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SOCIAL TRENDS

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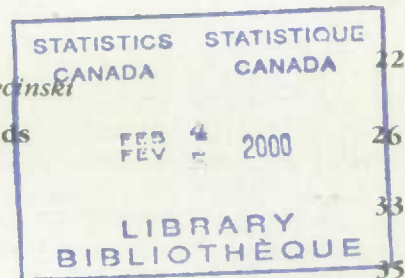
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In Memory of
Cecil Youngfox



A prominent Métis artist, Cecil Youngfox had exhibits of his work in the United States, Europe and South America. His paintings represented myths and legends, as well as contemporary issues. Mr. Youngfox died on February 24, 1987.

CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS

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CANADA'S PRISON POPULATION

by Craig McKie

Overall, the average number of persons in federal penitentiaries and provincial prisons in Canada increased from 22,500 in 1980 to 27,600 in 1985. This increase, however, masks an underlying stability in Canadian correctional figures dating back three decades. In fact, the average number of inmates in Canadian prisons, when expressed as a rate per 100,000 adults, is now lower than in the 1960s, when the Canadian rate was thought to be one of the highest in the Western world.

In 1985, there was a total of 147 persons per 100,000 population aged 18 and over in prison in Canada. This was up from 127 in 1980, but down from an estimated 173 in 1963. The 1963 figure is based on a total of 19,900 persons reported incarcerated in end-of-year correctional statistics for that year.

All of the increase in the rate of incarceration in the 1980s occurred between 1980 and 1982; there was no increase in the rate of incarceration between 1982 and 1985. As well, the rate of admissions to custody declined between 1982 and 1985, from 1,125 admissions per 100,000 adult population to 1,103.

Many persons convicted of criminal offences in Canada are handled through non-custodial programmes such as probation, parole, day parole and mandatory supervision. In 1985, three times as many persons were supervised under these programmes as were actually in prison. Between 1980 and 1985, there was a 16% increase in the number of persons in non-custodial supervision, lower than the 23% increase in the number of persons in custodial care.

While the total prison population in Canada has been relatively stable in recent years, there has been a shift in



the distribution of inmates being held in federal penitentiaries and provincial prisons. Between 1982 and 1985, the total penitentiary population increased by 15%; in the same period, the number of persons held in provincial institutions declined by 5%. As a result, inmates in federal penitentiaries made up 41% of all persons in prison in 1985, up from 36% in 1982. One reason for the shift in the proportion of inmates in penitentiaries, compared with provincial institutions, has been the gradual growth in the number of prisoners serving mandatory 25 year sentences for homicide.

Characteristics of Persons in Prison

By far, the vast majority of persons sent to Canadian correctional facilities are men. In 1985, women made up just 3% of those admitted to federal penitentiaries, and 7% of those admitted to provincial institutions. While women are dramatically underrepresented in the prison population, persons of native descent (as recorded by police and correctional officers) are over-represented. Native offenders accounted for 10% of total admissions to federal custody, and 18% of

those to provincial facilities in 1985.

There is considerable variation in the proportion of inmates listed as native across the country. While natives made up less than 3% of admissions to federal custody in all provinces east of the prairies in 1985, they accounted for 61% of admissions from Saskatchewan, 34% from Manitoba, 22% from Alberta and 13% from British Columbia.

Much the same pattern occurs for sentenced admissions to provincial institutions. In 1985, 64% of those sentenced to provincial prisons in Saskatchewan were

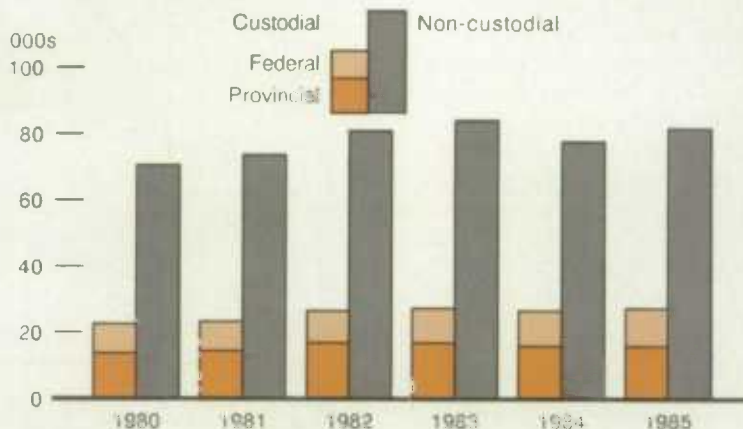
Handling of Criminal Offenders, 1980-1985

	Average number of inmates in custody				Admissions to custody		Average non-custodial population ¹
	Provin- cial	Fede- ral	Total	Total per 100,000 popula- tion aged 18 and over	Total	Total per 100,000 popula- tion aged 18 and over	
1980	13,851	8,851	22,502	127	175,658	992	70,787
1981	15,126	8,938	24,064	133	188,851	1,044	74,305
1982	17,149	9,775	26,924	146	207,505	1,125	80,912
1983	17,157	10,438	27,595	147	205,732	1,097	84,428
1984	16,242	10,857	27,099	142	199,632	1,050	78,219
1985	16,358	11,214	27,572	146	207,060	1,103	82,243

¹ Includes parole, day parole, mandatory supervision and probation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*.

Population in Custodial and Non-Custodial Care, 1980-1985



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*.

native, as were 54% of those in Manitoba, 30% in Alberta and 16% in British Columbia. On the other hand, natives made up less than 10% of those sentenced to provincial facilities in Ontario and just 4% of those in the Atlantic region.

The age of persons admitted to correctional facilities has been rising. This reflects both the aging of the population in general, and the introduction, in early 1985, of the new age provisions of the Young Offenders Act. Increasing the upper age limit for juvenile offenders to 18 has had the effect of raising the average age of persons admitted to adult institutions. This effect was more pronounced in the provincial systems, since historically, there have been few persons under the age of 18 admitted to federal facilities. The median age of sentenced prisoners admitted to provincial custody in 1985 was 27 years of age, up from 26 the year before. In the same period, the median age of suspects on remand increased from 25 to 30 years.

Inmates in Federal Penitentiaries

Most inmates in federal penitentiaries committed violent offences. In 1985, 61% of all inmates in federal facilities were serving time for either homicide (19%), other violent offences against individuals (16%), or robbery (26%). Overall, the percentage of inmates sent to penitentiary for violent offences was the same in 1985 as it was in 1980. There was, however, a 4 percentage point increase in the proportion of inmates sent to penitentiary for other violent offences against individuals, and a 4 percentage point decline in the proportion convicted of robbery. Compared with 1980, there was no change in the percentage of inmates sent to penitentiary for homicide.

In 1985, 25% of federal inmates were convicted for property crimes, mostly breaking and entering. Persons convicted of offences against the Narcotic Control and Food and Drug Acts (6%), and other criminal code offences (9%) made up the remainder of the federal penitentiary population in 1985.



Imprisonment Trends in the United States

While the Canadian rate of incarceration is now lower than it was twenty years ago, and is growing slowly if at all, the number of persons in prison in the United States has increased dramatically in recent years. As a result, levels of incarceration in the United States now exceed those in Canada by a wide margin. Direct comparisons between Canadian and American rates of incarceration, however, should be made with caution. There are major differences in the way inmates are counted in each country. As well, there are dissimilarities in the two criminal justice systems, for example, in the way juvenile offenders are handled.

In 1985, about half a million residents of the United States – or 201 for every 100,000 Americans – were in prison under sentence. In comparison, there were only 95 inmates under sentence per 100,000 population in Canada the same year. As well, overcrowding of prison facilities has reached crisis proportions in some U.S. jurisdictions, whereas in Canada, there are few reports of overcrowding.

Historical figures indicate that the acceleration of the rate of incarceration in the United States in

the last decade is unprecedented. The American prison population grew at an average annual rate of 2.8% in the period 1925-1985, about twice as fast as the overall population grew. In the period 1974-1985, though, the U.S. prison population grew at an average rate of 7.4% per year. As a result, the prison population in the United States more than doubled in this period. As well, between 1982 and 1985, a period in which the Canadian prison population stayed virtually the same, the sentenced prison population in the United States grew by 86,100 or 22%.

The difference between the growth rates of Canadian and American prison populations may be partly explained by differences in sentencing practices in the two countries. Over the last decade, many American states have introduced definite sentencing, including mandatory and minimum prison terms, and sentencing "guidelines". There have been few such changes in Canada, although the new Young Offenders Act has introduced definite sentencing for young persons.

Total Sentenced Prisoners in the United States, 1925-1985



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Corrections in Canada

The provision of adult correctional services in Canada is a responsibility shared between the federal and provincial governments. Generally, offenders sentenced to less than two years imprisonment are sent to provincial prisons; those sentenced to longer terms are confined in federal penitentiaries. There is, however, some flexibility in this arrangement. After being convicted, federal prisoners are normally held in provincial institutions for a 30 day appeal period prior to being transferred. Additionally, inmates can be transferred between jurisdictions under exchange of service agreements which exist between the federal government and all provinces except Ontario and Prince Edward Island. As a result of these exchanges, some double counting of inmates is possible.

While the corrections caseload discussed in this article refers only to inmates in federal or provincial correctional facilities, municipal governments in some provinces also share responsibility for the delivery of custodial services. These services

consist mainly of providing temporary lock-up and/or remand services. In addition, until 1986, municipalities in Nova Scotia had responsibility for the entire provincial corrections caseload.

The growth of non-custodial correctional services such as probation, parole, day parole, and mandatory supervision in the last 20 years is a major part of the explanation why Canadian incarceration rates have declined from historic highs. The manner in which these forms of community supervision are arranged, though, differs from province to province. For example, provincial systems differ in the number of agencies assigned responsibility for corrections. The Parole Act was amended in 1978 to allow for provincial Boards of Parole. Subsequently, such Boards were formed in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. These Boards have responsibility for the conditional release of inmates serving provincial sentences within their respective jurisdictions. The National Parole Board has authority

over federal prisoners, as well as inmates in provinces and territories without provincial Boards. Some services may also be performed by local social service departments in remote areas lacking in parole and probation agencies.

In recent years, private, non-custodial correctional alternatives have evolved to varying degrees across Canada. Many of these programmes provide supervision as a condition of parole, and in some cases dormitory services, for convicts released to their care. Inmates can also be transferred to community-based facilities to allow access to local resources and programmes. This has an impact on inmate counts in regular custodial facilities. As the distinction between incarceration and community supervision has blurred, the actual count of inmates in provincial and federal institutions has become a progressively less useful indicator of how many Canadians are caught up in the criminal legal process.



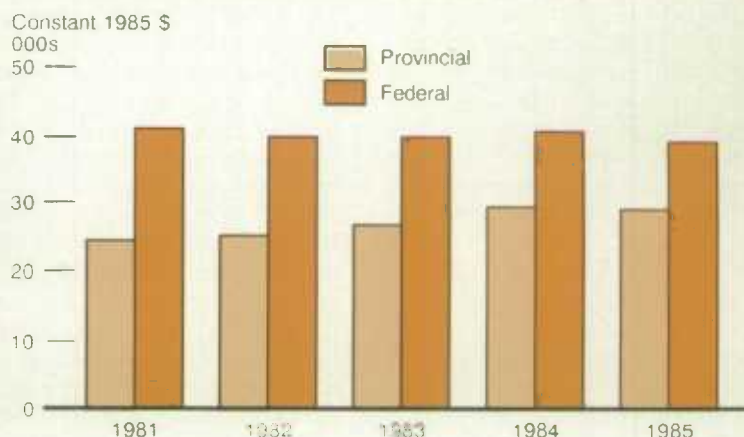
Costs of Canada's Prison System

In 1985, total federal and provincial expenditure on adult corrections was just under \$1.4 billion. This was up from \$1 billion (in constant 1985 dollars) in 1981, but down slightly from the 1984 total. As well, total expenditure on corrections dropped from 0.7% of all government expenditure in 1984 to 0.6% in 1985. In per capita terms (in constant 1985 dollars), the total costs of the prison system declined from \$54.72 per person in Canada in 1984 to \$53.89 in 1985. These figures, however, were up from \$41.34 in 1981.

There is a considerable difference between the cost of keeping an inmate in a federal penitentiary compared with a provincial prison. In 1985, the average annual cost of keeping an inmate in a federal institution was \$39,600 compared with \$29,100 for provincial facilities. The gap between the average costs in federal and provincial correctional facilities, however, has been closing in the 1980s. The average annual cost per inmate in federal facilities in 1985 had declined from \$41,300 in 1981, while costs in the provincial system had increased from \$24,700 in 1981.

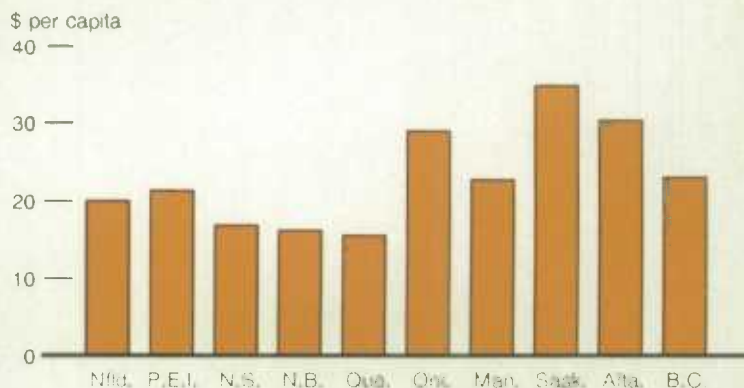
There are considerable provincial differences in the levels of expenditure on corrections. Generally, expenditure on corrections rise from east to west in Canada. In 1985, per capita expenditure on corrections ranged from \$20 or less per person in Quebec (\$15.82 – the lowest in Canada), New Brunswick (\$16.33), Nova Scotia (\$17.01), and Newfoundland (\$20.03), to over \$30 per person in Saskatchewan (\$34.95 – the highest in Canada) and Alberta (\$30.45). Provincial spending on corrections ranged a high of 0.8% of total government expenditure in Saskatchewan to 0.3% in Quebec.

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate in Federal and Provincial Institutions, 1981-1985



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*.

Total Per Capita Expenditure of Provincial Agencies Responsible for Adult Corrections, 1985-86



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*.

Inmates in Provincial Prisons

The majority of persons sent to provincial institutions are there for short sentences. In 1985, just under half of all sentenced admissions to provincial custody were for less

than 30 days, and 35% were for less than 15 days.

Two of the most common reasons for admission to provincial institutions are defaulting on fines and drinking and driving offences. Fine defaulters accounted for almost

one-third (32%) of all admissions to provincial facilities in 1985. Drinking and driving offences, which include refusing a breathalyzer test, accounted for 17% of all admissions to provincial institutions. Note, however, that these two categories

are not mutually exclusive: individuals who defaulted on a fine for a drinking and driving offence may be included in both categories.

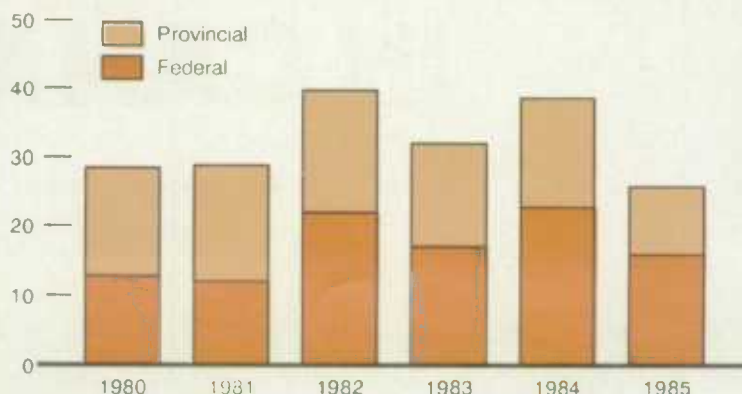
Prison Conditions

Relatively little can be said in a statistical sense about conditions in Canadian prisons. In general, penal institutions in Canada are operating at, or near, full capacity. In 1985, the average inmate count in federal penitentiaries was 95% of the total rated capacity of these institutions, while the average population in provincial institutions represented 94% of their operational capacity. Due to seasonal fluctuations, however, there may have been occasions when normal operating capacity was exceeded at certain institutions, resulting in overcrowding.

The possibility of overcrowding in federal penitentiaries may be further understated by the fact that in 1985, close to 20% of the listed capacity of these institutions was made up of special purpose beds such as those for punishment isolation and health care. When special purpose beds were not counted, the yearly count of inmates in federal penitentiaries represented 116% of the normal operational capacity of these institutions in 1985.

One indicator of the internal conditions in Canadian prisons is the number of suicides and murders of prisoners. In 1985, there were 16 federal prisoner deaths by suicide and 4 by murder. There were 10 deaths by suicide and none by murder in the provincial systems. While such deaths outnumber those from natural causes, and rates of violent death in prison are much

Inmate Suicides in Federal and Provincial Custody, 1980-1985



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*.

higher than in the general population, there has been little increase in the incidence of suicide or murder in prisons in the 1980s. In the U.S. federal prison system in 1983, the last year for which numbers are available, there were 354 deaths from non-natural causes, including 294 suicides.¹

In 1985, there were 1,800 persons unlawfully at large from provincial facilities and 327 from federal institutions. Of the latter, 35 had escaped from medium and maximum security institutions, 150 had failed to return from temporary absences, and 142 had walked away with no breach of a perimeter fence.

The temporary absence programme has included large numbers

of inmates and has experienced a high degree of compliance. In 1985, only 101 of 14,066 unescorted temporary absences were not completed. A further 42,735 escorted temporary absences were permitted, of which only 27 were not completed.

■ ■ ■

Taken together, these various measures of corrections in Canada do not portray a correctional system under great stress as is often said to be the case in the United States. Indeed, on most measures the Canadian correctional system achieved a high degree of stability during a period in which the large baby boom generation was passing through its most crime prone years. Now, as the population ages, and as the average age of offenders admitted to custody rises, there is little reason to believe, barring important changes to the criminal law, that a dramatic change in the prison population will take place in the near future.

¹ Data obtained from Source Book of Criminal Justice Statistics - 1984, Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985.

Craig McKie is Editor of *Canadian Social Trends*.



LEGAL AID IN CANADA

by May Sadkowski and Judith Whitehead

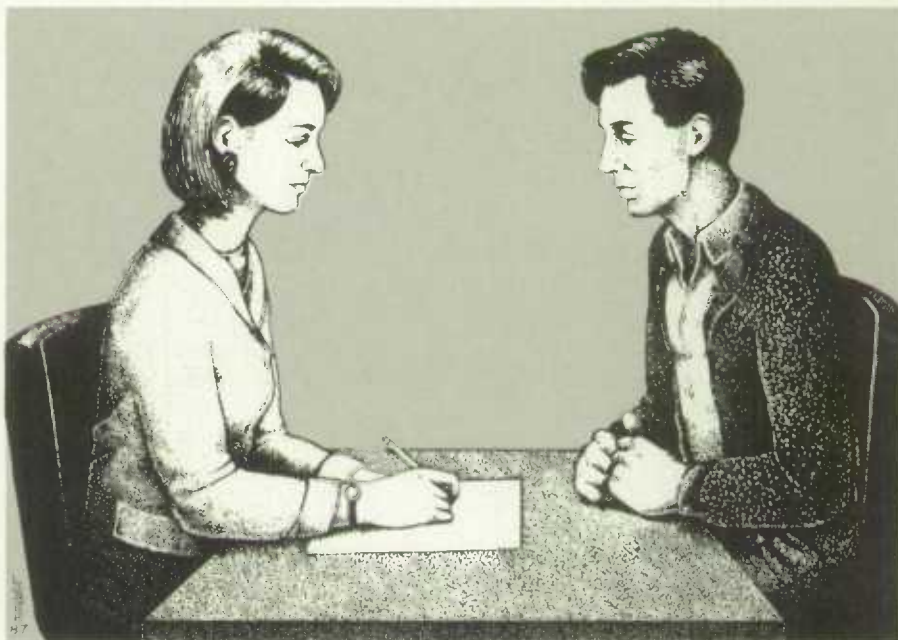
Legal aid is now recognized as an integral part of the Canadian justice system. It extends professional legal representation for criminal and civil matters to persons in financial need. Legal aid began as a voluntary service provided by the legal profession, but since the early 1970s, it has been one of the many services to which federal and provincial governments contribute.

Approved Legal Aid Applications

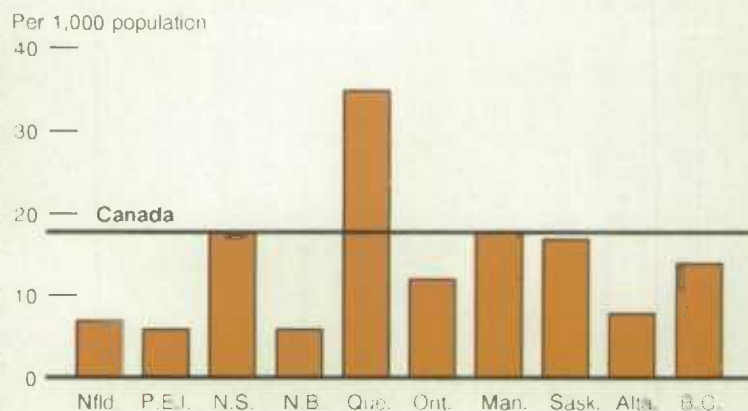
While the number of approved applications for legal aid in Canada increased from 437,000 in 1981-82 to 460,000 in 1984-85, there was no change in approved applications per 1,000 population in this period. There were 18 approved applications for legal aid per 1,000 population in both 1981-82 and 1984-85.

Quebec had, by far, the highest incidence of approved legal aid applications of any province. In 1984-85, there were 35 approved applications per 1,000 persons in Quebec. The next highest rates were 18 in Manitoba and Nova Scotia, and 17 in Saskatchewan. The lowest rates for approved applications, between 6 and 7 per 1,000 population, occurred in the other Atlantic provinces.

Civil matters accounted for 54% of the total approved applications in 1984-85. The remaining 46% was related to criminal cases. This ratio was virtually unchanged from 1981-82. There is, however, considerable variation in the proportion of legal aid cases related to criminal versus civil matters across the country. The percentage of approved applications involving criminal cases, for example, ranged from 80% in Alberta to 35% in Quebec in 1984-85.



Approved Legal Aid Applications Per 1,000 Population, by Province, 1984-85



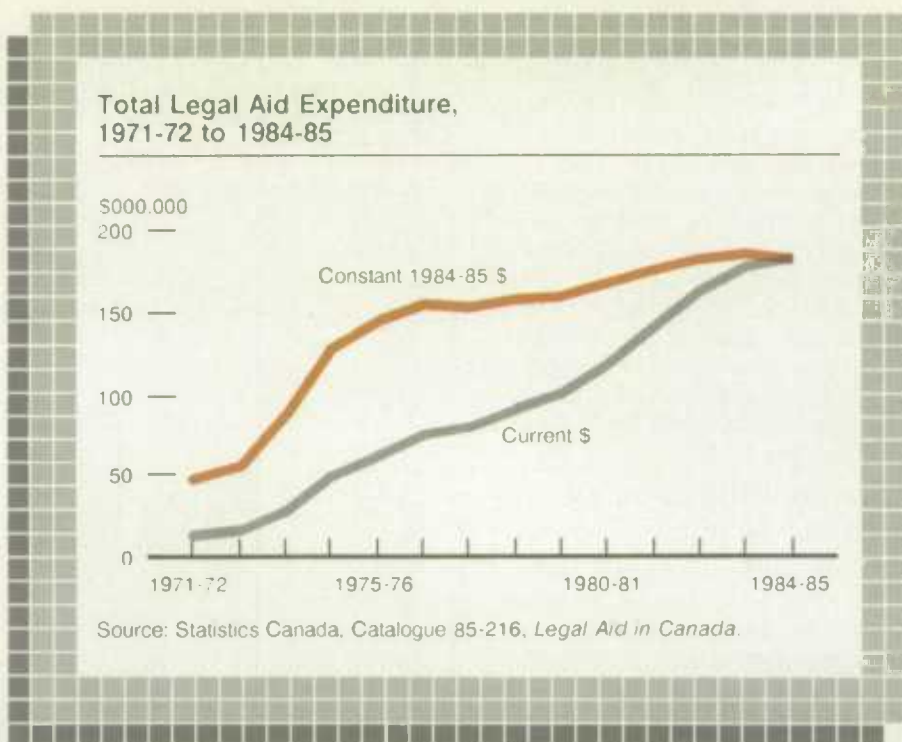
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-216, *Legal Aid in Canada*.

Expenditure on Legal Aid in Canada

Total legal aid expenditure, in constant 1984-85 dollars, increased from \$47 million in 1971-72 to \$182 million in 1984-85. On a per capita basis, this represented an increase of from \$2.17 per person to \$7.22.

Most of the overall increase in legal aid expenditure, however, occurred in the early part of the 1970s, when the programme was in its infancy. Between 1971-72 and 1976-77, total per capita legal aid expenditure more than tripled from \$2.17 to \$6.69. In comparison, in the period 1976-77 to 1983-84, per capita expenditure on legal aid increased by only 11%. In 1984-85, per capita expenditure on legal aid services declined by 3%.

Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba are the provinces characterized by the highest per capita expenditure on legal aid. In Quebec, it was just over \$9 per person in 1984-85, while, in Ontario and Manitoba, the figure was just under \$8 per person. In comparison, expenditure on legal



aid services in the Atlantic provinces ranged from just over \$4 per person in Nova Scotia to less than \$2 per

person in Prince Edward Island.

All provinces shared in the rapid increase in legal aid expenditure in

Legal Aid and the Justice System in Canada

Legal aid in Canada originated as a charitable service provided by the legal profession. Since the early 1970s, though, the federal and provincial governments have been heavily involved in funding legal aid; and by the mid-1970s, all of the provinces, including the two territories, had publicly funded legal aid plans. While many characteristics differentiate the 12 legal aid plans, there is conformity among the plans in certain fundamental aspects. These similarities indicate a shared understanding regarding entitlement to legal aid. The common goal of all legal aid plans is to ensure that those in need are not denied professional legal assistance because they cannot afford to hire a lawyer.

The actual administration of legal aid services is primarily a provincial responsibility, although it is subject to conditions outlined in federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements. Every province, except Prince Edward Island, has a non-government, administrative body which regulates legal aid services and reports to a provincial

minister, usually the Attorney General. Issues particular to each province have shaped the organization and policies of the respective plans.

There are three types of legal aid delivery systems in Canada. These differ primarily in the degree of reliance on lawyers in private practice. The three systems are the *judicare* system, which delivers services solely through private law firms on a fee-for-service basis; the *staff* system, which uses lawyers employed directly by the plan, although under certain conditions private counsel may be retained; and the *combined* system, which provides services of both private and staff lawyers. Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba and Newfoundland have combined systems; Alberta, New Brunswick and the two territories operate *judicare* systems; and Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have *staff* systems.

Each legal aid plan receives revenue from the provincial and federal governments. The federal Department of Justice shares the

cost of legal aid for criminal matters, while some civil funding, primarily for cases involving family matters, is supplied by Health and Welfare Canada under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Under federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements, legal aid is available for all financially eligible adults charged with federal indictable offences. Similar agreements extend coverage to youthful offenders. Coverage for persons charged with summary offences, usually less serious charges, is at the discretion of plan administrators.

All provincial legal aid plans allow for the screening of potential clients. The most important criterion is financial need. Each plan has its own financial eligibility criteria based on income, assets, and family size. Generally, people qualify for legal aid if they cannot retain a lawyer without sacrificing real property or necessities for themselves or their families. Each province can also require repayment from a client if money is recovered in a civil case.

the early 1970s. Although expenditure continued to rise in most provinces between 1976-77 and 1984-85, these increases were much lower than in the early 1970s. The largest increases in per capita legal aid expenditure (in constant dollars) in the 1976-77 to 1984-85 period occurred in Newfoundland (up 64%), Nova Scotia (up 41%) and Alberta (up 28%). On the other hand, per capita legal aid expenditure declined by 8% in British Columbia and 4% in Saskatchewan between the 1976-77 and 1984-85 fiscal years.

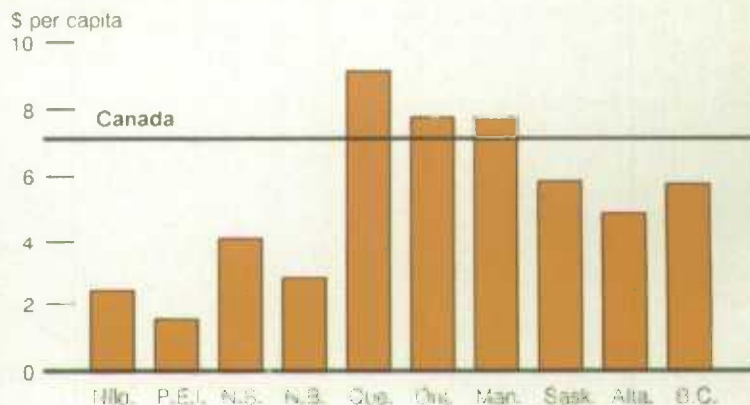
The Funding of Legal Aid in Canada

Government is the major source of funds for legal aid. In 1984-85, federal and provincial governments contributed 90% of the \$191 million received by legal aid plans in Canada. The share of legal aid funds provided by government has been stable at this level since the mid-1970s.

Most of the remaining 10% of total legal aid plan revenue comes from interest from lawyers' trust accounts (6% in 1984-85), and client contributions and cost recoveries (3%). The shares of total legal aid revenue derived from these two sources have also been relatively stable in the last decade.

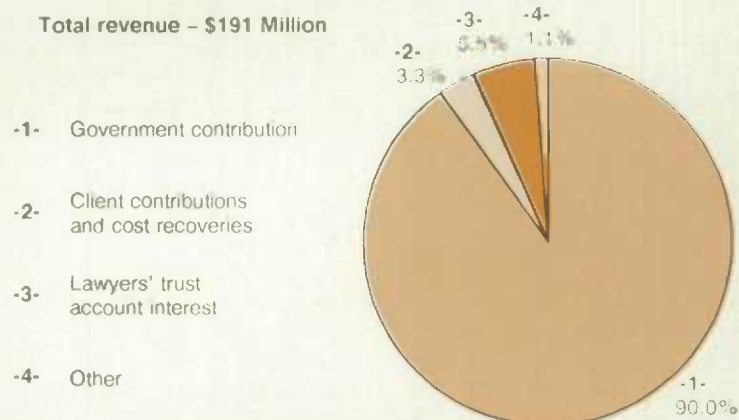
The proportion of total legal aid plan revenue provided by client contributions and cost recoveries, however, varies by province. This share ranged from 6% in Alberta and Ontario to nil in Prince Edward Island in 1984-85.

Per Capita Legal Aid Expenditure, by Province, 1984-85



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-216, *Legal Aid in Canada*.

Legal Aid Revenue, by Source, 1984-85



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-216, *Legal Aid in Canada*.

May Sadkowski and Judith Whitehead
are staff writers with *Canadian Social Trends*.



THE INCIDENCE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE IN CANADA

by Carol Strike



Sexually transmitted disease continues to be a major social concern in Canada. Although the incidence of gonorrhea and syphilis has declined, the prevalence of other sexually transmitted diseases has increased dramatically. AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is the most serious of these

newer diseases in that there is currently no cure and it is invariably fatal. The incidence of two non-life threatening sexually transmitted diseases, herpes and chlamydia, has also increased considerably in the 1980s.

The diagnosis, treatment, control and prevention of these

increasingly more prevalent, sexually transmissible infections represents a formidable challenge for the health care disciplines, as well as for those involved in health education and promotion. Each sexually transmitted disease represents a distinct threat.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are transmitted through sexual contact with those infected with the condition. Although all STDs are passed in this manner, some may also be transmitted by other means such as sharing hypodermic needles, blood transfusions, and from a mother to an unborn child.

None of the STDs is gender specific, although some individuals are at higher risk of contracting one of these diseases because of their sex and sexual orientation.

AIDS, gonorrhea and syphilis are classified as notifiable diseases, that is, occurrences of these diseases must be reported to public health officials. Herpes and chlamydial infections are not notifiable diseases, and therefore the total number of cases reported is understated to some extent.

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) causes a weakening of the body's ability to fight disease. People who contract AIDS become susceptible to other infections, to which healthy people are virtually immune. The impaired immune system of the AIDS victim, however, cannot fight off these infections.

Individuals can be carriers of the AIDS virus without developing the disease. It is not known, though, if, or when, these people will actually develop AIDS.



Herpes is a virus which results in skin eruptions in the genital area and other places on the body. While the virus remains with the infected person for life, the severity of the problem may vary over time. The condition is particularly prone to flareups when the body's resistance is weakened. Some victims experience numerous flareups, while others have only occasional bouts.

Chlamydia is a bacteria-like organism which causes a urethral discharge in men. Chlamydial infections in women often have no symptoms. However, this condition can result in pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), tubal pregnancies and infertility.

Gonorrhea is a bacterial disease which causes urethral discharge in men. As with chlamydia, women often do not experience overt symptoms, although gonorrhea can lead to PID and damage to the reproductive organs. Recently, several strains of gonorrhea resistant to tetracycline have emerged, making the control of this disease more difficult.

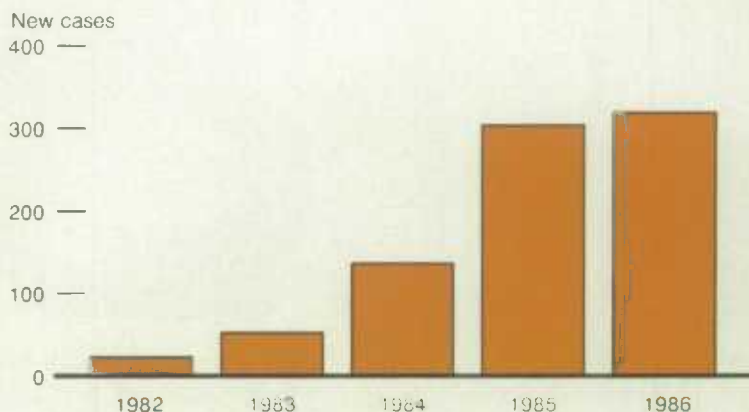
Syphilis is a bacterial disease which results in a painless sore at the point where the bacteria enters the body. Without treatment, the sore will eventually disappear, although the infection remains with the victim. If not treated with antibiotics, the condition is potentially fatal.

AIDS

The first AIDS case in Canada was reported in 1979, and through 1986, a total of 847 cases of AIDS had been reported. Of the total number of cases reported, 438 (or 52%) had resulted in death by the end of 1986. There was a particularly large increase in the number of cases reported in 1985. In that year, 305 new cases of AIDS were reported, a 120% increase from the number of new cases reported in 1984. The number of new cases (320) reported in 1986, however, was only 5% more than the number reported in 1985. As of May 18, 1987, 1,012 cases of AIDS had been reported in Canada; of these, 512 had resulted in death.

Most AIDS victims have been adult males. Men accounted for 93% of all cases up to the end of the 1986; adult women made up only 5% of the total, and children just 2%.

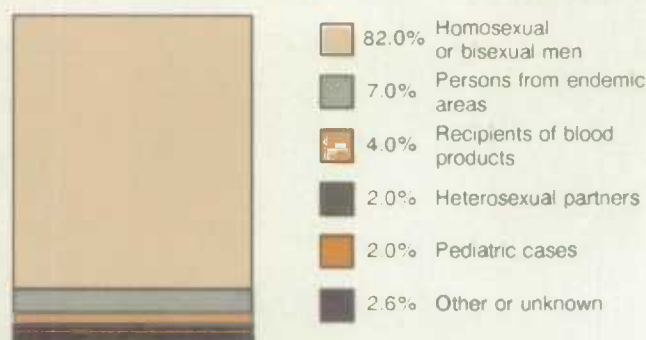
Number of New Cases¹ of AIDS, 1982-1986



¹ Number of cases in 1979, 1980 and 1981 were 1, 3, and 5 respectively.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Laboratory Centre for Disease Control.

Distribution of Total Victims of AIDS by Risk Group



Note: Intravenous drug abusers accounted for 0.4% of total victims.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Laboratory Centre for Disease Control.

As well, most victims have been homosexual or bisexual men; this group accounted for 82% of the total number of cases through 1986. Other victims of this condition include persons from endemic or high risk areas such as Haiti (7%), recipients of blood or blood products (4%), heterosexual partners of persons in high-risk groups (2%), babies with high-risk parents (2%), and intravenous drug users (0.4%).

British Columbia has by far the

highest incidence of AIDS in Canada. In 1986, there were 3.0 cases of AIDS per 100,000 population in British Columbia. This was over twice the next highest rate of 1.3 cases per 100,000 population reported in Ontario. Quebec was the only other region with at least one case of AIDS per 100,000 population. The lowest rate was in the Atlantic provinces – just 0.3 cases per 100,000 persons in 1986.

Although the current total of

active cases of AIDS is low in comparison with other life-threatening illnesses, the number of Canadians known to be harbouring the virus in a latent state is much higher. Further unchecked spread of the virus is thus a major cause for concern.

Herpes

In 1985, there were 14,600 laboratory reports of herpes, 20% more than in 1984. Since 1978, there has been a tenfold increase in the number of laboratory reports of herpes.

The highest incidence of herpes occurs among the population aged 20-29. Persons in this age range accounted for almost half of all laboratory reports of herpes in 1985. The largest increase in the number of laboratory reports of herpes in 1985, though, occurred among persons aged 35-44. Women, especially younger women, experience a higher reported incidence of herpes than men. In 1985, almost two-thirds (64%) of all reports of herpes involved women. At the same time, women aged 15-19 had a rate almost five times that of men in the same age range.

Chlamydia

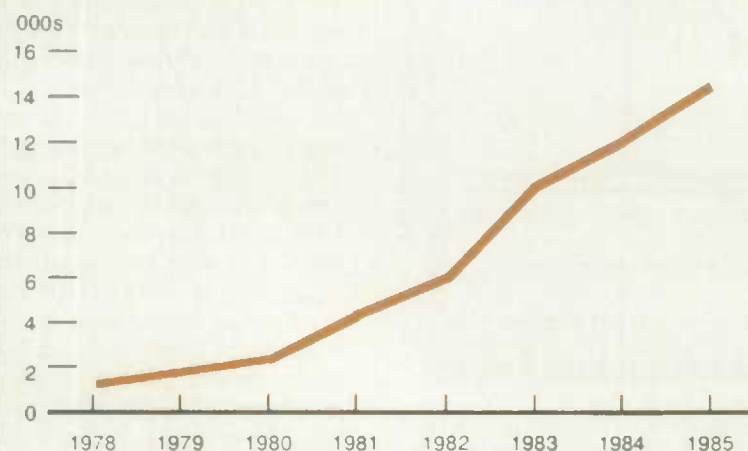
As with AIDS and herpes, the incidence of chlamydia has escalated dramatically in recent years. In 1985, there were 7,900 laboratory reports of chlamydia. This was twice the number of cases reported in 1984, and 5 times more than in 1983.

The vast majority of chlamydial infections occur to persons aged 15-29. As well, women experience higher rates of chlamydial infections than men. Women aged 20-29, for example, had a rate twice that of their male counterparts in 1985. For women aged 15-19, the number of laboratory reports of chlamydial infections was six times greater than that for men of the same age.

Gonorrhea

The incidence of gonorrhea has declined in Canada in the 1980s. Still, almost 41,000 cases of gonorrhea – a rate of 161 cases per 100,000 population – were reported in 1985. The 1985 rate, however, was 8% lower than in 1984, and 30% lower than in 1980. The decline in the incidence of gonorrhea in 1985 was greater among men

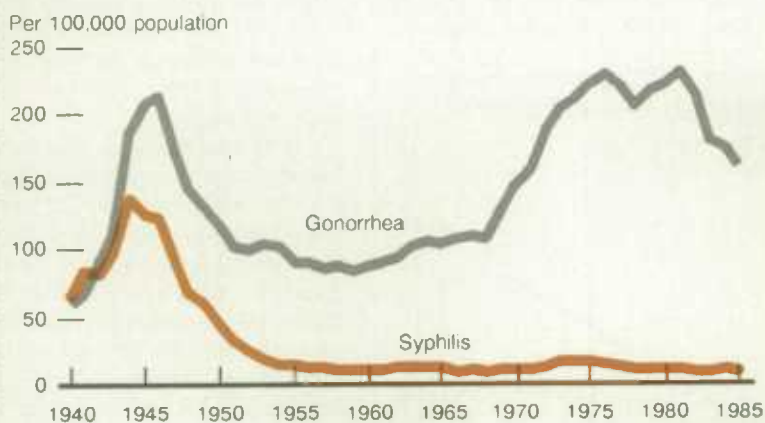
Laboratory Reported Cases of Herpes, 1978-1985



Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Laboratory Centre for Disease Control.



Reported Cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis per 100,000 Population, 1940-1985



Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Laboratory Centre for Disease Control.

(down 11%) than women (down 4%). Men over age 20, however, had rates of gonorrhea twice that of women in the same age range. On the other hand, women aged 15-19, had a rate almost twice that of their male counterparts.

Gonorrhea is more common in the western provinces than in the east. In 1985, the number of cases of gonorrhea in the western provinces ranged from 298 per 100,000 population in Manitoba to 170 in British Columbia. Rates in the

eastern provinces ranged from 164 in Ontario to 39 in Prince Edward Island.

Syphilis

The incidence of syphilis, once the most serious sexually transmitted disease, has been very low in Canada since the mid-1950s. Over this period, the number of cases of syphilis per 100,000 population fluctuated between 10 and 17. In 1985, 2,607 cases of syphilis were reported in Canada; this was 10.3 cases per 100,000 persons, down from 12.2 a year earlier.

Ontario and Alberta had the highest provincial rates of syphilis in 1985: there were 12.7 cases per 100,000 population in Ontario and 12.5 in Alberta. The Alberta figure, however, was just one-half that recorded in 1984. High rates of syphilis were also reported in British Columbia (10.8 cases per 100,000 population), Quebec (10.7), and Manitoba, (9.6). No other province had more than 2 cases per 100,000 persons.

Carol Strike is a staff writer with Canadian Social Trends.

INCREASED LIFE EXPECTANCY, 1921 TO 1981

by Jo-Anne Parliament

As in many developed countries, there has been a gradual decline in mortality rates in Canada over the past several decades. The improvement in mortality has occurred in all age groups, but particularly in the younger ones. Recently, though, there has also been a marked improvement in mortality among older age groups, especially older women.

The improvements in mortality have been accompanied by shifts in the distribution of the leading causes of death in Canada. While cardiovascular disease is the number one cause of death in Canada, deaths due to cardiovascular disease have declined as a percentage of all deaths in recent years. The percentage of deaths due to cancer, on the other hand, has increased. Some other diseases, such as tuberculosis, which were major causes of death in the past, are now rare as a cause of death.

Declining Death Rates

Age-standardized death rates have declined for both sexes, but particularly for women, over the past six decades. Between 1921 and 1981, the death rate among women dropped 65%, from 12.4 deaths per 1,000 female population to 4.3. For men, this rate declined 46%, from 13.3 deaths per 1,000 male population in 1921 to 7.2 in 1981.



Increased Life Expectancy

Women experienced greater increases in life expectancy than men in the last six decades, though there were improvements for both sexes. Between 1921 and 1981, life expectancy at birth increased by over 18 years for women, and by 13 years for men. Consequently, the life expectancy of girls born in 1981 (79 years) was seven years longer than that of boys born the same year. The gap between the life expectancy of men and women is most pronounced at birth. It subsequently declines with age such that at age 90 the difference is less than one year. More of the increases in life expectancy of both men and women occurred in the 1921-1951 period than in the 1951-1981 period.

Life expectancies at birth have tended to be lower than the national average for both men and women in

Contribution of Increases in Life Expectancy in Each Age Group to the Total Increase in Life Expectancy at Birth, 1921-1951 and 1951-1981

	Men		Women	
	1921-1951	1951-1981	1921-1951	1951-1981
	%			
Under 1	44.8	41.5	27.8	24.6
1-4	17.6	7.3	12.7	4.6
5-24	21.7	7.3	20.0	5.9
25-44	15.1	9.5	20.2	9.6
45-64	-1.2	19.1	10.9	18.7
65 and over	2.0	15.2	8.4	36.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total increase in life expectancy (in years)	7.6	5.5	10.3	8.1

Source: Nagnur, D., "Rectangularization of the Survival Curve and Entropy, the Canadian Experience, 1921-1981", *Canadian Studies in Population*, Vol. 13, No. 1, 1986.

Rectangularization of the Survival Curve

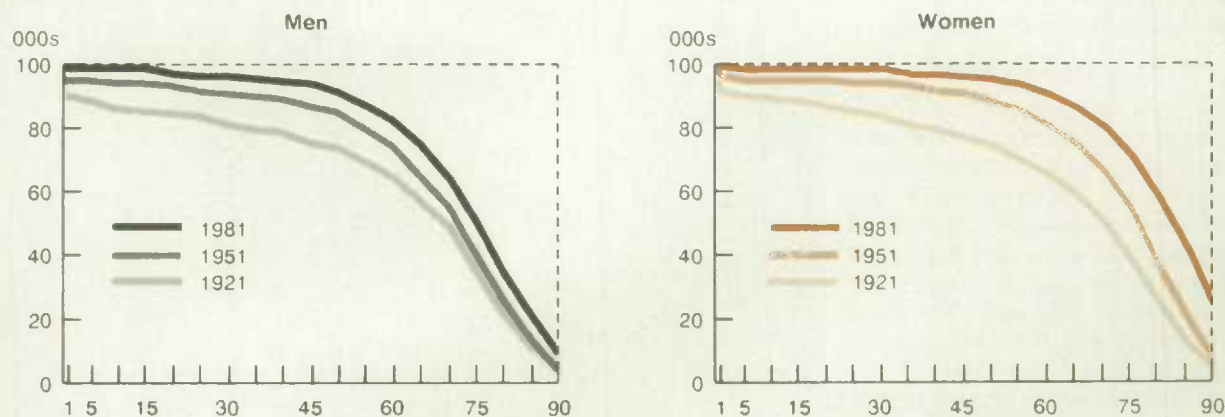
Between 1921 and 1981, there was a significant increase in the probability of survival in general, and of survival to successively older ages in particular. Because of this, survival curves, which show the number of survivors at different ages out of an initial cohort of 100,000 live births, have gradually flattened to form a more rectangular shape, hence the use of the term rectangularization.

The increase in the rectangularization of the survival curve was greater in the last three decades of the 1921-1981 period than in the first three. In 1981, the probability of survival was much greater for women than it was for men. As well, this difference was greater in 1981 than it had been in 1951; in 1921, there had been almost no difference.

The gap between the real

and ideal (where theoretically everyone dies at about age 90) survival curves has narrowed significantly in recent years in Canada, as it has in many developed countries. In the United States, for example, 80% of the difference between the real curve, as it existed in 1900, and the ideal curve had been eliminated by 1980.

Number of Persons Out of an Initial Cohort of 100,000 Live Births Surviving to Different Ages, 1921, 1951 and 1981

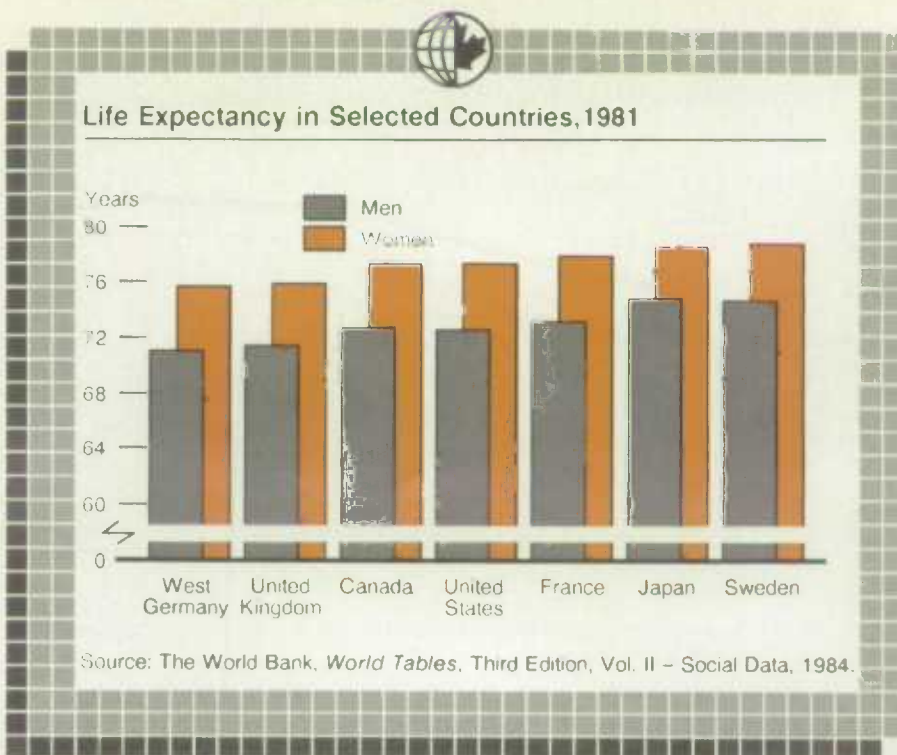


Source: Nagnur, D., *Longevity and Historical Life Tables, 1921-1981. Canada and the Provinces*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 89-506.

Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and among men in Newfoundland. Ontario and the western provinces – Saskatchewan in particular – have generally had higher life expectancies than the national average. However, since 1931, life expectancies among all provinces have been converging. This holds for both men and women. In 1931, the difference in life expectancy at birth between the province with the highest life expectancy (Saskatchewan) and that with the lowest (New Brunswick) was 8 years for both men and women; by 1981, these gaps had closed to 2 years. As well, these gaps are expected to narrow still further in the future.

Reasons for Increased Life Expectancy

The main factor contributing to increased life expectancy in Canada between 1921 and 1981 was the reduction in infant mortality (deaths of children under age 1). In 1981, less than 1 baby in 100 died before its first birthday; in 1921, the ratio was almost 1 in 10. The decline in infant mortality made a greater difference to the overall increase in the life



expectancy of men than that of women. Between 1921 and 1981, the reduction in infant mortality accounted for 43% of the increase in life expectancy at birth for men, compared to 26% of that for

women.

Improvements in mortality among older age groups contributed more to the total increase in life expectancy at birth for both sexes during the second half of the 1921-

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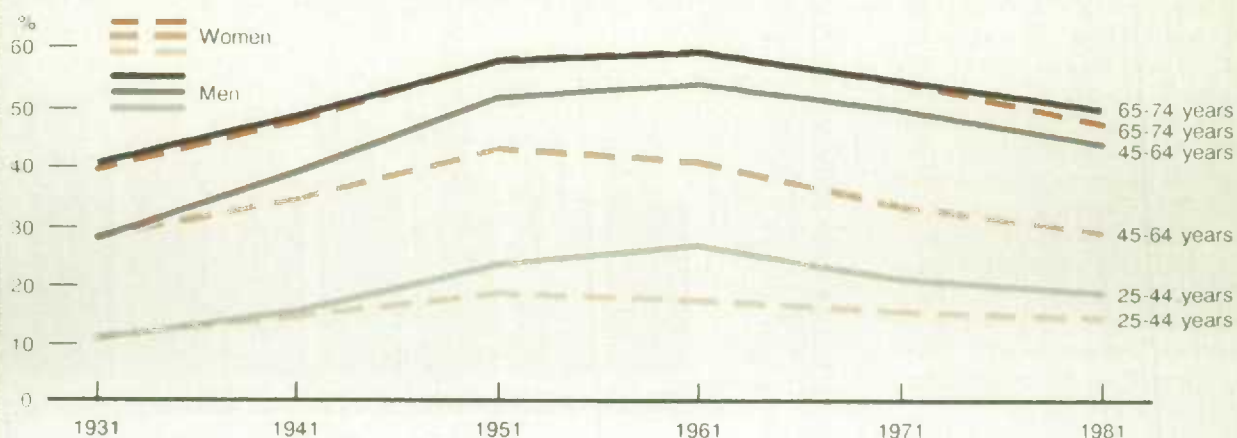
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Canada

Percentage of Deaths Caused by Cardiovascular Disease, 1931-1981



Source: Nagnur, D., *Longevity and Historical Life Tables, 1921-1981, Canada and the Provinces*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 89-506.

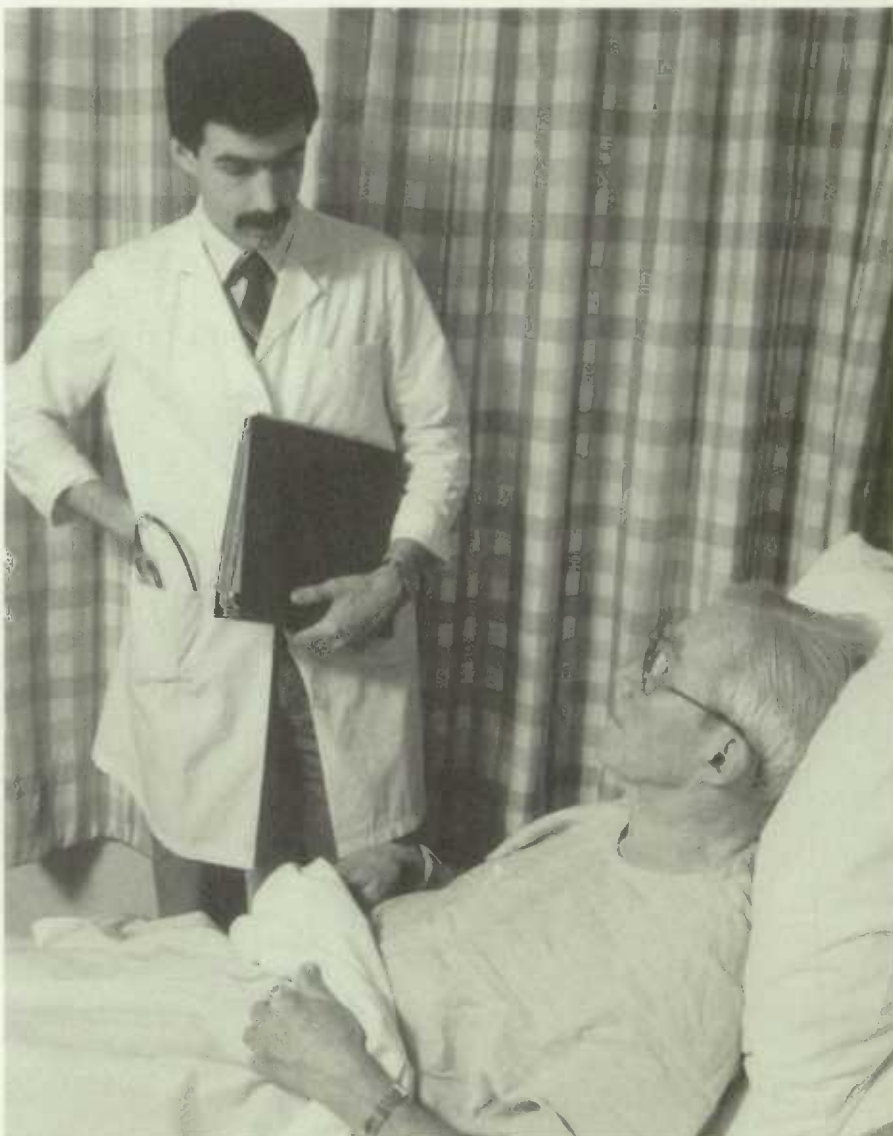
1981 period than during the first half. Between 1951 and 1981, 55% of the total increase in life expectancy at birth for women, and 34% for men, was accounted for by improvements in mortality of those aged 45 and over. In the 1921-1951 period, the percentages were 19% for women and just 1% for men.

Leading Causes of Death

Increases in life expectancies, both at birth and for successively older age groups, have been accompanied by, and to some extent have been caused by, changes in the leading causes of death in Canada.

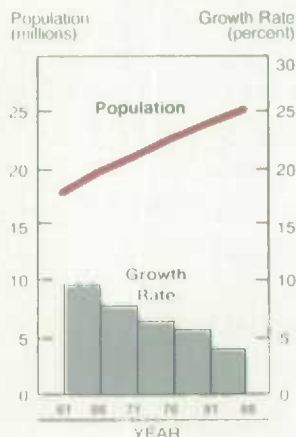
Between 1931 and 1981, there was a 90% decline in the death rate for children under age 5. In the same period, death rates for both children aged 5-14, and women aged 15-24, declined by around 80%. These were the largest declines in death rates of all age groups. Much of these declines resulted from the almost complete control of diseases such as polio, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough and the category of influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia, which were leading causes of death of young persons in earlier years.

In contrast to the decline in many causes of death among children and young adults, deaths due to accidents, poisonings and violence (including suicide) have increased substantially. Conse-



Continued Slower Population Growth

- Canada's population growth rate continued to decline.



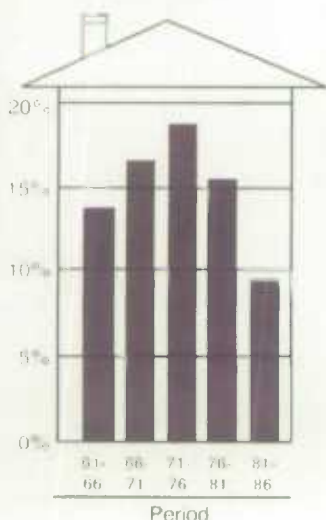
- Despite much lower growth, Alberta remained our fastest growing province between 1981 and 1986.

- 7.7 million people (30% of our total population) now live in the three census metropolitan areas of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.

- Saskatoon posted the highest population growth rate among census metropolitan areas.

- Suburban municipalities continued to expand.

- The number of occupied private dwellings grew twice as fast as the population.



Canada's population reached 25,354,064 last June, according to results from the 1986 Census. This represents an increase of over one million persons, or 4.2% from 1981.

But, while Canada's population increased, the rate of growth continued to decline. The growth rate of 4.2% in the 1981-1986 period was the lowest five-year growth rate recorded in the last 25 years.

HOW THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FARED: Alberta was the fastest growing province between 1981 and 1986. In this period, the population of Alberta increased by 6.1%. This was significantly lower than the increase 21.7% registered during the 1976-1981 period.

Ontario was the second fastest growing province with a growth rate of 5.7%. Ontario was also the only province east of Manitoba to experience a growth rate above the national average in the 1981-1986 period.

Population growth in the other western provinces also exceeded the national rate. Another notable fact is that Saskatchewan became the sixth province with a population of over one million.

Of the provinces, Manitoba experienced the largest increase in its growth rate, from 0.5% between 1976 and 1981 to 4.4% between 1981 and 1986.

Quebec registered a population growth of 1.6%, the second smallest growth rate among the provinces. This was

a decline from a level of 3.3% experienced during the 1976-1981 period. Newfoundland had the lowest provincial growth rate, just 0.1% between 1981 and 1986.

The Yukon Territory experienced a population growth rate of 1.5%, a significant decline from the 6.0% registered during the 1976-1981 period. The Northwest Territories, however, experienced an increase of 14.2% during 1981-1986, up from 7.4% during the 1976-1981 period.

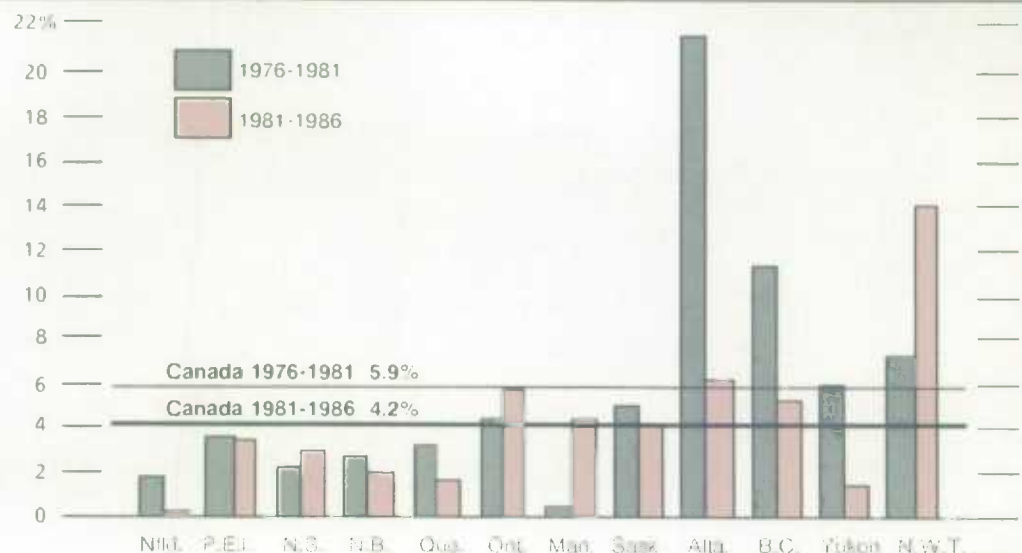
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS GROWING FASTER THAN THE POPULATION:

The number of occupied private dwellings grew by 9.4% or 776,000 units between 1981 and 1986. This was more than twice the percentage growth in the population.

The number of occupied private dwellings totalled just over 9 million in 1986, up from 8.3 million in 1981.

The growth in occupied private dwellings for the 1981-1986 period, however, was much lower than the average of 16% recorded in the four previous censuses. This decline in the growth rate in the number of occupied private dwellings is due in part to the slow-down in population growth and also to the maturing of the baby-boom generation, many of whom established new households during the 1970s.

POPULATION GROWTH RATE BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, 1976-1986



POPULATION REDISTRIBUTED

SOON TO BE RELEASED ...

More detailed data on population and dwelling counts for all standard levels of census geography are tentatively scheduled for release in the third quarter of 1987. These will be available in the following publications.

■ Population and Dwelling Counts - Canada

Census Divisions and Subdivisions
Catalogue 92-101 Price: \$43.00

Federal Electoral Districts
Catalogue 92-102 Price: \$22.00

Federal Electoral Districts and
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Catalogue 92-103 Price: \$80.00

Census Metropolitan Areas and
Census Agglomerations
Catalogue 92-104 Price: \$24.00

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Catalogue 92-105 Price: \$57.00

■ Population and Dwelling Counts - Provinces and Territories

Newfoundland
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Nova Scotia
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Catalogue 92-119 Price: \$18.00

Northwest Territories
Catalogue 92-120 Price: \$20.00

ONE EFFECT

of differences in provincial growth rates has been a continued redistribution of Canada's population.

In the period 1961-1986, the percentage of the population living in British Columbia increased from 8.9% to 11.4%. Alberta also increased its share of the Canadian population in this period, from 7.3% in 1961 to 9.4% in 1986.

Although the percentage of the population living in Alberta increased in this period, both Manitoba and Saskatchewan had smaller proportions of the population in 1986 than in 1961. As a result, the share of the population in the Prairie Region as a whole was almost unchanged from its 1961 level.

Ontario had 35.9% of Canada's population in 1986, up from 34.2% in 1961. Ontario share of the total population increased slightly between 1981 and 1986, following a decline during the previous five years.

Both the Atlantic provinces and Quebec showed continued declines in their shares of the population. Quebec, with 25.8% of the population in 1986, was down three percentage points from its 1961 level, while the Atlantic provinces accounted for 9.0% of Canada's population in 1986, down from 10.4% in 1961.

POPULATION AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES					
	Population		Percentage Distribution		
	1981	1986	1961	1981	1986
Canada	24,343,181	25,354,064	100.0	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland	567,681	568,349	2.5	2.3	2.2
Prince Edward Island	122,506	126,646	0.6	0.5	0.5
Nova Scotia	847,442	873,199	4.0	3.5	3.4
New Brunswick	696,403	710,422	3.3	2.9	2.8
Quebec	6,438,403	6,540,276	28.8	26.4	25.8
Ontario	8,625,107	9,113,515	34.2	35.4	35.9
Manitoba	1,026,241	1,071,232	5.1	4.2	4.2
Saskatchewan	968,313	1,010,198	5.1	4.0	4.0
Alberta	2,237,724	2,375,278	7.3	9.2	9.4
British Columbia	2,744,467	2,889,207	8.9	11.3	11.4
Yukon	23,153	23,504	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	45,741	52,238	0.1	0.2	0.2

The average growth rate of Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas for the 1981-1986 period was 5.9%. This was well above the national average.

The biggest gainer among Canada's census metropolitan areas during the 1981-1986 period was Saskatoon with a population growth rate of 14.6%. Ottawa-Hull ranked second with a growth rate of 10.1%, followed by Toronto with 9.5%.

The metropolitan areas of Calgary and Edmonton, which experienced very substantial growth rates of 25.7% and

18.1% during the 1976-1981 period, grew by 7.2% and 6.0%, respectively, between 1981 and 1986.

Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver continue to be Canada's three largest metropolitan areas. Together they comprised 7.7 million people, or 30.5% of Canada's population in 1986. This was up from 29.1% in 1981.

A preliminary analysis of the growth in these three census metropolitan areas indicates a resurgence in the growth of their central cities.

Major centres getting larger

1986 POPULATION OF CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1971-1986

Rank 1986	Census Metropolitan Area	Population	Percentage Change ¹		
		1986	1971-1976	1976-1981	1981-1986
1	Toronto	3,427,168	7.7	7.0	9.5
2	Montréal	2,921,357 ²	2.7	0.9	2.1
3	Vancouver	1,380,729	7.8	8.7	8.9
4	Ottawa-Hull	819,263	11.8	3.6	10.1
5	Edmonton	785,465 ²	11.7	18.1	6.0
6	Calgary	671,326 ²	16.5	25.7	7.2
7	Winnipeg	625,304	5.2	1.1	5.6
8	Québec	603,267	8.1	6.3	3.3
9	Hamilton	557,029	5.2	2.4	2.8
10	St. Catharines-Niagara	343,258	5.6	0.8	0.2
11	London	342,302	6.9	4.9	4.7
12	Kitchener	311,195	14.1	5.7	8.1
13	Halifax	295,990	7.0	3.6	6.6
14	Victoria	255,547 ²	11.5	7.0	5.8
15	Windsor	253,988	-0.5	-0.6	1.2
16	Oshawa	203,543	12.4	14.1	9.2
17	Saskatoon	200,665	5.8	15.3	14.6
18	Regina	186,521	7.4	8.7	7.7
19	St. John's	161,901	8.8	6.5	4.6
20	Chicoutimi-Jonquière	158,468	1.8	5.1	0.2
21	Sudbury	148,877	-0.4	-4.5	-4.6
22	Sherbrooke	129,960	-	-	3.8
23	Trois-Rivières	128,888	-	5.1	2.8
24	Thunder Bay	122,217	4.0	1.8	0.2
25	Saint John	121,265	5.8	0.9	0.2

¹ For each period, percentage change is calculated using the boundaries at the end of the period.

² Excludes population of one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

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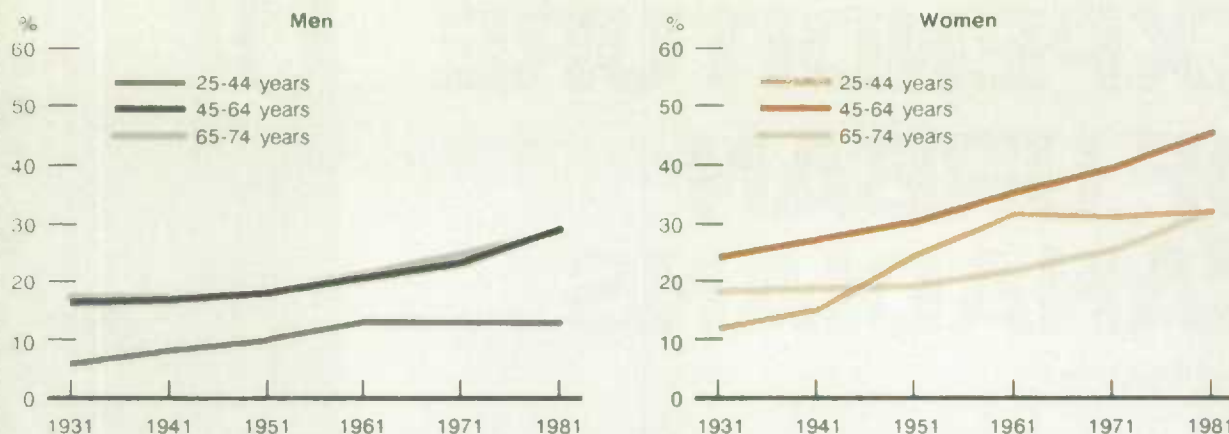
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Reference

Percentage of Deaths Caused by Cancer, 1931-1981



Sources: Nagpur, D., *Longevity and Historical Life Tables, 1921-1981, Canada and the Provinces*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 89-506.

quently, this category has been the leading cause of death for both men and women aged 5-24 since 1961.

Increases in deaths due to accidents, poisonings and violence have been particularly prevalent among men aged 15-24. As a result, the death rate for this group declined by only 50% between 1931 and 1981, a decline considerably smaller than that for other young persons.

The percentage of deaths caused by accidents, poisonings and violence also increased among the population aged 25-44 between 1961 and 1981. By 1981, this category accounted for 53% of all deaths for men in this age group, up from 42% in 1961. The percentage for women doubled over the same period, from 16% to 32%.

Among people aged 25-44, the percentage of deaths caused by cancer in 1981 was much higher for women (32%) than for men (13%). These percentages have been relatively stable since 1961. In the same period, the percentage of deaths due to cardiovascular disease, for both women and men aged 25-44, declined.

Cardiovascular disease was the leading cause of death for men aged 45-64, and for both men and women aged 65 and older in 1981. Deaths due to cardiovascular disease, however, declined as a percentage of all deaths for most of these older age groups in the last few decades.

During the 1961-1981 period, the proportion of deaths among men aged 45-64 attributable to cardiovascular disease declined from 54% to 44%. The corresponding percentages for women were 41% and 29%. Cardiovascular disease accounted for almost half of all deaths of both men and women aged 65-74 in 1981, down from around 60% in 1961. The one exception to this trend was among men aged 75 and over. In 1981, 55% of deaths of men aged 75 and over were attributable to cardiovascular disease, the same as in 1961. The percentage of all deaths resulting from cardiovascular disease for women in this age group, however, dropped from 69% to 63% in this period.

The percentage of deaths resulting from cancer among those aged 45 and over increased in the last two decades. For women aged 45-64, the percentage of deaths due to cancer increased from 36% in 1961 to 45% in 1981. Consequently, cancer was the leading cause of death for women in this age range in 1971 and 1981. The percentage of deaths due to cancer for men aged 45-64 increased from 21% to 30% over the same period. Cancer accounted for around 30% of deaths of both men and women aged 65-74 in 1981, up from around 21% in 1961. For those 75 years and older, the percentage of deaths caused by

cancer doubled for both men and women over the 1961-1981 period.



During the past six decades, life expectancy has increased considerably for both men and women, but especially for women. Increases in life expectancy have been due largely to reductions in infant and early childhood mortality. Further increases will have to come from two areas: reductions in diseases most characteristic of older age groups, such as cardiovascular disease and cancer; and the reduction of deaths due to accidents, poisonings and violence among younger age groups. These three categories are the leading causes of death in Canada, and are all heavily influenced by lifestyle and environmental factors.

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

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE OF URBAN CANADIANS

by Mary Anne Burke

Expenditure patterns of urban Canadians have been considerably transformed since the 1960s by a rise in the portion of average income taken by taxes. Taxes, rather than food, now account for the single largest expenditure of urban families and unattached individuals.

Expenditure on basic necessities such as shelter, food, and clothing, however, continues to account for a substantially larger proportion of expenditure of families in the lowest income quintile, compared to those in the highest quintile.

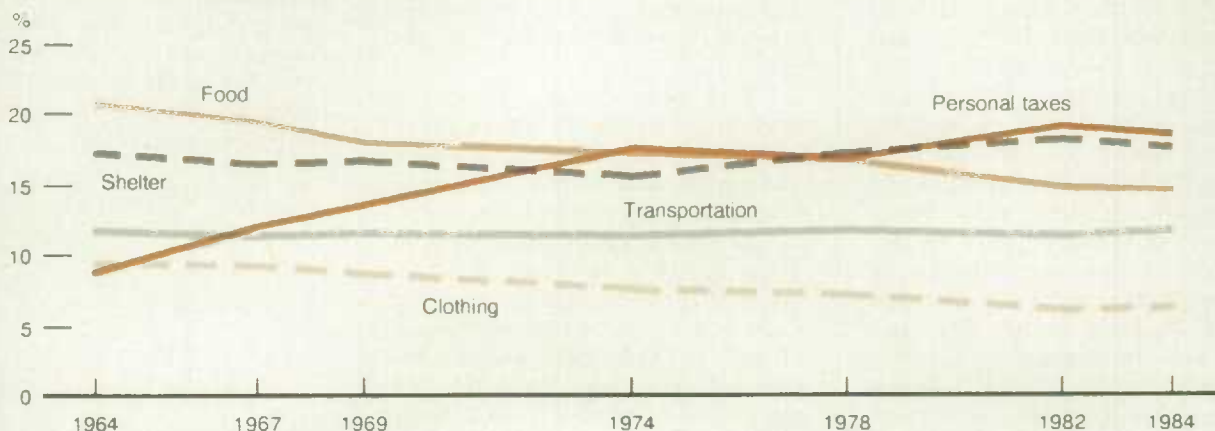
Overall Expenditure Patterns

In 1984, the average expenditure of urban Canadian families and unattached individuals was \$32,680. This represented about 93% of before-tax income and other money receipts.

Personal income taxes accounted for nearly 19% of total expenditure in 1984, compared to 18% for shelter, 15% for food, 12% for transportation, and 6% for clothing. The percentage of expenditure on taxes remained around this level since the early 1970s, after a decade of steep incline. In 1964, for exam-



Percentage of Total Expenditure on Selected Items by Urban Families and Unattached Individuals, 1964-1984



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 62-555, *Family Expenditure in Canada*; Household Surveys Division, Family Expenditure Surveys Section, unpublished revised statistics.

ple, personal taxes accounted for 9% of all expenditure.

In the same period, the share of expenditure on shelter remained relatively constant. The proportion of all spending devoted to shelter dropped from 17% in 1964 to less than 16% in 1974, but increased to 18% by 1982. It remained at that level in 1984.

The percentage of expenditure on food declined steadily, from 21% of total spending in 1964 to 15% in 1984. Over the same period, the share of expenditure on clothing dropped from 10% to 6%. Spending on transportation remained relatively constant at around 12% of total expenditure over the past two decades.



Percentage of Urban¹ Family Expenditure on Selected Items, by Income Quintiles, 1969-1984

	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Transportation	Personal income taxes
Lowest Quintile	%				
1969	26.1	27.3	8.2	8.0	0.9
1974	26.4	25.6	7.3	7.7	3.6
1978	24.7	28.6	6.6	8.5	2.2
1982	22.6	29.6	5.9	8.8	2.5
1984	21.8	30.5	5.5	8.0	2.0
Second Quintile					
1969	20.7	18.8	8.5	11.7	8.8
1974	20.1	18.2	7.5	12.3	10.8
1978	19.6	20.1	7.0	12.4	10.2
1982	17.4	22.1	6.1	12.4	11.0
1984	17.7	21.7	6.1	12.8	9.9
Third Quintile					
1969	19.6	17.6	8.6	12.2	11.5
1974	18.6	16.0	7.6	12.3	15.0
1978	17.9	18.1	7.1	12.4	14.0
1982	16.0	19.1	5.9	12.3	16.3
1984	15.4	18.9	6.3	12.9	15.2
Fourth Quintile					
1969	17.7	15.8	9.1	12.4	13.5
1974	17.1	15.1	7.7	12.3	17.7
1978	16.0	16.4	7.2	12.3	17.8
1982	14.6	17.3	6.1	12.2	19.4
1984	14.4	17.0	6.1	12.3	19.0
Highest Quintile					
1969	14.1	13.9	8.9	11.2	20.6
1974	14.0	12.7	7.6	10.7	24.3
1978	13.9	14.3	7.4	11.3	23.3
1982	11.9	14.8	6.2	10.5	26.3
1984	12.1	13.9	6.6	11.1	25.8

¹ Covers 17 cities, except for 1974 when Charlottetown, Summerside and Victoria were not included.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 62-555, *Family Expenditure in Canada*, 1984; Household Surveys Division, Family Expenditure Surveys Section, unpublished revised statistics.

Expenditure by Income Group

Generally, lower income groups spend proportionately more on food and shelter, and less on taxes, than do higher income groups. In 1984, for example, over 50% of all expenditure by the lowest income quintile was for food (22%) and shelter (31%). In comparison, just over a quarter of total expenditure by the highest income quintile was on food (12%) and shelter (14%). On the other hand, personal taxes accounted for only 2% of spending by those in the lowest income quintile compared to nearly 26% for those in the highest quintile. Between 1974 and 1984, tax expenditure dropped from 4% to 2% for the lowest quintile and increased slightly, from 24% to 26%, for the highest quintile.

As well, while all income quintiles experienced increased shelter expenditure between 1974 and 1984, the increase was highest in the lowest income quintile. In this period, the percentage of spending on shelter by the lowest income quintile increased by 4.9 percentage points compared to a 1.2 percentage point increase for those in the highest income quintile. The proportion of total expenditure on food, clothing, and transportation, on the other hand, declined by relatively similar amounts in all income groups during this period.

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

PART-TIME UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

by Rebecca Bélanger and Teresa Omiecinski

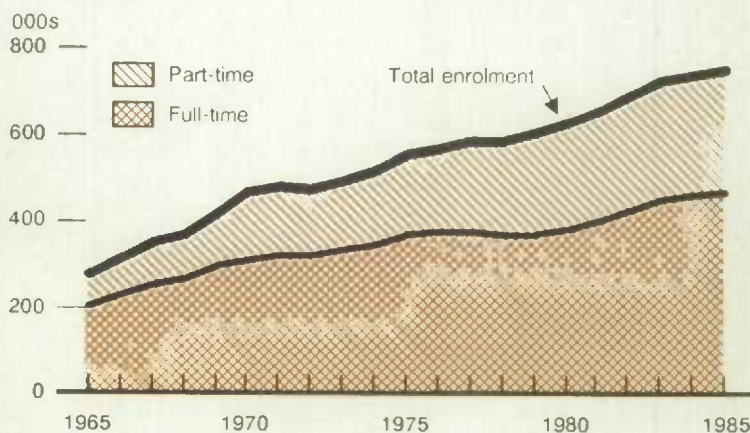
Registrar



One of the more dramatic trends in Canadian education has been the growth of part-time university enrolment¹. In the late 1960s, and the 1970s, the rate of increase in the number of part-time university students far outpaced the rate of increase in the number of full-time students. In the 1980s, however, the rate of growth in part-time enrolment slowed, and has actually been lower than that for full-time enrolment.

Overall, in the last two decades, part-time university enrolment increased by almost 300%, from 73,000 in 1965 to 285,000 in 1985. In the same period, total full-time enrolment increased by 129%, from

Total University Enrolment, by Full- and Part-time Status, 1965-1985



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-204, *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees*.

¹ The student count is taken in the fall term of the academic year; as such, for example, 1975 data refer to the fall term count for the 1975-76 academic year. As there is no commonly accepted definition of part-time student, Statistics Canada reports full- or part-time registration status as that reported by each institution.

204,000 to 467,000. Within this 20 year period, the largest increases in part-time enrolment occurred between 1965 and 1980. In the 1965-1980 period, part-time enrolment increased by an average of 8.7% per year, over twice the average rate of increase for full-time enrolment (4.2%.) In the period 1980-1985, part-time enrolment increased by only 3.1% per year compared with 4.1% for full-time enrolment.

As a result of these different

growth rates, part-time students made up 38% of the total university population in 1985, up from 26% in 1965, but down one percentage point, from 39% in 1980.

The slowing of the growth in part-time university enrolment reflects changes in the participation rates of these programmes. Between 1965 and 1975, the growth in part-time enrolment was mainly a function of increasing participation rates. In that decade, the proportion of the Cana-

dian population aged 18 and over participating in part-time university studies doubled from 0.6% to 1.2%. Between 1975 and 1980, however, the percentage of Canadians aged 18 and over studying part-time increased only from 1.2% to 1.4%, and in the period 1980 to 1985, the participation rate increased to just 1.5%.

The increases in part-time enrolment that have taken place in recent years have resulted from the fact that the population aged 25-44, the age normally associated with part-time study², has grown rapidly since the mid-1970s. The growth of this age group occurred as the large population born during the baby boom entered this age range.

There is very little difference in the proportion of undergraduate and graduate students studying part-time. In 1985, 38% of undergraduate, and 39% of graduate students were enrolled part-time. However, the percentage of undergraduate students enrolled part-time increased between 1975 and 1985, while the percentage of part-time graduate students remained the same.

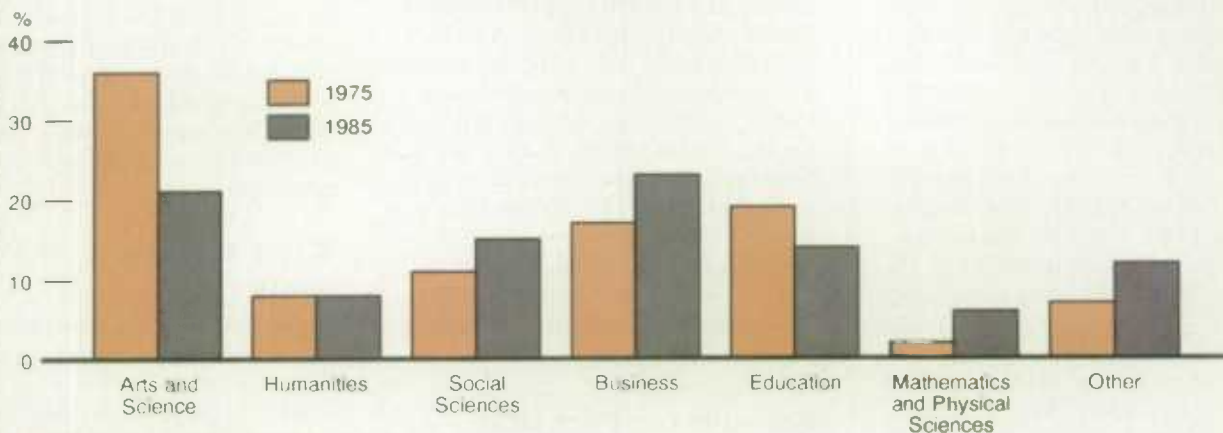
² In both 1975 and 1985, two-thirds of part-time university students were between the ages of 25 and 44. Less than 25% were under age 25, the age group normally associated with full-time study, and only 10% were aged 45 and over.

Part-time Enrolment as a Percentage of Total University Enrolment, 1965-1985



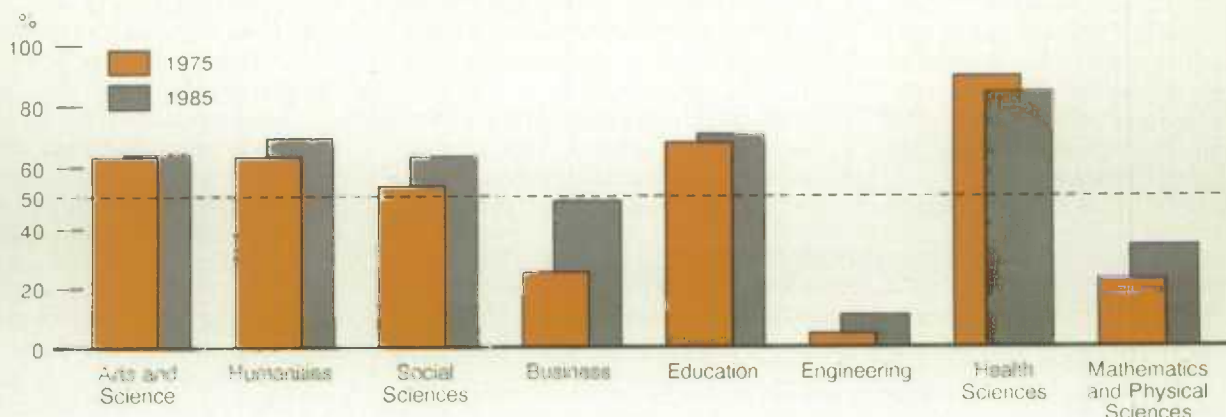
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-204, *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees*.

Percentage Distribution of Part-time Enrolment, by Field of Study, 1975 and 1985



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-204, *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees*.

Women as a Proportion of Part-time Enrolment, by Selected Fields of Study, 1975 and 1985



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-204, *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees*.

Most Part-time University Students are Women

Women have accounted for much of the growth in part-time enrolment. Between 1965 and 1985, the number of women enrolled part-time increased by over 500%, from 28,000 to 169,000. The corresponding increase for men was 158%, from 45,000 to 116,000. As a result, by 1985, women made up 59% of all part-time students compared to 39% in 1965.

For both men and women, however, the rate of increase in part-time enrolment was greater than that for full-time enrolment between 1965 and 1980. In the period 1980-1985, though, percentage increases in full-time enrolment were greater than those for part-time study for both sexes. As a result of these shifts, female part-time students increased as a proportion of all women in university from 31% in 1965 to 45% in 1980, but then declined slightly to 43% by 1985. For men, the percentage went from 24% in 1965 to 33% in 1980, before slipping to 32% by 1985.

Women made up the majority (61%) of part-time undergraduate students in 1985. Men, however, made up the majority of part-time graduate students, though women's share of part-time enrolment in graduate studies has grown in the last decade, from less than a third

(30%) in 1975 to almost half (46%) in 1985.

The percentage of part-time students who are women is higher among older age groups. In 1985, women accounted for 70% of all part-time students aged 45 and over, 59% of those aged 25-44, and 56% of those under age 25.

Academic Background of Part-time Students

In 1983-84, over half of all part-time undergraduate students already held postsecondary qualifications. Just over one-quarter (27%) had a university degree, diploma or certificate, while just under a quarter (24%) had a certificate or diploma from a community college. A further 21% had some previous university or community college experience. Only 28% of all part-time undergraduates had not gone beyond high school prior to enrolling in university. These figures suggest that for many, part-time study is a response to the demands of a rapidly changing socio-economic environment and the attendant need for lifelong learning.

Reasons for Part-time Enrolment

The most common reason people chose to study part-time versus full-time in 1983-84 was to enable them

to continue working while they studied. That year, for both men and women, half of all part-time undergraduate students, and two-thirds of part-time graduate students, cited this as the most important reason why they chose to study part-time rather than full-time.

Personal or family responsibility was the second most important reason for choosing to study part-time, particularly for women. In 1983-84, 23% of female and 11% of male part-time undergraduates indicated they were enrolled part-time because of family or personal responsibilities. The corresponding percentages for part-time graduate students were 17% for women and 14% for men. On the other hand, fewer than 10% of part-time undergraduates preferred the work load associated with part-time study, while just 6% were enrolled part-time because it was financially more feasible.

What Part-time Students Study

There have been major changes in the fields of study attracting part-time students. Between 1975 and 1985, the proportion of part-time students³ enrolled in Business pro-

³ Includes only those students registered in a specific field of study.

Reasons for Choosing to Study Part-time Rather than Full-time, 1983-84

	Undergraduate		Graduate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%			
To keep present job while studying	56.5	50.0	68.1	62.5
Personal or family responsibilities	11.3	23.4	13.5	16.8
Easier to pay for	5.5	5.5	4.7	6.7
Preferred workload	10.0	9.4	5.3	4.7
Availability of courses by correspondence, television, or other electronic medium	4.0	3.9	-	0.8
Did not meet academic requirements for full-time study	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.7
Other reasons	10.2	6.4	8.0	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Postsecondary Student Survey, 1983-84, unpublished data.

grammes increased from 16% to 23%. There were also significant increases in the share of part-time students accounted for by the Social Sciences, and by Mathematics and the Physical Sciences. During the same period, the percentage of part-

time students in Arts and Science fell from 36% to 21%, while the percentage in Education declined from 19% to 14%.

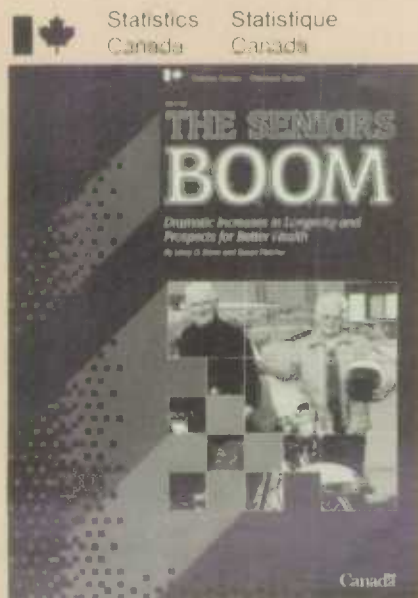
Women made up the majority of part-time undergraduate students in all fields in 1985, except Business,

Engineering, and Mathematics and the Physical Sciences. Over the last decade, however, there were large increases in the part-time female enrolment in these particular fields. Women made up almost half of all part-time Business students (49%) in 1985, up from just over one-quarter (26%) in 1975. In the same period, women increased from 5% to 11% of part-time students in Engineering, and from 23% to 34% of those in Mathematics and the Physical Sciences. Similar trends were evident at the graduate level.

Rebecca Bélanger and Teresa Omiecinski are analysts with the Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada.

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF LABOUR FORCE TRENDS

by Doreen Duchesne



Total employment in Canada reached an all-time high of 11.6 million in 1986. This represents a 2.9% increase from 1985 when 11.3 million Canadians were employed. Furthermore, total employment has risen by almost 1 million since the peak of the recession in 1982. In addition, the percentage of the working-age population which was employed increased one full percentage point - to 59.4% - between 1985 and 1986. This figure, however, is still lower than it was in 1981.

Among other labour market highlights in 1986, the overall labour force participation rate increased for the fourth consecutive year. Last year, 65.7% of all Canadians of working age were in the labour force, up from 65.2% in 1985, and 64.1% in 1982.

The proportion of women with jobs approached 50% in 1986. Last year, 49.7% of all women of working age were employed, up from 48.5% in 1985. At the same time, the percentage of men who were employed increased from 68.7% to 69.5%.

The annual unemployment rate of 9.6% in 1986 was the lowest in five years. Unemployment was down from 10.5% in 1985 and 11.9% in 1983. Still, in 1986, over 1.2 million Canadians were unemployed.

Unemployment was down substantially among young Canadians, although the incidence of unemployment among those aged 15-24 in 1986 was well above the national rate. In 1986, the unemployment rate for men in this age range was 16.5%, down from 18.2% in 1985. The rate for young women was 13.8% in 1986, compared to 14.6% the previous year.

The incidence of long-term unemployment was down in 1986.

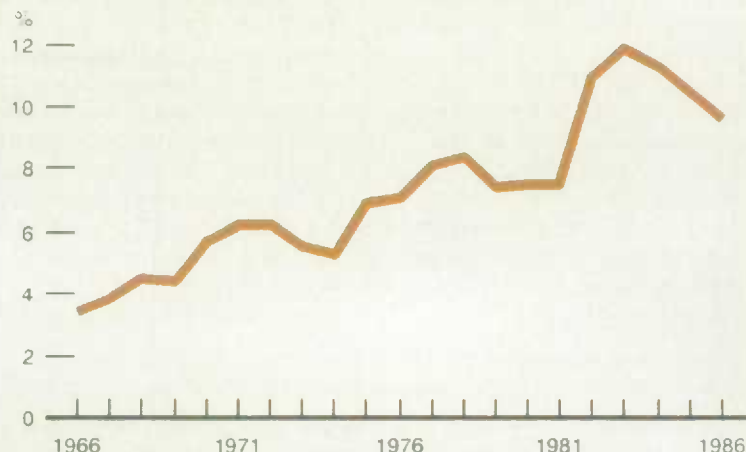
The number of persons unemployed for more than 52 weeks declined by 18.3% in 1986, while the total number of unemployed fell by 6.9%. Nevertheless, the long-term unemployed accounted for 9.0% of total unemployment in 1986, compared with just 2.6% in 1976.

Because many labour market changes happen gradually, annual shifts in labour force indicators seldom tell the whole story. Some of the major ongoing trends in the Canadian labour market include the long-term increase in unemployment, the increased labour force participation of women, the aging of the labour force, changes in the regional distribution of employment, and the shift of employment from the goods-producing to the service sector of the economy.

Unemployment in Canada

Unemployment in Canada has generally increased over the last twenty years. The annual unemployment rate, which was under 4% in 1966, climbed to a peak of 11.9% in 1983, but fell below 10% in 1986. The upward course of the unemployment rate since the mid-1960s, however, has not been smooth. There were periods of rapid increase in the unemployment rate, for example, in the years 1966 to 1971, 1974 to 1978 and 1981 through 1983.

The Unemployment Rate, 1966-1986

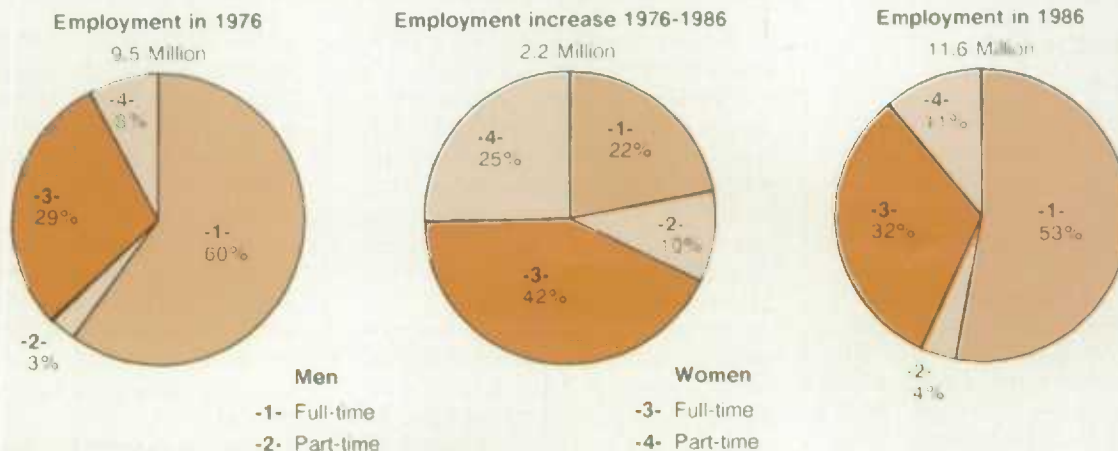


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

While periodic upturns in economic activity in the intervening years resulted in reductions in the unemployment rate, typically the rate did not fall back to the previous low point. A similar pattern has emerged in recent years. While the unemployment rate has declined significantly since 1983, it is still well above the average unemployment rate of 7.5% experienced between 1979 and 1981.



The Changing Composition of Employment, 1976-1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.



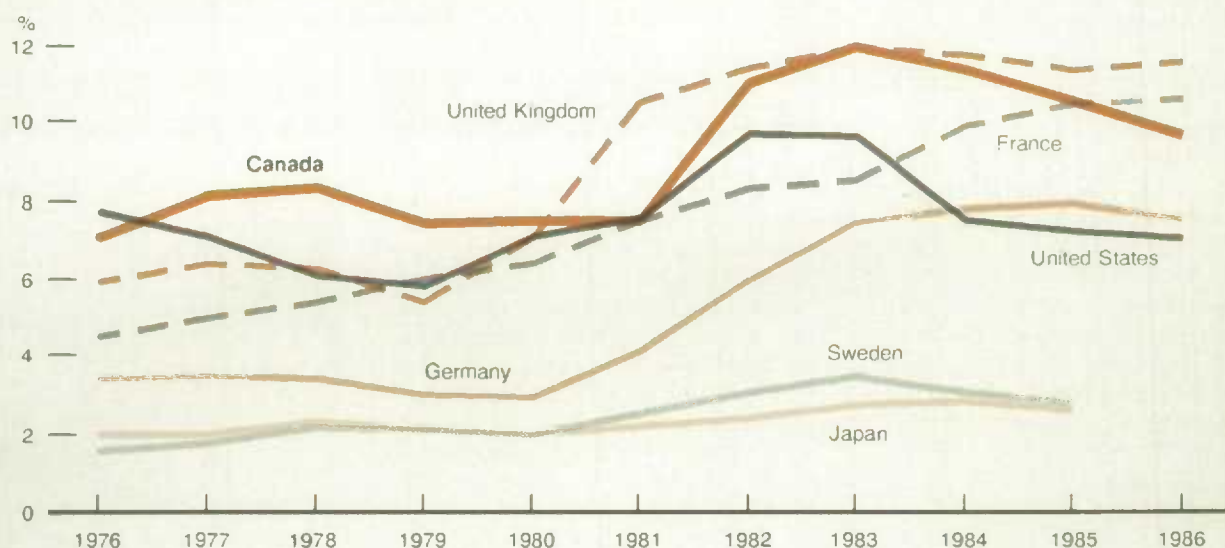
Unemployment in Canada: An International Perspective

Despite recent declines, the Canadian unemployment rate remains considerably above that of the United States. In 1986, the unemployment rate in Canada was 9.6%, compared to 7.0% in the United States. Since 1984, however, the gap between the Canadian rate and the U.S. rate has narrowed, in spite of the fact that the Canadian labour force has grown more rapidly.

Canada's recent labour market performance looks better when compared with trends in major Western European nations. While unemployment in Canada dropped substantially between 1983 and 1986, the unemployment rate in France continued to increase and rates in the United Kingdom and West Germany were essentially unchanged. As a result, in 1986, the unemployment rate in

Canada was lower than in France and the United Kingdom. It was also considerably closer to the rate in West Germany than it was in the late 1970s. The unemployment rate in Canada in 1986, though, was well above rates in Japan and Sweden which were below 3%.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Countries, 1976-1986



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*; U.S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics.

Women in the Labour Force

One of the most significant developments in the Canadian economy has been the influx of women into the labour market. In the last decade, the number of working women in Canada climbed 42%, from 3.5 million in 1976 to just under 5 million in 1986. In comparison, the number of employed men rose by only 12% in the same period. As a result, women's share of total employment increased from 37% in 1976 to 43% in 1986.

Part-time work contributed substantially to the increase in the employment levels of women. Between 1976 and 1986, the number

of women working part-time grew by almost 550,000. As a result, over a quarter (26%) of all women employed in 1986 worked part-time, up from 21% in 1976. In comparison, the number of men working part-time increased by 214,000 in the 1976-1986 period, and just 8% of employed men were working part-time in 1986. +

While the majority of women who worked part-time in 1986 did so because they either did not want full-time work (39%), were going to school (20%), or had personal or family responsibilities which precluded full-time employment (13%), many were obliged to accept part-time work because it was all they could find. Between 1976 and

1986, the number of women working part-time because they could not find full-time jobs rose from 86,000 to 353,000. In this period, these involuntary part-timers increased from 12% to 27% of all women working part-time. As well, the increase in the number of women working part-time who could not find full-time employment represented just under half of the overall rise in the number of women working part-time in the 1976-1986 period.

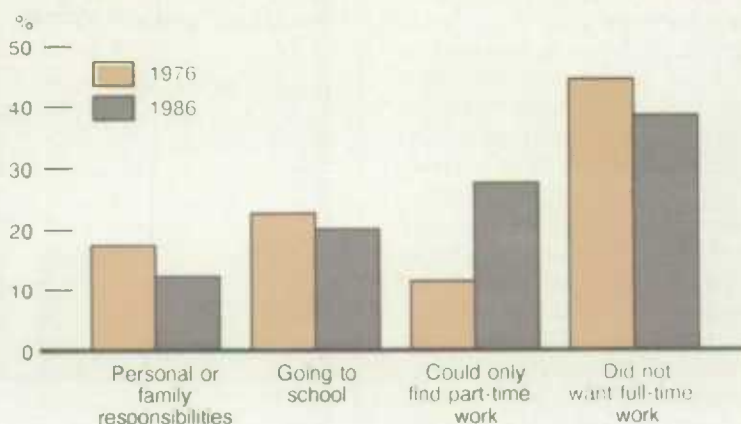
At the same time, women have made inroads in the full-time sector. In 1986, 38% of full-time workers were female compared to 33% ten years earlier.

Since 1976, most of the growth

in female employment has occurred in managerial and professional, and service and clerical occupations. The managerial and professional occupations accounted for 46% of the total increase in employment of women over the decade, while service and clerical occupations made up 39% of this growth. Within the managerial and professional occupational group, over three-quarters of the increase in female employment was full-time. In contrast, part-time work accounted for over one-half of the growth in service and clerical occupations.

Earnings of working women remain well below those of men. In 1985, almost half of all working women earned less than \$10,000. In contrast, only 28% of men were in this earnings group. Additionally, in 1985, women employed full-time for the whole year earned, on average, \$18,700. This was just 64.9% of the average earnings of comparable men. This sex differential among persons working full-

Reasons Women Work Part-time, 1976 and 1986



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

time throughout the year, though, has improved since 1981, when

the average earnings of women were 63.6% those of men.



The Aging of the Labour Force

The average age of labour force participants in Canada has been gradually increasing, primarily because the large population born during the baby boom is aging. In 1976, most of the baby boomers were in their late teens or twenties; by 1986, the population born during the baby boom was concentrated in the group aged 25-44. In the 1976-1986 period, the labour force aged 25-44 increased by almost 50%, from 4.6 million to 6.8 million, and the proportion of the labour force accounted for by persons in this age range increased from 45% to 53%.

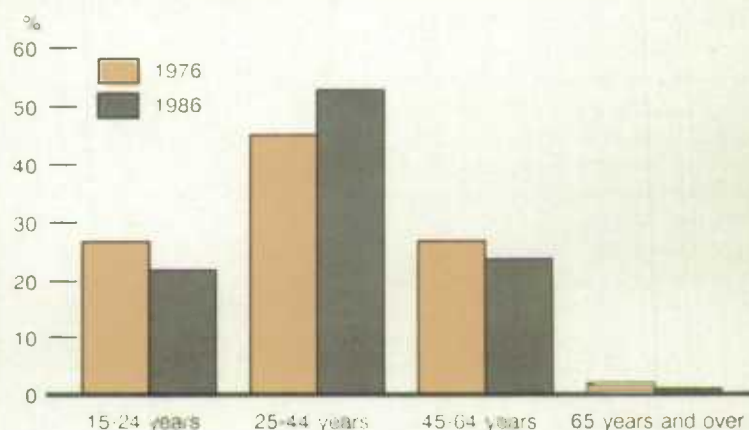
Overall, the labour force aged 15-24 was 111,000 larger in 1986 than in 1976. The size of the labour force aged 15-24, however, has declined in the 1980s, from 3.1 million in 1981 to 2.9 million in 1986. As a result, the percentage of from 27% in 1976 to 22% in 1986.

The labour force aged 45-64 grew by 357,000 between 1976 and 1986. However, it declined as a percentage of the total labour force, from 27% in 1976 to 24% in 1986. One reason for the declining share of

the labour force made up of those aged 45-64 is that an increasing proportion of older men in this age range are no longer in the labour force. In 1986, for example, 69% of

men aged 55-64 were in the labour force, down from 77% ten years earlier. +

Labour Force Distribution by Age, 1976 and 1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

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Labour Force Terms

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

Provincial Changes

Employment/population ratios differ markedly by province. In 1986, the percentage of the working age population which was employed ranged from 42% in Newfoundland to 65% in Alberta.

Changes in employment/population ratios, as a result of both the recession in the early 1980s and the post-recession recovery, were felt unevenly across the country. The employment/population rate declined in all provinces except Prince Edward Island between 1981 and 1983. There were particularly large declines in this ratio in Alberta and British Columbia. The employment/population ratio fell 5.6 percentage points in Alberta and 5.4 percentage points in British Columbia in this period.

Gains in employment during the post-recession recovery period have been strongest in Ontario and Quebec. In Ontario, the employment/population rate rose by 3.5 percentage points between 1983 and 1986, while in Quebec it was 3.1 percentage points higher in the same period. New Brunswick (up 2.1 percentage points) was the only other province in which the employment/population rate increased by more than 2 percentage points in this period.

Provincial Employment/Population Ratios, 1976-1986

	1976	1981	1983	1986
	%			
Newfoundland	42.8	45.3	42.3	42.4
Prince Edward Island	51.3	52.2	52.8	53.9
Nova Scotia	49.9	51.4	49.8	51.3
New Brunswick	47.7	49.7	47.2	49.3
Quebec	53.3	55.1	52.4	55.5
Ontario	59.9	63.2	60.2	63.7
Manitoba	58.4	61.0	59.4	61.3
Saskatchewan	58.1	60.6	60.4	61.7
Alberta	64.3	69.5	63.9	65.0
British Columbia	56.0	60.7	55.3	56.9
Canada	56.7	59.9	56.7	59.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Provincial Unemployment Rates, 1976-1986

	1976	1981	1983	1986
	%			
Newfoundland	13.3	13.9	18.8	20.0
Prince Edward Island	9.6	11.2	12.2	13.4
Nova Scotia	9.5	10.2	13.2	13.4
New Brunswick	11.0	11.5	14.8	14.4
Quebec	8.7	10.3	13.9	11.0
Ontario	6.2	6.6	10.4	7.0
Manitoba	4.7	5.9	9.4	7.7
Saskatchewan	3.9	4.7	7.4	7.7
Alberta	4.0	3.8	10.8	9.8
British Columbia	8.6	6.7	13.8	12.6
Canada	7.1	7.5	11.9	9.6

Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-201, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*.

Employment by Industry, 1976-1986

	1976	1981	1983	1986
	000s			
Goods-producing sector				
Men	2,594	2,781	2,452	2,599
Women	668	799	757	818
Total	3,262	3,581	3,209	3,417
Service-producing sector				
Men	3,370	3,777	3,788	4,058
Women	2,845	3,648	3,738	4,160
Total	6,215	7,425	7,525	8,217
Total employment	9,477	11,006	10,734	11,634

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

Unemployment rates also vary widely by province. In 1986, they ranged from 20.0% in Newfoundland to 7.0% in Ontario. Changes in provincial unemployment rates in the 1980s have generally mirrored those in employment, but in the opposite direction. The unemployment rate increased in all provinces between 1981 and 1983, however, the increases were particularly large in Alberta and British Columbia. In Alberta, the unemployment rate nearly tripled, increasing from 3.8% in 1981 to 10.8% in 1983. In the same period, the unemployment rate in British Columbia more than doubled from 6.7% to 13.8%.

During the post-recession recovery period, unemployment rates have fallen furthest in Ontario and Quebec. In Ontario, the unemployment rate fell from 10.4% in 1983 to 7.0% in 1986, while in Quebec the rate declined from 13.9% to 11.0%. Unemployment rates declined modestly in the western provinces, with the exception of that in Saskatchewan in this period. Rates in all four western provinces in 1986, however, were still well above pre-recession figures. On the other hand, unemployment rates in the Atlantic provinces did not follow the overall post-recession decline. The unemployment rates in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were virtually the same in 1986 as in 1983, while they increased in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island during this period.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industry

For a number of decades, employment has been shifting from the goods-producing sector to the service sector.¹ Between 1976 and 1986, total employment in the service sector increased by over 2 million. In the same period, employment in the goods-producing industries increased by only 155,000. As a result, by 1986, the service sector's share of total employment had increased to 71%, up from 65% in 1976. +

The recession in the early 1980s had a particularly disruptive effect on employment in the goods-producing sector. Employment in this sector had increased by 9.8% between 1976 and 1981; however,

Labour Force Estimates, Annual Averages. 1946 - 1986

	Population aged 15 and over	Labour Force			Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment/population ratio
		Total	Employed	Unemployed			
		000s				%	
1946	8,779	4,829	4,666	163	55.0	3.4	53.1
1947	9,007	4,942	4,832	110	54.9	2.2	53.6
1948	9,141	4,988	4,875	114	54.6	2.3	53.3
1949	9,268	5,055	4,913	141	54.5	2.8	53.0
1950 ¹	9,615	5,163	4,976	186	53.7	3.6	51.8
1951	9,732	5,223	5,097	126	53.7	2.4	52.4
1952	9,956	5,324	5,169	155	53.5	2.9	51.9
1953	10,164	5,397	5,235	162	53.1	3.0	51.5
1954	10,391	5,493	5,243	250	52.9	4.6	50.5
1955	10,597	5,610	5,364	245	52.9	4.4	50.6
1956	10,807	5,782	5,585	197	53.5	3.4	51.7
1957	11,123	6,008	5,731	278	54.0	4.6	51.5
1958	11,388	6,137	5,706	432	53.9	7.0	50.1
1959	11,605	6,242	5,870	372	53.8	6.0	50.6
1960	11,831	6,411	5,965	446	54.2	7.0	50.4
1961	12,053	6,521	6,055	466	54.1	7.1	50.2
1962	12,280	6,615	6,225	390	53.9	5.9	50.7
1963	12,536	6,748	6,375	374	53.8	5.5	50.9
1964	12,817	6,933	6,609	324	54.1	4.7	51.6
1965	13,128	7,141	6,862	280	54.4	3.9	52.3
1966 ²	13,083	7,493	7,242	251	57.3	3.4	55.4
1967	13,444	7,747	7,451	296	57.6	3.8	55.4
1968	13,805	7,951	7,593	358	57.6	4.5	55.0
1969	14,162	8,194	7,832	362	57.9	4.4	55.3
1970	14,528	8,395	7,919	476	57.8	5.7	54.5
1971	14,872	8,639	8,104	535	58.1	6.2	54.5
1972	15,186	8,897	8,344	553	58.6	6.2	54.9
1973	15,526	9,276	8,761	515	59.7	5.5	56.4
1974	15,924	9,639	9,125	514	60.5	5.3	57.3
1975	16,323	9,974	9,284	690	61.1	6.9	56.9
1976	16,701	10,203	9,477	726	61.1	7.1	56.7
1977	17,051	10,500	9,651	849	61.6	8.1	56.6
1978	17,377	10,895	9,987	908	62.7	8.3	57.5
1979	17,702	11,231	10,395	836	63.4	7.4	58.7
1980	18,053	11,573	10,708	865	64.1	7.5	59.3
1981	18,375	11,904	11,006	898	64.8	7.5	59.9
1982	18,664	11,958	10,644	1,314	64.1	11.0	57.0
1983	18,917	12,183	10,734	1,448	64.4	11.9	56.7
1984	19,148	12,399	11,000	1,399	64.8	11.3	57.4
1985	19,372	12,639	11,311	1,328	65.2	10.5	58.4
1986	19,594	12,870	11,634	1,236	65.7	9.6	59.4

¹ Includes Newfoundland beginning in 1950.

² Includes the population aged 15 and over beginning in 1966. Data prior to 1966 are based on the population aged 14 and over. Estimates for 1966 to 1974 have been adjusted to conform to current concepts. Estimates prior to 1966 have not been revised.

in the 1981-1983 period, employment in the goods-producing industries fell by 372,000 or 10.4%. Although employment in the goods-producing industries subsequently rebounded in the post-recession years, total employment in these industries in 1986 was still 4.6% below what it had been in 1981.

¹ The service sector includes industries such as transportation, trade, finance, real estate, community, business and personal service, and public administration. The goods-producing industries include agriculture,

other primary industries such as forestry, fishing and mining, manufacturing, and construction.

+ These topics are covered in more detail in previous editions of **Canadian Social Trends**. Part-time work was discussed in the Autumn, 1986 edition. Employment among men aged 55-64 and the industrial shift in employment were featured in the Spring, 1987 edition.

Doreen Duchesne is an analyst with the *Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, Statistics Canada*.



WORK INJURIES

by Francis Pring-Mill

Approximately one million Canadians are injured in work-related accidents every year. About half of these injuries are sufficiently severe that employees need to take time off work to recover. In 1985, there were 554,793 work-related injuries in Canada for which claims, either for time-loss or permanent disability, were accepted by provincial Workers' Compensation Boards. This was an increase of 9% over the total in 1984.

Most work-related injuries in 1985 involved sprains and strains (39%), contusions, crushing and bruising (17%), and cuts, lacerations, and punctures (11%). The greatest number of injuries involved the back (27%), followed by the wrist, hand, or fingers (22%), and the ankle, foot, or toes (10%). There is a large variety in the type and severity of injuries. In 1985, for example, there were 1,512 work-related amputations, 96% of which involved hands or fingers. Over half (51%) of these amputations were caused by machines.

The most frequent sources of injury were working surfaces such as floors, ramps, and platforms (12%), metal items, including nails, nuts, bolts, and metal plates and rods (11%), and bodily motion (10%). The most common events resulting in work injuries were overexertion (26%), being struck by an object (18%), and falls (14%).

Special tabulations from the Work Injuries Data Base indicate that in 1985, 14% of all fractures were sustained by workers in construction trades occupations, 12% in product fabricating, assembling, and repairing occupations, 9% in service occupations, and 7% in machining and related occupations.

National Work Injuries Statistics Program

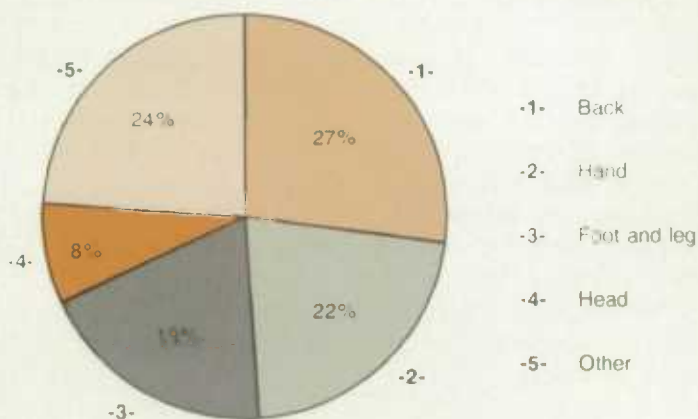
The data in this article are from Statistics Canada's National Work Injuries Statistics Program. The objective of the program is to provide information on occupational health and safety in Canada. This program is a co-operative arrangement between Statistics Canada and the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards. The provincial Boards supply data on accepted time-loss claims for work injuries, while Statistics Canada co-ordinates the establishment and maintenance of standards, and is responsible for the processing and release of data.

The Program's first regular publication, *Work Injuries 1983-*



1985 (Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-208) was released in March, 1987. It represents a census of all time-loss injury and illness claims which were accepted by provincial Workers' Compensation Boards. Special tabulations based on user specifications are available on request.

Parts of the Body Affected in Work Injuries, 1985



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-208, *Work Injuries, 1983-1985*.

Workers' Compensation in Canada

Programs to protect workers injured in the course of their employment were established in Canada as early as 1915. Today, almost all workers are protected by legislation against the consequences of industrial injury and illness.

In Canada, workers' compensation is based on the principle of collective liability, and may be viewed as a type of compulsory insurance. Under this system, all eligible employees are protected, but they are precluded from taking legal action against their employer.

With the exception of exemptions specified in the various acts in different provinces, coverage for employers under workers' compensation is compulsory. The exemptions may include small businesses and industries such as agriculture and domestic service.



As a rule, however, exempted undertakings can apply for voluntary coverage.

The provincial Workers' Compensation Boards are responsible for administering the acts in their

respective jurisdictions. Important functions, in this context, are adjudicating whether or not workers are eligible for benefits, and deciding on appropriate rehabilitation plans.

Francis Pring-Mill is an analyst with the Labour Division, Statistics Canada.

Work Injuries 1983-1985

A new publication bringing together occupational health information from across Canada.

A single, comprehensive document now provides detailed information on the nature and extent of work-related injuries and illnesses in Canada. If you are interested or working in the occupational and safety field, **Work Injuries, 1983-1985** will be an essential reference tool.

Fifty pages of text and tables present statistics on:

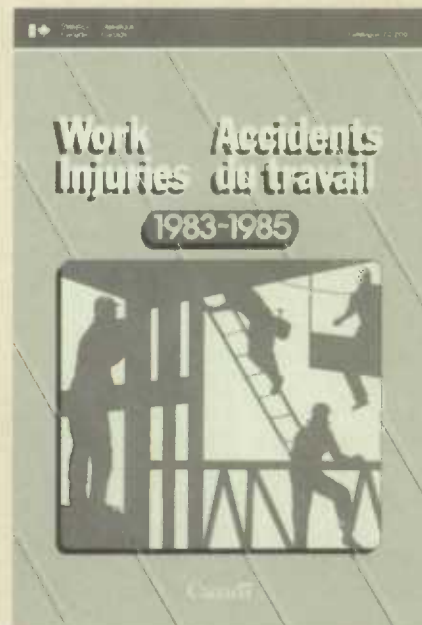
- 28 natures of injury,
- 16 types of injury,
- 9 parts of body,
- 50 sources of injury,
- 16 types of accident.

In addition, the data are tabulated by occupation, age and sex of the injured worker, as well as by province and industry of the employer.

Work Injuries 1983-1985 catalogue #72-208; \$17 in Canada, \$18 outside Canada.

Order from: Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 or call collect at (613) 993-7276.

Make cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and refer to catalogue #72-208. Publications and additional information are also available from your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre.



For more information or to enquire about custom data retrievals please contact: Francis Pring-Mill (613) 991-4040 or Horst Stiebert (613) 991-4044 of Statistics Canada, Labour Division.



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Social Indicators

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Population								
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 ¹
Annual growth (%)	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 ^P	91,014 ^P
Emigration	63,559	51,060	43,609	44,823	49,869	48,397	47,967 ^P	47,050 ^P
Family								
Birth rate (per 1,000)	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.8 ^P
Marriage rate (per 1,000)	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.5 ^P
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
Labour Force								
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	*	*
Income								
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	64.9	*
Education								
Elementary and secondary enrolment (000s)	5,184.7	5,106.3	5,024.2	4,994.0	4,974.9	4,946.1	4,927.9	4,943.4 ^P
Full-time postsecondary enrolment (000s)	623.5	643.4	675.3	722.0	766.7	782.8	789.8	797.4 ^P
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	23,581.2
Health								
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	30.8
– women	30.1	–	28.9	–	28.3	–	27.8	25.8
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	24,942.0
Justice								
Crime rates (per 100,000)								
– violent	623	648	666	685	692	714	749	798 ^P
– property	5,013	5,551	5,873	5,955	5,717	5,607	5,560	5,655 ^P
– homicide	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.2 ^P
Government								
Expenditures on social programmes ² (1982 \$000,000)	91,126.7	95,340.7	97,499.7	104,289.8	110,095.4	111,700.9	114,838.2	116,467.9
– as a % of total expenditures	59.3	57.7	57.3	58.1	59.9	58.4	58.4	58.9
– as a % of GDP	24.0	24.7	24.7	27.8	28.7	27.8	27.7	27.5
UI 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 ^m (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 ^m (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 ^P
Economic Indicators								
GDP (1981 \$) – annual % change	+ 3.9	+ 1.5	+ 3.7	-3.3	+ 3.1	+ 5.5	+ 4.0	+ 3.1
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	170,863

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

¹ Estimates for the years 1982 to 1986 will be revised in the fall of 1987 to take into account the 1986 Census results.

² Includes Protection of Persons and Property; Health; Social Services; Education; Recreation and Culture.

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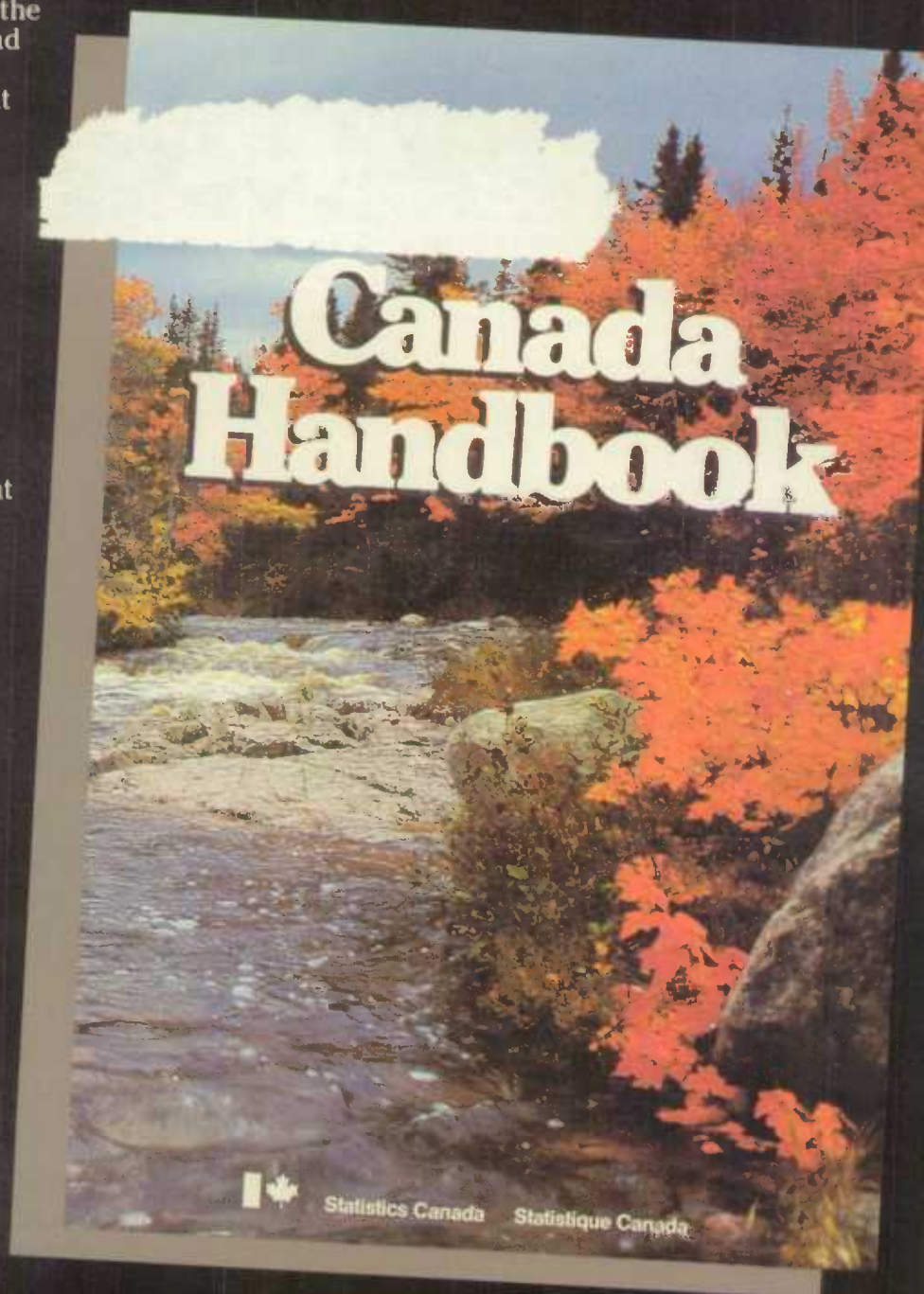
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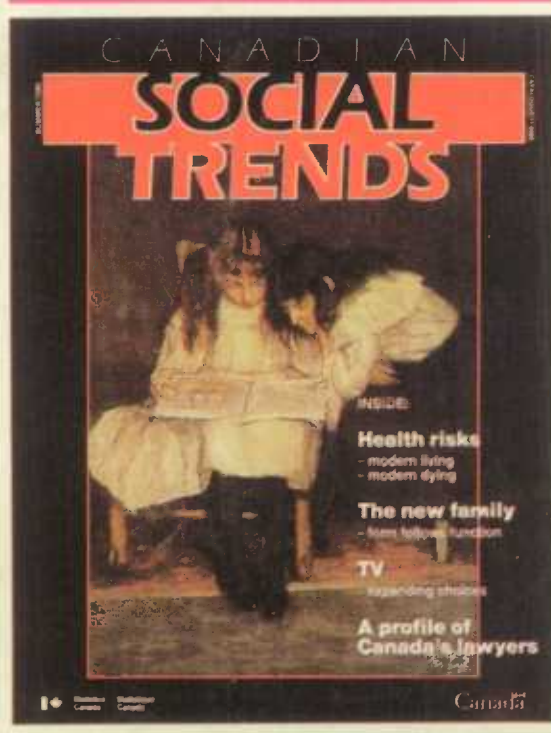
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