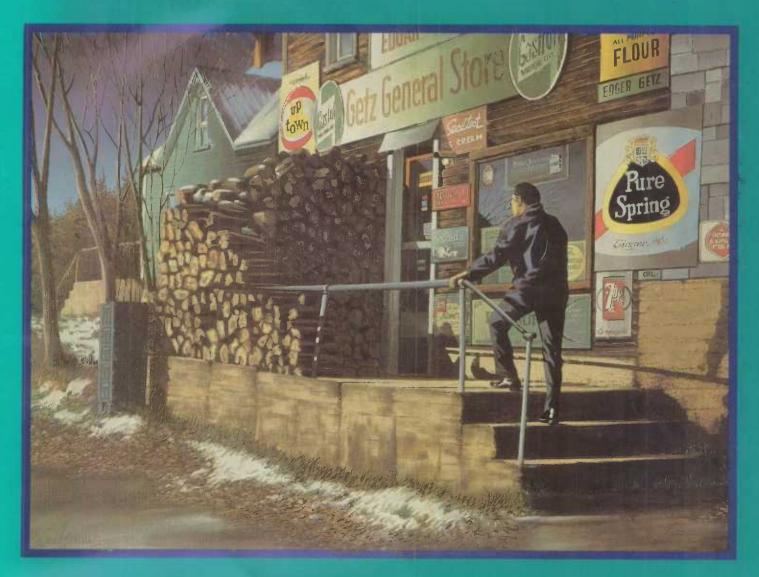
SOCIAL IRENDS



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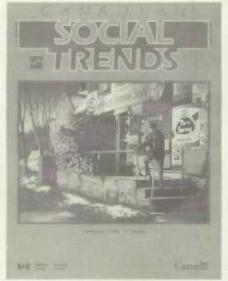
The names and phone numbers of the most appropriate Statistics Canada contacts are provided with each data table in the statistical summary; not only can you read the data and the analysis, you can talk to the experts about it.

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Cover: Edgars Store (1981) oil on canvas, O Horst Guilhauman.

About the artist:

Born in West Germany (1936), Horst Guilhauman received his initial education in graphic arts in Germany. Mr. Guilhauman immigrated to Canada in 1967 and has established himself as a leading exponent of 'renouveau romantique' painting in Canada. His work is story-telling at its best, as he captures his subjects in their own intimate environment. He currently resides in Eganville, Ontario.



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CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS - AUTUMN 1991

CANADIANS TRAVELLING ABROAD

by Jillian Oderkirk



Canadians are travelling internationally more often than ever before. Although most trips are taken to the United States, nontraditional destinations such as Japan and South America are becoming more popular. Day trips to the United States, in particular, have risen rapidly in recent years. Pleasure, recreation, or holiday is the purpose of most international travel.

Canadians travel more often to other countries, stay for longer periods of time, and spend more money than do foreign visitors to Canada. Spending differences have led to a large annual outflow of funds from the Canadian economy. This deficit will likely continue growing if the number of Canadians travelling internationally continues to increase faster than the number of foreign visitors to Canada.

Among Canadians, older and retired people travel the most, perhaps because they have more time or money available for travel. As this age group forms an increasing proportion of the population, the overall number of international trips is expected to increase.





International travel growing

During the 1980s, international travel by Canadian residents became more common, while travel to Canada declined. In 1990, Canadians took 74 million trips (2.8 per person) to destinations in the United States and overseas, more than twice the number of trips taken in 1980. In contrast, trips to Canada by foreign residents decreased 7% to 38 million. As a result, the number of Canadian trips to foreign countries in 1990 was almost double the

number of trips to Canada. This was a reversal of the travel pattern earlier in the decade. In 1980, trips to Canada exceeded those out of the country by 11%.

Travel deficit growing

Canadians are spending increasingly more money outside of the country than foreign residents are spending in Canada. In 1990, Canadian international travellers spent \$12 billion abroad, \$4.5 billion more than was brought into the country by foreign

visitors. Furthermore, this travel deficit almost quadrupled over the decade, rising from \$1.2 billion in 1980.

A travel deficit is not necessarily a sign of poor economic health, because like people in other western countries with a large travel deficit, such as the former West Germany and Japan, Canadians enjoy a high standard of living and are able to travel.

Most overnight travel is leisure

The majority of Canadian overnight travellers to international destinations are tourists. In 1989, 58% of all overnight travellers gave leisure (pleasure, recreation, or holiday) as the major reason for their trip. Throughout the decade, leisure travel accounted for about 56% of international trips.

Other major reasons given for overnight travel to international destinations include visiting friends and relatives, and business. Throughout the 1980s, visiting friends and relatives accounted for about 24% of international trips, while business travel accounted for about 11%.

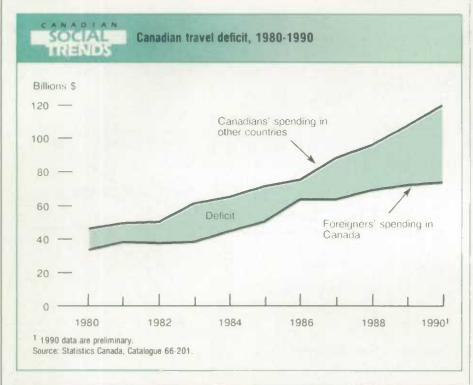
Domestic leisure travel declining

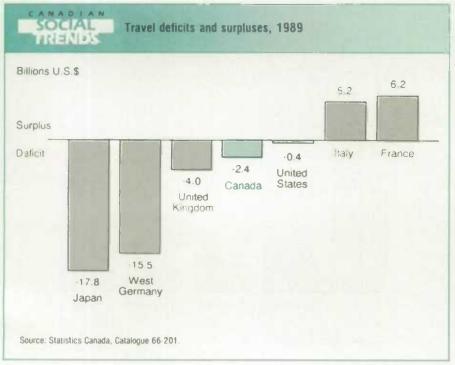
In contrast to the increasing prevalence of international leisure travel, such travel within Canada declined during the 1980s. From 1980 to 1989, overnight leisure trips taken by Canadians to international destinations increased 53%. Over roughly the same period, the number of overnight leisure trips taken by Canadians within the country declined 6% to 24 million.

Rising travel costs within Canada likely contributed to the increase in the number of tourists heading out of the country. The cost of travel within Canada, adjusted for inflation, rose 81% from 1980 to 1989 according to the travel price index, which includes accommodation, transportation, food and beverage, and other travel costs. The corresponding increase within the United States was just 57%.

The increase in the cost of air transportation within Canada was almost double that of international flights. From the second quarter of 1983 to the second quarter of 1990, an average fare between two Canadian cities increased 57%, compared with a 32% increase in the fare from a Canadian city to one outside the country. Similarly, discount fares rose 51% within Canada, but just 27% for international destinations.







Travel to the U.S. dominates

The United States is the most popular destination for Canadian international travellers, accounting for 96% of all international trips in 1990. This is not surprising, given that most of Canada's population is concentrated near the U.S. border.

Canadian travellers go to the United States in greater numbers every year for its warmer climate, varied attractions, and lower prices. Retail gasoline prices, in particular, are much lower in the United States than in Canada, making automobile travel more attractive. Also, the opportunity to shop on Sunday draws people from provinces with Sunday shopping restrictions.

From 1987 to 1990, the United States became even more attractive to Canadians because the value of the Canadian dollar improved relative to the U.S. dollar. During this period, the number of trips taken by Canadians grew rapidly, while travel by Americans to Canada declined.

Rapid growth in U.S. day trips

The number of day trips to the United States has been rising rapidly. In 1990, Canadians took 53 million trips (200 for every 100 Canadians) of less than 24 hours to the United States, a 90% increase from 1980. Most of this growth occurred from 1987 to 1990. On the other hand, Americans took just 22 million day trips (9 for every 100 Americans) to Canada, a decrease of 18% since 1980.

Canadians travelling to the United States for the day spent \$557 million overall in 1989. This was more than the \$388 million American same-day travellers spent in Canada. However, Americans spent more per trip than did Canadians: \$17 versus \$13.

Overnight travel to U.S. up

Canadians also took more overnight trips to the United States during the 1980s than Americans took to Canada. In 1990, 17 million overnight trips (65 for every 100 Canadians) to the United States were taken, an increase of 54% from 1980. Again, growth was concentrated from 1987 to 1990. Americans travelling to Canada in 1990 took just 12 million trips (5 for every 100 Americans), an increase of 12% from 1980; however, from 1987 to 1989, small annual declines occurred.

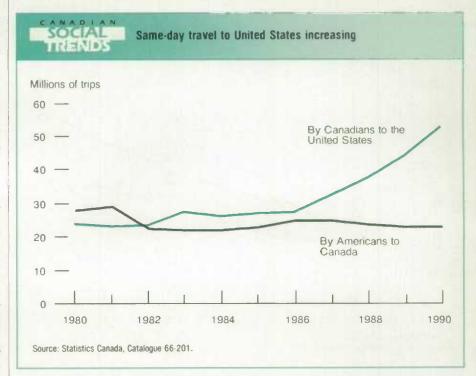
The difference between the travel patterns of Americans and Canadians becomes magnified when the length of the trip is considered. Each year during the 1980s, the average Canadian overnight trip to the United States lasted over seven nights, while American trips to Canada averaged fewer than five nights.

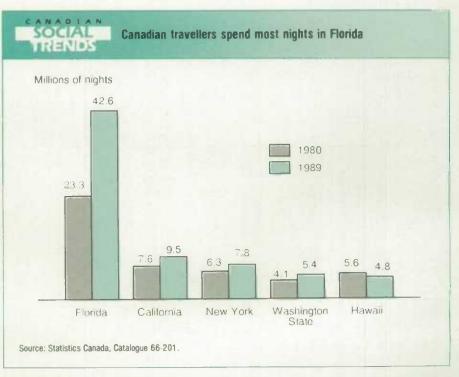
Overall, Canadian overnight travellers also spend more money in the United States than Americans spend in Canada. In 1989, Canadians spent \$5.1 billion, while American overnight travellers spent \$3.6 billion in Canada. However, Americans spent more per night than Canadians: \$67 compared with \$45.

Border states and sun-spots most popular

The most popular destinations of overnight travellers to the United States are border states and sun-spots. In 1989, New York was the most visited state (14% of all visits of one or more nights), followed by Florida (10%), Washington (9%), Michigan (6%), Maine (5%), and California (4%).

Canadians, however, spend more nights in Florida than in any other state, and its popularity has been increasing. In 1989, there were almost five times as many nights spent in Florida (43 million) as in California, the state with the second longest overnight stays. From 1980 to





Florida snowbirds¹

In 1989, 16% of all visits to Florida were made by Canadian seniors aged 65 and older. These seniors are often referred to as seasonal migrants, or snowbirds, rather than tourists, because of the length of their visits.

A survey of seasonal migrants to Florida was conducted in February 1986 by Victor Marshall, Department of Behavioral Sciences, University of Toronto and colleagues from the University of Miami and the University of South Florida. Questionnaires were mailed to 4,500 anglophone subscribers of *Canada News*, a Florida-based weekly paper, and were completed by 61% of those surveyed.

Of the snowbirds surveyed, 76% were retired and had the time available for long visits. In 1986, the typical snowbird visit lasted almost six months, beginning in November and ending in May. This duration gave seniors a break from the Canadian winter without jeopardizing their access to Canadian medical care insurance (six month residency in Canada is required for continued entitlement). According to the survey, 64% of seniors reported limiting their time spent outside of Canada to maintain eligibility for this insurance.

Living arrangements of snowbirds in Florida varied in 1986. Fifty-six percent lived in mobile home communities, 22% in condominiums, 15% in single-residence homes, and 5% in rented apartments. Three-quarters of snowbirds owned their own residence in Florida.

Most snowbirds (90%) were married and living with their spouse. Spousal ties may be important given the separation from other family members migration to Florida often presents. When in Canada, 60% of snowbirds have children living within 80 km of their home, but in Florida only 2% of seniors have children living that close to them. Many seniors compensate for the loss of family contact by forming friendships. In Florida, over 70% of seniors have one or more close friends living nearby, and the same percentage reported close friends among Florida's permanent residents.

¹ Tucker, R.D., Marshall, V.W., Longino Jr., C.F., and Mullins, L.C. (1988). "Older Anglophone Canadian Snowbirds in Florida: A Descriptive Profile". *Canadian Journal on Aging*, 7:3, 218-232.

1989, Florida accounted for an increasing share of all nights spent in the United States, rising to 37% from 28%.

At the same time, overall expenditure in Florida also increased. In 1989, 29% of all annual Canadian spending in the United States was in Florida, up from 24% in 1980.

Overseas travel growing

Although the United States remains the most popular international destination for Canadians, overseas travel has been growing. From 1980 to 1990, the number of overnight trips to international destinations other than the United States doubled to 3.2 million trips (12 for every 100 Canadians). This exceeded the 54% increase in the volume of overnight travel to the United States.

Particularly rapid growth in overseas travel occurred between 1983 and 1987, when the value of the Canadian dollar increased compared to major world currencies. During this period, the number of trips grew annually by about 15% with one exception: in 1986, the year of the World Exhibition in Vancouver, the number of international trips remained constant.

Similarly, more overseas travellers are visiting Canada. In 1990, they took 3.3 million overnight trips to Canada, an increase of 51% from 1980. Most of this growth occurred from 1986 to 1988. The



majority of overseas travellers to Canada came from the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, and France.

Although the number of overseas trips taken by Canadians is roughly equal to the number of trips taken by overseas visitors to Canada, the average length of trips by Canadians is longer. From 1980 to 1989, the average trip taken by a Canadian to an overseas destination lasted about three weeks; however, during the same period, residents of overseas countries stayed in Canada an average of just two weeks. During their stay, Canadians spent more money in foreign countries than foreign residents spent in Canada. In 1989, Canadians spent \$3 billion abroad, while overseas visitors spent \$2 billion in Canada.

Non-traditional destinations rising

Most Canadians travelling overseas went to Continental Europe (26% of all trips), the United Kingdom (14%), and Bermuda and the Caribbean (20%); however, other destinations are growing in popularity. From 1980 to 1989, the number of trips taken to South America increased six times to 6% of all 1989 overseas trips. Trips to Asia and Central America tripled, accounting for 6% and 0.6% of all overseas travel, respectively.

Although more trips were taken to Continental Europe than to the United Kingdom, more nights were spent in the United Kingdom than in any other location. Each year from 1980 to 1989, between 18% and 24% of all overseas

nights were spent there; France ranked second with 8% to 10% of all nights.

People aged 45-64 travel most

Canadians aged 45-64 are the most active travellers. In 1989, 114 international trips of one or more nights were taken for every 100 people aged 45-64. Seniors aged 65 and over and people aged 20-44 were the next most frequent international travellers with 73 trips for every 100 people in these age groups.

Canadians aged 45 and over tend to have higher incomes and/or more time available to travel than do other people. In 1989, the average income of families whose heads were aged 45-54 was \$60,000, higher than that of any other age group. Also, although most people aged 45-54 are still employed, they tend to have the necessary number of years of service with an employer to attain longer vacations. In the mid-1980s, 62% of office employees and 56% of non-office employees were offered four weeks of paid vacation after 10 or more years of service to their employer.

Families with heads aged 55-59 had an average income of \$54,000, also exceeding the national average (\$49,000), while the average income of those aged 60-64 was \$36,000. People aged 55 and over tend to be not employed, potentially leaving them with more time available for travel. In 1989, 75% of people aged 55 and over were not employed.

Increased travelling among seniors

Seniors' participation in international

International travel most common among Canadians COCIAL aged 45-64 ENEMIDS Overnight trips per 100 people 114 1980 1989 91 73 73 70 63 49 32 Under 20 45-64 Total 20-44 65 and over Age group Source: Statistics Canada, Education, Culture, and Tourism Division, unpublished data.

travel increased the most from 1980 to 1989. During this period, the number of international trips taken for every 100 people aged 65 and over climbed 50%. The increase among people aged 45-64 was 41%, while a 15% increase occurred among adults aged 20-44.

International travel during the 1980s may have been more affordable than before because of several economic and demographic changes, such as increases in real family incomes and decreases in family size. From 1980 to 1983, the economy experienced a recession and the average income of families, adjusted for inflation, declined 5%; however, since then, real family incomes increased 11% to reach \$49,000 in 1989. From 1980 to 1989, average family size declined to 3.1 people from 3.3, and the average number of children under 18 in families declined to 0.9 from 1.1, potentially reducing family expenses.

Men travel more

During the 1980s, men travelled more often than women to destinations both in the United States and overseas. In 1989, 73 international overnight trips were taken for every 100 men, while 67 trips were taken for every 100 women. An even greater difference existed between the

Canada's place in the sun?

During the 1970s, and again in 1987, proposals were made to consider forming an economic and political link with the Turks and Caicos Islands, a small semi-autonomous British colony consisting of eight islands and 40 small cays scattered between the Dominican Republic and the Bahamas. In 1987, the Turks and Caicos Development Organization expressed an interest in forming a relationship with Canada which would have allowed both countries to retain their independence. Canadians would have gained a vacation and retirement destination where they could have spent Canadian dollars

The 1987 proposal was studied by both a informal committee of members of the House of Commons and the Standing Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The determination was that it was inappropriate to take action on this issue. In 1988, an estimated 4,100 Canadians visited the Islands, up from approximately 2,200 in 1986.



travel rates of men and women aged 55 and over. In 1989, 107 international trips were taken for every 100 men aged 55 and over, while 80 trips were taken for every 100 women of this age.

Although men travelled more often than women, the difference decreased during the 1980s. The travel rate for women was 9% less than that for men in 1989, compared with a 14% gap in 1980.

The disparity between travel rates of men and women may be linked to differences in employment and income. In 1989, business trips accounted for 18% of the overnight international trips taken by men, compared with just 6% of trips taken by women. Men also tend to have higher incomes, and hence more financial resources available for international travel, than do women. In 1989, the average income of an unattached man was

\$23,000, compared with \$18,000 for an unattached woman.

Most travellers from Ontario and British Columbia

Residents of provinces with higher per capita incomes are most likely to travel internationally. Also, travel is more common among residents of provinces with major cities located near the U.S. border. In 1989, the most frequent overnight travellers to the United States were from British Columbia (83 trips for every 100 residents), Manitoba (77), and Ontario (71). On the other hand, the Atlantic provinces had the lowest travel rate, with just 30 trips to the United States for every 100 residents. The most frequent overseas travellers, for every 100 residents of each province, were from Ontario (16), Quebec (11), and British Columbia (11). In 1989, residents of Saskatchewan travelled overseas the least, taking just four trips per 100 residents.

Neighbourhood travel patterns

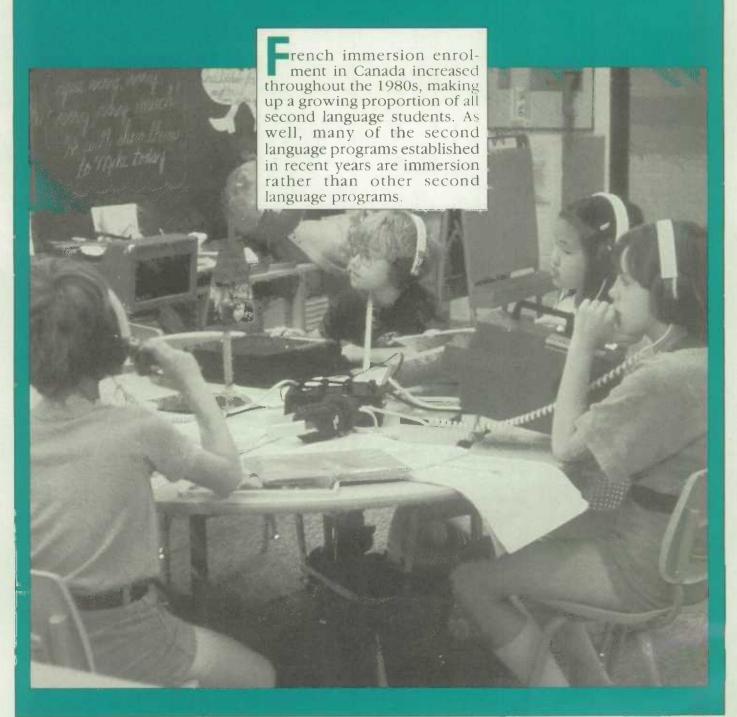
People from neighbourhoods with large concentrations of allophones (people whose mother tongue is neither English nor French) were more likely than other Canadians to travel overseas. According to the Canadian Travel Survey and the Census, 16% of the trips taken by people from these neighbourhoods in 1986 were to overseas destinations, while such travel represented just 1% to 7% of the trips taken by people from other neighbourhoods.

Jillian Oderkirk is an Assistant Editor with Canadian Social Trends.



FRENCH IMMERSION PROGRAMS

by Kim Dietrich



Immersion programs allow students to develop high levels of skill and confidence in French. As well, immersion students are more likely to become bilingual than those in a regular second language program, although native fluency cannot necessarily be expected.

Second language instruction

In French immersion programs, students learn French by receiving 25% or more of their daily instruction in French. In regular

second language programs, students take French as one of their subjects for less than 25% of the school day. Immersion generally starts at one of three entry points: early (Kindergarten or Grade 1), middle (Grade 4), or late (Grade 6 or 7). Second language acquisition does not appear to depend on when a student enters the program. Researchers at a 1989 conference on "Bilingualism, Multiculturalism and Second Language Learning" at McGill University emphasized that no one star-

ting point can be singled out as "the best for all children". ¹

Immersion enrolment

Public school enrolment declined during the first half of the 1980s, coincident with the decrease in the school-age population, before resuming its upward trend in 1985-86. In contrast, French immersion enrolment maintained a steady rate of increase throughout the decade. By 1988-89, it had more than tripled, reaching 228,000 students nationwide. That year, immersion students made up 12% of enrolment in second language programs, up from 5% in 1980-81.

More schools offer immersion

The number of public schools offering French immersion programs has also continued to rise. By 1988-89, 1,744 or 16% of public schools (excluding French schools for francophones) offered the program, up from about 3% of schools in 1980-81. The provinces with the greatest availability of French immersion were New Brunswick (37% of schools) and Prince Edward Island (34%). At the other end of the scale, only 6% of public schools in Newfoundland and 7% in Saskatchewan offered French immersion programs.

Participation increasing

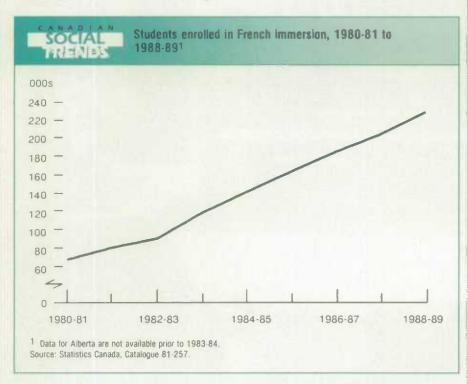
Students are now more likely than in the past to be enrolled in French immersion programs. Between 1980-81 and 1988-89, participation in French immersion increased to 6% from 2% of eligible students (non-francophone students).

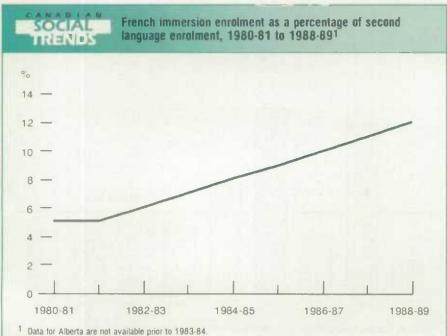
Participation in French immersion is much higher in elementary than in secondary schools. In 1988-89, 10% of eligible elementary students in Canada were enrolled in French immersion programs, up from 3% in 1980-81. The participation rate for secondary students, still relatively low at 3% in 1988-89, was about seven times greater than it had been 1980-81.

Provincial variations

Throughout the 1980s, increases in participation in French immersion programs were relatively uniform across the provinces, although considerable provincial differences still exist. In 1988-89, New Brunswick (18%) and Prince Edward Island (13%) had the largest proportions of students enrolled in French immersion programs. Participation was lowest in







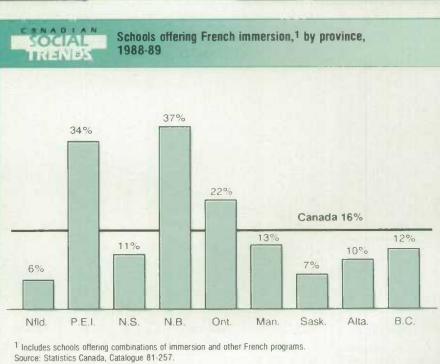
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-257.



Second language instruction in Quebec

English language education in Quebec is compulsory in Grades 4 through 11, but is relatively uncommon in earlier grades. Generally, English is taught as one of a student's subjects, and English immersion programs do not exist in Quebec. However, some school boards in Quebec offer an intensive English language program to students in Grades 5 and 6, where students study all their subjects in English for five months. In 1988, 21 school boards offered this program. Testing revealed that students in the program outperformed those in traditional language programs in fluency and other measures of their English skills. However, it has not yet been determined if there are detriments to learning the other subjects over the five-month program.

French immersion is offered in Quebec, and in 1988-89, 20% of non-francophone public school students were enrolled in these programs.



Bilingualism

The proportion of Canadians able to conduct a conversation in both English and French has been increasing since 1961. In 1986, 16% of all Canadians were bilingual, up from 13% in 1971 and 12% in 1961.

In 1986, the highest rates of bilingualism in Canada were in Quebec, where 35% of the people were bilingual and in New Brunswick (29%). Only 3% of those in Newfoundland and 5% in Saskatchewan were bilingual.

French immersion success

Few data exist about the success of French immersion programs. However, in Manitoba, where such programs have been in place since 1974, research is ongoing. In 1989, the Planning, Research and Policy Coordination Branch of the Manitoba government surveyed 354 French immersion students who had graduated in 1989. Responses were received from 225 (64%) of those surveyed.

Although the findings of this study are not conclusive, most students (60%) reported that they would strongly recommend the program to others and that most would have little difficulty performing various everyday social or business activities in French. The only activities cited as difficult were writing a formal letter of business (18%) or conducting everyday business in French (15%).

Of those employed at the time of the survey, 59% said that French was an asset for their job and another 8% said that it was required. On the other hand, 29% found no use for their French skills on the job. At the same time, 40% of those surveyed said that they rarely (once a month) used their French skills on the job. Only 10% reported using French on a daily basis.

Concerns

The effect of French immersion on students' basic English skills is a major concern among parents and educators. The Ontario Ministry of Education, in "French Immersion Research Relevant to Decisions in Ontario", stated that by the fourth or fifth grade, students in French immersion performed as well on English proficiency tests as students in regular French programs. There is concern, however, that the tests measure neither fluency in English nor degree of literary creativity.

Another area of concern is the French immersion student's general progress in subjects taught in French. Research conducted for the Ontario Ministry of Education has not found any difference between students of regular and French immersion

programs in achievement in mathematics or content subjects.

Parents and educators are also concerned about how well students retain their French skills after leaving immersion programs. As of yet, relatively little attention has been focused on retention of French language skills. It is well known, however, that without constant exposure to and use of a language, one's ability diminishes. One study¹ found that immersion provided students with a useful foundation for further learning in French outside of the immersion program.

Need for continual study

A 1988 study by the Carleton Board of Education (Nepean, Ontario) found that French immersion had grown to the extent that it was having major impacts on regular programs.

The partitioning of the student population into different programs had some effects on both students of French immersion and of regular programs. Students in each program suffered a loss of a sense of belonging to a neighbourhood. A reduction of staff morale was found among staff of regular programs, and some difficulty existed in staffing positions. Regular programs also had to accommodate French immersion dropouts and students with poor attitudes toward learning French. As well, there was a tendency for French immersion students to not complete the program.

Continual study, discussion, and planning of French immersion programs are necessary to determine the desired outcomes for students of French immersion. As well, it is necessary to continue to examine the ability and achievement of students involved in this type of education, and to maintain a balance between the goals and objectives of regular and French immersion programs.

¹ Morrison, F., and Pawley, C., French Proficiency of Immersion Students at the Grade 12 Level. Eleventh Annual Report to the Ministry of Education, Part I. Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Education, 1986. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (3% in each province).

French immersion funding

Acting on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in 1970, the federal government agreed to provide financial support to the provinces to initiate, develop and maintain bilingual programs in education. Until 1982-83, federal financial assistance provided to the provincial governments was based on average provincial education costs and enrolment levels. Federal support programs for specific provincial activities and initiatives also existed. However, in 1982-83, important changes took place in the way French immersion programs were funded. As of that year, federal funding provided to the provinces for French immersion programs was based on full-time equivalents. Each province has its own criteria for funding at the provincial level.

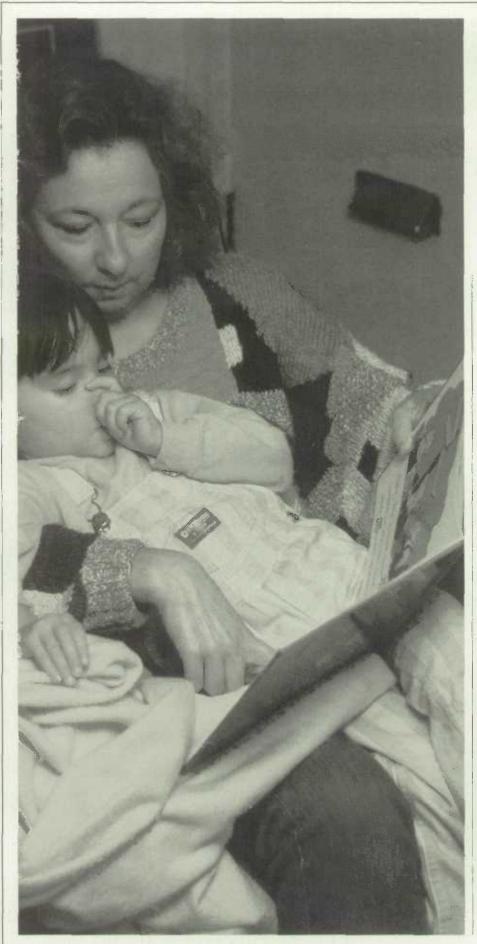
Elementary students are considered fulltime equivalents if they are enrolled in an immersion program with 75% or more of the instruction in French. For secondary students, 60% of instruction must be in the second language. For Kindergarten programs, where students' instruction time consists of half that of regular programs, a student is considered half of a fulltime equivalent.

For 1990-91, the federal government provided \$170 per elementary full-time equivalent and \$264 per secondary full-time equivalent. These amounts increased from \$167 and \$259, respectively, in 1988-89.

The amount of funding provided by the federal government for regular second language programs is much lower than that provided for immersion. In 1990-91, the amount given for each second language program full-time equivalent was \$98 at the elementary level and \$144 at the secondary level.

Kim Dietrich is a research assistant with Canadian Social Trends.





CARING FOR CHILDREN

by Mary Anne Burke, Susan Crompton, Alison Jones and Katherine Nessner

he increase in the number of employed women with children and of children being raised in families with just one parent has created a need for alternatives to the "stay-at-home" mother form of child care.

Such care can be provided in many forms, from licensed day care centres and licensed family care homes, to care provided in structured activities, such as nursery schools, kindergartens and before- and after-school programs, to private care by a nanny, neighbour or relative. Most parents in need of child care services turn to informal, privately arranged types of care, as opposed to formal day care settings. The charges for such unlicensed care may sometimes fall outside of normal business practices and form part of the so-called "underground economy". For the most part, this kind of care is less expensive than care in a licensed space, unless a family is able to obtain a licensed space with fees subsidized by the government. Informal care also tends to be used more for short-term care than is licensed care.

In 1990, there were more than 1.3 million preschoolers (under age 6) and 1.7 million school-age children (aged 6-12) whose mothers were in the labour force. Thus, as many as 3 million children may have been in need of alternate child care arrangements, up from 2.6 million in 1985, and 1.4 million in 1971.

However, in 1990, there were just 321,000 licensed spaces, up from 298,000 in 1985, 109,000 in 1980 and just 17,000 in 1971. Only a fraction of children in need of alternate forms of care were in licensed spaces in 1990. That year, just 18% of preschool children with mothers in the labour force were in licensed family or centre day care full-time, up from 17% in 1989 and 4% in 1981.

Day care spaces

Throughout the 1980s, the majority of licensed spaces were for young children. In 1990, 178,000 spaces or 55% of licensed spaces were for three- to fiveyear-olds. An additional 47,000 spaces (15%) were reserved for children under three years of age, down from 50,212 in 1989. Care for children under three represents a high-cost, labour-intensive care which can cost parents as much as one-third more than the cost for an older child.

Nonetheless, there has been a shift towards licensed spaces for older children. In 1990, there were 96,000 spaces for children aged 6-12, up from 75,000 in 1989, and 38,000 in 1985. As of 1990, school-age day care accounted for 30% of spaces, up from 25% in 1989 and 20% in 1985.

These were not distributed evenly by province, however. In 1990, almost onethird of spaces reserved for school-age children were in Quebec. In large part, this is because 29,000 spaces in Quebec were operated under the auspices of the Ministry of Education.

The majority of licensed spaces were in day care centres rather than in family care (88% versus 12%) in 1990. Family day care homes, however, provide a large proportion of the care for infants and toddlers. In 1990, 47% of infants aged 0-17 months in licensed spaces were in family care, as were 27% of children aged 18-35 months.

In 1990, 66% of day care centres were non-profit, up from 65% in 1989. The remainder were commercial. This is a dramatic shift from the situation two decades earlier. In 1968, 75% of all day care spaces were under commercial auspices.

The pattern differed, however, in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Alberta. In these provinces, commercial day care centres provided most of the available spaces in 1990 (74%, 54% and 63%, respectively).

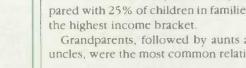
Sitter care 1

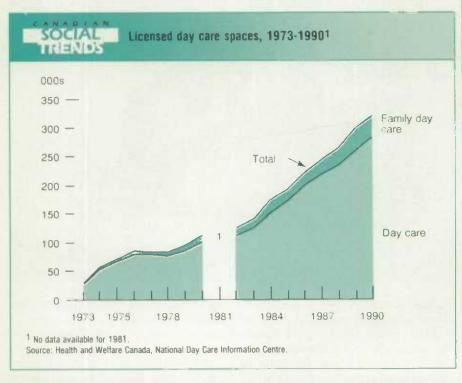
Sitters were the most common type of child care arrangement reported by parents in 1988. According to the National Child Care Survey (NCCS), sitters accounted for 68% of non-parental child care arrangements, compared with just 8% for day care centres. An estimated 1,104,000 children under age 13,58% of whom were under age 6, had been left in the care of a sitter, while their parents worked. Approximately 12% of these children came from lone-parent families. An additional 710,000 children had been left in the care of a sitter, while their parents carried out activities other than work.

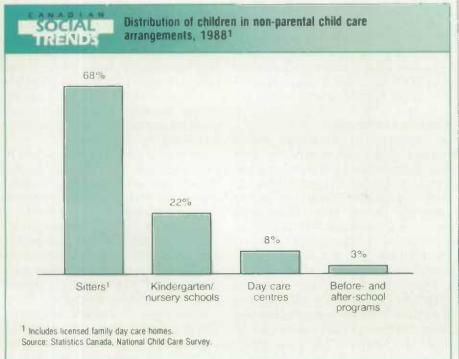
Care by relatives

While most children in the care of a sitter while their parents worked (62%) were looked after by someone outside the family, relatives were called upon by many parents to assist with the care of their children. This was particularly so in families with low incomes. In 1988, 43% of children in families with incomes of \$50,000 or less were cared for by a relative, compared with 29% of children in families with incomes over \$50,000. That figure rose to 49% among families with incomes of \$20,000 or less, compared with 25% of children in families in the highest income bracket.

Grandparents, followed by aunts and uncles, were the most common relatives







¹ Includes licensed family home care.



to be used as sitters. In 1988, 22% of children in the care of a sitter while their parents worked were cared for by their grandparents, and another 8% by aunts and uncles. The proportion of children in the care of their grandparents, and aunts and uncles varied by income.

Hours in care

Children in day care centres averaged more time in care than did those in the care of a sitter. According to the NCCS, children in day care spent an average of 31 hours per week in care, compared with 20 hours per week for those in the care of a sitter.

Many children, however, spent just a few hours each day before and/or after school in the care of a sitter. Parents reported that 21% of children were left in the care of a sitter less than 5 hours each week, while another 20% were reported to be in the care of a sitter 5 to 10 hours each week. However, 59% of children were left with a sitter more than 10 hours each week, 140,000 (16%) of whom were left with a sitter more than 40 hours each week.

Children in families with high incomes were more likely to be left in care, either at a day care or with a sitter, than were children in families with lower incomes. Children in families with incomes over \$50,000 were slightly more likely than those in lower income families to spend more than 30 hours each week at day care. However, 34% of children in families with incomes ranging from \$20,000 to \$30,000 spent over 40 hours each week in day care.

According to the survey, 17% of children in families with incomes over \$70,000 in the care of a sitter were left for more than 40 hours each week, compared with 13% of those in families with incomes of \$20,000 or less.

Expenses on child care

According to the NCCS, only 6% of children in day care centres cost their families more than \$100 each week, and in most of these cases, no more than \$125 each week. Another 5% cost their parents nothing at all, most likely because their families were subsidized. Of the remaining 89%, payments ranged from \$1-\$50 each week for one half, and from \$51-\$100 each week for the other half.

Expenditures for children from families with lower incomes were generally less than those from higher income families. Many children in families with incomes of \$50,000 or less were cared for in centres with a direct cost of no more than \$50

each week. In fact, 12% of children from families reporting income of \$30,000 or less paid nothing, and 45% paid \$1-\$25 each week.

Overall, 21% of children were in spaces subsidized by the government to some extent. Subsidies were restricted almost exclusively to lower income families. In 1988, 30% of families with a parental income of \$50,000 or less reported that they had received subsidies. Almost half (48%) of families with incomes of \$30,000 or less reported that they had some degree of financial assistance, although about 3% did not know if they had been subsidized.

For many parents, sitter care is a lower cost option than formal day care, and this may account for the preponderance of this type of care. Almost 85% of children left in the care of a sitter cost their parents less than \$50 each week, 32% paid nothing, 32% paid \$1-\$25 each week, and another 21% paid \$26-\$50 each week. Fewer than 6% of all children in sitter care cost their parents over \$75 each week, and most of these were in families with high incomes.

Families with incomes of \$30,000 or less were the most likely to have low cost sitter arrangements. Almost half of children in families with incomes of

Definitions

Day care facility: A licensed or provincially approved centre or private home which cares for children outside their home for eight to ten hours each day.

Centre care: A licensed day care centre caring for groups of children.

Family day care: A program involving the selection and supervision by a government or authorized private agency of private families who care for children during the day.

For the purposes of this document, the above forms of care are referred to as "licensed child care". All other forms of care are referred to as "informal" or "private" day care arrangements.

The National Child Care Survey (NCCS)

The NCCS is Canada's most comprehensive survey on child care arrangements. Conducted in September and October, 1988, the NCCS was administered as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey in all households with at least one child under the age of 13. The objective was to provide information on the need for child care, and the relationships between family structure, child care choices, and work demands.

• For a full description of the survey, or for further information, contact Sue Lafrance at (613) 951-0524.

\$20,000 or less were cared for free of charge, as were 39% of those in families with incomes from \$20,001-\$30,000. However, families with higher incomes also took advantage of low cost arrangements. Nearly 24% of children in families with incomes exceeding \$50,000 were also looked after for free.

Parental satisfaction

According to the NCCS, most parents are satisfied with their child care arrangements. Parents of 69% of children in formal day care settings and 77% of those in the care of a sitter had "no reservations" about their children's well-being while they were at work, and 92% of all children in sitter or day care were in arrangements that their parents considered to be somewhat or very satisfactory.

Most children in need of care while their parents worked stayed with one care arrangement throughout the year. However, 816,000 children did move to a new care giver at least once during the year. This was cited as one of the main difficulties encountered by working parents.

Conclusions

The continuing movement of women into the labour force, and the increase in lone-parent families will provide a growing demand for a variety of forms of child care. Some employers in the private and public sectors are responding to this demand by offering their employees child care associated with the workplace. However, privately arranged, unlicensed child care predominates at present.

Mary Anne Burke is an Editor with Canadian Social Trends. Susan Crompton is an analyst with Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. Katherine Nessner is a researcher also with Canadian Social Trends and Alison Jones is her personal assistant.

 More information on child care can be found in "Who's looking after the kids? Child care arrangements of working mothers" by Susan Crompton in the Summer 1991 issue of Perspectives on Labour and Income, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 75-001E.

Direct child care expenses

According to the 1986 Family Expenditure Survey, 1.4 million Canadian families spent over \$1 billion on direct child care expenses. About 75% of these families used regular care arrangements while the remainder used babysitters on an irregular basis. Not all families, however, report child care expenses. In 1986, 44% of all families with children aged 15 and younger reported child care expenses, down from 46% in 1982, but up from 41% in 1978.

Families spent more of their budget on child care in 1986 than they had previously. In 1986, 0.6% of total family spending was for child care, compared with 0.4% in 1978. Of the families who used direct child care, 3% of their total spending in 1986 was for that reason, up from 2% in 1978. In 1986, families spent an average of \$1,219 per child for

direct child care, up from \$782 in 1984 and \$448 in 1978. However, the cost to families of direct child care varies with the age of the children. Younger children usually require more expensive full-time care.

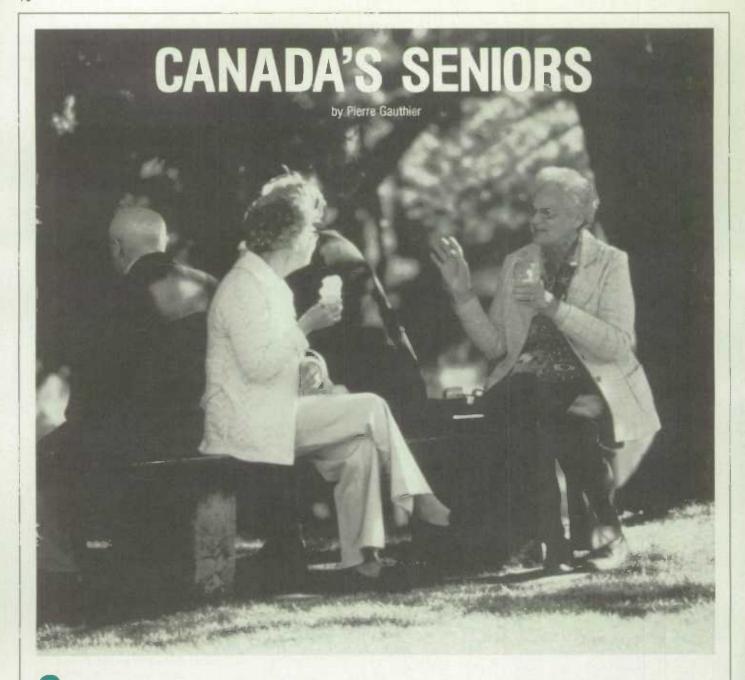
In 1986, 11% of families with children had expenses for babysitting, 4% had expenses for day care or day nurseries, 5% had expenses for other care outside of the home, and 3% had expenses for care provided in their own homes. In-home care was the most expensive type of day care in 1986, followed by day care, and then other care outside of the home. This information, however, did not account for the number of children receiving care, the number of hours each week, and the receipt of day care subsidies.

• For more information, contact Brian Murphy at (613) 951-3769.

Average annual child care expenditures, by type, 1978-1986

	Constant 1986 dollars				
	1978	1982	1986		
Child care	802	934	1,219		
Day care	875	1,263	1,388		
In-home care		1,237	1,802		
Care outside the home	1,212	1,159	1,096		
Other care (i.e. babysitters)		235	242		

Source: Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure Survey 1978, 1982 and 1986.



Seniors constitute one of the fastest-growing demographic groups in Canada. Arbitrarily defined as people aged 65 and over, seniors are drawing increased attention from policy-makers and providers of services, largely due to projections that their numbers will increase in the early part of the next century. There is concern that the large number of seniors will strain existing systems for the provision of medical, social, and other services.

As researchers and others turn their attention to seniors, a portrait is beginning to emerge of a diverse and rapidly changing group. Seniors are not a homogenous group — their needs vary as widely as their economic situations, their health, and their living situations.

Rapid growth

Growth in the number of seniors is rapid. The estimated 1.3 million men and 1.8 million women aged 65 and over represent about 12% of the population in 1991, up from 8% in 1971. By the year 2036, the proportion is expected to increase to 25%. The growth will be especially pronounced among those aged 75 and over. By 2036, these people are projected to account for 13% of the population, up from 5% in 1991 and 3% in 1971.

Not a homogenous group

Among seniors, women outnumber men, and this ratio increases with age. Overall, women made up 58% of Canada's 2.7 million seniors in 1986. Women made up

55% of those aged 65-74, and this proportion increased to 60% of those aged 75-84, and to 70% in the 85 and over group.

Seniors are more likely to be immigrants than are other Canadians. For example, in 1986, immigrants accounted for over 35% of people aged 75 and over, and 22% of those aged 65-74. By contrast, only 16% of all Canadians were immigrants.

The living situations of seniors also vary. In 1986, the majority of senior men were married (72%) and living in family households (82% of men aged 65-74 and 66% of men aged 75 and over). However, only 37% of senior women were married, and a much higher proportion of them were widowed (48% of senior women compared with 14% of senior men). In the 65-74 age

group, 60% of women lived in family households, 36% in non-family households, and 4% in collective dwellings. Among women aged 75 and over, almost one-half (46%) lived in non-family households, 34% lived in family households, and 20% lived in collective dwellings.

Increasing numbers of seniors, especially those aged 75 and over, are living alone. In large part, this may be because seniors have an increasing network of support services upon which to draw. In 1986, 38% of women aged 75 and over lived alone, up from 36% in 1981. The proportions for men, although much lower, are also increasing. In 1986, 17% of men aged 75 and over lived alone, up slightly from 16% in 1981.

Improving economic situation

Incidence of low income fell faster for seniors than for Canadians overall between 1983 and 1988. The proportion of senior families headed by men living below the low-income cut-offs dropped from 11% to 7%, and from 18% to 14% for those headed by women. In comparison, the incidence of low income among families in Canada fell from 14% to 11% during that period.

Support for seniors

Seniors' social support networks differ from those of the general population. The 1990 General Social Survey (Cycle 5) asked the following question of respondents: "Suppose you feel just a bit down or depressed and you wanted to talk about it, whom would you turn to first for help?" According to survey results, 25% of seniors, compared with 36% of overall respondents, reported that they would most likely turn to their spouse or partner. This difference may be due to the large number of seniors who are widowed. Seniors are almost five times as likely as the overall population to turn to a son or daughter (27% compared with 6%). However, they are much less likely to turn to a friend for help (11% compared with 26%). Seniors are twice as likely as the general population to turn to a professional, such as a family doctor, a clergy member, or a counsellor for help (9% compared with 5%). The proportion of seniors who would not ask anyone for help is also almost twice that of the whole population (7% compared with 4%).

Despite even greater declines, the incidence of low income among unattached seniors remains very high. The incomes of almost one out of four unattached senior men (23%) and more than four out of ten unattached senior women (44%) fell below the low-income cut-offs in 1988. These proportions were down from 49% and 62%, respectively, in 1983.

A large proportion of households headed by seniors had relatively low incomes. In 1988, 38% of households headed by seniors had incomes of less than \$15,000, compared with 18% of all households. Conversely, fewer than 12%

of senior households had incomes of \$45,000 or more, compared with 36% of all households.

Income alone does not necessarily reflect the financial position of seniors. About 55% of households headed by seniors own homes free of mortgages and another 9% are paying off mortgages. These owner households may gain disposable income compared to renter households, because they often have lower monthly shelter payments. For example, in 1986, households with heads aged 75 and over paid a monthly average of \$217 for shelter if they were owners.

International phenomenon

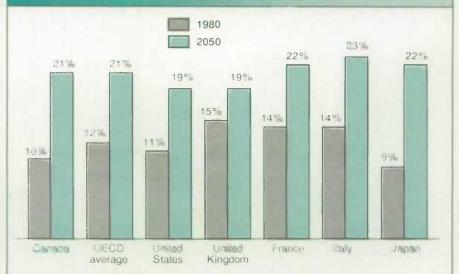
Population aging is not unique to Canada. According to the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), most industrialized countries are undergoing demographic shifts similar to Canada's. During the twentieth century, the populations of all OECD countries aged; however, the rate of increase varied from country to country. In 1980, 12% of the populations of all OECD countries were aged 65 and older, up from 9% in 1950 and around 5% in 1900. In 1980, Sweden, West Germany, and Austria had the highest concentration of seniors (16%), followed by the United Kingdom (15%).

The populations of OECD countries have had a long term read of

declining fertility and mortality rates. and changing migration patterns, which have all contributed to the aging of their societies. With the exception of Ireland and Turkey, fertility rates in all OECD countries are below the level required for replacement of the population and in a minority of countries, such as Japan, rapid population aging is already occurring. Only modest increases in the proportion of seniors are expected in the majority of OECD countries in the near future. After the year 2000, a greater proportion of the baby-boom generation (and therefore of the total population) will become seniors. By the year 2050, it is projected that 21% of people in OECD countries will be seniors.



Percentage of the population aged 65 and over, Canada and selected nations, 1980 and 2050



Source: OECD, Ageing Populations: The Social Policy Implications, 1988.

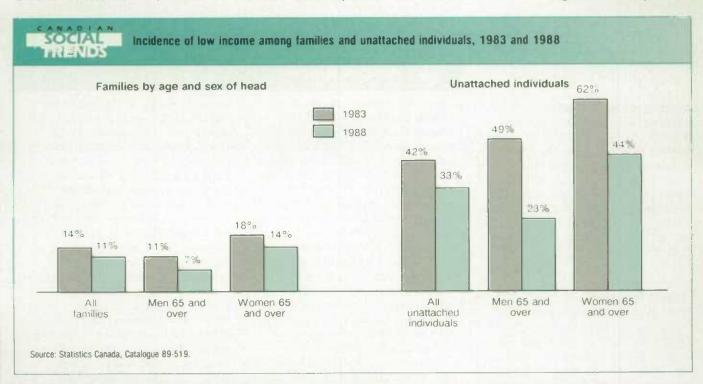
compared with \$363 if renters. In addition, home ownership is an important source of wealth. In 1984, equity in their residence comprised about 40%, on average, of the wealth or assets of senior families and individuals.

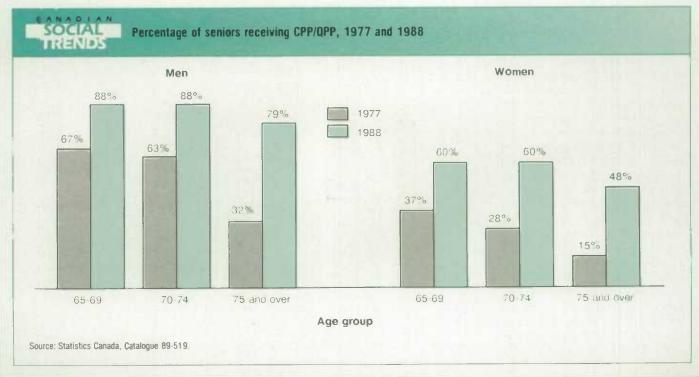
Pensions

Public pension plans introduced in Canada in the last three decades have become important sources of income for Canadian seniors. In 1987, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan payments made up, on average, 44% of the total income of families headed by senior women and 24% of those headed by senior men. In addition, Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement payments made up 22% of the income of families headed by women aged 65 and over and 24% of that of families headed by senior men.

Private registered pension plans made up a much larger portion of the income of families headed by senior men than of those headed by senior women. In 1987, on average, 18% of the income of families headed by senior men came from private pensions, compared with only 7% for families headed by senior women.

The proportion of seniors with private retirement pensions increased between 1977 and 1988. In 1988, slightly more than half of men aged 65 and over received private pensions, up from approximately one-third in 1977. The increase was smaller for women, rising to about one-quarter in





1988 from slightly less than one-fifth in 1977. However, this proportion is expected to grow as the nearly two million women (about one-third of the female labour force), currently members of private pension plans, reach retirement.

Health

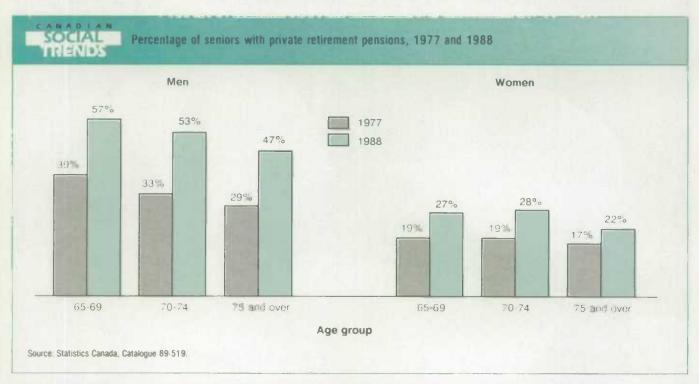
Seniors have more health problems than younger people. In 1985, the most common health problems for seniors were arthritis/rheumatism (reported by 63% of

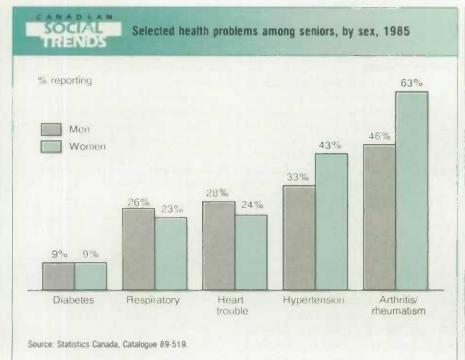
women and 46% of men) and hypertension (43% of men and 33% of women). Respiratory and heart problems were each reported by about 25% of seniors (more than twice the rates for the total population), and diabetes was reported by 9% of seniors (compared with 2% of the total population).

Disability rates increase with age. In 1986, fewer than 10% of people under age 55 reported a disability. The proportion jumped to about 25% in the 55-64 age

group, then climbed steadily to 75% of males and 85% of females aged 85 and over.

A relatively large proportion of seniors reported disabilities, with mobility and agility problems the most common. Mobility disabilities were reported by 31% of seniors in private households (not in institutions), while 26% reported agility problems. Changes in the physical and social environment can often help seniors to cope with losses in functional ability due to these types of disabilities.





Life satisfaction

Most seniors reported that they were happy or satisfied with various aspects of their lives. Results of the 1990 General Social Survey (Cycle 5) found that about 95% of both seniors and Canadians overall reported themselves as very happy or somewhat happy, and only 5% reported that they were very or somewhat unhappy.

Similar proportions of seniors reported being satisfied with their relationships with their immediate families (95%), their spouses or their single status (91%), their friends (93%), and their accommodations (95%). These proportions were about the same for the total population. The one exception was satisfaction with their amount of free time: 89% of seniors, compared with only 75% of the total population, reported being satisfied.



Fewer seniors consumed alcohol on a regular basis (56% of males, 31% of females) than did those under age 65 (66%). The incidence of regular smoking was also lower among seniors (23% of males, 15% of females) than among non-seniors (32%).

People aged 65 and over were three times more likely than average (6% compared with 2%) to report that their health was poor. However, the majority (71%) of seniors in private households reported that their health was good or excellent.

Between 1980-81 and 1985-86, hospitalization rates fell for the total population, but increased for the senior population. As of 1985-86, the hospitalization rate for men aged 65-74 was almost three times that of the total male population (34,176 per 100,000 compared with 12,333), while the rate for women in this age group was about one and a half times the rate for all women (25,758 compared with 16,660). Among those aged 75 and over, rates were roughly two and a half times

higher than the average for women and roughly four and a half times higher than the average for men.

Activities of seniors

Seniors have more leisure time than do other Canadians. In 1986, they averaged 7.8 hours of free time per day, compared with 6.5 hours for those aged 55-64, and 5.2 hours for people aged 15-54. Seniors who cared for family members devoted slightly more time per day, on average, to this activity (3.9 hours) than did their counterparts aged 15-64 (3.7 hours).

Seniors are active in the community. In 1988, about 50% of seniors reported participation in political organizations. Roughly 20% of seniors reported involvement in religious or church-related organizations, and similar proportions reported that they devoted time to charitable, service or volunteer organizations.

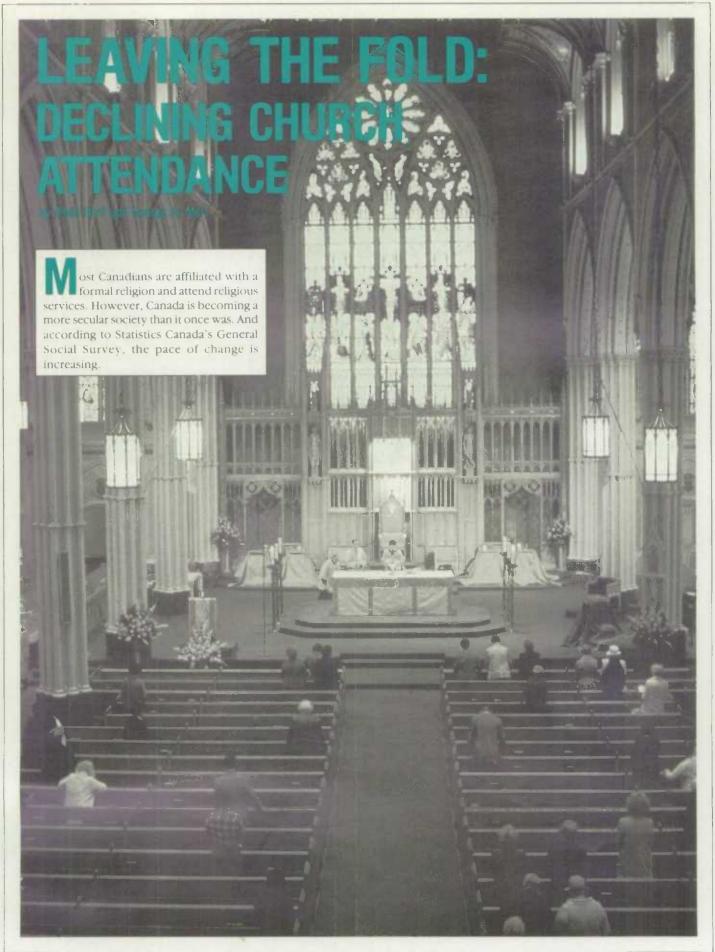
Seniors also attend church more often than do Canadians overall. In 1990, 54% of seniors reported that they attended religious services at least once a month, compared with 37% of the total population. In addition, only a small minority of seniors reported having no religion (5% compared with 12% of the total population).

Many seniors are also returning to school. In 1988, almost 5,400 people aged 60 and over were enrolled in university, mostly part-time, a 17% increase from 1983.

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 More information on seniors can be found in Statistics Canada's A Portrait of Seniors in Canada, Catalogue 89-519.





As affiliation with most major Christian churches declines, the percentage of Canadians without a religion is growing. Furthermore, declines in attendance at religious services have occurred over the past few years.

Catholics now outnumber Protestants

Canada historically has been predominantly Christian, with most of the population divided between Protestants and Catholics, For more than 100 years, Protestants outnumbered Catholics. However, as their numbers declined and the number of Catholics increased, a shift occurred in the distribution of these two denominations. In 1971, for the first time in Canadian history, Catholics outnumbered Protestants. They remain the dominant religious group in Canada, and in 1990, Roman Catholics accounted for 45% (9.3 million) of adult Canadians. This proportion has been relatively stable for the last decade.

Those affiliated with the mainline protestant denominations, on the other hand, accounted for just 30% (6.2 million) of the adult population in 1990, down from 33% in 1985 and 36% in 1981. The decline has been fairly constant since 1941.

Growth in "no religion"

One of the biggest changes, however, is the growth in the proportion of Canadians with no religious affiliation. In 1990, these people ranked third behind Catholics and Protestants, accounting for 12% (2.5) million) of adult Canadians. This was down slightly from the previous year when 13% of Canadians stated that they had "no religion", but up from 10% in 1985 and 7% in 1981.

Decline in church attendance

Adding those without a religion to those affiliated with a church, but who rarely or never attend church services, the proportion with "no religion" swells to 37% of the adult population. This is because

Statistics Canada's General Social Survey (GSS) collects data annually from a sample of approximately 10,000 respondents aged 15 and over. Since 1985, two religion questions have been asked on each survey, one about religious affiliation, and the other about attendance at religious services or meetings. For further information about the GSS, see "The General Social Survey" Canadian Social Trends, Winter 1990.

regular attendance at church services had dropped considerably by 1990 from previous years. In 1990, Canadians 15 years of age and older attended church an average of 14.2 times, down from 16.1 five years earlier. Just 24% of Canadian adults attended church weekly, down from 27% in 1985. Over the same fiveyear period, 847,000 fewer people attended church at least once a month (including those attending at least once a week), while there was an increase of one million people who attended church at least once in the previous year (but less than once a month).

Roman Catholic Church attendance drops most

The Roman Catholic Church experienced a constant decline in church attendance during the last five years. In 1990, 30% of Catholics attended church once a week. down from 36% in 1985. At the same time, the proportion who rarely (more than once a year, but less than once a month) or never attended church increased to 21% from 16%.

For two of the main protestant denominations, the United and Anglican Churches, there was no clear pattern in attendance over the last five-year period. In 1990, 38% of those affiliated with the United Church, and 37% of Anglicans rarely or never attended church, up from 33% of each denomination in 1989. However, the proportions were down from 46% of United Church members and 44% of Anglicans in 1985.

Older people tend to be more involved in religious activities than do younger people. In 1990, 42% of Canadians aged 65 and over attended a religious service or meeting at least once a week. The proportion dropped to 31% for people aged 45-64, and to 18% or less among 15-44year-olds. Nevertheless, weekly attendance at religious services was lower across all age groups in 1990 than in 1985.

Among those who rarely or never attend church, patterns varied among age groups. The biggest change was among people aged 65 and over. In 1990, 21% of elderly people rarely or never attended religious services. Although up from 17% in 1988, the proportion was down

Distribution of religions in Canada, 1 1985-1990						
		1985	1986	1988	1989	1990
Roman Catholic	000s	8,845	9,014	9,203	9,161	9,270
	º/p	45.0	45.3	45.6	45.2	45.2
Mainline Protestant						
United	000s	2,850	2,674	2,757	2,271	2,521
	0/0	14.5	13.4	13.7	11.2	12.3
Anglican	000s	2,017	1,773	1,929	1,781	1,892
	0/0	10.3	8.9	9.6	8.8	9.2
Other	000s	1,626	1,691	1,634	1,566	1,746
	0/0	8.3	8.5	8.1	7.7	8.5
No religion	000s	2,054	2,023	2,183	2,651	2,492
	0/0	10.4	10.2	10.8	13.1	12.1
Other	000s	2,095	2,416	2,080	2,409	1,851
	%	10.7	12.1	10.3	11.9	9.0
Not stated	000s	181	308	407	408	358
	0/0	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.7
Total	000s	19,668	19,898	20,194	20,248	20,526
Tall La	º/a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Population aged 15 and over.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey.

considerably from 32% in 1985. Among those aged 25-64, the proportion also increased between 1988 and 1990, after three years of decline. For the youngest group, 15-24-year-olds, the proportion declined steadily from 1985 to 1990.

Gender

Women tend to be more active than men in church activities. In 1990, 40% of Canadian women and 32% of Canadian men attended religious services at least once a month, a narrower gap than five years earlier when 47% of women and 37% of men attended that often.

The presence of female clergy in Canada remains limited. According to the results of a 1986 survey of 80 Canadian religious denominations, just 29 indicated that they ordained women, 31 said that they did not, and 20 said that they had no clear policy or had no clergy whatsoever. The United Church of Canada reported the highest number, with 441 female clergy or 11% of their total clergy. The Anglican Church reported 212 (7%), and the Presbyterian Church, 86 (8%).

Region

People in the Atlantic provinces are more likely to attend church weekly than are those in Central Canada or the Western provinces (where attendance is lowest). However, recent declines in church attendance were sharpest in Quebec. In 1990, 24% of Quebec residents attended religious services or meetings at least once a week, down from 30% five years earlier.

By comparison, the number of frequent church goers in Ontario declined only slightly over the same period, to 25% in 1990 from 26% in 1985.

Over the last half of the 1980s, monthly attendance declined most sharply in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. By 1990, only 12% of Quebec residents attended religious services once a month,

down from 18% in 1985. The Atlantic provinces experienced a similar drop, to 14% from 20%.

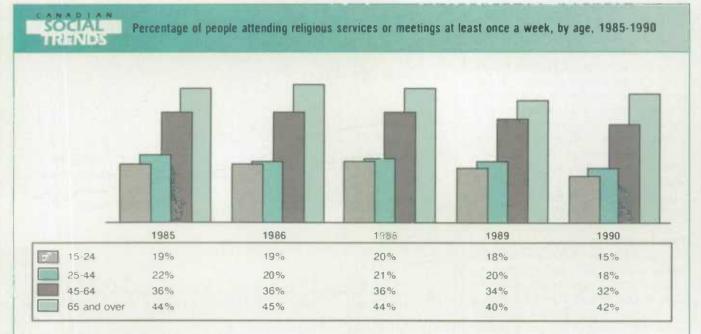
Marital status

Widowed people are the most frequent church attenders. More than half of all widowed people attended religious services at least once a month from 1985 to 1990.

		1985	1986	1988	1989	1990
At least once a	000s	5,297	5,408	5,503	5,252	4,924
week ²	%	26.9	27.2	27.3	25.9	24.0
At least once a	000s	3,000	2,967	2,729	2,416	2,526
month	%	15.3	14.9	13.5	11.9	12.3
At least once a	000s	3,714	4,046	5,317	5,404	5,557
year	%	18.9	20.3	26.3	26.7	27.1
Less than once a	000s	5,445	5,115	4,142	4,100	4,683
year or never	°/o	27.7	25.7	20.5	20.2	22.8
Not stated/not	000s	2,212	2,361	2,503	3,076	2,836
applicable	%	11.2	11.9	12.4	15.2	13.8
Total	000s	19,668	19,898	20,194	20,248	20,526
	9/0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Population aged 15 and over.

Attendance categories are mutually exclusive. Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey



Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey.

For example, the proportion in 1990 was 52%. This was not simply a generation effect, as widowed people in both the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups were the most frequent church goers.

The least frequent attenders were divorced people: 23% of these people attended religious services at least once a month in 1990. The proportions were 31% for single people and 39% for those who were married. Among those 65 and over, slightly more married people attended church frequently than did widowed people.



In both Canada and the United States, church attendance has been declining and those reporting "no religion" have been increasing. There are, however, several important differences between the two countries.

Unlike Canada, the United States is predominantly Protestant. According to 1988 Gallup Poll figures, 59% of the United States population is Protestant and 27% is Catholic. As well, the mainline protestant denominations in the United States are different from those in Canada. In the United States, more people are affiliated with the Baptist Church than with any other protestant denomination, followed by the Methodist and Lutheran Churches. In Canada, the United and Anglican Churches have the largest affiliation, followed by the Presbyterian, Lutheran and Baptist Churches.

Americans are more likely than Canadians to be frequent church goers. A 1988 Gallup Poll question, "Did you, yourself, happen to attend a church or synagogue in the last seven days?", resulted in an affirmative response among 42% of Americans aged 18 and over, compared with 32% in Canada. This is a considerable shift from the past. As recently as 1975, more Canadians than Americans attended church weekly (41% versus 40%), and in 1957, the Canadian rate was considerably above that in the United States (60% versus 47%).

Recent controversy

It could be argued that recent events in North America have had an effect on trends in religious activity in Canada. The sharp increase in 1989 of people reporting "no religion" and the decrease in the proportion attending church on a regular basis may have been influenced by the widespread controversy in Canada sur-

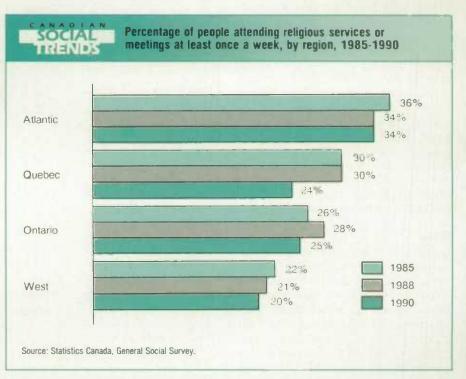
rounding the United Church's decision to allow the ordination of homosexuals and the emergence of criminal allegations that Roman Catholic clergy had sexually abused children. Canadians' apparent disillusionment with formal religion also may stem, in part, from the implication of media evangelists (associated with the PTL (Praise The Lord) Movement in the United States) in scandalous activities.

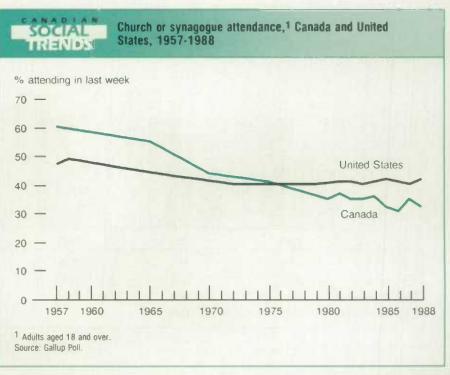
Nevertheless, while most Canadians still have formal religious affiliations, there is

an overall trend toward declining religious activity in Canada. Whether or not the tide will turn again as the Canadian society changes, or in response to global events, remains to be seen.

Alain Baril and **George A. Mori** are analysts with the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.







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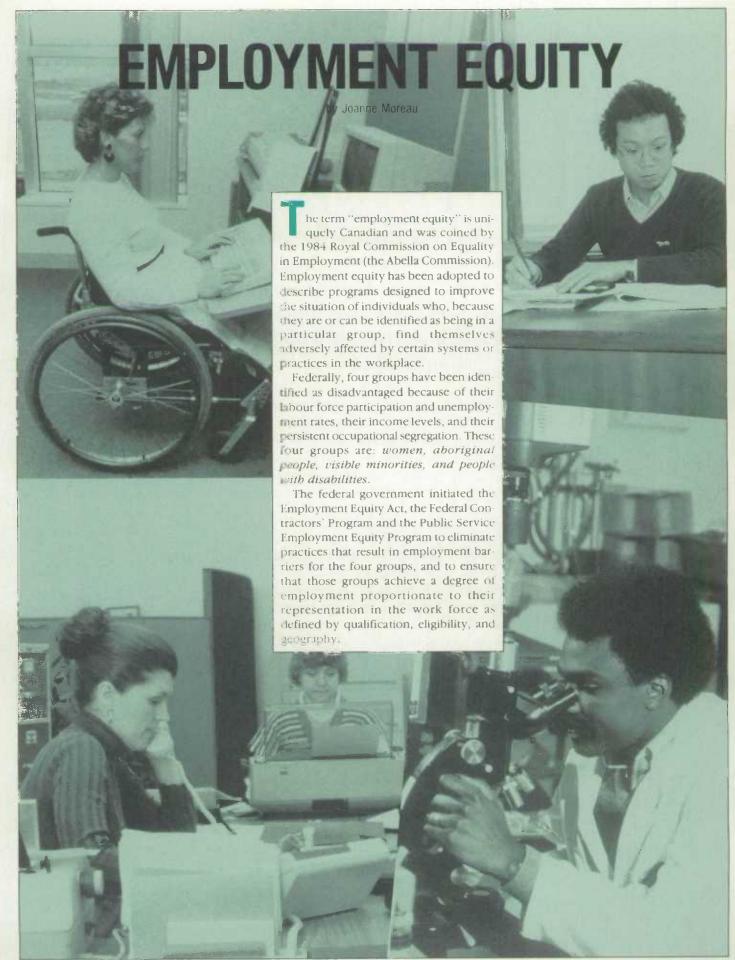
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Definitions of employment equity designated groups

- Ahoriginal people include North American Indians, Inuit and Métis.
- Visible minorities encompass people, other than aboriginal people, who are non-white in colour or non-Caucasian in race. Visible minorities were divided in ten groups: Blacks, Chinese, Filipino, other Pacific Islanders, Indo-Pakistani, Japanese, Korean, Southeast Asians, West Asians and Arabs, and Latin Americans.
- People with disabilities include people who have any persistent physical, mental, psychiatric, sensory or learning impairment and who consider themselves to be, or believe an employer or a potential employer would likely consider them to be disadvantaged in employment because of an impairment.

Employment Equity Data Program

In the mid-1980s, Statistics Canada established the Employment Equity Data Program. This program is involved in the development and operationalization of concepts related to employment equity, and in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data to support federal initiatives. Benchmark statistics - the numbers, percentages, and labour characteristics of the designated group members - are one of the key data outputs of the program. This type of information helps employers gauge their own performance and develop realistic goals and timetables for achieving a representative work force. These statistics are also used by federal departments responsible for designing, monitoring, and enforcing employment equity programs.

The latest benchmark statistics were derived from two Statistics Canada sources. The 1986 Census of Canada provided information on women, aboriginal

people, and visible minorities, while the 1986 Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) served as the data source for people with disabilities. Updated benchmark statistics on the four designated groups will be drawn from the 1991 Census and the 1991 HALS. Several other surveys are also used in the production and analysis of employment equity data: the Labour Market Activity Survey; the National Graduate Survey; the Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities; and Special Labour Force Survey supplements.

To date, more than 50 analytic and qualitative reports and a half-dozen data products related to employment equity have been released by Statistics Canada. For more information about the program and its products, please contact:

Ms. Brenda Cardillo, Manager,
Employment Equity Data Program Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6 (613) 951-2559



Statistical highlights

Labour force characteristics of the designated groups differ considerably from those of the Canadian population. Data from the 1986 Census highlight some of the inequalities which have persisted.

Women

- In 1986, women represented 44% of the population aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1985 or 1986.
- A higher percentage of women (11.2%) than men (9.6%) were unemployed.
- A larger proportion of women than men were in lower paying occupations, mostly as clerical workers and service workers (45% compared with 13%). Although women were also overrepresented in professional occupations (15% compared with 10%), they were, for the most part, in occupations traditionally dominated by women, such as teaching or nursing (62%). Women were underrepresented in non-traditional occupations such as managers, foremen/women and manual workers.

Aboriginal people

- In 1986, aboriginal people represented 2.1% of Canadian adults aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1985 or 1986.
- Aboriginal people had unemployment rates (24% for men and 22% for women) more than double those of Canadians overall.
- Aboriginal people had lower educational attainment than Canadians overall. About 26% of aboriginal people aged 15 and over had less than a Grade 9 education, compared with 17% of total Canadians. Moreover, 32% of aboriginal people had some postsecondary education, compared with 43% of total Canadians.
- Aboriginal men were more likely than Canadian men overall to be in manual occupations (57% compared with 45%). Aboriginal women, like Canadian women overall, were concentrated in service and clerical occupations.
- Aboriginal people had lower incomes than Canadians overall. In 1985, the average employment income for aboriginal men who worked full-time, full-year was \$26,400, compared with \$30,500 for all Canadian men. Aboriginal women in the same situation received an average employment income of \$18,500, compared with \$20,000 for all Canadian women.

Visible minorities

- The visible minority population represented 6.3% of Canadian adults who worked sometime in 1985 or 1986. They had an unemployment rate that was only slightly higher than the national average (10.8% compared with 10.3%), and an educational attainment higher than the Canadian population (14% had a university degree, compared with just under 10% of Canadians overall). Nonetheless, in 1985, their average employment income (\$27,900 for men and \$18,900 for women) was lower than that of Canadians overall.
- · Men in visible minorities were overrepresented in both the lower and the upper ends of the employment equity occupational scale. They were more likely to be employed in lower paying service occupations than were Canadian men overall (12% compared with 7%). However, men in a visible minority were also more likely to hold professional jobs (14% compared with 10%). Women in visible minorities were more likely than Canadian women overall to be employed in lower paying occupations, especially as manual workers (21% compared with 13%).

People with disabilities that limited them at work

- People aged 15 to 64 with disabilities that limited them at work, who worked at any time between 1981 and 1986, represented 5.4% of the adult Canadian population.
- Unemployment rates for people aged 15 to 64 with disabilities that limited them at work (19% for men and 22% for women) were double the national averages.
- More than half (58%) of men and about one-quarter (23%) of women aged 15 to 64 with disabilities that limited them at work, who worked at any time between 1981 and 1986, were employed as manual workers.
- In 1986, there were 1,255,000 people aged 15 to 64 with disabilities that limited them at work in Canada, of whom 65% had more than one disability.
- People with disabilities that limited them at work were older than the total population. Only 32% of people with disabilities were under 40 years old, compared with 62% of the total population.

Employment equity concepts

Occupational coding: As a result of recommendations made by the Abella Commission, the Employment Equity Program developed its own classification of occupational groups based on the nature and scope of duties and responsibilities, education, type of work, and specific vocational preparation. The labour force was thus divided into 12 occupational groups: upper-level managers, middle and other managers, professionals, semiprofessionals and technicians, supervisors, foremen/women, clerical workers, sales workers, service workers, skilled crafts and trades workers, semi-skilled manual workers, and other manual workers.

Reference periods and availability statistics: To give employers an accurate picture of the experienced available labour force, women, aboriginal people, and visible minorities aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1985 or 1986, as well as people with disabilities aged 15 to 64 who worked at any time between 1981 and 1986, were considered part of the work force in employment equity data. These reference periods are different from the standard reference period (the week before the survey) used by Statistics Canada to count the people qualified and potentially available for work, but who have dropped out of the labour force because of discouragement and other factors. Longer reference periods are more meaningful for the designated groups because these people experience greater mobility in and out of the work force. Unemployment rates and labour force participation rates, however, were tabulated using the Statistics Canada regular reference period.

Joanne Moreau is an analyst with Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.



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	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	1903	1304	1303	1300	1307	1300	1303	1330
POPULATION						.,		
Canada, June 1 (000s)	24,787.2	24,978.2	25,165.4	25,353.0	25,617.3	25,909.2	26,240.3	26,602.6
Annual growth (%)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
mmigration ¹	105,286	87,504	84,062	88,051	125,696	152,285	174,495	199,148
Emigration ¹	50,249	48,826	46,252	44,816	51,040	40,528	37,437	37,915
FAMILY								
Birth rate (per 1,000)	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.4	14.5	15.0	
Marriage rate (per 1,000)	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	
Divorce rate (per 1,000)	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	•
Families experiencing unemployment (000s)	1,066	1,039	990	915	872	789	776	841
LABOUR FORCE								
Total employment (000s)	10,675	10,932	11,221	11,531	11,861	12,244	12,486	12,572
- goods sector (000s)	3,317	3,404	3,425	3,477	3,553	3,693	3,740	3,626
services sector (000s)	7,359	7,528	7,796	8,054	8,308	8,550	8,745	8,946
Total unemployment (000s)	1,434	1,384	1,311	1,215	1,150	1,031	1,018	1,109
Unemployment rate (%)	11.8	11.2	10.5	9.5	8.8	7.8	7.5	8.1
Part-time employment (%)	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.2	15.4	15.1	15.4
Women's participation rate (%)	52.6	53.6	54.6	55.3	56.4	57.4	57.9	58.4
Unionization rate - % of paid workers	35.7	35.1	34.4	34.1	33.3	33.7	٠	
INCOME							-	
Median family income	30,986	32,739	34,736	36,858	38,851	41,238	44,460	
% of families with low income	13.8	13.9	12.6	11.8	11.3	10.5	9.6	
Women's full-time earnings as a % of men's	64.6	65.6	64.9	65.8	65.9	65.3	65.8	
EDUCATION	10710	40404	4.007.0	4.020.0	4.070.0	F 004.4	E 00E 40	E 4 E 4 0
Elementary and secondary enrolment (000s)	4,974.9	4,946.1	4,927.8	4,938.0	4,972.9	5,024.1	5,085.4 ^p	5,151.8
Full-time postsecondary enrolment (000s)	766.7	782.8	789.8	796.9	805.4	817.1	831.9	865.3
Doctoral degrees awarded	1,821	1,878	2,000	2,218	2,384	2,415	2,600	
Government expenditures on education -	0.0			r 7			F 4	F.C
as a % of GDP	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6
HEALTH								
% of deaths due to cardiovascular disease								
- men	43.8	42.8	41.7	41.4	40.5	39.5	39.1	
- women	47.2	46.6	45.3	44.9	44.0	43.4	42.6	
% of deaths due to cancer - men	24.4	25.5	25.4	25.9	26.4	27.0	27.2	*
- women	24.8	25.5	25.7	25.5	26.1	26.4	26.4	
Government expenditures on health -	0.0	6.7		F 0	ro	6.0	F 0	5.0
as a % of GDP	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
JUSTICE								
Crime rates (per 100,000)								
- violent	692	714	749	808	856	898	948	1,012
- property	5,717	5,607	5,560	5,714	5,731	5,630	5.503	5,869
- homicide	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4 ^p

Not available	* Not yet available	P Preliminary estimates	M Figures as of March

¹ For year ending May 31st.

Annual inflation rate (%)

Urban housing starts

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GDP (1986 \$) - annual % change

Expenditures on social programmes²

- as a % of total expenditures

OAS and OAS/GIS beneficiaries^m (000s)

Canada Assistance Plan beneficiaries^m

(1989 \$000,000)

as a % of GDP

UI beneficiaries (000s)

(000s)

149,751.3

57.2

27.3

3,396.1

2,425.7

1,832.9

+3.2

134,207

5.8

150,653.2

55.6

26.2

3,221.9

2,490.9

1,894.9

+6.3

4.4

110,874

155,474.6 157,333.6

56.3

26.0

3,136.7

2,652.2

1,892.9

+3.3

4.1

170,863

55.8

26.1

3,181.5

2,569.5

1,923.3

+4.8

4.0

139,408

160,660.4

55.8

25.4

3,079.9

2,748.5

1,904.9

+4.2

4.4

215,340

164,771.1

56.5

24.8

3,016.4

2,835.1

1,853.0

+4.7

4.1

189,635

169,678.3

56.2

24.9

3,025.2

2,919.4

1,856.1

+2.5

5.0

183,323

173,866.8

57.0

25.9

3,261.0

3,005.8

1,930.1

+0.5

150,620

4.8

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



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