

No. 36 - SPRING 1995

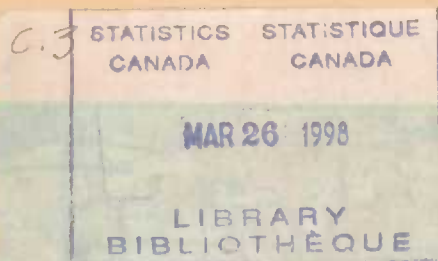
CANADIAN

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SOCIAL TRENDS

\$9 IN CANADA



WOMEN ASSAULTED BY STRANGERS ☐ HOUSING



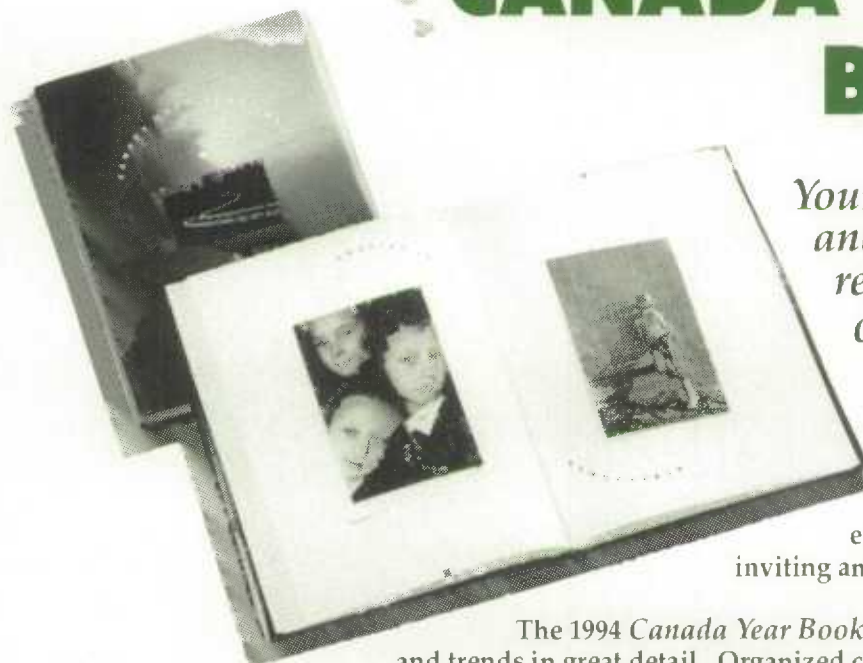
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ON OUR COVER:

New Housing Project (1956), oil on canvas, 88.8 x 127.4 cm. Collection: National Gallery of Canada.

About the artist:

Born in 1922 in Vancouver, British Columbia, **Molly Lamb Bobak** became interested in art at an early age. Mrs. Bobak took art studies at

the Vancouver School of Art where she studied under J.L. Shadbolt who influenced her earliest work. A painter of colourful landscapes, cityscapes, outdoor activities and scenes with crowds, Mrs. Bobak has several works displayed at the National Gallery of Canada. Today, she resides in Fredericton, New Brunswick with her husband, Bruno Bobak.

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Indexed in the **Canadian Magazine Index**, **Public Affairs Information Service, Inc.** and available on-line in the **Canadian Business and Current Affairs Database**.

ISSN 0831-5698

WOMEN ASSAULTED BY STRANGERS

by Carol Strike

In 1993, Statistics Canada, with funding from Health Canada, conducted the Violence Against Women (VAW) survey as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. Although the highlights of this survey were released in November 1993, since that time Statistics Canada has undertaken more detailed analyses of the survey results. The VAW survey addressed not only violence against women by men who were known to them, but also sexual and physical assaults perpetrated by male strangers. This article examines the extent and nature of women's victimization by strangers.

According to the VAW survey, 4% of women aged 18 and over (431,000) had been sexually or physically assaulted by a stranger in the year before the survey. Young women were more likely than older women to have experienced this type of an assault. Although the proportion of women assaulted by a stranger in the year before the survey was lower than the proportion assaulted by men they knew (7%), assaults by strangers are a serious concern as they can affect levels of fear and the quality of life.

Women who have been victimized by strangers are often not only physically harmed, but also suffer emotional consequences, including fear and anger, that can last long after the incident occurs. Because of the risk of an assault, even women who have never been assaulted often fear for their personal safety in many everyday situations. In response to the risk faced by women, a growing number of programs and preventative measures designed to help ensure women's safety are being organized in many Canadian communities.

Sexual and physical assaults by strangers In the 12 months before the VAW survey, 3% of women aged 18 and over (317,000) had been sexually assaulted by a stranger. Although sexual assaults can also involve physical violence, 1% of women (147,000) experienced an assault by a stranger that was strictly physical with no sexual element. Proportions were much higher when women were asked whether they had ever been sexually or physically assaulted by a stranger since the age of 16. Over 2 million women (19%) had been sexually assaulted and close to 800,000 women (8%) had been physically assaulted by a stranger at least once in their adult lives.

These incidents were all assaults chargeable under the *Criminal Code*. Sexual assault includes acts ranging from unwanted sexual touching to a sexual attack that results in wounding or maiming, or that endangers the life of the victim. Fifteen percent of women

reported having been victims of unwanted sexual touching by a stranger at least once in their adult lives, and 7% said they had been violently sexually attacked. In the 12 months before the survey, 3% of women had been sexually touched by a stranger and less than 1% had been violently sexually attacked.

Physical assaults include not only the use of force, ranging from being hit or kicked to being beaten, knifed or shot, but also threats of physical harm which the victim believed would be carried out. According to the survey, 5% of women had been threatened and 4% had been physically attacked by a stranger at least once in their adult lives. During the 12 months before the survey, 1% of women had been physically threatened by a stranger and less than 1% had been physically attacked.

Younger women more likely to have been assaulted by strangers During the 12 months

before the survey, women aged 18-24 were more than twice as likely to have been sexually (11%) or physically assaulted (4%) by a stranger than were women aged 25-34. Rates of sexual and physical assaults by strangers in each subsequent age group were lower. This pattern is consistent with victimization in general, as younger people of either gender are more likely than older people to be in places or situations where they are at risk.

The proportion of women who reported ever having been assaulted by a stranger during their lifetime was also higher among younger age groups. About one-quarter of women between the ages of 18 and 44 had been sexually assaulted by a stranger at least once since the age of 16. The rate for the youngest age group (18-24) was particularly high considering these women had been at risk of ever having been assaulted for the shortest period of time. In contrast, the proportions of women aged 45-54 (19%) and 55 and over (10%) who reported having ever been sexually assaulted by a stranger were much lower.

Young women were also more likely than older women to have been victims of assaults by strangers that were non-sexual in nature. About 10% of women in each age group between 18 and 44 reported having been physically assaulted by a stranger at least once since age 16, compared with 8% of women aged 45-54, and 4% of those aged 55 and over.

The lifetime assault rates for older women may be underestimated because public perception of this type of violence has changed. Older women may have been less willing to report assaults by strangers to an interviewer, less likely to recall incidents or even less likely to have considered certain incidents as assaults. Nonetheless, the risk of violence by strangers may be higher now than in the past, partly because lifestyles have changed. In particular, young women are more likely today than in the past to be living on their own in large urban centres. Many use public transportation and are often out alone at night.

Women in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario most likely to have been assaulted by a stranger

Women living in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario were more likely than those living in other provinces to have been assaulted by a stranger. Over one-quarter (26%) of women in British Columbia had been sexually assaulted by a stranger at least once since the age of 16, followed by 22% of women in Alberta and 20% in Ontario and Prince Edward Island. Physical assaults were also most commonly reported by women in British Columbia (11%), Alberta (10%) and Ontario (8%). Newfoundland had the lowest rates of both sexual (12%) and physical assaults (3%). This

geographic pattern is consistent with that of violence against women by men who are known to the victim and with violent crime in general.

One-half of assaults by strangers occur in streets, bars or public buildings

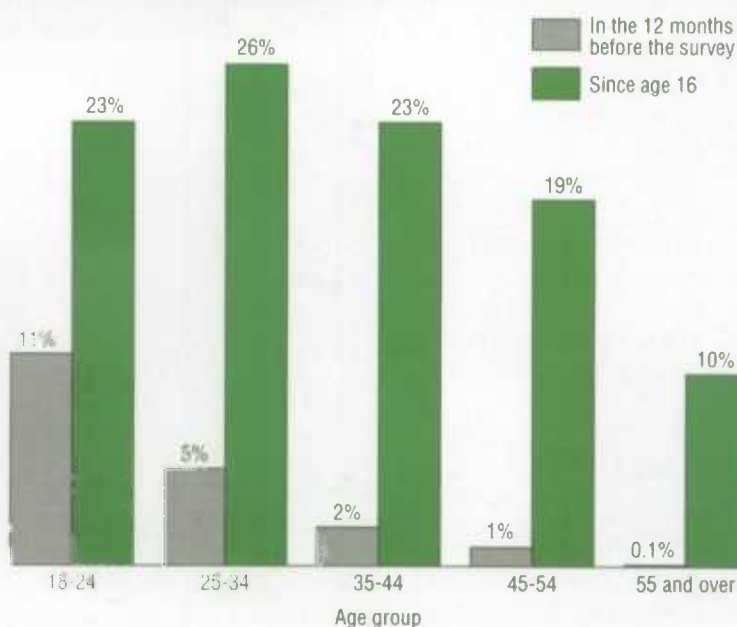
Most assaults by strangers took place in some type of public area. For example, sexual assaults most often occurred on streets (20%), at bars or dances (15%), or in public buildings (13%). Still, relatively large proportions of sexual assaults by strangers took place in a home other than the victim's (12%) or in the woman's own home (7%). Although physical assaults by strangers occurred most often on streets (44%), many took place in public buildings (15%) or at the victim's place of work (14%).

Fear, anger and physical injuries common among victims

Following a personal victimization, almost all women must deal with emotions such as fear and anger. Overall, 88% of women who had been physically or sexually assaulted by a stranger reported experiencing at least one emotional effect. Among women who were physically assaulted by a stranger, 49% reported being more fearful, 40% said they were more cautious or aware, and 26% reported feelings of anger. Many sexual assault victims were also more cautious or aware (35%), angry (33%) or fearful (25%) after the incident. In addition, 11% of victims of sexual assault by a stranger reported feelings of shame or guilt.

11% of women aged 18-24 were sexually assaulted by a stranger in the year before the survey

CST



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1993 Violence Against Women Survey.

Violence Against Women Survey

Between February and June 1993, Statistics Canada, on behalf of Health Canada, conducted a national survey (excluding the Yukon and the Northwest Territories) on male violence against women. Approximately 12,300 women aged 18 and over were interviewed by telephone about their experiences of sexual and physical violence since the age of 16, and about their perceptions of their personal safety.

This was the first national survey of its kind anywhere in the world. Most research in this area reflects the experiences of women who report violent incidents to the police or use the services of shelters and counselling services. This survey went directly to a random sample of women to ask them about their experiences, whether or not they had reported to the police or anyone else. Random selection helped ensure that the women who responded were statistically representative of all Canadian women and that the results could be generalized to the female population at large.

Measuring sexual assault Under the *Criminal Code*, a broad range of experiences, ranging from unwanted sexual touching to sexual violence that results in wounding or maiming, or that endangers the life of the victim, qualify as sexual assault. Estimates of sexual assault by strangers were derived through the following two questions:

☐ **Sexual attack –**

"Has a male stranger ever forced you or attempted to force you into any sexual activity by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in any way?"

☐ **Unwanted sexual touching –**

"Has a male stranger ever touched you against your will in any sexual way, such as unwanted touching, grabbing, kissing or fondling?"

Incidents that met the above criteria were counted as sexual assaults whether or not they also involved physical assault.

Measuring physical assault Experiences of physical assault by men other than spouses were estimated through responses to the following questions:

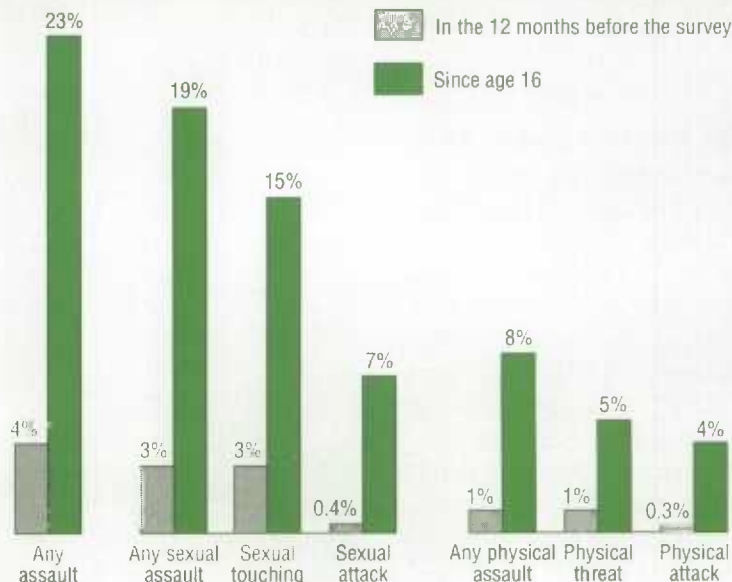
"Now I'm going to ask you some questions about physical attacks you may have had since the age of 16. By this I mean any use of force such as being hit, slapped,

kicked, or grabbed to being beaten, knifed or shot. Has a male stranger ever physically attacked you?"

The *Criminal Code* considers threats of physical violence to be assaults, so long as they are face-to-face and the victim has a reasonable expectation that the action will occur. Responses that satisfied the following condition were also counted as physical assaults:

"The next few questions are about face-to-face threats you may have experienced. By threats I mean any time you have been threatened with physical harm since you were 16. Has a male stranger ever threatened to harm you? Did you believe he would do it?"

19% of women¹ were sexually assaulted by a stranger at least once since age 16



¹ Women were able to report more than one type of incident.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1993 Violence Against Women Survey.

Weapons, including knives, sharp or blunt objects and guns, were used in 18% of physical attacks, 16% of physical threats and 10% of sexual attacks by strangers. Perhaps partially because of the use of weapons, physical attacks by strangers were more likely to result in bodily injury (43%) than were sexual attacks (27%).

Few incidents reported to police or social services Most victims of physical (85%) and sexual assault (75%) by a stranger talked to someone, usually a family member or friend, about the incident. Relatively few assaults by strangers, however, were reported to the police: 37% of physical and only 9% of sexual assaults. Among those incidents where police were involved, about one-in-four resulted in the assailant being arrested or charged. Even fewer victims approached a social service agency for help after being assaulted. Social services were contacted after only 4% of sexual assaults.

There were a number of reasons why women who had been victimized by a stranger did not report the incident to the police. The reasons given most often included: the woman felt the incident was too minor (44%); she felt the police couldn't do anything (14%); she didn't want or need help (11%); she wanted to keep the incident private (9%); she was ashamed or embarrassed (9%); or she didn't want the police involved (9%). Reasons for not reporting the incident to the police differed by the nature of the assault. Of incidents involving threats or unwanted touching that were not brought to the attention of police, 52% were not reported because the woman felt that the incident was too minor. This reason was cited, however, in only 21% of physical and sexual attacks that were not reported to police.

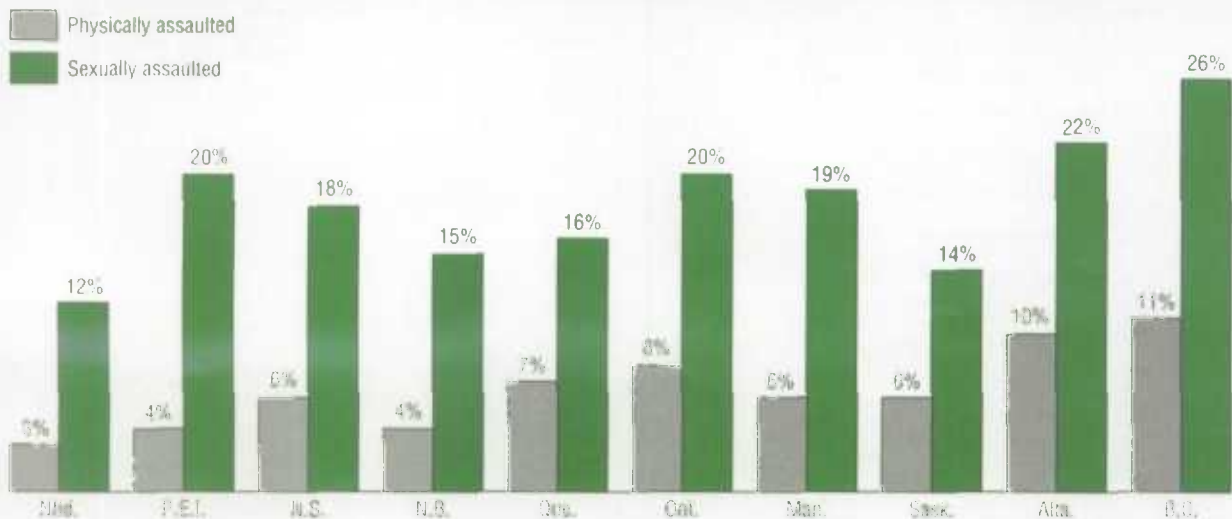
Women concerned for personal safety Many women are somewhat or very worried when out alone after dark, when using public transportation alone after dark, when walking alone to their car in a parking garage, or when home alone in the evening or at night. Concern for one's personal safety generally declines with age in each of these situations. For example, 69% of women aged 18-24 stated that they were somewhat (60%) or very worried (9%) when walking alone in their area after dark. Among women aged 65 and over, 53% were concerned for their personal safety when in this situation (43% were somewhat worried and 10% were very worried). Women in large urban centres were more likely than those in small urban centres or rural areas to be concerned for their personal safety, especially in situations involving public transportation and walking alone after dark.

Women who had experienced any type of assault by a stranger tended to be more concerned for their personal safety than women who had not. Among women in general, 65% of those who had experienced an assault by a stranger worried about walking alone in their area after dark (54% were somewhat worried and 11% were very worried). In comparison, 58% of women who had not had such an experience were concerned for their safety when in this situation (51% were somewhat worried and 7% were very worried).

Among women who used public transportation and who had experienced an assault by a stranger, 81% worried when waiting for or using public transportation after dark (55% were somewhat worried and 26% were very worried). In comparison, 74% of women who had not been assaulted by a stranger were worried when in this situation (54% were somewhat worried and 20% were very worried).

Proportion of women assaulted by a stranger since the age of 16 varied across the country

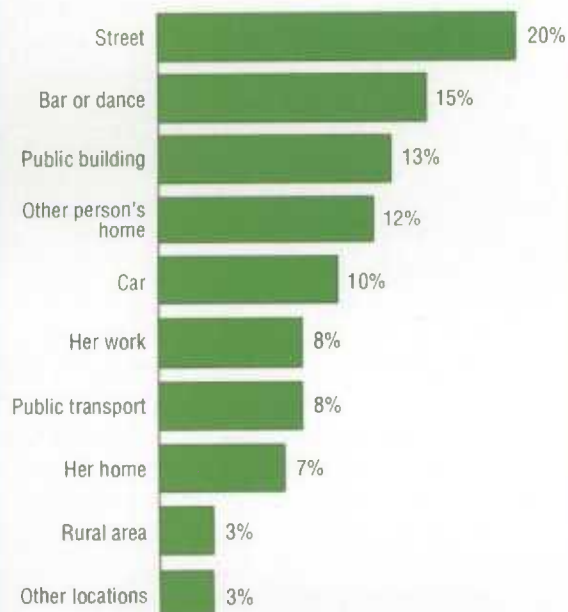
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Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1993 Violence Against Women Survey.

20% of sexual assaults by a stranger occur on streets

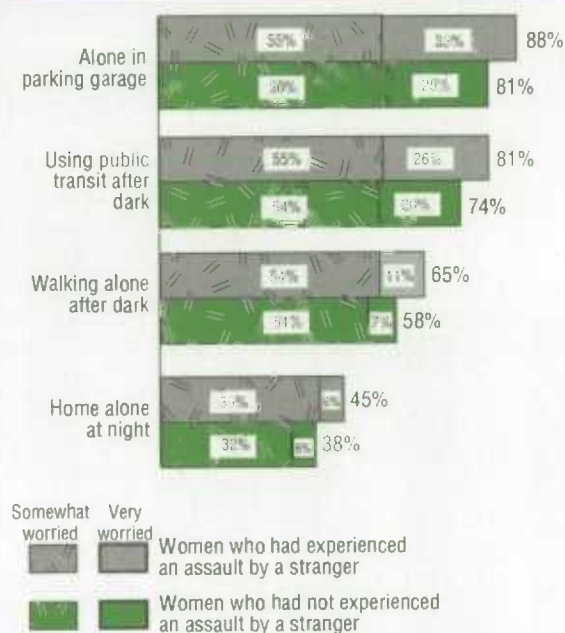
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Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1993 Violence Against Women Survey.

Many women¹ worried when out alone after dark

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¹ Includes only women who reported being in these situations.
 Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1993 Violence Against Women Survey.

Women taking self-protective measures Women are taking action, both personally and collectively, to increase their safety. On a personal level, 17% of Canadian women reported in 1993 that they "always" or "usually" carried something to defend themselves or to alert other people. Also, 31% of women tried to avoid walking past teenage boys or young men. Among women who drove, 60% checked the back seat of the car for intruders before getting in and 67% locked the car doors when driving alone. In addition, 11% of all Canadian women had taken a self-defence course in order to improve their personal safety. Generally, women who had experienced an assault (either by a stranger or a man they knew) were more likely to state that they "always" took protective measures than were women who had not had such an experience.

Women and men are also organizing community-based programs to help increase women's safety, especially at night. Women's groups in several large cities conduct safety audits of public areas. The objective of these audits is to identify places where lighting, signs and access for persons with disabilities, could be added or changed in order to improve women's safety.¹ Women's groups in many cities, often working in conjunction with police, also hold workshops and other events in order to increase public awareness of women's safety concerns. On many university campuses, safe-walk programs have been organized to provide women with assistance after dark. In some cities, public transportation authorities have initiated programs to help improve women's safety at night. As well, many workplaces, campuses and community centres now offer training in self-defence and preventative measures.

¹ For more information on safety audits contact METRAC, 158 Spadina Road, Toronto, Ontario, M5R 2T8.

Carol Strike was an analyst with Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division when she wrote this article. For additional information, contact **Karen Rodgers**, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

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HOUSING TENURE TRENDS 1951-1991

by Cynthia Silver and René Van Diepen

The proportion of Canadians renting their homes has changed little over the past forty years. Nonetheless, shifts in the size and composition of households, as well as in the age distribution of the population, have resulted in changes in housing needs. After World War II, many people were forming new households and there was a period of large-scale construction under government programs. During the baby boom that followed, there was a need for larger homes. Since the 1960s, however, household size has declined and the proportion of people living alone has grown. As a result, each decade until the 1980s, the proportion of households living in smaller, less expensive accommodations, increased. From 1981 to 1991, this proportion remained stable.

Generally, as household income increases, there is a transition from renting to home ownership. The decision to rent or buy a home, however, is also influenced by people's lifestyles. Some people living alone, for example, may rent because they are comfortable with apartment-style living and prefer to have less responsibility for household maintenance. Other households may prefer home ownership,

but continue to rent because they cannot afford to purchase a home. This reason may be more common today than in the past because home ownership has become relatively more expensive.

Renting more prevalent in urban areas By 1991, 37% of households were renting housing. This was down from 40% in 1971, but still higher than in 1951

(34%). One reason for the increase in renting between 1951 and 1971 was urbanization. Households in urban areas have always been more likely to rent than those in rural areas. In 1991, for example, 43% of urban households were renting housing, compared with 16% of rural households. This difference is partly because housing prices are much lower in rural areas.





The proportion of households in urban areas increased from 63% in 1951 to 79% in 1971 and then remained stable. Urbanization resulted in a growth in high-density rental housing such as high-rise apartment buildings and low-rise developments. Consequently, the proportion of all households renting in multiple-unit dwellings rose from 23% in 1951 to 32% in 1971. Since then, the proportion has been stable.

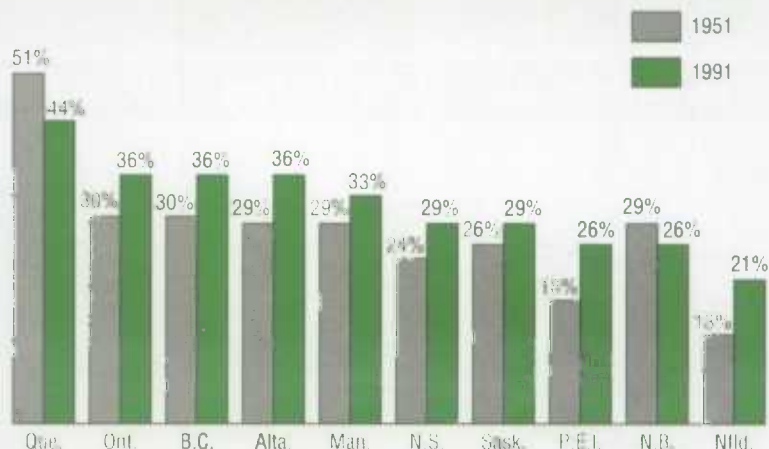
Prevalence of renting varies considerably by province Over the past forty years, Quebec has consistently had the highest proportion of renters, while Newfoundland has had the lowest. In 1991, 44% of Quebec households were renting housing, compared with 21% of those in Newfoundland. The other

three Atlantic provinces, as well as Saskatchewan, also had relatively low proportions of households renting housing (each under 30% in 1991).

One reason for these low proportions is that rural living is more common in these provinces. In 1991, a large proportion of the populations of the Atlantic provinces

Proportion of renter households has grown in all provinces except Quebec and New Brunswick

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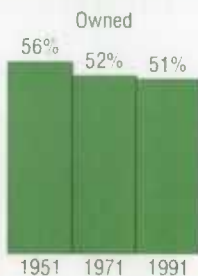


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

Proportion of households in single-detached houses has fallen since 1951

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Single-detached houses

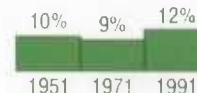


Rented

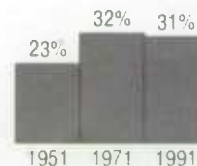


Other types

Owned



Rented



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

(each over 45%) and Saskatchewan (37%) lived in rural areas. In the other provinces, the proportion of households living in rural areas ranged from 18% to 28%.

Renting has become more common in every province except Quebec and New Brunswick. In Ontario, for example, the proportion of households renting rose to 36% in 1991 from 30% in 1951. Over the same period, the proportion renting dropped to 44% from 51% in Quebec, a sharper decline than in New Brunswick (to 26% from 29%).

Single-detached homes still the majority, but the proportion has dropped

Most households still live in single-detached homes, although the proportion has declined since the 1950s. In 1991, 57% of all households were in owned or rented single-detached homes, down from 67% in 1951. Over the same period, the proportion of households living in other types of housing grew. By 1991, 31% of all households were renting other types of dwellings, up from 23% in 1951. Similarly, 12% of households in 1991

owned other types of dwellings, up from 10% in 1951.

One of the reasons the proportion of households in single-detached homes has declined may be that the relative cost of home ownership has increased. Average single-detached house prices were 3.3 times higher than average household incomes in 1991. In 1971, prices were only 2.2 times higher than average household incomes. Renting single-detached homes has also become less common. In 1991, only 10% of households living in single-detached homes were renting, down from 17% in 1951.

Condominiums, which are owned units mainly in apartment buildings, row-house developments and other multiple-unit dwellings, are a growing form of housing tenure. This type of housing is appealing to many buyers because it provides the investment benefits of home ownership without the same level of maintenance. In 1991, 14% of apartments in buildings of five or more storeys and 25% of row-houses were owner-occupied condominiums.

Young people and seniors most likely to rent

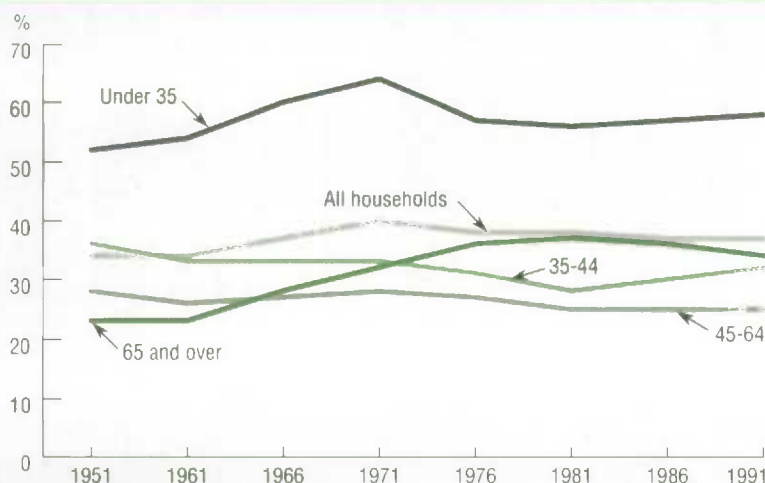
People under age 25 (86%) or aged 25-34 (53%), who were responsible for maintaining their household, were the most likely to rent in 1991. That year, 32% of household maintainers aged 35-44, 25% of those aged 45-54 and 24% of those aged 55-64 were renting. Renting is more common among seniors, particularly the older elderly, than among those in the middle age groups. In 1991, 29% of those aged 65-74 and 41% of those aged 75 and over were renting housing.

Among seniors, the proportion renting their home was much higher in 1991 (34%) than in 1951 (23%). In contrast, among those under age 65, the proportion renting has remained stable over the past forty years. Consequently, seniors made up a larger share of all renters in 1991 (17%) than they did in 1951 (11%).

One reason young people and seniors are the most likely to rent is that they have the lowest incomes. The average household income for household maintainers under age 25 was \$26,040 in 1991. In each subsequent age group, average household income increased, rising to \$59,650 among those aged 45-54. In older age groups, average incomes fell, dropping to \$27,630 among those aged 75 and over.

Seniors much more likely to rent in 1991 than in 1951

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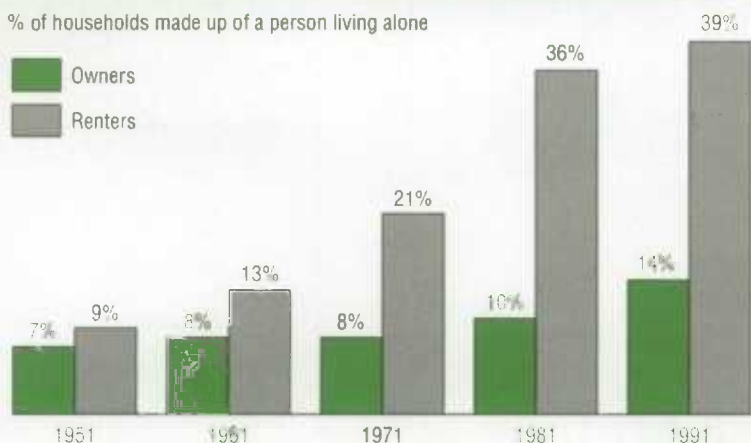
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

Proportion of renters living alone four times higher in 1991 than in 1951

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% of households made up of a person living alone

Owners
Renters



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS BACKGROUNDER

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Rental housing development¹

According to CMHC's Starts and Completions Survey, apartment construction was much lower in 1993 (40,000 starts) than in 1971 (106,000 starts).² Some of the factors influencing rental housing construction include interest rates, the demand for this type of housing and construction costs.

Low interest rates may encourage some renters to buy a home. At the same time, the lower cost of borrowing money may encourage developers to build new rental units if there is a reasonable assurance of adequate returns on their investment. Interest rates were very high during the early and late 1980s, but have fallen sharply in recent years. The prime business loan rate was 5.9% in 1993, but was 19% in 1981 and 14% in 1990.

Despite lower interest rates, apartment housing starts have not grown. One reason for this is that the demand for rental housing, as measured by the vacancy rate, has fallen. Vacancy rates are the percentage of vacant units in market apartment buildings containing six or more units. Rising vacancy rates indicate an increase in available rental units. The vacancy rate averaged over all census metropolitan areas (CMAs) rose to 4.8% in 1993 from 1.4% in 1985.

Vacancy rates, however, have not increased in all CMAs. In those where rates have remained low over several years, such as in Vancouver, Victoria, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto and Hamilton, people may continue to have difficulty finding rental housing that suits their needs. Persistently low vacancy rates indicate that developers are not increasing the supply of rental housing, despite high demand.

Another reason why apartment starts have declined is that the gap between average rents and construction costs has grown. Overall prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, and the prices of new houses were both about 4 times higher in 1993 than in 1971. Rents, on the other hand, increased only 2.7 times. This made rental units more attractive to households, but their construction less attractive to developers.

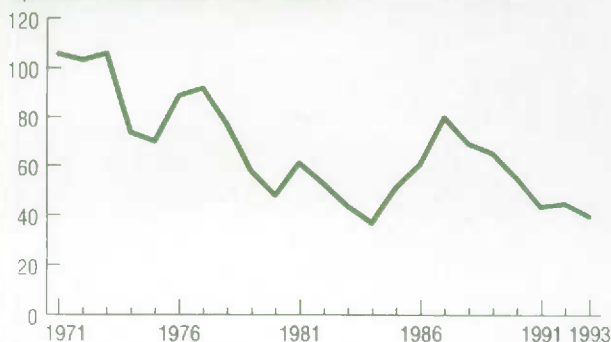
¹ A more detailed analysis of these relationships is published in "The Market for Rental Housing: Factors Influencing the Supply of Rental Housing" by René Van Diepen, the feature article in *The Consumer Price Index*, April 1993, Statistics Canada Catalogue 62-001.

² These are the number of dwelling units in apartment buildings where construction work has definitely begun, typically to the point where concrete footings have been poured.

Construction of apartments has dropped since 1971

CST

Apartment construction starts - 000s



Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Interest rate has fallen since the late 1980s

CST

Prime business loan rate - %



Source: Bank of Canada.

Apartment vacancy rate has risen since the mid-1980s

CST

Average for all CMAs¹ - %¹ Census metropolitan areas.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.



Most living alone are renters People living alone, many of whom were seniors (36%), made up a larger share of all households in 1991 (23%) than they did in 1951 (7%). In addition, people living on their own were more likely to rent in 1991 (63%) than in 1951 (40%). Consequently, renter households were considerably more likely to be made up of only one person in 1991 (39%) than in 1951 (9%).

People living alone tend to have low household incomes. The average household income of one-person households in 1991, \$23,720, was about half that of all households. This may explain, at least in part, why renting is especially common among people living alone.

Crowded homes have all but disappeared In the past, crowding (having more than one person per room) was used as an indicator of housing adequacy. Since the 1970s, however, crowding has ceased to be a problem in most communities, although it remains an important issue in some. In 1951, rented homes (22%) were more likely than those that were owner-occupied (17%) to be crowded. Crowding did not drop substantially until 1971. That year, 9% of both owned and rented dwellings were crowded. By 1981, less than 3% of homes were crowded and by 1991 the proportion had fallen to 1%.

The virtual disappearance of crowding is closely related to a decline in household size. Among renters, the average number of people per household fell to 2 in 1991 from 4 in 1951, while the average number of rooms per rented dwelling remained unchanged at 4.5. Similarly, the average number of people in owner-occupied dwellings declined to 3 in 1991 from 4 in 1951. In these dwellings, the average number of rooms increased to 7 in 1991 from 5.8 in 1951.

Cynthia Silver is Editor-in-Chief of *Canadian Social Trends* and **René Van Diepen** is an analyst with National Accounts and Environment, Statistics Canada.

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HOUSING AFFORDABILITY PROBLEMS AMONG RENTERS

by Oliver Lo and Pierre Gauthier

Many Canadians with rental accommodation, particularly those living in cities with high rents, have difficulty paying for housing each month. In 1991, 35% of all households renting accommodation paid 30% or more of their income on housing (1.3 million households).¹ The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation considers these households as having a housing affordability problem. Although some home-owners also paid 30% or more of their household income on housing, most households with a housing affordability problem were renting (60%).

Those with low incomes – seniors and very young adults, lone-parent families and people living alone –

are particularly vulnerable to housing affordability problems. In 1991, 80% of all renter households with affordability problems had incomes below \$20,000. Although some households with low incomes have access to government subsidized housing and thus receive relief from high rent payments, most do not. In 1990, less than one-half a million Canadian households reported living in subsidized rental housing.²

Some households with problems affording housing juggle family budgets, reducing expenditures on other basic necessities, including food, in order to pay their rent. Others take accommodations that they are able to afford but that may not suit their needs. Some do both in order to avoid homelessness.

Urban tenants most likely to have housing affordability problems

In 1991, most households (73%) who had difficulty affording rental housing lived in one of Canada's 25 largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Among these CMAs, housing affordability problems were most common in Victoria, Vancouver and

Sherbrooke. In these urban centres, 40% or more of all households renting housing had an affordability problem. Residents of Ottawa-Hull and Thunder Bay were the least likely to experience this problem. Still, about 31% of all households renting housing in these cities were affected. Affordability problems were less common

among tenants in rural areas. In 1991, 14% of all rural households had this problem.

Overall, tenants living in large CMAs were more likely to have had a problem affording rental housing in 1991 (35%) than ten years earlier (31%), although there were differences across Canada. In the large CMAs of central and southern Ontario, the incidence of housing affordability problems among renters increased steadily from 1981 to 1991. In contrast, affordability problems declined over that period in the large CMAs of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the other CMAs, the incidence of rental housing affordability problems stayed the same or fell between 1986 and 1991, but remained higher in 1991 than in 1981.

Despite differences in rental markets, among urban centres where housing affordability problems had grown, some factors influencing this increase were similar. In these urban areas, the demand for housing, as measured by the vacancy rate, was high. In Toronto, for example, less than 2% of rental apartments in buildings with six or more units were vacant each year between 1987 and 1991. This high demand for rental housing contributed to an increase in rental prices. Many people's incomes did not rise as rapidly and thus a greater proportion of people began to experience problems affording housing.

Tenants can have a problem affording rental housing if their rent is too high or if their income is too low. In urban areas where average incomes were high in 1991, many tenants could support above-average rental costs. For example, only three of the ten CMAs with the highest average monthly rents (Vancouver, Victoria and Oshawa) were among the ten CMAs with the highest proportions of renters with affordability problems. In contrast, the seven other CMAs with the highest proportions of renters with affordability problems (Sherbrooke, Winnipeg, Trois-Rivières, St. Catharines-Niagara, Windsor, Saskatoon and Montreal) included some of the CMAs with the lowest average rents. These urban areas, however, also had some of the lowest average incomes.

Housing affordability problems, vacancy rates, rents and household incomes in CMAs¹

CST

CMA	% of renter households with affordability problem			Vacancy rate ²	Average monthly rent ³	Average renter household income
	1991	1986	1981			
		%		%		\$
Victoria	44	48	41	1	619	30,407
Vancouver	41	45	38	2	665	34,066
Sherbrooke	40	41	33	11	449	23,873
Winnipeg	38	39	33	7	478	25,735
Trois-Rivières	38	40	34	9	425	23,885
St. Catharines-Niagara	38	38	33	3	523	27,579
Saskatoon	37	42	39	6	450	25,098
Windsor	37	36	35	3	508	27,432
Montreal	36	36	29	8	514	29,259
Oshawa	36	32	28	3	658	35,947
London	36	35	32	4	554	30,134
Halifax	36	37	32	5	571	31,399
Saint John	35	39	30	5	428	26,953
Sudbury	35	35	28	1	513	29,400
St. John's	35	38	33	7	499	28,392
Edmonton	35	37	37	2	521	30,231
Regina	34	40	35	6	466	26,830
Calgary	34	36	40	4	589	32,968
Quebec	34	37	29	6	473	27,605
Hamilton	34	34	29	1	563	30,819
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	33	38	32	7	444	26,207
Toronto	33	31	28	2	703	39,083
Kitchener	33	30	28	4	573	31,908
Thunder Bay	31	32	30	1	504	29,272
Ottawa-Hull	31	31	28	2	601	35,199

¹ Private renter-occupied dwellings excluding farm and reserve dwellings.

² Average annual proportion of apartments vacant in privately initiated rental apartment structures of six units or more, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

³ Includes rent and utilities.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada; and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

¹ Expenditure on housing included rent and utilities.

² Canadian Social Trends, "Canadians in Subsidized Housing," Winter 1992.

Most tenants with affordability problems had very low incomes Among tenants with housing affordability problems in 1991, 80% had incomes below \$20,000. As would be expected, tenants with incomes this low were the most likely to have had difficulty finding affordable accommodation. For example,

64% of tenants with a household income between \$10,000 and \$19,999 had a housing affordability problem in 1991, compared with 26% of tenants with incomes between \$20,000 and \$29,999.

The average rent of tenants with incomes between \$10,000 and \$19,999 who had problems affording housing in 1991 was

\$574 per month. In contrast, the average monthly rent of tenants with incomes this low who did not have a housing affordability problem was only \$270. Some of these low-income households who paid very low rents likely benefited from housing subsidy programs. Others may have been living in less desirable neighbourhoods or in small quarters.

Young people and seniors are more likely than others to have low incomes. It is not surprising, therefore, that renter households headed by people in these age groups were more likely than others to have difficulty affording housing. In 1991, 47% of renters under age 25 and 43% of those aged 65 and over had an affordability problem. In comparison, only 29% of those aged 25-34 had this type of problem.

Although those aged 25-34 were the least likely to have had an affordability problem, they accounted for the largest proportion of renter households with this problem. In 1991, of those with affordability problems, 26% were aged 25-34. Seniors (22%) and those aged 35-44 (18%) also accounted for a large proportion of households with this problem. Young people under age 25 (14%) and those aged 45-54 and 55-64 (10% each) accounted for smaller proportions.

Households with a problem affording rental housing were more likely than others to rely on income from government transfer payments, such as Old Age Security, Social Assistance or Unemployment Insurance. In 1991, 85% of seniors with a rental housing affordability problem had government transfer payments as their major source of income. That year, 61% of seniors without an affordability problem relied on income from this source. Among people under age 65 with a problem affording rental housing, 40% had transfer payments as their major source of income. In contrast, only 7% of renters that age without a problem affording housing relied on transfer payments.

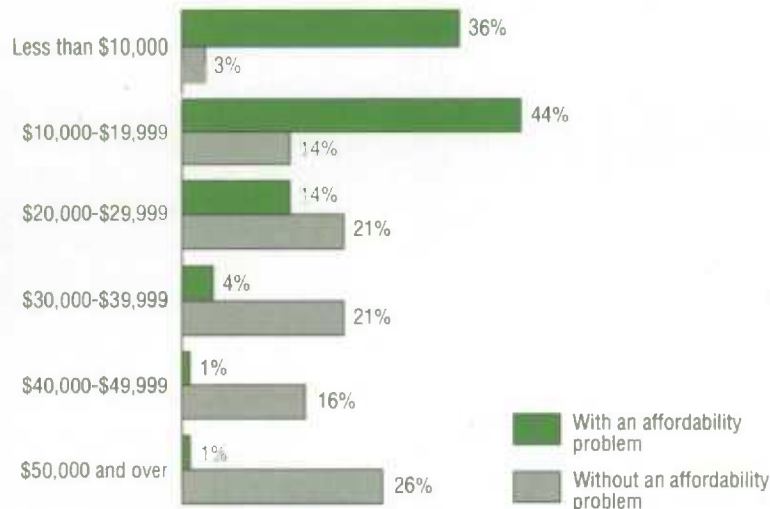
Lone parents and people living alone vulnerable One-half of lone parents had a problem affording rental housing. This problem was particularly common among young lone parents (76% of household maintainers under age 25 and 65% of those aged 25-29).

People living alone were also vulnerable to housing affordability problems (44%).

80% of renter households with an affordability problem in 1991 had an income of less than \$20,000

CST

Household income, 1990

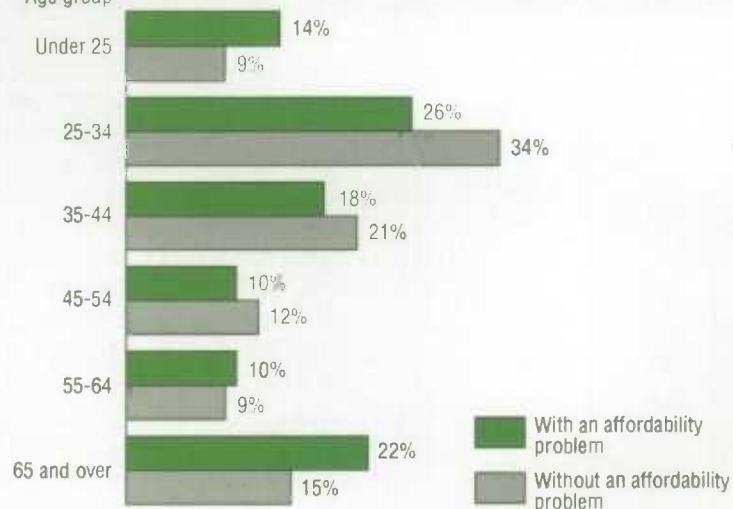


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

26% of renter households with an affordability problem were headed by people aged 25-34 in 1991

CST

Age group



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

In this group, young people and those aged 55 and over were the most affected. In 1991, 60% of renters under age 25 and 51% of those aged 55-64 and aged 65 and over who lived alone had problems affording their housing.

Among couples renting housing, a similar proportion of those with and without children at home had a problem affording rental housing in 1991 (about 21%). Couples under age 25 with children at home were the most likely to have had this problem (34%). Affordability problems were also common among senior couples without children at home (30%).

People living alone and lone-parent families were not only the most likely to have had an affordability problem, they also formed the largest share of all those with this problem. In 1991, people living alone accounted for 49% of all households with affordability problems, while lone-parent households accounted for 20%. The remaining 31% of households were couples, two-parent families and other types of households.

Almost 10% of rented housing needed major repairs

Tenants with affordability problems were more likely to live in apartments (75%) than in single-family homes (13%). This was also true among renters without affordability problems.

There is no information on the quality of these dwellings or the neighbourhoods in which they were located. However, when tenants were asked whether their home was in need of major repairs³ the same proportion of those with affordability problems as those without said yes (9% each). Of those with rental housing affordability problems, lone parents (12%) and couples with children (11%) were the most likely to report that their apartment needed major repairs. Those living alone were the least likely to report this problem (7%).

About 25% of tenants with affordability problems reported living in a dwelling with only three rooms. Although this proportion

was high, it was similar to the proportion for renters who did not have a problem affording housing (20%). Very few tenants, either with (7%) or without (5%) housing affordability problems, lived in dwellings with less than three rooms.

Renters with affordability problems more transient In the year before the 1991 Census, 37% of households with problems affording rental housing moved from one dwelling to another. This was higher than the proportion among renter households without affordability problems (31%) and much higher than the proportion among home owners (11%).

Among households with problems affording rental housing, couples with children (44%) and lone parents (42%) were the most likely to have moved during that one-year period. Tenants with affordability problems who lived alone were the least likely to have moved (30%).

Social housing is one response to affordability problems

The number of people in the groups most vulnerable to housing affordability problems – lone parents, people living alone and seniors – is growing. As a result, the need for adequate, affordable housing will likely continue to increase. One response to this problem is the construction of social housing.

In Ontario, where the incidence of housing affordability problems grew steadily in many urban areas during the 1980s, social housing construction has increased. Of all multiple-unit dwellings (apartments, row-houses and semi-detached homes) under construction in Ontario, 39% in 1993 were being built for social housing.⁴ This proportion was up from between 10% and 14% each year during the late 1980s. In contrast, in the other provinces combined, the proportion of housing construction that was for social housing remained low from 1986 to 1993, ranging from 3% to 7% each year.

As a result, of all multiple-unit dwellings under construction for social housing in Canada, 83% in 1993 were being built in Ontario. During the late 1980s, the proportions were lower, ranging between 48% and 67% each year.

³ Households were asked whether their dwelling needed major repairs. Examples were defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings.

⁴ Includes activities under the *National Housing Act*, such as loans to non-profit corporations, public housing, and federal-provincial rental and sales housing projects.

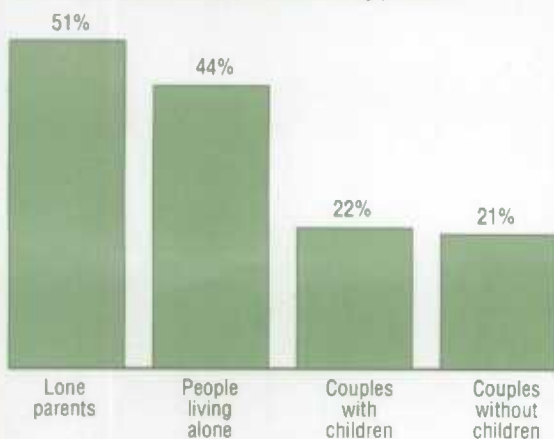
Oliver Lo and **Pierre Gauthier** are analysts with the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

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One-half of lone parents renting housing had an affordability problem in 1991

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% of renter households with an affordability problem



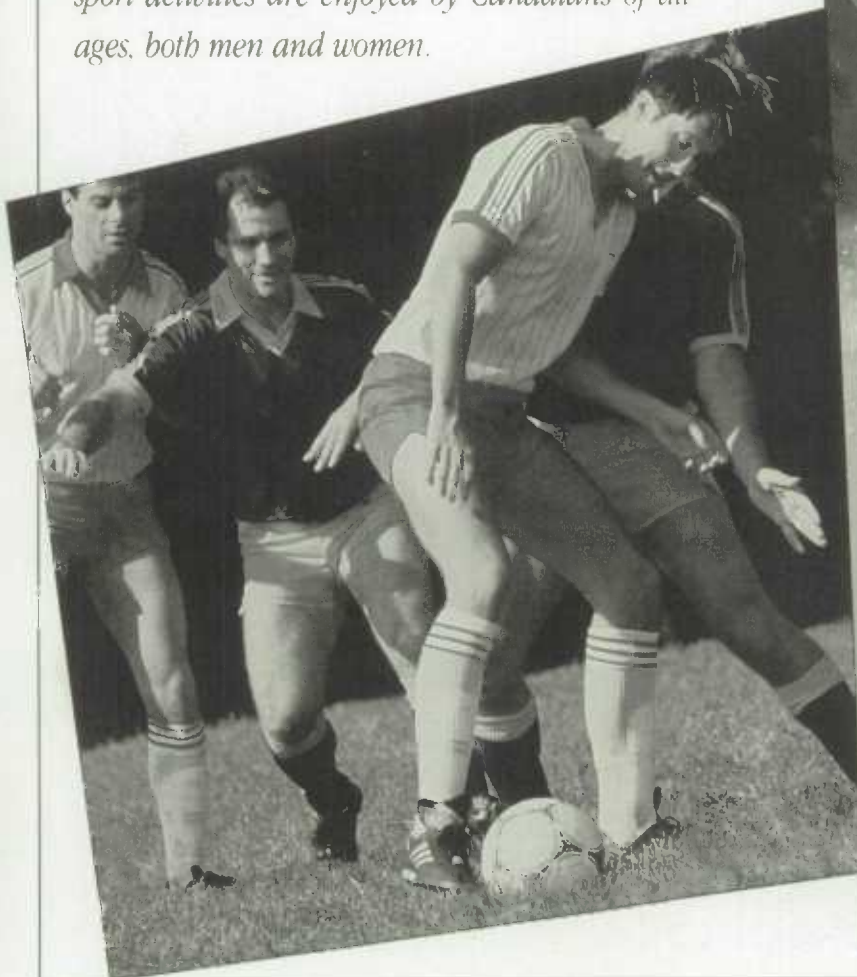
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

SPORT PARTICIPATION

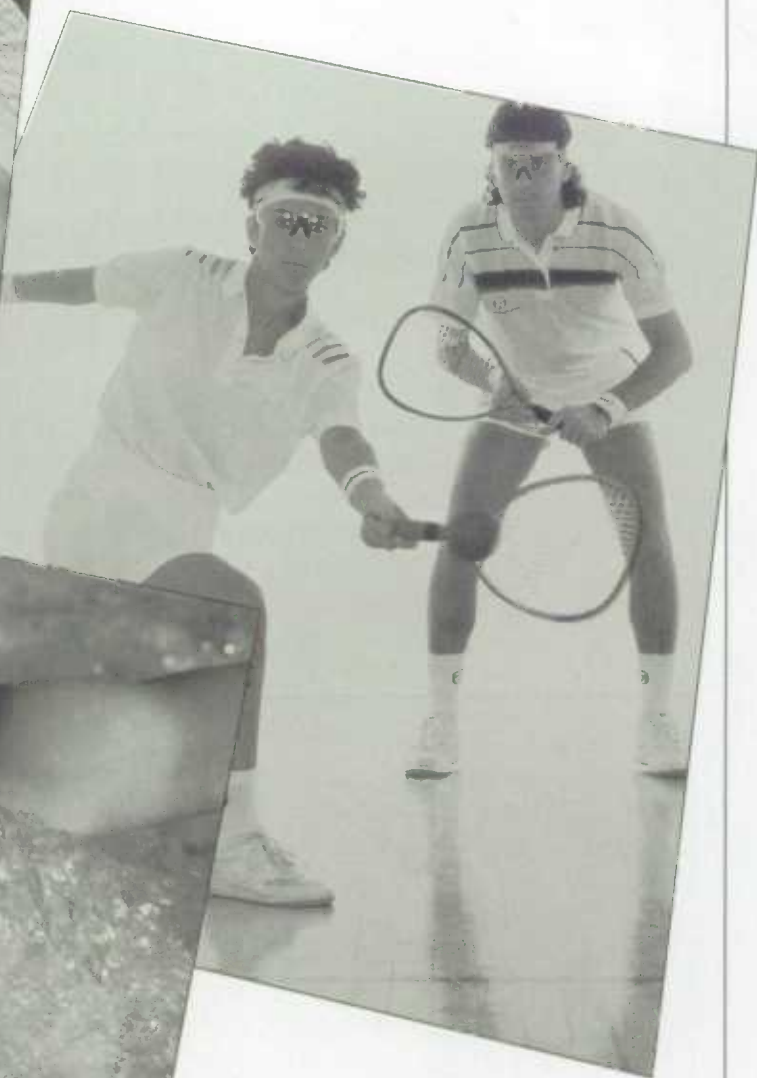
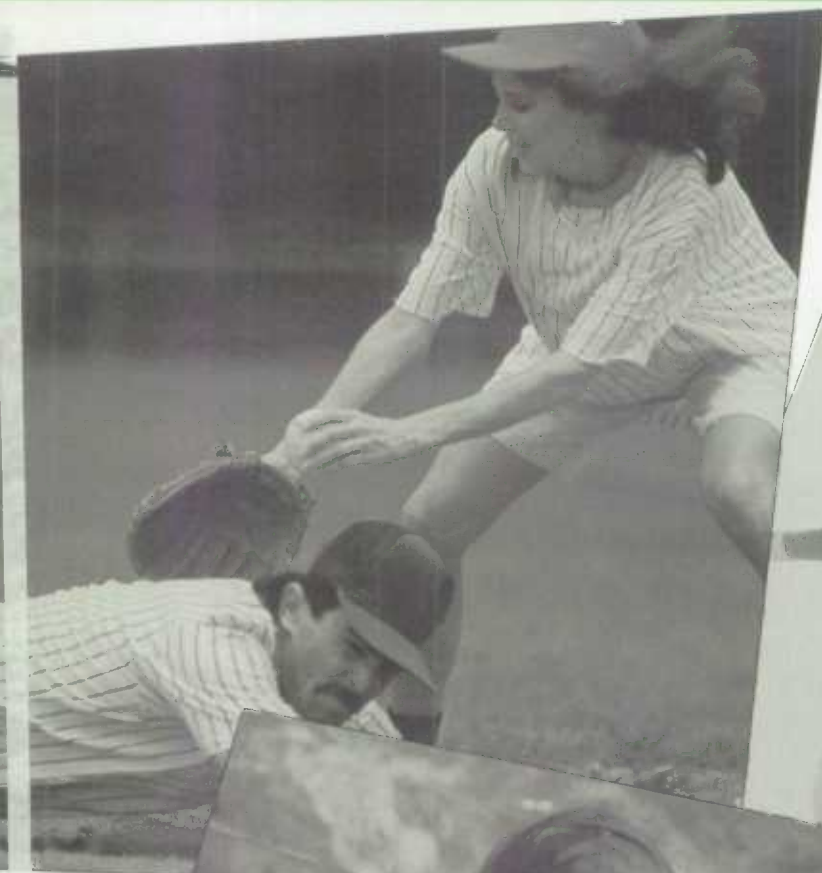
by Jean-Pierre Corbeil

Participation in amateur sport is one of the ways Canadians keep physically active and challenge their abilities. It is also an important facet of this country's culture and identity, and contributes to the social life of Canadian communities.

Young men are much more likely to regularly participate in sport than are young women. This gender difference exists within all age groups, though the gap narrows with age. Also, Canadians who participated in organized sport during their school years are more likely than others to remain physically active later in life. Nonetheless, many sport activities are enjoyed by Canadians of all ages, both men and women.

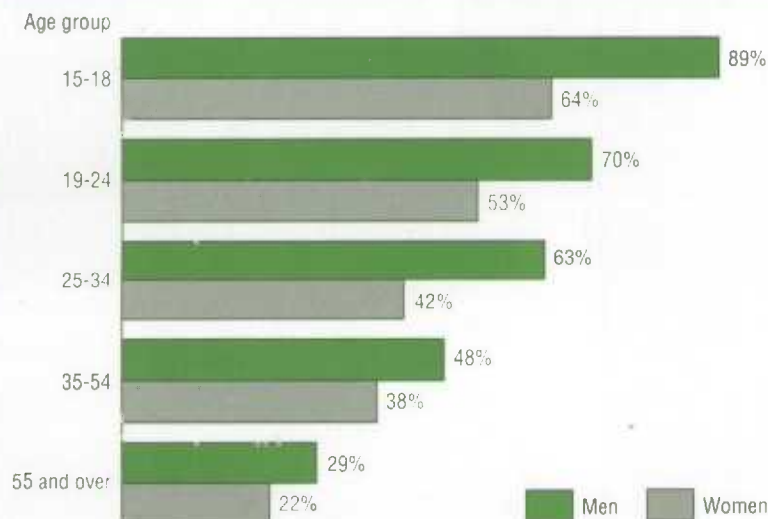


RECREATION IN CANADA



Young men are most likely to participate in sport

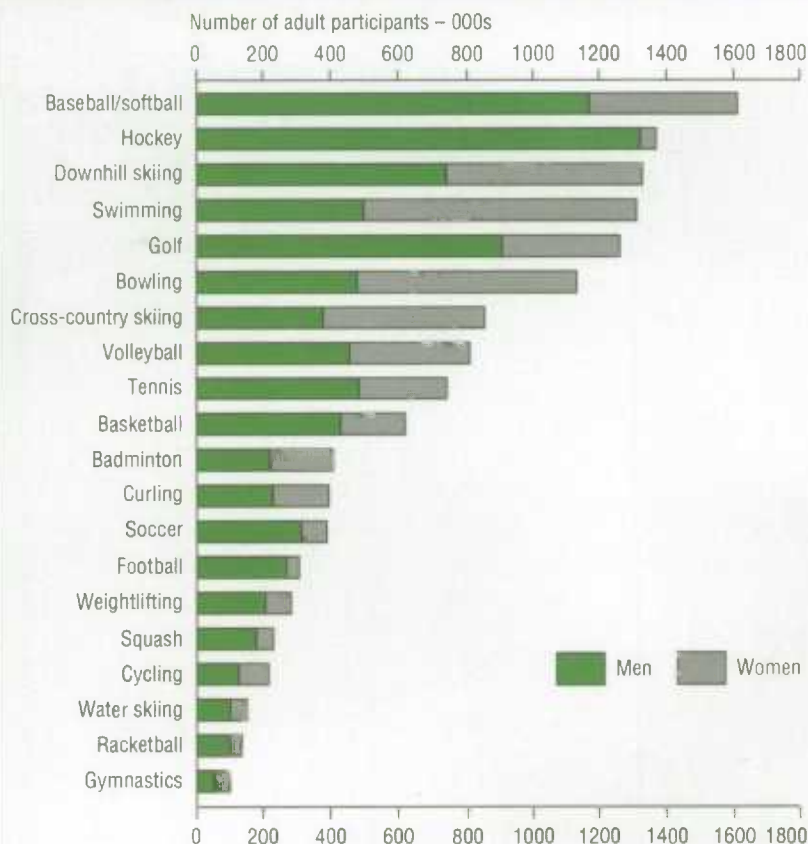
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Source: Statistics Canada, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, 1992 General Social Survey.

Top sports in Canada

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Source: Statistics Canada, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, 1992 General Social Survey.

45% of Canadians active in sport

According to the 1992 General Social Survey (GSS), 9.6 million Canadians aged 15 and over (45%) indicated that they regularly participated in one or more sports. Regular participation involves taking part in any sport at least once a week during a season or a certain period of the year.

Sports that were individually categorized on the survey include those funded by Sport Canada, such as baseball and softball, hockey, downhill skiing, swimming, golf and bowling. These sports are extremely popular, each with over 1 million adult Canadians taking part. In addition, about one-quarter of people who reported being regularly active in sport were involved in other physical activities such as jogging, recreational cycling or aerobics.

Sport most popular among youth, but many sports are lifetime activities

Given that most young people are still in school where they have many opportunities to engage in sport, it is not surprising that they had the highest sport participation rate. In 1992, 77% of people aged 15-18 participated regularly, compared with only 53% of those aged 25-34, and 25% of those aged 55 and over.

Basketball, volleyball, hockey, baseball/softball, and, to some extent, downhill skiing tend to be younger people's sports. For example, 74% of people who played basketball and 65% of those who played volleyball were under age 25. On the other hand, people of all ages were involved in bowling, cross-country skiing, golf, tennis and curling. About two-thirds of cross-country skiers (64%), golfers (65%) and curlers (66%) were aged 35 and over.

Most sports dominated by men

Overall, men were much more likely to participate in sport (52%) than were women (38%). The gender gap was greatest among teenagers, but narrowed considerably with age. In 1992, 89% of men aged 15-18 and 64% of women that age were active in sport. Among people aged 55 and over, however, 29% of men and 22% of women participated regularly in sport.

Men made up the majority of participants in about three-quarters of the sports recognized by Sport Canada that had 40,000 or more regular participants. Hockey was

almost completely male-dominated, with men accounting for 97% of Canada's 1.4 million adult hockey players. Men also formed a substantial majority (over 70%) of those playing rugby, football, soccer, squash, racquetball, baseball/softball and golf, and those doing weightlifting.

Women outnumbered men in only a few sports, and in only two did women make up more than 70% of participants. Almost all figure skaters were women (97%), as were 74% of equestrians. Total involvement in these two sports was relatively low, however, with 46,000 and 44,000 participants, respectively. Other sports in which women accounted for the majority of participants included swimming (62%), bowling (58%) and cross-country skiing (56%).

More sport participation among those with higher incomes

Being active in sport can be expensive because of equipment, coaching or facility costs. It comes as no surprise, therefore, that adults with higher household incomes were more likely to take part in sport than those with lower incomes. Among people in households with an annual income of \$80,000 or more, 63% were sport participants, compared with only 31% of those with household incomes less than \$20,000.

People in higher income households were more likely to downhill ski, to play golf, tennis, hockey, and to some extent, baseball/softball. Income had less impact, however, on participation in cross-country skiing, volleyball, basketball, curling and bowling.

Sport preferences vary across the country Adults in British Columbia were the most likely to regularly participate in sport (53%), followed by those in Quebec (49%) and Nova Scotia (47%). At 36%, the participation rate in Newfoundland was the lowest among the provinces.

The sports with the most participants – baseball/softball and hockey – were prevalent across most of the country. Many of the other top sports, however, owed much of their popularity to high participation rates in particular regions. For example, people in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, provinces with a variety of major downhill ski resorts, were the most likely to downhill ski. Quebec

residents were also the most likely to cross-country ski.

Golf was most popular in each of the Western provinces. Residents of British Columbia, followed by those in Quebec,

were most likely to play tennis. Swimming was also most prevalent in these two provinces.

Basketball was most common in Newfoundland, with Saskatchewan having the



Sport participation increases with household income

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Source: Statistics Canada, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, 1992 General Social Survey

1992 General Social Survey

The primary source of data for this article was the 1992 General Social Survey (GSS) on time use. This survey (Cycle 7 of the GSS) collected data on time use, unpaid work and participation in sport and cultural activities on a monthly basis from January to December 1992. Nationally, a total of 9,815 people aged 15 and over completed the 30-minute telephone interview. This represented a 77% response rate.

Questions on sport participation were sponsored by Sport Canada, Department of Canadian Heritage. Sport participation in this article was determined on the basis of responses of people aged 15 and over to the following question:

- ☐ "During the past 12 months did you regularly participate in any sports such as - volleyball, bowling or skiing?"

Those who said yes were asked about the specific sports in which they participated. Questions about participation in organized sport were also included.

Many sports, including those funded by Sport Canada in 1992-93, were separately categorized. Other activities, however, such as hiking, fishing, jogging, aerobics and cycling for transportation or recreation, were not separately identified, but were included in the calculation of overall rates of sport participation.

Sports funded by Sport Canada, 1992-93

The Department of Canadian Heritage, through Sport Canada provides funding to many of the amateur sports popular in this country. These sports are:

- ☐ *Amputee Sport, Archery, Badminton, Baseball, Basketball, Biathlon, Blind Sport, Bobsleigh, Bowling, Boxing, Canoeing, Cricket, Cross-Country/Nordic Skiing, Curling, Diving, Downhill/Alpine Skiing, Equestrian, Fencing, Field Hockey, Figure Skating, Football, Freestyle Skiing, Golf, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Karate, Kayaking, Lacrosse, Lawn Bowling, Luge, Modern Pentathlon, Nordic Combined Skiing, Orienteering, Racquetball, Rhythmic Gymnastics, Ringette, Rowing, Rugby, Sailing/Yachting, Shooting, Ski Jumping, Soccer, Softball, Speed Skating, Squash, Swimming, Synchronized Swimming, Table Tennis, Team Handball, Tennis, Track and Field, Volleyball, Water Skiing, Waterpolo, Weightlifting, Wheelchair Sport, Wrestling.*

next highest participation rate. In addition, Saskatchewan had the highest rate of volleyball players.

Curling was concentrated in the Prairie provinces, especially Saskatchewan. Bowling, on the other hand, was particularly favoured in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Organizations an important factor in amateur sport

Almost half (46%) of

adult Canadians active in sport participated in at least one sport through a club, a league or an organization. The proportion was highest in Saskatchewan (66%) and lowest in Quebec (33%).

Curling (95%), karate (89%) and rugby (84%) were the three sports with the highest proportion of people participating through a club, community program or sport organization. In contrast, cross-country skiing (9%), downhill skiing (11%)

and swimming (17%) were least likely to be pursued through an organization.

People who participated in sport at school were more likely to remain physically active During their school years, 60% of Canadians had been involved in organized school sport. Over one-half (52%) of adults who had taken part in school sport in their youth reported participating regularly in sport in the year before the survey, compared with only 37% of those who had not.

Consistent with the overall gender gap in sport participation, men (68%) were considerably more likely than women (53%) to have played school sports. Among people who had participated in sport during their school years, 58% of men and 44% of women were still regularly active, compared with 44% of men and 33% of women without a history of school sport.

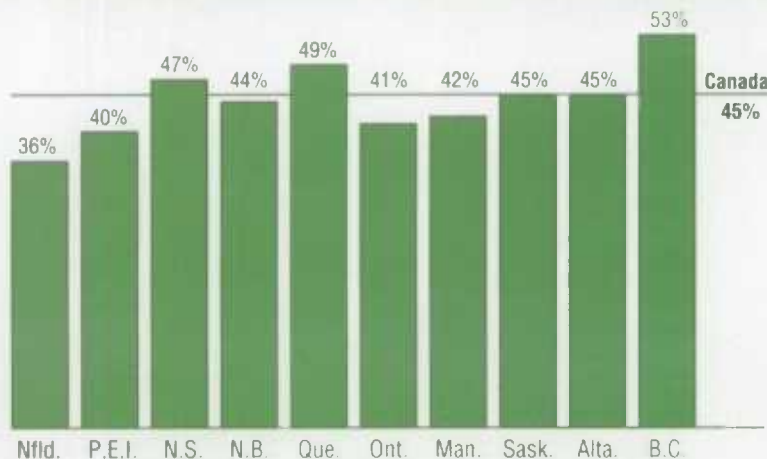
Many Canadians do not have time to participate in sport Overall, 55% of Canadians aged 15 and over indicated they did not regularly take part in sport. Among non-participants, 73% gave at least one reason for not taking part in sports. Over one-third (37%) of these people cited a lack of time. Other commonly reported reasons were no interest (26%), health (19%), age (15%) and disability (5%).

Lack of time was the reason mentioned most often by non-participants between 19 and 54 years of age. Those aged 19-34 were the most likely to say they lacked the time to participate regularly in sport – about 63% of men and 55% of women. Lack of interest was the most common reason among teenaged non-participants. Among those aged 15-18, 50% of men and 45% of women reported a lack of interest in sport as a reason for not participating. Not surprisingly, people aged 55 and over who did not take part in sport were most likely to mention age (39%) and health (35%) reasons.

Jean-Pierre Corbeil was an analyst with the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada when he wrote this article. For additional information, contact Sport Canada, Department of Canadian Heritage.

A large proportion of adult Canadians across the country participate regularly in sport...

CST



...but the sports played are different

CST

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
% of adults participating										
Baseball/softball	7	7	10	6	5	9	8	9	9	7
Hockey	6	7	9	5	7	7	5	8	7	4
Downhill skiing	3	4	4	6	9	5	3	4	8	7
Swimming	2	6	6	3	10	5	4	2	2	9
Golf	n/a ¹	4	4	4	5	5	8	9	8	8
Cross-country skiing	4	5	4	5	7	3	3	2	4	2
Volleyball	6	n/a ¹	3	6	2	4	5	8	6	4
Tennis	n/a ¹	n/a ¹	2	n/a ¹	4	3	3	3	2	6
Basketball	6	n/a ¹	4	3	1	4	3	5	4	3
Bowling	4	5	10	13	4	6	6	6	4	4
Curling	n/a ¹	n/a ¹	n/a ¹	2	n/a ¹	1	6	10	4	2

¹ Data suppressed due to high sampling variability.

Source: Statistics Canada, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, 1992 General Social Survey.

CST

WORKING Mothers

by Ron Logan and Jo-Anne Belliveau



One of the most significant trends in the Canadian labour market in recent years has been the increased participation of mothers, especially those with preschool-age children. In addition, a greater proportion of these mothers are working full-time. Although the increase in full-time employment among mothers is partly due to increased flexibility in the workplace and to the availability of child-care services, economic necessity is also a major factor in many mothers' decisions to work full-time.

Despite full-time employment, most mothers in dual-earner families still have primary responsibility for child care, as well as for most household chores. As a result, employed mothers with young children are more likely than other women and men to experience a high level of stress because of competing or conflicting job and family responsibilities.

Increased involvement of mothers in labour force

In the past, women without children were responsible for most of the increase in the number of women in the labour force (that is, who either had a job or who were looking for one). Between 1971 and 1981, for example, women without children accounted for 52% of the increase. In contrast, between 1981 and 1991, mothers with children at home¹ were responsible for most of the rise (60%) in the number of women in the labour force.

In 1991, 68% of mothers with children at home were in the labour force, up from 52% in 1981. Over the same period, the participation rate of women without children at home rose only slightly. As a result, mothers with children at home made up a larger proportion of the 6.5 million women in the labour force in 1991 (49%) than they had ten years earlier (45%). This occurred despite a slight decline in the overall proportion of women with children at home (to 43% from 45%).

Participation rate of mothers living with their spouse now higher than that of lone mothers

In 1991, 70% of mothers living with their marital or common-law partner were in the labour force, up from 52% in 1981. The participation rate for lone mothers did not rise as quickly, however, climbing to 60% from 54%. Lone mothers accounted for almost the same proportion of mothers in the labour force in 1991 (15%) as they did in 1981 (14%).

Mothers may be raising their children on their own because they are divorced, separated, single or widowed. Of lone mothers, those who were divorced were most likely to be in the labour force in 1991 (76%), followed by those who were separated and those who were single. Only one-third of widowed lone mothers

were in the labour force. This is not surprising given that they tend to be older and in an age range where participation rates generally are low.

More than two-thirds of young mothers in labour force

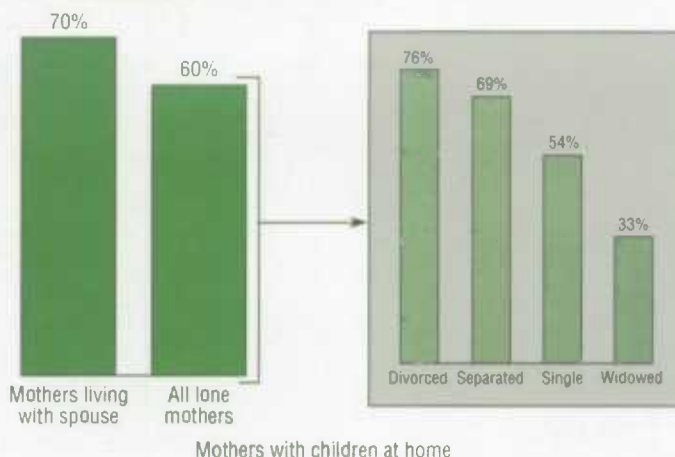
During the 1980s, because of the sharp increase in the labour force participation rate of mothers, the gap between the participation rates of

mothers with children at home and other women narrowed. Nonetheless, in 1991, mothers under age 45 were still less likely to be in the labour force than women that age without children at home. Among women aged 25-34, for example, mothers' participation rate was 70% in 1991, while that for women without children at home was 91%. Similarly, among women aged 35-44, the participation rate for mothers

Divorced lone mothers were most likely to be in the labour force¹ in 1991

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% in the labour force

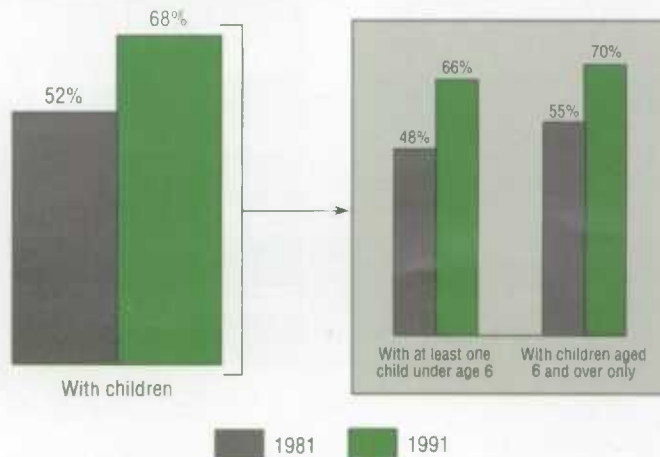


¹ Includes people who were either employed or unemployed during the week before Census Day.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

Two-thirds of mothers with children at home were in the labour force¹ in 1991

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% in the labour force



¹ Includes people who were either employed or unemployed during the week before Census Day.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

¹ Includes only mothers whose children are still at home. Children are defined as all blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters of any age who have never married and are living with their parent(s).

was 78% in 1991, compared with 85% for women without children at home.

Contrary to the pattern among younger women, however, mothers aged 45 and over had a higher labour force participation rate than women that age without children living at home. Among those aged 45-54, the rate for mothers was only slightly higher (72%) than that for women

without children at home (71%) in 1991. Among women aged 55-64, the difference between the labour force participation rate of mothers (43%) and that of women without children at home (37%) was greater.

Increase in participation rate highest among mothers with preschool-age children In 1991, 66% of mothers with

at least one child under age 6 were in the labour force, up sharply from 48% only one decade earlier. The largest increases in participation rates occurred among women aged 35-44 and those aged 45-54 with preschool-age children. By 1991, of those with at least one child under age 6, 69% of the 360,915 mothers aged 35-44 were in the labour force, up from 47% in 1981. Although there were few mothers aged 45-54 with a preschool-age child in 1991 (10,615), their participation rate also rose sharply to 61% from 37%.

Working full-time increasingly common among mothers Many women leave the labour force temporarily when they have a child, but return once their childrearing responsibilities have lessened. Many mothers, regardless of their children's age, work full-time because of financial pressures or personal choice, or because they are in an occupation that is not conducive to working part-time. With the additional responsibilities of raising children, however, many adjust their work schedules in order to work part-time, on weekends or in the evenings.

Mothers are increasingly likely to be working full-time. Of those who worked in 1990, 70% were employed full-time during most or all of the weeks they worked.² This proportion was up from 64% in 1980. Increases occurred among mothers of all ages, with the exception of those aged 15-24.

In contrast, full-time employment dropped slightly among women without children at home. Of women without children at home who worked in 1990, 70% were employed full-time during most or all of the weeks they worked, down from 73% in 1980. The largest decline occurred among those aged 15-24 (to 50% from 65%). Among other age groups, differences in the 1980 and 1990 full-time employment rates were small.

Mothers who only have older children living with them are more likely than mothers with preschool-age children to work full-time. In 1990, 72% of mothers whose children were all aged 6 or over and who had worked that year were employed full-time during the weeks they worked. This was the case for 66% of

Labour force participation rates of women by age and presence of children, 1981 and 1991

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	Age group of women							
	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
	%							
Women	61	65	66	79	64	80	56	72
With no children at home	64	66	89	91	79	85	61	71
With children	44	52	54	70	61	78	53	72
with at least one child under age 6	44	52	49	67	47	69	37	61
with children aged 6 and over only	63	72	66	77	64	80	54	73

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

Earnings¹ of mothers aged 35-54 working full-time increased fastest between 1980 and 1990

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¹ Average annual earnings of women working full-time for 49-52 weeks.

² Difference was calculated using constant 1990 dollars.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

² Includes those who worked mostly full-time (30 or more hours per week) either for part or all of the year.

mothers with at least one child under age 6. These proportions were higher than in 1980. That year, 65% of mothers with only older children at home and 63% of those with at least one preschool-age child were employed full-time during the weeks they worked.

Although mothers with young children are less likely than other women to be employed full-time, they spend considerably more time on unpaid work (domestic chores and family care). Consequently, they tend to work – including paid and unpaid work – longer hours than do women with older children or no children at home. According to the 1992 General Social Survey, women in dual-earner families with children under age 6 spent, on average, just over 14 hours per day on paid or unpaid work. Women with older children or no children at home spent less than 13 hours working each day.

Mothers now more likely to be in managerial occupations than in the past Women are gradually moving into occupations which may offer higher pay and greater opportunities for career advancement than do many traditionally female-dominated occupations. For example, 10% of women in the labour force in 1991 – both mothers and those without children at home – were in managerial or administrative occupations, up from just over 5% in 1981. The increase was similar for mothers with at least one child under age 6 (to 10% from 5%) and for those with older children (to 10% from 6%).

Over one-half of mothers in the labour force were in either clerical (32%), service (14%) or sales (8%) occupations in 1991. Similar to the trend among all women, these proportions had all declined since 1981. Men, however, were still much less likely to be in one of these three occupations (just over one-quarter in 1991).

Self-employment gaining ground among mothers Mothers, particularly those with young children, are increasingly becoming self-employed. This is partly because self-employment often provides greater control over work schedules, and thus allows mothers to better juggle work and family commitments. Still, only a small minority of mothers, as well as women without children at home, work for themselves. As was the case in 1981,

mothers were still more likely to be self-employed in 1991 (7.6%) than were women without children at home (4.8%). During the 1980s, the proportions had risen slightly among both groups.

Increases in self-employment were more pronounced for mothers of young children than others. As a result, mothers in the labour force in 1991 with at least one preschool-age child were as likely to

CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS BACKGROUNDER

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Fathers' earnings exceed those of all men...regardless of age

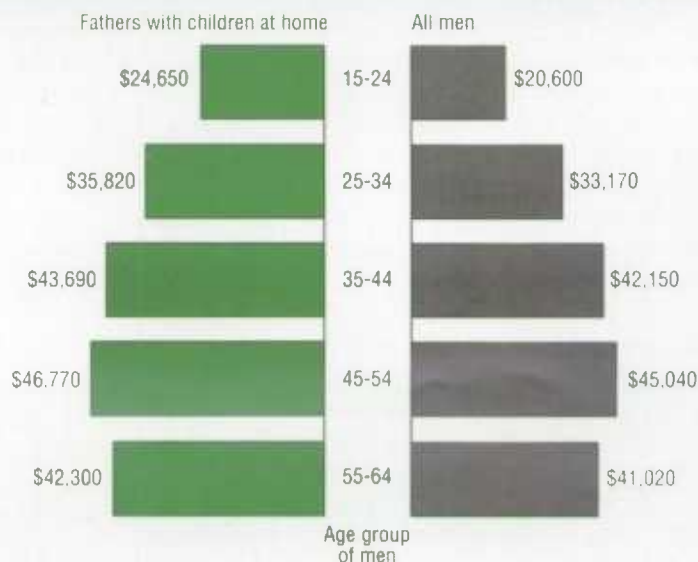
Average annual earnings of men with children at home are higher than those of all men. In 1990, among those working full-time all year, the average earnings of men with children at home (\$42,160) were 10% higher than those of all men (\$38,370). Average annual earnings in 1990 were highest among men aged 45-54 working full-time all year: \$46,770 for fathers and \$45,040 for all men.

In general, the full-time full-year earnings of men exceed those of women. This gap is even greater between fathers and mothers, regardless of age. Among people working full-time all year in 1990, the average earnings of mothers aged 15-24, 25-34 and 35-44 were all about two-thirds of those of fathers. In contrast, women's average earnings as a percentage of men's ranged from 84% among those aged 15-24 to 68% among those aged 35-44.

Unlike the situation among mothers, fathers' earnings do not appear to be negatively affected by having and raising children. One reason for this is that mothers, much more so than fathers, still leave the labour force (sometimes for extended periods) when their children are born.

Earnings¹ of fathers working full-time in 1990 higher than those of all men working full-time

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¹ Average annual earnings of men working full-time for 49-52 weeks.
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Canada.

be self-employed (7.5%) as were those with only children aged 6 and over (7.6%). Ten years earlier, the proportion for mothers with young children (5.5%) was lower than that for women with older children (6.3%).

Earnings lower among mothers than among those without children

Regardless of their age, mothers working full-time all year (49-52 weeks) earn less than women without children at home. Earnings were highest among both mothers between the ages of 35 and 54, as well as among women without children at home. Among women aged 35-44 working full-time all year, mothers earned an average of \$27,440 in 1990, 87% of the earnings of women without children at home. Similarly, the earnings of mothers aged 45-54 working full-time all year averaged \$27,220, 95% of those of women without children at home.

The average earnings of mothers aged 35-64 increased during the 1980s, as did the earnings of women without children at home. Earnings among mothers aged 35-54 rose fastest. Among those working full-time all year, the average earnings (in constant dollars) of mothers aged 45-54 increased 13% between 1980 and 1990, while those of mothers aged 35-44 rose 10%. Among women without children at home and who worked full-time all year, average annual earnings increased 6% over the same period among those aged 45-54 and 5% among those aged 35-44. In contrast, average earnings dropped among mothers and other women under age 35. Declines were especially sharp among those aged 15-24.

Juggling work and family responsibilities The rising proportion of dual-earner couples with children and lone mothers with paid work has increased the demand for non-parental child care, especially among families with preschool-age children. In 1990, there were 321,000 licensed day-care spaces. At the same time, there were 1.3 million children under age 6 and 1.7 million aged 6-12 whose mothers were in the labour force, and who were potentially in need of care.

According to the 1988 National Child Care Survey, relatively few children under age 13 in non-parental child-care arrangements were in licenced day care (8%). Just over two-thirds (68%) were looked after by sitters, while the remainder were either in kindergarten or nursery school (22%) or in before- or after-school programs (3%).

Child-care costs vary considerably, depending not only on where the child is being cared for and by whom, but also on the child's age. Infant care in a day-care centre, for example, tends to be more expensive than care at a sitter's for a school-age child.

In 1992, families paying for child care spent an average of \$1,830, up 53% from \$1,200 (in constant 1992 dollars) ten years earlier. Costs were even higher for those with their child in a day-care



centre or nursery. In 1992, costs averaged \$2,270 for families with such expenses, up 38% from \$1,640 (in constant 1992 dollars).

Almost all parents who worked for pay outside the home and had primary responsibility for child care – either arranging care or providing it when they were not working – were mothers (95%). Many of these parents with at least one child under age 13 did not have access to family-supportive benefits or work arrangements. For example, the two most common arrangements – extended maternity leave and access to part-time work – were available to just over one-half of these parents. About one-third had access to flexible work hours, and one-quarter could job share or take paid leave when their children were sick or their child-care arrangements fell through.

In addition, almost two-thirds of working parents primarily responsible for providing or arranging child care (mainly mothers) said that they would prefer to be working part-time (53%) or not at all (13%). Not surprisingly, the greatest sources of tension for most of these parents (with at least one child under age 13) were feeling tired or overloaded because of their jobs, and trying to juggle work and family responsibilities.³

Conclusion Having and raising children no longer hinders most women from entering or re-entering the labour force. These women, however, often maintain primary responsibility for child care and domestic chores in addition to full-time work. In response to problems women have balancing work and family responsibilities, some employers have introduced family-friendly benefits and practices, such as flexible hours, family-related leave and workplace child care. Many families, however, do not have access to these programs. For those without adequate support, trying to juggle conflicting family and work demands may reduce productivity and may lead to burnout and high rates of absenteeism.

³ Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development, **Workplace benefits and flexibility: A perspective on parents' experiences**, Canadian National Child Care Study, 1988, Statistics Canada Catalogue 89-530E.

• For additional information on working couples, see "Balancing Work and Family Responsibilities", by K. Marshall, in **Perspectives on Labour and Income**, Spring 1994, Statistics Canada Catalogue 75-001E.

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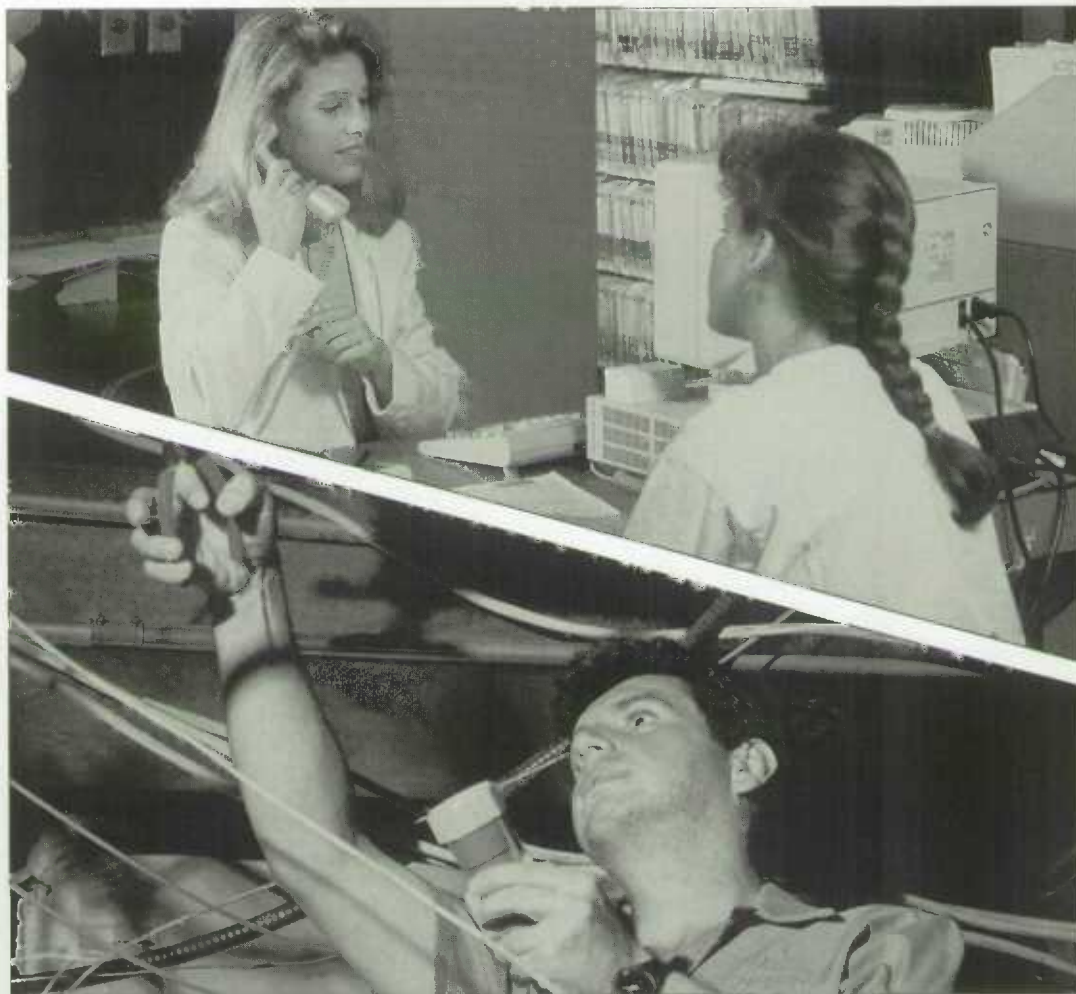
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WOMEN, MEN

& WORK

WOMEN, MEN



& WORK

by Pamela Best



f all the social and economic changes that have affected the Canadian labour force during the past two decades, one of the most pronounced has been the increase in women's employment. Most women are now employed full-time. Nonetheless, women still account for over two-thirds of all people working part-time. In addition, women are gradually moving into higher-paying professional occupations, as they become more highly educated and gain more labour force experience.

Changes have also occurred in men's employment patterns, largely because of the decline in many industries in which men have traditionally worked. The proportion of men with employment has dropped and, among those with jobs, part-time work has become increasingly common. In addition, men are now less likely to be employed in goods-producing industries than they were in the past.

One consequence of these changes has been a shift in the relative earnings of women and men. Over the past two decades, women's full-time earnings have increased, while those of men have not changed substantially. As a result, the gap between the earnings of men and women has narrowed, especially among young, highly-educated workers.

Proportionately more women with employment, but fewer men

The number of employed women in Canada increased to 5.6 million in 1993 from 3.4 million in 1975. This increase occurred not only because the female population grew, but also because women have become more likely to be employed. Of all women, the proportion employed increased each year to 51% in 1993 from 41% in 1975.

Increases in employment were particularly pronounced among women aged 25-44 and those aged 45-54. The proportion of women aged 25-44 who were employed increased to 69% in 1993 from 49% in 1975. Similarly, among women aged 45-54, the proportion employed grew to 66% from 44%. In contrast, women aged 55-64 were only slightly more likely to be working in 1993 (33%) than in 1975 (29%). The same was true among those aged 15-24: 52% were employed in 1993, compared with 50% in 1975.

From 1975 to 1993, employment among men declined. The proportion of men with jobs fell from 74% in 1975 to 68% in 1983. During a period of economic recovery in the 1980s, the proportion of employed men rose to 71% in 1989 before dropping sharply to 65% in 1993. Part of this decrease was due to a displacement of male workers in goods-producing industries and to an increase in early retirement among older men.

Declines in employment occurred in all age groups but were particularly sharp among men aged 55-64. In 1993, 55% of men that age were employed, down from 76% in 1975. Among men aged 15-24, the proportion employed dropped to 52% in 1993, from 60% in 1975. Similarly, men aged 25-44 were less likely to be employed in 1993 (82%) than they were in 1975 (91%), as were those aged 45-54 (82% in 1993, compared with 89% in 1975).

As a result of increases in women's employment and declines in men's employment, the proportion of all adults with jobs was roughly the same in 1993 (58%) as it was in 1975 (57%). Women, however, accounted for a rising proportion of all employed people: 45% in 1993, compared with 36% in 1975.

Unemployment a growing concern for both women and men

Unemployment has continued to rise for both women and men since the mid-1960s. In addition, annual unemployment rates for women in recent decades have been similar to those of men. In 1993, 11% of women and 12% of men were not employed but were actively looking for work. This was up from 8% of women and 6% of men in 1975.

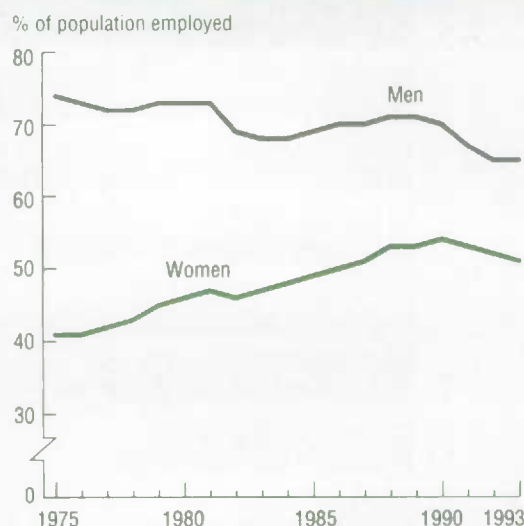
Unemployment has always been most prevalent among young people aged 15-24. By the early 1990s, the problem was

particularly severe for people this age. In 1993, 20% of men aged 15-24 and 15% of women that age were unemployed. In comparison, 11% of men and 10% of women aged 25-44 and 9% of both men and women aged 45-64 were unemployed that year.

Long-term unemployment has also become a more serious issue. In 1993, the average length of time men were out of a job

Employment levels of women approaching that of men

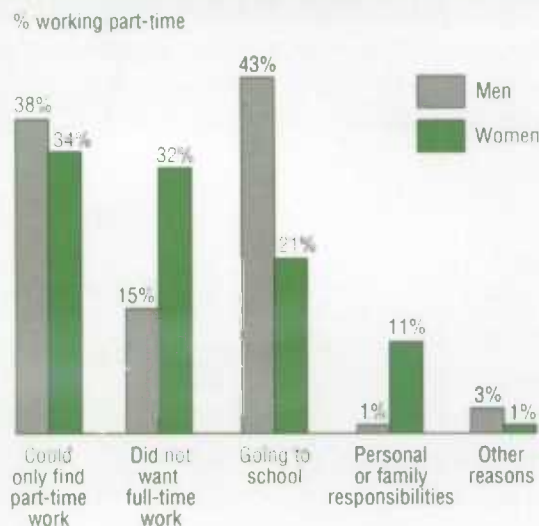
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Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201.

More than one-third of people working part-time in 1993 did so because they could only find part-time work

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Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-220.

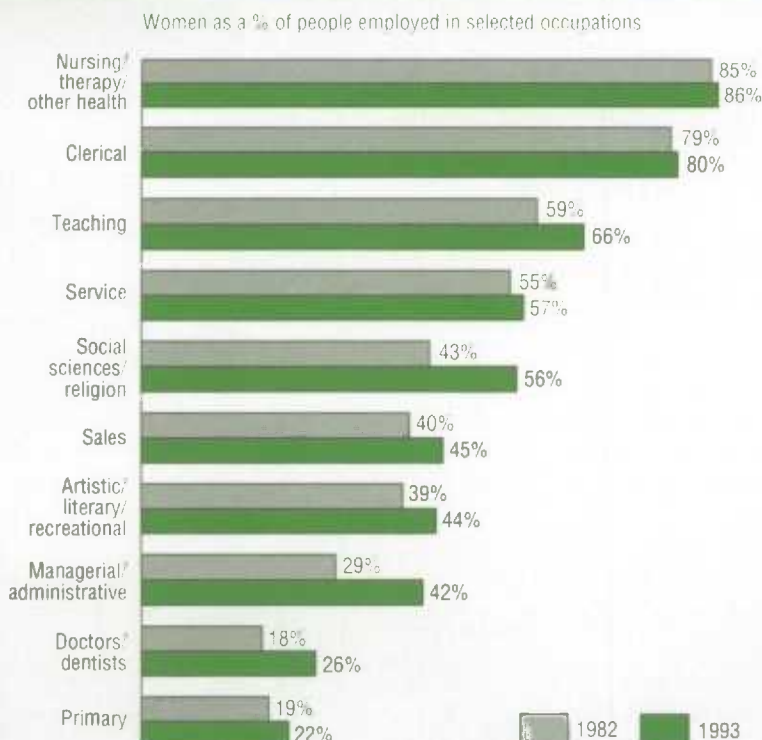
was 27 weeks, compared with 23 weeks for unemployed women. In contrast, the average duration of unemployment in 1975 was 12 weeks for men and 11 weeks for women.

Among both men and women, the duration of unemployment increased with age. Men and women aged 45 and over had the longest average duration of unemployment (35 and 29 weeks, respectively).

Men and women aged 15-24 had the shortest (18 and 15 weeks, respectively).

Women account for one-quarter of doctors and dentists

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Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 75-507E.

Women still more likely than men to work part-time In 1993, 2.1 million people were working part-time. That year, part-time workers accounted for 17% of people with jobs, up from 11% in 1975. Although young people aged 15-24 have always been more likely than older workers to have part-time employment, an increasing proportion of all part-time workers are aged 25 and over. Of all people employed part-time in 1993, 60% were aged 25 and over, up from 53% in 1975.

Women are still more likely than men to work part-time. The proportion of employed men working part-time, however, has almost doubled since the mid-1970s. In 1993, 26% of employed women were working part-time, up from 20% in 1975. Over the same period, the proportion of men working part-time rose to 10% from 5%. Throughout the past two decades, however, women have consistently accounted for about 70% of all part-time workers.

As full-time positions have become more difficult to find, working part-time has become more a matter of necessity than of choice for many Canadians. Furthermore, many people working part-time are in lower paying, non-unionized, service-oriented jobs that do not offer access to company-sponsored pension plans, supplementary health-care coverage or

Average earnings of women working full-time as a percentage of those of men, by education and age, 1993

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Level of education	Age group					
	25-34		35-44		45-54	
	Earnings	As a % of men's	Earnings	As a % of men's	Earnings	As a % of men's
Some secondary	\$20,380	63	\$21,810	62	\$21,890	60
Graduated high school	\$23,860	74	\$25,270	68	\$27,100	67
Some postsecondary	\$23,060	65	\$26,090	67	\$27,250	51
Postsecondary diploma	\$26,490	75	\$30,030	76	\$31,120	73
University degree	\$36,450	84	\$43,910	77	\$43,950	72
Total	\$27,200	76	\$30,260	72	\$30,400	67

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-217.

other benefits given to full-time employees. By 1993, the proportion of part-time workers who were working part-time because they could not find a full-time job had more than tripled to 35% (38% for men and 34% for women), from 11% for both men and women in 1975.

Other reasons for not working full-time were considerably different for men and women. Many men worked part-time because they were going to school, but this reason has become less common. The proportion of men working part-time because they were in school declined to 43% in 1993 from 62% in 1975. In contrast, just over 20% of women in both 1993 and 1975 worked part-time because of school. These differences are not surprising because most men working part-time were young. In 1993, 59% of men working part-time were aged 15-24, while only 31% of women working part-time were that age.

Many women worked part-time because they did not want full-time employment. The proportion of women working part-time for this reason dropped, however, to 32% in 1993 from 46% in 1975. In contrast, relatively few men working part-time did not want full-time work (15% in 1993). Women were also much more likely than men to have part-time employment because of personal or family responsibilities. The proportion of women who worked part-time for this reason dropped to 11% in 1993 from 17% in 1975. Only 1% of men worked part-time because of personal or family responsibilities in both 1975 and 1993.

Most women work in service industries

Before World War II, the production of goods was the mainstay of the Canadian economy. At that time, over 60% of the employed population worked in agriculture, fishing and hunting, forestry and logging, mining, manufacturing, utilities, and construction. This proportion dropped gradually over time as service industries expanded. By 1993, only 27% of employed people were working in goods-producing industries.

Women have always been more likely than men to work in service industries. From 1975 (82%) to 1993 (86%), most employed women had jobs in this area. Among men, however, employment in service industries has been rising. By 1993, 63% of employed men were working

in service industries, up from 57% of employed men in 1975.

Women remain concentrated in many of the occupations in which they traditionally have worked. In the past decade, however, there has been a shift away from such employment. In particular, women were considerably less likely to be employed in clerical occupations in 1993 (28% of all employed women) than they were in 1982 (34%). Over the same period, the proportion of all employed women working in managerial and administrative occupations more than doubled (to 13% from 6%).

Men's occupations have changed little since the early 1980s, with two exceptions. The proportion of employed men working in manufacturing occupations dropped to 17% in 1993 from 20% in 1982. Over the same period, the proportion of employed men in managerial and administrative occupations rose to 14% from 10%.

Women now account for an increasing proportion of people employed in most occupations, particularly the professions. For example, the proportion of all doctors and dentists who were women rose to 26% in 1993 from 18% in 1982. Over the same period, the proportion of people in managerial and administrative positions who were women rose to 42% from 29%. Also, the proportion of people in the social sciences or religion who were women increased to 56% from 43%.

Women are also becoming increasingly likely to be self-employed. In 1993, 10% of employed women were self-employed, up from 7% in 1981. Men, however, remained the most likely to have self-employment (20% of employed men in 1993). The increase in the number of women with self-employment has resulted in women forming a growing share of all self-employed people. By 1993, 31% of the self-employed were women, compared with 24% in 1981.

Gap between men's and women's earnings narrowing

Women employed full-time still earn considerably less than their male counterparts, regardless of age or level of education. The gap is closing somewhat as an increasing proportion of women with higher levels of education and more work experience move into better paying jobs. Another factor contributing to the narrowing of the wage

gap is that men's full-time earnings (adjusted for inflation) have been stable in recent years, while those of women have continued to increase. In 1993, earnings of women employed full-time throughout the year averaged \$28,390, 72% of those of men working full-time (\$39,430). This proportion was up sharply from 66% in 1989 and 60% in 1975.

The gap between the earnings of men and women working full-time was smallest among young workers. Among those working full-time all year, the average earnings of women aged 15-24 were 91% of those of young men, while the average earnings of women aged 25-34 were 76% of those of men. The proportion dropped to 72% among those aged 35-44 and 67% among those aged 45-54. Among those aged 55-64 working full-time all year, the average earnings of women were 66% of those of men. One of the reasons for differences in earnings between men and women, particularly among older workers, was that many women had temporarily left or delayed entry into the labour force because of family responsibilities and role expectations.

The earnings gap was smaller between university-educated men and women in all age groups than between workers with less formal education. In 1993, the average earnings of female university graduates working full-time all year (\$40,670) were 75% of those of their male counterparts (\$54,150). The percentage was lowest among workers with a post-secondary diploma (74%) and those with only some secondary education (64%).

Given the effect of age and education on the gap between the earnings of men and women, it is not surprising that this gap is smallest among young people with a university degree. In 1993, the average earnings of university-educated women aged 25-34 working full-time all year were 84% of those of men. The proportion was lower among those aged 35-44 (77%) and those aged 45-54 (72%).

Pamela Best is an analyst with the Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

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ANNUAL LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES, 1946-1994

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	Population aged 15 and over (000s)	Labour force (000s)			Participation rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Employment/ population ratio (%)
		Total	Employed	Unemployed			
1946	8,779	4,829	4,666	163	55.0	3.4	53.1
1947	9,007	4,942	4,832	110	54.9	2.2	53.6
1948	9,141	4,988	4,875	114	54.6	2.3	53.3
1949	9,268	5,055	4,913	141	54.5	2.8	53.0
1950	9,615	5,163	4,976	186	53.7	3.6	51.8
1951	9,732	5,223	5,097	126	53.7	2.4	52.4
1952	9,956	5,324	5,169	155	53.5	2.9	51.9
1953	10,164	5,397	5,235	162	53.1	3.0	51.5
1954	10,391	5,493	5,243	250	52.9	4.6	50.5
1955	10,597	5,610	5,364	245	52.9	4.4	50.6
1956	10,807	5,782	5,585	197	53.5	3.4	51.7
1957	11,123	6,008	5,731	278	54.0	4.6	51.5
1958	11,388	6,137	5,706	432	53.9	7.0	50.1
1959	11,605	6,242	5,870	372	53.8	6.0	50.6
1960	11,831	6,411	5,965	446	54.2	7.0	50.4
1961	12,053	6,521	6,055	466	54.1	7.1	50.2
1962	12,280	6,615	6,225	390	53.9	5.9	50.7
1963	12,536	6,748	6,375	374	53.8	5.5	50.9
1964	12,817	6,933	6,609	324	54.1	4.7	51.6
1965	13,128	7,141	6,862	280	54.4	3.9	52.3
1966 ¹	13,083	7,493	7,242	251	57.3	3.4	55.4
1967	13,444	7,747	7,451	296	57.6	3.8	55.4
1968	13,805	7,951	7,593	358	57.6	4.5	55.0
1969	14,162	8,194	7,832	362	57.9	4.4	55.3
1970	14,528	8,395	7,919	476	57.8	5.7	54.5
1971	14,872	8,639	8,104	535	58.1	6.2	54.5
1972	15,186	8,897	8,344	553	58.6	6.2	54.9
1973	15,526	9,276	8,761	515	59.7	5.5	56.4
1974	15,924	9,639	9,125	514	60.5	5.3	57.3
1975	16,323	9,974	9,284	690	61.1	6.9	56.9
1976	16,701	10,203	9,477	726	61.1	7.1	56.7
1977	17,051	10,500	9,651	849	61.6	8.1	56.6
1978	17,377	10,895	9,987	908	62.7	8.3	57.5
1979	17,702	11,231	10,395	836	63.4	7.4	58.7
1980	18,053	11,573	10,708	865	64.1	7.5	59.3
1981	18,368	11,899	11,001	898	64.8	7.5	59.9
1982	18,608	11,926	10,618	1,308	64.1	11.0	57.1
1983	18,805	12,109	10,675	1,434	64.4	11.8	56.8
1984	18,996	12,316	10,932	1,384	64.8	11.2	57.5
1985	19,190	12,532	11,221	1,311	65.3	10.5	58.5
1986	19,397	12,746	11,531	1,215	65.7	9.5	59.4
1987	19,642	13,011	11,861	1,150	66.2	8.8	60.4
1988	19,890	13,275	12,245	1,031	66.7	7.8	61.6
1989	20,141	13,503	12,486	1,018	67.0	7.5	62.0
1990	20,430	13,681	12,572	1,109	67.0	8.1	61.5
1991	20,746	13,757	12,340	1,417	66.3	10.3	59.5
1992	21,058	13,797	12,240	1,556	65.5	11.3	58.1
1993	21,392	13,946	12,383	1,562	65.2	11.2	57.9
1994	21,714	14,102	12,644	1,458	64.9	10.3	58.2

¹ Includes the population aged 15 and over beginning in 1966. Data prior to 1966 are based on the population aged 14 and over. Estimates for 1966 to 1974 have been adjusted to conform to current concepts. Estimates prior to 1966 have not been revised.

SOCIAL INDICATORS

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
POPULATION								
Canada, July 1 (000s)	26,549.7	26,894.8	27,379.3	27,790.6	28,120.1 ^{PD}	28,542.2 ^{PD}	28,940.6 ^{PR}	29,248.1 ^{PP}
Annual growth (%)	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.2 ^{PD}	1.5 ^{PD}	1.4 ^{PR}	1.1 ^{PP}
Immigration ¹	130,813	152,413	178,152	202,979	219,250	241,810 ^F	264,967 ^R	227,226 ^P
Emigration ²	47,707	40,978	40,395	39,760	43,692 ^{IR}	45,633 ^{PD}	43,992 ^{PR}	44,807 ^{PP}
FAMILY								
Birth rate (per 1,000)	14.4	14.5	15.0	15.3	14.3	14.0	•	•
Marriage rate (per 1,000)	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.1	5.8	•	•
Divorce rate (per 1,000)	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	•	•
Families experiencing unemployment (000s)	872	789	776	841	1,046	1,132	1,144	1,077
LABOUR FORCE								
Total employment (000s)	11,861	12,244	12,486	12,572	12,340	12,240	12,383	12,644
– goods sector (000s)	3,553	3,693	3,740	3,626	3,423	3,307	3,302	3,393
– service sector (000s)	8,308	8,550	8,745	8,946	8,917	8,933	9,082	9,252
Total unemployment (000s)	1,150	1,031	1,018	1,109	1,417	1,556	1,562	1,458
Unemployment rate (%)	8.8	7.8	7.5	8.1	10.3	11.3	11.2	10.3
Part-time employment (%)	15.2	15.4	15.1	15.4	16.4	16.8	17.3	17.1
Women's participation rate (%)	56.4	57.4	57.9	58.4	58.2	57.6	57.5	57.2
Unionization rate – % of paid workers	33.3	33.7	34.1	34.7	35.1	•	•	•
INCOME								
Median family income	38,851	41,238	44,460	46,069	46,742	47,719	47,069	•
% of families with low income (1992 Base)	12.8	12.0	10.9	12.0	12.9	13.3	14.5	•
Women's full-time earnings as a % of men's	65.9	65.3	65.8	67.6	69.6	71.8	72.0	•
EDUCATION								
Elementary and secondary enrolment (000s)	4,972.9	5,024.1	5,074.4	5,141.0	5,207.4	5,294.0	5,367.3	•
Full-time postsecondary enrolment (000s)	805.4	816.9	832.3	856.5	890.4	930.5	949.3	•
Doctoral degrees awarded	2,384	2,415	2,600	2,673	2,947	3,136	3,237	•
Government expenditure on education – as a % of GDP	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.0	•	•	•
HEALTH								
% of deaths due to cardiovascular disease – men	40.5	39.5	39.1	37.3	37.1	37.1	•	•
– women	44.0	43.4	42.6	41.2	41.0	40.7	•	•
% of deaths due to cancer – men	26.4	27.0	27.2	27.8	28.1	28.7	•	•
– women	26.1	26.4	26.4	26.8	27.0	27.7	•	•
Government expenditure on health – as a % of GDP	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.8	•	•	•
JUSTICE								
Crime rates (per 100,000) – violent	856	898	948	1,013	1,056	1,081	1,079	•
– property	5,731	5,630	5,503	5,841	6,141	5,890	5,562	•
– homicide	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.2	•
GOVERNMENT								
Expenditures on social programmes ² (1991 \$000,000)	169,773.5	174,328.5	181,227.0	188,899.1	196,775.1	•	•	•
– as a % of total expenditures	56.1	56.3	55.9	56.6	58.5	•	•	•
– as a % of GDP	25.5	24.8	25.2	26.7	29.1	•	•	•
UI beneficiaries (000s)	3,079.9	3,016.4	3,025.2	3,261.0	3,663.0	3,658.0	3,415.5	•
OAS and OAS/GIS beneficiaries ^m (000s)	2,748.5	2,835.1	2,919.4	3,005.8	3,098.5	3,180.5	3,264.1	•
Canada Assistance Plan beneficiaries ^m (000s)	1,904.9	1,853.0	1,856.1	1,930.1	2,282.2	2,723.0	2,975.0	•
ECONOMIC INDICATORS								
GDP (1986 \$) – annual % change	+4.2	+5.0	+2.4	-0.2	-1.8 ^R	+0.6 ^R	+2.2 ^R	•
Annual inflation rate (%)	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.8	5.6	1.5	1.8	0.2
Urban housing starts	215,340	189,635	183,323	150,620	130,094	140,126	129,988	127,346
– Not available • Not yet available ^P Preliminary data ^E Estimate ^m Figures as of March ^{PD} Final postcensal estimates ^{PP} Preliminary postcensal estimates ^{PR} Updated postcensal estimates ^{IR} Revised intercensal estimates ¹ For year ending June 30 ^R Revised data ^F Final data								
² Includes Protection of Persons and Property; Health; Social Services; Education; Recreation and Culture.								



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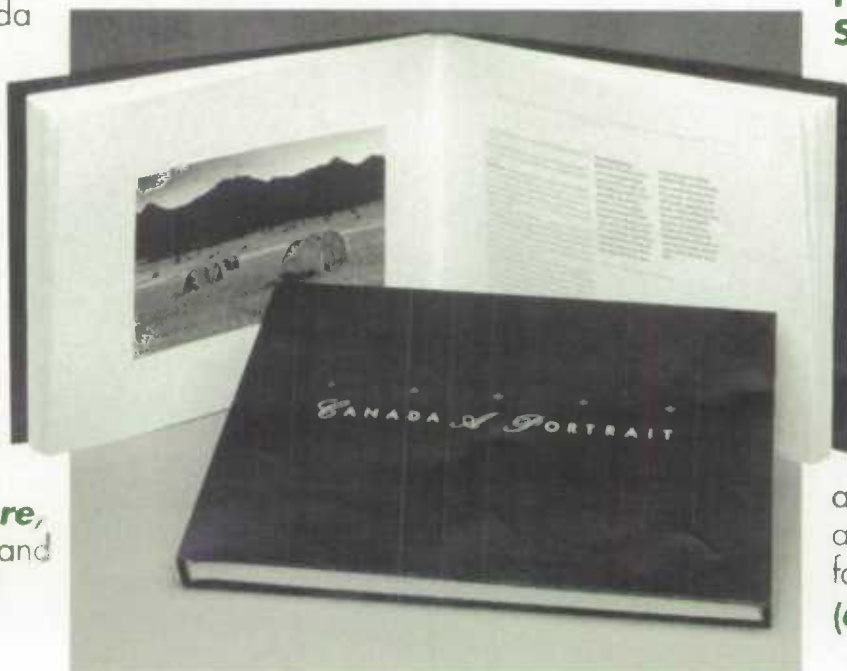
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