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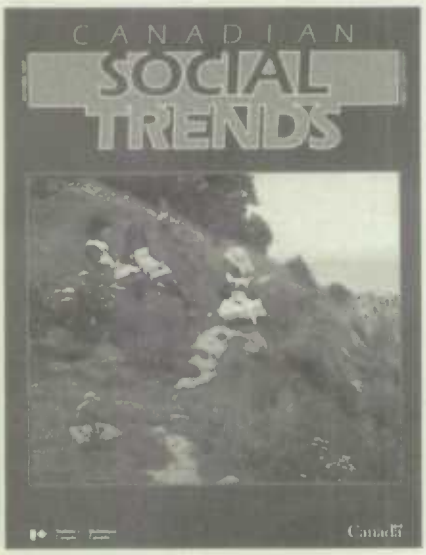

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TYING THE KNOT: AN OVERVIEW OF MARRIAGE RATES IN CANADA

by Dhruva Nagnur and Owen Adams

Despite the widely held belief that marriage is losing its attraction and is being replaced by new, less rigid forms of conjugal union, marriage continues to be a popular institution in Canadian society. While both the marriage rate, and the probability of ever marrying have declined in Canada in recent years, the great majority of Canadian men and women – around 9 in 10 – continue to marry at least once in their lifetime.

Historical Fluctuations in the Marriage Rate

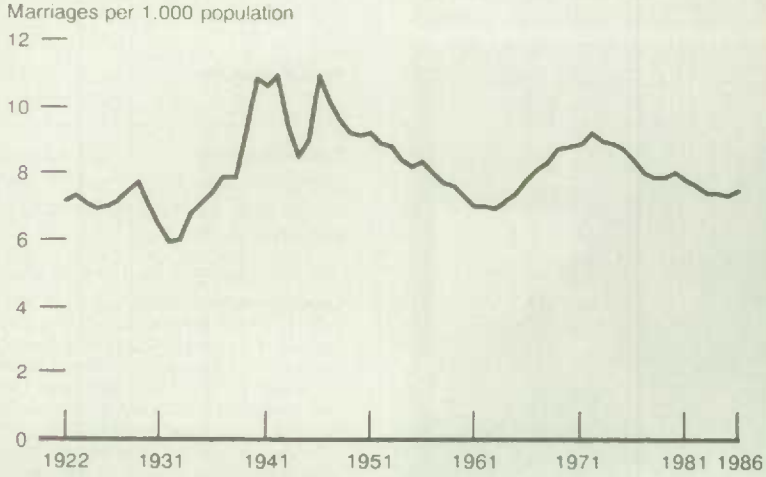
The marriage rate in Canada has been characterized by a series of cyclical movements since the end of the First World War. The marriage rate rose in the 1920s, but then dropped precipitously in the early 1930s, falling to an all-time low of fewer than 6 marriages per 1,000 population in 1932. Then in the latter part of the 1930s, the marriage rate increased, reaching highs of 11 marriages per 1,000 population in 1942 and again in 1946.

In the decade and a half following the end of the Second World War, in conjunction with the post-war baby boom, the marriage rate once again declined. By the early 1960s, the marriage rate had fallen to around 7 marriages per 1,000 population. Then in the 1960s, the marriage rate again increased, climbing to almost 9 marriages per 1,000 population in the early 1970s.

Since the early 1970s, the marriage rate has again declined. By 1985, it had fallen to just over 7 marriages per 1,000 population, a level approaching historic lows. The decline in the marriage rate in the last decade and a half occurred despite the fact that the large population born during the baby boom of the 1950s was in the age group in which Canadians have traditionally been the most likely to marry.

The largest number of marriages in Canadian history – over 200,000 – occurred in 1972. The number of marriages has gradually declined since; in 1985, there were 184,000 marriages in Canada.

Marriage Rate, 1922-1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 84-205, *Marriages and Divorces*.

Common-law Unions

In 1981, there were 350,000 common-law unions in Canada +. These represented 6% of all husband-wife type families. Also in that year, 9% of the unmarried population aged 15 and over was living as a partner in a common-law union.

The 1981 estimate of common-law unions, however, only indicates the number of these unions at that time, and does not reflect how many Canadians had ever lived in such an arrangement. Data from Statistics Canada's 1984 Family History Survey indicated that 17% of the population aged 18-65 had, at one time or another, lived in a common-law union. Different age cohorts, however, have formed common-law unions at varying rates. For example, almost 22% of Canadians aged 20-24 at the time of the survey in 1984 had been a partner in a common-law arrangement. In comparison, less than 1% of those aged 44 and over had been involved in such a relationship when they were in their early twenties.

+ For more details on common-law unions in Canada see the Autumn 1986 issue of **Canadian Social Trends.**

Remarriages

The percentage of marriages in which one partner is marrying for at least the second time has increased in recent years. In both 1955 and 1965, less than 10% of both brides and grooms were marrying for the second or subsequent time. In 1985, however, more than 20% of marriages of both men and women were second or later marriages. Divorced persons accounted for much of the increase in the number of second or higher order marriages in this period. Between 1975 and 1985, for example, the number of marriages in which at least one of the partners was divorced more than doubled, while the number of marriages in which one or both partners was widowed actually declined.

Percentage Distribution of Brides and Grooms by First or Later Order Marriage, 1955-1985

	1955	1965	1975	1985
		%		
Brides				
First marriage	91.5	91.1	85.4	79.7
Second or later marriage	8.5	8.9	14.6	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grooms				
First marriage	91.7	91.5	84.5	78.2
Second or later marriage	8.3	8.5	15.5	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of marriages	127,777	145,519	197,585	184,096

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 84-205, *Marriages and Divorces*.

Age-specific Marriage Rates for Women, 1931-1985

	Marriages per 1,000 women aged									Standardized[1] rate for women aged 15 and over
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over	
1931	29.8	65.1	32.7	12.2	6.4	4.2	3.4	2.5	1.5	18.1
1936	29.4	70.8	41.9	16.1	7.0	3.8	3.0	2.1	1.4	20.1
1941	42.5	101.8	56.5	23.2	11.0	6.0	4.2	3.1	1.6	28.5
1946	52.6	109.3	48.5	20.9	11.1	6.7	5.0	3.6	2.0	29.7
1951	60.5	100.1	36.0	15.4	8.7	6.5	5.2	4.0	2.1	27.4
1956	65.4	99.3	32.6	12.2	7.1	5.3	4.6	3.8	2.1	26.9
1961	57.8	91.5	24.7	10.0	5.6	4.2	4.0	3.2	2.2	23.6
1966	52.5	99.6	25.9	9.1	5.3	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.2	24.0
1971	50.3	97.7	27.5	11.4	6.8	5.3	4.7	4.3	2.6	24.4
1976	40.6	81.4	29.5	13.3	8.1	5.7	4.8	4.0	2.4	21.7
1981	25.1	75.7	34.1	14.0	8.7	6.1	4.4	3.5	1.8	19.8
1985	16.1	67.6	38.9	17.3	9.5	6.6	4.8	3.4	1.7	18.6

[1] Standardized to 1981 population.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 84-205, *Marriages and Divorces*, derived tabulations.

Age-specific Marriage Rates for Men, 1931-1985

	Marriages per 1,000 men aged									Standardized[1] rate for men aged 15 and over
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over	
1931	3.1	50.9	52.3	24.3	11.9	7.0	4.7	3.7	2.8	18.4
1936	2.9	50.4	65.1	31.7	14.3	6.9	4.6	3.3	2.5	20.7
1941	5.4	80.0	84.5	41.9	20.0	10.7	6.6	5.0	3.1	29.4
1946	9.6	95.4	79.0	36.5	18.5	10.9	7.2	5.0	3.7	30.7
1951	12.5	101.6	62.9	26.6	13.2	8.3	6.5	5.3	3.8	28.2
1956	12.8	104.3	60.4	21.1	10.0	6.2	5.2	4.2	3.4	27.0
1961	12.0	103.5	51.1	18.1	8.5	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.3	25.0
1966	12.6	110.8	56.0	17.6	8.4	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.3	26.5
1971	12.7	107.0	51.1	18.4	9.9	6.9	5.6	5.1	4.1	26.2
1976	10.9	83.7	47.2	20.1	11.6	7.8	6.3	5.1	3.9	23.0
1981	5.7	65.7	49.5	22.1	12.6	8.4	6.1	5.0	3.0	20.4
1985	3.1	49.4	50.9	24.3	13.4	9.0	6.7	5.1	3.3	18.7

[1] Standardized to 1981 population.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 84-205, *Marriages and Divorces*, derived tabulations.

Marriage Rates of Different Age Groups

The marriage rates for both men and women under the age of 25 have declined since the early 1970s. In contrast, the rates for some older groups increased in this period. There has been a particularly significant decline in the marriage rate for men aged 20-24. In 1971, there were 107 marriages per 1,000 men in this age group; in 1985, however, there were less than 50. In fact, the marriage rate for men aged 20-24, which in 1971 had been twice that for men aged 25-29, had fallen below the rate for this latter group by 1985. As well, in 1985, the marriage rate for males aged 15-19, at just 3 marriages per 1,000 men in this age range, was less than one-quarter what it had been in 1971.

Among young women, the marriage rate for those aged 20-24 declined from 98 to 68 between 1971 and 1985. In the same period, the number of marriages per 1,000 females aged 15-19 fell from 50 to 16.

On the other hand, marriage rates for both men and women in their 30s and 40s increased somewhat between 1971 and 1985. The marriage rate for women aged 25-29 also increased in this period.

Average Age at Marriage

The average age of Canadian brides and grooms has been increasing. Prior to 1975, the average age of all women marrying was under 25 years, while for men it was just over 27 years. By 1985, however, the average age at marriage had increased to 27.4 years for brides and to 30.0 years for bridegrooms.

The same pattern holds when only those marrying for the first time are considered. In 1985, the average age of women marrying for the first time was 24.6 years, up from less than 22.5 years in the early 1970s. For men marrying for the first time, the average age increased from under 25 years in the early 1970s to 26.7 in 1985. The difference between the average age of men and women marrying for the first time, a little over 2 years, however, did not change appreciably in this period.

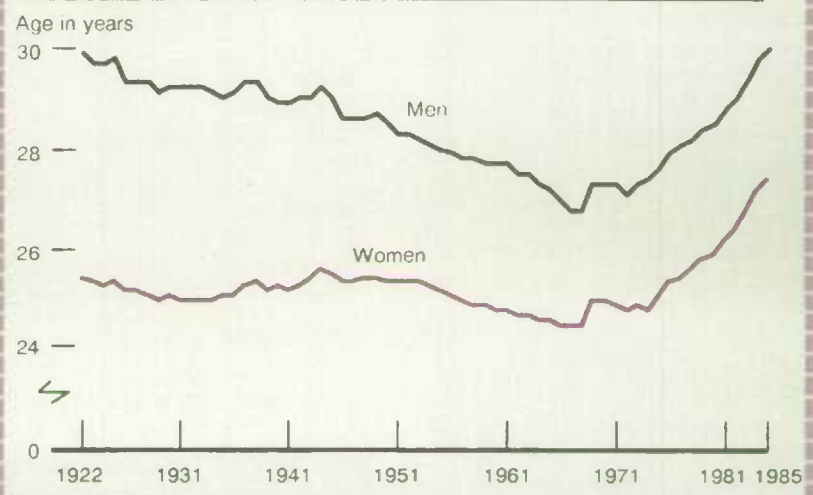
Chances of Marrying

The probability[1] of never-married persons ever marrying declined for all age groups between 1971 and 1981. However, for most Canadians, particularly those aged 25 and under, the probability of marrying was still high in 1981.

There was close to a 90% probability that persons aged 15 in 1981 would marry at some point in their lives. This figure, however, was down from 95% in 1971. Never-married men aged 25 in 1981 had an 82% probability of marrying, while for comparable women the probability was 75%. In 1971, these figures had been 88% for men and 80% for women.

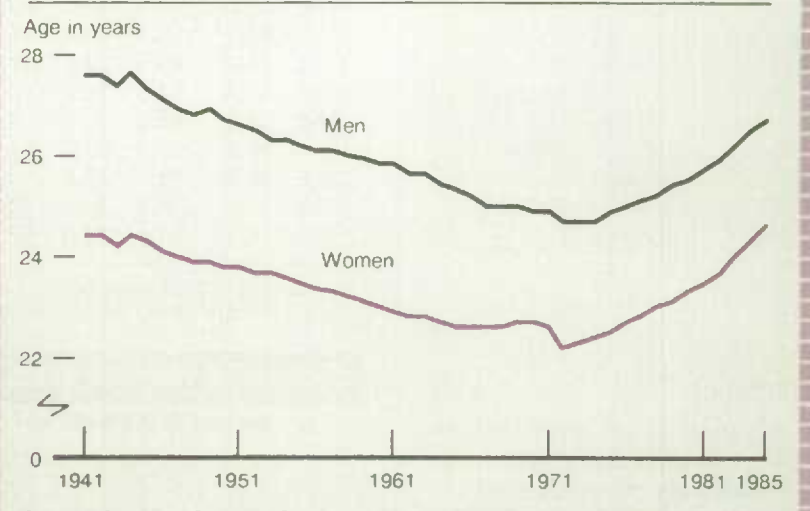
[1] The probabilities discussed here are the results of the application of standard life table techniques to the age-specific marriage rates for men and women prevailing in the year under consideration. The assumption is that this pattern of marriage will continue unchanged in future years. Hence, for example, the probabilities for 1971 are based on the assumption that 1971 propensities by age and sex would continue in the future.

Average Age at Marriage of Men and Women, 1922-1985



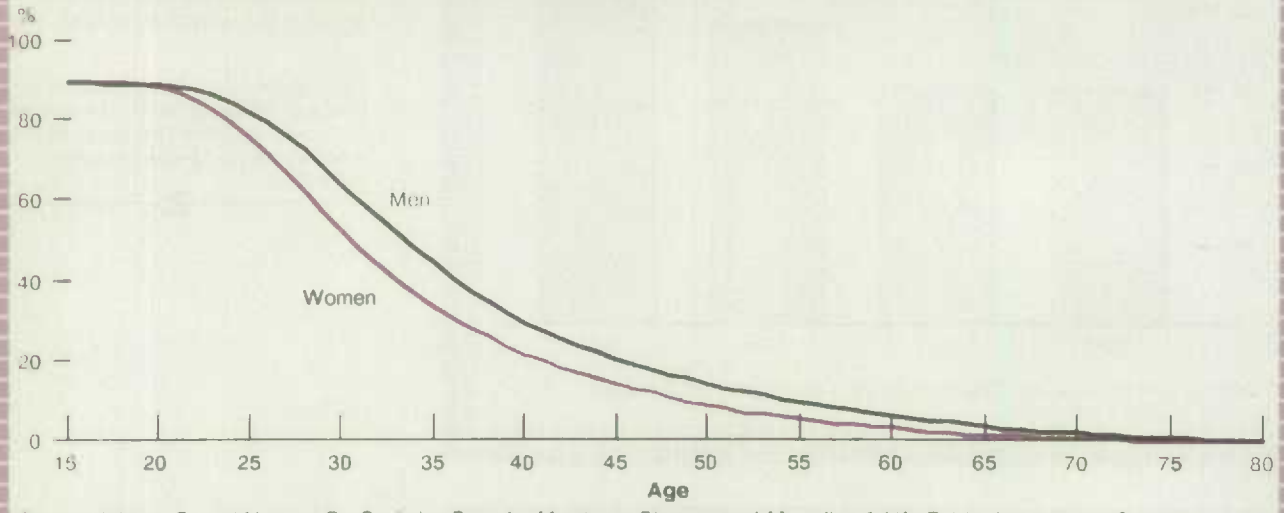
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 84-205, *Marriages and Divorces*.

Average Age of Men and Women Marrying for the First Time, 1941-1985



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 84-205, *Marriages and Divorces*.

Cumulative Probability of Ever Marrying, by Age, 1981



Source: Adams, O. and Nagnur, D., Statistics Canada, *Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions, 1981-1982*, forthcoming.

The likelihood of marrying, however, falls significantly for never-married persons at successive ages over 25. This decline is particularly steep for women. There was only a 52% probability that a 30-year-old, never-married women in 1981 would eventually marry, while the probability for a woman aged 35 was just 33%. For never-married men, the probability of marrying was 64% for those aged 30 in 1981 and 44% for those aged 35.

Religious Inter-marriage

The proportion of marriages in which the spouses belong to different religious denominations is increasing, though the majority of marriages are still between persons

Probability of Marrying for Never-married Men and Women, By Age, 1971, 1976 and 1981

	Men			Women		
	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981
At age			%			
15	95.3	92.7	89.1	95.1	92.8	89.7
20	94.9	92.3	88.2	93.3	90.8	88.1
25	88.1	85.2	81.7	79.6	77.8	75.0
30	70.6	68.7	63.8	58.3	57.3	52.2
35	51.0	50.4	44.1	37.2	39.4	33.4
40	36.3	35.5	29.1	27.0	25.8	21.5
45	25.4	24.9	20.0	17.6	17.2	13.9

Source: Adams, D., and Nagnur, D., Statistics Canada, *Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Lifetable Analysis for Canada and Regions: 1980-1982*, forthcoming.

of the same religious affiliation. In 1981, 44% of all marriages involved couples of different religious denominations, up from around 30% in 1951 and 1961.

The increase in the percentage of marriages involving spouses belonging to different religious denominations was particularly sharp for Roman Catholics. Between 1951 and 1981, the proportion of Roman Catholic marriages involving spouses of different denominations increased from 11% to 32%. Roman Catholics, however, were still characterized by a lower proportion of inter-denominational marriages than the major Protestant groups. In 1981, the majority of Anglican (66%), Baptist (60%) and United Church (54%) marriages involved spouses of different denominations.

Summary

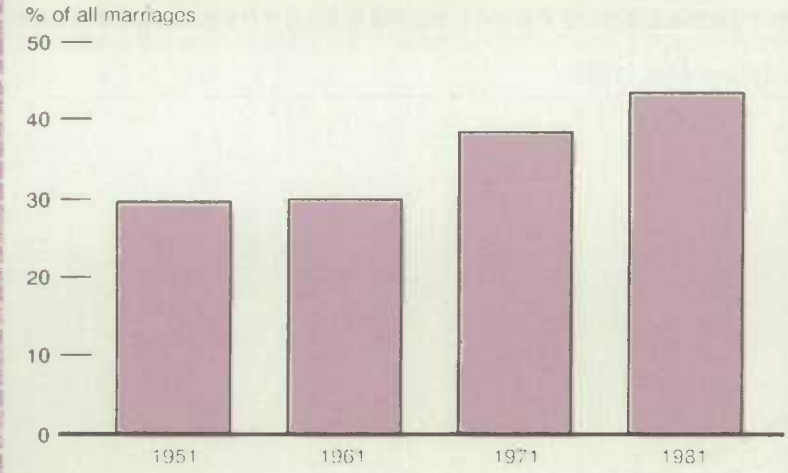
Contrary to public opinion, marriage as an institution is still very popular in Canada. While the marriage rate has declined in the last decade and a half, the overwhelming majority of Canadians still marry at least once in their lifetime.

Recently, however, there have been several changes in the profile of marriage in Canada. The percentage of marriages in which one partner is marrying for at least the second time has more than doubled, and the average age at which Canadians are getting married has increased. In addition, levels of religious intermarriage have grown.

The probability of ever marrying continues to be high for both men and women, although the chances have fallen somewhat in recent years. The probability of ever marrying, though, declines significantly at successive ages for never-married persons over age 25. This decline is greater for women than for men.

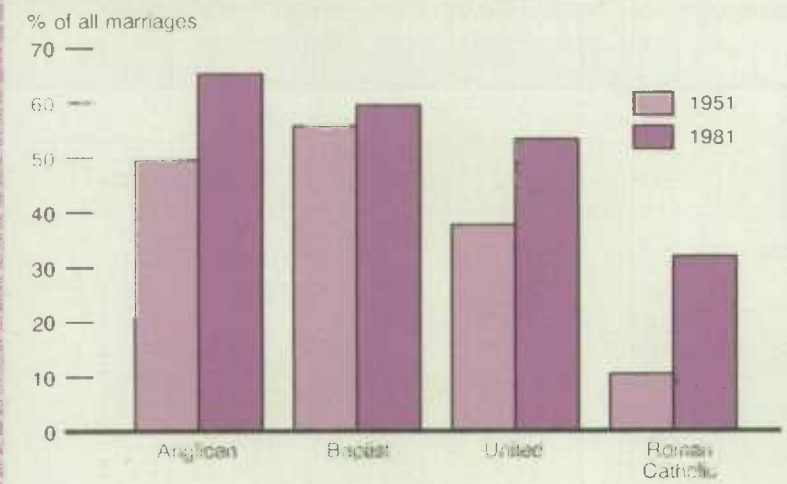
The authors are Statistics Canada analysts, **Dhruva Nagnur** *with the Social and Economic Studies Division, and* **Owen Adams** *with the Health Division.*

Marriages of Spouses Belonging to Different Religious Denominations, 1951-1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 84-205, *Marriages and Divorces.*

Marriages of Spouses Belonging to Different Religious Denominations, by Selected Denominations, 1951 and 1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 84-205, *Marriages and Divorces.*

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS OF ELDERLY CANADIANS

by Suzanne Méthot

There has been much debate recently on the abolition of mandatory retirement in Canada. Mandatory retirement was originally introduced to improve the well-being of elderly Canadians by controlling the exploitation of older workers. In recent years, however, it has increasingly been viewed as an impediment to those aged 65 and over willing and able to work.

Some of the questions that have been discussed in connection with the debate on mandatory retirement include: To what extent are Canadians aged 65 and over active in the labour force? Has the proportion of the elderly who are still working changed in recent years? What kinds of work are the elderly involved in? What effect would the elimination of mandatory retirement have on the labour force participation rate of older Canadians?

Trends in the Employment of Canadians Aged 65 and Over

The level of employment among elderly Canadians has declined significantly in the last 30 years. In the mid-1950s, close to 20% of the population aged 65 and over were employed. By 1986, however, just 7% of the total elderly population were working.

In 1986, 175,000 Canadians aged 65 and over were employed. Elderly workers however, made up only 1.5% of all employed Canadians in 1986; this was down from 4.0% in 1956.

To a large extent, the decline in

employment levels among the population aged 65 and over can be attributed to major improvements in the support system available to the older population in the last several decades. Central to this development was the introduction of programmes such as universal Old Age Security, the means-tested Guaranteed Income Supplements, and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans. Improvements in employer pension plans and the introduction and expansion of comprehensive medical care insurance also played a role.

Differences in the Employment of Elderly Men and Women

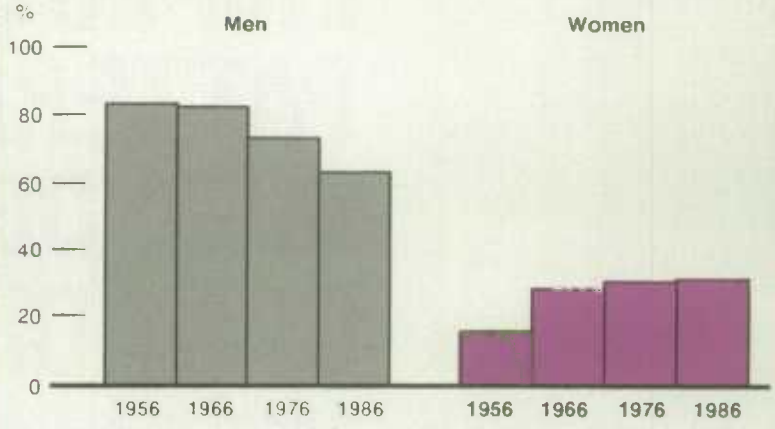
Employment patterns of the elderly are very different for men and women. A considerably greater percentage of men than women aged 65 and over are employed. Levels of employment, however, have declined sharply among elderly men, whereas they have remained largely unchanged among elderly women.

In the mid-1950s, one third of all men aged 65 and over were still working. By 1975, however, fewer than 20% were working, and in 1986, less than 12% of elderly men were still on the job. In contrast, less than 4% of women aged 65 and over had jobs outside their homes in 1986, a figure only slightly lower than that recorded in the mid-1950s.

Employment levels are considerably higher for people in the 65-69 age range than for those aged 70 and over. In 1986, 18% of men aged 65-69 had jobs compared with 8% of those aged 70 and over. Between 1975 and 1986, however, the decline in the employment rate was higher among men aged 65-69. In this period, the percentage of men aged 65-69 with jobs declined by 10 percentage points, while there was just a 3 percentage-point drop for men aged 70 and over.

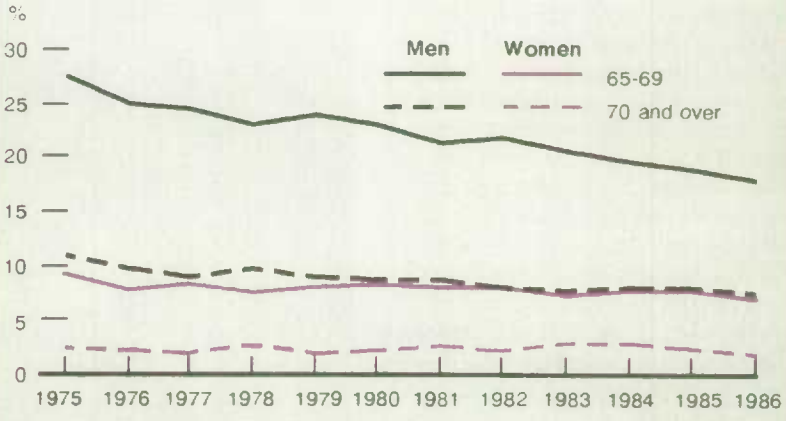
Among women, 7% of those aged 65-69 had jobs outside the home in 1986, compared with just 2% of those aged 70 and over. The figure for women aged 65-69 was down 2 percentage points from 1975; that for women aged 70 and over, declined by less than half a percentage point in this period.

Percentage of Men and Women Aged 55-64 Who Were Employed, 1956-1986



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

Percentage of Men and Women Aged 65-69 and 70 and Over Who Were Employed, 1975-1986



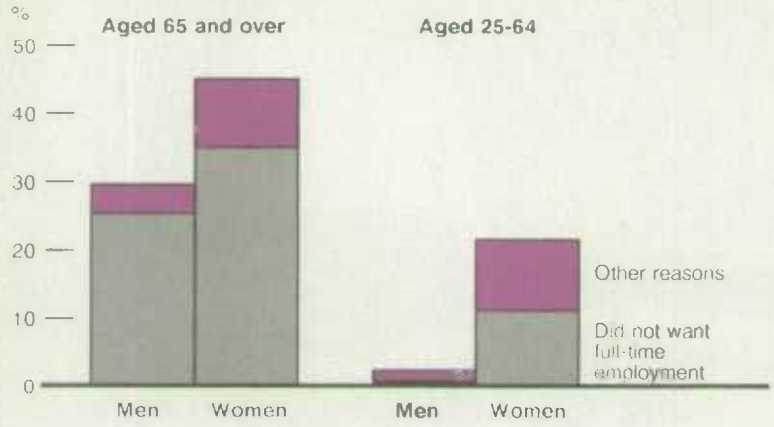
Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*.

Part-time Employment among Elderly Canadians

A considerably larger proportion of elderly workers than workers under the age of 65 are employed part-time. In 1986, 30% of employed men and 45% of employed women aged 65 and over worked part-time. In comparison, in the employed population aged 25-64, just 3% of men and 22% of women were part-timers. As well, the proportion of employed persons aged 65 and over working part-time has increased since the mid-1970s. In 1975, 20% of employed elderly men and 34% of working women aged 65 and over had been part-time workers.

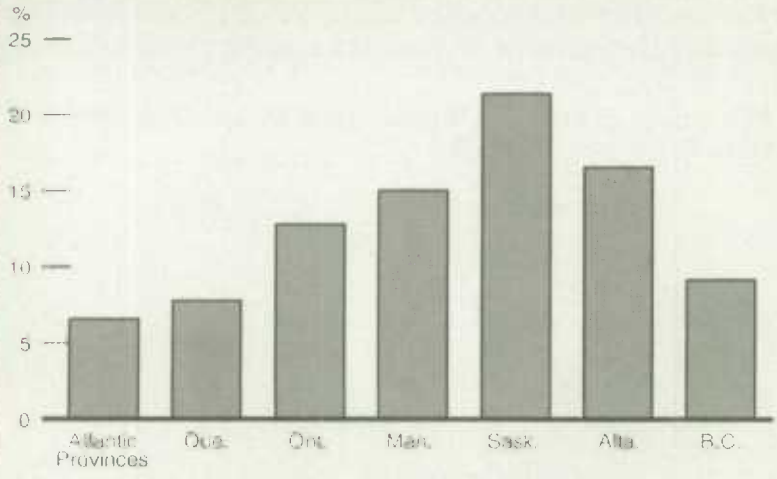
The majority of elderly part-time workers, however, work part-time by choice. In 1986, 85% of men and 79% of women aged 65 and over working part-time did not want full-time work. In contrast, of part-time employees aged 25-64, 22% of men

Part-time Employment as a Percentage of Total Employment, 1986



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

Percentage of Men Aged 65 and Over Who Were Employed, by Region, 1986



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

and 52% of women did not want full-time jobs.

Other Differences in the Employment Profile of Elderly Workers

A much greater proportion of the employment of persons aged 65 and over, compared with that for younger workers, is in agriculture. In addition, among non-agricultural workers, the elderly are more heavily concentrated in service industries, and a greater percentage are self-employed.

In 1986, 27% of employed men aged 65 and over and 12% of employed elderly women worked in agriculture. In comparison, of the employed population under age 65, just 5% of men and 3% of women were agricultural workers.

In the non-agricultural work force, 79% of elderly men and 91% of women aged 65 and over were employed in the service sector in 1986. The comparable figures for workers under age 65 were 64% for men and 86% for women.

In addition, of employed elderly persons in 1986, 21% of men and 18% of women worked on their own. This compares with just 5% for both men and women aged 25-64. At the same time, 6% of the elderly male work force and 3% of that for women aged 65 and over were employers. In contrast, 4% of employed men aged 25-64 and 1% of comparable women were employers. On the other hand, while over 90% of both employed men and women aged 25-64 were salaried employees, only around three-quarters of workers aged 65 and over in 1986 were salaried.

The Availability for Work of Elderly Not in the Labour Force

Very few elderly Canadians who are not in the labour force are available for work. In March 1986, less than 1% of those aged 65 and over who were not in the labour force reported being available for work. In comparison, 6% of those aged 45-64 who were not in the labour force indicated they were available for work.

Regional Variation in the Proportion of the Elderly Who Work

The percentage of Canadian men aged 65 and over with jobs varies widely by region. The highest levels of employment for elderly men are found in the Prairie Provinces, primarily because of the large agricultural sector in this region. In 1986, 21% of men aged 65 and over in Saskatchewan, along with 17% of those in Alberta, and 15% of those in Manitoba were employed. Close to 13% of elderly men in Ontario were employed in 1986, while less than 10% of those in British Columbia (9%), Quebec (8%) and the Atlantic Provinces (7%) had jobs that year. As well, the proportion of elderly men with jobs declined in all regions except Manitoba between 1975 and 1986.

Employment levels for elderly women are also highest in the Prairie region. There is, however, less regional variation in the proportion of women aged 65 and over who are employed than there is for elderly men. Around 5% of women aged 65

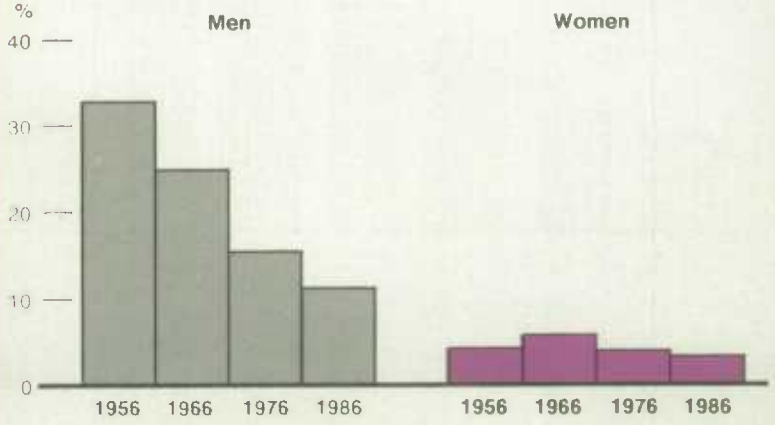
Trends in Employment Among the Population Aged 55-64

Trends in employment for the population aged 65 and over are consistent with those characteristic of the population aged 55-64 +. The percentage of men aged 55-64 with jobs, for example, has also declined dramatically in the last several decades. In 1986, 64% of men in this age range had jobs, down from 84% in 1956 and 74% in 1976.

Trends in the employment of women aged 55-64 differ considerably from those of men in this age range. The proportion of women aged 55-64 with jobs nearly doubled between 1956 and 1971, increasing from 16% to 30%. This percentage, however, has remained stable at around 30% since the early 1970s.

The proportion of employed women aged 55-64 who work part-time, however, has increased in recent years. The percentage of employed women in this age group working part-time grew from 19% in 1975 to 28% in 1986. In contrast, very few men aged 55-64 work part-time. In 1986, just 5% of employed men in this age group had part-time jobs. This represents a slight increase from 1975 when just under 3% of employed men aged 55-64 were part-timers.

Percentage of Men and Women Aged 65 and Over Who Were Employed, 1956-1986



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

+ Employment trends among men aged 55-64 are described in more detail in the Spring, 1987 edition of **Canadian Social Trends.**

Mandatory Retirement Legislation in Canada

The human rights legislation of most Canadian provinces prohibits mandatory retirement before age 65, subject to legitimate occupational requirements such as those for firemen or policemen. Furthermore, mandatory retirement at age 65 or later has effectively been abolished in Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. It is also in the process of being eliminated in a number of other provinces, as well as in employment under federal jurisdiction.

The federal government has been obliged to examine the validity of various federal statutes and regulations that require individuals to retire at a fixed age, because age discrimination is prohibited in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. As a result, regulations that provided for mandatory retirement at age 65 for federal public servants were repealed in June 1986. As well, the federal government is now considering amendments to the Canadian Human Rights Act and to other statutes that regulate federal employment. The latter will effectively abolish mandatory retirement in private sector employment subject to federal jurisdiction.

and over had jobs in the three Prairie Provinces in 1986, compared with 4% in Quebec, 3% in Ontario and British Columbia, and less than 2% in the Atlantic Provinces.

Conclusion

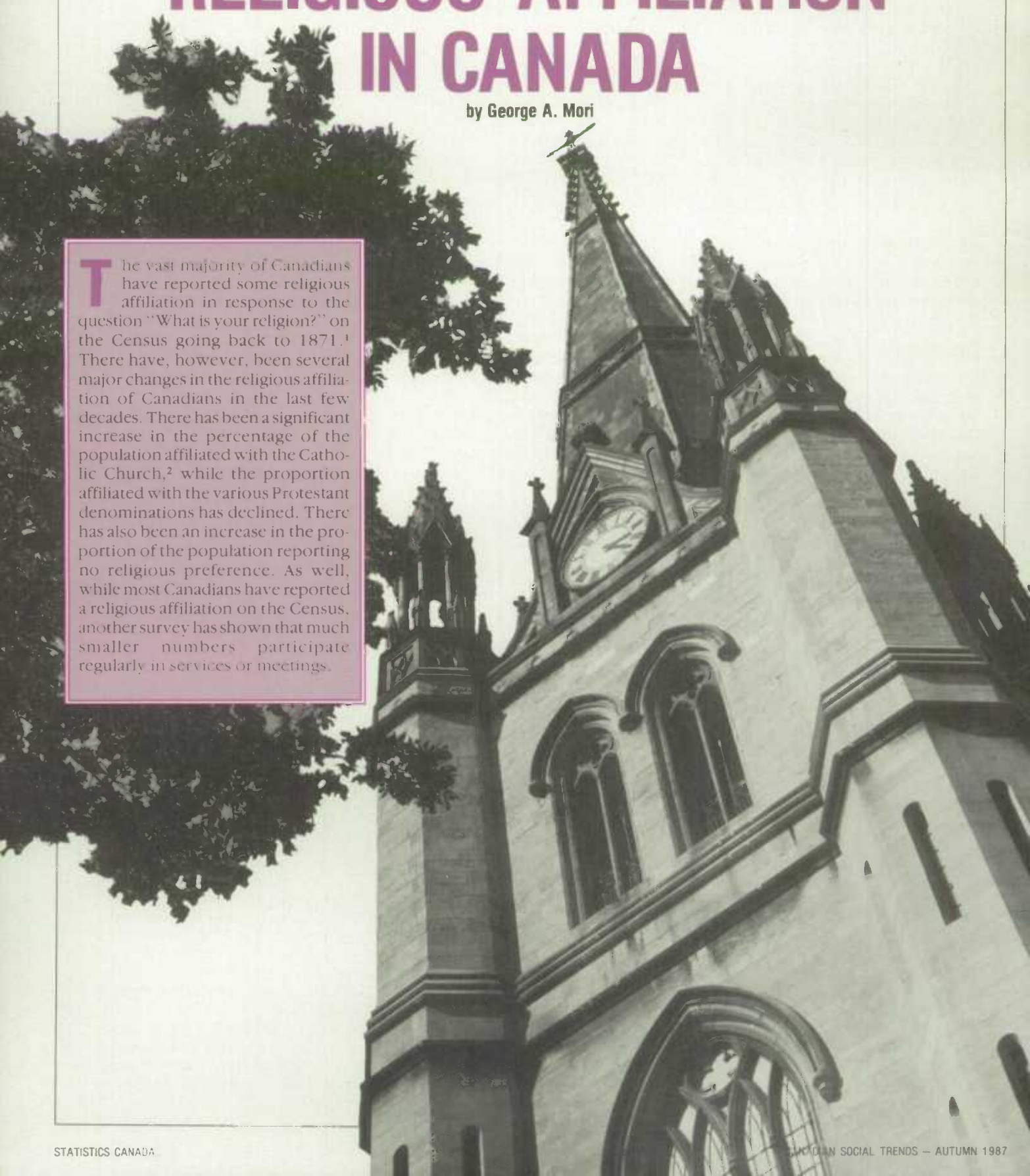
Overall employment levels for Canadians aged 65 and over, particularly those for men, have declined significantly in recent decades. At the same time, there have been major increases in voluntary part-time employment among those elderly Canadians who are still working. As well, only a small percentage of the population aged 65 and over not in the labour force report themselves as being available for work.

What these trends suggest is that if mandatory retirement based on age were completely eliminated in Canada, there would be very limited immediate upward pressure on labour force participation. This result, however, could be altered in the future by long-term changes in any or all of: the productive environment of workers; the functional capacity of elderly persons; the cultural value placed on work and leisure; and especially, the adequacy and security of retirement income flows.

Suzanne Méthot *is an analyst with the Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, Statistics Canada*

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION IN CANADA

by George A. Mori



The vast majority of Canadians have reported some religious affiliation in response to the question "What is your religion?" on the Census going back to 1871.[1] There have, however, been several major changes in the religious affiliation of Canadians in the last few decades. There has been a significant increase in the percentage of the population affiliated with the Catholic Church,[2] while the proportion affiliated with the various Protestant denominations has declined. There has also been an increase in the proportion of the population reporting no religious preference. As well, while most Canadians have reported a religious affiliation on the Census, another survey has shown that much smaller numbers participate regularly in services or meetings.

Catholics and Protestants[3]

Historically, most Canadians have been either Protestant or Catholic. At the time of the 1871 Census, 98% of the population was affiliated with one of these two religious groups, and as recently as 1961, the figure was 96%. While this percentage has declined somewhat in recent years, 89% of the population was still either Protestant or Catholic in 1981.

A major change, however, has occurred in the distribution of the population between Protestant and Catholic. Through the late 1800s, and the first few decades of this century, Protestants clearly outnumbered Catholics. In the last several decades, though, this has been reversed. The percentage of the population affiliated with a Protestant denomination fell from 54% in 1931 to just over 40% in 1981. The proportion affiliated with the Catholic Church increased from 41% to 47% between 1931 and 1961, and remained at that level in both 1971 and 1981.

The drop in the percentage of the population affiliated with the Protestant denominations has been accounted for by declines in the mainline Protestant groups. In 1981, 35% of all Canadians were affiliated with either the Anglican, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian or United Church denominations. This however, was down from 40% in 1971 and 49% in 1941. As well, with the exception of the Baptists, the total number of persons affiliated with each of these denominations actually declined between 1971 and 1981. In this period, the number of persons reporting themselves as Presbyterian fell 7%, while the number of Anglicans declined 4% and Lutherans 2%. The decline in the number affiliated with the United Church was less than 1%. In contrast, the number of persons reporting affiliation with the Baptist denomination increased 4% in this period.

On the other hand, the share of the population affiliated with Protestant denominations other than the mainline groups has increased. In 1981, these other Protestant denominations accounted for 6% of the Canadian population, up from 5% in 1971 and 3% in 1941. The fastest growing of these denominations has been the Pentecostal Church. In the 1971-1981 period, for example, the population affiliated with this denomination increased 54%, from 220,000 to 339,000.

At the same time, though, several other Protestant denominations have declined in numbers. These groups include the Unitarians, down 31% between 1971 and 1981, Doukhobors (-27%), and Jehovah's Witnesses (-17%). The decline in the number of Jehovah's Witnesses is particularly notable in that this group was among the fastest growing Christian denominations in Canada between 1941 and 1971. However, in the 1971-1981 period, the number of Canadians reporting affiliation with the Jehovah's Witnesses declined from 173,000 to 143,000.

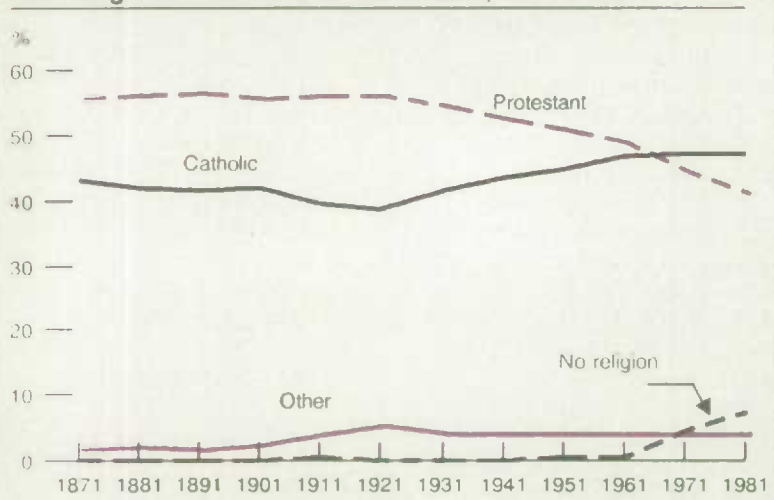
The Growth of the Population Reporting No Religious Preference

As recently as 1961, almost all Canadians reported some religious affiliation. That year, less than 1% of the population said they had no religious preference. By 1981, however, the percentage of Canadians with no religious preference had climbed to 7%.[4] The number of Canadians reporting no religious preference increased from less than 100,000 in 1961 to 1.8 million in 1981. Of the 1981 total, however, only 11,000 reported themselves as agnostics, while just 4,500 said they were atheists.

Other Religious Groupings

The religious mosaic in Canada is completed by a number of diverse groups including the Eastern Orthodox denominations of the Christian faith, Eastern Non-Christian religions, and Judaism, as well as several small groups which do not fall into any of the conventional religious categories. Together, in 1981, these religious groupings accounted for almost one million Canadians, or

The Religious Affiliation of Canadians, 1871-1981



Sources : Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Catalogues 99-710, *Canada's Religious Composition*, and 92-912, *Religion*.

[1] This report refers only to the stated religious preference of Canadians, and not to their actual membership in a religious group. As such, these figures may differ significantly from membership figures reported by the various religious groups and denominations.

[2] Includes persons affiliated with the Roman, Polish National, and Ukrainian Catholic Churches. Roman Catholics, however, make up the vast majority of persons in this group - 98% in 1981.

[3] Persons belonging to Eastern Orthodox denominations are also Christians. For the purposes of this report, however, they are included in the category "Other Religious Groupings".

[4] Part of the increase in the reporting of no religious preference may be due to a change in the way census data are collected. In the 1961, and earlier Censuses, data were collected by interviewers; however, the 1971 and 1981 Censuses were conducted on a self-enumeration basis. There apparently is a greater tendency for respondents to indicate no religion in the latter context. The increases in the number of persons reporting no religious affiliation in the 1971 and 1981 Censuses and in the 1985 General Social Survey, however, are a fairly clear indicator of an overall trend.

about 4% of the total population. The overall percentage of the population affiliated with these groups has been relatively stable most of this century.

In 1981, there were 362,000 persons affiliated with the Christian Eastern Orthodox denominations. The vast majority of these, almost 90%, were Greek Orthodox. There were just over 300,000 persons affiliated with one of the Eastern Non-Christian religions in 1981. The largest of these groups in Canada were Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, and Buddhism. Also, in 1981, there were 296,000 persons of Jewish faith in Canada. They represented 1.3% of the total population, down slightly from 1.5% in 1951.

There are several other small groups which cannot be classified into any of the conventional religious categories, but which are nonetheless oriented toward spiritual concerns. These include followers of Native Indian or Inuit religions, as well as New Thought-Unity-Metaphysical, Pagan, Fourth Way, and Theosophical groups. There was, however, a total of only 13,450 peo-

Recent Trends in Religious Affiliation

The General Social Survey conducted by Statistics Canada in the fall of 1985 provided more recent data on the religious affiliation of Canadians. Because of differences between the 1985 General Social Survey and the 1981 Census,[5] direct comparisons between data from these two sources must be made with caution. Nevertheless, several general trends are apparent.

The shift in the distribution of the population between Protestant and Catholic appears to have continued. In the 1981-1985 period, the Roman Catholic population increased 3.5%, while the number of persons affiliated with the mainline Protestant denominations declined 3.0%. Persons reporting "other" religions, a category which includes the smaller Protestant denominations and other Catholics, increased 13.3%.

The secularization trend which first became evident in the 1971 Census also showed no sign of letting up in the early 1980s. Between 1981 and 1985, the number of Canadians aged 15 and over reporting no religious affiliation increased 57%, from 1.3 million to over 2.0 million. During the same period, there was no change in the number of adult Canadians reporting some religious affiliation. As a result, the percentage of the population aged 15 and over reporting no religious preference increased from 7% in 1981 to 10% in 1985.

[5] The religious questions asked on the General Social Survey and the Census were not identical. As well, while the Census covered the whole population, the General Social Survey included only the non-institutionalized population aged 15 and over living in the ten provinces.

ple affiliated with these groups in 1981.

The number of followers of cult or sect religions in Canada appears to be very minimal compared to the overwhelming number of Canadians who subscribe to Christian, Judaic, or Eastern Non-Christian religions, or who subscribe to no religion at all.

Provincial Variation in Religious Affiliation

Considerable variation exists in the religious make-up of the provinces. The vast majority of people in Quebec – 88% in 1981 – was affiliated with the Catholic Church. The only other province with a Catholic majority was New Brunswick. Protestants made up over half the total population in all other provinces in 1981, ranging from 51% in Prince Edward Island to 63% in New-

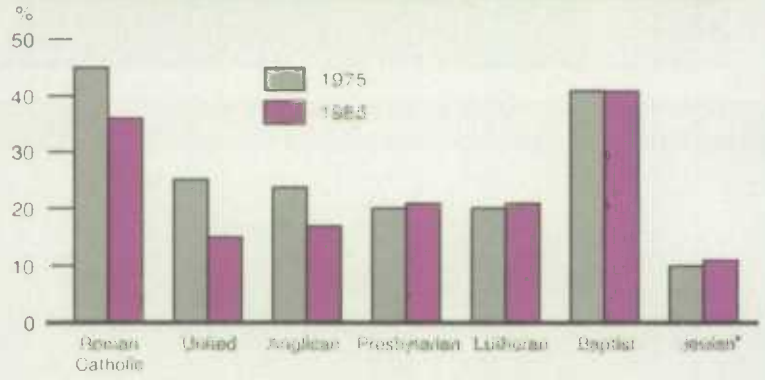
Involvement in Religious Activities

While most Canadians still report a religious affiliation, a much smaller proportion regularly attends religious observances. According to the General Social Survey, in 1985, only 30% of Canadians with a stated religious preference attended a religious service or meeting on a weekly basis, while a further 17% did so at least once a month. On the other hand, more than one in five persons (21%) with a stated religion never attended a service or meeting.

There was considerable variation among religious groups in the frequency of attendance at services. Among both Baptists and Roman Catholics, around 40% attended a religious service at least once a week, while over half attended at least once a month. More than half of those affiliated with Eastern Orthodox denominations also attended a service at least monthly. In comparison, much smaller percentages of those affiliated with the Anglican and United Churches, as well as those of Jewish faith*, attended religious observances on a regular basis.

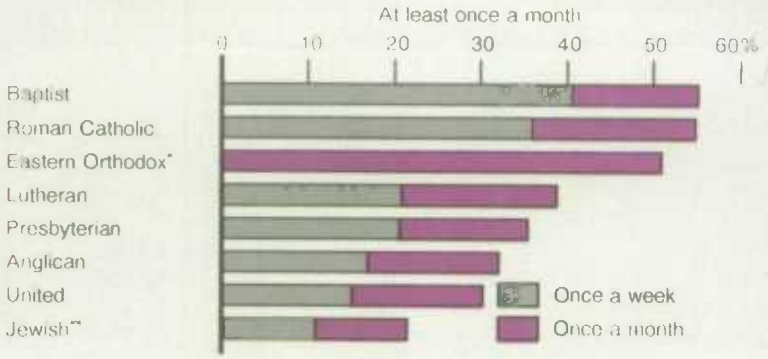
There has also been a decline in the frequency of attendance at religious services for some groups in the last decade. Between 1975 and 1985,[6] the percentage reporting weekly attendance at religious services or meetings declined from 25% to 15% for members of the United Church, from 45% to 36% for Roman Catholics, and from 24% to 17% for Anglicans. On the other hand, there was little or no change in the frequency of attendance for Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists, and among persons of Jewish faith*.

Weekly Attendance at Religious Services, by Selected Denominations, 1975 and 1985



* Figure should be used with caution because the sampling variability is high.
Sources: Statistics Canada, The General Social Survey, 1985, unpublished data; Bibby, R.W., "The State of Collective Religiosity in Canada: An Empirical Analysis", *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, 16(1), 1979.

Frequency of Attendance at Religious Services, by Selected Denominations, 1985



* The weekly figure for Eastern Orthodox cannot be expressed because the sampling variability is too high.
** Figure should be used with caution because the sampling variability is high.
Source: Statistics Canada, The General Social Survey, 1985, unpublished data.

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

[6] The 1975 figures are from Bibby, R.W., "The State of Collective Religiosity in Canada," *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 16(1) 1979; the 1985 data are from the General Social Survey.

Religious Affiliation of the Population, by Province, 1981

	Catholic	Protestant	Other religious groupings	No religious preference	Total
			%		
Newfoundland	36.3	62.6	0.1	1.0	100.0
Prince Edward Island	46.6	50.5	0.3	2.7	100.0
Nova Scotia	37.0	58.0	0.9	4.1	100.0
New Brunswick	53.9	42.9	0.4	2.9	100.0
Quebec	88.2	6.4	3.4	2.1	100.0
Ontario	35.6	51.8	5.4	7.2	100.0
Manitoba	31.5	56.6	4.4	7.5	100.0
Saskatchewan	32.4	58.3	3.1	6.3	100.0
Alberta	27.7	56.0	4.5	11.7	100.0
British Columbia	19.8	54.7	4.5	20.9	100.0
Canada	**47.3**	**41.2**	**4.1**	**7.4**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 92-912, *1981 Census of Canada, Population: Religion.*

Socio-Demographic Profile of Selected Religious Groups, 1981

	Total population	Median age	Median years of schooling	Average income[1]	Unemployment rate[2]
	000s			$	%
Catholic	11,403	28.2	11.4	12,300	9.0
Protestant	9,915	31.6	12.0	13,200	5.8
Eastern Orthodox	362	33.8	10.8	12,400	5.7
Eastern Non-Christian	306	27.0	12.7	12,900	7.2
Jewish	296	35.1	13.3	19,500	5.3
Other groups	13	30.5	12.9	12,200	9.4
No religious preference	1,784	26.3	12.6	14,900	6.5
Total population[3]	**24,084**	**29.4**	**11.8**	**13,000**	**7.4**

[1] Weighted 1980 average total income of population aged 15 and over with income.
[2] Percentage of persons aged 15 and over in the labour force who were unemployed in the week prior to June 3, 1981.
[3] Includes 5,500 persons not classified elsewhere.
Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, unpublished data.

foundland.

British Columbia and Alberta had the largest percentage of their populations reporting no religious preference. In 1981, 21% of residents of British Columbia and 12% of those in Alberta reported no religious affiliation. In fact, these two provinces, with just over one-fifth of the total Canadian population, accounted for almost half (46%) of all those who reported no religious preference in 1981. In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the percentage of the population with no religious preference was similar to the national rate, while just 3% of the population in the Atlantic Provinces, and 2% of those in Quebec reported no religious preference.

The highest percentages of persons affiliated with other religious groupings were reported in Ontario (5.4%), Alberta (4.5%), British Columbia (4.5%) and Manitoba (4.4%). In contrast, less than 1% of the population in the Atlantic Provinces belonged to one of these groups.

Socio-demographic Profile of Religious Groups

Religious affiliation still reflects important underlying social differences among Canadians. For example, in 1981, Protestants were on average older, and had more median years of schooling, higher average incomes, and lower unemployment rates than did Catholics. In fact, the average income of Catholics was among the lowest of all religious groups, and their unemployment rate was among the highest.

Persons of Jewish faith had the highest median age, the most schooling, the highest average income, and the lowest unemployment rate of any religious group. The income figures for the Jewish group are most striking. In 1981, the average income of those affiliated with the Jewish faith was 50% higher than the national average. Their average income was also 31% higher than that of the population with no religious preference, the grouping with the second highest average income.

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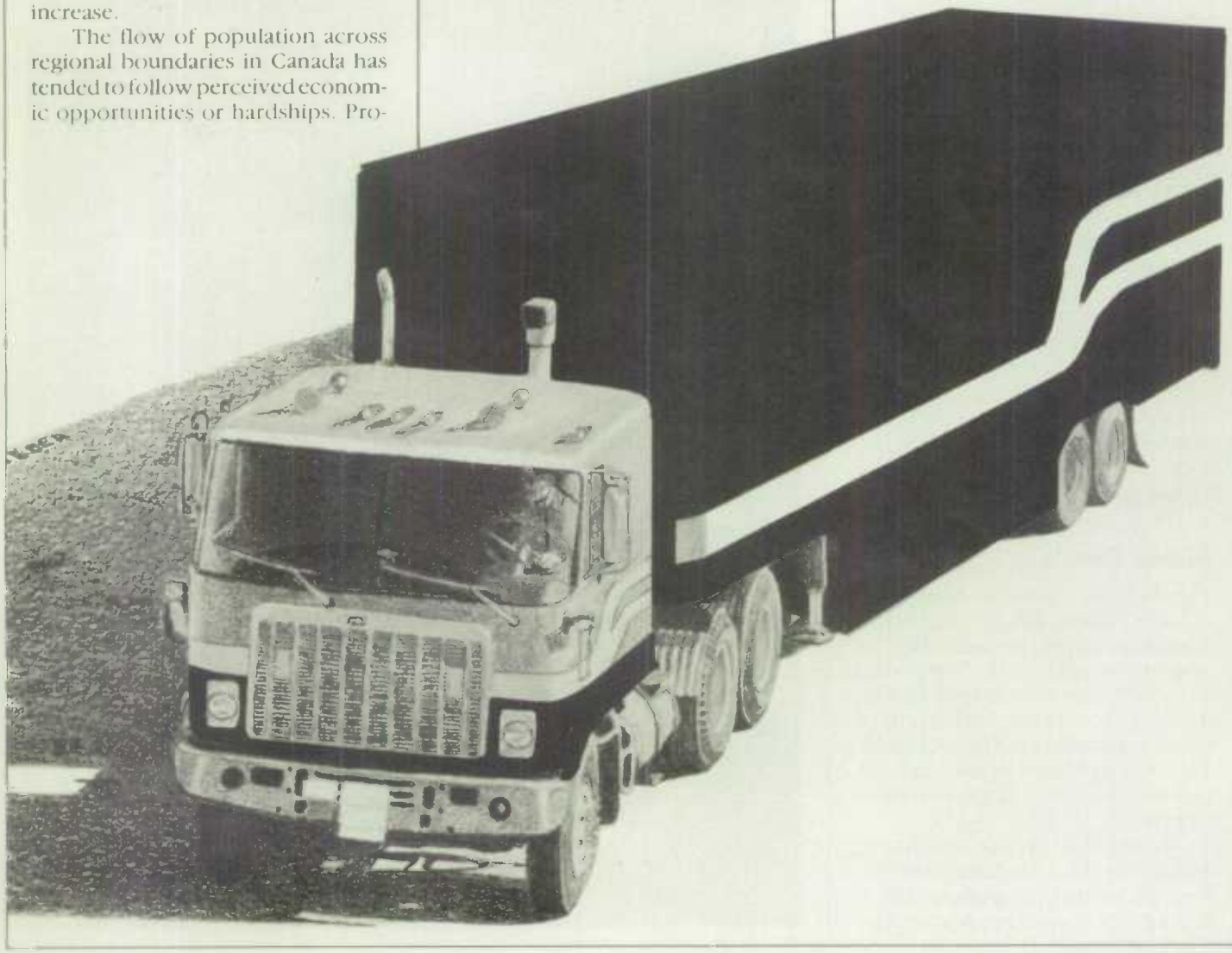
INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION OF THE CANADIAN POPULATION

by Mary Anne Burke

Migration between the regions of Canada has been one of the key variables affecting the overall distribution of the Canadian population. In fact, interregional population flows have been far more important in shaping population concentrations in Canada than factors such as immigration and natural increase.

The flow of population across regional boundaries in Canada has tended to follow perceived economic opportunities or hardships. Provinces which historically have had strong economies have consistently attracted a large proportion of total Canadian migrants. Economically disadvantaged provinces, on the other hand, have had difficulty attracting migrants, and in most cases have consistently had a net outflow of population. Regional economic booms or busts have resulted in relatively sudden shifts in the flow of the Canadian population, which in turn often have resulted in pressures on the social fabric of the regions concerned.



Changes in technology, shifts in labour force requirements, the discovery of new natural resources, and changes in the structure of consumer demand have all had differing impacts on regional economies. When viewed from a national perspective, the movement of people has facilitated changing uses of Canada's resources. At the same time, imbalances in the movement of people may also have contributed to patterns of economic disparity between the regions of Canada.

Since the 1930s, net interprovincial migration in Canada generally has been from the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, and Manitoba and Saskatchewan to Ontario, British Columbia, and more recently to Alberta. As a result, these three provinces have claimed an increasing share of the Canadian population at the expense of the other regions.

In-migration, refers to the number of persons who move into a migration area or areas from elsewhere in the country; **in-migrants** are those involved in the process of **in-migration. Out-migration** refers to the number of persons who leave a migration area or areas for other areas within the country; **out-migrants** are those involved in out-migration. A **migration stream** refers to a body of migrants which departs from one area of origin and arrives at a common area of destination. People who come to Canada from other countries are referred to as **immigrants,** while **emigrants** refer to those who leave Canada to go to another country.

Atlantic Canada

The lack of a strong, diversified economy in the Atlantic region has contributed to the net outflow of its population since 1931. The period 1971-1976 was an exception. During this period, there was a net inflow of 6,000 migrants to the Atlantic region. This was attributed mainly to a net inflow of 27,000 migrants from Ontario.

In the last decade, however, Atlantic Canada again lost population through internal migration. There was a particularly large net outflow

of migrants from this region between 1976 and 1981. In this period, 37,000 more people left the Atlantic Provinces for other parts of Canada than moved to this region. Most of this loss was attributed to migration to Alberta.

The net outflow of population from the Atlantic Provinces moderated between 1981 and 1986. Still, in this period, this region had a net loss of 8,000 internal migrants. Included in this figure were a net outflow of 13,000 migrants to Ontario and a net inflow of 1,900 people from Alberta.

Quebec

Since 1966, and especially since 1976, Quebec has had large net outflows of its population. During the period 1976-1981, Quebec had a net loss of 156,000 internal migrants. Between 1981 and 1986, almost 80,000 more people left than came to Quebec. Most of these losses were accounted for by movement between Quebec and Ontario.

To a large extent, the net outflow from Quebec has been the result of a decrease in the flow of persons moving to Quebec. In-migration to Quebec dropped from 219,000 during the period 1961-66, to around 120,000 during the years 1976-81 and remained at that level during the period 1981-1986.

Although Quebec has lost population through net internal migration to all regions in the last decade, the largest losses have been to Ontario. In the period 1976-81, more than 100,000 more persons moved from Quebec to Ontario than went in the opposite direction. Quebec also had significant net losses to Alberta (27,000) and British Columbia (16,000) during these years. During the period 1981-86, Quebec had a net loss of 68,000 migrants to Ontario.

Ontario has been the most favoured destination of people leaving Quebec. Over two-thirds (68%) of the 200,000 people leaving Quebec between 1981 and 1986, for example, went to Ontario. Historically, the next largest streams from Quebec have gone to Atlantic Canada and British Columbia. However, between 1976 and 1981, more Quebec migrants went to Alberta than to either of these two areas. Even though the oil and gas boom slowed dramatically in the 1980s, the number of migrants leaving Quebec for Alberta during the period 1981-1986 still equalled the number going to Atlantic Canada and exceeded the number moving to British Columbia.

Migrants to Quebec have come mainly from Ontario. That province supplied 56% of all migrants to Quebec between 1981 and 1986. The second largest stream of migrants to Quebec has been from Atlantic Canada, although since 1981, the stream from Alberta has been slightly larger than that from the Atlantic region.

Ontario

With its diversified economy and strong industrial sector, Ontario has attracted a large proportion of the total number of Canadian migrants. In fact, the only time Ontario has ever experienced a net outflow of population was during the 1970s when 66,000 more people left than came to Ontario. In the 1980s, however, the flow of migrants reverted to pre-1971 trends. Between 1981 and 1986, Ontario had a net gain of 122,000 internal migrants.

The largest proportion of migrants to Ontario generally has come from Quebec. However, in the period 1981-86, the proportion from Alberta (24%) nearly equalled that from Quebec (30%).

Historically, the largest migration stream from Ontario has been to Quebec. In the 1971-76 period, however, more Ontario migrants went to the Atlantic provinces than to any other region. Since 1976, Alberta has attracted the largest migration stream from Ontario.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Manitoba and Saskatchewan have had a net loss of migrants since the 1930s. The outflow of people has resulted in a depopulation of the countryside and the disappearance

of many small rural communities. Many factors have contributed to the outflow: the depression and drought of the 1930s; the revolution in farm technology; the expansion of large corporate farms; and an economy heavily dependent on the farm industry and subject to the vagaries of weather and distant markets.

From 1931 to 1961, there were large net outflows of people from these two provinces, especially from Saskatchewan. In fact, during this period, the outflow from Saskatchewan accounted for the largest proportion of the total outflow from all parts of Canada, and led to an absolute decline in the population of Saskatchewan.

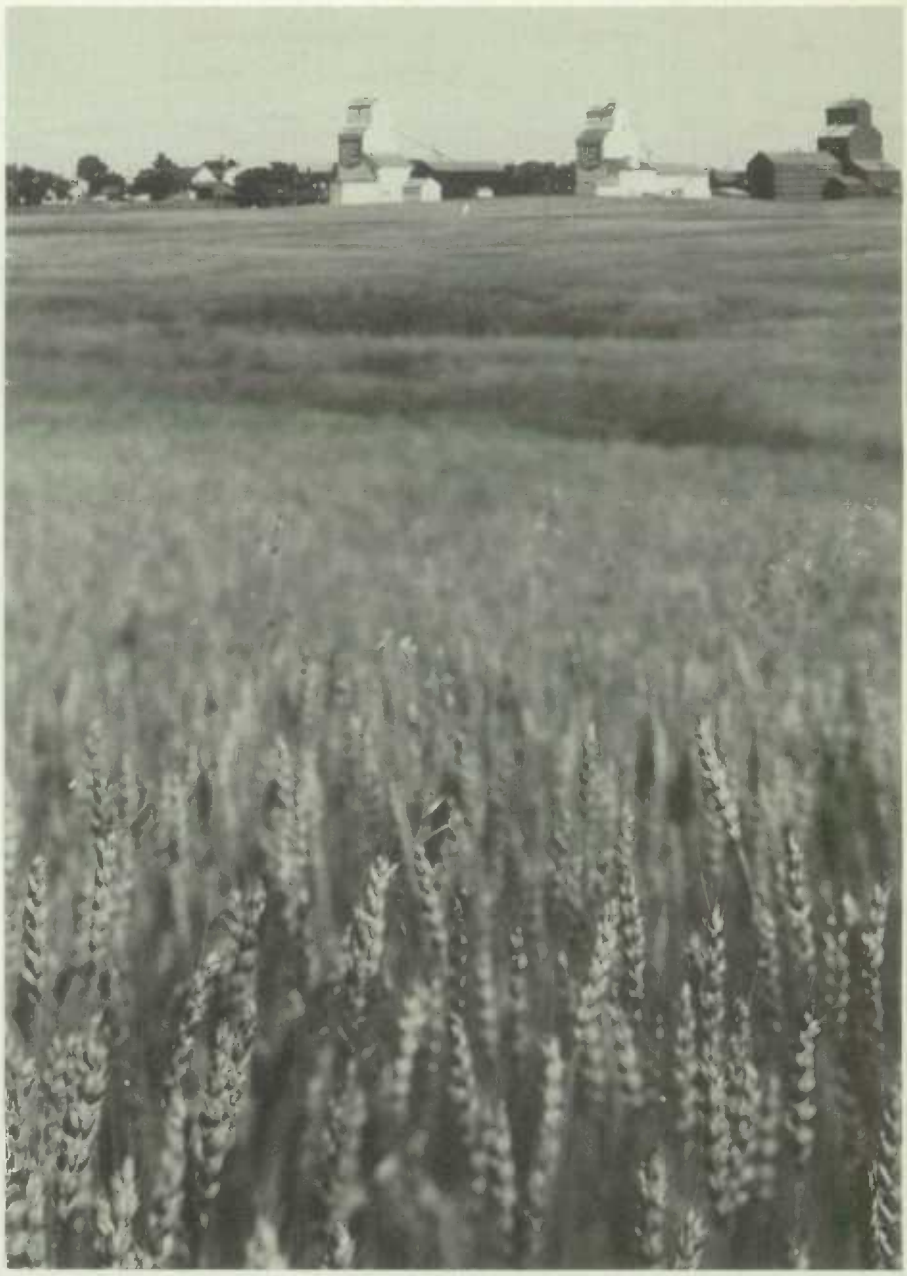
Net outflows from Manitoba and Saskatchewan moderated in the 1961-1976 period. However, there was a further major net loss of almost 52,000 internal migrants from these two provinces between 1976 and 1981. In the 1981-1986 period, the net outflow from these two provinces was just 6,000, an historic low.

Until 1951, nearly all migrants from Manitoba and Saskatchewan went to either British Columbia or Ontario. Since 1951, however, Alberta has been the prime destination of persons leaving Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In the late 1970s, for example, 45% of all those leaving these two provinces went to Alberta. Those moving to Manitoba and Saskatchewan have tended to come mainly from these same three provinces.

Alberta

Fluctuations in population movement to and from Alberta have tended to reflect the volatile nature of this province's economy. The drought in the 1930s played havoc with its farm economy, and resulted in a net population outflow during that time. Economic diversification, primarily as a result of the expansion of the oil and gas industry, contributed to the net inflow of population during the 1941 to 1976 period.

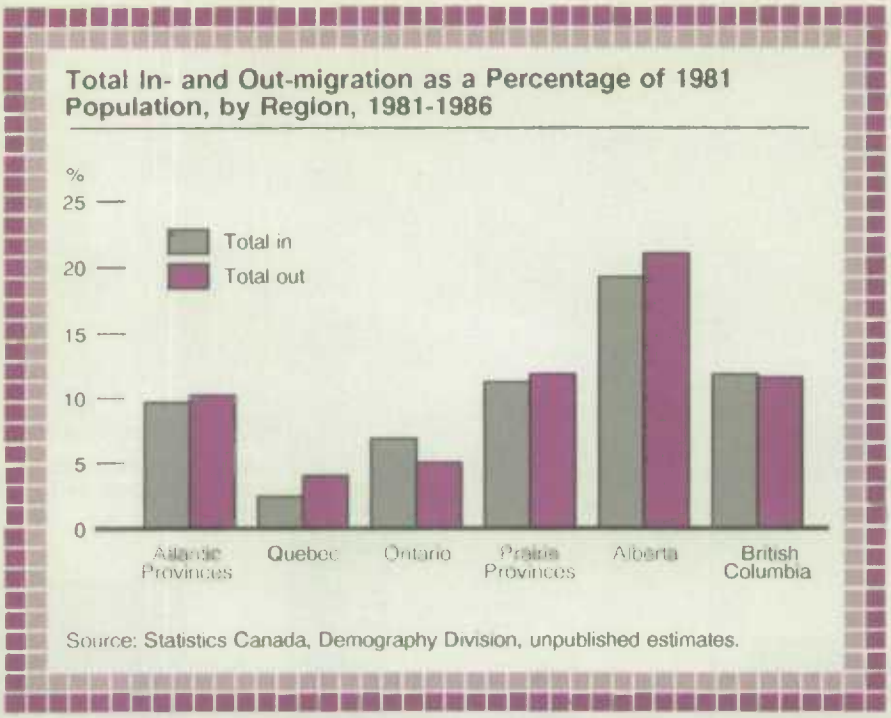
The subsequent boom and bust of the oil and gas industry resulted in a massive influx of people from all over Canada during the 1976-1981 period, and a population outflow in the 1980s. Alberta had a net gain of 186,000 internal migrants between 1976 and 1981. In the 1981-1986



Percentage Distribution of Canada's Population, 1871-1986

	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1986
							%						
Newfoundland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Prince Edward Island	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nova Scotia	10.7	10.2	9.3	8.6	6.8	6.0	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.5
New Brunswick	7.7	7.4	6.6	6.2	4.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.8
Quebec	32.3	31.4	30.8	30.7	27.9	26.9	27.7	29.0	29.0	28.8	28.0	26.5	25.9
Ontario	43.9	44.6	43.7	40.6	35.1	33.4	33.1	32.9	32.8	34.2	35.7	35.4	35.9
Manitoba	0.7	1.4	3.1	4.7	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.2	4.2
Saskatchewan	-	-	-	1.7	6.8	8.6	8.9	7.8	5.9	5.1	4.3	4.0	4.0
Alberta	-	-	-	1.4	5.2	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.3	7.6	9.2	9.3
British Columbia	1.0	1.1	2.1	3.3	5.5	6.0	6.7	7.1	8.3	8.9	10.1	11.3	11.4
Northwest and Yukon Territories	1.4	1.4	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Population (in millions)	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.4	7.2	8.8	10.4	11.5	14.0	18.2	21.6	24.3	25.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.



Total Interregional Migration by Origin and Destination of Migrants, 1981-1986

Origin	Destination						
	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba and Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total[1]
Atlantic Provinces	-	18,060	82,807	10,396	34,381	16,612	165,164
Quebec	21,693	-	137,267	6,879	21,567	14,043	202,808
Ontario	69,579	69,495	-	42,842	84,780	62,070	333,730
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	10,173	5,541	47,964	-	68,127	37,125	171,941
Alberta	36,309	18,183	110,986	68,054	-	108,260	348,361
British Columbia	16,599	10,845	71,871	33,925	102,044	-	242,453
Total[1]	157,009	123,488	455,791	165,550	319,042	246,679	1,493,539
Net migration	-8,155	-79,320	122,061	-6,391	-29,319	4,226	-

[1] Includes the Northwest and Yukon Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, unpublished estimates.

period, however, Alberta experienced a net loss of 29,000 internal migrants. Preliminary data for 1986-1987 indicate a continuation of this trend, with Alberta experiencing a net loss of 28,000 migrants in that year alone.

The sudden population inflow to Alberta in the late 1970s placed severe strains on social services and institutions in the province. The housing industry, for example, had difficulty meeting demand, while schools were filled beyond capacity and teachers were in short supply. As well, social service agencies and welfare offices were overburdened with the demand for their services.

Migrants to Alberta have come mainly from British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. However, during the period 1976-81, more came from Ontario than from these three provinces. Although the number of persons moving from Ontario to Alberta remained high in the 1980s, British Columbia again became the primary source of Alberta in-migrants in this period.

Those leaving Alberta have gone mainly to these same provinces. Since 1981, however, there have been larger flows than normal from Alberta to all regions, particularly to Ontario.

British Columbia

British Columbia historically has received net inflows of population from the rest of the country. Its favourable climate, spectacular topography and relatively buoyant economy have all contributed to its attractiveness. Unprecedented low levels of net migration since 1980, however, are a reflection of the recent severe economic recession in British Columbia. Net migration to British Columbia fell from 122,000 during 1976-1981, to just 4,100 in the 1981-1986 period. During three individual years of the latter period, British Columbia experienced net outflows for the first time.

Alberta has been both the main source of in-migrants to British Columbia and the main destination of those leaving British Columbia. In the period 1981-1986, 44% of internal migrants arriving in British Columbia came from Alberta, while 42% of those leaving British Columbia went to Alberta. In fact, the flow of population between British Columbia and Alberta since the mid-1970s has rivalled the stream between Quebec and Ontario as the single largest interregional migration stream in Canada.

Provincial Distribution

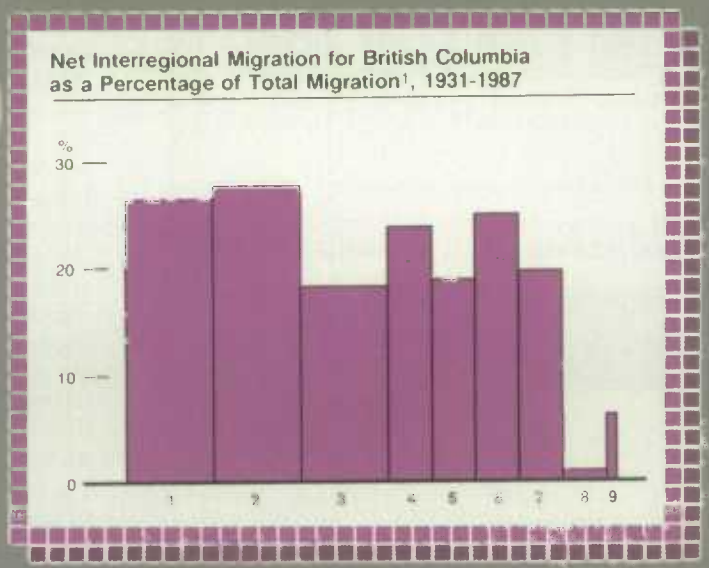
The flow of Canadians across regional borders over the years has contributed to shifts in the provincial distribution of the population in a generally westward direction. In the post-war period, the proportion of the Canadian population in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta has grown, while the remaining regions have seen their shares of the national population decline.

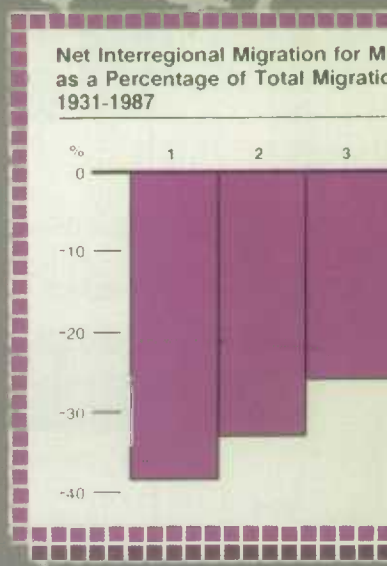
The percentage of the Canadian population in Ontario increased from just under 33% in 1951 to almost 36% in 1986. In the 1981-1986 period, Ontario was the only region in Canada to increase its share of the population. During this time, the proportion of the population living in Ontario increased 0.6 percentage points.

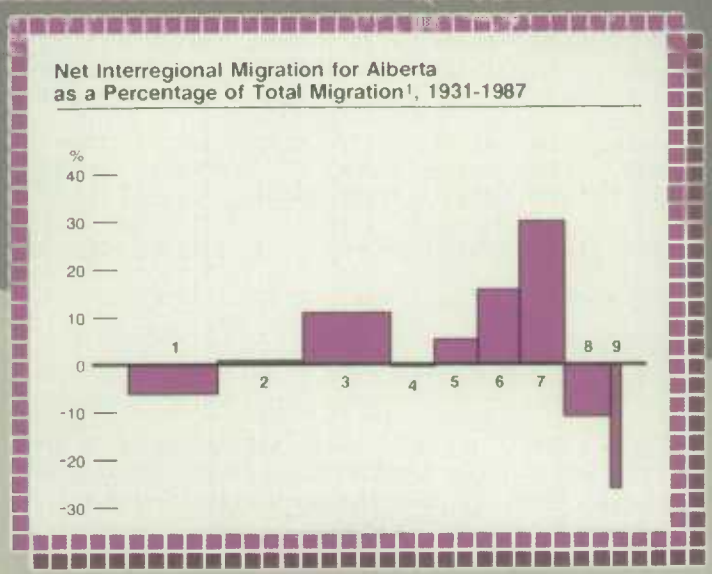
British Columbia and Alberta

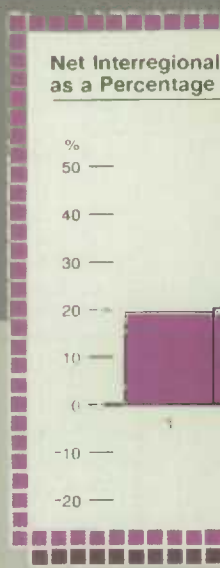
Cont'd page 25

Net Interregional Migration as a Percentage of Total Migration[1], by Region, 1931-1987





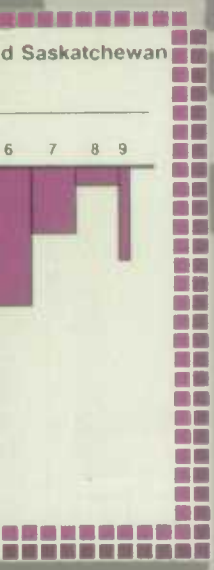


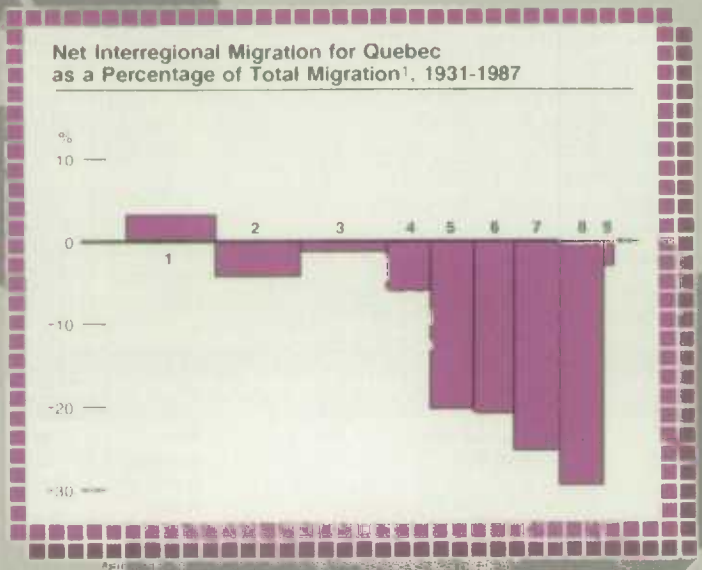


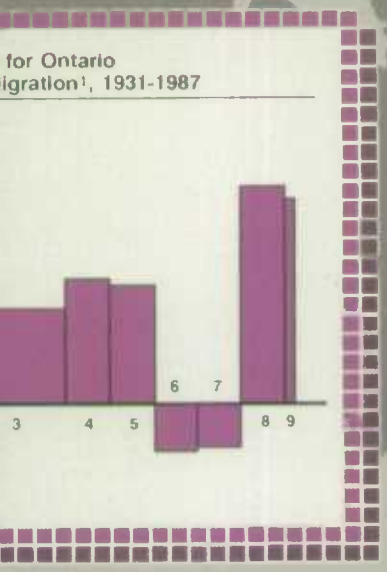
Legend

1 1931-1941 **3** 1951-1961 **5** 1966-1971 **7** 1976-1981 **9** 1986-1987
2 1941-1951 **4** 1961-1966 **6** 1971-1976 **8** 1981-1986

[1] Figures calculated by dividing net migration (in-migration minus out-migration) by the total volume of net interprovincial migration in Canada.
Sources : Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-208, *International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, 1977 et 1978*,
and Demography Division, unpublished estimates.


d Saskatchewan
6 7 8 9


Net Interregional Migration for Quebec
as a Percentage of Total Migration[1], 1931-1987
%
10
0
-10
-20
-30
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9


for Ontario
igration[1], 1931-1987
3
4
5
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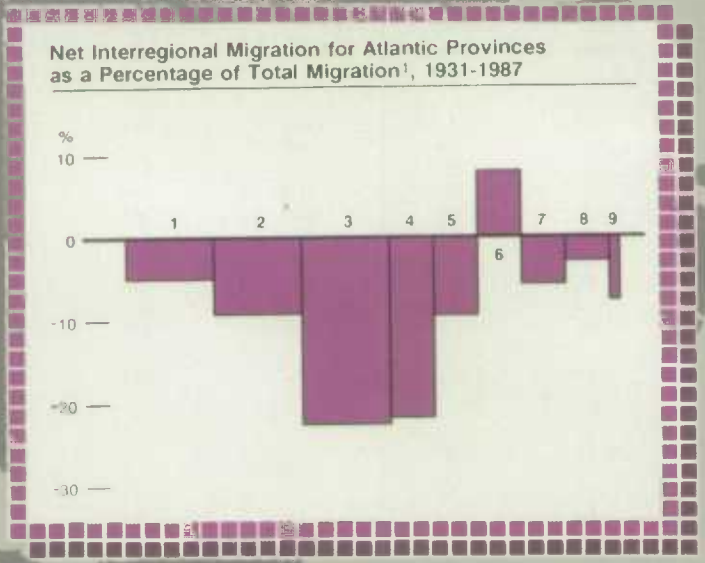

Net Interregional Migration for Atlantic Provinces
as a Percentage of Total Migration[1], 1931-1987
%
10
0
-10
-20
-30
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Migration of 1982 University and Community College Graduates

The interregional migration of 1982 postsecondary graduates generally followed the migration pattern of the total population. As of 1984, Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia were net gainers when all movement of the class of 1982 is considered. Alberta had a net gain of over 1,400 graduates, while Ontario gained 1,000 and British Columbia close to 400.

About 1,100 more Ontario university graduates left than came to Ontario from other provinces. This loss, however, was more than offset by the large number of 1982 graduates who had come from other provinces to Ontario in the year prior to enrolling.

The reverse situation occurred in both Alberta and British Columbia. In the year prior to enrolling, more students left than came to these provinces. However, in 1984, far fewer 1982 graduates had left than had come to Alberta and British Columbia.

With the exception of Newfoundland, where there was no net change, all other provinces suffered a net loss of graduates from the class of 1982. Quebec lost the greatest number, almost 1,500. Almost all of this loss was accounted for by a net loss of those who left the province in the year prior to enrollment. The largest percentage losses, however, were recorded in the Atlantic Provinces other than Newfoundland, and in the Prairie Provinces.

Generally, community college graduates were much less likely than university graduates to migrate from one province to another, either prior to enrolling or after graduation. Just 3.2% of community college graduates compared to 7.5% of university graduates had moved prior to enrolling, while only 5.4% of community college graduates, compared to 12.1% of university graduates had changed provinces after graduation.

As a result, by 1984, there was much less net redistribution of 1982 community college graduates than of university graduates. Alberta had a net gain of 530 community college graduates, while Quebec had a net loss of 230 and Ontario 130. The losses in these two provinces, however, represented only 1.6% and 0.5%, respectively, of the total number of graduates residing in each province prior to enrolment. Net changes in the other provinces were all less than 100 graduates.

This material comes from the report "The Class of 82", Statistics Canada, Education, Culture and Tourism Division, and the Secretary of State.

Migration of 1982 Graduates in the Period between the 12 Months before Enrolling and June/July 1984, by Province

	Graduates residing in province before enrolling	Migration before enrollment		Migration after graduation		Total graduates in province in June/July 1984	Net change	Net change as a % of graduates residing in province before enrollment
		Residents leaving to study in another province	Residents of other provinces entering to study	Graduates leaving province after graduating	Graduates entering from other provinces after graduating			
University								
Newfoundland	1,637	199	55	174	316	1,635	..	..
Prince Edward Island	411	202	39	80	198	366	-45	-10.9
Nova Scotia	3,965	331	884	1,504	624	3,638	-327	-8.2
New Brunswick	2,319	517	461	815	636	2,084	-235	-10.1
Quebec	26,903	1,989	505	1,943	1,960	25,435	-1,468	-5.5
Ontario	38,302	983	3,090	3,948	2,851	39,311	+1,009	+2.6
Manitoba	4,139	435	355	794	442	3,706	-433	-10.5
Saskatchewan	3,465	365	385	782	496	3,198	-267	-7.7
Alberta	7,107	1,040	764	783	2,487	8,535	+1,428	+20.1
British Columbia	6,615	804	576	677	1,291	7,001	+386	+5.8
Total (including Territories)	95,109	7,112	7,112	11,498	11,498	95,109	.	.
Community College								
Newfoundland	763	76	28	70	90	735	-28	-3.7
Prince Edward Island	401	41	144	234	39	310	-91	-22.7
Nova Scotia	776	128	38	140	177	724	-52	-6.7
New Brunswick	620	154	58	98	206	632	+12	+1.9
Quebec	14,466	265	..	329	325	14,232	-234	-1.6
Ontario	23,826	123	616	1,004	385	23,700	-126	-0.5
Manitoba	1,365	120	58	106	177	1,374	..	..
Saskatchewan	1,217	250	61	160	285	1,153	-64	-5.3
Alberta	5,350	215	560	530	714	5,880	+530	+9.9
British Columbia	3,793	244	81	194	384	3,820	..	..
Total (including Territories)	52,639	1,676	1,676	2,861	2,861	52,639	.	.

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

Note: All 1982 graduates living outside Canada in June 1984 are excluded. In addition, 7,626 graduates are excluded from this table as they did not report their residence before enrolling, or indicated their principal residence before enrolling was outside Canada, or did not have their province of interview recorded.

Source: Statistics Canada, National Graduates Survey, June/July 1984.

Net Region to Region Migration Flows, 1961-1986

	Annual net flows[1]				
	1961-66	1966-71	1971-76	1976-81	1981-86
Between Atlantic and					
Quebec	-1,105	672	2,236	8,052	3,633
Ontario	-11,239	-9,514	5,393	-1,298	-13,288
Prairies[2]	-362	-220	139	-3,940	-223
Alberta	-526	-966	-727	-30,088	1,928
British Columbia	-1,001	-1,548	-911	-9,225	-13
Total[3]	-14,197	-11,620	6,001	-37,345	-8,155
Between Quebec and					
Atlantic	1,105	-672	-2,236	-8,052	-3,633
Ontario	-4,497	-19,309	-9,388	-101,519	-67,772
Prairies[2]	176	-74	-314	-3,700	-1,338
Alberta	-53	-1,351	-1,511	-27,208	-3,384
British Columbia	-704	-2,953	-2,063	-15,732	-3,198
Total[3]	-3,972	-24,547	-15,522	-156,498	-79,320
Between Ontario and					
Atlantic	11,239	9,514	-5,393	1,298	13,228
Quebec	4,497	19,309	9,388	101,519	67,772
Prairies[2]	1,980	4,163	114	-9,847	5,122
Alberta	869	-289	-4,895	-99,581	26,206
British Columbia	-1,864	-2,671	-6,729	-49,493	9,801
Total[3]	17,074	30,142	-7,712	-57,826	122,061
Between Prairies[2] and					
Atlantic	362	220	-139	3,946	223
Quebec	-176	74	314	3,700	1,338
Ontario	-1,980	-4,163	-114	9,847	5,122
Alberta	-5,441	-10,227	-8,229	-42,902	+73
British Columbia	-5,976	-9,965	-4,989	-26,423	-3,200
Total[3]	-13,113	-24,418	-13,516	-51,930	-6,391
Between Alberta and					
Atlantic	526	966	727	30,088	-1,928
Quebec	53	1,351	1,511	27,208	3,384
Ontario	-869	289	4,895	99,581	-26,206
Prairies[2]	5,441	10,227	8,229	42,902	-73
British Columbia	-5,668	-6,243	-3,635	-18,193	-6,216
Total[3]	-397	6,401	11,714	186,314	-29,319
Between British Columbia and					
Atlantic	1,001	1,548	911	9,225	13
Quebec	704	2,953	2,063	15,732	3,198
Ontario	1,864	2,671	6,729	49,493	-9,801
Prairies[2]	5,976	9,965	4,989	26,423	3,200
Alberta	5,668	6,243	3,635	18,193	6,216
Total[3]	15,549	22,993	18,457	121,595	4,226

[1] This table outlines differences in interregional migration. A positive figure indicates that more people came to the indicated region from the sub-region than went from that region to the sub-region. A negative figure, of course indicates the opposite. For example, in 1961-66 an average of 1,105 more people moved from the Atlantic region to Quebec than moved eastward from Quebec each year. In 1966-71, however, the flow reversed and 672 more persons moved from Quebec to the Atlantic region than in the opposite direction.

[2] Includes Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

[3] Total migration figures include persons moving to and from the Northwest and Yukon Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-208, *International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, 1977 and 1978*, and Demography Division, unpublished estimates.

also experienced large post-war increases in their shares of the Canadian population. Between 1951 and 1986, the percentage of the population living in British Columbia increased from 8% to 11%, while in Alberta the increase was from 7% to 9%. Neither province, however, experienced any growth in their share of the total population during the 1980s.

The Atlantic Provinces have seen their share of the Canadian population decrease the most of any region. The proportion of the population in the Atlantic Provinces halved in the post-war period, from 18% of all Canadians in 1951 to 9% in 1986.

Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also experienced declines in their shares of the population. Quebec accounted for 26% of all Canadians in 1986, compared to 29% in 1951. Quebec was the only region in which the share of population declined in the 1981-1986 period. During this time, Quebec's share of the population fell 0.6 percentage points. In 1986, Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined, made up 8% of the total Canadian population, down from 11% in 1951.

The Northwest and Yukon Territories together accounted for just 0.3% of the Canadian population in 1986, up slightly from 0.2% in 1951.

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

- For more historical statistics on migration see George, M.V., *Internal Migration in Canada*, 1961 Census Monograph, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 99-557, and Stone, L., *Migration in Canada Regional Aspects*, 1961 Census Monograph, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 99-548.

INVOLUNTARY PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1975-1986

by Ernest B. Akyeampong

The growth of part-time employment + has featured prominently in discussions on employment in Canada in recent years. One important facet of this growth has been the rise in the number of persons who work part-time because they are unable to find full-time jobs. These persons are referred to as involuntary part-time workers.

Involuntary part-time employment is a form of underemployment or underutilization of labour. It may contribute to deepening inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth, since part-time workers are generally paid less than full-time workers. Also, fringe benefits such as pensions and insurance coverage are often not extended to part-timers, and their promotion prospects are usually less promising than those for full-time workers. A large majority of involuntary part-timers are women, adding another dimension to the debate on the social implications of involuntary part-time work.

The Increase in Involuntary Part-time Employment

In 1986, an estimated 514,000 Canadians were working part-time only because they were unable to find full-time jobs. This was up 374% from 1975 when 109,000 people involuntarily worked part-time. In the same period, voluntary part-time employment rose 47%, from 880,000 to 1.3 million, and full-time employment increased 18%, from 8.3 million to 9.8 million. As a result, in 1986, approximately four out of every 100 workers in Canada were involuntarily working part-time compared to only about one out of every 100 in 1975.

Involuntary and Voluntary Part-time Employment:

The category of involuntary part-time workers consists of those individuals who usually work part-time, that is, less than thirty hours per week, because they are unable to find full-time work. All other part-time workers are considered voluntary part-time workers.

The number of involuntary part-time workers as a percentage of all part-time employees has also increased substantially. In 1975, 11% of part-time workers reported that they wanted, but could not find, a full-time job; by 1984, this proportion had risen to 30%, although it subsequently declined to 28% in 1986.

The growth of involuntary part-time employment since the mid-1970s has not been even. Between 1975 and 1981, the number of involuntary part-time workers increased by about 25% per year; this was four times the rate of growth for voluntary part-time employment, and ten times that for full-time employment.

The rapid growth of involuntary part-time employment continued during and immediately following the 1981-82 recession. The number of involuntary part-time workers increased 42% in 1982, and by a further 24% in 1983. In contrast, volun-

+ For more details on part-time employment, see the Autumn, 1986 edition of **Canadian Social Trends**.

tary part-time employment was 3% lower in 1983 than in 1981, while full-time employment declined 5% in this period.

The growth of involuntary part-time employment slowed in the 1984-85 period. The number of involuntary part-time workers increased by only 8% in 1984 and just 2% in 1985. The growth of involuntary part-time employment, however, was still slightly greater than that for both voluntary part-time and full-time employment in this period.

In 1986, the number of involuntary part-time workers declined slightly, falling by 0.4%. In comparison, voluntary part-time employment increased 5%, and full-time employment grew 3%.

Why the Uneven Growth in Involuntary Part-time Employment in the 1980s?

The growth of involuntary part-time employment in Canada has been one outcome of an increasing number of mismatches between the part-time work schedules offered by some employers and the preferences for full-time work of an expanding labour force. The number of involuntary part-time workers increased during and immediately after the recession of 1981-82, when many employers replaced some of their full-time work force with part-time workers. At the same time, many people settled for part-time work because their only alternative was to become or remain unemployed. The result was a decline in the number of full-time jobs along with a large increase in involuntary part-time employment. After 1983, in the wake of an expanding economy and amid projections of continued growth, employers began to enlarge their full-time work force. In this economic climate, many people desiring full-time jobs found one with relative ease, resulting in a slowdown in the growth of involuntary part-time employment.

Who Are the Involuntary Part-time Workers?

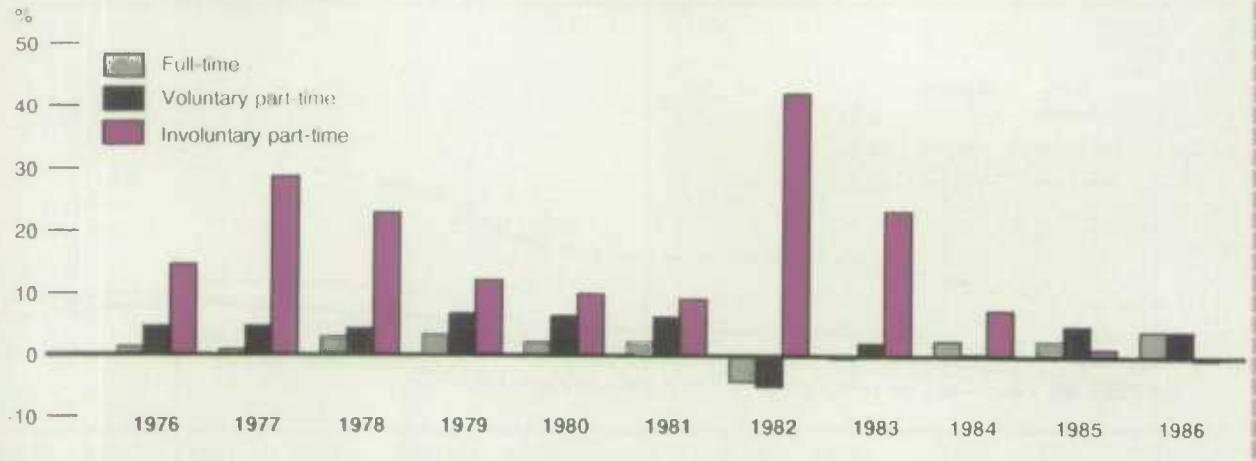
Women and young men make up the vast majority of involuntary part-time workers. In 1986, women aged 25-54 accounted for 41% of all involuntary part-timers, compared with 29% of all employment. At the same time, women aged 15-24 made up 24% of all involuntary part-time workers, compared with 10% of total employment. Similarly, young men comprised 16% of involuntary part-time workers, but only 11% of total employment. On the other

Full-time, and Voluntary and Involuntary Part-time Employment, 1975-1986

	Total employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment		Involuntary part-time employment as a % of	
			Voluntary	Involuntary	Total employment	Part-time employment
	000s				%	
1975	9,284	8,296	880	109	1.2	11.0
1980	10,708	9,316	1,147	245	2.3	17.6
1981	11,006	9,519	1,219	268	2.4	18.0
1982	10,644	9,110	1,153	381	3.6	24.8
1983	10,734	9,083	1,180	471	4.4	28.5
1984	11,000	9,311	1,181	508	4.6	30.1
1985	11,311	9,555	1,240	516	4.6	29.4
1986	11,634	9,824	1,296	514	4.4	28.4

Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-529, *Labour Force Annual Averages, 1975-1983*, and 71-001, *The Labour Force*.

Annual Percentage Change in Full-time, and Voluntary and Involuntary Part-time Employment, 1976-1986



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

hand, men aged 25-54 made up 13% of involuntary part-time workers, as opposed to 39% of all employed workers. Men and women aged 55 and over comprised the remaining 7% of involuntary part-timers; they also made up 11% of total employment.

The incidence of involuntary part-time employment is highest among women aged 15-24. In 1986, about 10% of employed women in this age group involuntarily worked part-time. Men aged 15-24 and women aged 25-54 also had relatively high rates of involuntary part-time employment. Around 7% of employed men aged 15-24 and 6% of working women aged 25-54 worked part-time because they could not find full-time jobs. In comparison, only 1% of employed men aged 25-54 and 3% of men and women aged 55 and over involuntarily worked part-time.

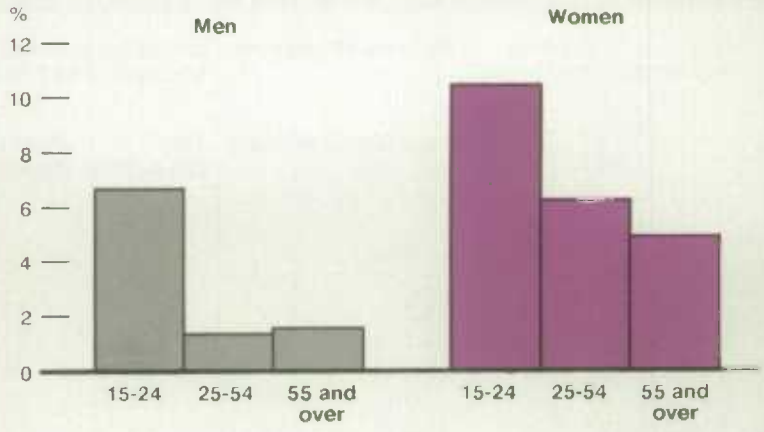
The number of involuntary part-time workers as a percentage of all part-time workers, however, is highest among men aged 25-54. In 1986, 65% of all men in this age group working part-time would have preferred full-time jobs. The comparable proportions were 29% for women aged 25-54; 28% for women in the 15-24 age group; 24% for men aged 15-24; and 17% for men and women aged 55 and over.

Compared with other employed persons, involuntary part-time workers tend to have slightly lower levels of educational attainment. In 1986, 79% of involuntary part-timers had less than a university degree or postsecondary diploma or certificate. The comparable proportion for all employed persons was 71%.

Regional Levels of Involuntary Part-time Work

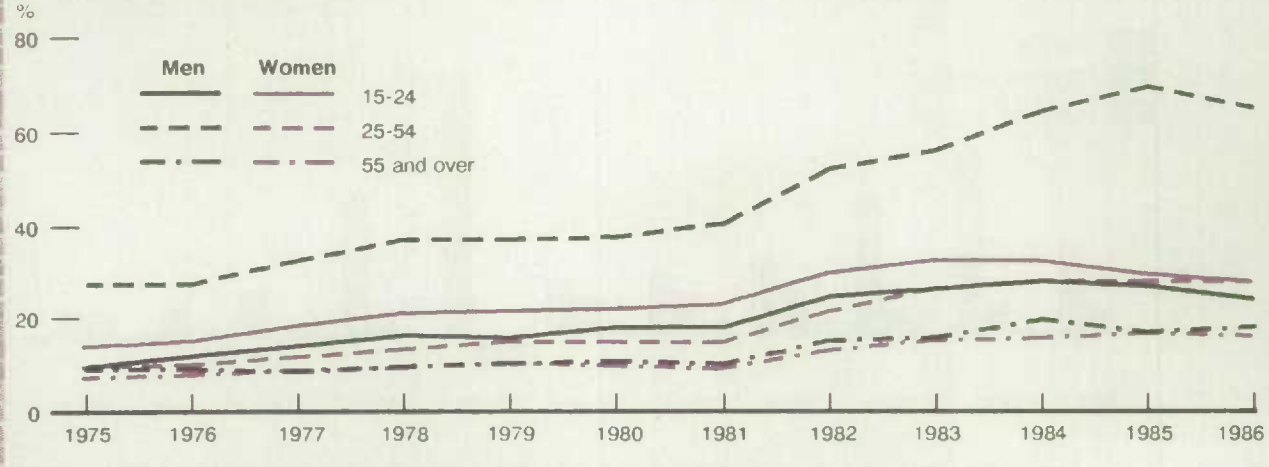
Regions characterized by high unemployment account for a disproportionate share of involuntary part-time employment. In 1986, about 56% of Canada's involuntary part-time workers, compared with 43% of all employed persons, resided in Atlantic Canada, Quebec or British Columbia, the regions with the highest unemployment rates. Conversely, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, regions of lower unemployment, together accounted for only 44% of involuntary part-time workers, compared with 57% of total employment.

Involuntary Part-time Employment as a Percentage of Total Employment, by Age and Sex, 1986



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

Involuntary Part-time Employment as a Percentage of Total Part-time Employment, by Age and Sex, 1975-1986



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

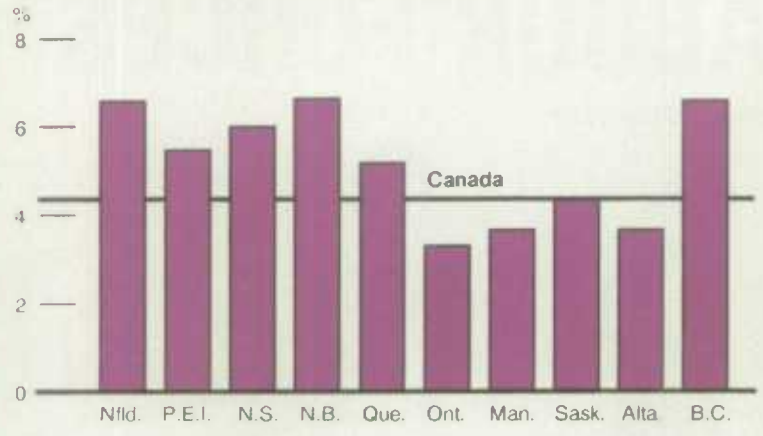
Furthermore, about six out of every ten part-timers in Newfoundland, the province with the highest overall unemployment rate, wanted full-time jobs. This was three times the rate for Ontario, the province with the lowest overall unemployment rate, and twice the rate for all of Canada.

Industrial Differences in Involuntary Part-time Work

Part-time employment, whether voluntary or involuntary, is more prevalent in the service sector of the economy than in the goods-producing industries. In 1986, about 90% of involuntary and 88% of voluntary part-time workers were employed in the service sector. At the same time, this sector accounted for 71% of total employment. Furthermore, in line with the overall shift of employment to the service sector, approximately 90% of the increase in involuntary part-time employment during the 1975-1986 period occurred in this sector.

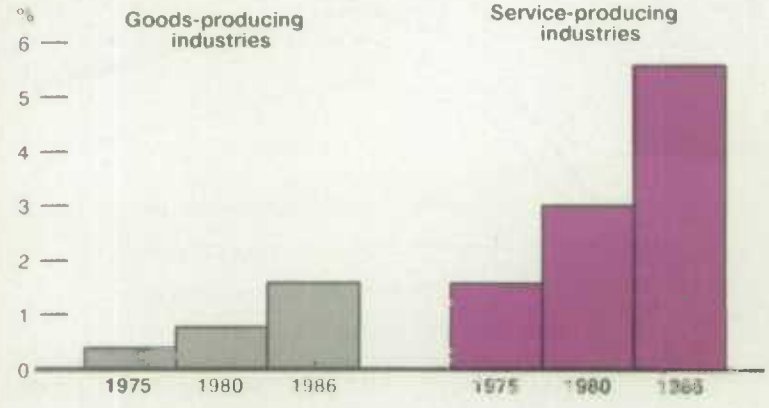
The highest levels of involuntary part-time employment among all the major industries are in the community, business and personal services, and in the trade industries. In 1986, approximately seven out of every 100 workers in both these industrial groupings were working part-time because they could not find full-time jobs. Involuntary part-time employment is least prevalent in manufacturing. Only one in 100 workers in this industry was involuntarily working part-time in 1986.

Involuntary Part-time Employment as a Percentage of Total Employment, by Province, 1986



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

Involuntary Part-time Employment as a Percentage of Total Employment in the Goods- and Service-producing Industries, 1975, 1980 and 1986



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

Future Trends

Despite the recent slowdown in growth, all industries now rely more on part-time work than they did in the past, though the incidence is about three times more common among the service industries than in the goods-producing ones. The growth of the service sector is also expected to outpace that of the goods-producing sector for many more years. This being so, part-time work might continue to rise. However, pay equity legislation, as well as other legislation seeking to prorate work-related benefits for part-time employees, may slow the growth of part-time employment by making it less economically attractive to employers. On the other hand, such changes could also make part-time employment more attractive to workers.

The other factor that will continue to impact on involuntary part-time employment levels is the business cycle. As in the past, future economic recessions are expected to be accompanied by increases in involuntary part-time employment. By the same token, prolonged economic upturns could lead to some decline in this type of employment.

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For further information see the report "The Growth of Part-time Work in a Changing Industrial Environment" by Jean-Marc Levesque in ***The Labour Force***, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001, May 1987.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME LABOUR FORCES

by Heather A. Clemenson

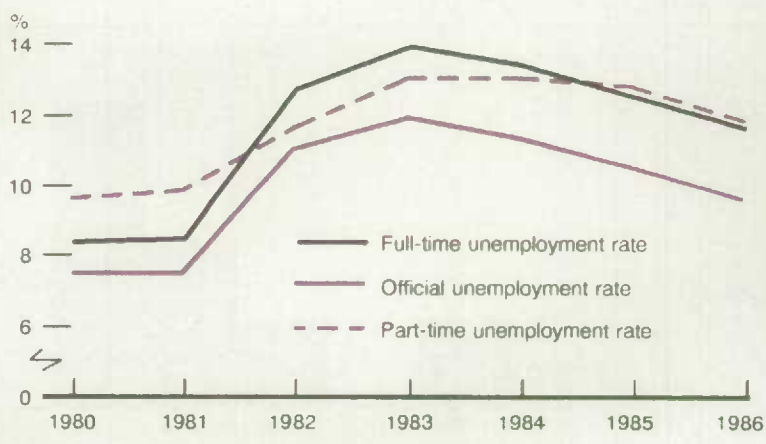
The official unemployment rate receives more public attention than any other labour statistic. Yet even though it is the most comprehensive measure of overall employment conditions, the official rate does not, by itself, describe the complete picture. To complement the official unemployment rate, a series of supplementary unemployment rates[1] have been produced by Statistics Canada. These rates illuminate the multi-dimensional nature of the labour market in Canada. Unemployment rates for the full-time and part-time labour forces are two such measures.

Comparison of Unemployment Rates, 1980-1986

In 1980 and 1981, the annual average unemployment rate for the part-time labour force was higher than that for the full-time labour force. This suggests that persons looking for part-time work were experiencing greater difficulty finding jobs than were those looking for full-time work. During the recession of the early 1980s, though, the full-time unemployment rate exceeded the part-

[1] For a description and analysis of eight alternative measures to the official unemployment rate see "Alternative Concepts and Measures of Unemployment" by George Jackson in *The Labour Force*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001, February 1987.

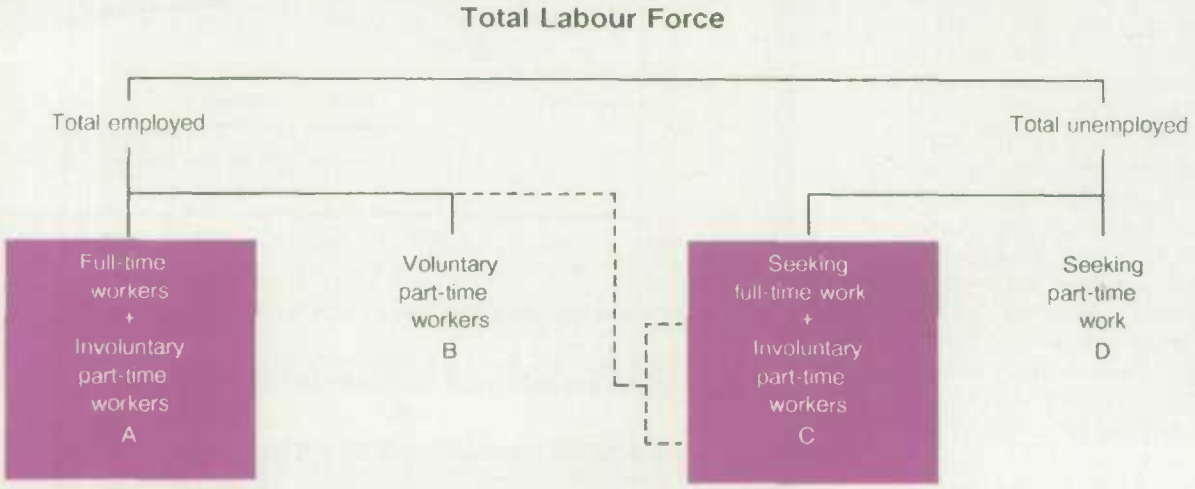
Official, Full-time and Part-time Unemployment Rates, 1980-1986



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201, *Historical Labour Force Statistics*, and The Labour Force Survey.

Composition of the Full- time and Part-time Labour Forces

The idea of two distinct labour forces, one full-time and one part-time, is central to understanding the full-time and part-time unemployment rates. The full-time labour force includes all persons who either work or want to work full-time. In this definition, involuntary part-time workers are included in the full-time labour force as they want full-time work. The part-time labour force includes only persons who voluntarily choose to work part-time, that is, for various reasons, they do not want full-time employment.



A + C = Full-time labour force (working or seeking work of 30 or more hours per week)

B + D = Part-time labour force (working or seeking work of less than 30 hours per week)

time unemployment rate. In 1983, for example, the full-time rate was 13.9% while the part-time rate was 13.0%. Both rates declined in the 1984-1986 period, but the part-time unemployment rate did not decline as rapidly as the full-time rate. As a result, in 1986, the annual average part-time unemployment rate (11.8%) was slightly higher than the full-time unemployment rate (11.6%). Both these rates were above the official 1986 unemployment rate of 9.6%.

Turning points in the annual average unemployment rate of the full-time labour force in the 1980-1986 period coincided with those of the official unemployment rate. As well, throughout this period, the full-time rate exceeded the official rate. However, as the number of involuntary part-time workers, who are not considered as unemployed in the calculation of the official unemployment rate, grew in relative terms during the first half of this decade, the gap between the official and full-time unemployment rates increased.

The annual average unemployment rate for the part-time labour force followed a slightly different pattern. Though this rate did fluctuate somewhat during the recession, on the whole, it was relatively stable over the 1980-1986 period. The part-time unemployment rate ranged from a low of 9.6% in 1980 to a high of 13.0% in 1983, a difference of 3.4 percentage points. In com-

How the Unemployment Rates are Calculated

Official unemployment rate: measures the unutilized supply of labour by showing the unemployed as a percentage of the total labour force. The labour force is the employed plus the unemployed.

$$\frac{\text{unemployed}}{\text{labour force}} \times 100 = 9.6\% \text{ in 1986}$$

Unemployment rate of the full-time labour force: measures the unutilized supply of full-time labour as a percentage of the total full-time labour force. Half of the involuntary part-time workers are counted as unemployed since they usually work about half the number of hours of full-time workers.

$$\frac{\text{unemployed seeking full-time work} + \tfrac{1}{2}\text{ involuntary part-time workers}}{\text{full-time labour force}} \times 100 = 11.6\% \text{ in 1986}$$

Unemployment rate of the part-time labour force: measures the unutilized supply of voluntary part-time labour as a percentage of the total voluntary part-time labour force.

$$\frac{\text{unemployed seeking part-time work}}{\text{voluntary part-time labour force}} \times 100 = 11.8\% \text{ in 1986}$$

parison, the range for the full-time unemployment rate over the same period was 5.5 percentage points.

Full-time and Part-time Unemployment Rates for Men and Women

There are quite pronounced differences in the unemployment experience of men and women in both the full-time and part-time labour forces. Women had consistently higher full-time unemployment rates than men over the 1980-1986 period. In 1986, the full-time unemployment rate for women was 13.6% compared to 10.2% for men. The higher rate for women is partly due to the fact that involuntary part-time workers are predominantly women. Women, for example, made up almost 70% of involuntary part-time workers in 1986.

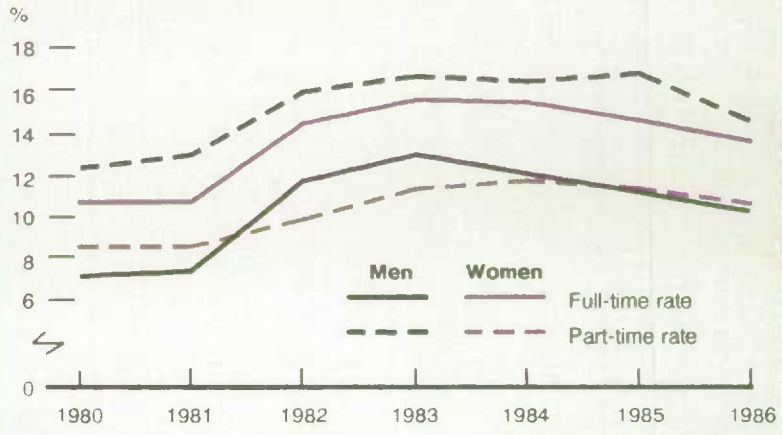
On the other hand, men in the part-time labour force experienced higher unemployment rates than female part-timers. In 1986, the unemployment rate for male part-time workers was 14.6% compared to 10.6% for female part-timers.

Percentage Distribution of the Full-time Labour Force and Involuntary Part-time Workers, by Age and Sex, 1986

	% of full-time labour force	% of involuntary part-time workers
Men - 15-24	10.5	16.4
- 25 and over	50.3	15.0
Total men	60.8	31.4
Women - 15-24	8.7	23.5
- 25 and over	30.6	45.2
Total women	39.3	68.7
Total	100.0	100.0

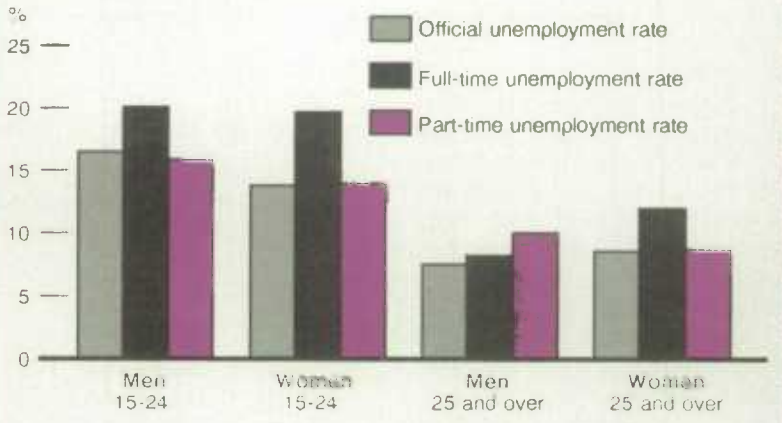
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001, *The Labour Force*.

Unemployment Rates for Men and Women in the Full-time and Part-time Labour Forces, 1980-1986



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

Official, Full-time and Part-time Unemployment Rates, by Age and Sex, 1986



Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001, *The Labour Force*, and The Labour Force Survey.

Full-time Unemployment Rates Highest Among Young Workers

Young people aged 15-24 have experienced higher unemployment rates than the population aged 25 and over throughout the 1980s. The recession was a particularly difficult time for young people seeking full-time work. In 1983, 26.5% of young men and 23.1% of young women in the full-time labour force were unemployed. These rates were considerably higher than the official unemployment rates for both men (22.4%) and women (17.0%) in this age group in 1983. Since 1983, the employment situation has improved for young full-time workers, although the full-time unemployment rates of 20.2% for men and 19.7% for women in this age range remained very high in 1986. In comparison, the official unemployment rates in this age group in 1986 were 16.5% for men and 13.8% for women.

Women experienced higher unemployment rates than men in the full-time labour force aged 25 and over. The rate for women in this age range peaked at 13.1% in 1983 and remained high at 11.9% in 1986. The equivalent rates for men were 9.8% in 1983 and 8.2% in 1986. The fact that women aged 25 and over have

consistently found it more difficult to find full-time work is reflected in the composition of the involuntary part-time work force. In 1986, 45% of all involuntary part-time workers were women aged 25 and over. At the same time, women in this age range made up only 31% of the total labour force. In comparison, men aged 25 and over accounted for 50% of the total labour force but just 15% of involuntary part-time workers.

Rates Across Canada – Recession and Recovery

There have been marked differences in unemployment rates across Canada, both during and after the recession. In Atlantic Canada, the severity of unemployment is reflected in both the full-time and part-time unemployment rates. In 1986, 18.2% of the full-time labour force and 14.0% of part-time workers in this region were unemployed.

The greatest impacts of the recession, however, occurred in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, both the full-time and part-time unemployment rates were below the Canadian averages in 1981. Between 1981 and 1984, however, the full-time unemployment rate in British Columbia increased from 7.6% to 18%, a rise unparallelled in any other region. In 1986, the full-time unemployment rate of 15.5% in British Columbia was still almost four percentage points above the national rate. Also, since 1982, British Columbia has had the highest part-time unemployment rate in Canada.

Unemployment rates also rose dramatically in the Prairie Provinces. The full-time unemployment rate in this region climbed from an annual average of 4.9% in 1981, by far the lowest rate for any region in Canada that year, to 11.6% in 1984. Although the full-time unemployment rate declined in the Prairie region after 1984, the 1986 rate of 10.4% was still more than twice the 1981 rate. The unemployment rate for the part-time labour force also almost doubled in the Prairie Provinces, increasing from 6.4% in 1980 to 12.0% in 1986.

There were also differences in the relative speed of the post-recession recovery in the various regions of Canada. Full-time and part-time unemployment rates in both Ontario and Quebec began to decline in 1984, and by 1986 had fallen more than in the other regions.

In Western Canada, the economic situation began to improve for the full-time labour force in 1985, but in Atlantic Canada improvements, as measured by this unemployment rate, were delayed until 1986. A different picture emerges for the part-time labour force in these regions. In Atlantic Canada, part-time unemployment rates began to fall in 1985, whereas in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces improvements in this measure were not evident until 1986. Relative to all other regions, the decline in the part-time unemployment rate has been slowest in the Prairies. There was a drop of only 0.3 percentage points in the part-time unemployment rate in this region in 1986, compared to a decline of 1% for Canada as a whole.

Full-time and Part-time Unemployment Rates, by Region, 1980-1986

	Full-time labour force						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
				%			
Atlantic Provinces	12.5	13.3	16.6	17.7	18.2	18.9	18.2
Quebec	11.0	11.8	15.9	16.2	15.1	14.2	13.5
Ontario	7.6	7.2	11.1	11.9	10.5	9.3	8.2
Prairie Provinces	4.6	4.9	8.7	11.4	11.6	10.8	10.4
British Columbia	7.7	7.6	14.1	16.8	18.0	17.3	15.5
Canada	8.4	8.5	12.7	13.9	13.4	12.5	11.6
	Part-time labour force						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
				%			
Atlantic Provinces	11.9	11.5	13.0	13.4	14.9	14.6	14.0
Quebec	10.5	11.2	12.7	14.5	13.0	13.2	12.2
Ontario	10.5	10.8	12.1	13.0	12.7	11.9	10.3
Prairie Provinces	6.4	6.6	8.2	10.6	11.8	12.3	12.0
British Columbia	10.1	9.3	13.7	14.6	15.7	15.8	15.1
Canada	9.6	9.8	11.6	13.0	13.0	12.8	11.8

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

Summary

The two supplementary unemployment rates discussed in this report reveal differences in the labour force market experiences of men and women of different ages which cannot be seen in the official unemployment rates. Among full-time labour force participants, women generally experience the greatest difficulty in finding employment. In contrast, while women predominate in the part-time labour force, it is men who have the highest part-time unemployment rates.

The full-time unemployment rate has closely followed the pattern of the official unemployment rate. However, the part-time rate has reacted differently to changes in economic conditions. A possible explanation is that some part-time employees withdraw from the labour force, for example, following a job loss during a recession, and then re-enter the labour force at a later date when the economic situation improves. Likewise, some who would have begun looking for a part-time job may postpone their search if employment conditions are not favourable. In contrast, persons seeking full-time jobs may have a higher level of commitment to the labour force and continue to look for work during periods of high unemployment.

Heather A. Clemenson *is an analyst with the Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, Statistics Canada.*

THE DECLINE OF STROKE MORTALITY

by Betsy MacKenzie

In 1985, almost 14,000 Canadians died as a result of strokes. The death rate due to stroke, however, has declined in Canada during the last several decades. The age-standardized death rate[1] for stroke declined from 105 per 100,000 population in 1950 to 42 in 1985. The decline in this rate was particularly sharp in the last decade. Over 40% of the overall decline in the stroke death rate between 1950 and 1985 occurred in the 1975-1985 period.

The decline in the death rate due to stroke has been greater than the decline in the overall death rate in Canada. Between 1950 and 1985, the age-standardized death rate due to stroke declined 60%, while the overall death rate fell 40%. As a result, the number of deaths due to stroke as a percentage of all deaths in Canada has declined. Strokes were involved in 8% of all deaths in 1985, down from 10% in 1950.

The death rate due to stroke has also been falling faster than the death rate for heart disease, although both have declined significantly. Between 1950 and 1985, the age-standardized death rate for stroke fell 60%, while that for heart disease declined 44%. As well, during the last ten years of this period, the stroke death rate fell 34%, compared to 25% for the death rate due to heart disease.

[1] The age-standardized rate is the rate that would have occurred if the age and sex distribution of the population had remained the same as the standard population throughout the period under study. The rates in this report are standardized to the 1971 population.

One possible explanation for the relatively large decline in the stroke death rate has been the development of effective medical treatment for hypertension, which is a significant risk factor for strokes. Although there has been a dramatic improvement in the detection and management of this problem, particularly in the last ten years, hypertension remains a major health problem in Canada. The General Social Survey estimated, for example, that in 1985, 3.2 million adult Canadians had high blood pressure.

While strokes have declined as a cause of death in Canada, this disease remains an important cause of hospitalization. While stroke victims represented fewer than 2% of all hospital separations[2] in Canada in 1982, they accounted for nearly 9% of all days spent in hospital that year.

Age and Sex Differences in Stroke Mortality

There are large differences in stroke mortality depending on age and sex. Stroke is predominantly a disease of the elderly, with 85% of all stroke-related deaths occurring in the population aged 65 and over. The stroke death rate is slightly higher for elderly women than for elderly men. In 1985, there were 467 deaths due to stroke for every 100,000 women over the age of 65 compared with 446 for men. However, because there are many more elderly women than men in Canada, women actually accounted for 59% of all stroke deaths of those aged 65 and over.

The incidence of death due to stroke declined sharply for both elderly men and women in the last

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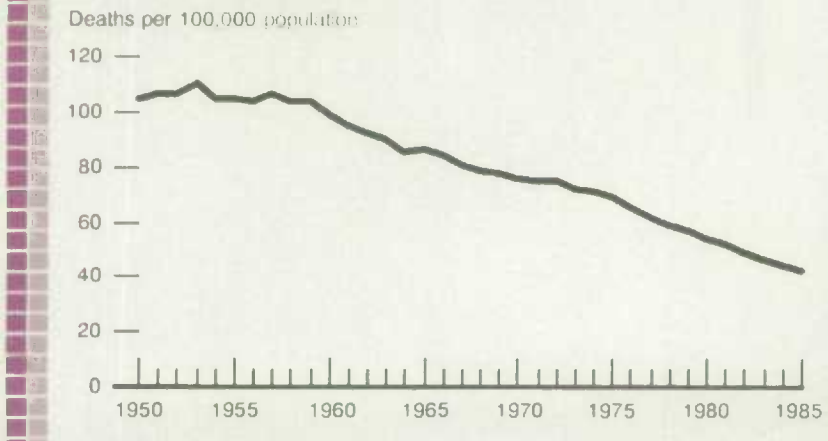
[2] A separation occurs when a patient is either discharged from hospital or dies.

Age-standardized[1] Stroke Death Rate, 1950-1985



[1] Standardized to the 1971 population.
Source: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Vital Statistics and Health Status Section, unpublished data.

What is stroke?

Stroke is a neurological disorder caused by a sudden shortage of blood flow, and therefore oxygen to the brain. The leading cause of stroke – it occurs in about 85% of cases – is a blood clot within an artery supplying the brain. The blood clot usually occurs at a site of arteriosclerosis, or "hardening of the arteries". The remaining strokes are caused by a hemorrhage from a blood vessel within the brain.

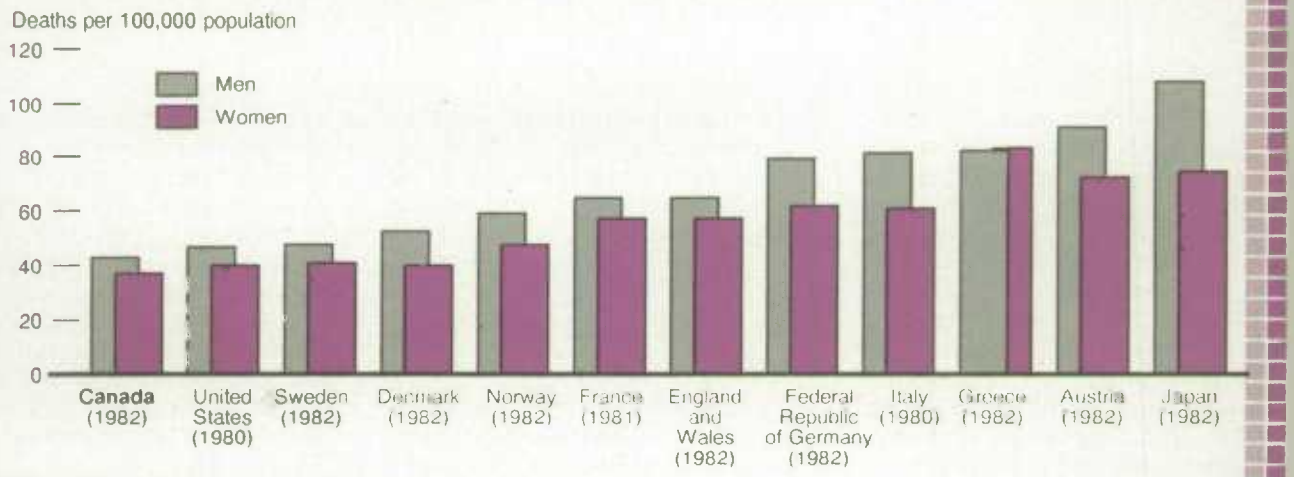
Symptoms of stroke can include weakness, paralysis, visual and speech impairment, and coma. The outcome depends on the type and severity of the stroke. In many cases, survival is accompanied by depression and a long period of difficult and expensive rehabilitation.

Stroke Mortality in Canada from an International Perspective

Canada has the lowest rate of stroke mortality among major industrial nations from which comparative figures are readily available. According to the World Health Organization, the age-standardized[1] stroke death rates in Canada in 1982 were 44 for men and 37 for women. The comparable figures in the United States (in 1980) were 47 for men and 40 for women. At the same time, in Western European countries, the death rate due to strokes for men ranged from 48 per 100,000 men in Sweden to 91 in Austria; for women, the stroke death rate ranged from 40 in Denmark to 83 in Greece. Stroke mortality was also very high in Japan. In 1982, there were 108 stroke deaths for every 100,000 Japanese men and 75 for women.

[1] These figures differ somewhat from other figures in this report in that they are standardized to the 1976 world population.

Age-standardized[1] Stroke Death Rate in Selected Countries



[1] Standardized to the 1976 world population.
Source: World Health Organization, *1984 Statistics Annual*

Hospital Separations[1] and Days Spent in Hospital, by Selected Causes, 1982

	Total separations		Total days in hospital	
	000s	%	000s	%
Strokes	66.5	1.8	3,811.3	8.9
All diseases of the circulatory system	408.9	11.4	9,533.6	22.4
Total all causes	3,600.0	100.0	42,650.0	100.0

[1] A separation occurs when a patient is either discharged from hospital or dies.
Source: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Health Care Section.

Stroke Deaths per 100,000 Population, by Age and Sex, 1975 and 1985

	Men			Women		
	1975	1985	% change	1975	1985	% change
Age group						
25-44 years	5.0	3.5	−30.0	6.2	3.4	−45.2
45-64 years	55.6	33.6	−39.6	44.5	26.3	−40.9
65 years and over	727.2	446.0	−38.7	702.9	467.1	−33.5

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

decade. Among the population aged 65 and over, the death rate due to strokes declined 39% for men and 34% for women between 1975 and 1985.

Stroke mortality also declined substantially among Canadians under the age of 65. Death rates due to stroke in the population under age 65, however, are considerably lower than rates for the elderly. Among those aged 45-64, there were 34 deaths due to stroke per 100,000 men, and 26 for every 100,000 women in 1985. Between 1975 and 1985, the death rate due to stroke fell by around 40% for both men and women in this age group.

In 1985, there were less than 4 stroke-related deaths per 100,000 population for both men and women aged 25-44. These rates were down from 5 deaths per 100,000 men aged 25-44, and 6 per 100,000 women in this age range in 1975.

Betsy MacKenzie *is a staff writer for Canadian Social Trends.*

For more information on strokes and other cardiovascular diseases see Nicholls, E., Nair, C., MacWilliam, L., Moen, J., and Mao, Y., *Cardiovascular Disease in Canada,* Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-544.

1976 AND 1982 POSTSECONDARY GRADUATES: SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS OF THEIR LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

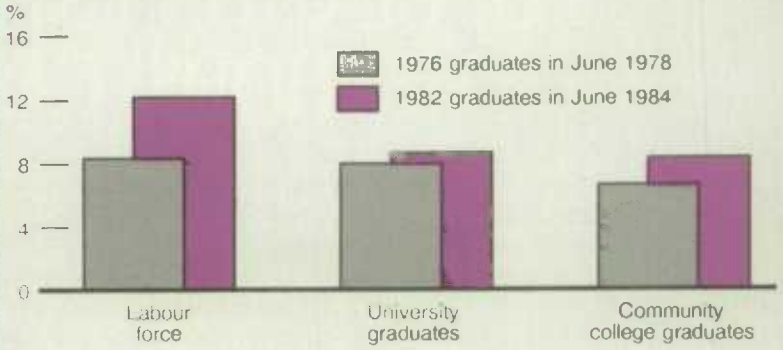
This article has been adapted from the report *The Changing Labour Market for Postsecondary Graduates, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 89-518,* by **W. Garnett Picot, Ted Wannell** and **Doug Lynd.**

Overall unemployment rates were much higher in Canada in 1984 than in 1978. While both 1982 university[1] and community college graduates also experienced higher unemployment rates in 1984 than did 1976 graduates in 1978, the effect of changing economic conditions on unemployment rates was considerably less for postsecondary graduates than for the labour force as a whole.

Between June 1978 and June 1984, the unemployment rate (weighted to correspond to the age distributions of 1976 and 1982 graduates) in Canada (excluding Quebec) increased by almost four percentage points, from 8.4% to 12.3%. In contrast, the unemployment rate of recent university graduates increased by just over half a percentage point - from 8.0% for 1976 graduates in June 1978 to 8.6% for 1982 graduates in June 1984. In the same period, the unemployment rate among community college graduates increased 1.7 percentage points, from 6.7% for 1976 graduates in 1978 to 8.4% for 1982 graduates in 1984. One reason for the smaller increases in unemployment among postsecondary graduates was that the growth in the types of jobs which these graduates tend to enter was greater than job growth in the economy as a whole.

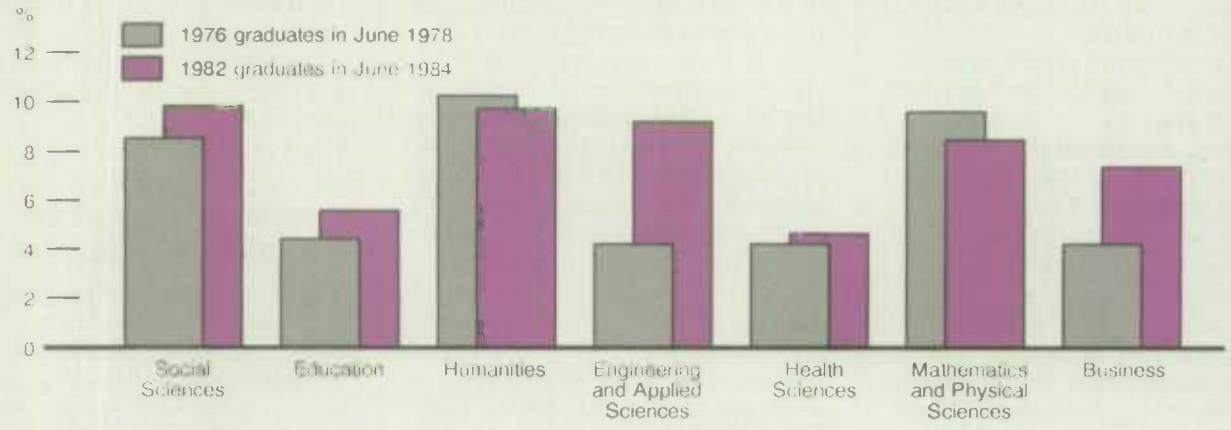
[1] Includes all bachelor's, master's and doctoral graduates except those from Quebec. Quebec institutions did not participate in the 1978 National Graduates Survey. While Quebec did participate in the 1984 National Graduates Survey, graduates from Quebec institutions have not been included in the 1984 data to permit the comparison of results from 1978 and 1984.

Unemployment Rates of the Total Labour Force[1] and Postsecondary Graduates Two Years after Graduation, June 1978 and 1984[2]



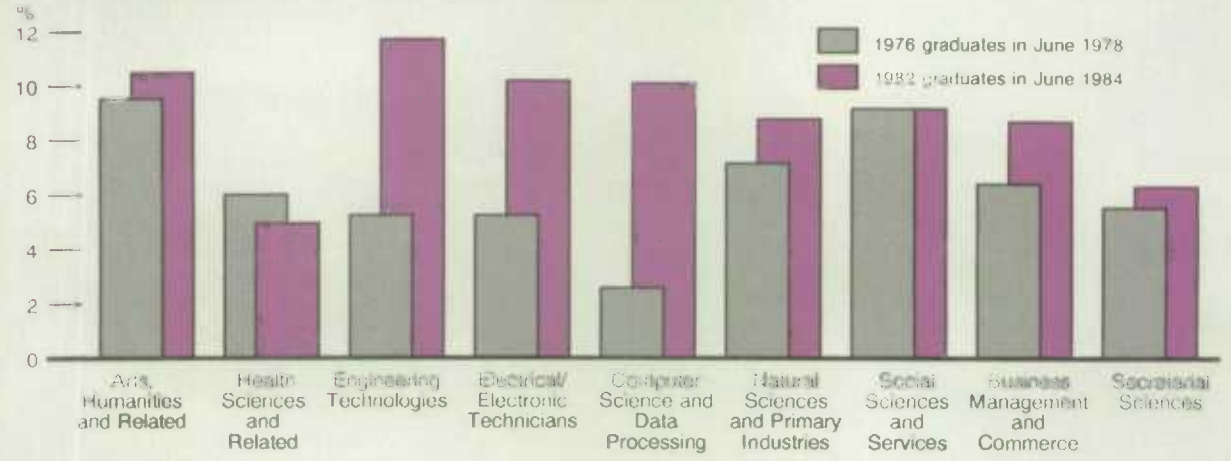
[1] Weighted to correspond to age distribution of 1976 and 1982 graduates.
[2] Excludes graduates from Quebec institutions.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 89-518, *The Changing Labour Market for Postsecondary Graduates, 1975-1984.*

Unemployment Rates of University Graduates Two Years After Graduation, by Field of Study, June 1978 and 1984[1]



[1] Excludes graduates from Quebec institutions.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 89-518, *The Changing Labour Market for Postsecondary Graduates, 1975-1984*.

Unemployment Rates of College Graduates Two Years After Graduation, by Field of Study, June 1978 and 1984[1]



[1] Excludes graduates from Quebec institutions.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 89-518, *The Changing Labour Market for Postsecondary Graduates, 1975-1984*.

Unemployment by Field of Study

Although the unemployment rates for university and college graduates rose more slowly than the rate for the overall labour force, graduates from some fields of study experienced large increases in unemployment, whereas the unemployment rates for graduates from other fields actually declined.

Mathematics and physical sciences was one of the few fields of study for which the unemployment rate of recent graduates declined between 1978 and 1984. Two years after their graduation, 1976 university graduates from this field, which includes such disciplines as statistics, computer science, physics and chemistry, had an unemployment rate of 9.6%. The unemployment rate in 1984 for 1982 graduates from these disciplines was 8.5%.

On the other hand, there was a large increase in the unemployment rate for graduates of community college data processing and computer science programmes. In 1978, recent graduates from these programmes had one of the lowest unemployment rates for all postsecondary graduates, just 2.6%. In 1984, 1982 graduates from these programmes had an unemployment rate of 10.1%, one of the highest rates for all postsecondary fields of study.

The unemployment rate for graduates from health science programmes was relatively unaffected by changes in economic conditions. Recent university health science

graduates experienced only a marginal increase in their unemployment rate, from 4.3% in 1978 to 4.7% in 1984. Their college counterparts experienced a drop in unemployment over the same period, from 6.0% to 5.0%.

The unemployment rate for university engineering and applied sciences graduates two years after their graduation more than doubled between 1978 and 1984, increasing from 4.3% to 9.2%. Over this period, there was both a rapid increase in the supply of these graduates and a decrease in job opportunities in these occupations. College graduates in the same general fields of study experienced similar increases in their unemployment rates. College engineering technologists, and electrical or electronic technicians who graduated in 1976 both had an unemployment rate of 5.3% in 1978. Unemployment rates for comparable 1982 graduates in 1984 were 11.8% and 10.2%, respectively.

Unemployment rates also increased for recent business graduates between 1978 and 1984, despite growth in the occupations these graduates tend to enter. This may be due, in part, to the fact that the absolute number of both university and college business graduates doubled over this period. While the unemployment rate among 1982 university business graduates (7.4%) was below the overall unemployment rate for university graduates (8.6%) in 1984, this was a marked increase over the 1978 rate of 4.3% for 1976 graduates. The trend in the unemployment rate for college business graduates two years after graduation was similar to that for all college graduates, rising from 6.4% in 1978 to 8.7% in 1984.

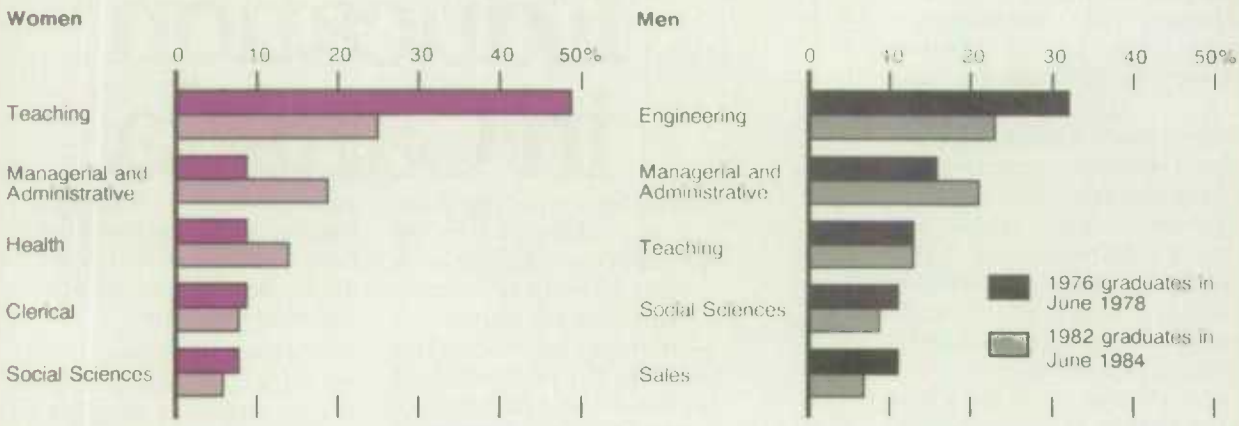
There were also modest increases in the unemployment rates for social science and education graduates between 1978 and 1984, as well as a small decline in the rate for graduates of humanities programmes. The unemployment rate for social science graduates increased from 8.6% to 9.8% in this period, while that for education rose from 4.5% to 5.6%. For recent humanities graduates, the unemployment rate declined from 10.3% to 9.7% between 1978 and 1984.

Occupational Changes for University Graduates

Overall changes in employment patterns were also reflected in shifts in the occupational concentration of 1976 and 1982 university graduates. These changes followed somewhat different directions for men and women, although for both, there was a major decline in the percentage of graduates employed in teaching.

The largest share of both 1976 and 1982 female bachelor's and first

Leading Occupational Groups of Bachelor's and First Professional Degree Graduates[1] Employed Full-time Two Years After Graduation, June 1978 and 1984



[1] Excludes graduates from Quebec institutions.
Sources: Statistics Canada, *Higher Education - Hired?*, and National Graduates Survey, June 1984.

professional degree graduates employed full-time two years after their graduation was in teaching and related occupations. However, the percentage of recent female graduates employed as teachers dropped sharply, from 49% in 1978 to 32% in 1984.

The proportion of male graduates in teaching also declined substantially. Two years after their gradtation, 13% of male 1982 bachelor's and first professional degree graduates were employed in teaching and related occupations. This was down from 25% in 1978, when teaching was the leading occupation for 1976 male graduates.

There was a significant increase in the percentage of female graduates employed in managerial and administrative occupations in this period. In 1984, 16% of female 1982 graduates were employed full-time in one of these occupations, compared with 9% of female 1976 graduates in 1978.

In contrast, there was no change in the proportion of male graduates in managerial and administrative occupations. These occupations accounted for about one in five full-time jobs for recent male undergraduate degree holders in both 1978 and 1984.

The largest proportional increase in the employment of male graduates was accounted for by occupations in the natural sciences,

engineering and mathematics. These occupations made up 23% of full-time jobs for 1982 male bachelor's and first professional degree graduates. A similar category including mathematics, the physical sciences, engineering and architecture accounted for 14% of full-time employment of 1976 male graduates in 1978.

Despite their high educational attainment, about one in ten women graduating with either a bachelor's or first professional degree in both 1976 and 1982 was employed in a clerical position two years after completion of her studies. Few male university graduates, on the other hand, work in clerical occupations.

These statistics indicate a considerable change in labour market conditions for postsecondary graduates between 1978 and 1984. Conditions improved for graduates of some fields of study and deteriorated for others. This deterioration was related, in part, to the effects of the 1981-82 recession on the labour market. These data also demonstrate that changes can occur quite rapidly. As such, labour market conditions for postsecondary graduates may have changed again since 1984.

UPDATE

The population aged 65 and over has grown from 1.4 million in 1961 to 2.7 million in 1986, a rate of increase more than twice that of the population as a whole. In 1986, 10.7% of the population were 65 years and over compared to 7.6 % in 1961.

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	84,062	87,794[p]
Emigration	63,559	51,060	43,609	44,823	49,869	48,397	46,252	50,358[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	30.3	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 programes[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
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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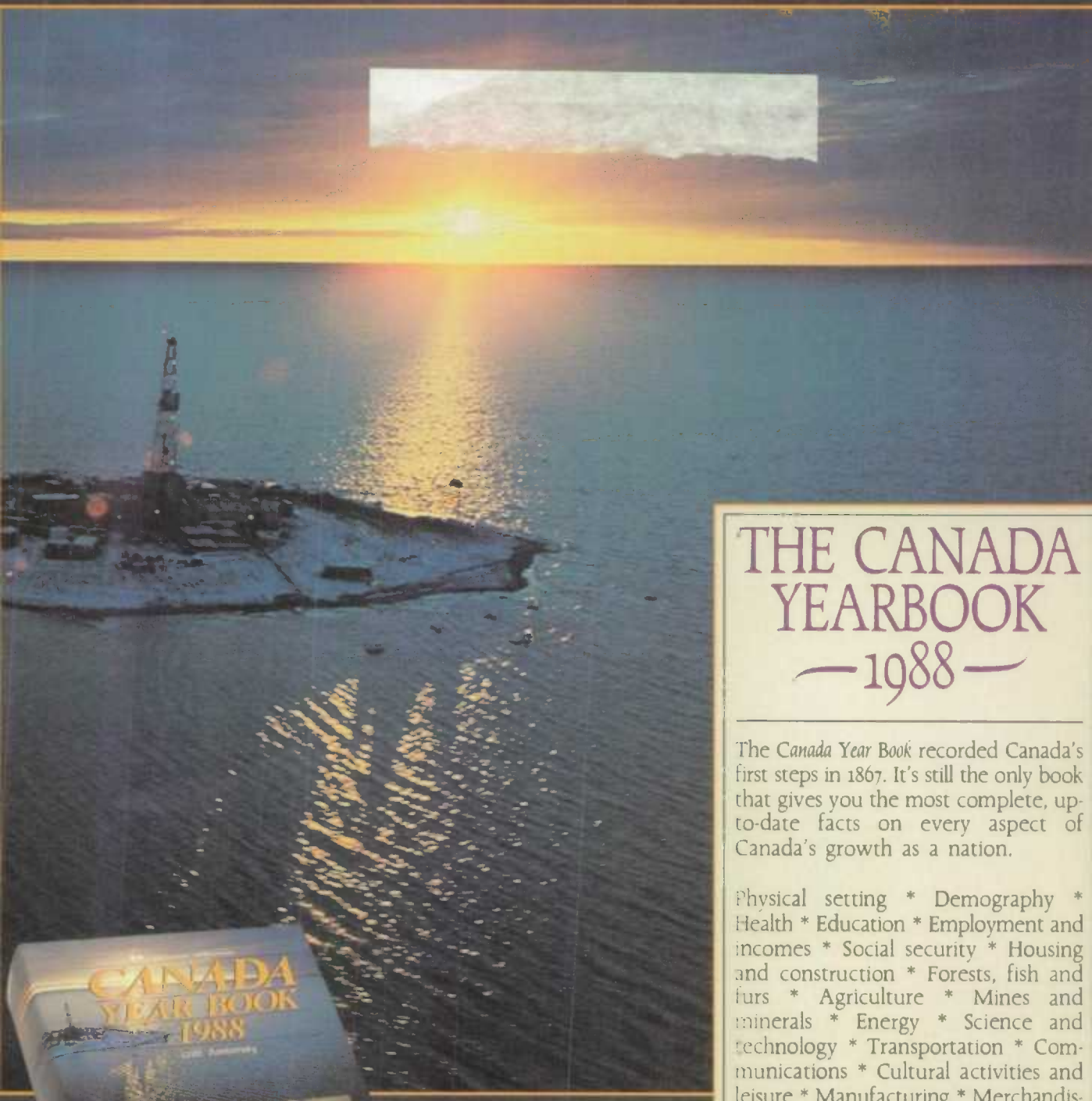

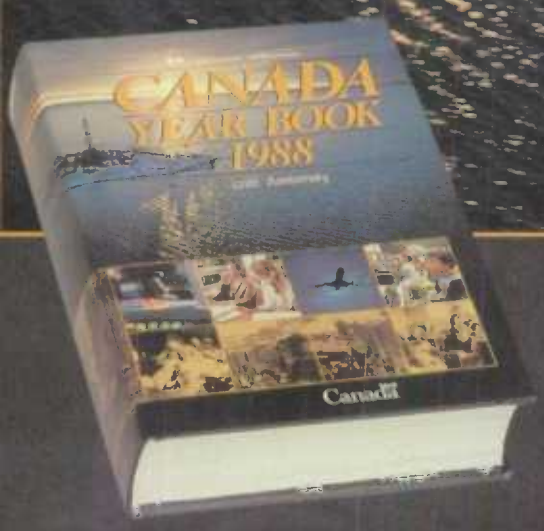

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