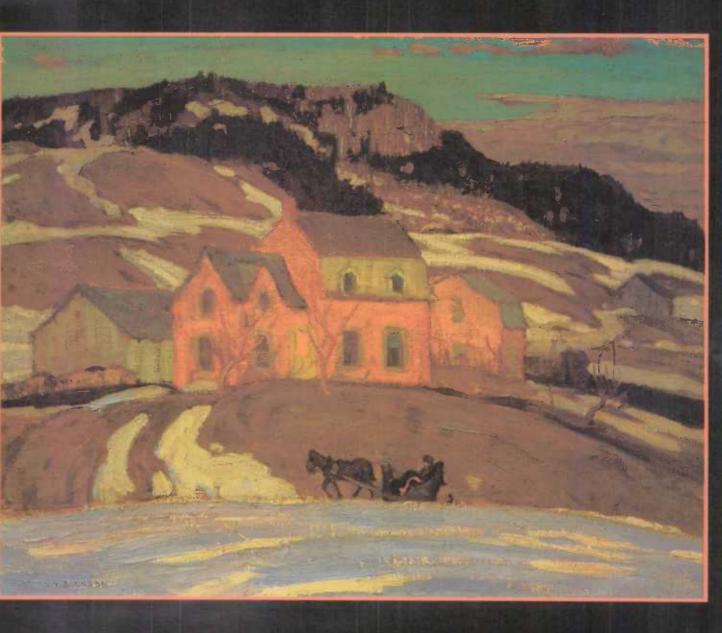
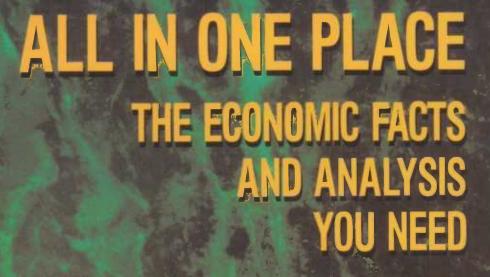
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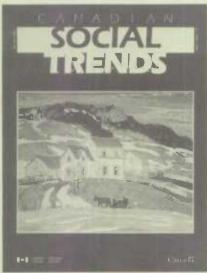
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Early Spring was painted by A.Y. Jackson in 1923 (oil on canvas 54 x 66.7 cm).

### About the artist:

Alexander Y. Jackson (1882-1974) was an original member of the Group of Seven artists. Born in Montreal, Quebec, he began his artistic career with a Montreal lithographing company. In his early twenties, he travelled the world studying art and developing his talent. It was during this period that he developed an impressionist style which can be seen throughout his later works. He was a war artist during the First World War, after which he travelled extensively across Canada capturing the essence of the Canadian wilderness on his canvasses. It is for these works that he is best known.

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Cover: Early Spring

by A.Y. Jackson Naomi J. Groves

National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.

ISSN 0831-5698

# THERAPEUTIC ABORTION IN CANADA

by Betsy MacKenzie

Editor's note: In January 1988, a Supreme Court decision found that the abortion provisions of the Criminal Code were in violation of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and were accordingly struck down.

he therapeutic abortion rate in Canada increased throughout the 1970s and peaked in 1979. A steady decline thereafter brought the 1985 rate down to the level of a decade earlier. In general, the rate of legal abortions in Canada has been lower than in most other industrialized countries.

Therapeutic abortion rates varied considerably across Canada, with residents of the Northwest Territories and British Columbia experiencing the highest levels in 1985, and residents of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the lowest. During the 1975-1985 period, therapeutic abortion rates for women under age 25 were higher than for women aged 25 and

Source Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-211.

over. A rising majority of women obtaining therapeutic abortions were single. The trend was toward earlier abortions with most occurring before 13 weeks' gestation.

### Canadian Hospitals Performing Therapeutic Abortions

Therapeutic abortion committees were established at 250 Canadian hospitals in 1985, down from 274 in 1975.

In each province, the hospitals that provided the majority of abortions are in major cities or metropolitan areas. During 1985, three-quarters (74%) of therapeutic abortions were performed in just 15% of the hospitals with committees. In addi-

tion to women in the immediate vicinity, hospitals with committees served women coming from rural areas with no hospital, and those from centres without committees. In 1985, 15% of Canadian hospitals with committees performed no therapeutic abortions.

### Trends in Therapeutic Abortion

The therapeutic abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 rose from 9.6 in 1975 to a high of 11.6 in 1979. By 1985, the rate had fallen to 9.9, close to what it had been in 1975.

Expressed per 100 live births, therapeutic abortions went from 13.7 in 1975 to almost 18 in the late seventies and early eighties, but by 1985, had dropped to 16.2.

The annual number of therapeutic abortions performed in Canadian hospitals with therapeutic abortion committees rose from 49,390 in 1975 to 66,319 in 1982. Numbers then declined to 60,956 in 1985.

### **Provincial Differences**

Therapeutic abortion rates varied widely among the provinces and territories. Between 1975 and 1985, rates were highest for residents of British Columbia, the two territories, Alberta, and Ontario. Residents of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland had the lowest rates.

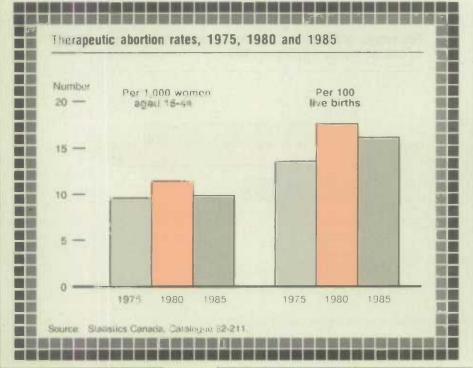
Most provinces and territories mirrored the rise and fall in national therapeutic abortion rates between 1975 and 1985. The exceptions were Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, where 1985 rates were higher than in any other year since 1975, and Prince Edward Island, which experienced an almost steady decline.

# Canada's Abortion Law, 1969-1988

This article refers to therapeutic (legal) abortions authorized under Section 18 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1969, which came into force on August 26, 1969. This law permitted pregnancy termination only in accredited and/or approved hospitals and only if a hospital therapeutic abortion committee of not fewer than three physicians, appointed by the hospital board, certified by a majority of its members that continuation of the pregnancy "would or would be likely" to endanger the life or health of the pregnant woman.

## Provincial distribution of hospitals with therapeutic abortion committees, 1975 and 1985

	1975	1985
Canada	274	250
Newfoundland	6	5
Prince Edward Island	2	1
Nova Scotia	13	11
New Brunswick	8	8
Quebec	35	38
Ontario	110	95
Manitoba	9	8
Saskatchewan	10	8
Alberta	25	22
British Columbia	54	52
Yukon	1	1
Northwest Territories	1	1
Northwest Territories		1



### Age Differences

Throughout the 1975-1985 period, the incidence of therapeutic abortion was higher among women younger than age 25. The 1985 rates per 1,000 women were 14.5 and 17.3 among 15-19-year-olds and 20-24-year-olds, respectively. Rates declined in each successive age group. For example, the rate for women aged 25-29 was 11.2, but for the 40-44 age group, just 1.6.

Abortion rates for each age group under 35 followed the rise and fall of the national trend between 1975 and 1985, and ended the period at a somewhat higher level than at the beginning. The rate for 20-24-year-olds showed the greatest overall increase: from 13.8 to 17.3 per 1,000 women. In contrast, rates for the 35 and over age group dropped almost steadily and were lower in 1985 than in 1975.

### Higher Percentage of Single Women

Single women accounted for a rising percentage of therapeutic abortions during the 1975-1985 period. The percentage of all therapeutic abortions that were obtained by single women rose from 58% to 67%. At the same time, the proportion of married women fell from 31% to 22%, and those performed on women who were divorced, separated, widowed

# Interpretation of Canadian Therapeutic Abortion Data

Information on therapeutic abortions in this article was collected in hospitals and transmitted to Statistics Canada mostly through provincial health departments. These numbers exclude abortions obtained by Canadian women in non-hospital settings or in other countries. Nevertheless, Statistics Canada also collects similar information from border states in the U.S.A., which showed that 2,798 Canadians obtained legal abortions there in 1985. Pregnancies terminated by methods such as the "morning after pill" are excluded.

Discrepancies in the definition of abortion affect data collection. While the Criminal Code did not stipulate a gestational time limit, provincial regulations required that terminations after 20 weeks be recorded as a stillbirth. Consequently, therapeutic abortions were under-reported.

### Ingrapeutic abortions performed by Canadian hospitals with therapeutic abortion committees, 1985

	Percent of 250 hospitals	Percent of 60,956 <sup>1</sup> therapeutic abortions
Abortion range		%
0 abortions	14.6	
1- 20 abortions	23.3	0.9
21- 50 abortions	10.3	1.4
51-100 abortions	10.3	3.1
101-200 abortions	10.7	6.6
201-400 abortions	11.9	13.6
400+ abortions	15.4	74.4
Not reported	3.6	

<sup>1</sup> Includes foreign residents and residence not reported.

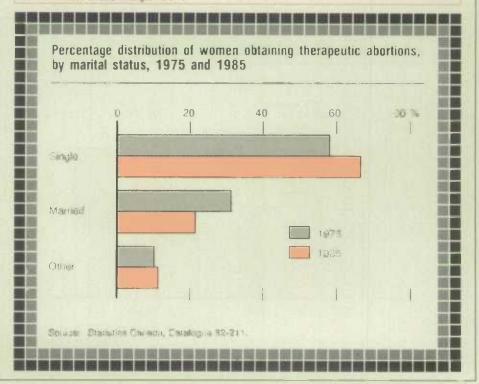
1985

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-211.

Year	Number of therapeutic abortions <sup>1</sup>	Therapeutic abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 <sup>2</sup>	Therapeutic abortions per 100 live births <sup>2</sup>
1975	49,390	9.6	13.7
1976	54,536	10.3	15.1
1977	57,620	10.6	15.9
1978	62,351	11.3	17.4
1979	65,135	11.6	17.8
1980	65,855	11.5	17.7
1981	65,127	11.1	17.5
1982	66,319	11.1	17.8
1983	61,800	10.2	16.5
1984	62,291	10.2	16.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes foreign residents and residence not reported, together totalling 0.2% or less of all therapeutic abortions.
2 Based on Canadian residents only.

60.956

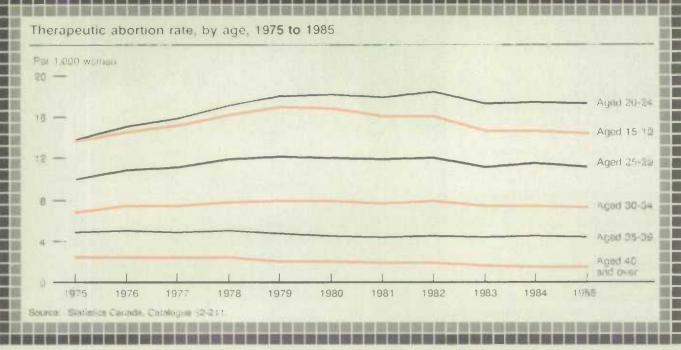


16.2

<sup>-</sup> nil or zero

Swarper Statestins Canada, Catalogue 82-211.





or living common law remained almost unchanged, increasing slightly from 10% to 11%.

### A Trend Toward Earlier Therapeutic Abortions

While the majority of therapeutic abortions continued to be performed between

9 and 12 weeks 'gestation, the trend between 1975 and 1985 was toward earlier pregnancy terminations. The proportion occurring before 9 weeks rose from 22% in 1975 to 32% in 1985. Those performed between 9 and 12 weeks declined slightly from 59% to 57% of the total, while those performed after 12 weeks

fell more sharply from 49% to 41%.

Betsy MacKenzie is an epidemiologist working in the area of health policy research.



# JOB DISPLACEMENT

This article has been adapted from the G. Picot and T. Wannell report Workers Experiencing Permanent Job Loss

lant closures and relocations, workload and shift reductions, and the failure of businesses of the selfemployed meant that almost half a million long-term workers lost their jobs during the years 1981 to 1984. This period included the 1981-82 recession, which undoubtedly contributed to the lay-offs. By 1986, about two-thirds (63%) of these displaced workers had new jobs. However, 17% had left the labour force, and 20% were unemployed, some of whom had not worked since their initial job loss. Those who were re-employed had spent, on average, half a year looking for work and generally earned less than on their old jobs.

#### Reason for Job Loss

For the 469,000 workers displaced during the 1981-1984 period, the most frequent reason for losing their jobs was plant closure or relocation (44%). Reductions in workload accounted for a further 34%, while elimination of a position or shift displaced another 9%. Business failures among the self-employed caused 2% of job losses, and other reasons made up the remainder.

### **Characteristics of Displaced Workers**

A "hazard ratio" is used to assess which groups were most likely to be displaced. It is calculated by dividing the percentage of displaced workers with certain characteristics by the percentage of the labour force with the same characteristics in January 1986. A hazard ratio of 1.0 for any group means that its incidence of job loss equalled the national average. A value above 1.0 indicates a group with a higher-than-average chance of job loss, while the opposite holds for values below 1.0.

Among the provinces, Alberta and British Columbia had the highest hazard



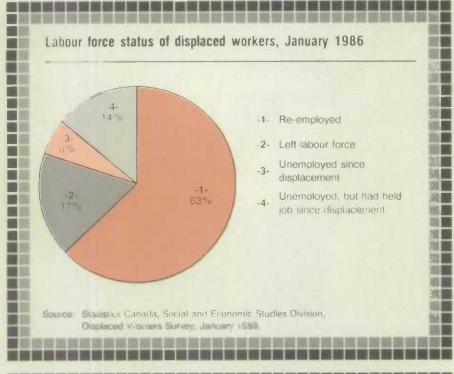
ratios: 1.4 and 1.3, respectively. Two other provinces, Quebec and Newfoundland, also had high ratios (both 1.2). Saskatchewan's ratio was lowest at just 0.6.

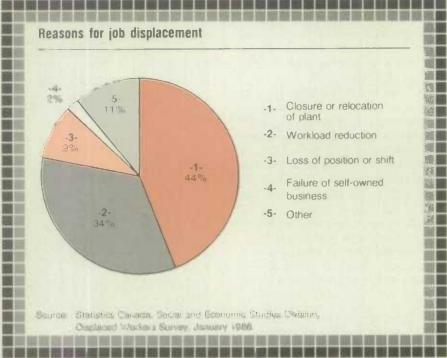
Men were slightly more likely than women to be laid off. The male hazard ratio was 1.1 compared with 0.8 for women. Much of the discrepancy resulted from the different occupations and industries in which men and women were employed. Industries with a largely male workforce, such as construction and manufacturing, were hardest bit during the recession.

The 25-34 age group had the highest hazard ratio – 1.3. On the other hand, slightly older workers in the 35-44 age range were least likely to lose their jobs, with a hazard ratio of just 0.8.

Education tended to reduce the risk of job loss. Postsecondary graduates were about half as likely to be displaced as people who had not finished high school (0.6 versus 1.2). In fact, hazard ratios were higher than average for all levels of education below postsecondary graduation.

With a hazard ratio of 2.7, workers in the construction industry had the greatest





### Displacement hazard ratios, by selected characteristics

Characteristics H	lazard ratio <sup>1</sup>
Total	1.0
Sex	
Men	1.1
Women	0.8
AA OHII CH	0.0
Age group	
20-24	1.0
25-34	1.3
35-44	0.8
45-54	0.9
55 and over	1.0
Education	
Less than high school	1.3
Some high school	1.2
High school graduate	1.1
Some postsecondary	1.2
Postsecondary graduate	0.6
Industry	
Construction	2.7
Manufacturing	1.8
Trade and finance	1.0
Agriculture and primary	0.9
Transportation, communication	ons, 0.6
utilities	
Public administration, service	es 0.5
Occupation	
Blue collar	1.4
White collar	0.8
Managerial/professional	0.8
Managenan professional	0.0
Job tenure	
3 years	3.2
4-5 years	1.4
6-10 years	8.0
More than 10 years	0.5
Province	
Newfoundland	1.2
Prince Edward Island	0.7
Nova Scotia	8.0
New Brunswick	1.0
Quebec	1.2
Ontario	0.8
Manitoba	0.7
Saskatchewan	0.6
Alberta	1.4
British Columbia	1.3

A hazard ratio greater than 1.0 indicates higher than average probability of displacement, while the opposite holds for hazard ratios less than 1.0.

Source: Statistics Canada, Social and Economic Studies Division, Displaced Workers Survey, January 1986



chance of job loss. Manufacturing workers, at 1.8, were next most likely to be displaced. The ratio dropped to 1.0 in trade and financial industries, 0.9 in agriculture and primary industries, and 0.6 in transportation, communications and utilities. Least likely to lose their jobs were workers in public administration and in services, <sup>1</sup> whose hazard ratio was just 0.5.

Chances of displacement were higher in blue collar occupations than in managerial/professional or white collar jobs. The hazard ratio for blue collar workers was 1.4, compared with 0.8 for both the managerial/professional and white collar categories (clerical, sales, and services).

The less time workers had been with their employer, the greater were their chances of displacement. The hazard ratio for workers with three years' service was 3.2. As length of service increased, the ratio fell steadily, bottoming out at 0.5 among workers with more than ten years.

### Retraining

Only a minority of workers, 70,000 or 15%, undertook some form of retraining after they were laid off. Over half of them participated in part-time as opposed to full-time programs.

Displaced male and female workers were about equally likely to retrain – 15% of men and 16% of women.

The incidence of retraining was highest in younger age groups. Almost 22% of displaced workers under age 25 enrolled in some kind of program, but at age 55 and over, the participation rate was just 5%.

Higher levels of education appear to predispose displaced workers to retrain. More than one-quarter (28%) who were postsecondary graduates enrolled in a program. The participation rate dropped

<sup>1</sup> Education and related services, health and welfare services, consumer services, services to business management, and miscellaneous services. For the purposes of this article, occupations are grouped into three categories: managerial/professional, white collar, and blue collar.

The managerial/professional category covers: management and administration; natural sciences, engineering and mathematics; social sciences; religion; teaching; medicine and health; artistic, literary and performing arts fields; and sport and recreation.

White collar occupations are those in clerical, sales, and service fields.

The blue collar category is comprised of occupations in: primary industries such as farming, fishing, forestry and mining; processing; machining; product fabricating, assembling and repairing; construction; and equipment operating.

to 18% for those with some postsecondary education and to 15% for workers with a high school diploma. Just 4% of displaced workers with less than high school graduation retrained.

Workers displaced from manufacturing and agriculture and primary industries had the highest training participation rate: 19%. About 16% of transport workers and 15% of service industry and construction workers enrolled. Those who lost jobs in the communications/utilities and trade/financial industries had the lowest participation rate: 11%.

Participation in retraining did not vary substantially among the three main occupational groups. About 17% of managers/professionals retrained, very close to the figure of 16% for blue collar and white collar workers.

### Moving to Look for Work

The number of displaced workers who moved to find employment was even smaller than the number who retrained. After losing their jobs, 66,000 or 14% of workers moved to find new ones.

Men were about three times more likely than women to move. Just 6% of female displaced workers moved to search for a job, compared with 18% of

Age was also an important factor, with vounger workers showing a greater tendency to move. Nearly one in five displaced workers under age 35 (19%) moved to look for work. The percentage of movers dropped to 14% among 35-54; and to 7% among displaced workers aged 55 and over.

Education was not as closely associated with the likelihood of moving as were workers' age and sex, although postsecondary graduates were more mobile than some less educated workers. Movers accounted for 18% of displaced postsecondary graduates, compared with 10% of the group with less than a high school education. However, 17% of those with some high school education moved.

### Leaving the Labour Force

About 80,000 displaced workers (17% of the total) had left the labour force by January 1986.

Age appears to have been the primary factor in the decision, as 44% of displaced workers over age 54 left the labour force. Those under age 25 were the next most likely to drop out, but just 19% did so. Workers in the 25-54 age range were least likely to be leavers (12%).

44-year-olds; to 10% for those aged 45-

Other groups with above-average proportions leaving the labour force were women, people with comparatively little education, white collar workers, and residents of the Atlantic region and British Columbia.

### Long-term Unemployed

In January 1986, 94,000 displaced workers were unemployed; about 30,000 of them, or 6% of the total, had not worked since their original job loss. Groups markedly overrepresented among these long-term unemployed included people aged 45 and over, those with only an elementary school education, former service workers, and Quebec residents.

### Re-employed Displaced Workers

Although the majority of displaced workers (63%) had found jobs by 1986, the percentage re-employed varied considerably in different regions. About 73% of displaced workers in Ontario and the three Prairie provinces had new jobs. By contrast, in the Atlantic region. Quebec, and British Columbia, the proportions re-employed were in the 52% to 55%

Men were more likely than women to be re-employed, and workers aged 25-44 had more success in the Job market than those who were younger or older. The re-employed also tended to be bettereducated than workers who had left the labour force or were unemployed. By occupation, people displaced from managerial/professional positions were the most likely to find new jobs, followed by blue collar and then white collar workers.

### **Duration of Job Search**

Displaced workers who found new jobs had searched for an average of 27 weeks. However, close to four out of ten (38%) looked for 6 months to a year, and an

The Displaced Workers Survey was a supplement to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey in January 1986. Although 1.5 million workers who had lost jobs from 1981 to 1985 were identified, only those with at least three years' service with the same employer were the subject of analysis. Workers who were displaced in 1985 were also excluded, as not enough time had passed to consider the lob loss permanent. This definition left a group of displaced workers numbering nearly half a million.

Characteristic	Retrained after job loss	Moved after job loss	Tota number o displaced workers
	°/a		0009
Total	15	14	469
Sex			
Men	15	18	323
Women	16	6*	147
Age group			
20.24	22*	18*	2
25.34	18	19	17
35-44	15*	14*	113
45-54	15*	10*	80
55 and over	5*	7	6
Education			
Less than high school	4*	10*	7
Some high school	12*	17	118
High school graduate	15	14	142
Some postsecondary	18*	12*	4
Postsecondary graduate	28	18*	87

Data are subject to considerable sampling variability and should be used with caution. Source: Statistics Canada, Social and Economic Studies Division, Displaced Workers Survey, January 1986.



additional 12% required more than a year. On the other hand, for some the search was relatively brief; 26% found work in 3 weeks or less.

Workers in the Atlantic region had the longest average job searches (35 weeks), while those in Manitoba and Saskatchewan looked for a relatively short time (19 weeks). The number of weeks seeking employment was also above average in Quebec (31) and British Columbia (29), but somewhat below average in Alberta (23) and Ontario (24).

Job searches were slightly longer for men than for women, averaging 28 weeks and 25 weeks, respectively. Older workers generally needed more time than younger ones. Average job searches ranged from 21 weeks for those under age 25, to 34 weeks for the 55 and over age group.

Workers with the least education had the longest job searches. Those with less than high school looked an average of 35 weeks, compared with 28 weeks for high school graduates, and 21 weeks for workers with at least some education past high school.

Blue collar workers generally searched longer than those displaced from managerial/professional or white collar occupations. Blue collar workers took an average of 31 weeks to find new jobs,

compared with 23 weeks for the managerial/professional category and 24 weeks for white collar workers.

### Redistribution among Industries and Occupations

Job displacement and re-employment substantially shifted the industrial and occupational distribution of these workers, with the majority changing either industry or occupation. This redistribution can be roughly assessed by calculating net gains and losses, that is, the number of displaced workers who found new jobs in a specific industry or occupation minus the number originally displaced from the same industry or occupation.

Manufacturing industries lost the largest number of employees through displacement: a net loss of 47,000. The construction industry was also a net loser, but at 4,000 workers, the loss was much smaller.

On the other hand, services posted the largest net gain of displaced workers: 23,000. Public administration also absorbed a considerable number, gaining 16,000. The transportation/communications/utilities and trade/financial industries also gained, together employing 11,000 more displaced workers than had been laid off from those industries over the

1981-1984 period. In the agriculture and primary industries category, lay-offs almost equalled the number of displaced workers who found new jobs.

Displaced workers tended to shift into white collar occupations at the expense of the blue collar and managerial/professional categories. The number employed in white collar jobs increased by 21,000, while the number in managerial/professional positions fell by 11,000, and in blue collar fields, by 10,000.

### Salary Changes between Lost and New Job<sup>2</sup>

A majority (56%) of re-employed workers reported that their new job paid less than their old one. Their average loss was \$152 (-36%) a week. For those (44%) whose salaries increased, the mean gain was \$61 (18%) a week. The differences average out to a net weekly loss of \$58 (-16%), the equivalent of about \$3,000 a year. Wage increases among the minority who found higher-paying positions could not compensate for the sharp cuts suffered by the larger number who accepted lower-paying jobs.

Almost equal proportions of men and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Salary changes do not account for the effects of inflation over the four years during which workers were displaced and re-employed.

women took a drop in pay between the old and new jobs: 57% and 54%, respectively. The frequency of pay loss varied more with age. The proportion of losers was highest among workers aged 45 and over (more than 60%); people in the 35-44 age group were least likely to be losers (53%).

Education proved to be somewhat of a buffer against pay losses. Just 40% of postsecondary graduates were in jobs paying less than their lost jobs, compared with 59% of high school graduates, and 65% of workers who had not attended high school. But as a group, not even postsecondary graduates had an overall gain in pay.

In general, the likelihood of a salary decline increased with the length of service on the lost job. The proportion reporting lower salaries rose from 50% for workers with four or five years' service to 62% for those with more than ten years. The proportion of workers with three years' service who had a salary

loss was also relatively bigh (56%).

Displaced workers with long intervals between jobs generally settled for lower-paying positions than did those who found work quickly. Just 38% of workers who found jobs in three weeks or less took a pay cut, compared with 73% of those who spent more than a year out of work.

Workers displaced from part-time jobs were the only large group with substantial pay increases. This was because more than three-quarters of those who were re-employed switched to full-time jobs. The result was 83% earning more on their new jobs.

On the other hand, about 16% of people re-employed from full-time jobs were working part-time, and more than three-quarters of them were earning less than on their lost jobs.

### Conclusion

While fortunes varied greatly among individual displaced workers, as a whole, they

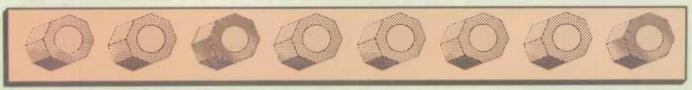
fared poorly. A large number left the labour force. Those who found new jobs took an average of half a year to secure them and were likely to earn less than on their old jobs. Only a minority retrained or moved after they were laid off

As well as contributing to these layoffs, the 1981-82 recession affected displaced workers' chances of finding new positions by forcing them into the job market during a period of very high unemployment.

The displacement process had some effect on the distribution of employment, as workers shifted from manufacturing, primary, and construction industries into services and public administration.

**G. Picot** and **T. Wannell** are analysts with the Social and Economic Studies Division, Statistics Canada.



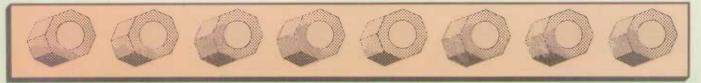


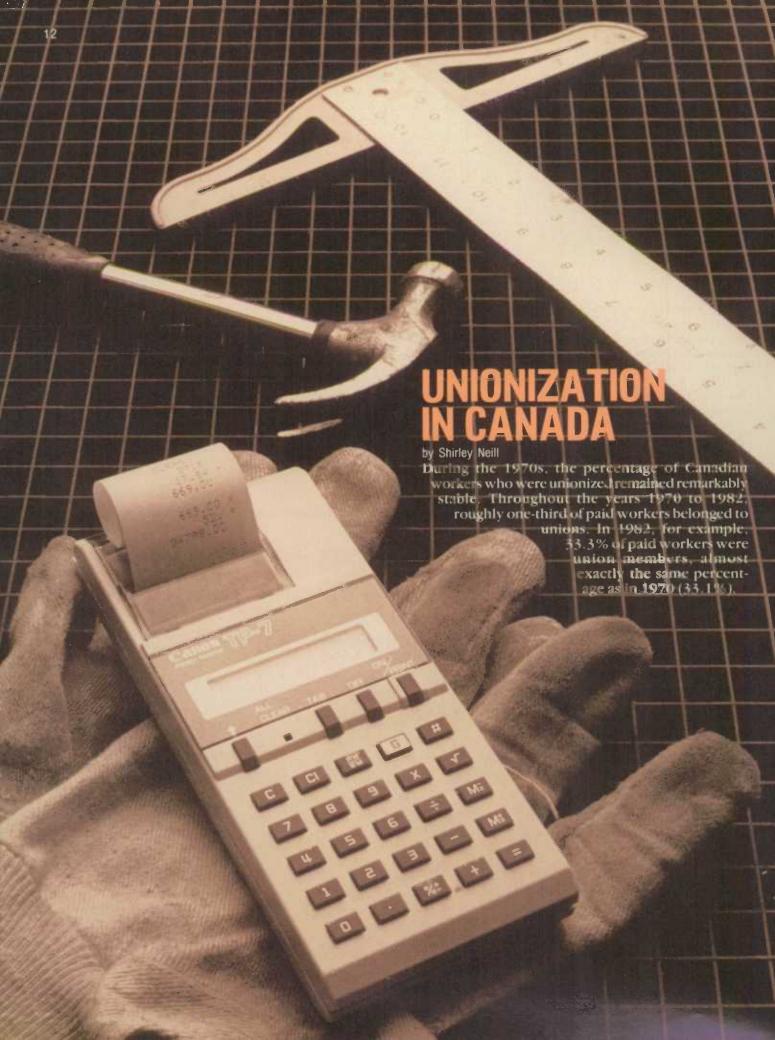
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As the size of the total labour force increased, so did the number of Canadians in unions. By 1981, 3.2 million workers were union members, up from 2.3 million in 1970. In 1982, mainly as a result of the overall decline in employment during the recession, total union membership fell to 3.1 million. Union members, however, were less likely than non-members to have lost their jobs in the recessionary period. While the number of employed union members declined 3.3% in 1982, the number of other workers with jobs fell 4.8%.

Canada's unionization trends differ from those in the United States. While the level of unionization in Canada has been stable, union membership has dropped precipitously in the United States. In 1984, just 19% of American workers were unionized, down from close to 30% in 1970.

### Union Membership of Men and Women

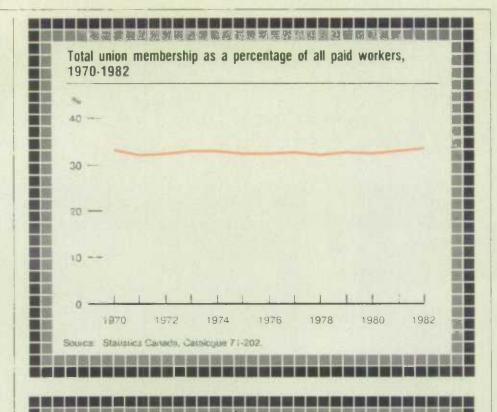
Overall, the proportion of paid female workers who were union members has increased, while the percentage of unionized paid male workers has declined. The percentage of female workers in unions rose from 21.2% in 1976 to 24.8% in 1982. In the same period, the proportion of unionized male workers fell from 40.5% to 39.2%.

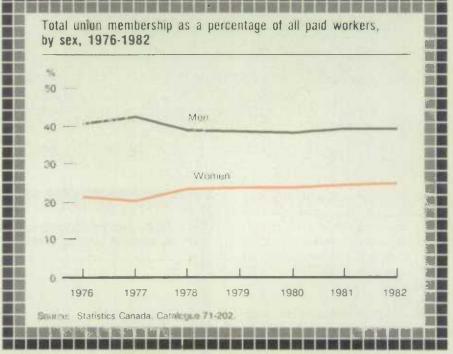
In some ways, comparing unionization rates for women and men understates the growth of female representation in Canadian unions. Between 1970 and 1982, the number of women in unions increased 92%, from just over half a million to just under one million. In the same period, the number of male union members rose only 18%, from 1.8 million to 2.1 million. As a result, in 1982, 32.3% of all union members were women, up from 22.6% in 1970.

### Unionization by Industrial Sector

The goods-producing sector of the economy has traditionally had higher unionization rates than the service sector. In 1982, 44.3% of workers in goods-producing industries were unionized, compared with 28.2% of those in services. However, because employment is concentrated in the service sector (72.5% of all paid workers in 1982), the majority of union members are service industry employees. In 1982, 61.5% of union members were working in this sector of the economy.

The level of unionization increased slightly in the service sector between 1973 and 1982 and fell slightly in the goods-producing industries. The percentage of service sector workers who were





unionized rose from 25.7% to 28.2%, while the proportion of unionized workers in goods-producing industries fell from 45.7% to 44.3%.

### Unionization in 1985

Between 1982 and 1985, another 225 unions were added to Statistics Canada's union survey – Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (C.A.L.U.R.A.). As a result, membership totals after 1982 are not comparable with earlier figures. Nonetheless, 1985 figures provide an in-

teresting snapshot of union membership in the post-recession period.

Results from the updated union survey show that in 1985, 3.5 million Canadian workers, or 34% of all paid workers, were union members.

In 1985, 28% of paid female workers were in unions compared with 38% of paid male workers. Also that year, women made up 36% of all union members.

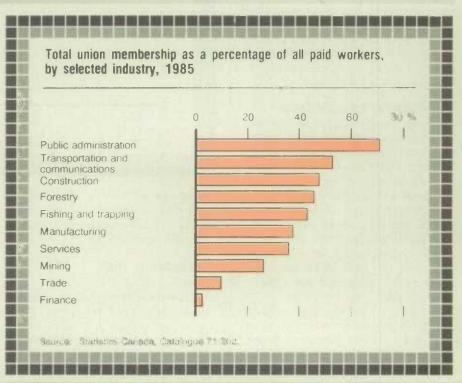
The 1985 unionization rate was higher in goods-producing industries (37%) than in service industries (33%). However,



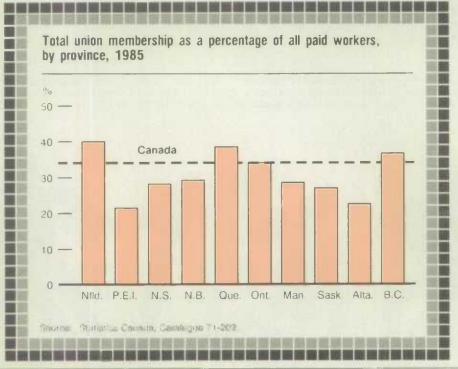
unionization rates among the industries that make up the two industrial sectors varied considerably. In the goodsproducing sector, unionization levels ranged from 26% in mining to 48% in construction. Just under 38% of paid workers in manufacturing were unionized.

Variations in unionization rates were even greater in the service sector. Almost three-quarters (71%) of paid workers in public administration and over half (53%) of those in transportation, communications and other utilities were unionized. On the other hand, few workers in either trade (10%) or finance (3%) were union members.

In 1985, Newfoundland and Quebec had the highest percentages of their paid workers in unions, at 40% and 39%, respectively. British Columbia's unionization rate was also high (37%). Alberta (23%) and Prince Edward Island (22%) had the lowest levels of unionization.







### **Wages of Union and Non-union Workers**

Generally, unionized workers' average hourly earnings surpass those of their non-unionized counterparts. This comparison should be interpreted with some care, because differences in occupation, industry, and seniority have not been taken into account. In 1984, average hourly earnings of unionized full-time workers were 34% higher than those of full-time non-unionized workers. Union members averaged \$12.27 per hour, while non-union workers made \$9.17 per hour.

The earnings gap was even wider among part-time employees. In 1984, the average hourly wages of unionized part-time workers (\$10.68) were close to double those of non-unionized part-timers (\$5.84).

**Shirley Neill** is a research assistant with Canadian Social Trends.



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# WIFE ABUSE

by Holly Johnson



ntil recently, little has been known about the extent of wife abuse in Canada. A 1982 survey, however, gives an outline of the circumstances surrounding incidents of abuse and a profile of victims.

The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey estimated that in 1981 about 4 of every 1,000 women (aged 16 and over) in seven cities were assaulted or sexually assaulted by a spouse or former spouse. Separated women were much more likely to be abused than married or divorced women. The abuse was often recurrent. Although weapons were rarely used, most abuse resulted in injury. Yet the evidence suggests that many assaults, even those

involving serious injury, were not reported to the police.

### Not an Isolated Event

The survey identified an estimated 11,000 incidents of abuse. Half the incidents involved women who were assaulted more than once. An additional 6% of the incidents involved a series of five or more assaults so similar that victims could not recall the details of each episode.

### Rates Highest for Separated Women

The risk of assault was highest for women who were separated; the rate was 55 per 1,000 separated women, compared with 18 per 1,000 divorced women, and 2 per

1,000 married women. It is unclear from the survey the extent to which the abuse precipitated the separation or the separation precipitated the abuse.

Women in low-income households experienced the highest rate of assault. The survey recorded assault rates of 8.2 per 1,000 women in households with annual incomes of less than \$9,000; 7.7 per 1,000 women in households with incomes from \$9,000 to \$20,000; and 2.3 per 1,000 women in households with incomes more than \$20,000.

Excludes assaults by male friends or partners not described by victims as a spouse or former spouse.

### **Injury Usually Results**

An estimated 75% of the incidents involved physical violence or sexual assault; the remaining 25% were described as threats of violence. Most of the actual physical assaults resulted in injury to the woman, and a substantial proportion of these injuries were serious enough to require medical attention.

The presence of weapons, however, was relatively rare, occurring in 18% of all cases of wife abuse. About 12% of assaults involved bottles, blunt instruments, or other objects not usually considered weapons. Very few incidents (6%) involved guns or knives.<sup>2</sup>

### At Home, at Night, on the Weekend

Wife abuse almost always happens in the home: 83% of incidents took place in the victim's residence, and 9% in the residence of another person. An estimated 75% of the assaults occurred in the evening or at night, and almost half (45%) happened on the weekend. About 50%

of the assailants were reported to be under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident.

### Fewer than Half Reported to Police

The police were called in fewer than half (44%) of the wife abuse incidents estimated in the survey. Outsiders were unlikely to summon the police; only 9% of abuse cases were reported by someone other than the victim, while 35% were reported by victims themselves.

Injury to the victim did not increase the likelihood that the abuse would be reported to the police. However, the presence of a weapon did: assaults involving weapons were almost twice as likely to be reported (64%) as those not involving weapons (39%).

Lower income women were most likely to call the police. Reporting rates were 44% for victims with household incomes under \$9,000 and 53% for those in the \$9,000 to \$20,000 range, but fell to 26% in the over \$20,000 category.

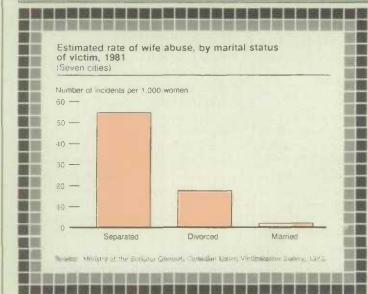
The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey (CUVS) was conducted in 1982 by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and Statistics Canada. Approximately 61,000 residents of seven cities (Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax-Dartmouth, and St. John's) were interviewed by telephone about their experiences of crime and with the criminal justice system.

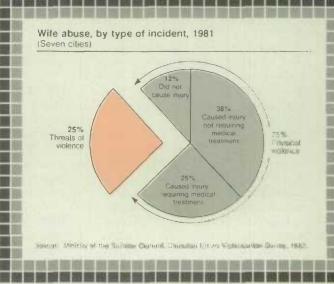
The survey included questions about sexual and non-sexual assault and the victim's relationship to the offender. Sexual assault refers to rape

attempted rape, and molesting. Nonsexual assault ranges from verbal threats to an attack causing extensive injuries.

From the interviews, estimates were made for the population aged 16 and over in the seven cities. The sensitive nature of wife abuse means that the true incidence of this crime is likely to be undercounted, even in the CUVS. Nevertheless, the CUVS provides information not available from police records by counting incidents that were not reported, as well as those that were.









### **Reasons for Not Reporting**

Responses to the survey indicate the main reasons why most wife abuse victims did not call the police.3 Six out of ten (59%) who did not report the assault viewed the incident as a "personal matter and of no concern to the police," and a similar proportion (58%) believed that "the police couldn't do anything about it." Half (52%) cited "fear of revenge" by the offender. Fear of revenge was twice as likely to be a factor for women who were victimized more than once in the year than for those victimized on a single occasion. One-third (35%) did not report the incident because they wanted to protect the offender

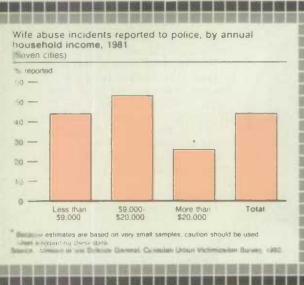
### Police Performance

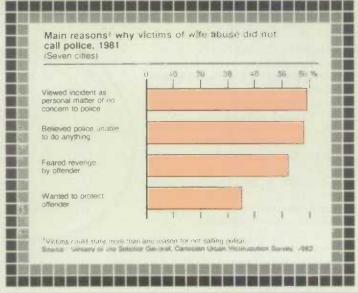
Of the abused women who did report the incident, most (63%) rated the overall performance of the police favourably. Three-quarters (73%) gave the police good or average ratings on being courteous, and 68% rated the police

- <sup>2</sup> Because the estimates are based on very small samples, caution should be used when interpreting these data.
- 3 Victims could state more than one reason for not reporting.

### **Emergency Shelters**

The number of emergency shelters across Canada for abused women and their children continues to grow, increasing fourfold from 71 to 267 between 1979 and 1987. The provinces with the most shelters are Ontario (98), Quebec (70), British Columbia (39), and Alberta (18). Prince Edward Island and the Yukon each have one, and the Northwest Territories has two.







positively on responding promptly. A much lower proportion (52%) felt they were adequately informed on the progress of the investigation.

Thirty-four percent of abused women received information about their legal rights and the services available to them. Victims who received such information were more likely than those who had not to rate the police favourably on their handling of the incident.

### Other Sources of Support

Many women sought support outside the criminal justice system: 37% turned to friends and neighbours, and 20% sought out a family member. One in four received assistance from a lawyer. Although 80% of victims thought counselling should be available, only 20% received support from a social service agency.

4 Victims could list more than one source of assistance.

**Holly Johnson** is an analyst with the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

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# THE HELP-WANTED INDEX

by Jean-Pierre Maynard and Horst Stiebert



is one of the first stages in the hiring process, changes in the level of help-wanted ads have been shown to be indicators of labour market conditions and employment trends.

In periods of economic expansion, when relatively few people are out of work and there are more positions to fill, job advertising is frequent. Also, employers who normally rely on other methods to attract applicants may use newspaper ads.

When demand for labour is slack, the

reverse is true. Fewer openings require less advertising. Moreover, a larger labour pool may shorten the time ads appear before jobs are filled – or may eliminate the need to advertise altogether.

The **help-wanted index** provides data on the demand for labour. It indicates labour market conditions by measuring the space devoted to help-wanted advertisements in 18 metropolitan newspapers, relative to a base year (currently 1981), which is given a value of 100.

The help-wanted index is closely tied to economic conditions. For instance, the effect of the energy crisis of the mid-1970s was mirrored in a decline of the index from 109 in the third quarter of 1974 to around 76 in the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1977. The index also varied with the severe recession in the early 1980s and subsequent recovery. From 105 in the second quarter of 1981, the index plummetted to 35 in the fourth quarter of 1982. A steady rise since then, however, brought the index to 138 in the fourth quarter of 1987.

### Unemployment

An increase in the help-wanted index frequently precedes a decline in the unemployment rate. For instance, an upturn in the index in the second quarter of 1971 was followed by a drop in unemployment during the third quarter. The same thing happened in the third and fourth quarters of 1978.

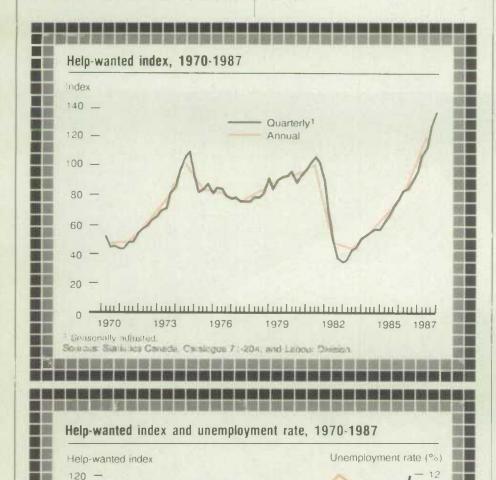
On the other hand, quarterly declines in the help-wanted index have usually coincided with rising unemployment rates. For example, as the index fell from the second quarter of 1981 until the first quarter of 1983, unemployment increased. An unbroken rise in the index since then was matched by a decline in unemployment from 12.4% to less than 9%.

### **Employment/Population Ratio**

The help-wanted index and the employment/population ratio both measure the

The help-wanted index measures space devoted to job advertisements each month in the classified sections of 18 metropolitan newspapers. These papers are: St. John's Evening Telegram, Charlottetown Guardian, Halifax Chronicle-Herald, Saint John Telegraph-Journal, Montreal Gazette, Montreal La Presse, Quebec Le Soleil. Sherbrooke La Tribune, Ottawa-Hull Le Droit, Toronto Star, London Free Press, Hamilton Spectator, Winnipeg Free Press, Regina Leader-Post, Edmonton Journal, Calgary Herald, Vancouver Sun, and Victoria Times-Colonist.

The column space for any given month is compared to the respective average column space in the base year (1981) and then multiplied by the appropriate metropolitan and regional population weights from the Census of Population to obtain national and regional indexes.



Help-wanted index

Unemployment rate

1976

1978

1980

1982

1984

1974

80

100 -

80 -

60

40

labour market from a demand perspective. The employment/population ratio is the number of people employed, expressed as a percent of the working age population. Throughout the seventies and eighties, the two annual measures have paralleled each other. Both indicators increased from 1970 to 1974, dropped to 1977, and rose until 1981. Since then, the sharp economic downturn in the early eighties and the subsequent recovery were reflected in similar movements by both indicators.

### Regional Trends

The help-wanted index also reflects varying levels of labour demand in the regions of Canada. This was particularly evident during the years from 1979 to 1987, which spanned the recession and recovery. Overall, the direction of regional trends followed roughly the same pattern, but turning points in the help-wanted indexes and the extent of declines and gains varied.

The space devoted to job ads started to diminish in the Atlantic provinces and

Quebec after 1980. Meanwhile, labour demand remained high in Ontario and the West. Between 1981 and 1982, however, all regional indexes declined sharply.

In 1983, the index rose in Quebec and stayed at about the same level in the Atlantic region. Indexes for the other three regions continued to decrease.

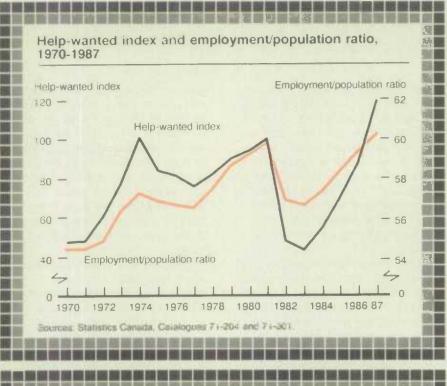


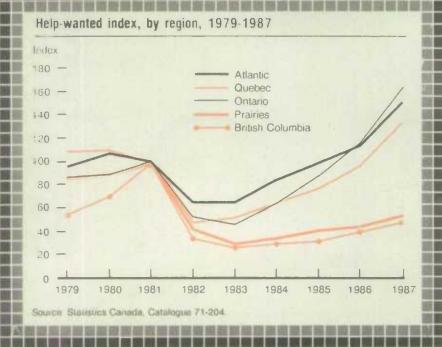
From 1984 on, all regions showed increases. The Atlantic provinces, Quebec, and Ontario had higher helpwanted indexes in 1987 than in 1979. However, levels in the Prairies and British Columbia remained below levels reached in the early eighties.

### Conclusion

The help-wanted index is a timely and inexpensive measure of hiring activity which tends to signal turning points in the demand for labour. It has often been an early indicator of a change in labour market trends and closely corresponds to two other indicators of the relationship between workers and jobs, the unemployment rate and the employment/population ratio.

Jean-Pierre Maynard and Horst Stiebert are analysts with the Labour Division, Statistics Canada





### 1986 CENSUS HIGHLIGHTS

# MARITAL STATUS

by Mary Sue Devereaux

Ithough five years is a relatively short time for substantial population changes to occur, results from the 1986 Census show continuing shifts in the marital status of Canadians since the last count in 1981. The numbers who were divorced, separated, or widowed increased at a faster pace than did the married and single populations.

Census figures refer only to marital status when the count was taken. Therefore, these statistics do not indicate how many people have ever been divorced, separated, or widowed at some time in the past. For instance, since most divorced people eventually remarry, the number ever divorced would be much larger. The same applies to the separated and widowed populations, many of whom find new partners.

The currently divorced population, relatively small but fast growing, increased 38% from 500,000 in 1981 to 690,000 in 1986. The separated and widowed populations ranked next in terms of growth, but with increases of 10% and 8%, were well below the rate for divorced people. The number in the separated category rose from 470,000 to 518,000, and the number of widows and widowers went from 1.16 million to 1.25 million.

The slowest-growing marital category was the single (never married) group, which rose just 3.2% from 5.3 million to 5.4 million. The increase in the number of married people was not much greater: a 4.8% rise from 11.5 million to 12.0 million.

Marital status reflects age and life cycle

stage. For example, divorce and separation are most prevalent in the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups, both of which increased at a relatively fast rate and thereby contributed to the rapid growth of these two marital categories. Single people, on the other hand, are most likely to be in the 15-24 age group. The 10% decline in the size of this age group from 1981 to 1986 meant that slow growth of the single population was not surprising.

The differences in rates of growth between 1981 and 1986 were not large enough to significantly alter the proportion of the total population in each marital status. The 1986 Census recorded that 60.4% of adults were married; 27.2% single; 6.3% widowed; 3.5% divorced; and 2.6% separated. Slight increases in



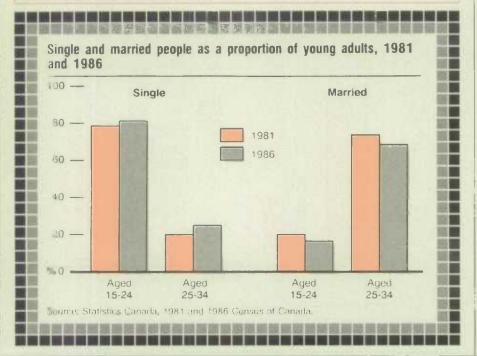
the proportions who were divorced, separated, or widowed were made at the expense of the single and married categories.

A rising number of Canadians are living as husband and wife outside formal mar-

### Population aged 15 and over, by mantal status, 1981 and 1985

Marital status	1981	1986	% change 1981-1986
Total population aged 15 and over	18,862,085	19,917,365	5.6
Single	5,255,110	5,425,290	3.2
Married	11,478,715	12,033,670	4.8
Separated	470,455	517,530	10.0
Divorced	500,135	690,490	38.1
Widowed	1,157,670	1,250,395	8.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census of Canada.



riage. Since 1981, the number of reported common-law unions increased 38%. In 1986, 8% of all couples (about 487,000) reported their union was not based on a legal marriage, up from 6% or about 352,000 couples in 1981.

Overall, larger proportions of men than women were single or married; smaller proportions were divorced, separated, or widowed. The most obvious differences between men and women were the percentages who were single or widowed. Almost a third (31%) of men were single compared with fewer than a quarter (24%) of women. On the other hand, more than 10% of women were widowed, but just 2% of men.

While shifts in the marital status of the total population between 1981 and 1986 were relatively minor, changes in individual age groups signal continuing trends in marriage patterns and family life.

### Single

The proportion of single people increased in all age groups under 45, particularly among young adults who are tending to marry at later ages. For example, more than 82% of 15-24-year-olds were single in 1986, a rise from about 79% in 1981. For 25-34-year-olds, the increase was from around 20% to 25%.

By contrast, among age groups 45 and over, the proportion of single people declined slightly between 1981 and 1986.

The percentage of single men exceeded the percentage of single women in all age groups up to 65. The disparity was greatest in the youngest age range, 15-24. Close to nine out of ten (88%) men



in this age group were single compared with about three-quarters (76%) of the women. The difference narrowed in each succeeding age group. By age 65 and over, the proportion of women who were single (8.6%) surpassed the corresponding proportion of men (7.6%).

### Married

In all age groups except the elderly (65 and over), the proportion of people who were married dropped between 1981 and 1986. Declines were greatest among the young. In 1981, 20% of 15-24-year-olds were married; by 1986, the proportion was about 17%. The decrease among 25-34-year-olds was from 74% to 69%.

Under age 35, women are more likely than men to be married. This was particularly noticeable in the 15-24 age group. The proportion of these women who were married in 1986 (22%) was double the proportion for their male contemporaries (11%). By ages 35-44, men were slightly more likely than women to be married, and by age 65 and over, the gap widened so that the percentage of married men far exceeded the percentage of married women: 74% versus 40%.

### Widowed

The proportion of each age group that was widowed either remained the same or declined slightly in the five years from 1981 to 1986.

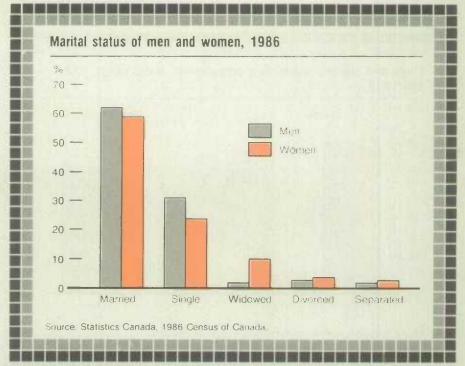
Widowhood is rare among young people (fewer than half of one percent of those under 35), but becomes increasingly prevalent at older ages. By age 65.

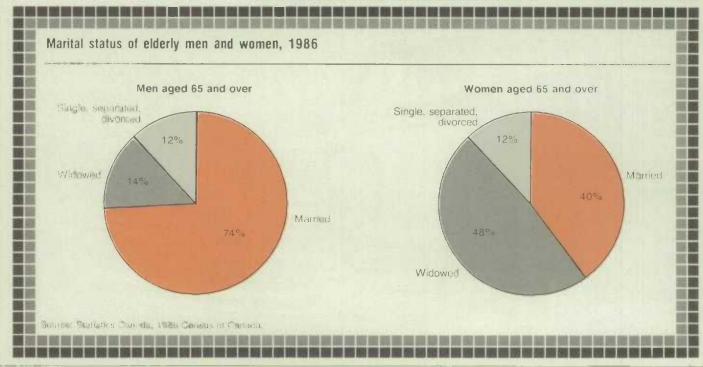
about a third of the population is widowed. However, the proportions of elderly men and women who are widowed differ sharply. Almost half (48%) of women aged 65 and over were widows in 1986, compared with fewer than 14% of men. This disparity results from women's longer life expectancy and their tendency to marry men several years older than themselves. Women, therefore, frequently outlive their husbands. The large number of widows constitutes a sizable pool of potential spouses for the relatively few elderly men

who are widowed. In fact, the 1986 Census showed that 74% of elderly men were married.

### Divorced

Divorced marital status is most common in the 35-54 age range, although even at these ages, in 1986 only a small minority of people were divorced. These are also the ages with the greatest increases in the proportions who were divorced. In 1986, over 6% of 35-54-year-olds were divorced, up from about 4.5% five years earlier. The proportions of





divorced people aged 35 and under remained low between 1981 and 1986. Just 0.2% of 15-24-year-olds and 3.1% of 25-34-year-olds were divorced in 1986.

Among age groups 55 and over, divorced marital status was less frequent than among 35-54-year-olds, although the percentages have also increased. However, statistics from other sources indicate that by age 54, about one-third of adult Canadians have been divorced at least once.

Because women's remarriage rate is somewhat lower, at most ages they are more likely than men to be divorced. Overall, when the Census was taken in 1986, 4.1% of women were divorced compared with 2.8% of men. In the 35-54 age group, over 7% of women and about 5% of men were divorced. In older age groups, proportions dropped, and among the elderly, the percentages of men and women who were divorced were almost equal.

### Separated

The only age group in which the proportion of separated people increased between 1981 and 1986 was 35-44. This was also the group most likely to report separated marital status: 3.6% in 1981; 3.9% in 1986.

Up to age 55, women were more likely than men to be separated. Percentages were equal among 55-64-year-olds, and by age 65 and over, the percentage of separated men surpassed that of women: 2.2% compared with 1.5%.

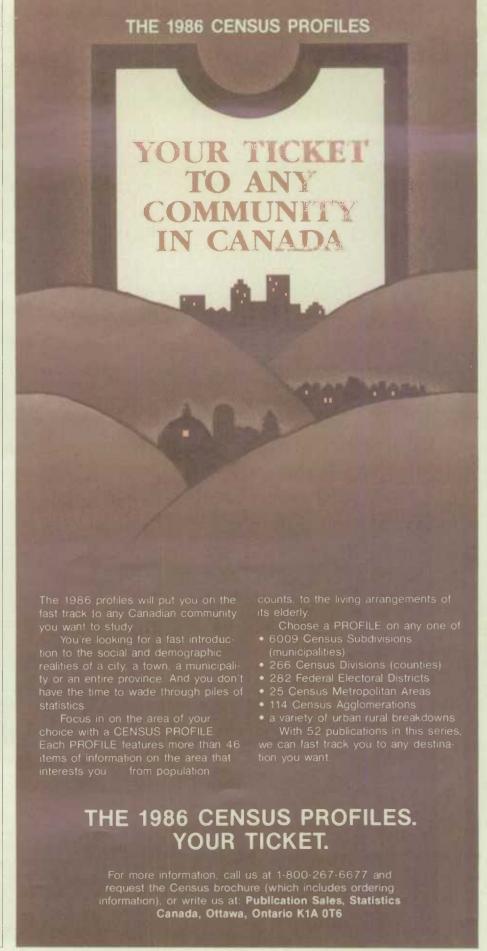
#### Conclusion

Between 1981 and 1986, divorced people constituted the fastest-growing marital category, followed by those who were separated. Although both groups are small, together numbering just over one million, they represent increasing proportions of the population. Moreover, since most divorced people eventually remarry, the numbers who have ever been divorced are much higher than Census figures indicate.

The proportion of young adults staying single is rising, while the percentage who are married has declined. This suggests that young people are postponing marriage and family formation.

Despite an increase in the number of widows and widowers, the proportion of the population who were widowed was almost unchanged between 1981 and 1986.

Mary Sue Devereaux is a Managing Editor with Canadian Social Trends.



# PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICES

Based on Aviation in Canada, Chapter II, Part II, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 51-501E



growing number of Caradians now find air travel within their reach, as air carriers vie with each other for the travel dollar. Increased competition, brought about by changes in regulations, has allowed the carriers to introduce (and withdraw) services more freely. Consequently, despite a downturn during the recession of the early eighties, by 1985 passengers on scheduled flights and charters numbered about 27 million. This was up from 1975 when the total was around 21 million.

Traffic on scheduled flights, whether within Canada or to international destinations, far exceeds the number of passengers flying on charters. Since 1980, however, charter traffic has grown much faster than scheduled traffic.

Travel within Canada is heavily dominated by scheduled flights, with charters accounting for only a small fraction (5%) of all passengers. The situation for international air travel is somewhat different: while the scheduled market continues to be much larger than the charter market, charters make up a growing share. In 1985, charters accounted for 26% of all international air passengers, a rise from 20% in 1975.

### SCHEDULED SERVICES

### **Domestic Scheduled Services**

From 1975 to 1980, the number of passengers travelling on domestic scheduled services increased from 10.4 million to 13.9 million, a rise of 34%. During the recession, numbers dropped to a low of 11.2 million in 1983. The end of the recession did not mean the recouping of all lost passengers. In 1985, the total was 11.9 million, still 14% below the 1980 high.

Toronto dominated the domestic

1985 rank	City-pair	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
				Pass	engers - (	000s		
1	Montreal-Toronto	963	1,127	1,115	988	972	1,085	1,198
2	Ottawa-Toronto	496	575	559	571	557	624	633
3	Toronto-Vancouver	302	532	547	459	469	495	458
4	Calgary-Vancouver	291	455	472	470	440	437	430
5	Calgary-Toronto	174	397	433	420	388	396	400
6	Calgary-Edmonton	413	723	690	487	389	362	351
7	Edmonton-Vancouver	254	377	378	373	352	353	349
8	Toronto-Winnipeg	238	316	301	305	299	305	322
9	Edmonton-Toronto	139	298	307	301	265	274	270
10	Halifax-Toronto	168	220	228	237	204	245	260
	Others	6,924	8,959	8,498	7,532	6,908	7,308	7.251
	Total	10.360	13.920	13.525	12,141	11,242	11,884	11,919

1985 rank	City-pair	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	198
				Passe	engers -	000s		
1	Toronto-New York	488	683	623	559	560	624	63
2	Montreal-New York	331	354	320	305	284	330	41
3	Toronto-Chicago	172	210	202	190	197	222	22
4	Vancouver Los Angeles	123	197	187	156	175	176	18
5	Toronto-Boston	87	137	136	140	160	173	17
6	Montreal-Miami	172	240	230	199	157	161	16
7	Toronto-Los Angeles	105	188	178	143	161	148	16
8	Toronto-Miami	115	157	158	159	130	137	13
9	Vancouver-San Francisco	120	145	139	119	126	129	13
10	Montreal-Boston	110	134	131	124	124	133	12
	Others	3,502	5,205	5,108	4,516	4,264	4,630	4,48
	Total	5.324	7.650	7,411	6.609	6.339	6.865	6.83

scheduled sector, serving as a focal point for much of the air traffic flow throughout the country. In 1985, seven of the top ten city-pairs involved Toronto.

Throughout the 1975-1985 period, Toronto-Montreal ranked as the number one city-pair. In 1985, for example, Toronto-Montreal accounted for 10% of all domestic scheduled flights. Ottawa-Toronto was the second most travelled route, except in 1980 and 1981, when it was surpassed by Calgary-Edmonton.

Scheduled air traffic between all top ten city-pairs declined during the recession. By 1985, half of them had regained the traffic lost in that period. Those that had not recovered involved western cities. The hardest-hit city-pair was Calgary-Edmonton, notable not only because 1985 traffic was below the pre-recession high, but also because numbers had declined steadily to less than the 1975 level.

#### International Scheduled Services

From 1975 to 1985, the international scheduled market grew faster than the domestic scheduled market. The number of international scheduled air passengers increased by over 31%, from 8.3 million in 1975 to 10.9 million in 1985. This compared with a 15% rise in the number of domestic scheduled air passengers.

As with domestic flights, international traffic rose between 1975 and 1980 and then declined during the recession. A peak occurred in 1980, when volume reached 11.3 million passengers. Numbers dropped in the next three years, but started to rise again in 1984. Yet by 1985, total volume was still about 4% below the 1980 high.

While the number of international scheduled passengers has fluctuated, their choice of destinations has been quite stable, with the United States standing first, followed by Europe, southern destinations, and others.

From 1975 to 1985, Canada's prime international market remained the continental United States. Although there have been minor variations, at least 60% of all international scheduled passengers went to the United States.

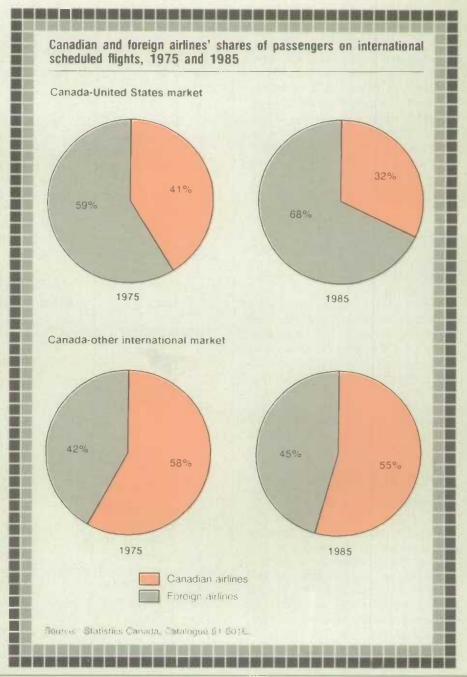
As is the case for domestic scheduled services, Toronto once again occupied a key position: it was the Canadian half of five of the top ten transborder city-pairs. The two leading city-pairs were Toronto-New York and Montreal-New York, ranking first and second, respectively, in every year from 1975 to 1985.

Europe stood second as a destination for international scheduled flights, accounting for 21% of traffic in 1985. The southern market (Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Caribbean Islands, Mexico, Central

1985 rank	City-pair	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
				Passenger	rs - 000s		
1	Toronto-Vancouver	50	61	110	152	121	163
2	Calgary-Toronto	14	57	70	73	61	58
3	Edmonton-Toronto	6	15	24	48	40	55
4	Halifax-Toronto			-	19	11	10
5	Toronto-Winnipeg	3	2	2	7	18	7
	Others	48	57	35	40	59	68
	Total	120	193	242	338	310	360

- Nil or zero.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 51 501E.





America, and South America) made up another 8% of all international scheduled services.

Remaining market shares were small. Asia, accounting for about 6% in 1985, had grown from around 3% in 1975. Africa and the Pacific region each hovered close to the 1% mark.

In 1985, Canadian airlines carried 41% of all international scheduled passengers, a decline from 46% in 1975. Approximately 32% of passengers in the Canada-United States market were flown by Canadian carriers in 1985, down from 41% in 1975. Canadian carriers' share of the Canada-other international market also

dropped, falling from 58% to 55%.

### CHARTER SERVICES

### **Domestic Charter Services**

From 1980 to 1985, the number of passengers travelling in Canada on advance booking charters tripled from 120,000 to



360,000. Nonetheless, this was relatively insignificant compared with the 11.9 million domestic travellers who used scheduled services in 1985.

Primarily, domestic charters are longhaul. In 1985, five city-pairs accounted for over 80% of all passengers on domestic charters. Each of these city-pairs involved Toronto, and four of the five other cities were at least 1,500 kilometres away (Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, and Winnipeg). Halifax, at 1,287 kilometres, was the exception.

Continued page 34

### Safety

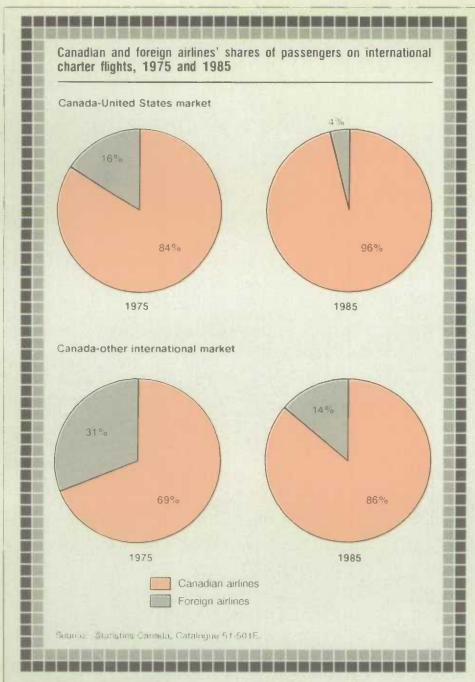
An aviation accident occurs when a passenger or crew member sustains a serious flight-related injury or when damage to an aircraft requires major repairs. From 1970 to 1984, the number of accidents per 100,000 hours flown for all from 13.6 to 6.6. Not only did the accident rate decline, but so did the absolute number of accidents, which fell from 219 in 1970 to 151 in 1984. Technological advances, both in the air and on the ground, have meant a better safety record despite increases in the number of hours flown.

1985 rank	City-pair	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
				Passe	ngers · (	000s		
1	Montreal-Fort Lauderdale	15	37	133	183	147	150	137
2	Toronto-Fort Lauderdale	26	49	56	87	101	123	135
3	Toronto-Tampa	8	110	132	115	124	112	135
4	Toronto-Las Vegas	22	15	35	45	42	52	117
5	Vancouver-Honolulu	39	126	111	165	128	98	110
6	Toronto-Orlando	1	82	102	94	108	98	108
7	Toronto-Clearwater/							
	St. Petersburg	49	70	80	81	96	96	103
8	Vancouver-Reno	15	86	101	105	102	103	92
9	Edmonton-Honolulu	42	67	50	56	53	60	56
10	Calgary-Honolulu	16	68	49	61	53	54	54
	Others	223	626	627	641	620	617	699
	Total	458	1,334	1,478	1,634	1,574	1.562	1.748

1985 rank	City-pair	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
				Pass	engers	000s		
1	Toronto-London							
	(England)	243	131	112	131	156	148	182
2	Montreal-Paris							
	(France)	37	21	20	40	38	60	108
3	Toronto-Manchester							
	(England)	57	73	76	77	83	79	77
4	Toronto-Glasgow	0.4	70	7.5	0.0	70	77	7.5
5	(Scotland) Vancouver-London	64	79	75	88	75	77	75
3	(England)	88	55	55	52	85	62	65
	(Lingiand)	00	33	33	JZ	0.5	02	0.5
	Others	471	404	427	489	480	521	556
	Total	961	763	765	877	916	947	1,062
Source: S	Statistics Canada, Catalogue	51-501E.						

1985 rank	City-pair	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
				Passe	engers - (	000s		
1	Toronto-Acapulco							
	(Mexico)	38	32	32	40	93	90	73
2	Toronto-Bridgetown							
	(Barbados)	58	46	39	47	47	61	61
3	Montreal-Acapulco							
	(Mexico)	22	50	34	26	61	82	61
4	Toronto-Montego Bay							
	(Jamaica)	19	22	19	54	43	41	50
5	Toronto-Puerto Vallarta							
	(Mexico)	2	12	- 11	15	36	43	39
	Others	482	268	226	210	330	429	633
	Total	621	430	361	393	610	746	917
Source:	Statistics Canada, Catalogue 51-50	D1E.						





### International Charter Services

Unlike international scheduled traffic, the number of international charter passengers rose steadily throughout the eighties, and by 1985 totalled 3.8 million. This was almost double the 2 million who had flown on international charters in 1975.

There was also a shift in the most popular destinations. In 1985, nearly half (47%) of passengers on international charters were bound for the United States; another 28% went to Europe; and 24% to southern destinations. This was a marked change from 1975, when Europe accounted for 47% of all passengers, followed by the south (30%), and the United States (22%).

Charter traffic to the United States rose

from 458,000 in 1975 to 1.63 million in 1982. Declines in the next two years brought the 1984 figure down to 1.56 million, but an upturn in 1985 resulted in an all-time high of 1.75 million.

Most Canadians flying in the Canada-United States charter market go to warm weather vacation spots. In 1985, of the top ten city-pairs, eight involved either Florida or Hawaii. The respective destinations of eastern and western Canadians are also evident. In the east, they tend to go to Florida; in the west, to Hawaii.

If on the other hand, Canadians are travelling to Europe, the leading market is the United Kingdom. Of the top five city-pairs in 1985, four involved the United Kingdom. Travel to Europe did not decline

during the recession of the early eighties; numbers rose steadily to an all-time high of more than one million in 1985.

The Canada-South market, however, was affected by the economic downturn. Passenger traffic to southern destinations fell 16% from 430,000 in 1980 to 361,000 in 1981. Sustained growth in the following years brought the 1985 total to 917,000.

Unlike international scheduled services, Canadian carriers increased their share of traffic on international charters. In 1985, they transported 96% of all Canada-United States charter passengers, up from 84% in 1975. Comparable figures for the Canada-other international market were 86% and 69%.

### Discount Fares

In the late 1970s, when domestic charters were granted the right to compete with scheduled services, discount excursion fares became common. Before then, the range of air fares was limited. Apart from scheduled first class fares and economy class, there were a small number of excursion fares, but these were available only during off-peak seasons.

The change in Canadian fare structures was also prompted by the passage of American legislation in 1978, which introduced a whole new range of price levels and fare types to the United States market. The proximity of American airports to Canada's largest population centres forced the Canadian industry to follow suit or risk losing business to cheaper carriers south of the border.

By 1985, 53% of all domestic passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 45% in 1983.

Distance is an important factor in discount fare utilization. In 1985, discount carriage on long-haul (800 kilometres or more) services represented 64% of passenger volume, compared with 46% for short-haul (less than 800 kilometres).



## SOCIAL INDICATORS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
POPULATION								
Caracta June 1 (000A)	24,042.5	24,341.7	24,583.1	24,787.2	24,978.2	25,165.4	25,353.0	25.625.1°
Assaud growth (%)	1.2	1.2	1.0	8.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	1,1º
Immigration	138.079	129,466	134,920	105,286	87,504	84,062	88,051	123,076 <sup>p</sup>
Emigration	51,060	43.609	45,338	50.249	48.826	46,252	44,816	41,090 <sup>p</sup>
FAMILY								
Birth rate (per 1,000)	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	
Marriage rate (per 1,000)	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	0
(Divorce rate (per 1,000)	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	•	
Familian illustricación pecastoyarent (0001)	671	694	986	1.072	1,037	991	918	870
LABOUR FORCE								
Total eppsayment (000°)	10,708	11,006	10.644	10.734	11,000	11,311	11.634	11.955
goods sector (000s)	3,514	3,581	3,260	3,209	3,309	3,348	3,417	3,489
- services sector (000s)	7,194	7,425	7.384	7,525	7,692	7.963	8.217	8,465
Total unemployment (000s)	865	898	1,314	1,448	1,399	1.328	1.236	1,167
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.5	11.0	11.9	11.3	10.5	9.6	8.9
Part-time employment %	13.0	13.5	14.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.2
Women's participation rate	50.4	51.7	51.7	52.6	53.5	54.3	55.1	56.2
Unionization rate - % of paid workers	32.2	32.9	33 3	35.7	35.1	34.4	•	
INCOME								
Median lamily income - 1986 \$	37.855	36,923	35,420	34,862	34,828	35,455	36,042	
° a of families with low income	12.2	12.0	13.2	14.0	14.5	13.3	12.3	
Women's full-time earnings as a % of men's		63.6	64.0	-	65.5	64.9	66.0	٠
EDUCATION			100	Tailor.				
Elementary and secondary enrolment (000s)	5,106.3	5.024.2	4,994.0	4.974.9	4.946.1	4.927.8	4,938.0	
Full-time postsecondary enrolment (000s)	643.4	675.3	722.0	766.7	782.8	789.8	796.4	
Doctoral degrees awarded	1,738	1,816	1,713	1,821	1.878	2,000	2,218	
Government expenditure on education (1987 \$000,000)	28,095.8	28,790.5	28,929.6	29,475.2	28,642.5	31,381.7	30,013.5	30,232.6 <sup>p</sup>
	20,033.0	20,730.0	20,323.0	20,413.2	20,042.3	51,501.7	30,013.3	30,232.0
HEALTH								-
Studde rate (per 100 000) pien	21.2	21.3	22.3	23.4	21.4	20.5	22.8	
- women	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.1	20.5	6.4	
% of population 15+ who are regular	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	5.4	0.4	
cigarette smokers - men		36.7		34.0		33.1	30.8	
- women		28.9		28.3	-	27.8	25.8	
Government expenditure on health		20.9		20.3		21.0	23.0	
(1987-8000-000)	24 416 9	25 982 5	27 046 9	28,501.8	29.552.9	30.267.1	31 271 0	32 149 8
JUSTICE								1000
Conversates (cer. 100,000)		1000000				A 1 ( A 1 ( A 1 )		
violent	648	666	685	692	714	749	801	
- property	5,551	5,873	5,955	5,717	5,607	5,560	5,660	
homicide	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	
GOVERNMENT	17-18		1 - 7 7	11-511-1-1	VI UE	8-64-60		100
Expenditures ou social programmes	7/1 - ( - 7)				printing or			
(1987 \$000,000)	118,984.6	121,610.7	130,153.6	136,395.7	139,371.6	144,606.4	146.052.0	147.464.2P
as a % of total expenditures	57.8	57.3	58.1	59.5	58.2	59.2	59.8	60.4
as a % of GDP	24.7	24.7	27.9	28.5	27.7	27.7	27.4	*
Ul beneficiaries (000s)	2,274.1	2,432.4	3,123.1	3,396.1	3,221.9	3,181.5	3.136.7	3,079.9
OAS/GIS beneficiaries <sup>m</sup> (000s)	2,236.0	2,302.8	2,368.6	2,425.7	2,490.9	2,569.5	2,652.2	2,748.5
Canada Assistance Plan beneficiaries"				1,832.9	1,894.9	1,923.3	1,892.9	
Canada Assistance Plan beneficiaries**  (00.0%)	1,334.3	1,418.4	1,502.8	1,032.9	1,004.5			
(0305)	1,334.3	1,418.4	1,502.8	1,032.9	1,004.3		- TE 181	TO THE PARTY
Canada Assistance Plan beneficiaries <sup>m</sup> (030s)  ECONOMIC INDICATORS GDV (1981 S) = annual % change	1,334.3 W=+1.5	1,418.4		4 3.	+6.3			reni i
ECONOMIC INDICATORS	VE DE LES	- H	不是	+3.2		+4.3	+3.3	4.4

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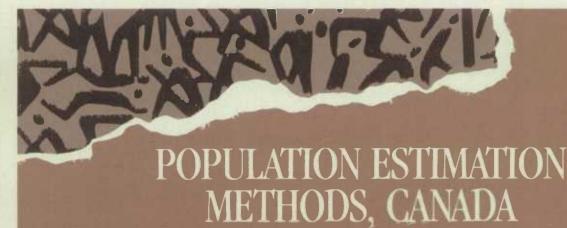
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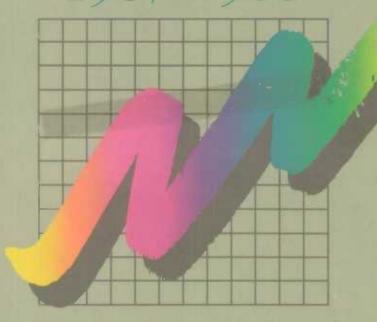
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