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VISIBLE MINORITIES ☐ **HEALTH AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES**



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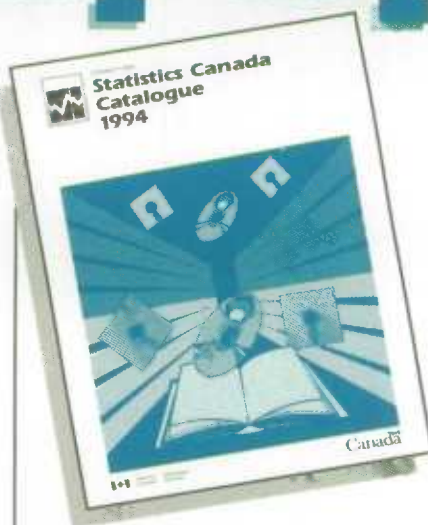
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ON OUR COVER:

A Song at Twilight (1893), oil on canvas, 61.2 x 91.5 cm.
Collection: National Gallery of Canada.

About the artist:

Born in Whetstone, England, **Frederick Challener** (1869-1959) came to Canada with his parents in 1870. His early years of artistic

instruction were at the Ontario School of Art and with G.A. Reid. Mr. Challener's work has been described as realistic, romantic and decorative, with many of his larger paintings done in oil and the smaller ones in water colours. His work is displayed at the National Gallery of Canada, the Art Gallery of Ontario and in many other collections.

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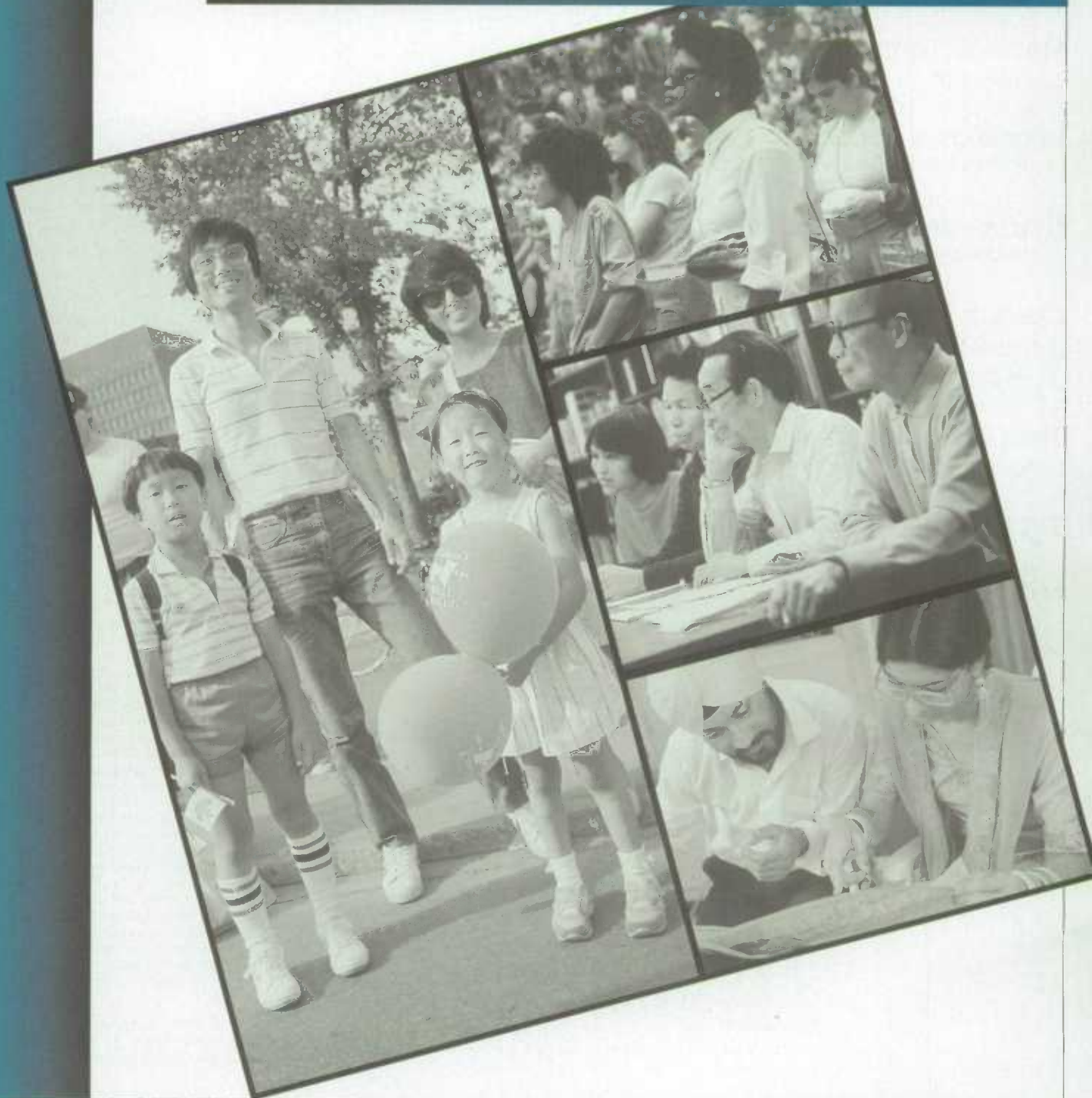
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Visible **minorities**

A DIVERSE GROUP

by Karen Kelly



Recent changes in immigration patterns have increased the size of Canada's visible minority population and have also changed its composition. In 1991, the 1.9 million adults in a visible minority in Canada represented 9% of the population aged 15 and over, doubling the 1981 proportion. More than three-quarters (78%) were immigrants, 15% were born in Canada and the remainder (7%) were non-permanent residents. As was the case during the 1980s, Chinese, Blacks and South Asians accounted for two-thirds of adults in a visible minority in 1991. During the past decade, however, there have been large increases in some of the smaller visible minority groups such as South East Asians and Latin Americans.

People in a visible minority in Canada have much in common. Most, for example, live and work in Canada's larger cities. Nonetheless, the visible minority population comprises groups which are, in many ways, very diverse. It includes not only recent immigrants, but also those who have lived in Canada for a long time or who were born here. Although some recent immigrants quickly adjust to their new life in this country, others may have a more difficult time accessing services or participating in the labour force because they lack the necessary language skills in English or French.

Visible minority groups also differ in their age structures, levels of educational attainment and the types of jobs they have. For example, South East Asians and Latin Americans, more than half of whom immigrated to Canada during the 1980s, are among the youngest of all visible minorities. They tend to have less formal education and have both the lowest rates of labour force participation and the highest rates of unemployment. In addition, over half of their populations are employed as clerical, service or manual workers.¹ In contrast, those in the Japanese community, two-thirds of whom were born in Canada, are older than members of other visible minority groups. They are also among the most highly educated, have the lowest unemployment rate and are among those most likely to hold professional or managerial positions.

Despite educational diversity among the various groups, visible minorities are generally more highly educated than are other adults. And yet, even among those aged 25 to 44 with a university degree, adults in a visible minority are less likely than others to be employed in professional or managerial occupations.

¹ Excludes skilled crafts and trades workers, as well as semi-skilled manual workers.

CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS BACKGROUNDER

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Defining visible minorities

With the passage of the *Employment Equity Act* in 1986 came the need for data on four designated groups: women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and those in a visible minority. To ensure consistency and to avoid duplication of efforts among departments working on employment equity, a federal Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity Data was formed. Visible minorities were defined according to criteria developed by this working group.

Data for this article were derived from the 1991 Census of Canada. To identify people in a visible minority, ethnic origin data were supplemented with other information on place of birth and mother tongue. As a result, visible minority data may differ from ethnic origin data.

Ten visible minority groups have been identified: Blacks, Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Koreans, Latin Americans, Other Pacific Islanders, South Asians, South East Asians, and West Asians and Arabs. People belonging to more than one group have been included in a multiple visible minority category to avoid counting them twice. This group accounted for 2% of all visible minorities in 1991 and has not been included in this analysis.

For more detail on the definition of visible minorities, see **Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions**, available from the nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre or from the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa (613-951-0247).

Age standardizing

Socio-economic characteristics of a population, such as educational levels, labour force participation and unemployment rates, and occupational distribution, are affected by the demographic composition of that population. The age distribution of a population, in particular, is a key factor affecting such indicators. Therefore, for the purposes of comparing two or more populations, it is useful to eliminate the effects of differences in age structures. The procedure of adjusting rates to eliminate the effect of age differences in the populations is known as age standardization. Age-standardized rates may differ from actual rates for a population, but make comparisons between two populations with different age structures more meaningful.

Rather, many are concentrated in lower-paying clerical, service and manual labour jobs.

Two-thirds of visible minorities are recent immigrants Almost two-thirds of adults in a visible minority have come to Canada since 1972, with 35% having arrived between 1982 and 1991. With the exception of the Japanese, most adults in all visible minority groups were born outside the country. Nonetheless, immigration patterns vary across individual groups.

More than one-half of South East Asian and Latin American adults living in Canada immigrated between 1982 and 1991. Over one-third of West Asian and Arab, Chinese, Filipino, Korean and South Asian adults also arrived during this period, while this was the case for about one-quarter of Blacks. In contrast, relatively few Japanese (6%) and Pacific Islanders² (15%) came to Canada during the 1980s.

Despite large increases in certain visible minority groups in recent years, Chinese adults still accounted for the largest share of those in a visible minority in 1991 (26%), followed by South Asians and Blacks (each accounting for 20%). The next largest groups were West Asians and Arabs (11%), Filipinos (7%), and Latin Americans and South East Asians (each 5%).

Individual visible minority groups concentrated in different cities Almost all visible minority adults live in urban areas. In 1991, 93% of all adults aged 15 and over in a visible minority lived in one of Canada's census metropolitan areas (CMAs), compared with only 59% of other adults. Visible minorities were also much more likely to live in one of Canada's three largest CMAs. More than two-thirds of the adult visible minority population lived in either Toronto (40%), Vancouver (15%) or Montréal (14%). In contrast, less than one-third of other adults lived in these urban areas.

As a result of the concentration of visible minorities in these three areas, large proportions of the populations in each of these CMAs are now visible minorities. In 1991, the adult visible minority population accounted for 24% of the adult population in Toronto, 23% in Vancouver and 10% in Montréal.

Visible minority groups, however, do not all settle in the same cities. Blacks and Koreans (each 50%), South Asians (48%) and Filipinos (42%) were concentrated in the Toronto CMA in 1991. The Vancouver CMA, on the other hand, was home to almost half (49%) of Pacific Islander adults. The Chinese and Japanese communities were split between these two

Distribution of adults in visible minority groups, 1991

CST

		Aged 15-44	Immigrants	Arrived between 1982 and 1991
			%	%
Chinese	26%	69	81	39
South Asians	20%	71	85	34
Blacks	20%	73	72	23
West Asians and Arabs	11%	71	74	40
Filipinos	7%	72	83	37
Latin Americans	5%	82	79	52
South East Asians	5%	81	94	52
Japanese	3%	60	23	6
Koreans	2%	66	86	34
Multiple visible minority	2%	77	73	25
Pacific Islanders ¹	0.2%	79	63	15

¹ The Pacific Islander population does not include Filipinos.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

cities: 39% of Chinese and 27% of Japanese adults lived in Toronto, while 28% of the Chinese and 31% of the Japanese lived in Vancouver.

Many West Asians and Arabs (35%), Latin Americans (24%) and Blacks (20%) lived in the Montréal CMA in 1991. With the exception of South East Asians, only a small proportion (less than 8%) of all other visible minority groups lived in this CMA.

South East Asians, 89% of whom arrived in Canada between 1972 and 1991, were more dispersed across the country than any other visible minority group. In 1991, Toronto and Montréal were each home to 24% of adult South East Asians, while another 10% lived in Vancouver.

Latin Americans, South East Asians and Pacific Islanders are youngest groups In 1991, almost three-quarters of the adult visible minority population were under age 45 (22% were aged 15 to 24 and 50% were aged 25 to 44). Among non-visible minority adults in Canada, less than two-thirds were that young (18% were aged 15 to 24 and 43% were aged 25 to 44). In addition, seniors accounted for only 7% of the adult visible minority population, while they represented 14% of all other adults in Canada.

Latin Americans, South East Asians and Pacific Islanders were the youngest visible minorities, with about 80% of each of their adult populations aged 15 to 44 in 1991. Blacks, South Asians, Filipinos, and West Asians and Arabs each had between 70% and

75% of their adult populations that age. Chinese and Koreans tended to be older, with 69% and 66% of their adult populations, respectively, aged 15 to 44 in 1991. The Japanese were the oldest visible minority community in Canada that year: only 60% of adults were under age 45 and 14% were seniors.

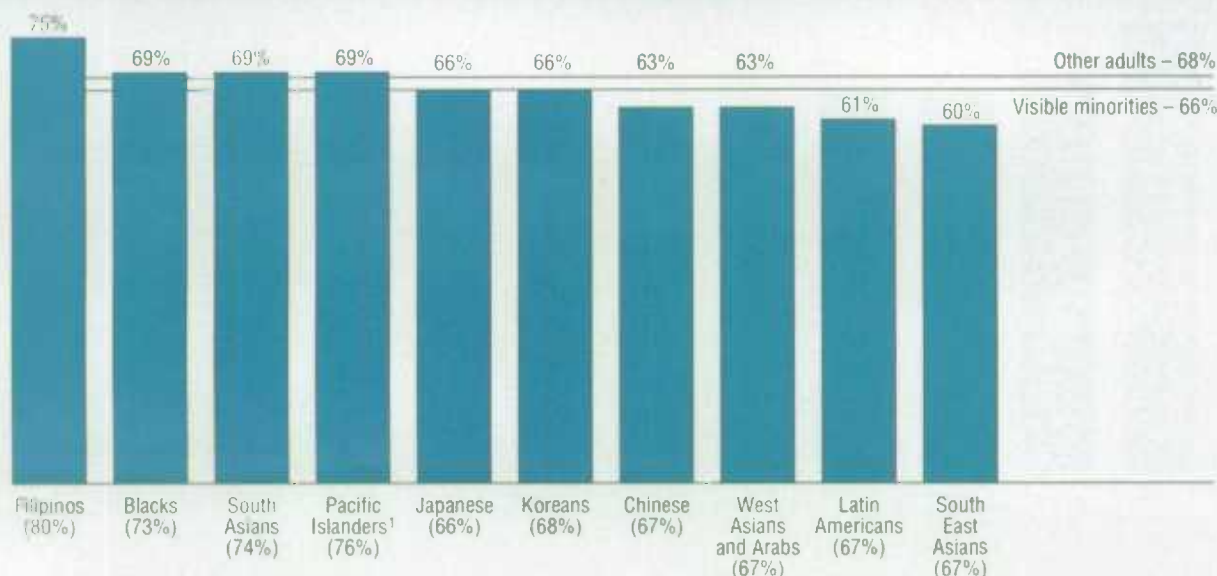
Koreans, Filipinos, Japanese, and West Asians and Arabs most educated Visible minority adults are much more likely to have a university degree and less likely not to have completed high school than are other adults. In 1991, 18% of the visible minority population aged 15 and over had a university degree, compared with 11% of other adults. Also, 33% of visible minorities had less than a high school level of education, while this was the case for 39% of other adults.

Part of the reason for these differences may be that visible minority adults are generally younger than others adults, and educational attainment tends to be higher among younger than among older people. The different age structures of the two populations, however, do not fully explain differences in educational levels. The proportion of visible minority adults with a university degree did not change after age standardizing the visible minority population so that it had the same age structure as the non-visible minority population. The proportion of visible minority adults with less than a high school education was slightly

² The Pacific Islander population does not include Filipinos.

Age-standardized labour force participation rates of visible minority groups, 1991

CST



¹ The Pacific Islander population does not include Filipinos.

Note: Figures in brackets are the labour force participation rates before age standardization.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

higher after age standardization (36%), but remained lower than for other adults.

Educational attainment among individual visible minority groups varied considerably and, again, could not be explained by differences in age structures. Among men, Koreans (36%), Japanese and West Asians and Arabs (each 28%), and Filipinos (26%) were the most likely to have a university degree (after standardizing for age). In contrast, only 9% of Pacific Islander, 13% of Black, 14% of Latin American and 16% of South East Asian men were university educated. Among women, the pattern was similar, with Filipinos (25%), Koreans (21%), Japanese (20%), and West Asians and Arabs (17%) the most likely to have a university degree. Black (7%), South East Asian (8%), and Latin American and Pacific Islander (each 9%) women were the least likely to have that level of education.

Labour force participation highest among Filipinos, Blacks, South Asians and Pacific Islanders

Visible minority adults (70%) were somewhat more likely than other adults (68%) to have been in the labour force (that is, either working or looking for work) in the week before the 1991 Census. This was largely because proportionately fewer people in visible minorities than in the rest of the population were seniors. Once the labour force participation rate of the visible minority population

was age standardized, the rate – 66% – was lower than that of the non-visible minority population.

After standardizing for age differences, four visible minority groups had higher labour force participation rates than non-visible minorities: Filipinos (75%), and Blacks, South Asians and Pacific Islanders (each 69%). Participation rates were lowest among South East Asians (60%) and Latin Americans (61%).

Overall, after standardizing for age, visible minority men (74%) were slightly less likely than other men (76%) to be in the labour force. Filipino men (79%) were the most likely to be in the labour force, followed by Pacific Islander (78%) and South Asian (77%) men. In contrast, only about 70% of South East Asian, Chinese and Latin American men were in the labour force in 1991.

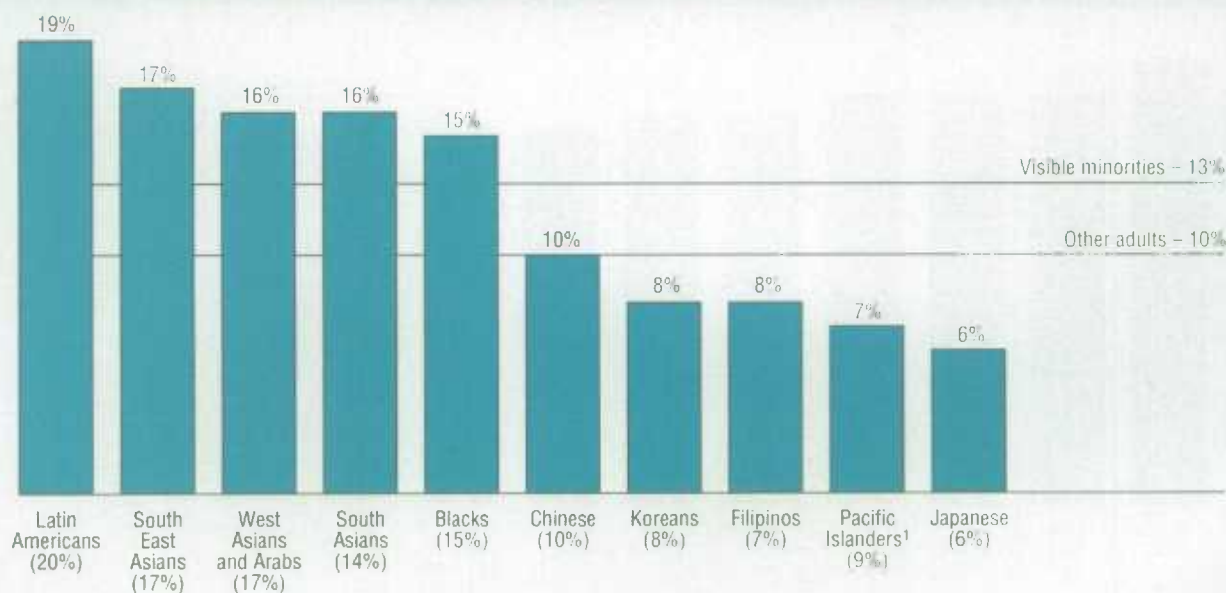
Among women, the participation rate for visible minorities and others was the same (59%). Filipino women (72%) were the most likely to be in the labour force, followed by Blacks (64%) and Pacific Islanders (62%). Participation rates were lowest among West Asian and Arab (50%), and South East Asian and Latin American (each 52%) women.

Latin Americans and South East Asians have highest unemployment rates

The unemployment rate of visible minorities overall (13% before and after age standardization) was higher than that of other adults (10%) in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

Age-standardized unemployment rates of visible minority groups, 1991

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¹ The Pacific Islander population does not include Filipinos.

Note: Figures in brackets are the unemployment rates before age standardization.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

Latin Americans and South East Asians, who had the lowest labour force participation rates, also had the highest age-standardized unemployment rates (19% and 17%, respectively). Unemployment was also high among West Asians and Arabs, and South Asians (each 16%). The low participation rates and high unemployment rates for Latin Americans and South East Asians may relate to their recent arrival in Canada: over half of their populations arrived during the 1980s. In addition, many Latin Americans and South East Asians, as well as West Asians and Arabs, lived in the Montréal CMA in 1991, where unemployment was higher than in Canada's other two largest CMAs. In the week before the 1991 Census, 11% of the non-visible minority population living in Montréal were unemployed, compared with 9% of those in Vancouver and 7% of those in Toronto.

Japanese (6%) and Pacific Islander (7%) adults had the lowest unemployment rates after standardizing for age. Koreans and Filipinos also had unemployment rates (each 8% after age standardization) that were lower than those of both visible minorities in general and other adults.

South East Asians and Latin Americans most likely to be manual labourers, and Filipinos to be service workers

According to the 1991 Census, 1.4 million adults in a visible minority had worked sometime during the 18 months prior to the census.³ Of those who worked during this period, visible minority adults were as likely as other adults to be employed as clerical workers (17%). They were, however, more likely than other adults to be manual labourers (16% compared with 13%) or service workers (13% compared with 10%). South East Asians (32%) and Latin Americans (29%) were by far the most likely to be manual labourers, whereas this was the case for only 8% of Koreans and Japanese, and 10% of West Asians and Arabs. Filipinos, on the other hand, were especially likely to be in service jobs (25%), compared with only 8% of Koreans and 9% of South Asians and Japanese. While some differences existed by gender, these patterns were similar for both men and women. In addition, although the proportions of visible minority adults in all occupations are age standardized, there are almost no differences between these figures and the proportions before age standardization.

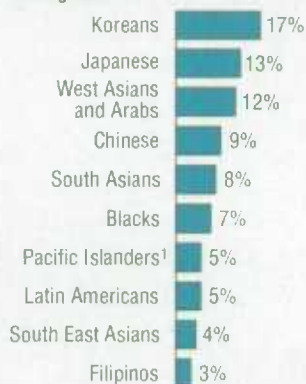
Koreans, Japanese, and West Asians and Arabs most likely to be managers

Of those who worked in the 18 months before the 1991 Census, visible minorities were less likely to be employed in managerial occupations (8%) than were other adults (10%). This was true for both men and women. Among visible minorities, 10% of men and 6% of women were in such positions, compared with 12% of other men and 8% of other women. Adults in a visible minority were, however, as likely as others to be in professional occupations (13% after standardizing for age). Visible minority men were actually more likely (14%) than other men (11%) to have professional jobs, whereas the opposite was true among women (13% compared with 16%).

Age-standardized proportion of visible minority groups in selected occupations, 1991

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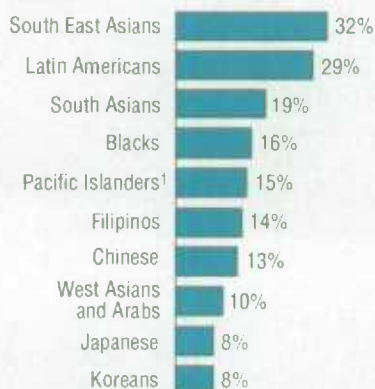
Managerial



Professional



Manual²



Service



¹ The Pacific Islander population does not include Filipinos.

² Excludes skilled crafts and trades workers, as well as semi-skilled manual workers.

Note: Only age-standardized proportions are shown because they are almost the same as those before standardization.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

³ In the remainder of this article, data for 1991 refer to the 18-month period before the census.

The proportion of visible minority adults holding either managerial or professional positions varies considerably by group. After standardizing for age, Koreans (17%), Japanese (13%), and West Asians and Arabs (12%) were most likely to be in managerial occupations, while less than 5% of Filipinos and South East Asians were in such positions. Japanese were the most likely to have professional jobs (19%), followed by Chinese and West Asians and Arabs (each 15%). Only 8% of Latin Americans, 9% of Pacific Islanders and 10% of South East Asians were in professional occupations.

Underemployment among visible minorities with postsecondary education Visible minorities aged 25 to 44 are as likely as other adults that age to have at least some education or training beyond high school. Among adults aged 25 to 44 who worked in the 18 months before the 1991 Census, visible minorities were more likely (25%) to have a university degree than were other adults (17%). They were, however, somewhat less likely to have some other postsecondary education (41% compared with 45%).

Nonetheless, visible minorities with a university education are not as likely as others with the same level of education to be employed in the higher-paying professional or managerial occupations. Among those aged 25 to 44 with a university degree who worked in the 18 months before the 1991 Census, just over one-half of visible minorities had either a professional (39%) or managerial (13%) job, compared with 70% of other adults (52% in professional and 18% in managerial positions). University-educated Japanese aged 25 to 44 were the most likely to be in professional or managerial occupations (65%), followed by Chinese adults in that age group (61%). In contrast, only 27% of university-educated Filipinos aged 25 to 44 were in these occupations, as were 42% of Latin Americans.

Similarly, among those aged 25 to 44 with other types of postsecondary education, 26% of visible minorities were in professional, semi-professional or managerial occupations, compared with 32% of other adults. The proportion in these occupations ranged from highs of 36% among Japanese and 33% among Koreans, to lows of 17% among Latin Americans and 20% among South East Asians and Filipinos.

A disproportionate share of Filipino adults with at least some education beyond high school worked in service jobs in the 18 months before the 1991 Census. Among adults aged 25 to 44 with a university degree, 17% of Filipinos were service workers, compared with 5% of visible minorities overall and 2% of other adults. Similarly, among those aged 25 to 44 with some other postsecondary education, 29% of Filipinos had service jobs, compared with 12% of visible minorities and 8% of other adults.

Manual labour jobs were relatively common among highly-educated South East Asians and Latin Americans who worked in the 18 months before the 1991 Census. Among those aged 25 to 44, about 25% of South East Asians and Latin Americans with some postsecondary education were in manual labour jobs, as were 11% of Latin Americans with a university degree. Overall, 12% of visible minorities aged 25 to 44 with a postsecondary education, and 4% of those with a university degree had such jobs. Among other adults that age, 8% of those with some postsecondary education and 2% of university graduates were manual labourers.

A look to the future – the visible minority population is expected to increase As was the case during the 1980s, the visible minority population is expected to continue to increase faster than the total population.⁴ The number of visible minority adults is projected to triple between now and 2016 to just over six million. Canada's non-visible minority adult population, on the other hand, is projected to increase by about one-quarter. As a result of such different growth rates, adults in a visible minority could account for about 20% of all adults by 2016, more than double the proportion in 1991 (9%).

The number of adults in a visible minority is projected to increase during each of the five-year periods between 1991 and 2016. The growth rate, however is expected to decline in each successive period, from a high of 42% between 1991 and 1996 to 17% between 2011 and 2016.

Individual visible minority groups are expected to increase at different rates. The West Asian and Arab adult community is expected to be the fastest growing, with the population in 2016 projected to be four times higher than in 1991. The Filipino and other Pacific Islander, Latin American, Chinese and most other Asian communities are expected to more than triple in size over the same period. Growth in the size of the adult populations of Blacks (2.9 times greater in 2016 than in 1991) and South Asians (2.5 times greater) will be somewhat slower. These differences in growth rates among individual groups could contribute to a further diversification of Canada's visible minority population.

⁴ Based on a medium growth projection.

Karen Kelly is an analyst with the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

CST

A man with a mustache and dark hair is shown from the chest up, looking down at a newspaper he is holding. The newspaper has the title 'HAÏTI PRESSE' in bold letters. Below the title, there is a small graphic of a person running. Further down, the text 'a propos de la COMMUNAUTÉ CHRETIENNE HAÏTIENNE' is visible. The background is slightly blurred, showing what appears to be a public space with other people and structures.

IMMIGRANTS IN QUEBEC

In recent decades, immigration has become an important component of population growth in Canada. This is because fertility rates have declined, throughout the country, particularly in Quebec. In that province, the fertility rate, while traditionally very high, was one of the lowest in the Western world in the 1980s. Although the rate in Quebec has increased since the late 1980s, it continues to be lower than in the rest of the country. This trend has contributed to a decline in Quebec's share of Canada's total population, from 29% in 1966 to 25% in 1991.

by Viviane Renaud and Rosalinda Costa

Because of the relatively low fertility rate in Quebec, immigration plays a particularly important role in that province's population growth. Since the 1970s, Quebec has had agreements with the federal

government giving that province increasing control over the selection of independent immigrants. Part of the reason for these agreements was to assist Quebec in preserving its Francophone culture.

Although some similarities exist, the profile of immigrants¹ in Quebec differs from that of immigrants elsewhere in Canada. Quebec's immigrants, for example, particularly those who arrived during the 1980s, are more likely than those in the rest of Canada to have come from French-speaking countries and to speak French. They are also more likely than immigrants in the rest of Canada to be able to speak both English and French.

Nonetheless, immigrants in Quebec, like those in Canada overall, are more likely now than in the past to come from Asia and the Middle East. Also, while most immigrants in general live in Canada's large urban areas, immigrants in Quebec are particularly concentrated in one area: almost 90% of immigrants in that province live in Montréal.

Immigrants in Quebec account for less than 10% of the population

Immigrants in Quebec have accounted for less than 10% of that province's population throughout the century. In 1991, for example, the 591,000 immigrants in Quebec represented 9% of the population. Early in the century, immigrants' share of Quebec's population rose from 5% in 1901 to 9% in 1931 before declining to 6% in 1951. Although the proportion of immigrants in that province continues to be well below the national level, immigrants have represented a growing share of Quebec's population since the 1950s.

In 1991, there were over 4.3 million immigrants living in Canada. That year, they represented about 16% of the total population, a proportion that has been relatively stable since the 1950s. Earlier in the century, immigrants made up a much larger share of Canada's population. Between 1901 and 1911, the proportion of the total population who were immigrants rose from 13% to 22%. The proportion remained stable until the 1930s, after which it declined steadily to 15% in 1951.

Immigrants have always accounted for differing proportions of provincial populations. In the early part of the century, as a result of settlement in Western Canada, immigrants made up a very large share of the population in that part of the country.

¹ Does not include non-permanent residents.

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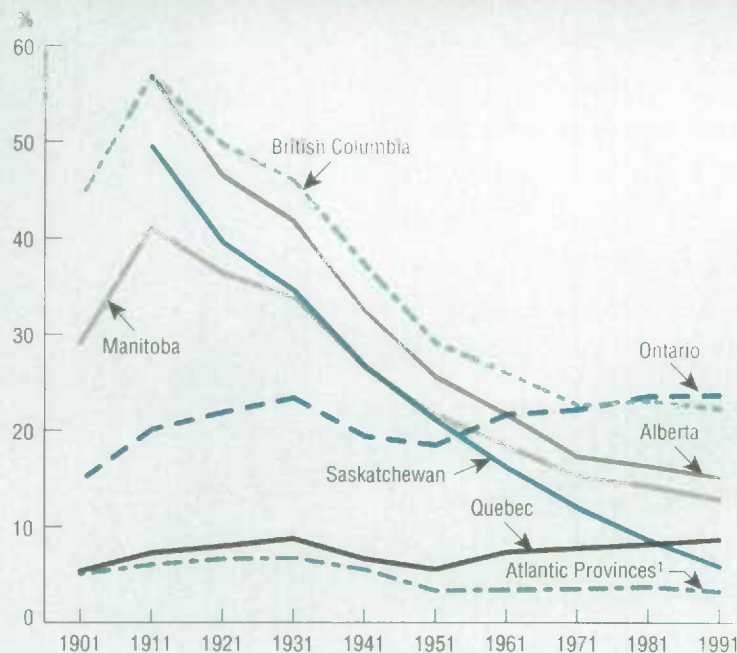


Fertility rates

Fertility rates in Canada fell dramatically following the baby boom period that ended in the early 1960s. The drop was much sharper in Quebec than elsewhere in Canada. In Quebec, the fertility rate fell from an average of 4.0 births per woman between 1956 and 1961, to a low of around 1.4 births during the mid-1980s. Over the same period, the fertility rate in the rest of Canada fell from 3.8 to under 1.7 births per woman.

Since the late 1980s, the fertility rate has risen both in Quebec and in the rest of Canada. The increase was much faster in Quebec, where the rate rose from a low of 1.37 births per woman in 1987 to 1.65 births in 1991. Over the same period, the fertility rate in the rest of Canada rose from 1.65 to 1.71 births per woman. The sharper rise in Quebec's fertility rate may be partially the result of the provincial government's program of economic incentives for parents.

Immigrants as a percentage of total population, by province, 1901-1991



¹ Newfoundland has been included in the Atlantic Provinces since 1951.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

In 1911, for example, over half of residents in British Columbia and Alberta (each 57%), half of those in Saskatchewan, and 41% of those in Manitoba were immigrants. These proportions have dropped considerably since then, such that in 1991, immigrants accounted for 22% of people in British Columbia, 15% of those in Alberta, 13% in Manitoba and 6% in Saskatchewan.

In Ontario, immigrants' share of the population has not fluctuated as much as in Western Canada. After rising from 15% in 1901 to 23% in 1931, the proportion of Ontario's population who were immigrants dropped back to 19% in 1951. Since the 1960s, immigrants have represented just under one-quarter of residents of Ontario.

In the Atlantic region, immigrants made up less than 5% of each of the provinces' populations in 1991. Each decade throughout the 1900s, immigrants represented less than 10% of residents of each of the Atlantic provinces, similar to the situation in Quebec.

Almost 9 out of 10 immigrants in Quebec live in Montréal Almost all immigrants lived in four provinces in 1991: 55% in Ontario, 17% in British Columbia, 14% in Quebec and 9% in Alberta. In addition, most immigrants lived in the large urban centres within these provinces.

The vast majority of immigrants in Quebec live in the Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA). In 1991, 88% of all immigrants in that province were living in Montréal, while 45% of Quebec's total population were living there. In comparison, Toronto was home to 62% of Ontario's immigrants and 39% of the provincial population. Similarly, 67% of British Columbia's immigrants lived in Vancouver, compared with 50% of the province's total population.

Within Quebec, the four other CMAs of Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Québec, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières, and the Hull portion of the Ottawa-Hull CMA were home to 6% of immigrants in 1991. In contrast, 19% of Quebec's total population lived in these urban areas.

One result of the concentration of immigrants in Montréal was that 17% of residents of that CMA were immigrants in 1991. Still, this was much lower than the

Top 10 countries of birth for all immigrants, Quebec and the rest of Canada, 1991

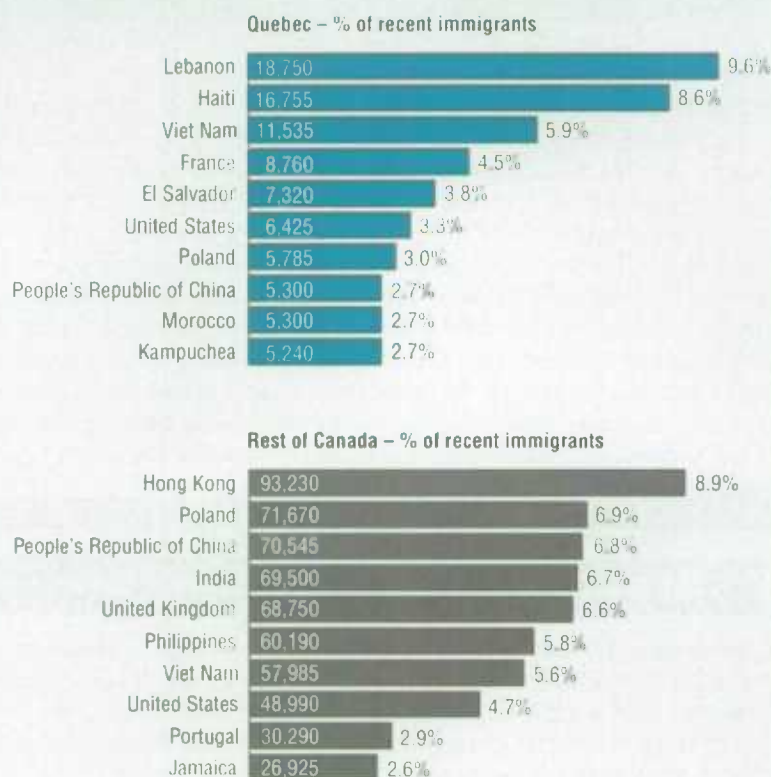
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	Quebec			Rest of Canada	
	Number	%		Number	%
Italy	78,685	13.3	United Kingdom	692,145	18.4
France	38,265	6.5	Italy	272,930	7.3
Haiti	37,215	6.3	United States	221,305	5.9
United States	27,770	4.7	Germany	167,815	4.5
Lebanon	25,935	4.4	Poland	165,685	4.4
Greece	25,700	4.3	India	163,965	4.4
United Kingdom	25,605	4.3	Hong Kong	147,355	3.9
Portugal	24,155	4.1	People's Republic of China	147,080	3.9
Viet Nam	20,720	3.5	Portugal	137,025	3.6
Poland	19,010	3.2	Netherlands	126,440	3.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

Top 10 countries of birth of recent immigrants,¹ Quebec and the rest of Canada, 1991

CST



¹ Immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1981 and 1991.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

proportion of immigrants in Canada's other two largest CMAs. Immigrants accounted for 38% of the population in Toronto and 30% of that in Vancouver. Immigrants made up less than 5% of the populations of Quebec's other four CMAs and 5% of people in the Hull portion of the Ottawa-Hull CMA. These four CMAs

were among those with the lowest proportions of immigrants in Canada in 1991.

Immigrants in Quebec more likely than those elsewhere to have come to Canada recently

In 1991, one-third of all immigrants in Quebec had arrived during the 1980s, compared with 28% of

those in the rest of Canada. On the other hand, only 23% of immigrants in Quebec had arrived before 1961, compared with 29% of those in the rest of Canada.

In 1991, the proportion of all immigrants in Quebec born in Europe (49%), and Asia and the Middle East (22%) was lower than elsewhere in Canada (55% and 25%, respectively). Proportionately more immigrants in Quebec, however, came from the Caribbean, Central and South America (16%) and Africa (8%) than was the case for those in the rest of Canada (10% and 3%, respectively). Similar percentages of immigrants in Quebec (5%) and elsewhere in Canada (6%) came from the United States.

Recent patterns of immigration are different from those in the past. In the past decade, an increasing proportion of immigrants came from Asia and the Middle East. In Quebec, for example, 42% of immigrants who arrived between 1981 and 1991 were from Asia and the Middle East, and 20% were from Europe, a reversal of the pattern for earlier years. In the rest of Canada, 49% of recent immigrants were from Asia and the Middle East, and 26% were from Europe.

Considerable differences also exist in the country of birth of immigrants in Quebec and those in other provinces. Among all immigrants living in Quebec in 1991, for example, the leading three countries of birth were Italy, France and Haiti. In the rest of Canada, the top countries of birth were the United Kingdom, Italy and the United States. Furthermore, whereas France, Haiti, Lebanon, Greece and Viet Nam were among the top ten countries of birth of Quebec immigrants, they did not rank in the top ten for the rest of Canada.

Among recent immigrants, an increasing proportion of those living in Quebec were from countries where French is spoken. Among immigrants in Quebec who arrived between 1981 and 1991, the top three countries of birth were Lebanon, Haiti and Viet Nam. In contrast, the top three countries of birth among recent immigrants in the rest of Canada were Hong Kong, Poland and the People's Republic of China.

Almost one-half of immigrants in Quebec are bilingual Most immigrants in Quebec (93%) and elsewhere in

CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS BACKGROUNDER

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Immigration agreements

Since the 1970s, Quebec has negotiated with the federal government several agreements relating to immigration. The first was in 1971, when an agreement between the federal government and the government of Quebec (the Cloutier-Lang agreement) enabled that province to inform potential immigrants living abroad about the distinct character of Quebec.

In 1975, under the Bienvenue-Andras agreement, Quebec was able to approve decisions regarding the selection of immigrants intending to settle in Quebec. Three years later, the Cullen-Couture agreement gave Quebec joint responsibility with the federal government for the selection of independent immigrants wanting to settle in that province. Independent immigrants are those who have been rated on factors such as age, education, training and occupational skills, the demand for their occupation, existence of pre-arranged employment, and knowledge of one of Canada's official languages. Over the past decade, independent immigrants have represented 43% of all immigrants arriving in Quebec and 34% of those arriving in Canada overall.

The Cullen-Couture agreement was replaced in 1991 by the Quebec-Canada Accord. As a result of this agreement, Quebec now has exclusive responsibility for the selection of independent immigrants wanting to settle in that province, and is also responsible for linguistic, cultural and economic integration services for all permanent residents. In addition, Quebec selects refugees and people in similar circumstances identified by the federal government, and applying from abroad. The federal government remains responsible for national immigration standards and objectives, for the admission of all immigrants, and for establishing annually the total number of immigrants for the country as a whole. In setting these levels, the federal government takes into account Quebec's advice on the number of immigrants the province wishes to receive.

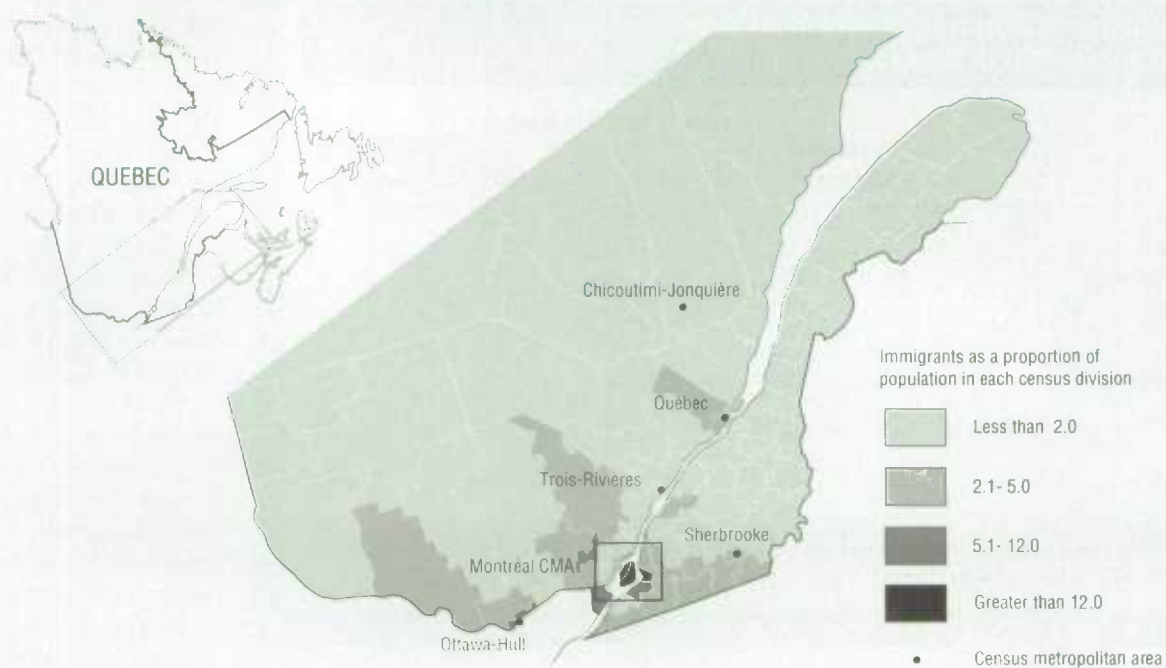
One out of five non-permanent residents live in Quebec

Non-permanent residents are people living in Canada who hold student or employment authorizations, or Minister's permits, or who are refugee claimants. Of the 223,000 non-permanent residents in Canada in 1991, 20% (44,000) were living in Quebec. This was higher than the proportion of Canada's immigrants in that province (14%).

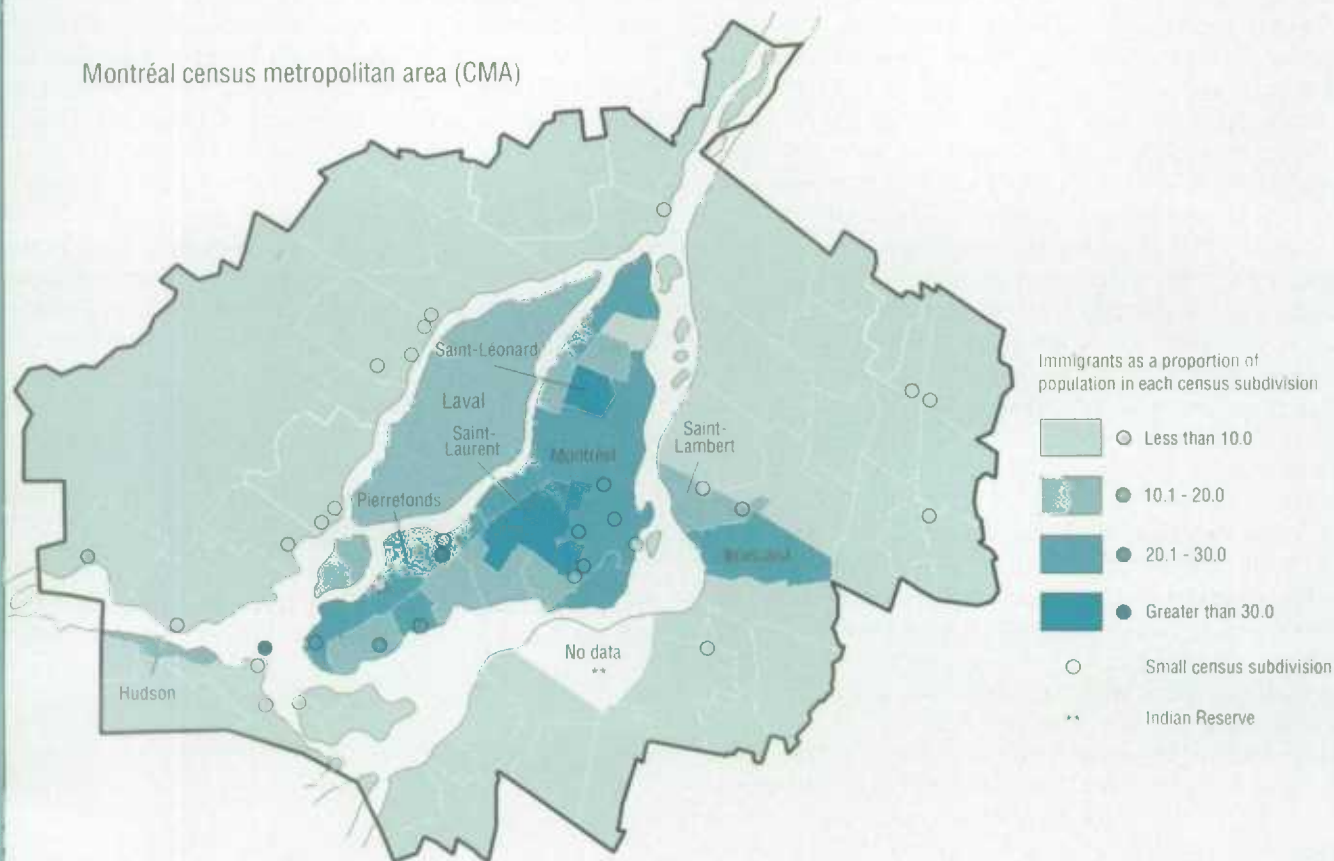
As is the case among immigrants, almost all non-permanent residents in Quebec resided in the Montréal CMA (91%). Another 5% lived in the other four Quebec CMAs, with the remaining 4% living outside these areas.

Immigrants in Quebec, 1991

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Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA)



Source: Statistics Canada,
1991 Census of Canada.

Cartography by the National Atlas Information Service,
Geomatics Canada.



CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS BACKGROUNDERS

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Knowledge of official languages of the immigrant and total populations in Quebec, 1991

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	All Quebec immigrants	Period of arrival in Quebec		Total Quebec population
		1981-1991	Before 1981	
		%		
English only	23	20	24	6
French only	25	34	21	58
English and French	45	36	50	35
Neither English nor French	7	10	6	1
Total %	100	100	100	100
Number	591,210	195,080	396,130	6,810,300

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

Canada (94%) were able to speak at least one of Canada's official languages (English and French).² In Quebec, 45% of the immigrant population were able to carry on a conversation in both English and French. In contrast, only 6% of immigrants outside Quebec spoke both languages. Although the proportion of Quebec residents who were bilingual was lower (35%) than among immigrants in that province, it was more than three times higher than for people living elsewhere in Canada (10%).

In Quebec, 25% of immigrants could speak French only, compared with 58% of the total population. In addition, 23% of immigrants in that province could speak English only, whereas this was the case for only 6% of all Quebec residents. Not surprisingly, in the rest of Canada, the proportions of both the immigrant and the total population speaking French only were very low. Similar proportions of immigrants in Quebec (7%) and elsewhere in Canada (6%) could not speak either official language.

The longer immigrants live in the country, the more likely they are to learn Canada's official languages. In 1991, for example, 50% of immigrants living in Quebec who arrived before the 1980s were bilingual, compared with 36% of those who arrived during that decade. Also, 10% of recent immigrants in Quebec were unable to speak either English or French, compared with only 6% of those who arrived before 1981.

Immigrants in Quebec who arrived during the 1980s were more likely to speak French only (34%) than those who arrived before 1981 (21%). At the same time, recent immigrants in Quebec were less likely to speak English only (20%) than were those who arrived before 1981 (24%). The increase in the proportion of immigrants speaking French is likely the result of Quebec's involvement in the selection of immigrants and measures taken to promote the use of French.

Immigrants in Quebec more likely than those elsewhere in Canada to become Canadian citizens Immigrants must live in Canada for at least three years before they can apply for citizenship. By 1991, 85% of immigrants in Quebec who were eligible to obtain Canadian citizenship had done so, compared with 80% in the rest of Canada.

Those who have lived in Canada for a long time are more likely than recent eligible immigrants (those who arrived between 1981 and 1987) to have obtained citizenship. Recent immigrants in Quebec, however, are more likely than those in the rest of the country to have become Canadian citizens. In 1991, for example, among immigrants who had come to Canada between 1981 and 1987, 74% of those living in Quebec had obtained citizenship, compared

with 63% of those elsewhere in the country. Similarly, among immigrants who arrived between 1961 and 1970, 87% of those in Quebec and 81% in the rest of Canada had become Canadian citizens. Overall, a greater proportion (97%) of the total population in Quebec than in the rest of Canada (94%) were Canadian citizens.

Into the 1990s Quebec has exclusive responsibility for the selection of independent immigrants choosing to settle in that province, as well as partial responsibility for selecting refugees abroad. The 1991 Canada-Quebec Accord is the latest in a series of bilateral agreements on immigration between the federal and Quebec governments. It is designed to help Quebec maintain its share of the national population, while attracting immigrants most likely to settle in that province and integrate into Quebec's society.

² This section discusses knowledge of Canada's official languages, which refers to a person's ability to conduct a conversation in English only, French only, both English and French, or neither official language.

Viviane Renaud and **Rosalinda Costa** are analysts with the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

CST

Health & Socio-economic inequalities

by Roger Roberge, Jean-Marie Berthelot and Michael Wolfson



Among Canadians born at the end of the last century, one-quarter died before their tenth birthday, less than 40% reached age 65 and very few reached age 85. At that time, the average life expectancy of men was 42 years and of women was 45 years. Since then, however, improvements have occurred in many areas, including

nutrition, sanitation, housing, health care, pre- and post-natal care, and disease prevention. This progress has largely reduced the impact of communicable diseases and thus, the chances of premature death. As a result, life expectancy has increased to 75 years for males born in 1991 and 81 years for females born that year.

As people age, however, many will develop minor ailments, such as deteriorating vision and hearing. Furthermore, with advanced age, people often develop severe health problems resulting in, for example, mobility problems and chronic pain. As a result, although Canadians can now expect to live much longer than in the past, it is not clear to what extent these added years of life are spent in full health or not. To address this question, a Health Status Index (HSI) was created that combines various health characteristics reported by adults on the 1991 General Social Survey.

According to the HSI, most Canadians spend the vast majority of their lives with a high level of health, with periods of ill-health usually occurring at older ages. Age, however, is not the only factor related to health. Those with low household incomes, low educational attainment, low-skilled occupations or without paid

work are, on average, in poorer health than other adults.

Most adults are very healthy Most adult Canadians are either in perfect health or have ailments of a minor nature that can be fully corrected, such as near- or far-sightedness or a slight hearing loss. Using the HSI to measure overall health, 79% of men and 77% of women in 1991 had a high level of health (an HSI score of 80% or greater). About one-third of adults (34% of men and 27% of women) reported that they had perfect health (an HSI score of 100%).

Health problems are more common among older than younger people. The proportion of adults reporting themselves to be in perfect health in 1991 declined from 50% of men and 41% of women aged 15 to 34 to only 7% of men and 6% of women aged 55 and over. Almost two-thirds of older adults aged 55 to 74,

however, did report having a high level of health (an HSI score of 80% or greater). Even among people aged 75 and over, more than 40% of men and women reported having a high level of health.

Many adults who had serious health problems, however, were residing in institutions, such as nursing homes and hospitals, and were not part of this analysis. This is because the 1991 General Social Survey included only adults living in private households. The proportion of seniors, especially those aged 75 and over, reporting a high level of health would probably have been lower if it had been possible to include those living in institutions.

Emotional problems, vision and hearing loss, and pain increase most with age Health problems related to vision, hearing, speech, mobility, emotional state, thinking and memory, dexterity, and level of pain and discomfort tended to be more prevalent among older age groups. The extent to which the HSI declined with each subsequent age group, however, differed for each of these components of health. In addition, there were differences between men and women.

Men and women of all ages reported a lower level of emotional health than of all other components of health. Men's score for emotional state declined more from younger to older age groups than did any other component of men's health. Women's score for emotional state also declined sharply with age. In addition, both men's and women's scores for vision and hearing loss, and pain and discomfort declined steadily from younger to older age groups. Mobility difficulties, on the other hand, varied little by age until age 75. Among those aged 75 and over, mobility difficulties were more severe for women than men. Men and women of all ages reported a high level of dexterity, and thinking and memory.

Few years of ill health expected for most adults¹ Although health problems tend to become more common as people age, periods of ill health may be experienced not only at the end of a life, but also in episodes during life or, for some, throughout life. In addition, the severity

CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS BACKGROUNDER



The Health Status Index

The Health Status Index (HSI) was developed at McMaster University¹ and, although still provisional, represents a new way to measure the health of the population. This index measures health status by combining two components: a description and a valuation of health. For this analysis, the descriptive component was developed using the 1991 General Social Survey, in which respondents were asked a series of questions related to their own health in several areas: vision, hearing, speech, mobility, emotional state, thinking and memory, dexterity, and level of pain and discomfort. The valuation component was derived from responses to a survey conducted by McMaster University asking individuals to rank various health conditions in order of the severity of their effects on a person's health. The descriptive and valuation components for each health area were combined to produce an overall index score for each respondent.

This type of index can be used to rank all health states experienced in a population. Using the state of death as a reference point equalling 0%, the HSI can range in value from perfect health (100%) to states rated worse than death (less than zero). In this analysis, an HSI score of 80% or greater was considered a high level of health.

For more information on this subject, contact the authors at the Health Analysis and Modelling Group, Social and Economic Studies Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6 (E-mail: roberog@statcan.ca).

¹ G.W. Torrance, Y. Zhang, D. Feeny and W. Furlong. "Multi-attribute Preference Functions for a Comprehensive Health Status Classification System." Hamilton: McMaster University Centre for Health Economics and Policy Analysis, 1992: Paper 92-18, 1-61.

of episodes of ill health can vary throughout a lifetime.

In general, women can expect to live longer than men but can also expect to spend more time with health problems. Women at age 15 in 1991 could expect to live another 67 years and to spend the equivalent of 9 years with ill health. Men that age, on the other hand, could expect to live only 60 more years and to have the equivalent of 7 years with ill health. Similarly, women at age 65 in 1991 could expect to live another 20 years and to spend the equivalent of 4 years with ill health. Men that age could expect to live only another 16 years, 3 of which would be spent with ill health.

Adults with low socio-economic status are more likely to have health problems

When the HSI was used to examine the health of Canadians at different ages in relation to their socio-economic characteristics, the results were consistent: having a low level of educational attainment, being unemployed, being an unskilled worker or living in a household with a low income were all related to having lower health levels.

Although there is clearly a relationship between socio-economic status and health, it is not possible to determine from the HSI whether having higher socio-economic status makes or keeps people healthy, or whether being healthy allows people to attain higher status. A recent study suggests, however, that higher socio-economic status (as measured by employment earnings) has a positive influence on health.²

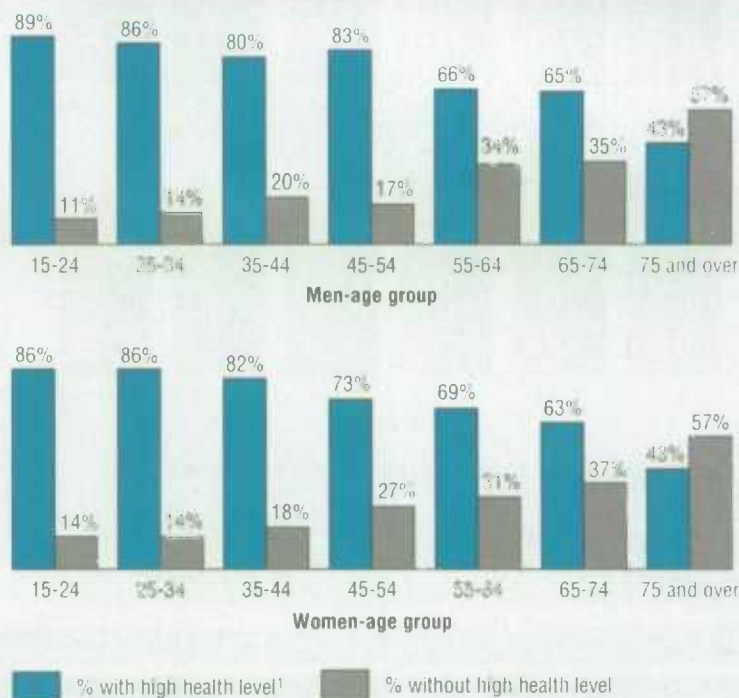
Differences in health levels by socio-economic status were particularly strong among adults aged 45 to 64. This is likely because by that age, adults have begun to experience the cumulative effects on their health of the lifestyles and life experiences they have had in the past. Among seniors, especially those aged 75 and over, there are still differences in health by socio-economic status. The results, however, are

less clear because many of those who were less healthy at younger ages have died or have been institutionalized, leaving a relatively healthy population of seniors living in private households.

Educational attainment: Adults without a high level of educational attainment had lower health levels. Among men, differences in health status by education were particularly strong at ages 55 to 64. After

Health levels declines with advancing age

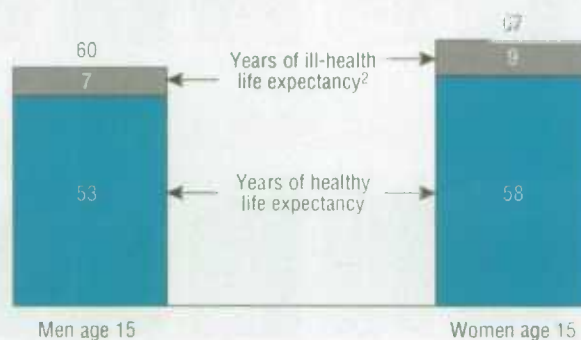
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Women live longer but spend more time without full health

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Additional years of life expected for adults at age 15 in 1991¹



¹ To evaluate the burden of ill health, life expectancy figures were adjusted with the HSI. This measure is known as Health-adjusted Life Expectancy.

² M. Wolfson, G. Rowe, J.F. Gentleman and M. Tomiak. "Career Earnings and Death: A Longitudinal Analysis of Older Canadian Men." *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*, 1993, Vol. 48-4, S167-S179.

¹ Life expectancy figures were adjusted with HSI to produce an estimate of Health-adjusted Life Expectancy.

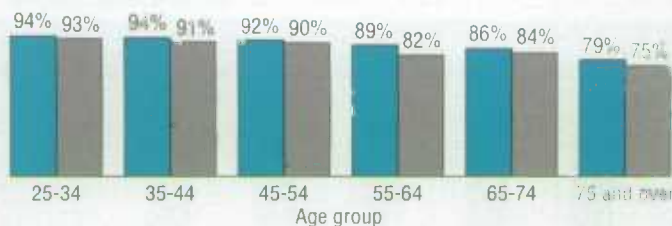
² The difference between total life expectancy and Health-adjusted Life Expectancy represents the duration of all episodes of ill health.

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Status Index (HSI) using the 1991 General Social Survey.

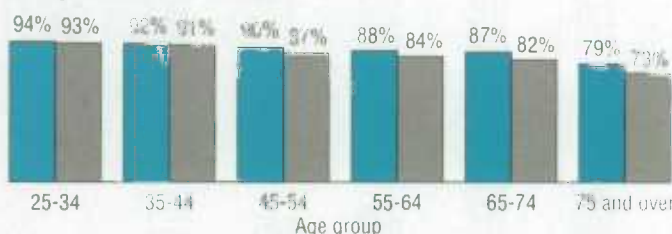
Adults with low educational attainment have lower health levels

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Average HSI score for men



Average HSI score for women



High level of educational attainment¹ Low level of educational attainment

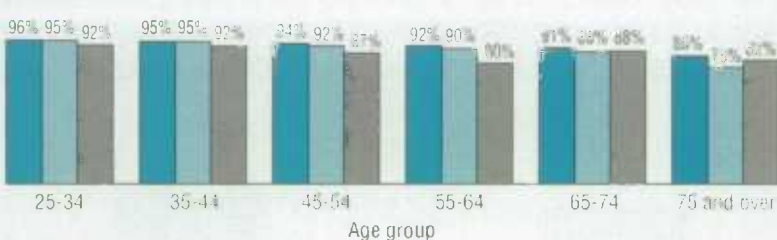
¹ Those under age 55 were considered as having a high level of education if they had at least a postsecondary diploma. Adults aged 55 and over had a high level of education if they had at least a high school diploma.

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Status Index (HSI) using the 1991 General Social Survey.

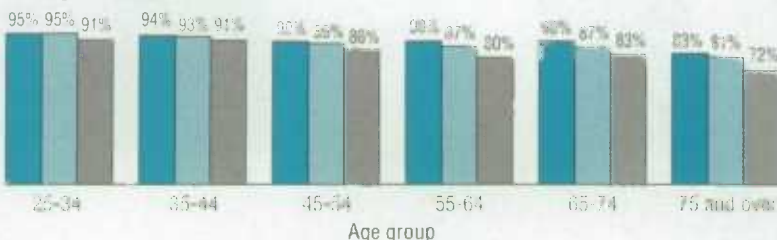
Adults with low household incomes have lower health levels

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Average HSI score for men



Average HSI score for women



Household income: High Middle Low

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Status Index (HSI) using the 1991 General Social Survey.

age 65, differences persisted but were not as great. Among women, on the other hand, large differences in health levels emerged at age 45 and continued throughout the older age groups.

Given that the educational attainment of the population has been increasing over time, the concept of a higher education is relative to a person's age. For this analysis, adults under age 55 were



considered as having a high level of education if they had at least a post-secondary diploma, while those aged 55 and over were considered as having a high level of education if they had completed high school.

Employment: Men and women aged 25 to 64 who were looking for work, going to school, or keeping house had lower

health levels than those with paid employment. Differences in health levels by type of main activity were particularly strong among men. This may be because men are more likely than women to be without paid work as a result of an involuntary situation, such as a job loss or a debilitating health problem.

Of those with paid work, unskilled workers had lower health levels than skilled workers or professionals. Among men aged 25 to 64 and women aged 35 to 64, unskilled workers had the lowest health levels, while professionals had the highest.

Household income: When adults were divided into three groups based on their household income, those living with the lowest household incomes had, on average, the lowest health levels.³ The relationship between low household income and lower health status was particularly strong for both men and women aged 45 to 64.

Among senior women, those with the lowest household incomes had, on average, lower health levels than those with either middle or high incomes. Among senior men, however, those with middle incomes had the lowest average health levels.

Household income may not be as good an indicator of the socio-economic status of seniors as it is of younger adults. Many adults aged 65 and over have made a transition from work to retirement and hence have recently moved to a lower income level. Also, while many seniors have a low income, some have assets, such as a mortgage-free home.

Low incomes associated with greater health risks Many factors influence a person's health, including biological make-up, environment and lifestyle. Recent health surveys have shown that adults living in households with low incomes are more likely than others to engage in activities, such as smoking, that may place their health at risk.

According to the 1990 Health Promotion Survey, adults living in households with low incomes were more likely than others to be daily smokers and to use tranquilizers or sleeping pills. They were also less likely to have known some of the causes of heart disease and some of

the methods used to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. Among those who smoked, adults with low incomes were less likely than others to intend to quit smoking in order to improve their health.

HSI as a monitor of changes in the health of the population

Currently, the measurement of health is dominated by statistics related to administrative information, such as the number of doctors, deaths and hospital days. These types of measures, while useful for certain applications, provide only a superficial accounting of changes in the health of the population. To fully evaluate the health of Canadians, people's health status needs to be measured and examined over time.

The Health Status Index (HSI) provides such a measure. If made available periodically, the HSI could be used to monitor changes in disparities in health status among different groups within the population, and to evaluate the effectiveness of health promotion programs and other health policies.

³ Household income was adjusted for household size to reflect the increasing draw on household resources that additional household members present. Since income level varies with age, individuals within each age group were ranked from those with the highest household income to those with the lowest household income. Individuals were then divided into three groups (low, middle and high income).

Roger Roberge is an analyst and **Jean-Marie Berthelot** is a senior analyst with the Health Analysis and Modelling Group; **Michael Wolfson** is the Director General of the Institutions and Social Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada.

CST



Canada's National Capital Region...

A PROFILE OF OTTAWA-HULL

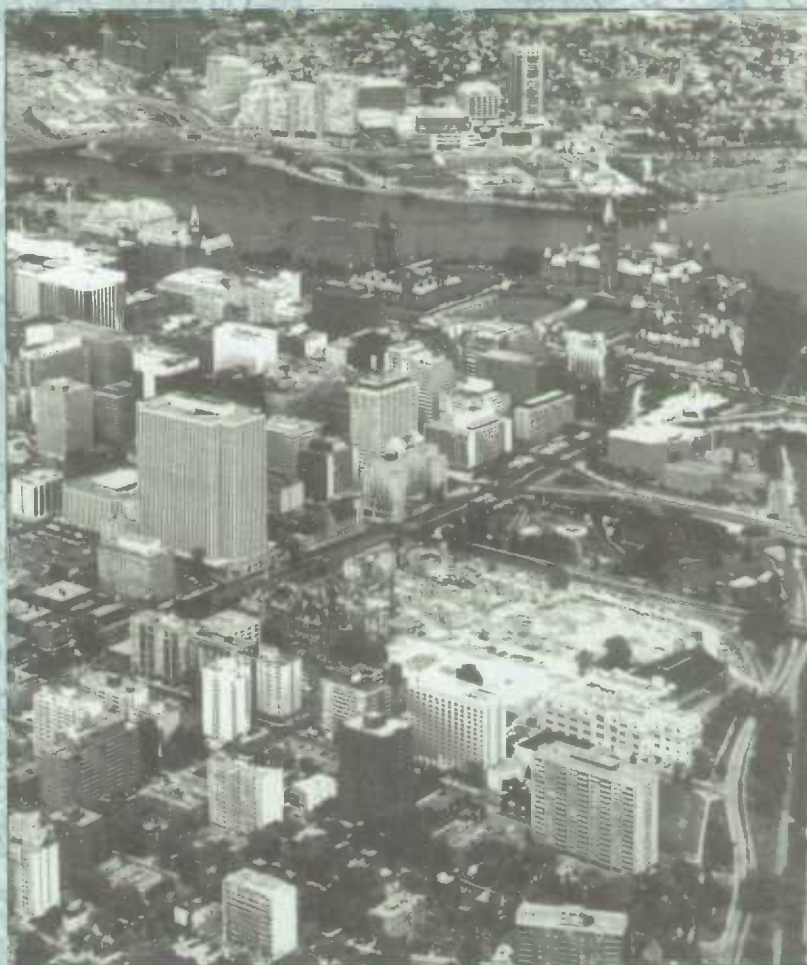
by Jeffrey Frank

Ottawa-Hull, with nearly one million residents, is Canada's fourth largest census metropolitan area (CMA) and the only one to cross provincial boundaries.

As the National Capital Region, Ottawa-Hull is the centre of federal public sector activity. About one-quarter of people in the CMA's labour force worked in the government services industry (mostly at the federal level) at the time of the 1991 Census.

Since that time, however, employment in other industries including tourism and high technology has grown.

With the federal public service facing a period of significant transition, these other industries may become increasingly important in Ottawa-Hull.



The region's population is highly educated and a large proportion of residents can speak both of Canada's official languages. Although almost half of Ottawa-Hull's population are of French-only or British-only origin, the CMA also has a high degree of ethnic diversity. The area has long been an important destination for immigrants and is home to a number of thriving ethnic communities.

participation rate was about 1% higher in the Ontario part of Ottawa-Hull than in the Quebec part.

Many Ottawa-Hull residents are inter-provincial commuters Within the Ottawa-Hull CMA in 1991, about 41,000 people who lived in Quebec (35% of the Quebec side's employed labour force) commuted to the Ontario side of Ottawa-Hull to work. In addition, a substantial but smaller number (16,000 or 8% of the Ontario side's employed labour force) lived in Ontario and commuted to Quebec. Many federal government offices are located on the Quebec side.

24% of Ottawa-Hull's labour force in government services... In 1991, nearly one person in four in the Ottawa-Hull labour force worked in the government services industry. Although this category includes provincial and municipal government workers, most (84%) worked for the federal government. Smaller proportions of the Ottawa-Hull labour force worked in wholesale and retail trade industries (14%), in business and health and social services (each 9%), in educational services (7%) and in manufacturing (6%). Only 1% of the Ottawa-Hull labour force worked in primary industries.

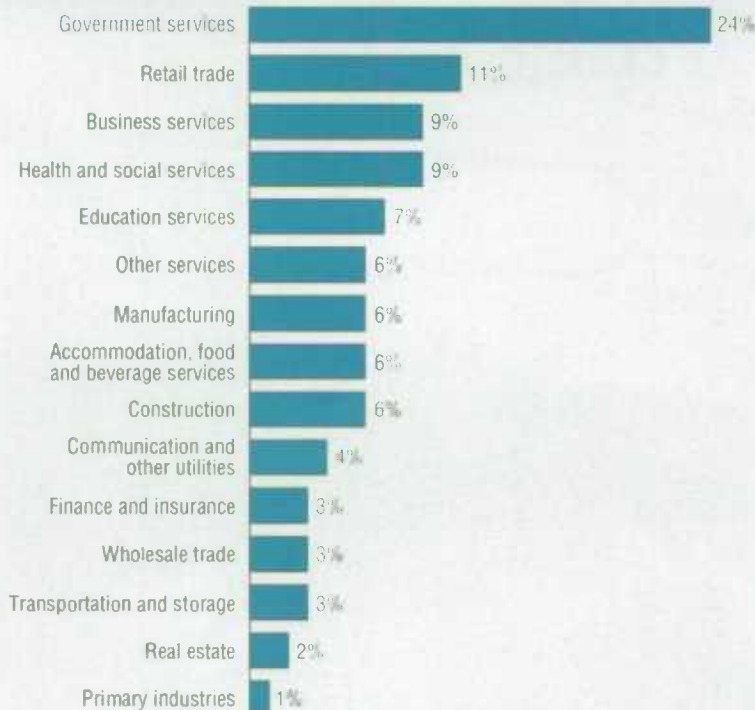
Across Canada, workers were not as concentrated in the government services industry (8%) as they were in Ottawa-Hull. Other industries, conversely, employed proportionately more people. Manufacturing and primary industries, for example, accounted for 15% and 6%, respectively, of the total Canadian labour force.

...but the employment picture is changing Employment in Ottawa-Hull has grown in recent years. According to the Labour Force Survey, average annual employment in Ottawa-Hull increased from 493,000 in 1989, to 503,000 in 1991 and to 521,000 in 1994. The proportion of employed people who worked in the government services industry, however, varied between 23% and 24% during the period 1989 to 1993, before dropping to 21.5% in 1994.

Most of the growth in employment between 1989 and 1994 occurred in non-government services. The service industry

In 1991, 24% of Ottawa-Hull's labour force worked in the government service industry

CST



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada.

Employment has grown in Ottawa-Hull but the proportion in government services has decreased

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Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.



(excluding government services) accounted for 41% of employment in Ottawa-Hull in 1994, up from 37% in 1989. In addition, the high-technology industry has reached higher prominence in recent years. According to the Ottawa-Carleton Economic Development Corporation, the number of high-technology related companies in the area grew from just under 500 at the end of 1993 to over 600 one year later. These companies are involved in growth areas such as software development and systems integration.

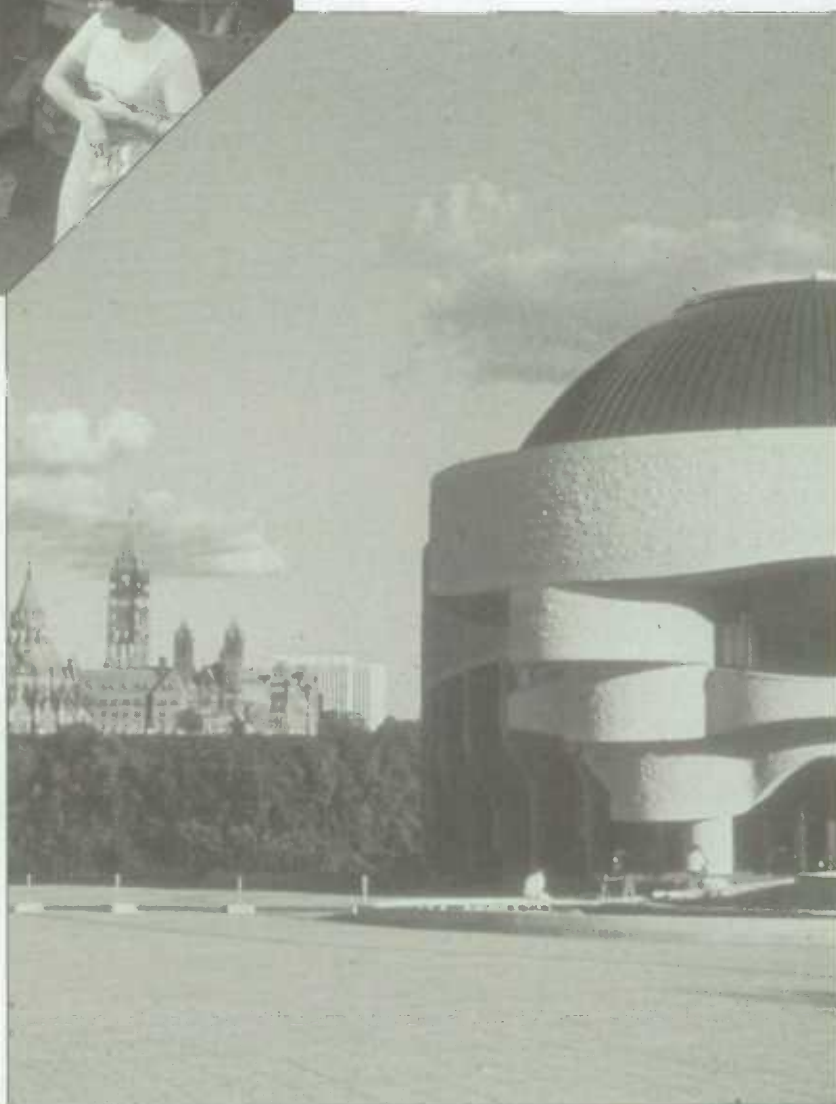
Nearly one-fifth of the Ottawa-Hull labour force have managerial or administrative occupations The presence of a large public sector industry partially accounts for the relatively high proportion of workers in managerial or administrative jobs. In 1991, 19% of men and 16% of women in Ottawa-Hull's labour force were in such positions. This was notably higher than the proportion of men (14%) and women (10%) in these types of jobs across the country.

Ottawa-Hull's labour force also had a higher concentration of workers in clerical occupations than did the Canadian labour force in general. In

1991, clerical jobs accounted for 35% of the female and 10% of the male labour force in Ottawa-Hull. In comparison, 32% of women and 7% of men held clerical jobs in the Canadian labour force as a whole.

In 1991, 13% of Ottawa-Hull's labour force worked in the natural and social sciences, compared with 8% of the labour force across Canada. The presence of the public service and the high-technology industry in Ottawa-Hull likely accounted for much of this difference.

Household incomes in the Ottawa-Hull CMA higher than the national average In 1990, 27% of Ottawa-Hull households had incomes of \$70,000 or more, compared with only 18% of households across the country. Of the largest CMAs, only Toronto had a higher proportion of households with incomes of \$70,000 or more (30%). Vancouver (22%) and Montréal (16%) had substantially smaller proportions of households with high incomes.



Households on the Ontario side of Ottawa-Hull have higher incomes than those on the Quebec side. In 1990, 30% of households on the Ontario side had incomes of \$70,000 or more, compared with 20% of those on the Quebec side. Conversely, only 17% of Ottawa-Hull households in Ontario had incomes under \$20,000, while this was true for 20% of those in Quebec. At the national level, 24% of all households had incomes under \$20,000. Within Canada's largest CMAs, incomes under \$20,000 were found among 27% of households in Montréal, 22% of those in Vancouver, and 16% of those in Toronto.

Many Ottawa-Hull residents had low incomes Although average household incomes in Ottawa-Hull were relatively high in 1990, 12% of families, representing 131,000 people, had incomes below Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs).¹ In addition, 33% of unattached individuals (42,700 people) were living with low incomes that year.

The proportion of families and unattached individuals living with low incomes was lower in Ottawa-Hull than in Montréal, Vancouver and Canada as a whole. In 1990, 19% of families in Montréal, 14% of those in Vancouver and 13% of those in Canada had low

incomes. This was the case for 45% of unattached individuals in Montréal, 38% of those in Vancouver and 37% of those in Canada. In Toronto, the proportions of families (12%) and unattached individuals (32%) living with low incomes were about the same as those in Ottawa-Hull.

The incidence of low income was slightly higher in the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Hull CMA, where 14% of families and 39% of unattached individuals had incomes below the LICOs in 1990. In comparison, 11% of families and 32% of unattached individuals on the Ontario side of Ottawa-Hull were living with low incomes that year.

CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS BACKGROUNDER

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The Public Service in the National Capital Region

According to the Treasury Board of Canada, as of March 1994, there were over 73,000 federal public servants in the National Capital Region (NCR) working in 80 different departments and agencies. Of these public servants, 24% worked in the Quebec part of the region. Altogether, public service employees in the NCR represented 32% of all federal public service workers across Canada.

In 1994, 41% of public service workers in the NCR had administrative and foreign service occupations, and 29% had administrative support positions. The remaining public service employees in the NCR were in the scientific/professional (14%), technical (9%), and operational and executive (4% each) occupational categories.

A community in transition Although traditionally dependent on government and related industries, Ottawa-Hull's economy has become more diversified in recent years. Since 1991, tourism, high technology and other service industries have grown, while the public service has decreased. Further declines in public sector employment are expected in the future. The long-term impact of these public and private sector changes on the social and economic well-being of this community remains uncertain.

¹ These cut-offs were determined from an analysis of 1986 family expenditure data. Families who, on average, spent 20% more of their total income than did the average family on food, shelter and clothing were considered to have low incomes. The LICO for a family of three living in Canada's largest cities was under \$24,400 in 1990.

Jeffrey Frank is an Editor with *Canadian Social Trends*.

CST

Indicators of household income, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, 1990

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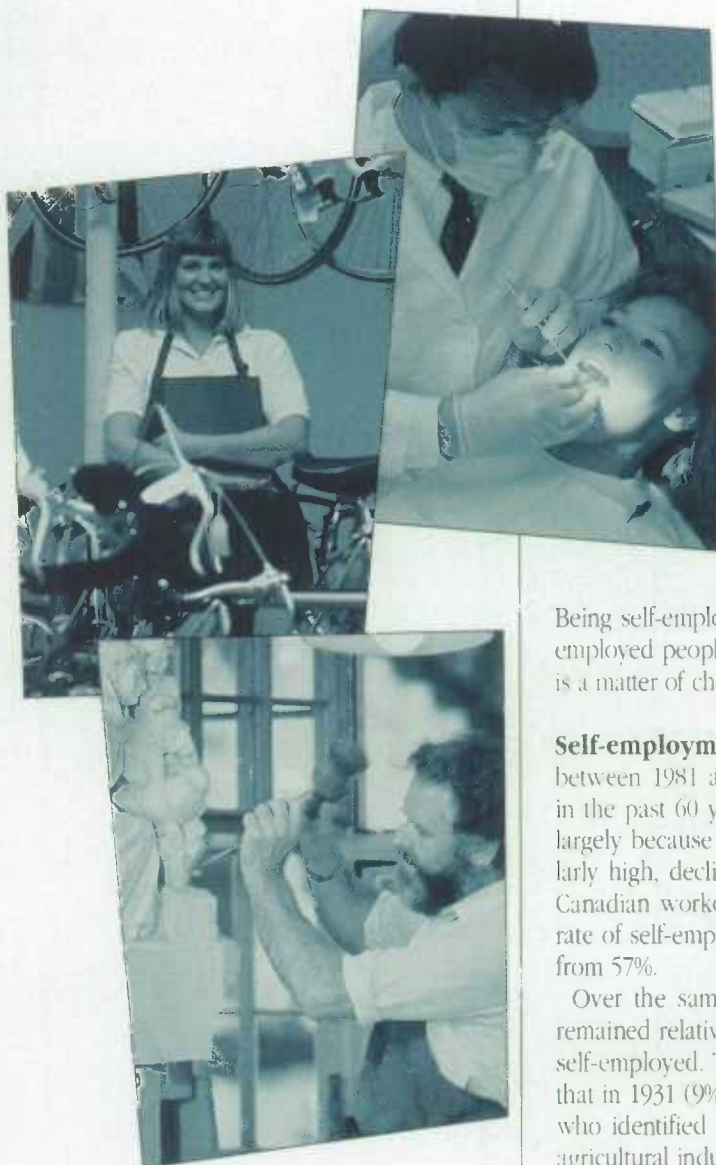
	Ottawa-Hull			Toronto	Montréal	Vancouver
	Total	Ontario part	Quebec part			
Average household income(\$)	54,398	56,470	47,881	59,450	43,405	50,573
% of families with incomes below Low Income Cut-offs	12	11	14	12	19	14
% of households with incomes of \$70,000 or more	27	30	20	30	16	22

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 95-330, 95-351 and 95-354.

THEIR OWN BOSS

by Arthur Gardner

The Self-employed in Canada



SELF-EMPLOYMENT CAN INVOLVE WORKING AS A professional, a business owner/operator, an artist, a tradesperson or a child-care giver. Often, being self-employed requires extensive education and training, or expertise in a particular field gained through years of work experience. In addition, having access to the capital necessary to start a business is sometimes a prerequisite for self-employment. There are many self-employment opportunities, however, that do not involve such extensive requirements.

Self-employment can offer many benefits, including a great degree of flexibility in work arrangements. It can also be a highly lucrative prospect. For some, however, self-employment does not offer the same advantages as working for someone else. Self-employed people who work independently, for example, have lower average incomes than other workers. In addition, the self-employed generally have no recourse to unemployment insurance, have no company-sponsored health or other benefits and must plan for their own retirement.

Being self-employed can also involve long hours and hard work, and many self-employed people work well past normal retirement age. For some, however, this is a matter of choice.

Self-employment has decreased over the long term Despite increases between 1981 and 1991, total self-employment in Canada declined dramatically in the past 60 years, from 25% of all workers in 1931 to 10% in 1991. This was largely because employment in agriculture, where self-employment was particularly high, declined as a proportion of all employment. In 1991, only 4% of all Canadian workers were in agriculture, down from 30% in 1931. Moreover, the rate of self-employment in agriculture dropped slightly during this period to 50% from 57%.

Over the same period, self-employment in industries other than agriculture remained relatively stable. In 1991, 8% of the non-agricultural labour force were self-employed. This was higher than the proportion in 1971 (7%), but lower than that in 1931 (9%). The remainder of this article focuses on the 1.2 million people who identified themselves on the 1991 Census as being self-employed in non-agricultural industries.

Self-employed more likely to employ others now than in the past

The self-employed can either be "employers" who have people working for them or "independent workers" who do not. The proportion of the self-employed with people working for them (employers) has almost doubled since the 1930s. In 1991, nearly one-half (570,800) of those self-employed in non-agricultural industries reported being employers, up from one-quarter in 1931.

This reflects several overlapping factors. The number of businesses in manufacturing and construction has been growing. These businesses normally require more than one person to operate. In addition, operation of businesses in many resource-based industries, including fishing and forestry, has changed. Work in these industries is now more often done by "companies" of workers than by individuals. Also, the number of skilled, independent tradespeople (such as shoemakers or cabinetmakers) has declined. These people may find it difficult to compete with the manufacturing capabilities of larger companies.

Self-employed tend to be older than other workers

The self-employed are an older population than the rest of the labour force. Less than two-thirds of self-employed people were either aged 15 to 34 (27%) or 35 to 44 (33%). In contrast, three-quarters of other workers were either aged 15 to 34 (49%) or 35 to 44 (26%). The average age of self-employed people with others working for them was slightly higher (43) than that of the independently self-employed (42). Other workers (that is, employees working for another person or company) were somewhat younger, with an average age of 36 in 1991.

It is not surprising that the self-employed are older given that occupations associated with self-employment often require years of work experience, training or both. Also, older people are more likely than younger adults to have access to the capital required to start and run a business.

Self-employed work longer hours...

The self-employed, particularly those who have others working for them, work longer hours than do other workers. Employers worked an average of 47 hours per week in 1991, while independently

self-employed people worked an average of 40 hours per week. Other workers, in comparison, worked 37 hours per week on average.

Self-employed people who had others working for them had a lower rate of part-time work (9%) than did workers who were not self-employed (20%). Independent workers, however, were most likely to work part-time (25%).

...and tend to defer retirement The self-employed are more likely to work to a later age in life than other workers. About 17% of employers and independent workers were aged 55 and over, compared with 10% of other workers. Similarly, about 5% of the self-employed were aged 65 and over, while this was the case for only 1% of other workers.

This tendency can be attributed to several factors. For example, although Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs) and other methods of saving are commonplace, the absence of structured pension plans for the self-employed can lead some to continue working past the point at which they may have liked to end their careers. On the other hand, with the flexibility that being one's own boss affords, and given the absence of predefined company retirement rules, the self-employed person may be able to work

to a later age and ease more gradually into retirement, choosing reduced work hours and greater reliance on employees.

Most self-employed are men, but women's share is growing

The self-employed work force is predominantly male, with men making up three-quarters of employers and two-thirds of independent workers in 1991. Women's share of self-employed workers, however, has grown substantially, particularly in the past decade. In 1931, women accounted for 19% of independent workers and 4% of employers. Even as late as 1981, women made up just 26% of the independently self-employed and 17% of employers. By 1991, these proportions had increased to 34% and 24%, respectively.

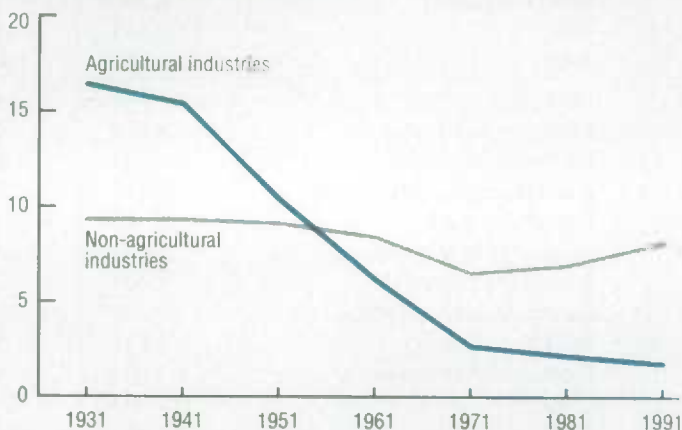
Similar to the overall situation among women and men in the labour force, self-employed women are more likely than self-employed men to work part-time. In 1991, 31% of self-employed women worked part-time, compared with 11% of self-employed men. Many women may choose part-time employment because of the flexibility in work arrangements that this type of work can offer.

An educated work force In 1991, 24% of employers and 18% of independent workers had a university degree. In

Self-employment in non-agricultural industries has remained relatively stable since 1931

CST

Self-employed as a % of the labour force



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

Most common occupations, 1991

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Occupation		Number	%
Self-employed employers			
Men	Sales supervisors	34,845	8.1
	General managers	33,095	7.7
	Sales and advertising	26,925	6.2
	Construction foremen/women	22,535	5.2
	Physicians	19,285	4.5
	Lawyers	18,805	4.4
	Other managers	15,860	3.7
	Accountants/auditors	12,685	2.9
	Services management	12,545	2.9
	Carpenters	10,185	2.4
	Other	224,975	52.1
	Total	431,740	100.0
Women	Sales supervisors	18,085	13.0
	Bookkeepers/accounting clerks	11,050	7.9
	Sales and advertising	9,540	6.9
	Barbers/hairdressers	7,855	5.6
	Services management	6,630	4.8
	Other managers	6,105	4.4
	Secretaries/stenographers	5,825	4.2
	Food and beverage supervisors	5,585	4.0
	General managers	5,390	3.9
	Physicians	4,870	3.5
	Other	58,130	41.8
	Total	139,065	100.0
Independently self-employed			
Men	Sales clerks and sales	31,840	8.3
	Carpenters	23,835	6.2
	Truck drivers	21,445	5.6
	Motor vehicle mechanics	10,445	2.7
	Taxi drivers	9,725	2.5
	Sales/advertising managers	8,420	2.2
	Accountants/auditors	8,225	2.1
	Painters	8,215	2.1
	Construction foremen/women	8,160	2.1
	General managers	8,000	2.1
	Other	246,640	64.1
	Total	384,950	100.0
Women	Child care	21,745	11.0
	Sales clerks and sales	19,435	9.8
	Barbers/hairdressers	17,440	8.8
	Bookkeepers/accounting clerks	10,615	5.4
	Fine arts teachers	6,460	3.3
	Sales/advertising managers	4,665	2.4
	Writers and editors	4,490	2.3
	Secretaries/stenographers	4,405	2.2
	Painters/sculptors	3,805	1.9
	Product/interior designers	3,805	1.9
	Other	101,000	51.0
	Total	197,865	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada.

comparison, this was the case for only 15% of other workers. A large proportion of self-employed people are in professional occupations that require a university degree (such as doctors, dentists, lawyers or engineers). The proportion of self-employed people who had not graduated from high school (25%) was slightly lower than that for other workers (27%).

Immigrants more likely to be self-employed Overall, 11% of immigrant workers were self-employed in 1991, compared with 8% of those who were Canadian born. Only among immigrants who arrived between 1986 and 1991 was self-employment less common (7%) than among the Canadian-born population. Recent immigrants may not yet have had the time to acquire the capital and business contacts necessary to establish a business.

Both immigrant men and women are more likely to be self-employed than are those born in Canada. In 1991, 15% of immigrant men and 7% of immigrant women were self-employed, compared with 10% and 5% of Canadian-born men and women. In addition, at all ages and across all industries, immigrants were consistently more likely than Canadian-born people to be self-employed.

Dentists most likely to be self-employed Some occupations, particularly certain professional occupations, tend to have high concentrations of self-employment. For example, 83% of dentists and 76% of osteopaths and chiropractors were self-employed in 1991. Denturists (68%), optometrists (65%), and physicians and surgeons (60%) also had high rates of self-employment. Other occupations with large proportions of self-employed workers included painters and sculptors (71%), and fishing captains (60%).

Occupational patterns differ for men and women For the self-employed with others working for them, two trade occupations (construction foremen, 5% and carpenters, 2%) were among the top 10 occupations for male employers, while no trade occupations were common among female employers. The most common occupations among women employers were sales supervisors (13%), followed by bookkeepers and accounting clerks (8%).

These occupations, however, are common among women workers in general.

Among the independently self-employed, sales representatives, tradespeople and child-care givers are the most common occupations. In 1991, independently self-employed men were concentrated in sales (8%), carpentry (6%) and truck driving (6%). Independently self-employed women, on the other hand, were most often in child care (11%), sales (10%) and barber or hairdressing occupations (9%). In addition, four occupations of an artistic nature were among the 10 highest ranked occupations for independently self-employed women: fine arts teachers; writers and editors; painters, sculptors and related artists; and product and interior designers.

Higher employment incomes among self-employed employers As a group, the self-employed earn more on average than do other workers. This is not true, however, for independently self-employed workers, who earn less on average than do workers who are not self-employed. Employers, those self-employed people who have others working for them, have the highest employment incomes among the three categories of worker. Across all of these worker categories, men had higher employment incomes than did women.

Among those who worked full-time for at least 40 weeks during 1990, self-employed men who had people working for them had an average employment income of \$51,300, compared with \$38,300 for men who were not self-employed. Independently self-employed men earned less on average (\$32,000) than either of these groups.

This pattern is the same for women. Among those working full-time for at least 40 weeks of the year, self-employed women who employed other workers earned \$29,100 on average. Women who were not self-employed had an average annual employment income of \$25,300.

As was the case with men, independently self-employed women had the lowest employment incomes (\$19,300) among the three categories of women workers. Female independent workers were most likely to work as child-care givers, in sales positions or as barbers/hairdressers – jobs which are not the highest-paying among the self-employed.

Self-employed professionals had highest employment income On average, self-employed professionals who employ other workers have higher incomes than self-employed employers in all other types of occupations. Among those who worked full-time for at least 40 weeks of the year, physicians and

surgeons had the highest average employment income (\$121,600), followed by dentists (\$100,100) and lawyers (\$96,900). In contrast, common employer occupations with relatively low average annual incomes included supervisors of food and beverage preparation services (\$25,400) and services management occupations (\$29,100).

Among occupations most common to independently self-employed people, child-care givers had the lowest incomes. Independently self-employed child-care givers who worked full-time for at least 40 weeks in 1990 earned an average of \$10,400. Other common self-employment occupations with relatively low incomes included independent barbers and hairdressers (\$17,700), sales people (\$23,100), motor vehicle repairers (\$23,400), and bookkeepers and accounting clerks (\$23,500).

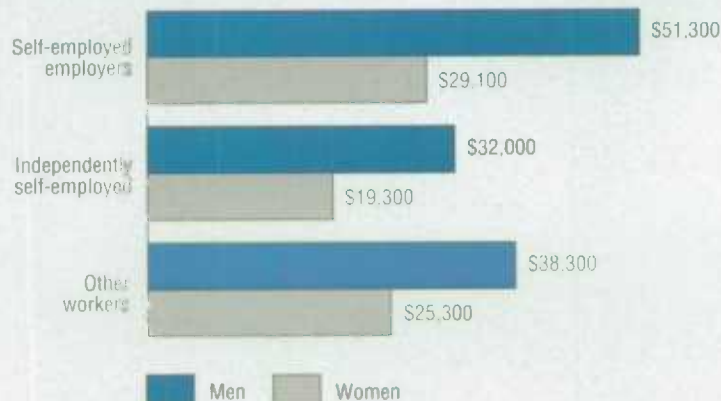
Self-employed are a diverse and growing group The self-employed are not a homogenous group, but rather include people with diverse backgrounds who work in a range of occupations. At one extreme, self-employed professionals are well educated with high average annual incomes. These self-employed people often have others working for them. At the other extreme are those who work on their own, in relatively low income occupations.

Self-employment in non-agricultural industries has increased steadily since 1971. With high unemployment rates, and with businesses, governments and other public sector organizations increasingly seeking to streamline operations, it is unclear to what extent people who become self-employed today do so by choice or by necessity.

Arthur Gardner is an analyst with Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, Statistics Canada. For more information, see **The Self-Employed** from the *Focus on Canada* series, Statistics Canada Catalogue 96-316.

Self-employed people with others working for them had the highest average employment income in 1990

CST



Note: Based on people in the labour force who worked full-time for 40 weeks or more.
Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada.

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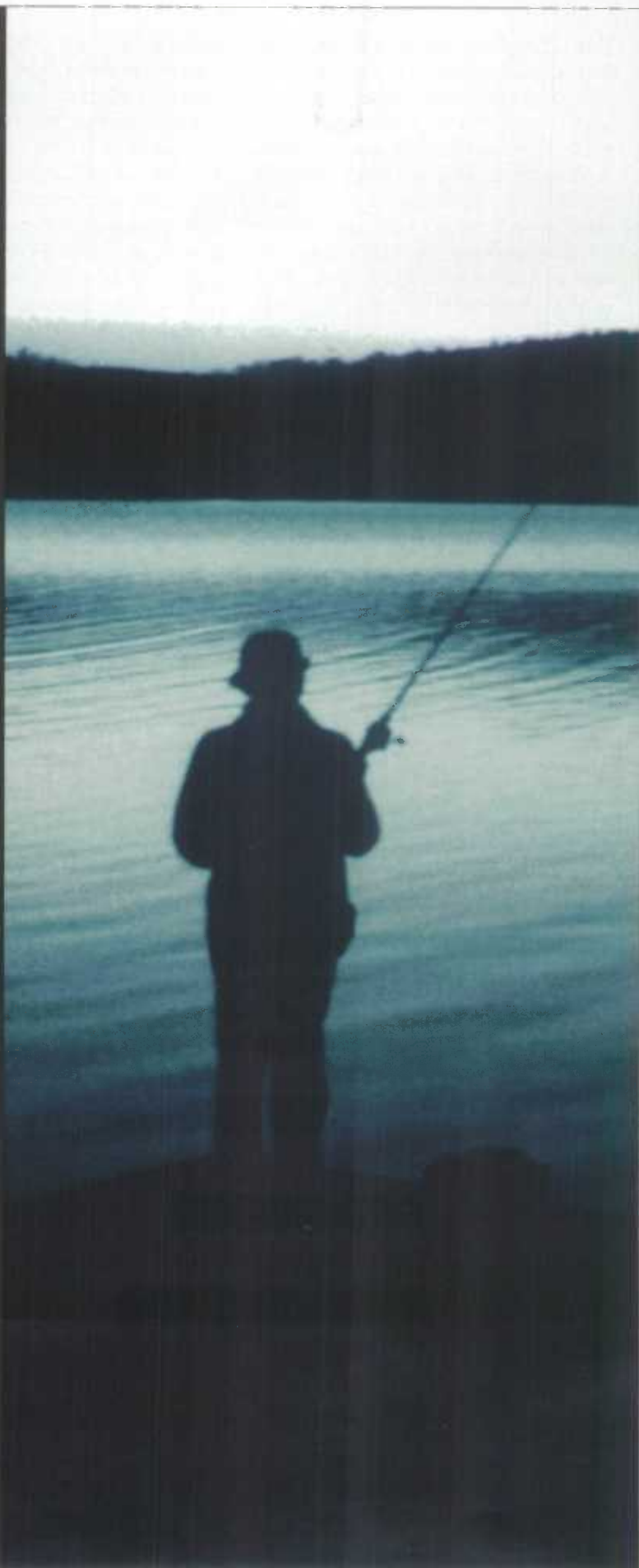
adapted from
*The Importance of
Wildlife to Canadians:
Highlights of the 1991
Survey, Environment
Canada, 1993.*

The Importance of Wildlife to CANADIANS

CANADA IS RECOGNIZED INTERNATIONALLY for its diverse landscapes and variety of wildlife. Most of Canada's land area (about two-thirds) is still wild with no roads or settlements and, excluding Antarctica, 20% of the world's remaining wilderness is in this country.¹ Despite the abundance of biological resources that our wilderness provides, the protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitat is necessary to ensure that these resources are maintained for future generations.

One of the fundamental causes of the loss of biological resources throughout the world has been that societies have failed to value the environment and its resources. In response to this problem, the United Nations introduced the Convention on Biological Diversity. This convention encourages the sustainable use of diverse biological resources and ecosystems, and advocates the equitable sharing of benefits that result from these resources. Canada was the first developed country to sign the convention and to ratify it in 1992.

That year, on behalf of the Canadian Wildlife Service and provincial wildlife agencies, Statistics Canada conducted the Survey on the Importance of Wildlife to Canadians. This survey, first introduced in 1981, continues to increase public awareness of some of the social and economic benefits of biological resources, including their use as a source of tourism and recreation activities.



Most Canadians support wildlife conservation According to the Survey on the Importance of Wildlife to Canadians, most adults aged 15 and over felt it was very (63%) or fairly (23%) important to maintain abundant wildlife. Many (60%) also reported that they would be willing to pay from 1% to 5% more in either taxes or prices to ensure that abundant wildlife is maintained through the conservation of wetlands, forests and other habitats.² Most adults also believed that the preservation of declining or endangered species was very (54%) or fairly (29%) important. About one-half of Canadians (52%) reported that they were willing to support price increases in order to protect declining or endangered wildlife from air pollution, acid rain, oil spills and pesticides.³

Support for the conservation of wildlife habitat and for the protection of declining or endangered species was strong across Canada, with more than three-quarters of the residents of each province reporting that these were very or fairly important goals. The proportion of adults in each province willing to help pay for these efforts, however, varied greatly. About 70% of British Columbia and Alberta residents reported that they were willing to help pay to protect wildlife habitat. In the other provinces, proportions ranged from 49% in Newfoundland to 64% in Ontario. Similarly, about 60% of adults living in British Columbia and Alberta reported that they were willing to help pay to protect declining or endangered species. In the other provinces, the proportion of residents willing to help pay ranged from 39% in Newfoundland to 54% in Ontario.

People who participated in more than one activity related to wildlife were much more likely than others to report that they were willing to help pay for habitat conservation. In 1991, about 70% of adults who engaged in several wildlife-related activities were willing to help pay for conservation through tax or price increases, compared with 45% of those engaged in a single activity and 24% of those not engaged in any activities related to wildlife. Similarly, 60% of adults who participated in several wildlife-related activities were willing to help pay to protect declining or endangered species, compared with 38% of those who participated in only a single activity and 19% of those not engaged in any wildlife-related activity.

Many provide food and shelter to wildlife at their residence

In 1991, 70% of Canadians watched, photographed, studied or fed wildlife around their home or cottage, or maintained plants, shrubs or bird houses to provide food or shelter for wildlife. Watching wildlife was the most common activity (57% of adults), followed by maintaining plants, shrubs or bird houses for wildlife (34%). About one-third of Canadians fed scraps to wildlife or put out special feed and about 20% studied or photographed wildlife. Overall, the average expenditure on all of these activities in 1991 was \$30 per participant.

Residents of Nova Scotia (77%), Prince Edward Island (76%) and British Columbia

and Alberta (73% each) were the most likely to have participated in activities at their home or cottage that involved enjoying or caring for wildlife. Adults living in Quebec (64%) and Newfoundland (65%) were the least likely to have participated in these activities.

Some take trips or outings to enjoy wildlife Many adult Canadians (19%) went on trips or outings to enjoy wildlife in 1991, that is they watched (16%), photographed (7%), studied (6%) or fed (5%) wildlife. Overall, these adults spent an average of 22 days on trips or outings. Almost all adults who reported taking a trip or outing had done so in Canada (96%). About 9%, however, had also travelled to the United States to participate in these activities.

Residents of British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Alberta were the most likely to have taken a trip or outing to enjoy wildlife (20% or more of each province's population). Residents of Prince Edward Island, on the other hand, were the least likely to have participated in this type of activity (11%).

Adults who went on trips or outings spent an average of \$620 on these activities in 1991. Average expenditure differed greatly, however, among the provinces. Adults in Alberta (\$1,130) and British Columbia (\$970) who participated in these activities in 1991 spent more, on average, than participants in other provinces. Residents of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia who went on trips or outings to enjoy wildlife spent the least on these activities, an annual average of \$220 and \$270, respectively.

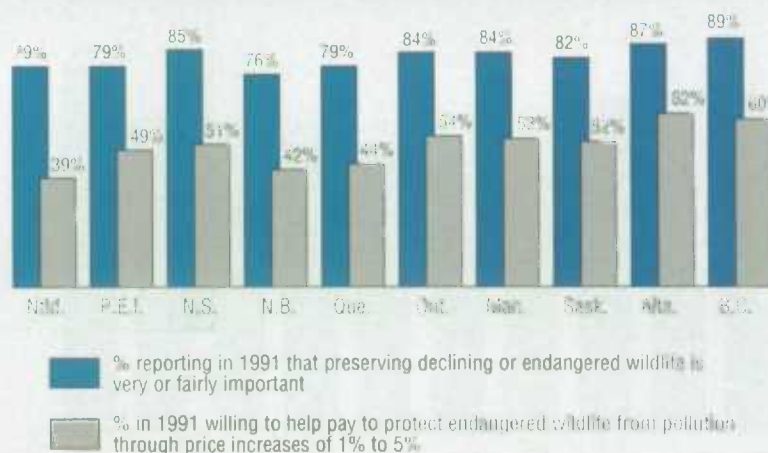
¹ The State of Canada's Environment, Minister of Supply and Services Canada, 1991.

² Included taxes on camping and outdoor recreation equipment, personal income taxes, wood and paper product prices, and food prices.

³ Included prices for wood and paper products, new cars and trucks, gasoline and oil, electricity and food.

Preservation of declining or endangered species most important to adults in Alberta and British Columbia

CST



Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Importance of Wildlife to Canadians, 1991.

Some fish or hunt About one-quarter of adult Canadians fished for recreational purposes in 1991, while 7% reported that they had hunted. About 5% of adult Canadians hunted deer and other large mammals and 4% hunted birds other than waterfowl. Smaller proportions hunted waterfowl (2%) or small mammals (3%). Although fewer people hunted than fished in 1991, the

average amount of time spent hunting was slightly longer. On average, those who hunted spent 16 days on this activity in 1991, while those who fished spent 14 days. Virtually all who reported fishing or hunting in 1991 had done so in Canada (99% each). About 4% of anglers and 2% of hunters, however, had also travelled to the United States to fish or hunt.

Most of those who fished or hunted were young men. In 1991, about 70% of those who fished and 90% of those who hunted were men. Among both anglers and hunters, almost three-quarters were under the age of 45.

Fishing is common among adults living in all provinces, while hunting is prevalent in the Atlantic provinces. In 1991, the proportion of adults who fished for recreational purposes ranged from 38% in Newfoundland to 24% in New Brunswick. Residents of Newfoundland (20%), New Brunswick (16%) and Nova Scotia (13%) were more likely to hunt than other adults, while those in British Columbia and Ontario were the least likely (5% in each province).

Those who fished or hunted were more likely than other adults to live in rural areas. In 1991, 33% of those who fished and 52% of those who hunted lived in a rural area, compared with 26% of all adult Canadians.

On average, hunters spent more on their activity in 1991 (\$770) than did those who fished for recreational purposes (\$500). Residents of British Columbia and Alberta who hunted or fished spent the most per person. The average personal expenditure for hunting activities in 1991 ranged from \$1,320 in British Columbia and \$1,170 in Alberta to \$340 in Nova Scotia. Similarly, the average expenditure for fishing ranged from \$770 in British Columbia and \$680 in Alberta to less than the national average in Quebec and the three Maritime provinces.

CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS BACKGROUNDER



Canada's national parks

National parks were originally designed to preserve outstanding scenic areas for outdoor recreation and tourism. They were also intended to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat and to sustain hunting. In recent years, the rationale for setting aside protected spaces has broadened beyond tourism and recreation to include the protection of species and ecosystems, and the provision of educational opportunities.

There are 39 national parks and park reserves in Canada that cover about 2% of the country. The first park of this type, Banff National Park, was established in 1885. This park, located in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta, is also the most popular, attracting more tourists each year than any other park in Canada. In the 1992-93 season, there were 4.2 million visitors to Banff National Park. Jasper National Park, also in the Rocky Mountains, was the second most visited park, with 1.4 million visitors in 1992-93. In total, Canada's national parks drew 13.7 million tourists in the 1992-93 season.¹

¹ Parks Canada, unpublished data.

Adults in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Alberta most likely to have taken a trip or an outing to enjoy wildlife¹



% having had a trip or outing to enjoy wildlife in 1991



¹ Includes watching, photographing, studying or feeding wildlife.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Importance of Wildlife to Canadians, 1991

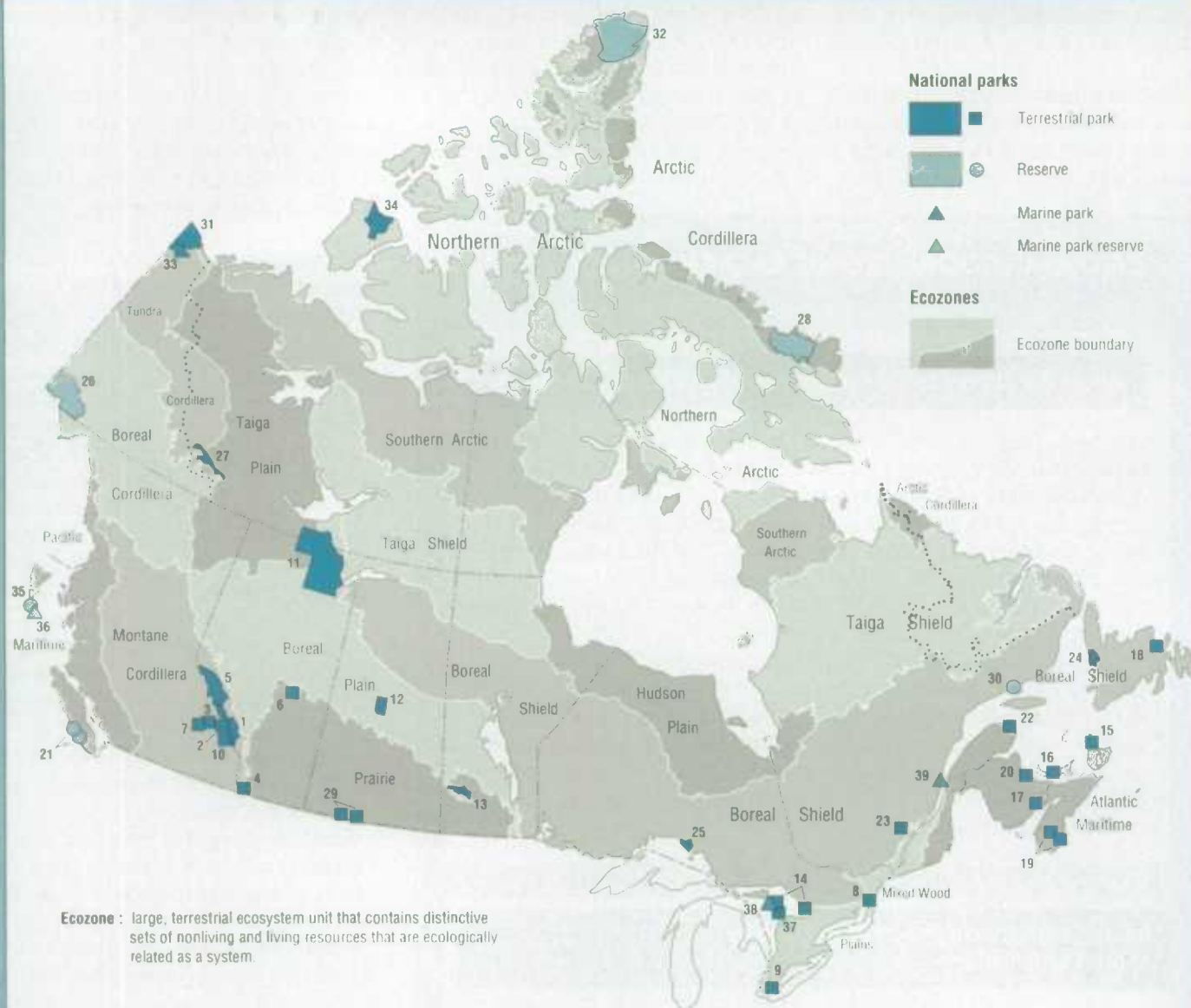
Many inform themselves about wildlife and contribute to wildlife organizations

In 1991, most adults watched a film or television program (78%) or read an article or book (54%) about wildlife. Many Canadians also visited a zoo, game farm, aquarium or natural history museum (40%), or purchased art, crafts or posters of wildlife (20%). Wildlife organizations attracted 9% of adults as members or contributors, while 6% of adults reported maintaining, improving or purchasing natural areas to provide food or shelter for wildlife.

Adults who belonged to wildlife organizations and those who maintained, improved or purchased natural areas for wildlife tended to be aged 35 to 54. Participants in these activities were also more likely to be residents of a rural area than adult Canadians in general. Of those

Canada's national parks and ecozones

CST



1. Banff National Park, Alta. (est. 1885, 6,640.8 km²)
2. Yoho National Park, B.C. (est. 1886, 1,313.1 km²)
3. Glacier National Park, B.C. (est. 1886, 1,349.4 km²)
4. Waterton Lakes National Park, Alta. (est. 1895, 525.8 km²)
5. Jasper National Park, Alta. (est. 1907, 19,878.0 km²)
6. Elk Island National Park, Alta. (est. 1913, 194.3 km²)
7. Mount Revelstoke National Park, B.C. (est. 1914, 262.6 km²)
8. St. Lawrence Islands National Park, Ont. (est. 1914, 4.1 km²)
9. Point Pelee National Park, Ont. (est. 1918, 15.5 km²)
10. Kootenay National Park, B.C. (est. 1920, 1,377.9 km²)
11. Wood Buffalo National Park, N.W.T. (est. 1922, 44,807.0 km²)
12. Prince Albert National Park, Sask. (est. 1927, 3,874.6 km²)
13. Riding Mountain National Park, Man. (est. 1929, 2,975.9 km²)
14. Georgian Bay Islands National Park, Ont. (est. 1929, 14.2 km²)
15. Cape Breton Highlands National Park, N.S. (est. 1936, 950.5 km²)
16. Prince Edward Island National Park, P.E.I. (est. 1937, 18.1 km²)
17. Fundy National Park, N.B. (est. 1948, 205.9 km²)
18. Terra Nova National Park, Nfld. (est. 1957, 396.5 km²)
19. Kejimikujik National Park, N.S. (est. 1968, 381.5 km²)
20. Kouchibouguac National Park, N.B. (est. 1969, 225.3 km²)

21. Pacific Rim National Park Reserve, B.C. (est. 1970, 388.5 km²)
22. Forillon National Park, Que. (est. 1970, 240.4 km²)
23. La Mauricie National Park, Que. (est. 1970, 543.9 km²)
24. Gros Morne National Park, Nfld. (est. 1970, 1,942.5 km²)
25. Pukaskwa National Park, Ont. (est. 1971, 1,877.8 km²)
26. Kluane National Park Reserve, Y.T. (est. 1972, 22,015.0 km²)
27. Nahanni National Park Reserve, N.W.T. (est. 1972, 4,765.6 km²)
28. Auyuittuq National Park Reserve, N.W.T. (est. 1972, 21,471.1 km²)
29. Grasslands National Park, Sask. (est. 1981, 906.5 km²)
30. Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve, Que. (est. 1984, 93.5 km²)
31. Ivvavik (Northern Yukon) National Park, Y.T. (est. 1984, 10,000.0 km²)
32. Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve, N.W.T. (est. 1986, 39,500.0 km²)
33. Vuntut National Park, Y.T. (est. 1995, 4,345.0 km²)
34. Aulavik National Park, N.W.T. (est. 1995, 12,200.0 km²)
35. Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve, B.C. (** , 1,495.0 km²)
36. Gwaii Haanas National Marine Park Reserve, B.C. (** , 3,050.0 km²)
37. Bruce Peninsula National Park, Ont. (** , 154.0 km²)
38. Fathom Five National Marine Park, Ont. (** , 113.0 km²)
39. Saguenay - St. Lawrence Marine Park, Que. (** , 1,138.0 km²)

* established

** Memorandum of Understanding only

Source: Environment Canada, 1991, *The State of Canada's Environment - 1991*, Ottawa.
 Canadian Heritage, 1994, *National Parks and National Historic Sites*, unpublished.

Cartography by the National Atlas Information Service.
 Geomatics Canada.



who contributed to wildlife organizations in 1991, the average contribution was \$80. Those who maintained, improved or purchased natural areas, on the other hand, each spent an average of \$1,080 in 1991.

Canadian wildlife attracts tourists from the United States According to a survey by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1.8 million Americans travelled to

Canada to participate in fish- or wildlife-related activities in 1991, more than triple the number of Canadians who visited the United States for the same purpose (528,000). Of these American tourists, 54% reported that they visited Canada for the primary purpose of observing, photographing or feeding wildlife, and 47% visited Canada for recreational fishing. Very few (2%) came to Canada to hunt.

American visitors who came to Canada incurred expenses for food, lodging, transportation and other items, such as guide fees, licence fees and equipment rental. Those who came to hunt in 1991 spent the most on their trip, \$1,020 per person. This was almost double the amount spent by those who came to fish (\$520). Americans who travelled to Canada to photograph, observe or feed wildlife spent \$350 per person.

CANADIAN SOCIAL TRENDS BACKGROUNDER

CST

About the Survey on the Importance of Wildlife to Canadians

The survey was conducted between January and May 1992 by Statistics Canada under the sponsorship of the Canadian Wildlife Service and provincial wildlife agencies. A major objective of the survey was to collect basic, accurate and reliable socio-economic information on the importance of biological resources to Canadians, specifically wildlife (wild birds and other wild animals) and fish. The survey was designed to update and enhance information collected by Statistics Canada for the years 1981 and 1987 under similar sponsorship arrangements.

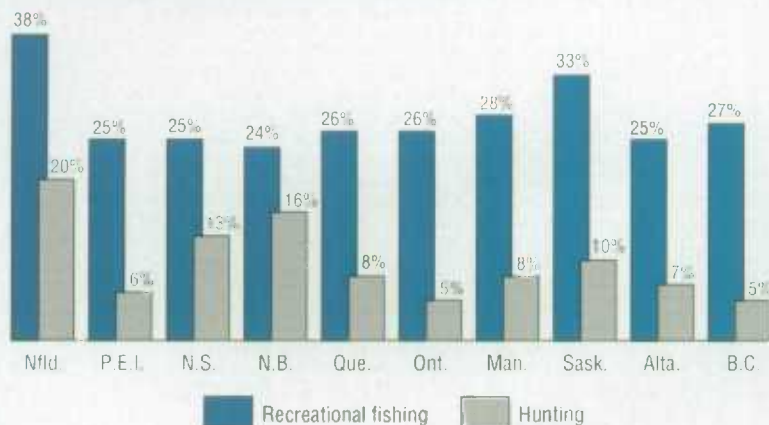
Survey publications are jointly written by members of a Federal-Provincial Task Force representing survey sponsors. Members of this task force are: **Fern Filion, Alistair Bath, Pierre Bouchard, Peter Boxall, Elaine DuWors, Paul Gray, André Jacquemot, Douglass Legg and Roger Reid.**

For more information about survey publications, contact Publications, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3 or provincial government wildlife agencies.

Adults in Newfoundland most likely to be anglers and hunters

CST

% participating in recreational fishing or hunting in 1991



Source: Statistics Canada. Survey on the Importance of Wildlife to Canadians, 1991

Continued recognition of the importance of wildlife is needed Sustaining wildlife contributes to people's well-being as well as to a country's economy. While most Canadians recognize the importance of maintaining abundant wildlife and are willing to financially support its maintenance, wildlife in Canada remains under stress from human activities. Agriculture, forestry and urban, industrial and resource development often cause the destruction of wildlife habitat or the alteration of habitat by toxic contaminants, acid rain and other environmental changes. As a result, these activities often create conditions under which many species can no longer live or reproduce.¹ In 1994, 117 species or populations of birds, mammals, reptiles, fish, amphibians and plants were listed as endangered or threatened in Canada.⁴

Many countries, however, including Canada, have acknowledged the need to protect wildlife habitat and have set aside areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and ecological reserves to address this need. These areas alone, however, cannot maintain biological diversity. To protect wildlife and wildlife habitat from human activities, governments, landowners, industries and non-government organizations will need to work together to ensure that decisions made today do not endanger the environment in the future.

⁴ Annual Report to the Canadian Wildlife Directors Meeting by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, June 15-16, 1994.

CST



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 ¹	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	13.4 ^P	*
Marriage rate (per 1,000)	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.5 ^P	*
Divorce rate (per 1,000)	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	*
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
Updation rate – % of paid workers	33.3	33.7	34.1	34.7	35.1	34.9	*	*
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	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.2	*
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	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.7	*
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 (1993 \$000,000)	175,423.6	179,817.8	187,892.3	196,762.4	205,481.1	211,778.7	211,432.6	*
– as a % of total expenditures	56.1	56.1	56.0	56.8	58.5	59.6	59.6	*
– as a % of GDP	25.5	24.7	25.2	26.9	29.5	30.2	29.7	*
UI beneficiaries (000s)	3,079.9	3,016.4	3,025.2	3,261.0	3,663.0	3,658.0	3,415.5	3,086.2
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	3,340.8
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	3,100.2
ECONOMIC INDICATORS								
GDP (1986 \$) – annual % change	+4.2	+5.0	+2.4	-0.2	-1.8	+0.6	+2.2	+4.5
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 ^R Revised data ^F Final data								
¹ For year ending June 30								
² Includes Protection of Persons and Property; Health; Social Services; Education; Recreation and Culture.								

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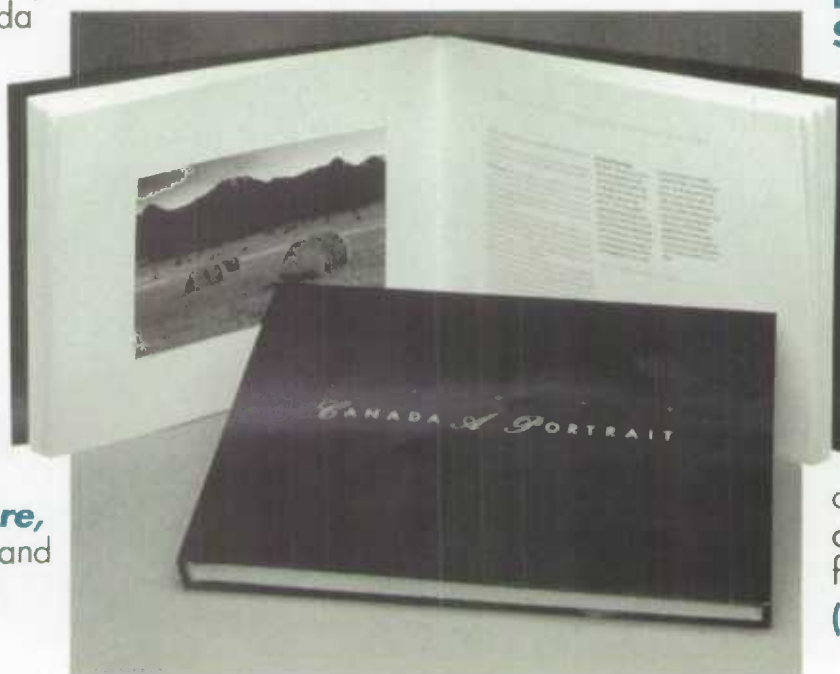
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