattached men aged 65 and over had low incomes, down from 48.4% in 1981.

Low income also declined among the elderly living in families. The percentage of families headed by someone aged 65 or over with low incomes declined from 14.5% in 1981 to 10.0% in 1985. As well, the percentage of all elderly Canadians living in families who experienced low income fell from 11.8% in 1981 to 8.3% in 1985.

### Summary

Low income levels in Canada have undergone significant changes in the last decade and a half. Following a long period of decline, the percentage of Canadians living on low incomes increased markedly in the 1981-1984 period. In 1985, however, the incidence of low income declined.

The characteristics of the low income population have also changed. Most significantly, the incidence of low income in the elderly population has fallen dramatically, although nearly half of unattached women aged 65 and over still have low incomes. On the other hand, the percentage of low-income families with children has increased. The problem of low income is particularly serious among lone-parent families headed by women, half of which have incomes below the Low Income Cut-offs. As well, while the level of low income is highest in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, the greatest increases in low income have taken place in British Columbia and Alberta.

<sup>3</sup> An unattached individual is someone living alone or in a household where they are not related to other household members.

**Suzanne Méthot** is a staff writer for *Canadian Social Trends*.



## What Are the Low Income Cut-offs?

Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs are a relative measure of the income adequacy of families and unattached individuals in Canada. Two sets of Low Income Cut-offs have been developed. The first set, developed in the early 1970s and referred to as the Low Income Cut-Offs (1969 base), was selected on the basis that families with incomes below these limits usually spent 62% or more of their income on food, shelter and clothing.

The second set, called the Low Income Cut-offs (1978 base), was designed to reflect more recent consumption patterns of Canadian families. Since the overall proportion of income spent on food, shelter and clothing had declined, the Low Income Cut-offs were revised downwards. Families which spent on average 58.5% or more of their income on these types of goods and services were considered to be in difficult circumstances in the 1978 set of Low Income Cut-offs. Both sets of Low Income Cut-offs are adjusted for the size of the area of residence and for family size. Both sets are also updated annually by the Consumer Price Index, to account for yearly changes in the cost of living.

While the Low Income Cut-offs are useful in both the analysis of income distributions, and the description of the characteristics of families and individuals with relatively low monetary incomes, they are not intended as a measure of poverty. This is because they do not take account of many other factors such as accumulated wealth, non-monetary income, and future earnings potential, which are also important in determining the economic well-being of families and individuals.

The Low Income Cut-offs for 1985 are presented below. A family of four persons living in an urban area with a population of 500,000 or more, for example, would be classified as having a low income if the family income in 1985 was less than \$20,812.

Low Income Cut-offs (1978 base) by Family Size and Area of Residence, 1985

	Area of residence				Rural areas
	Urban area by population				
	500,000 and more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Small urban areas	
	\$				
Family size					
2 persons	13,501	12,815	11,956	11,093	9,891
3 persons	18,061	17,115	15,996	14,880	13,244
4 persons	20,812	19,779	18,490	17,200	15,310
5 persons	24,252	22,963	21,415	19,952	17,803
6 persons	26,488	25,026	23,393	21,758	19,436
7 or more persons	29,155	27,606	25,801	23,994	21,415
Unattached individuals	10,233	9,719	9,117	8,429	7,568

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*.



# THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL MIX OF EMPLOYMENT, 1951-1985

*This article has been adapted from the report "Canada's Industries: Growth in Jobs over Three Decades", Statistics Canada, Catalogue 89-507, February, 1986, by W. Garnett Picot, Social and Economic Studies Division.*

## Changes in the Industrial Mix, 1951-1981

The post-war period has been characterized by dramatic growth in the share of the labour force<sup>1</sup> accounted for by service sector workers, and by a concomitant decline in the proportion of the labour force made up of goods-producing sector workers. In 1951, less than half (47%) of all labour force participants were involved in service industries; by 1981, however, two out of three (66%) Canadians in the labour force were service sector workers. In contrast, the proportion of the labour force made up of goods-producing industry workers declined from 53% in 1951 to 33% in 1981.

The tremendous increase in the service sector's share of the labour force has resulted from far greater growth in the size of the labour force in this sector than in the goods-producing industries. Between 1951 and 1981, the service sector labour force grew by 220%, while that of the goods-producing sector increased by only 45%. As a result, in 1981, the service sector labour force of 7.9 million persons was almost twice the size of the goods-producing labour force of 4.1 million persons. This is in stark contrast to 1951, when the goods-producing labour force was actually larger than that of the service sector – 2.8 million persons to 2.5 million persons.

The rate at which the service sector increased its share of the

labour force was slower during the 1971-1981 period than in the previous two decades. Of the overall 19 percentage point increase in the service sector's share of the labour force between 1951 and 1981, only four points occurred in the 1971-1981 period. Almost half the increase – nine percentage points – took place between 1951 and 1961, while the remaining six points occurred in the 1961-1971 period.

## Recent Patterns in the Industrial Mix

The proportion of the labour force in the service sector continued to increase in the 1980s. The change in this period occurred largely because of major declines in the goods-producing sector during the recession of 1981-1982. The goods-producing labour force declined by

4% between 1981 and 1983, and in spite of some growth (1%) in 1984 – there was no change in 1985 – it was still 3% smaller in 1985 than it had been in 1981. In contrast, the labour force in the service sector grew by 10% in 1981-1985 period. As a result of these changes, according to Labour Force Survey data, the proportion of the total labour force in the service sector increased from 67% in 1981 to 70% in 1985.

<sup>1</sup> The data comparing the years 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981 are from the Census. For these years, the term labour force refers to the experienced labour force which includes the employed and the unemployed who worked during the previous 18 months. Data describing labour force and employment trends in the 1980s are from the Labour Force Survey and are not directly comparable with Census data. In the Labour Force Survey, the labour force includes the employed plus the unemployed looking for work.

## Definitions

For the purpose of this review, the economy is divided into two main components, the goods-producing and service sectors. The service sector is subdivided into commercial and non-commercial (largely public) services. Commercial services, the largest sector of the economy, is further subdivided into three parts: distributive, producer, and consumer services. Following is a list of the industries included in each sector:

### Goods-producing Sector

Agriculture, manufacturing, construction, mining and oil and gas wells, utilities, and forestry and fishing.

### Service Sector

Commercial Services:

**distributive services:** transportation and storage, communication, and wholesale and retail trade; **consumer services:** accommodation and food services, personal services, amusement and recreational services, and other miscellaneous services; and **producer services:** services to business management (for example, accounting, engineering, and legal and management consulting), finance, insurance and real estate.

Non-commercial Services:

education, health and welfare services, religious organizations, and public administration (government).



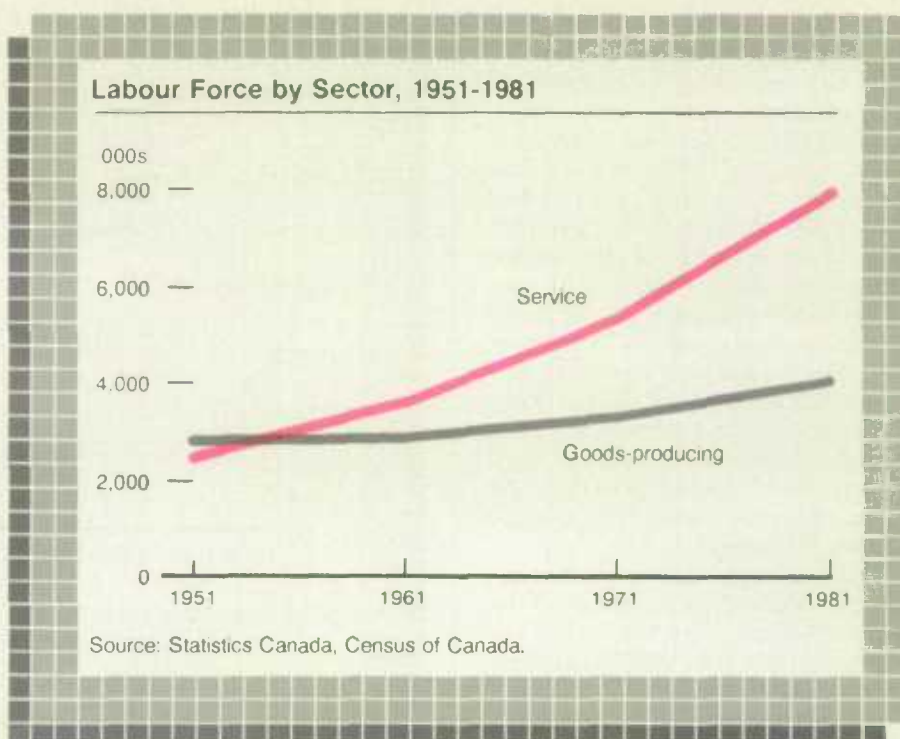
The dramatic difference in the effect of the 1981-1982 recession on the goods-producing, as compared to that on the service sector, is even more pronounced when just employment figures are examined (the labour force data above include both the employed and the officially unemployed). Total employment in the goods-producing sector fell by 372,000, or 10%, between 1981 and 1983. While employment in this sector recovered somewhat in 1984 and 1985, total goods-producing employment was still 7% lower in 1985 than it had been in 1981. Service sector employment did decline slightly (0.6%) in 1982. Overall, however, employment in this sector grew by 7% between 1981 and 1985.

### The Service Sector

Growth in the service sector labour force was very consistent across the three decades in the 1951-1981 period. The labour force in this sector increased 46% between 1951 and 1961, and 48% in both the 1960s and 1970s. There was considerable variation in the growth rates of the various sectors within the overall service economy over this period. The non-commercial (public) sector accounted for much of the growth in the service sector during the 1950s and 1960s; however, it was the strength of the commercial services that was responsible for the service sector's rising share of the labour force during the 1971-1981 period.

The proportion of the labour force in the non-commercial services rose almost 10 percentage points in the 1951-1971 period, from 12% to 22%. In the same period, the share of the total labour force in the commercial services increased by 5 percentage points, from 35% to 40%. Between 1971 and 1981, however, the share of the labour force in the commercial sector continued to increase, to 44%, while the proportion of workers in the non-commercial services remained at 22%.

Some sectors of the non-commercial services, notably the health sector, and provincial and local public administration, did continue to grow faster than the labour force as whole during the 1970s. Growth in both education



and federal public administration (including defence), however, was very slow in this period. As a result, the proportion of the labour force in the education sector declined from 7.0% to 6.6% between 1971 and 1981, while the percentage in federal public administration fell from 4% to 3%. In fact, federal public administration was among the ten slowest-growing industries during the 1971-1981 decade.

Among the commercial ser-

vices, the producer services – consisting largely of professional services (legal, accounting, engineering and management consulting, finance, insurance and real estate organizations) – have consistently been the fastest growing. The labour force involved in the producer services increased at average annual rates of 5.5%, 6.0% and 6.2% during the 1951-1961, 1961-1971 and 1971-1981 decades. As a result, the share of the total

labour force in this sector increased from 4% in 1951 to 10% in 1981.

The increasing importance of the producer service industries is related to the rise of the "information economy". For these industries, the processing, analysis and dissemination of information form the basis of much of the service they provide. These industries clearly do not encompass the entire "information economy". Parts of the non-commercial service sector, for example, are also very information-dependent. However, the producer services are the most information-dependent of the commercial services, and perhaps of the entire economy.

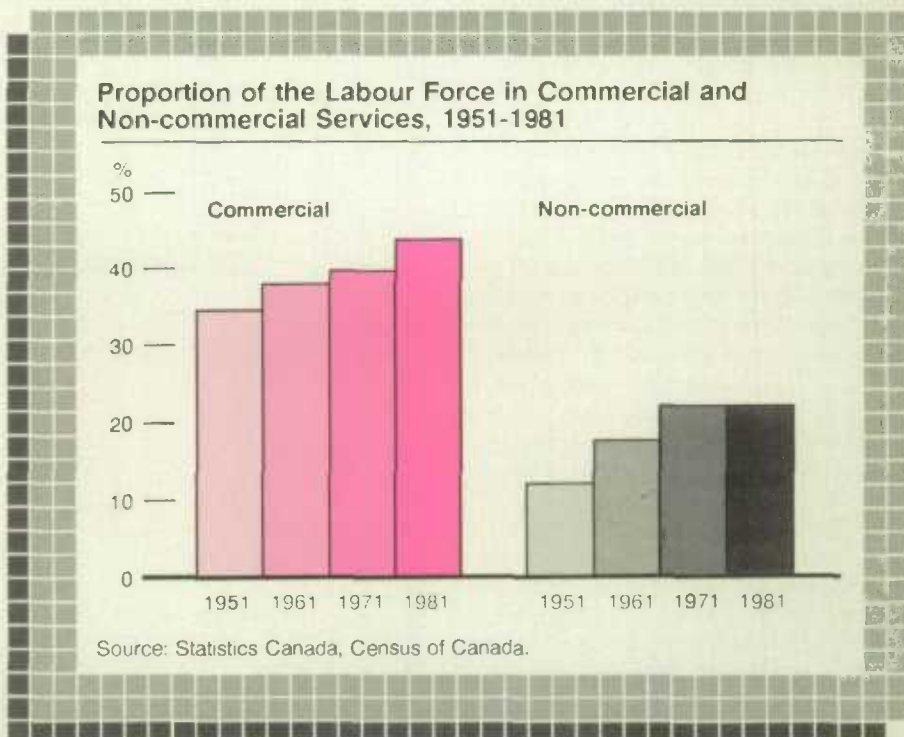
Consumer service industries also increased their share of the labour force – from 7% in 1951 to 11% in 1981. The distributive services share of the total labour force remained constant at approximately 24% during all three decades.

### The Goods-producing Sector

The labour force in the goods-producing sector also grew during the 1951-1981 period, but growth in this sector was considerably slower than the growth of the service sector labour force. The 1971-1981 decade was characterized by a slightly larger increase in the goods-producing labour force than in the preceding decade, and by much greater growth than occurred in the 1950s. The non-agricultural, goods-producing labour force increased by 29% between 1971 and 1981, compared with 25% in the 1960s and 12% in the 1950s. As a result, the goods-producing sector contributed 23% of the total net increase in the labour force in the 1970s, up from 19% in the 1960s and 5% in the 1950s.

The difference in the growth rate of the non-agricultural, goods-producing labour force in the 1960s and 1970s, however, may be somewhat misleading. In the latter decade, a greater share of the growth in the labour force in this sector was accounted for by increases in unemployment. As a result, growth in total employment in this sector was likely smaller in the 1970s than in the previous decade.

Within the goods-producing



sector, agriculture and manufacturing were characterized by particularly large decreases in their share of the total labour force. In 1981, for example, just 4% of the experienced labour force was involved in agriculture, down from 16% in 1951. In this period, the agricultural labour force fell 40%, from 824,000 to 493,000.

Manufacturing's share of the total labour force also declined, from 25% in 1951 to 19% in 1981,

although the actual manufacturing labour force continued to grow in this period. The growth in this sector in the 1970s (25%), though, was slightly lower than in the previous decade (29%).

The manufacturing labour force, however, declined precipitously during the recession in the early 1980s. The manufacturing labour force fell 6% between 1981 and 1983; and in 1985 was still 4% below its 1981 level. The effect of





the recession on manufacturing was even greater when just employment is considered. Total manufacturing employment fell by 11% between 1981 and 1983, and was still 7% lower in 1985 than it had been in 1981.

The remaining portions of the goods-producing sector, par-

ticularly construction, and the mining, oil and gas industries, also experienced considerable labour force growth during the 1971-1981 period, followed by declines in the 1980s. The mining labour force increased by 43% between 1971 and 1981, while that of construction was up 34%. Between 1981

and 1983, the mining labour force fell 12%, and in 1985, was still 6% below its 1981 level. The construction labour force was down only 0.3% in the 1981-1983 period; however, it fell a further 1.5% between 1983 and 1985.

As with the decline in manufacturing in the 1980s, employment figures for mining and construction paint an even darker picture of the effect of the recession on these industries than do just labour force totals. Employment in mining and the petroleum industries fell by 19% between 1981 and 1983, and was still 9% lower in 1985 than it had been in 1981. Employment in construction was down 13% in the 1981-1983 period, and 10% between 1981 and 1985.

The effect of the recession on the goods-producing sector is further reflected in the fact that the industries from this sector which were among the 10 fastest-growing industries during the 1976-1981 period (mining, oil and gas, machinery, and metal fabricating industries) were included among the ten slowest-growing industries in the early 1980s.

### Labour Force by Sector, 1951-1981

	Labour Force				Percentage Distribution			
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1951	1961	1971	1981
	000s				%			
<b>Service Sector</b>								
Distributive services	1,233.7	1,568.7	2,026.4	2,861.3	23.3	24.2	23.5	23.8
Producer services	202.8	346.7	621.5	1,134.7	3.8	5.4	7.2	9.5
Consumer services	387.8	556.8	793.6	1,291.3	7.3	8.6	9.2	10.8
Total commercial services	1,824.4	2,472.2	3,441.6	5,287.3	34.5	38.2	39.9	44.0
Non-commercial services	656.0	1,138.4	1,909.1	2,654.9	12.4	17.6	22.1	22.1
Total services	2,480.4	3,610.6	5,350.6	7,942.2	46.9	55.8	62.0	66.2
<b>Goods-producing Sector</b>								
Agriculture	823.8	637.9	501.0	493.0	15.6	9.9	5.8	4.1
Manufacturing	1,307.1	1,429.9	1,840.0	2,298.0	24.7	22.1	21.3	19.1
Construction	325.4	448.3	580.3	777.3	6.2	6.9	6.7	6.5
Other goods-producing	349.8	345.1	355.0	494.7	6.6	5.3	4.1	4.1
Total goods-producing	2,806.0	2,861.2	3,276.3	4,063.1	53.1	44.2	38.0	33.8
<b>Total Labour Force</b>	<b>5,286.4</b>	<b>6,471.8</b>	<b>8,626.9</b>	<b>12,005.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

# THE DECLINE IN EMPLOYMENT AMONG MEN AGED 55-64, 1975-1985

by Colin Lindsay





**T**he Canadian labour force has undergone many significant changes in recent years. The growing importance of the service sector, increases in the labour force participation of women, and chronically high unemployment, particularly among young workers, have all been well documented. A further change, which has received less attention, has been the decline in the labour force activity of men between the ages of 55 and 64.

In 1985, 36% of Canadian men aged 55-64 were not employed.<sup>1</sup> This is up from 24% in 1975. Almost half of this increase occurred during the recession in the early 1980s. The percentage of men aged 55-64 without jobs, however, continued to increase in 1984 and 1985.

The proportion of men between the ages of 25 and 54 who were not employed also increased in the 1975-1985 period. These increases, however, were considerably smaller than those experienced by men aged 55-64. In 1985, 14% of men aged 25-44 did not have jobs, compared with 9% in 1975. For men aged 45-54, the percentage without jobs increased from 11% in 1975 to 15% in 1985.

As well, the decline in employment among men aged 25-54 does not appear to be a long-term trend, as it does for older workers. Most of the overall decline in employ-

ment among men between the ages of 25 and 54 occurred during the recession. In addition, the percentage of men aged 25-44 who were not employed declined between 1983 and 1985, while the figure for men aged 45-54 was virtually the same in 1985 as in 1983.

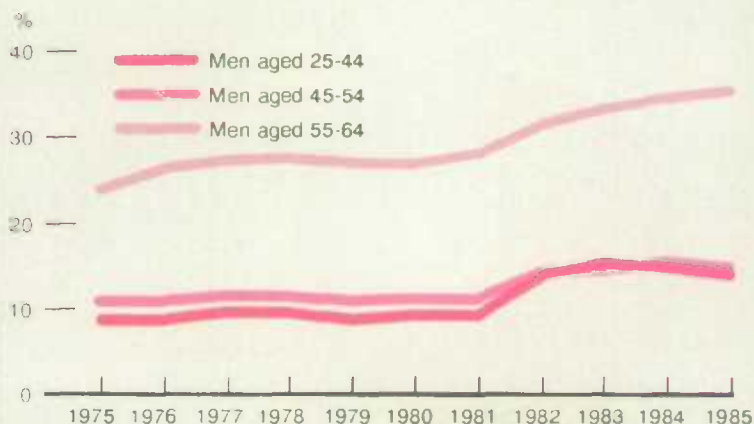
### Reasons for Declining Employment Among Men Aged 55-64

A major part of the decline in employment among men aged 55-64 is explained by the fact that a growing proportion of men in this age group are retiring early. Between 1975 and 1985, the number of men aged 55-64 who were no longer in the labour force, after retiring from their last job, increased almost 200%, from 33,000 to 98,000. In the same period, the total male population in this age group increased by only 23%. One result was that in 1985, 9% of all men aged 55-64 were no longer in the labour force, after having retired from their last job. This was up from 4% in 1975. The increase in the number of men aged 55-64 who had retired made up 36% of the overall increase in the

<sup>1</sup> The population that is not employed includes the unemployed (generally those who are out of, but looking for work), and those not in the labour force.



Proportion of Men Not Employed, by Age, 1975-1985



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

number of men in this age group who were not employed between 1975 and 1985.

Another significant proportion of the growth in the number of men aged 55-64 who were not employed was accounted for by increases in the number who either were unemployed, or had dropped out of the labour force after losing, or being laid off from, their last job.

The unemployment rate for men aged 55-64 increased from 3.9% in 1975 to 8.4% in 1985. In this period, the number of

unemployed men in this age group grew from 28,000 to 65,000. At the same time, the number of men aged 55-64 who were no longer in the labour force after having lost, or been laid off from, their last job increased from 14,000 in 1975 to 48,000 in 1985. When combined, the increases in these two factors accounted for almost 40% of the overall increase in the number of men aged 55-64 who were not employed in the 1975-1985 period.

The remainder of the increase in the number of men aged 55-64

who were not employed between 1975 and 1985 was accounted for by increases in the number who either had not participated in the labour force in the previous 5 years or had never worked. The number of such men increased from 64,000 in 1975 to 110,000 in 1985. During this period, the number of men aged 55-64 who had been out of the labour force for at least five years or who had never worked, increased from 7% of the total male population in this age group in 1975 to 10% in 1985.

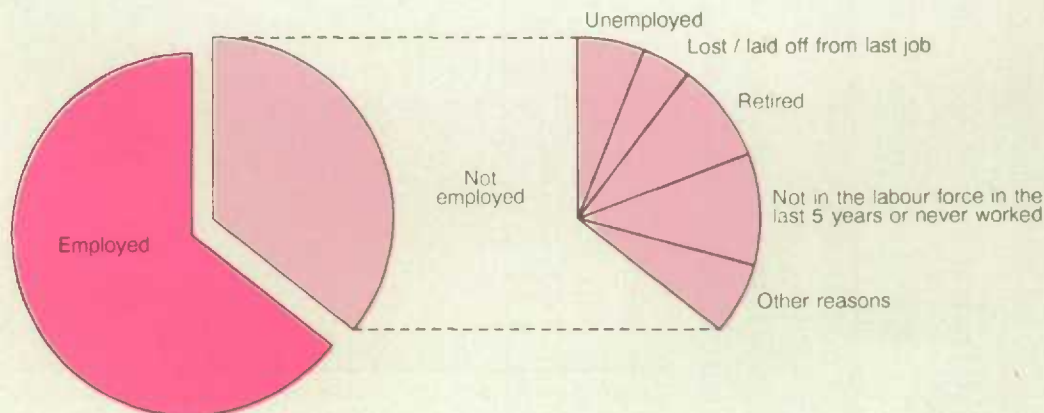


#### Labour Force Status of Men Aged 55-64, 1975 and 1985

	1975	1985	Net Change
	000s		
Employed	682	708	+ 26
Not employed:			
Unemployed	28	65	+ 37
Not in the labour force			
- lost, or laid off from last job	14	48	+ 34
- retired	33	98	+ 65
- not in the labour force in the previous 5 years or never worked	64	110	+ 46
- other reasons	74	72	- 2
Total not employed	213	393	+ 180
Total population aged 55-64	896	1,101	+ 205

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

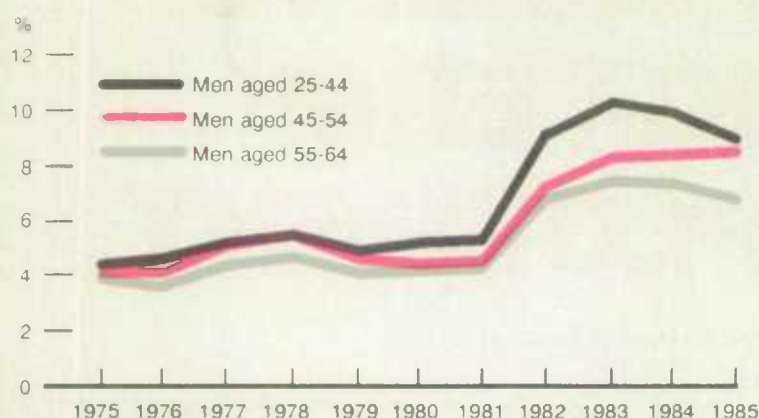
#### Labour Force Status of Men Aged 55-64, 1985



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



Unemployment Rate of Men, by Age, 1975-1985



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

Percentage of Men Aged 55-64 Who Were Not Employed, by Region, 1975-1985

	1975	1981	1983	1985
	%			
Atlantic provinces	36.4	41.6	42.2	44.4
Quebec	25.3	32.8	37.0	41.5
Ontario	19.7	23.4	30.6	30.6
Manitoba	20.8	24.3	28.6	32.1
Saskatchewan	19.5	23.5	25.0	27.5
Alberta	18.9	21.4	28.8	31.4
British Columbia	28.7	31.1	36.1	39.6
Canada	23.8	28.2	33.6	35.7

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



## Regional Variation in Employment of Men Aged 55-64

There were considerable regional differences in the proportion of men aged 55-64 who were not employed. In 1985, 44% of men aged 55-64 in the Atlantic provinces were not employed. As well, the highest percentage of men in this age group without jobs in any province occurred in Newfoundland where over half the male population aged 55-64 was not employed in 1985. Men aged 55-64 were also characterized by relatively low rates of employment in Quebec and British Columbia. In Quebec, 42% of men in this age range were not employed in 1985, while the figure was just under 40% in British Columbia. In contrast, in Ontario and the other western provinces, around 30% of men aged 55-64 were not employed in 1985.

The percentage of men aged 55-64 who were not employed increased in all regions between 1975 and 1985. The largest increases were in Quebec and Alberta. The smallest increase occurred in the Atlantic provinces, although this may be partly because the percentage of men aged 55-64 who were not employed was already very high in the Atlantic region in 1975. As well, the percentage of men aged 55-64 who were not employed increased in all regions between 1983 and 1985, with the exception of Ontario, where the figure was unchanged between 1983 and 1985.



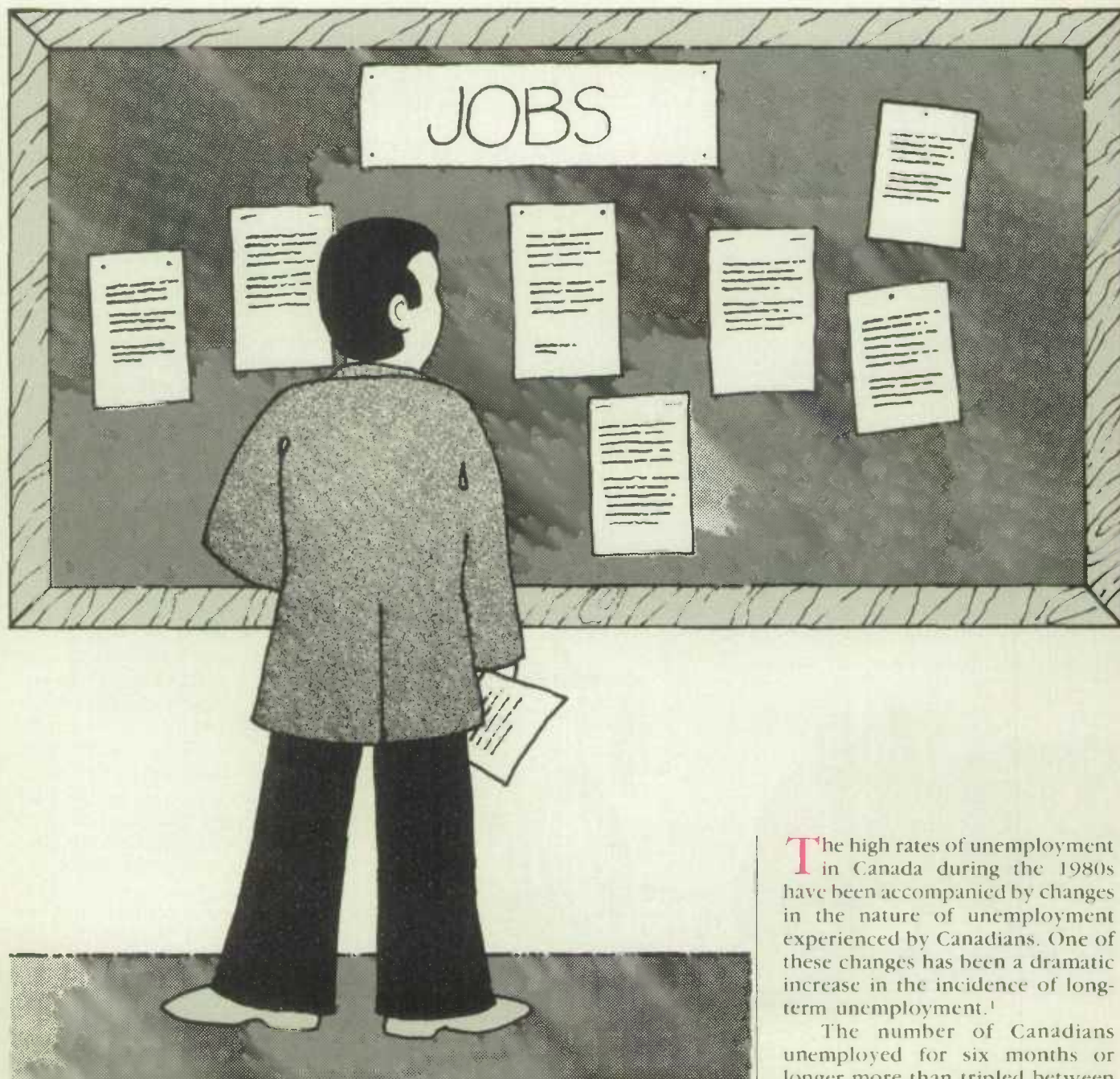
The older male labour force has undergone major changes in the last decade. Employment levels for men aged 55-64 dropped dramatically between 1975 and 1985. Much of the decrease in employment among men aged 55-64 was accounted for by those who had retired. The number of men aged 55-64 who were unemployed, or were no longer in the labour force after having lost, or been laid off from their last job, however, also increased in this period.

Colin Lindsay is the Managing Editor of *Canadian Social Trends*.



# INCREASES IN LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

by Jo-Anne Parliament



**T**he high rates of unemployment in Canada during the 1980s have been accompanied by changes in the nature of unemployment experienced by Canadians. One of these changes has been a dramatic increase in the incidence of long-term unemployment.<sup>1</sup>

The number of Canadians unemployed for six months or longer more than tripled between



1980 and 1983, increasing from 141,000 to 429,000. In the 1983-1985 period, however, the number of long-term unemployed declined 16%, to 359,000. As a result of these shifts, those unemployed for six months or longer rose from 17% of the total unemployed in 1980 to 30% in 1983. This percentage declined slightly in the post-recession period. Still, in 1985, more than a quarter (28%) of all unemployed Canadians had been out of work for six months or longer.

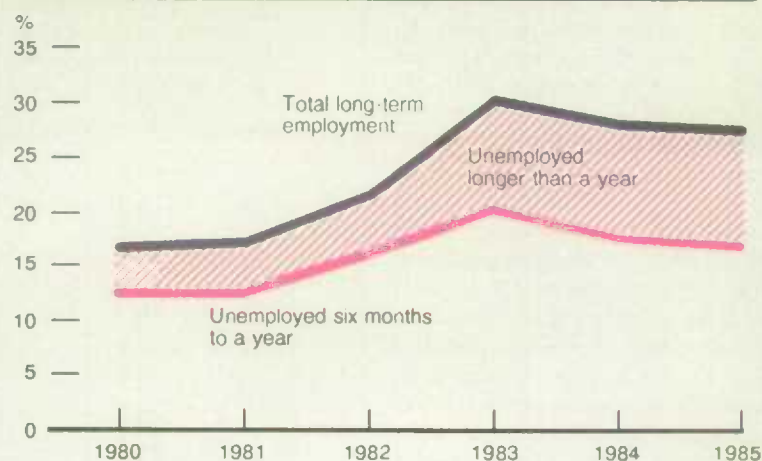
There have been particularly large increases in the number of unemployed who were out of work for more than a year. Between 1980 and 1983, the number of persons unemployed for more than a year increased by 327%. In 1980, there were 32,000 such people; by 1983, the number had grown to 138,000. The number of persons unemployed for more than a year also fell between 1983 and 1985; however, the decline was just 3%. As such, there were only 4,000 fewer Canadians unemployed for more than a year in 1985 than there were in 1983. As a result of these shifts, those who had been unemployed for more than a year made up 10% of the total number of unemployed in 1985. This is up from 4% in 1980.

The number of unemployed who were out of work for six months to a year also increased dramatically between 1980 and 1983. However, this number declined substantially in the post-recession years. During the 1980-1983 period, the number of persons unemployed for six months to a year increased 168%, from 108,000 to 292,000, but between 1983 and 1985, the number declined 23% to 225,000. The share of total unemployment accounted for by those unemployed for six months to a year increased from 13% in 1980 to 21% in 1983, but dropped to 17% in 1985.

### Age and Sex Differences

Long-term unemployment is particularly prevalent among older male workers. Almost half (46%) of unemployed men 55 and older, and close to 40% of those aged 45-54, were unemployed for six months or longer in 1985. As well, that year, 21% of unemployed men 55

**Long-term Unemployment as a Percentage of Total Unemployment, 1980-1985**



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

**Long-term Unemployment, 1980-1985**

	Unemployed six months to a year		Unemployed longer than a year		Total unemployed six months or longer	
	000s	% of total unemployed	000s	% of total unemployed	000s	% of total unemployed
1980	108	12.9	32	3.8	141	16.8
1981	111	12.8	39	4.5	151	17.4
1982	212	16.5	68	5.3	279	21.7
1983	292	20.5	138	9.7	429	30.2
1984	246	17.9	138	10.1	384	28.0
1985	225	17.3	134	10.3	359	27.6

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

years and older, and 20% of those aged 45-54, had been unemployed for longer than a year.

In addition, long-term unemployment, particularly that lasting more than a year, increased for men aged 45 and over in the 1983-1985 period. The percentages of men aged 45-54, and 55 and over, who were unemployed for longer than a year both increased by 6 percentage points in this period. The increase in unemployment lasting more than a year among men aged 45-54 was offset by a 5 percentage point decline in the percentage of unemployed men in this age group who were out of work for six months to a year. As a result, the overall increase in long-term unemployment among men aged 45-54 between 1983 and 1985 was

just under one percentage point. Among men aged 55 and over, however, there was only a small decline in the percentage who were unemployed for six months to a year. This resulted in a 5 percentage point increase in the overall incidence of long-term unemployment among men aged 55 and over.

<sup>1</sup> In this article, long-term unemployment includes periods of unemployment lasting six months or longer. As well, long-term unemployment has been further broken down into periods of from six months to a year, and more than a year. It should be noted that the periods of unemployment discussed in this article refer to the length of time a person has been unemployed up to the end of the survey's reference period. As such, these periods will be less than the total duration of unemployment, since these are "incomplete" or "in progress" spells of unemployment.

Women aged 45 and over, and both men and women aged 25-44 were also characterized by relatively high rates of long-term unemployment, particularly that lasting for periods of six months to a year. In fact, a greater percentage of unemployed women aged 45-54 than unemployed men of the same age were out of work between six months and a year in 1985. Women aged 45 and over, and men and women aged 25-44, however, were considerably less likely than older men to be unemployed for periods of longer than a year. As well, relatively few persons between the ages of 15 and 24 experienced long periods of unemployment. This group was characterized by particularly low levels of unemployment lasting more than a year.

Women aged 45-54 were the only group other than older men to be characterized by an increase in overall long-term unemployment between 1983 and 1985. In fact, the increase in the incidence of long-term unemployment in this group was greater than that for men of the same age. There were also increases in the percentage of the unemployed who were out of work

### Percentage of Unemployed Persons Experiencing Long-term Unemployment, by Age and Sex, 1983 and 1985

	1983			1985		
	Unemployed six months to a year	Unemployed longer than a year	Total unemployed six months or longer	Unemployed six months to a year	Unemployed longer than a year	Total unemployed six months or longer
%						
<b>Men</b>						
15-24	18.4	7.4	25.8	13.4	5.6	19.0
25-44	22.6	12.8	35.5	18.6	13.6	32.2
45-54	24.3	14.6	38.9	19.2	20.3	39.5
55 and over	26.0	15.1	41.1	25.1	21.3	46.3
Total	21.4	11.0	32.4	17.3	12.1	29.4
<b>Women</b>						
15-24	16.1	5.8	21.9	12.5	4.8	17.3
25-44	20.5	8.0	28.5	18.8	8.6	27.4
45-54	23.2	12.5	35.7	23.7	13.6	37.3
55 and over	25.7	12.7	38.4	22.5	12.4	34.8
Total	19.3	7.8	27.1	17.4	8.0	25.4

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

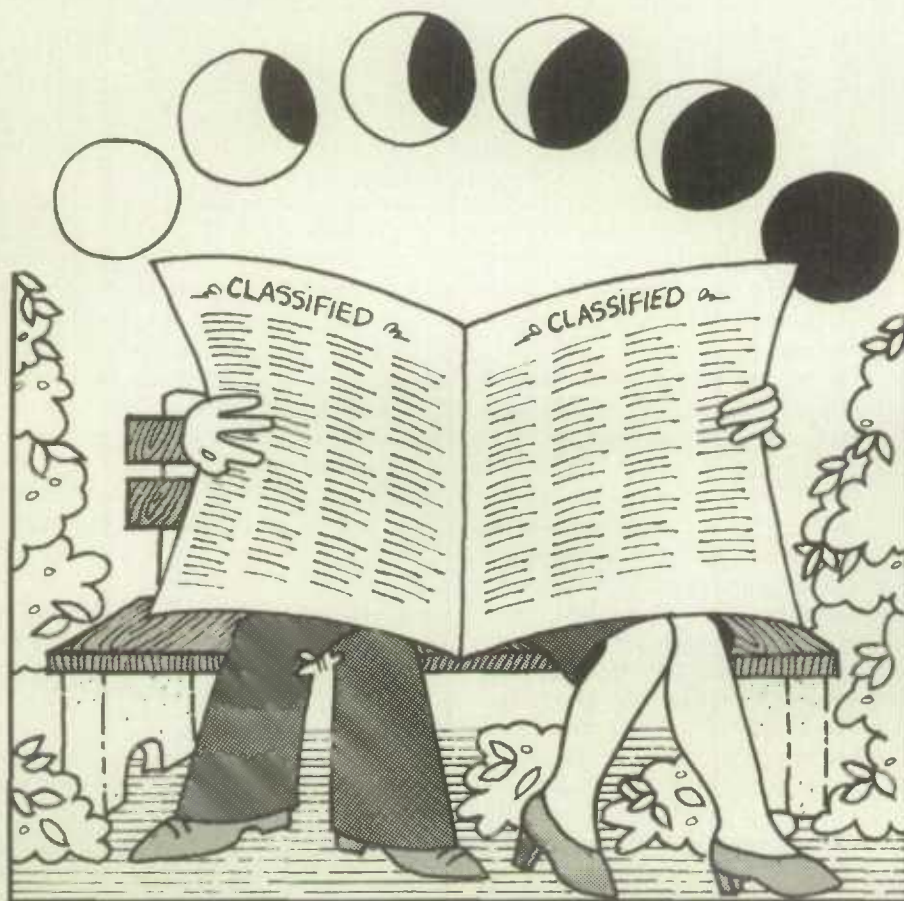
for more than a year among men aged 25-44 as well as for women aged 25-44 and 45-54. These increases were relatively small, though, in comparison with those

experienced by men aged 45 and over.

### Regional Variation

British Columbia and Quebec were characterized by the highest levels of long-term unemployment in 1985. That year, one-third of all unemployed persons in both of these provinces had been out of work for at least six months. As well, 15% of the unemployed in British Columbia, and 14% of those in Quebec, had been without a job for more than a year. The Atlantic provinces were also characterized by relatively high rates of long-term unemployment. In 1985, 28% of the unemployed in the Atlantic region had been out of work for at least six months. In contrast, just 21% of the unemployed in Ontario, and 24% of those in the Prairie provinces were classified as long-term unemployed in 1985.

In the post-recession years, the incidence of periods of unemployment lasting for more than a year increased in the western provinces, but either declined or remained stable in the eastern provinces. In British Columbia, for example, the percentage of unemployed persons out of work for more than a year increased from 10% in 1983 to 15% in 1985, while in the Prairies, the increase was from 6% in 1983 to 8% in 1985.





### Long-term Unemployment as a Percentage of Total Unemployment, by Region, 1983 and 1985

	1983			1985		
	Unemployed six months to a year	Unemployed longer than a year	Total unemployed six months or longer	Unemployed six months to a year	Unemployed longer than a year	Total unemployed six months or longer
	%					
Atlantic provinces	20.6	9.4	30.0	19.2	8.3	27.5
Quebec	21.7	13.7	35.5	19.5	13.8	33.3
Ontario	20.1	7.9	28.0	14.6	6.9	21.4
Prairie provinces	18.5	5.5	24.0	16.2	7.6	23.8
B.C.	21.1	10.1	31.2	18.3	14.6	32.9

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

In the 1983-1985 period, the incidence of unemployment lasting six months to a year declined in all regions. The drop in Ontario, from 20% in 1983 to 15% in 1985, was particularly large.

### Summary

The sharp increase in the unemployment rate during the recession in the early 1980s was accompanied by an even more dramatic increase in the

number of Canadians unemployed for six months or longer. Total unemployment lasting at least six months decreased somewhat as overall unemployment fell in the post-recession years. The decline in the number of persons unemployed for longer than one year, however, was very modest in the 1983-1985 period.

Long periods of unemployment, especially those lasting for more than a year, were especially prevalent among male workers aged 45 and older. As well, the incidence of periods of unemployment lasting six months or longer continued to grow in this age group in recent years. Long-term unemployment was most prevalent in British Columbia and Quebec, while the Atlantic provinces were also characterized by relatively high levels.

Jo-Anne Parliament is Assistant Editor of *Canadian Social Trends*.



## FAMILY EXPENDITURE IN CANADA 1984

In 1984, the average family spent \$32,680, - almost \$5,800 of it on shelter and \$4,800 of it on food.

For a detailed account of the Canadian family's spending habits (based on a survey of 17 major cities), look to *Family Expenditure in Canada*. It provides 15 tables with details on family spending from necessities (food and shelter) to luxuries (gifts and alcohol). You can find out how much families spent on such items as furniture, automobiles and photographic goods and services.



Survey results are categorized by family characteristics like:

- income,
- size,
- city,
- class of tenure (home-owners, tenants), and more.

This publication is an essential reference for producers of consumer goods and market analysts, as well as researchers with government agencies and social organizations.

*Family Expenditure in Canada, 1984*, Catalogue No. 62-555 (Occasional), is available for \$20.00 in Canada (\$21.00 other countries) from Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. Telephone (613) 993-7276.



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada



# LIFESTYLE RISKS: SMOKING AND DRINKING IN CANADA

by Craig McKie



**R**isks to the health of Canadians come in many forms. Some of these risks are infirmities which may afflict even those who follow rigorous preventive practices. But other risks are clearly more self-imposed in nature. These are best typified by the voluntary consumption of drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

Though much has been written lately concerning the use of cocaine and other illicit drugs, tobacco and alcohol remain the most widely consumed, risk-associated products in Canadian society.

A recent overview of the smoking and drinking behaviour of Canadians is available from

Statistics Canada's first annual General Social Survey, which was conducted in the fall of 1985. Data from this survey, combined with comparative figures from the 1978-79 Canada Health Survey, provide a picture of widespread, but changing, use of tobacco and alcohol in Canada.



### Smoking Habits of Men and Women Aged 15 and Over, 1985

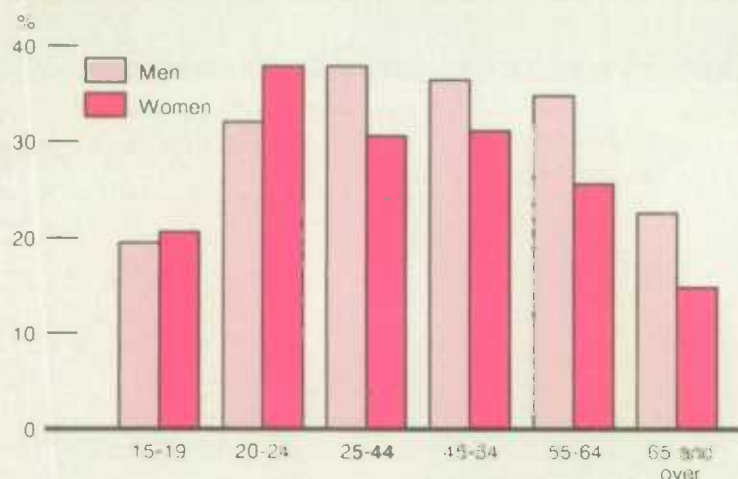
	Men	Women	Total
		%	
Regular cigarette smoker	33.1	27.8	30.4
Occasional cigarette smoker	4.4	4.3	4.3
Regular pipe or cigar smoker	2.6	--	1.3
Former cigarette smoker	25.0	16.4	20.6
Never smoked cigarettes regularly	33.9	50.3	42.3
Not stated	1.0	1.0*	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Figure should be used with caution because the sampling variability is high.

-- Figure cannot be expressed because the sampling variability is too high.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1985.

Percentage of Men and Women Who were Regular Cigarette Smokers, by Age, 1985



Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1985.

### Canadians Who Smoke

Although a large proportion of Canadians still smoke tobacco products regularly, the level of smoking is declining. In 1985, 30% of the population 15 and over smoked cigarettes on a daily basis. This is down from the 37% estimated by the Canada Health Survey in 1978-79. In addition to regular cigarette smokers, in 1985, 4% of the adult population smoked occasionally and 1% smoked pipes or cigars daily. As well, 21% of the adult population were former smokers, while 42% had never smoked on a daily basis. There are considerable differences, however, in the smoking experience of Canadians depending on their age and sex.

### Smoking Patterns of Men and Women

Overall, men were more likely than women to be regular smokers. In 1985, 33% of men compared with 28% of women were regular cigarette smokers. In the population under the age of 25, however, a greater percentage of women than men smoked regularly in 1985. Among those aged 20-24, 38% of women reported smoking cigarettes daily, compared to 32% of men. A greater percentage of women than men aged 15-19 also smoked regularly, although the difference was much smaller than that for the population aged 20-24.

The fact that more women than men aged 20-24 smoked regularly in 1985 represents a radical change from the late 1970s, when more men than women in this age group



smoked regularly. This shift occurred because the percentage of men aged 20-24 who smoked regularly declined much more dramatically than it did among women of the same age. Between the 1978-79 period and 1985, the percentage of men aged 20-24 who smoked regularly declined by almost 17 percentage points, while the decrease among women in this age group was just 7 percentage points.

There were also major declines in the incidence of smoking among men and women aged 15-19. The proportion of both these groups that smoked regularly declined by 13 percentage points between 1978-79 and 1985. Smoking also declined in this period among all other age groups, with the exception of women aged 65 and over. These decreases, however, were considerably smaller than those for men aged 20-24, and men and women aged 15-19.

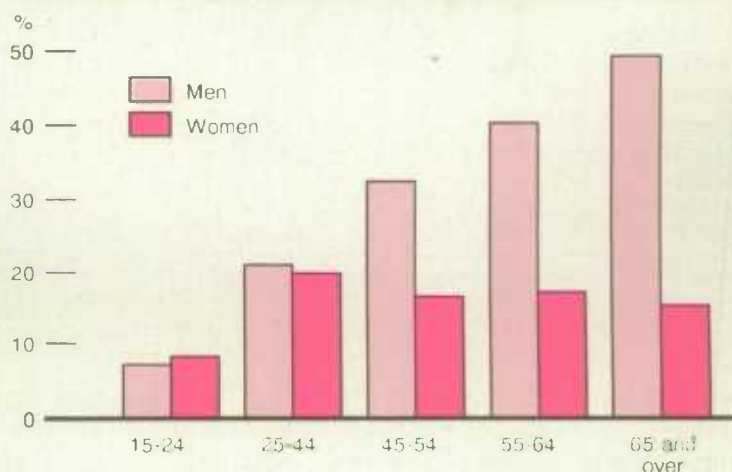
Men were also heavier smokers than women. In 1985, 18% of men who smoked regularly, compared with 9% of female smokers, consumed 26 or more cigarettes a day. As well, men were heavier smokers in all age groups, even among those aged 15-24.

Men, however, were also more likely than women to have given up smoking, in part, because their initial smoking rates were much higher. In 1985, 25% of Canadian men aged 15 and over were former cigarette smokers, compared with 16% of adult women. As well, the proportion of men who were ex-smokers increased markedly with age. Among men aged 65 and over, for example, 49% were ex-smokers. The percentage of women who were ex-smokers, in contrast, was quite similar in all groups over the age of 25.

### Education and Smoking

For both men and women, the higher the formal educational attainment, the lower the probability of smoking. Just over 25% of men who had either attended or graduated from a postsecondary institution were regular cigarette smokers, compared to close to 40% of men without any postsecondary experience. Among women, those with a postsecondary degree or diploma were characterized by the lowest incidence of regular cigarette smoking.

**Percentage of Men and Women Who were Former Smokers, by Age, 1985**

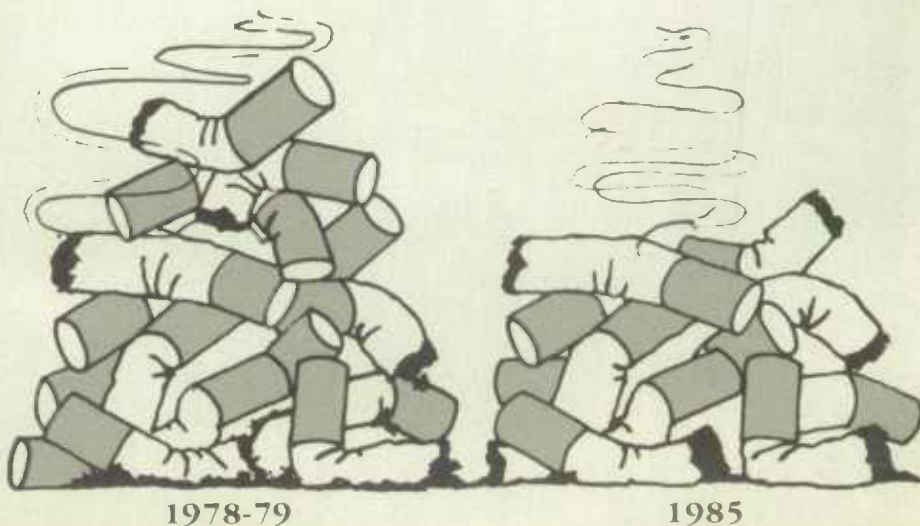


Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1985.

**Percentage of Men and Women Who Were Regular Cigarette Smokers, by Age, 1978-79 and 1985**

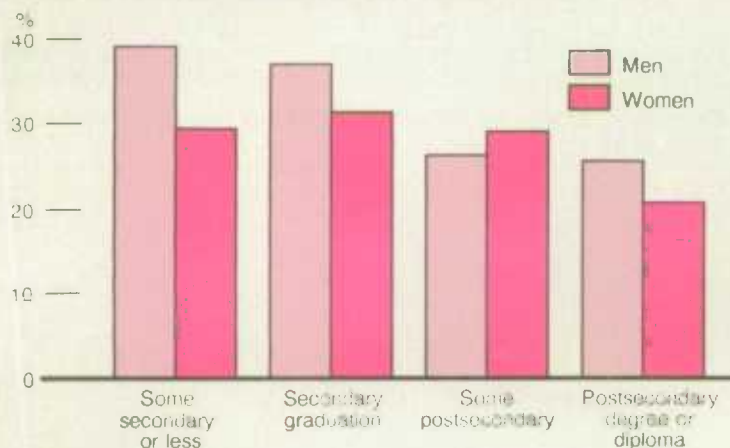
Age group	Men		Women	
	1978-79	1985	1978-79	1985
	%			
15-19	32.3	19.6	33.9	20.8
20-24	48.9	32.2	45.2	37.9
25-44	44.6	38.0	37.2	30.7
45-64	42.2	35.6	32.0	28.6
65 and over	29.5	22.7	13.7	14.8
Total	41.3	33.1	33.5	27.8

Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-538, *The Health of Canadians*; General Social Survey, 1985.



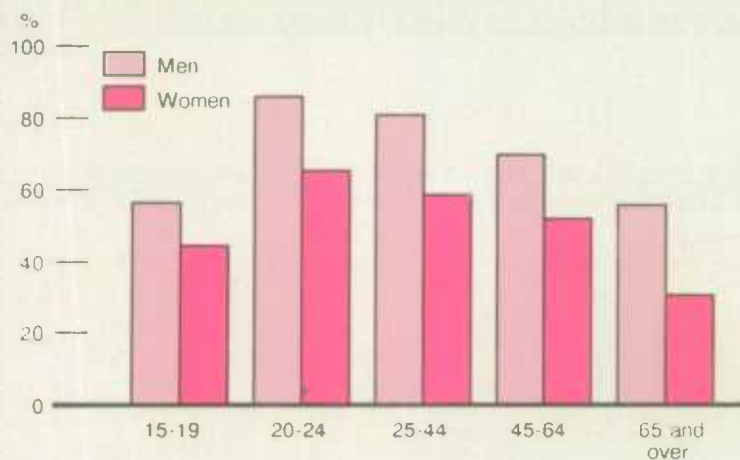


**Percentage of Men and Women Who were Regular Cigarette Smokers, by Educational Attainment, 1985**



Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1985.

**Percentage of Men and Women Who were Current Alcohol Drinkers, by Age, 1985**



Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1985

## Drinking Alcoholic Beverages

In 1985, nearly two out of every three Canadians aged 15 and over were current drinkers, that is, they drank an alcoholic beverage at least once a month. As well, close to half of adult Canadians drank at least once a week, and nearly one in five consumed at least 7 drinks per week. A further 18% of the adult population described themselves as

occasional drinkers, that is, they had less than one drink a month. The remaining 19% of the adult population either never drank or were former drinkers.

## Changes in Drinking Patterns

Between the late 1970s and 1985, there was little overall change in the proportion of the population who reported themselves as current

drinkers. However, for both sexes, and for all age groups, there was a shift towards more moderate drinking among current drinkers. Most significantly, there was a decline in the proportion of those consuming 14 or more drinks per week. The largest decline in heavy drinkers was among males aged 20-24. The percentage of men in this age group who reported consuming 14 or more drinks per week in 1985 was half of what it had been in 1978-79.

As with tobacco use, men were much more likely than women to drink alcoholic beverages regularly. In 1985, almost three out of four Canadian men were classified as current drinkers, in comparison with just over half of all women. Men were also much more likely than women to fall into the heavier drinking categories. In 1985, 28% of men consumed at least 7 drinks per week, and 13% consumed 14 or more drinks per week on average. In contrast, only 9% of women averaged more than 7 drinks per week, and less than 3% had 14 or more drinks per week.

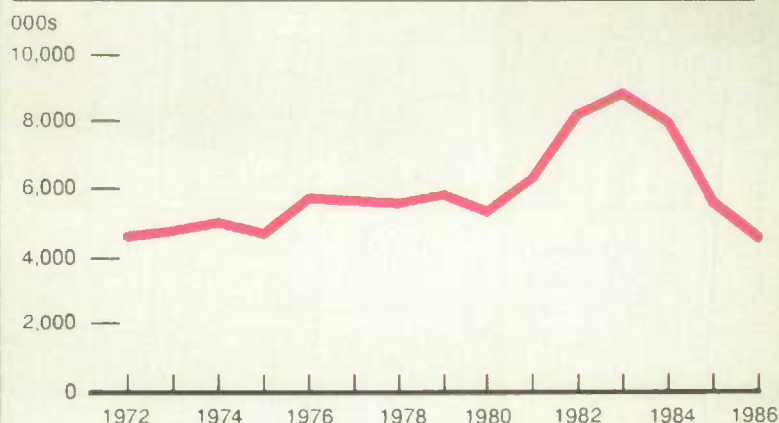


## Sales of Tobacco and Alcohol

Recent shifts in the smoking and drinking habits of Canadians are also reflected in the sales of tobacco and alcohol. Cigarette sales in the month of August rose dramatically in the early 1970s to almost 9 million in 1983. In the next three years, however, cigarette sales plummeted to about half that amount. In August, 1986, just 4.6 million cigarettes were sold, fewer than the 1972 figure of 4.7 million.

Sales of alcoholic beverages have varied depending on the type of beverage. Between 1980 and 1984, the total volume of wine sales increased by 15%; however, sales of spirits decreased by 13% in the same period. The total volume of beer sold, on the other hand, has been stable, at just over 2 billion litres per year, since the late 1970s.

**Domestic Sales<sup>1</sup> of Cigarettes During the Month of August, 1972-1986**

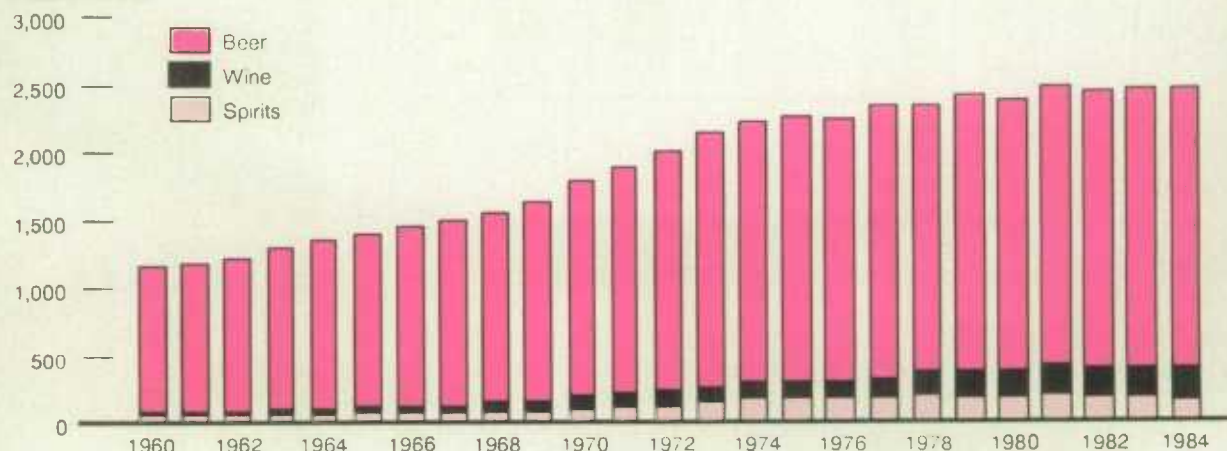


<sup>1</sup> Includes goods invoiced to wholesalers, retailers, and institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 32-022, *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*.

**Sales of Alcoholic Beverages, 1960-1984**

Millions of litres



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 63-202, *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada*.



### Alcohol Consumption by Men and Women Aged 15 and Over, 1985

	Men	Women	Total
	%		
Current drinkers (at least one drink per month)			
Less than one drink per week	13.8	15.7	14.8
1 - 6 drinks per week	31.6	27.5	29.5
7 - 13 drinks per week	14.9	6.4	10.6
14 or more drinks per week	13.0	2.6	7.7
Not known	0.5*	0.3*	0.4*
Total current drinkers	73.8	52.5	63.0
Occasional drinkers (less than one drink a month)	11.1	24.1	17.7
Never drank	8.1	16.9	12.6
Former drinker	6.5	6.3	6.4
Not known	0.5*	--	0.4*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Figure should be used with caution because the sampling variability is high.

-- Figure cannot be expressed because the sampling variability is too high.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1985.

### Alcohol Consumption, by Educational Attainment, 1985

	Some secondary or less		Secondary graduation		Some post-secondary		Postsecondary degree or diploma	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%							
Current drinkers								
Less than 7 drinks per week	38.4	31.6	48.3	47.7	49.5	53.2	52.0	54.3
7 or more drinks per week	23.3	6.1	34.0	9.6	31.5	12.5	29.5	11.1
Total current drinkers <sup>1</sup>	62.2	38.1	82.6	57.9	81.7	65.8	81.8	65.6
Occasional and non-drinkers	37.4	61.8	17.3	41.8	18.2	34.0	17.9	34.3
Total <sup>2</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes cases in which the volume of consumption was not known.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cases in which the drinking status was not stated.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1985.

For both men and women, those aged 20-24 were the most likely to report being current drinkers. In 1985, 86% of men and 64% of women in this age range were classified as current drinkers. This percentage declines with age among both men and women, such that

only 56% of men aged 65 and over, and 31% of elderly women, were current drinkers.

Alcohol consumption is also fairly widespread in the population aged 15-19, even though individuals in this age range cannot legally buy alcoholic beverages, or consume



them outside the home, in most Canadian jurisdictions. Nevertheless, in 1985, 57% of men aged 15-19, and 44% of women in this age range, were current drinkers. As well, an estimated 7% of men aged 15-19 consumed at least 2 drinks a day on average.

### Drinking and Education

Alcohol use varies according to education levels, however, unlike smoking, the consumption of alcohol generally rises with education. Three out of four Canadians with some postsecondary education or more were current drinkers in 1985, compared with just half of those with some secondary education or less. For those with some secondary education or less, 62% of men and 38% of women were regular drinkers, whereas for those with at least some postsecondary experience, over 80% of men and over 65% of women were regular drinkers.

The relationship between alcohol use and education also holds for specific age groups. Among men aged 25-44, for example, 75% of those with secondary education or less were cur-



rent drinkers, compared with 80-85% for other educational groupings. For women aged 25-44, 47% of those with secondary education or less were current drinkers, compared with 56% of high school graduates, and around 65% of those who had either attended, or graduated from a postsecondary institution.

<sup>1</sup> Figure should be used with caution because the sampling variability is high.

Craig McKie is Editor of *Canadian Social Trends*.

## UPDATE

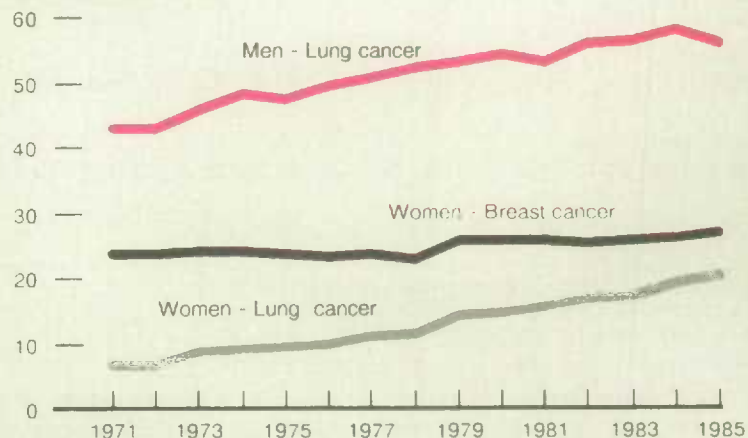
### Death Rates for Lung and Breast Cancer

Lung cancer as a cause of death has increased substantially for both men and women since 1971. The age-standardized lung cancer death rate for men increased from 43 per 100,000 men in 1971 to 56 in 1985. The 1985 figure, however, is down from 58 deaths per 100,000 men a year earlier. Among women, the age-standardized lung cancer death rate increased from 7 per 100,000 women in 1971 to 20 in 1985.

Deaths due to breast cancer also increased among women, particularly during the 1980s. During the 1970s, the age-standardized death rate for breast cancer was stable at around 24 deaths per 100,000 women. By 1985, the rate had increased to 27 per 100,000 women.

#### Age-standardized Death Rates for Lung and Breast Cancer, 1971-1985

Per 100,000 population



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 84-206, *Mortality: Summary List of Causes*.



## About the General Social Survey

Canada, like other countries such as Australia, Japan, the Scandinavian nations, and the United Kingdom, has a General Social Survey programme designed to fill gaps in the national statistical information system with respect to socio-economic trends. These are gaps which cannot be filled directly by existing survey or administrative data sources, either because of the level of detail required, or because of the special characteristics of the population segments in question. The General Social Survey is a first step toward addressing some of these unmet data needs.

The General Social Survey has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in Canadian society; and second, to provide information on specific policy issues. Each survey includes several types of questions. There is a set of

basic, recurring questions classifying the population as to variables such as age, sex, education, and income. There is also a core set of questions dealing with a specific topic such as health, education, the social environment, or personal risk. Only one core set is considered annually, but each set will be repeated every two to five years. In addition, each survey includes focus questions dealing with special topics of social policy interest.

In the first survey, carried out in September and October of 1985, the core area was health. Questions dealt with health status measures such as short- and long-term disability, perceived well-being, and general health problems. Health-related behaviour such as smoking and drinking, physical activity, and the use of health care services were also examined. In the 1986 survey, the core area was the social environ-

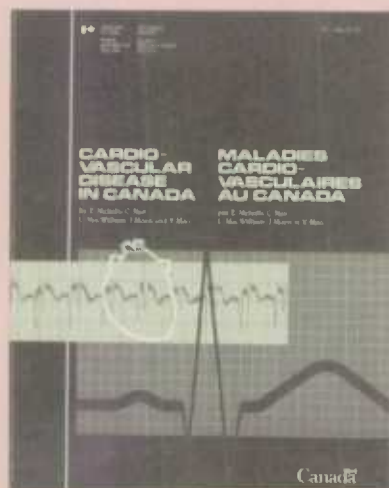
ment, which included questions on social mobility and daily activities.

The focus topic in the 1985 survey was social support for the elderly, a subject of increasing interest given the rapid aging of the Canadian population. The focus topic in the 1986 survey was language.

Classification and core data were collected from a total of 11,200 respondents in the 1985 survey, while focus data on social support for the elderly were collected from 4,300 individuals aged 55 and over.

Results from the 1985 survey are now available, while preliminary information from the 1986 survey will be available later this year. For more information on the General Social Survey contact Gareth Jones (613-990-9293).

## CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN CANADA



Cardiovascular disease causes twice as many deaths as cancer and 25 times as many as car accidents. In fact, cardiovascular disease accounts for nearly half of all deaths in Canada.

Cardiovascular Disease in Canada is the first comprehensive statistical report on cardiovascular mortality and morbidity in Canada. Its 175 pages and 27 illustrative charts review trends in cardiovascular mortality during 30 years and morbidity during 14 years. The report also traces the significant changes that have taken place in the management of this disease. Here are some facts:

- Canadians living in the Western provinces are less likely to die from a cardiovascular disease than their Eastern and Central counterparts.
- Mortality rates have fallen dramatically since 1951: 53% for women and 34% for men.
- Six out of ten deaths from cardiovascular diseases are the result of Ischemic heart disease while two out of ten are from strokes.

The study also compares Canada with other industrialized countries: the U.S., Switzerland and Japan. For instance, Canada's IHD mortality rate is almost five times that of Japan's, but the Japanese suffer twice as many strokes.

**Cardiovascular Disease in Canada** will be of interest to cardiologists, other physicians and medical students. Drug and pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology and surgical instrument manufacturers as well as the general public will also find this report useful. And the bibliography of reference material will be very helpful to the medical researcher.

**Cardiovascular Disease in Canada**, Catalogue No. 82-544 (Occasional), 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

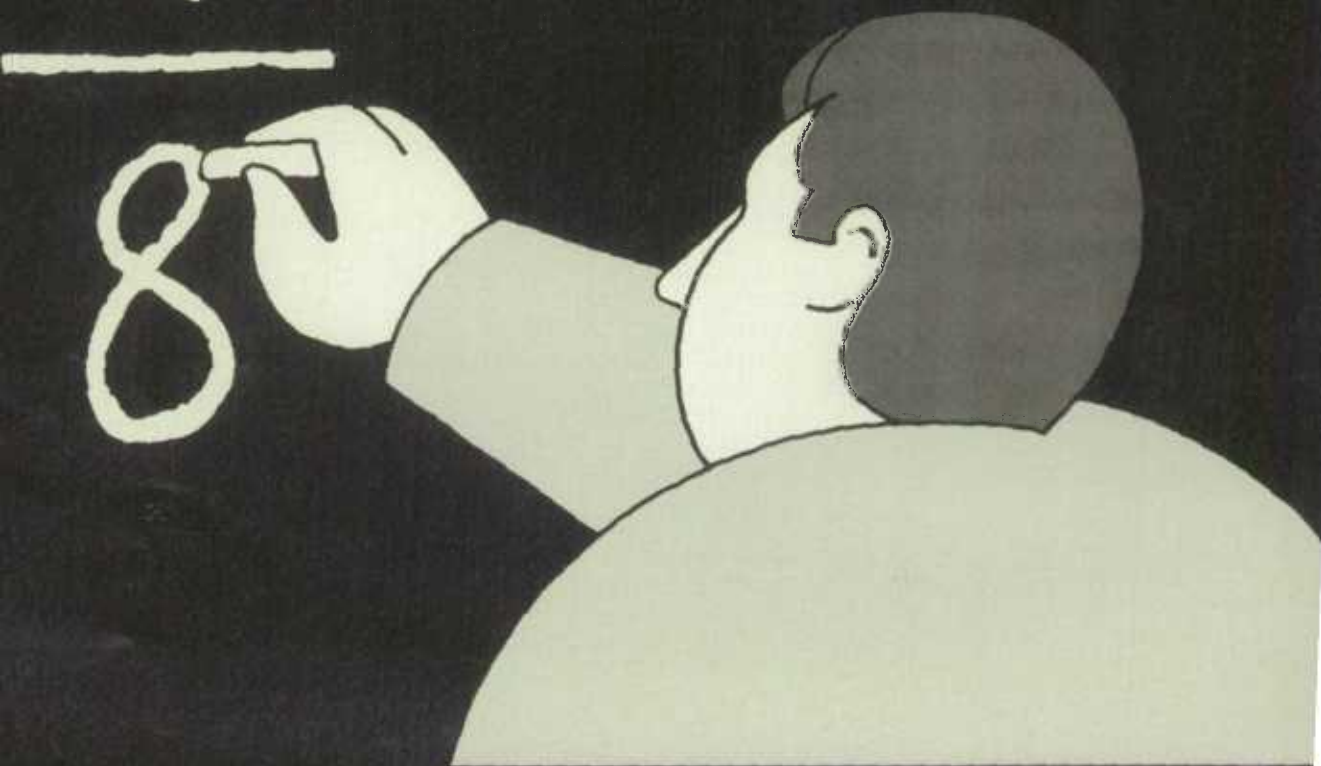
# LOW EDUCATION IN CANADA,

by Brigitta Arnoti

**L**ow educational attainment<sup>1</sup> is a problem that has received much attention recently. The percentage of Canadians with less than Grade 9 education, however, has been dramatically reduced over the past decade. In 1985, 3.9 million Canadians aged 15 and over – just under one in five (19%) of the total adult population – had less than a Grade 9 education. This is down, however, from 4.4 million in 1975. That year, 27% of adult Canadians had less than a Grade 9 education.

The incidence of low educational attainment is currently very low among the population under the age of 45, though levels remain high among older age groups. In 1985, nearly half (48%) of the population aged 65 and over, and almost one-third (32%) of those

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of this article, an individual was defined as having low educational attainment if they had less than a Grade 9 education.





# EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1975-1985

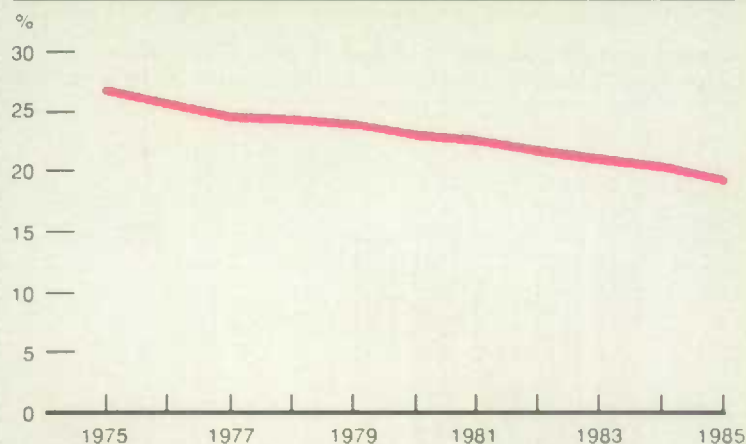
aged 45-64 had not gone past Grade 8. In comparison, just 7% of the population aged 15-24, and 10% of those aged 25-44 had less than Grade 9 education.

The largest reductions in the incidence of low educational attainment in the last decade, however, have occurred in the population over age 25. This has largely been the result of younger persons, better educated than their elders, moving into older age categories. The percentage of Canadians aged 25-44, for example, with less than Grade 9 education in 1985 was less than half of what it had been in 1975 (21%). The percentage of older Canadians with low educational attainment also dropped considerably in this period; in 1975, 59% of those aged 65 and over, and 40% of those aged 45-64, had less than Grade 9 education. On the other hand, there was only a modest decline in the incidence of low education in the population aged 15-24, largely because the proportion of this population with less than Grade 9 education (9%) was already low in 1975.

The incidence of low educational attainment also varied widely by province. Newfoundland had the highest percentage of its adult population with less than Grade 9 education in 1985 (30%), while high rates of low educational attainment were also found in New Brunswick (27%) and Quebec (26%). British Columbia and Alberta were characterized by the lowest rates of low educational attainment. Just 12% of those aged 15 and over in these two provinces had not gone beyond Grade 8.

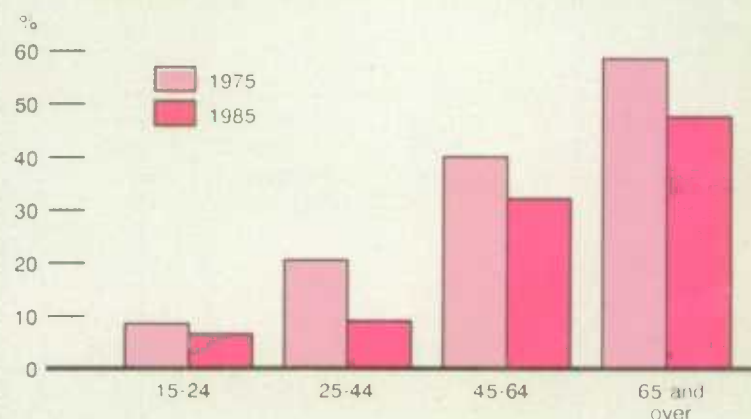
The incidence of low levels of educational attainment declined in all provinces in the 1975-1985 period. The declines ranged from 11 percentage points in P.E.I., and 10 in Saskatchewan, to 6 percent-

Percentage of the Population Aged 15 and Over, with Less than Grade 9 Education, 1975-1985



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

Percentage of Population Aged 15 and Over, with Less than Grade 9 Education, by Age, 1975 and 1985



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

age points in British Columbia and Manitoba.

### Low Educational Attainment and Labour Force Activity

For men and women in all age groups, those with less than Grade 9 education have the lowest labour force participation rates of any education category. In 1985, 51% of men aged 15-24 with less than Grade 9 education were in the labour force, compared with around 70% of those with either some high school or some

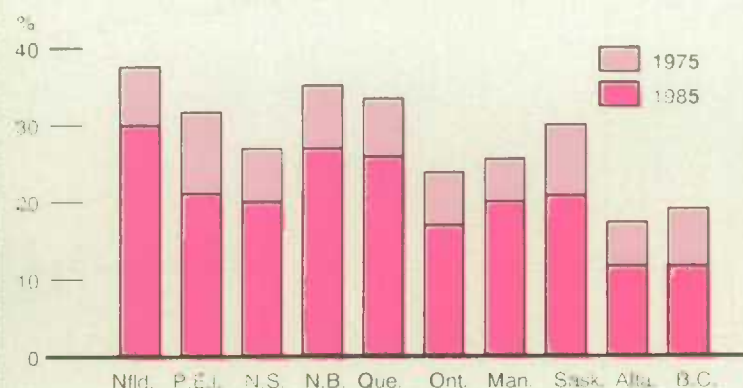
postsecondary training, and over 80% of those with a university degree. Among men aged 25-44, 85% of those with less than Grade 9 education were in the labour force in 1985, compared with 94% or more for the other education groupings. Among men aged 45-64, the labour force participation rate of those with less than Grade 9 education was 73% in 1985; for the other education categories the figure was over 85%.

Women with less than Grade 9 education have the lowest labour force participation rates in Canada. Less than half of women aged 25-

44, and only about a third of those aged 15-24 and 45-64 with less than Grade 9 education, were labour force participants in 1985. In addition, the differences between the labour force participation rates of those with less than Grade 9 education and those in other education categories were even greater among women than they were among men. The labour force participation rate for women aged 15-24 with less than Grade 9 education, for example, was 27 percentage points less than the rate for the next lowest category, while among women aged 25-44 and 45-64 the differences were 20 and 17 percentage points respectively.

As well, the gap between the participation rates of Canadians with low levels of educational attainment and the rest of the labour force has been growing. The labour force participation rates of men aged 15-24 and 25-44 with less than Grade 9 education fell 6 percentage points between 1976 and 1985, while that of men aged 45-64 was down 7 percentage points in this period. The participation rates of several other education groupings of men also fell in this period. Of these declines, however, only that for men aged 45-64 with some postsecondary education was over 2.5 percentage points. At the same time, the labour force participation rates of the other educational groupings of men aged 15-24, as well as that for university graduates aged 25-44 increased.

Percentage of Population Aged 15 and Over, with Less than Grade 9 Education, by Province, 1975 and 1985



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

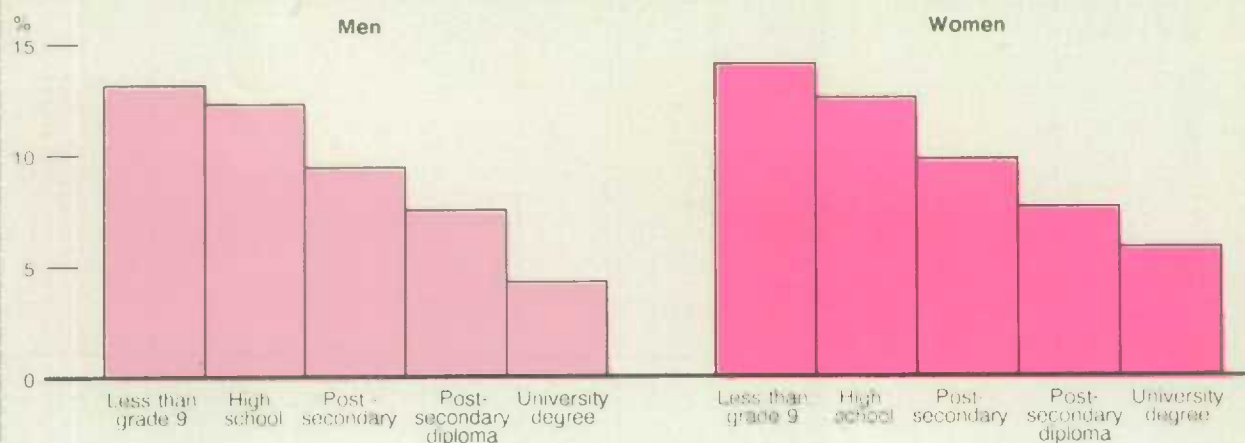
### Labour Force Participation Rates for Men and Women, by Educational Attainment and Age, 1976 and 1985

	1976				1985			
	Less than grade 9	Some high school	Some post-secondary	University degree	Less than grade 9	Some high school	Some post-secondary	University degree
%								
<b>Men</b>								
15-24	57.8	68.3	64.7	79.8	51.4	71.1	67.5	80.7
25-44	91.3	96.9	95.2	96.4	85.2	95.1	93.9	98.1
45-64	79.3	88.9	90.0	93.9	72.5	86.9	86.2	92.5
<b>Women</b>								
15-24	35.7	54.4	58.9	81.3	35.4	62.6	66.8	84.1
25-44	39.1	52.5	59.2	70.6	46.7	66.9	75.4	83.8
45-64	30.0	44.7	49.0	59.4	32.9	49.9	59.1	71.4

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.



# Unemployment Rates of Men and Women Aged 15-64, by Educational Attainment, 1985



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

## Unemployment Rates for Men and Women by Educational Attainment and Age, 1985

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	Some post-secondary	University degree
%				
<b>Men</b>				
15-24	27.2	20.0	12.4	11.2
25-44	25.5	10.4	8.3	5.4
45-64	9.9	7.2	6.8	3.9
Total	13.2	12.3	9.5	4.3
<b>Women</b>				
15-24	27.1	16.6	11.2	8.9
25-44	16.5	12.2	9.4	6.0
45-64	10.1	8.0	7.1	3.6
Total	14.1	12.6	9.8	5.9

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

The gap between the labour force participation rates of women with less than Grade 9 and other education groups also widened in the 1976-1985 period. While the participation rate of women aged 15-24 was unchanged in this period, that of the other education groupings of women in this age range increased. The labour force participation rates of women aged 25 and over with less than Grade 9 education increased between 1976 and 1985. However, these gains were much lower than those for

other education groups. The participation rate of women aged 25-44 with less than Grade 9 education, for example, increased 8 percentage points between 1976 and 1985. Increases for women in the other educational groupings in this age group, though, were all over 13 percentage points.

For both men and women, those with the lowest levels of educational attainment have the highest unemployment rates. The unemployment rate for men of working age with less than Grade

9 was 13.2% in 1985, while the rates for other male educational categories ranged from 12.3% for those with some high school education to just 4.3% for university graduates. Women with less than Grade 9 education had an unemployment rate of 14.1% in 1985. The next highest rate among women, for those with some high school experience, was 12.6%.

As with labour force participation rates, the overall tendency for those with low educational attainment to have the highest unemployment rates holds for specific age groups for both men and women.

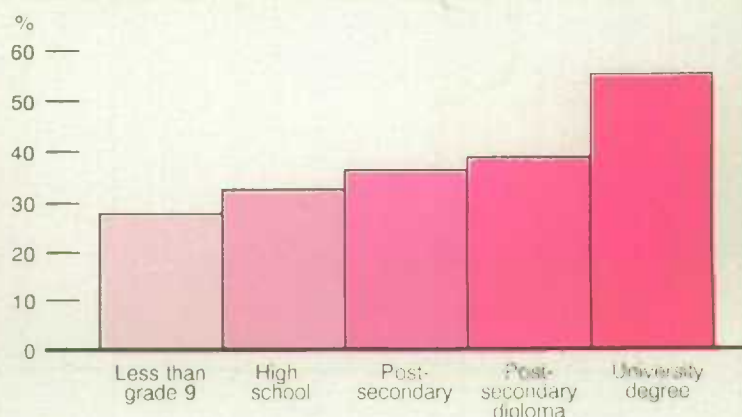
Low educational attainment is also associated with low levels of income. The 1984 median income of families with a head having less than Grade 9 education was \$24,011, just 48% of the median income of families headed by a university graduate. As well, there has been very little change in this difference over time. In 1975, the median income of families headed by someone with less than Grade 9 education was 51% that of families headed by a university graduate.

The long-term costs for those with low educational attainment are likely to be exacerbated as Canadian society becomes increasingly dependent upon modern technology and communications. The technological revolution has

created a growing demand for a highly skilled, specialized labour force. Those without these skills are likely to find it increasingly difficult to be full participants in the labour force in the future.

Brigitta Arnoti is a staff writer for *Canadian Social Trends*.

**Median Family Income by Educational Attainment of Family Head, 1984**



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



Statistics Canada  
Statistique Canada

## Education in Canada

**Education in Canada** is our compendium of selected education data. In one book you can learn how many students are enrolled in elementary and secondary schools, the percentage of bachelor's and first professional degrees awarded to women now compared to ten years ago and what the average age of the university professor is.

**Education in Canada** contains a total of 26 charts and 41 tables briefly covering important aspects of education (enrolment, teachers, graduations and finance) for all levels of education – elementary, secondary, postsecondary, trades and vocational. It also provides historical tables and gives an overview of the educational system itself.

School administrations, education associations and provincial governments will find it useful to have a broad spectrum of information available in one volume. And international organizations such as UNESCO and the OECD will want it to make international comparisons of academic systems. Everyone interested in education in Canada will find this publication of historical and summary statistics an important reference work.

**Education in Canada, Catalogue No. 81-229 (Annual)**, is available for \$40.00 in Canada (\$41.50 other countries) from Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. Telephone (613) 993-7276.

Canada



# MIGRATION BETWEEN ATLANTIC CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1951-1985

by Mary Anne Burke

Since the early 1900s, interprovincial migration has been one of the most significant factors in the distribution of the Canadian population. Interprovincial migration has also played a key role in meeting the demands of the labour market. One of the major streams of internal migration has been between the Atlantic provinces and Ontario.

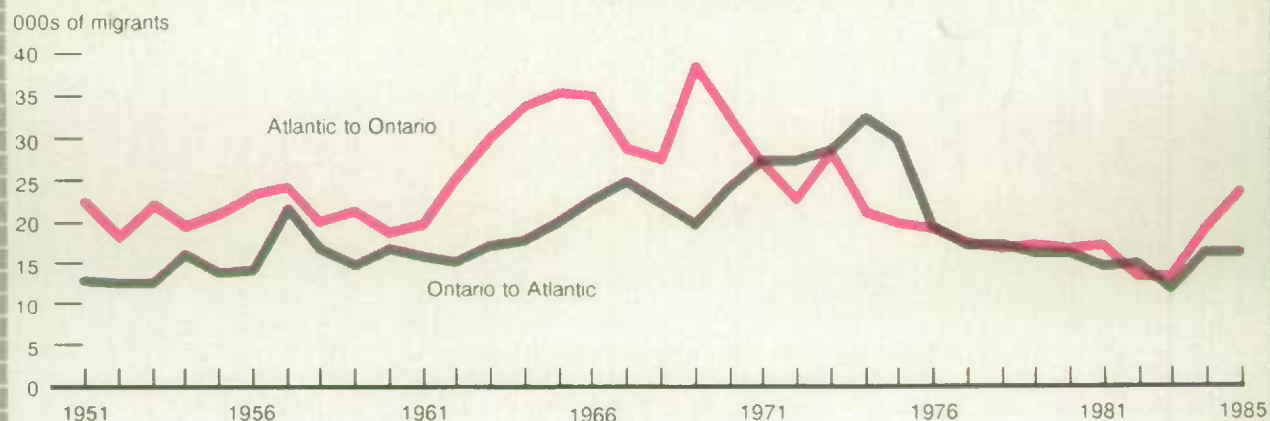
Overall, between 1951 and 1985, many more people moved

from Atlantic Canada to Ontario than migrated in the opposite direction. In the 1951-1985 period, a total of 809,000 persons moved from Atlantic Canada to Ontario, while 666,000 moved from Ontario to the Atlantic region. Most of this shift occurred in the first two decades of this period when net migration clearly favoured Ontario. Since 1971, however, there have been several shifts in the magnitude and direction of migration between

Atlantic Canada and Ontario. From 1971 to 1976, the Atlantic provinces were net gainers of population from this migration stream. In this period, almost 27,000 more people moved from Ontario to the Atlantic provinces than went in the opposite direction. This shift occurred because of an increase in the number of migrants moving from Ontario to Atlantic Canada, and a sharp decline in the number leaving the Atlantic region for Ontario.

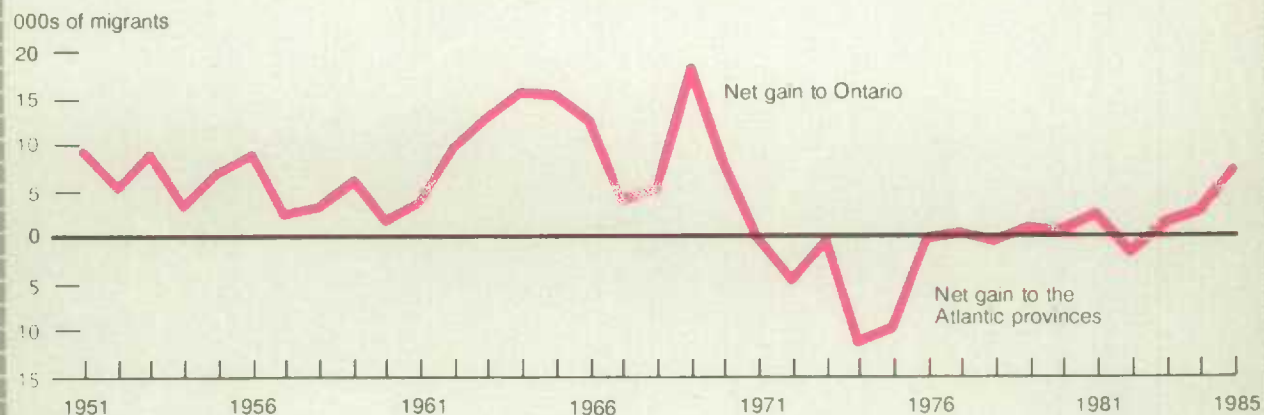


### Migration Streams Between Ontario and Atlantic Canada, 1951-1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 91-208, *International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada*, and 91-210, *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories*; Demography Division, unpublished data.

### Net Migration Between Ontario and Atlantic Canada, 1951-1985



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 91-208, *International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada*, and 91-210, *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories*; Demography Division, unpublished data.

The 1976-1981 period was characterized by relatively low levels of migration between Ontario and the Atlantic provinces. The main reason for this was that an unusually large percentage of out-migrants from both Ontario and Atlantic Canada moved to Alberta in this period.

There were even lower overall levels of migration between Ontario and the Atlantic region during the recession in the early 1980s. Still, be-

tween 1981 and 1983, a total of almost 45,000 persons moved from the Atlantic region to Ontario, while 42,000 migrated in the opposite direction. Overall, between 1976 and 1983, the migration flows between Ontario and Atlantic Canada were roughly equal.

In 1984 and 1985, migration between Atlantic Canada and Ontario more closely resembled that of the 1951-1971 period. There was a particularly large

increase in the number of migrants from Atlantic Canada to Ontario in this period. As a result, Ontario experienced a net gain of 10,000 persons from migration between these two regions in the 1984-1985 period.

Mary Anne Burke is Assistant Editor of *Canadian Social Trends*.





# A PROFILE OF EMPLOYED MIGRANTS BETWEEN ATLANTIC CANADA AND ONTARIO

by Robert Hiscott

Migration between Atlantic Canada and Ontario has always been an important feature of Canadian population dynamics. This article examines the characteristics of persons who were employed in either Ontario or one of the Atlantic provinces in 1981, and who had moved from the other region between 1976 and 1981. In 1981, there were 29,000 persons working in Ontario who had migrated from one of the Atlantic provinces during the preceding five years. At the same time, there were 23,000 individuals employed in Atlantic Canada who had migrated from Ontario between 1976 and 1981.

There were significant differences in the characteristics of employed persons who had moved between Atlantic Canada and Ontario in the 1976-1981 period. Persons who had moved from the Atlantic region to Ontario tended to be younger, better educated, and more likely to be employed in secondary industries, such as manufacturing, rather than in primary occupations, such as fishing or lumbering. In addition, return migrants made up a large share of the Ontario to Atlantic Canada flow.

**Characteristics of Employed Migrants Who Moved between Atlantic Canada and Ontario, 1976-1981**

	Men		Women	
	Atlantic to Ontario	Ontario to Atlantic	Atlantic to Ontario	Ontario to Atlantic
	%			
Age				
15-24	36.5	19.8	42.9	25.3
25-34	36.9	43.1	37.5	45.7
35 and over	26.6	37.1	19.6	29.0
Education				
Less than high school completion	30.2	35.5	26.2	30.3
Trade or high school completion, and other non-university	39.5	35.5	45.1	40.9
Some university education	30.3	29.0	28.7	28.8
Occupation				
Professional, technical, managerial	27.1	27.3	25.8	30.7
White collar (clerical, sales, service)	34.0	35.0	60.9	58.2
Blue collar	38.8	37.0	12.4	11.1
Industry Sector				
Primary (farming, fishing, forestry, mining)	3.3	7.1	1.1	1.8
Secondary (manufacturing, construction)	32.3	22.4	17.4	12.2
Tertiary (including government)	64.4	70.5	81.5	86.0
Total number of cases	17,200	14,400	11,400	8,700

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

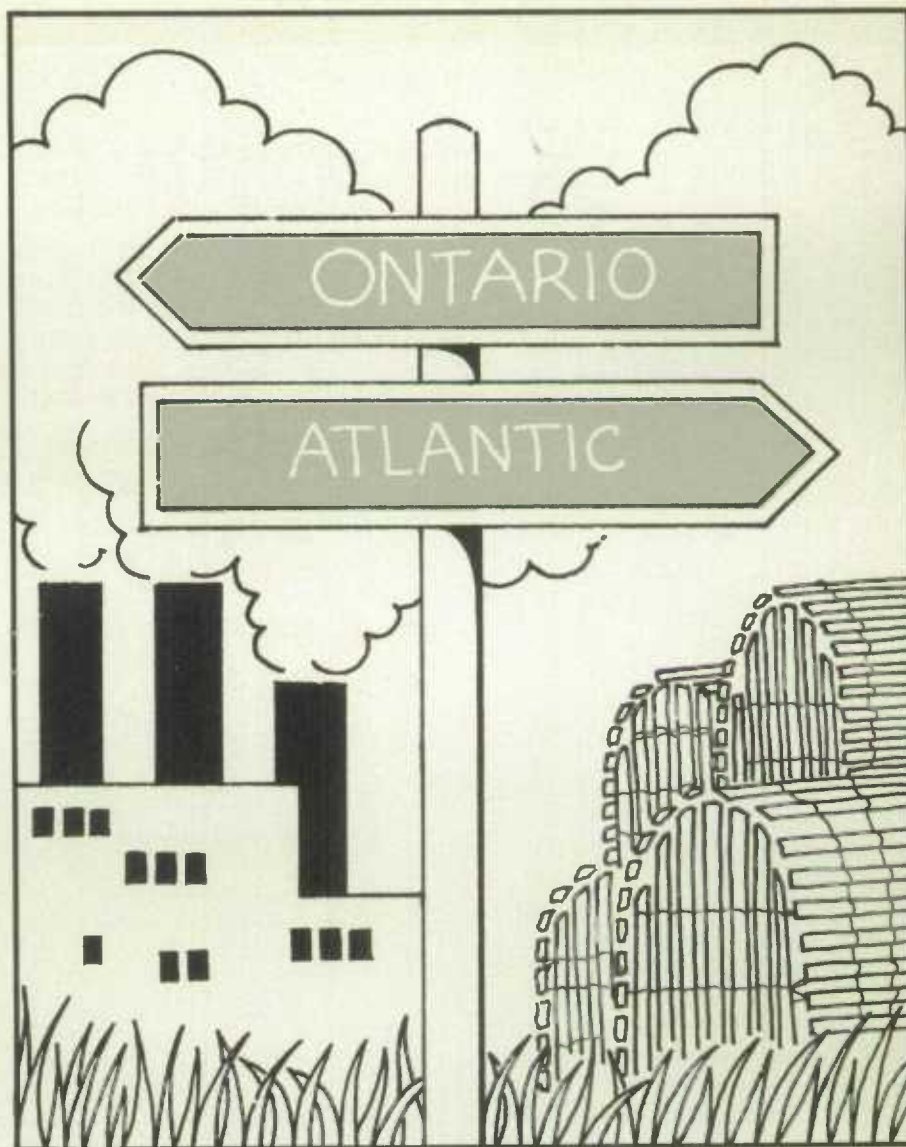
## Characteristics of Employed Migrants

The majority of employed persons from each stream were men. In 1981, 60% of employed Atlantic Canada migrants in Ontario, and 62% of those from Ontario in Atlantic Canada, were male. As well, a majority of men and women in both migration streams were under the age of 35, and significant proportions were less than age 25. Ontario to Atlantic region migrants, however, tended to be somewhat older than those in the counterstream. Of all employed migrants who had moved from Ontario to Atlantic Canada, 34% were 35 or over, compared with 24% of those who had come to Ontario from the Atlantic provinces.

There was also modest variation in the education levels of employed migrants from each stream. A slightly higher proportion of Ontario to Atlantic migrants, relative to those who had travelled in the opposite direction, had not completed high school. There was, however, little difference in the proportion of migrants in either stream with some university education. As well, in both streams, the percentage of migrants with some university experience was higher than that of the overall working population in each region.

There was also little difference in the broad occupational classifications of employed migrants from the two migration streams. The largest concentrations of employed men from both streams were in blue collar occupations, although the difference between the percentage working in blue collar and white collar positions was small. Women, on the other hand, were most heavily concentrated in white collar, largely clerical, occupations. In each stream, over a quarter of all employed migrants were in professional, technical or managerial occupations, a proportion much higher than that for the general working population.

The industrial profiles of employed migrants who had moved between Atlantic Canada and Ontario, however, differed significantly. Among men, a higher proportion of Atlantic Canada migrants from Ontario were employed in primary and tertiary



industries. Within the primary industries, a large proportion of employed male migrants to Atlantic Canada worked in fishing. The high proportion of male Ontario to Atlantic region migrants in the tertiary industries is explained partially by the large percentage of armed forces personnel in this stream. On the other hand, a much higher proportion of Ontario migrants from Atlantic Canada were employed in secondary industries, especially manufacturing.

These industrial sector patterns illustrate that the industrial profile of a given region affects to a great extent the employment opportunities of incoming migrants. A much greater overall percentage of men in Atlantic Canada (12%), for example, were employed in the primary sector compared to Ontario (6%). On the other hand,

secondary sector employment accounted for a much greater share of total employment in Ontario.

As well, the manufacturing industries of Atlantic Canada were different from those of Ontario. This further affected the type of employment to be found by migrants to each region. Manufacturing in Ontario involved more highly developed technological processes, as in the manufacture of automobiles and electrical products. In contrast, manufacturing employment in Atlantic Canada was concentrated in lower-technology, slow-growth industries, particularly those related to primary industries. These industries included the production of steel linked with coal mining in Cape Breton, and the fish products industry.

The fish products processing and packaging industry is an exam-



ple of the relationship between the industrial structure in Atlantic Canada and the labour market activity of migrants to that region. The fish products industry dominated the manufacturing sector of the Atlantic region, accounting for 24% of men, and 49% of women employed in manufacturing in 1981. The proportion of employed migrants working in the fish products industry was similar to that for the overall population. In 1981, 28% of male migrants and 47% of female migrants, from Ontario employed in the manufacturing sector worked in this industry.

### Return Migration

A significant proportion of Ontario to Atlantic Canada migration was made up of return migrants. In 1981, slightly more than half (52%)

of all employed migrants who had moved from Ontario to Atlantic Canada were classified as return migrants<sup>1</sup>. The incidence of return migration from the Atlantic region to Ontario, on the other hand, was negligible. As well, the characteristics of return migrants to Atlantic Canada were quite distinct from those of non-return migrants. Return migrants were older than non-return migrants – 43% of male return migrants and 35% of returning women were 35 or older, compared with 30% of male non-returners and 21% of non-returning women.

Those who had returned to Atlantic Canada were also characterized by lower levels of educational attainment than were non-returners. Almost twice as many return migrants as non-returners had not completed high

school, while less than half as many had some university training. These education distributions in turn affected the occupational and industrial profiles of returning and non-returning migrants to Atlantic Canada. For both men and women, there were smaller proportions of returning migrants, relative to non-returning migrants, in professional, technical and managerial occupations. Returning male migrants were concentrated in blue collar categories. In fact, half of all returning male migrants were clustered in blue collar occupations, compared to less than a quarter of non-returners. Returning female migrants were concentrated in white collar occupations.

There were also differences in the industrial distribution of returning and non-returning migrants. Among men, a higher proportion of returning migrants, compared with non-returners, were involved in the primary and secondary industrial sectors. Returning males were particularly concentrated in fishing and construction. A greater percentage of non-returning males, on the other hand, worked in the tertiary sector, although much of this was due to the high percentage of non-returning migrants in the armed forces.

Prospects of employment for migrants to a new region are clearly prescribed by the occupational and industrial structure of the region of destination. Regional specialization and the dominance of particular industries, such as the fish products industry of Atlantic Canada, have a substantial influence on the employment opportunities for migrants to a given region. The industrial profile of a particular region, however, does not necessarily promote or limit the incidence of inter-provincial migration. This is due, in part, to the complexity of the individual migration decision-making process. Not all migration is economically-induced or employment-related, and even when it is, a variety of other salient factors such as the presence of family or friends in the region of destination affect the final decision of when and where to migrate.

**Return Versus Non-return Migrants who Moved from Ontario to Atlantic Canada, 1976-1981**

	Men		Women	
	Return migrants	Non-return migrants	Return migrants	Non-return migrants
	%			
Age				
15-24	12.1	27.5	16.6	34.2
25-34	45.0	42.8	48.1	44.4
35 and over	42.9	29.7	35.3	21.4
Education				
Less than high school completion	46.5	23.4	39.8	20.4
Trade or high school completion, and other non-university	35.4	35.5	43.0	38.8
Some university education	18.1	41.1	17.2	40.8
Occupation				
Professional, technical, managerial	20.4	34.5	23.4	37.7
White collar (clerical, sales, service)	29.6	40.9	62.7	52.9
Blue collar	50.0	24.6	13.9	9.4
Industry Sector				
Primary (farming, fishing, forestry, mining)	9.1	5.0	1.2	2.5
Secondary (manufacturing, construction)	26.7	17.8	14.8	9.6
Tertiary (including government)	64.2	77.2	84.0	87.9
Total number of cases	7,700	7,000	4,400	4,300

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

<sup>1</sup> Return migrants include individuals born in Atlantic Canada who resided in Ontario in 1976 and an Atlantic Province in 1981.

## The Reasons for Migration between Atlantic Canada and Ontario, 1981-1984

It is not possible to determine, from Census material, the principal reasons why people migrate. The Labour Force Survey, however, did question people who migrated between 1981 and 1984 as to the reasons why they had moved. The results of this survey provide some clues as to why people, including those who moved between Atlantic Canada and Ontario, chose to move in this period. Some caution, however, should be exercised in interpreting these results. The time period covered (1981-1984) included the recession, which likely had a major impact on decisions such as whether to move.

For men, whether they were moving from Atlantic Canada to Ontario, or the reverse, the most common reasons for migrating between 1981 and 1984 were employment-related. A smaller proportion of men relocating from Ontario to Atlantic Canada (48%), however, specified employment-related reasons for migration, compared to those moving from the Atlantic region to Ontario (58%). A greater percentage of Ontario to Atlantic Canada migrants, on the other hand, had moved to live with,

## Principal Reasons for Migration between Atlantic Canada and Ontario, 1981-1984

	Men		Women	
	Atlantic to Ontario	Ontario to Atlantic	Atlantic to Ontario	Ontario to Atlantic
	%			
Employment-related <sup>1</sup>	57.8	48.1	25.5	17.1
Spouse or parent moved to new region	8.9	7.5	38.3	36.4
Family or friends in new region	14.0	21.4	19.6	30.9
School	6.1	7.8	9.1	3.3
Other reasons <sup>2</sup>	13.1	15.3	7.5	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes transfer by employer, relocating to accept new job, or moving to look for work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes reasons such as retirement, health, or climate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

or close to, family or friends. Over one in five (21%) men in this stream specified this as their principal reason for moving, compared to 14% in the Atlantic Canada to Ontario stream.

Female migrants from Ontario to Atlantic Canada were also less likely to have moved for employment-related reasons, and more likely to have moved because of family and friends, than women who had moved from the Atlantic region to Ontario.

The percentage of women moving because of employment-related factors was also much smaller than

it was for men in either stream. The most prevalent reason cited by women for migrating – over a third in each direction – was that the spouse or parent had moved to the new region.

As well, a greater proportion of female Atlantic Canada to Ontario migrants than women moving in the opposite direction moved to attend school, while more went from Ontario to the Atlantic region for reasons such as retirement, health or climate. There was very little difference in the percentage of men moving in either direction because of these reasons.

**Robert Hiscott** of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, is a special contributor to *Canadian Social Trends*.

## Coming in the next issue

- Annual Review of Labour Force Trends
- Family Expenditure
- Prison Population
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases

**Correction** – Winter 1986 Issue (p. 6) – In the table **Migrants by Place of Origin and Destination 1966-71 and 1976-81**, note that for urban non-metropolitan areas, net migrants from 1966-71 should read -1, and in migrants from 1976-81 should read 26.



# Social Indicators

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>Population</b>								
Canada, June 1 (000s)	23,747.3	24,042.5	24,341.7	24,631.8	24,884.5	25,124.1	25,359.8	25,591.1
Annual growth rate (%)	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Immigration	82,939	138,079	129,466	134,920	105,286	87,504	80,793	91,014 <sup>P</sup>
Emigration	63,559	51,060	43,609	44,823	49,869	48,397	47,967 <sup>P</sup>	47,050 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Family</b>								
Birth rate (per 1,000)	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.8	*
Marriage rate (per 1,000)	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	*
Divorce rate (per 1,000)	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	*
Families experiencing unemployment (000s)	652	671	694	986	1,072	1,037	991	918
<b>Labour Force</b>								
Total employment (000s)	10,395	10,708	11,006	10,644	10,734	11,000	11,311	11,634
– goods sector (000s)	3,474	3,514	3,581	3,260	3,209	3,309	3,348	3,417
– services sector (000s)	6,921	7,194	7,425	7,384	7,525	7,692	7,963	8,217
Total unemployment (000s)	836	865	898	1,314	1,448	1,399	1,328	1,236
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.5	7.5	11.0	11.9	11.3	10.5	9.6
Part-time employment %	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6
Women's participation rate	49.0	50.4	51.7	51.7	52.6	53.5	54.3	55.1
Unionization rate – % of paid workers	32.6	32.2	32.9	33.3	35.7	35.1	*	*
<b>Income</b>								
Median family income – 1985 \$	35,158	36,400	35,450	34,026	33,454	33,431	34,076	*
% of families with low income	13.1	12.2	12.0	13.2	14.0	14.5	13.3	*
Women's full-time earnings as a % of men's	63.3	–	63.6	64.0	–	65.5	*	*
<b>Education</b>								
Elementary and secondary enrolment (000s)	5,184.7	5,106.3	5,030.2	4,994.0	4,974.7	4,945.9	4,927.9	*
Full-time postsecondary enrolment (000s)	623.5	643.4	675.3	722.0	763.9	782.8	789.8	*
Doctoral degrees awarded	1,803	1,738	1,816	1,713	1,821	1,878	2,000	*
Government expenditure on education (1982 \$000,000)	22,598.2	22,512.7	23,082.3	23,180.8	24,031.6	23,208.1	24,122.6	*
<b>Health</b>								
Suicide rate (per 100,000)								
– men	21.4	21.2	21.3	22.3	23.4	21.4	20.5	*
– women	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.1	5.4	*
% of population 15 + who are regular cigarette smokers – men	38.6	–	36.7	–	34.0	–	33.1	*
– women	30.1	–	28.9	–	28.3	–	27.4	*
Government expenditure on health (1982 \$000,000)	18,456.1	19,564.9	20,831.2	21,672.2	22,745.3	23,846.0	24,078.1	*
<b>Justice</b>								
Crime rates (per 100,000)								
– violent	623	648	666	685	692	714	749	*
– property	5,013	5,551	5,873	5,955	5,717	5,607	5,560	*
– homicide	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	*
<b>Government</b>								
Expenditures on social programmes <sup>1</sup> (1982 \$000,000)	91,126.7	95,340.7	97,499.7	104,289.8	110,095.4	111,700.9	114,838.2	*
– as a % of total expenditures	59.3	57.7	57.3	58.1	59.9	58.4	58.4	*
– as a % of GDP	24.0	24.7	24.7	27.8	28.7	27.8	27.7	*
LJ beneficiaries (000s)	2,332.9	2,274.1	2,432.4	3,123.1	3,396.1	3,221.9	3,181.5	3,136.7
OAS/GIS beneficiaries <sup>m</sup> (000s)	2,145.4	2,236.0	2,302.8	2,368.6	2,425.7	2,490.9	2,569.5	2,652.2
Canada Assistance Plan beneficiaries <sup>m</sup> (000s)	1,547.6	1,334.3	1,418.4	1,502.8	1,832.9	1,894.9	1,923.3	1,892.9 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Economic Indicators</b>								
GDP (1981 \$) – annual % change	+3.9	+1.5	+3.7	-3.3	+3.1	+5.5	+4.0	*
Annual inflation rate (%)	9.2	10.2	12.5	10.8	5.8	4.4	4.0	4.1
Urban housing starts	151,717	125,013	142,441	104,792	134,207	110,874	139,408	170,597 <sup>P</sup>

– Not available; \* Not yet available; <sup>P</sup> Preliminary estimates; <sup>m</sup> Figures as of March.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Protection of Persons and Property; Health; Social Services; Education; Recreation and Culture.

1-613-990-8116

1010259039

<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Price</b>
		<b>In Canada</b>	<b>Elsewhere</b>
<b>13-207</b>	<b>Income Distributions by Size in Canada</b>	<b>\$38.00</b>	<b>\$39.50</b>
<b>32-022</b>	<b>Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products</b>	<b>\$ 4.00</b>	<b>\$ 5.00</b>
<b>63-202</b>	<b>The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada</b>	<b>\$12.00</b>	<b>\$13.00</b>
<b>71-001</b>	<b>The Labour Force</b>	<b>\$20.00</b>	<b>\$21.50</b>
<b>71-529</b>	<b>Labour Force Annual Averages</b>	<b>\$27.80</b>	<b>\$33.35</b>
<b>82-538E</b>	<b>The Health of Canadians</b>	<b>\$10.00</b>	<b>\$12.00</b>
<b>84-206</b>	<b>Mortality: Summary List of Causes</b>	<b>\$35.00</b>	<b>\$36.50</b>
<b>89-507E</b>	<b>Canada's Industries: Growth in Jobs Over Three Decades</b>	<b>\$18.00</b>	<b>\$19.00</b>
<b>91-210</b>	<b>Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories</b>	<b>\$22.00</b>	<b>\$23.00</b>

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Cheques or money orders should be made payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications, in Canadian funds or equivalent.



# 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!

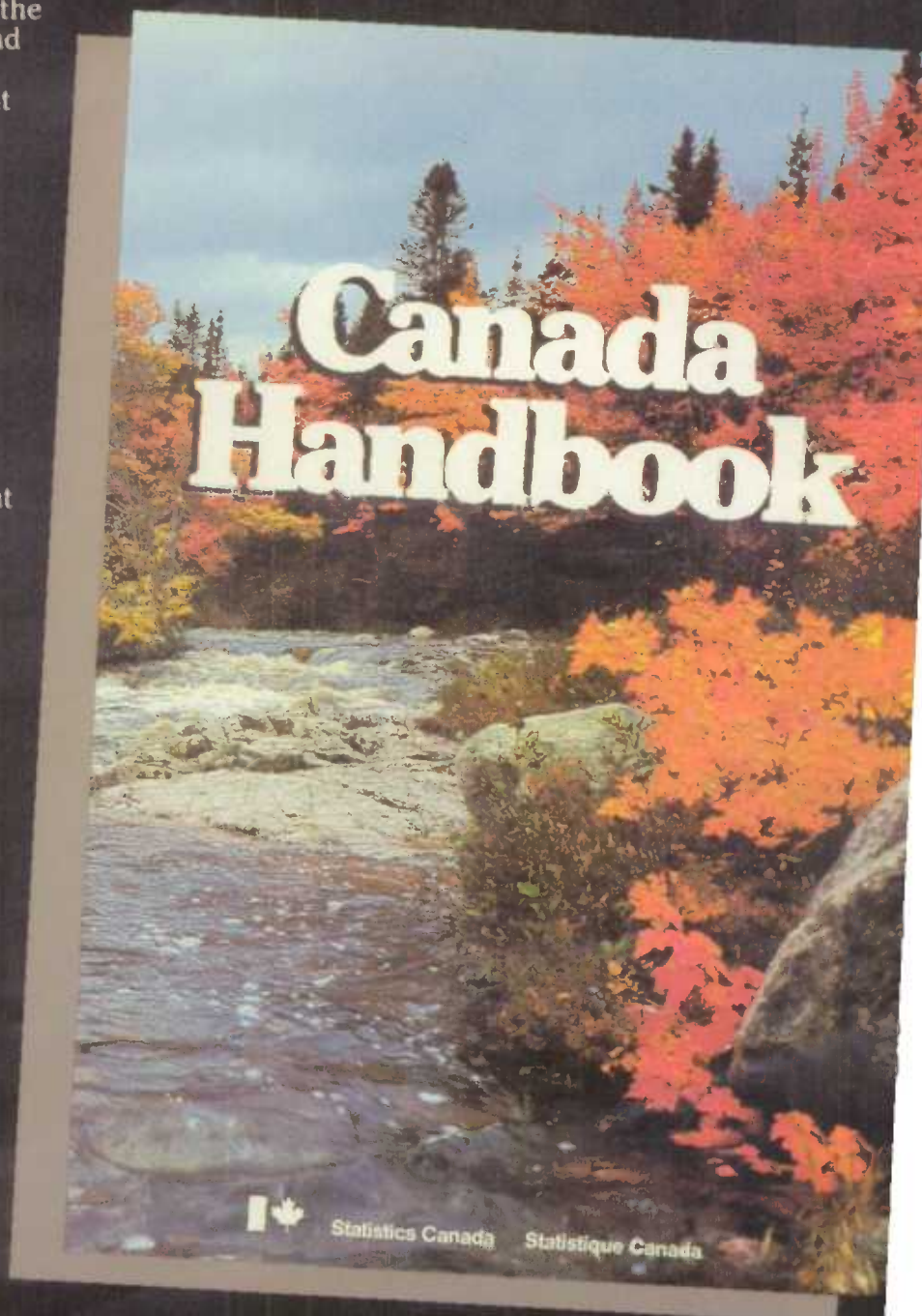
A handsome 6" x 9" volume with 256 pages of text, tables and over 200 striking colour photographs, this virtual mini-encyclopedia contains information on:

- 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.



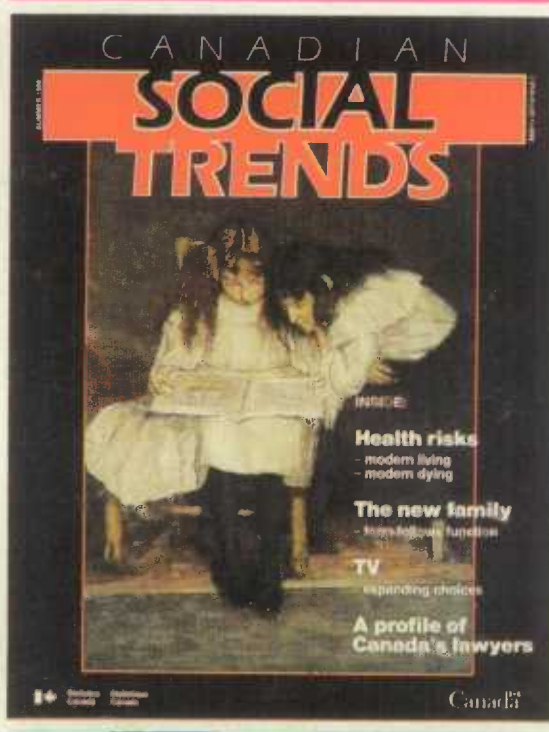


# N OT SURE WHERE TO TURN FOR THE FACTS?

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, 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