## General Social Survey

## PRELIMINARY DATA

CYCLE 2: TIME USE AND SOCIAL MOBILITY MODULES


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## PRELIMINARY DATA: CYCLE 2

## Background

The General Social Survey was initiated by Statistics Canada in order to reduce gaps in the statistical information system, particularly in relation to socio-economic trends. Many of these gaps cannot be filled through existing data sources because of the range or periodicity of the information required. A similar demand for such data has brought about the introduction of general social surveys in many other countries including Australia, Japan, the Scandinavian nations and the united Kingdom.

The General Social Survey has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on trends in Canadian society over time, and second, to provide information on specific policy issues. To meet these objectives the General Social Survey was established as a continuing program with a single survey cycle each year. The current status of the General Social Survey (GSS) cycles are as follows.

| Cycle | Status |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collected data September-October 1985 |  |${ }^{\text {on health and social support. }}$| Preliminary data released June 1986. |
| :--- |
| Public Use Microdata file available |
| January 1987. Publication titled |
| "Health and Social Support, 1985" |
| released January 1988. |

## Cycle 2: Methodology

The target population of the 1986 General Social Survey consisted of all persons 15 years of age and older living in the 10 provinces of canada, with the exception of full time residents of institutions. The sample was selected using random digit dialing methods. The interviews were conducted over the telephone during the last week of November and the first two weeks of December 1986. The main sample consisted of 9,946 persons aged 15 and over. In certain regions of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, 6,444 additional respondents were interviewed on all the survey topics except time use. Thus, 16,390 questionnaires were completed on the knowledge and use of lanquages and social mobility.

## output

The attached tables present the first data to be released from the GSS Cycle 2 time use and social mobility modules. A public use microdata file covering data for all three modules (time use, social mobility and language use) will be available early this summer. Publications presenting data primarily in the form of tables and charts, as well as initial analyses and findings, should be available in 1989.

## Contacts

For more information on the following subjects please contact:

Cycle 2 language module:

Cycles 2 or 4:
Cycles 1 or 3:

Rejean Lachapelle
Brian Harrison
Ghislaine Villeneuve (613-951-4995)
Edward Praught
(613-951-3763)
(613-951-3776)
(613-951-9180)

TIME USE DATA

## Introduction

As part of the General Social Survey in 1986, Statistics Canada collected diary data from a random sample of 9,946 Canadians aged 15 years and over. The diaries collected from each respondent for a given reference day provide information on what they did (except for personal care activities) for how long, with whom, and where, for a 24 hour period running from 4:00 a.m. of one day to $4: 00 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the next.

The information collected was subsequently coded to create a time budget data set reporting the main activities, social contacts, and locational behaviour of responding Canadians. Activities were coded into approximately 100 categories (e.g. working for pay, meal preparation, watching television, etc.). It is important to note that respondents could only report a single activity (the primary activity) at any one time. As a result, certain activities which are often done at the same time as something else (e.g. listening to the radio) are not fully reported in this survey.

In addition, it should be noted that the survey was done during November and early December and therefore the data reflect activities done at this time of the year. (Use of time may vary over the year.)

The data shown in the following tables indicate three main aspects of time spent on an activity:
a) Participation rate - This is the percentage of the population having reported the activity.
b) Duration, Total Population, Minutes per day -

This is the number of minutes per day spent on the activity averaged over the entire population (whether or not the person reported the activity).
C) Duration, Participants, Minutes per day -

This is the number of minutes spent on the activity averaged over the people having reported the activity. (i.e. the participants)

In all of the above cases, the data have been averaged over a full seven day week.

## Description of Tables

The attached four tables have been produced using 9,744 records. In total, 202 respondents ( $2 \%$ of all respondents) refused to describe their activities for the day and were excluded from the tables.

Table 1 shows the three data points for each of the 100 activities. Note that the activities are classified into groups and the data are also shown for each of the major groups. Two residual codes were used for gaps in reporting and activities not stated or uncodable.

Table 2 shows the three data points for time spent at various locations. For each location, the data are broken down by age and sex. The locations are as follows:

- at respondent's home
- at work place
- at other place
- in car
- walking
- on bus or subway
- in other transit (e.g. bicycle)
- in transit - not stated
- location - not stated

Table 3 shows the three data points for time spent with various social contacts. The contacts are classified as follows:

- alone
- with spouse or partner
- with children living in household
- with other family members
- with friends
- with other persons (e.g. co-workers)
- not stated
- not reported (personal care activities)

Note that more than one contact might be involved in any activity. Also, these contacts were not asked for personal care activities and the time spent on these personal activities can be found in the category 'not reported'.

Table 4 shows the three data points for time spent on each major group of activities (e.g. employed work, care of children, etc.). For each major group, data are further classified by sex and the respondent's main activity during the previous week. The main activities are:

- working
- looking for work
- student
- keeping house
- retired
- other
- not stated

The following are examples of findings that illustrate the information contained in Tables 1 to 4.

Averaged over the whole population and all days of the week, Canadians spent 215 minutes per day in paid work and related activity. Of that time, 174 minutes were actual time on the job; 19 minutes went for travel to and from the job. Persons at work on a given day (41 per cent of the population) average 426 minutes ( 7.1 hours) on the job and 48 minutes travelling (Table 1).

Employed Canadians spend 395 minutes a day in paid work and work-related activity, averaged over seven days. That is the equivalent of 46 hours per week. Employed males spend 424 minutes and females 349 minutes per day on paid work and work-related activity. On an average day, 77 per cent of employed males and 70 per cent of employed females worked at paid work and work-related activities (Table 4).

Canadians spent 105 minutes on domestic activities, 25 minutes on child care and 53 minutes on shopping and related activities, averaged over the entire population and seven days of the week. Time spent on domestic activities is highest, 223 minutes per day, for those persons keeping house and lowest, 36 minutes per day, for students (Tables 1 and 4).

Personal activities, such as sleeping, eating and washing, take 661 minutes per day on average, 649 minutes for men and 673 minutes for women (Table 4).

Thirteen per cent of Canadians engage in education related activity for 374 minutes on an average day. Averaged over the whole population, education accounts for 49 minutes per day. Seventy-nine per cent of all students spend time on educational activities for 469 minutes on an average day (Table 4).

Organizational activities account for 15 minutes per day, averaged over the week. Retired persons, 16 per cent of whom engage in organizational activity, allocate 23 minutes per day to it. At the other extreme, only 7 per cent of all students take part in organizational activity on an average day, and students allocate only 9 minutes to such activity (Table 4).

Media and communication consume most of the leisure activity time, with 87 per cent of the population so engaged on an average day. The whole population allocates 190 minutes to this activity, only 25 minutes less than it allocates, on average, to work for pay. Television alone accounts for 140 minutes per day. On any given day, 75 per cent of the population watches TV. Retired persons have the highest participation rate ( 95 per cent) in media and communcation. They spend 318 minutes per day on it. Students and employed workers average about 84 per cent participation and allocate 159 and 152 minutes, respectively, to media and communication (Tables 1 and 4).

Nearly 37 per cent of all Canadians engage in an entertainment activity on an average day. Persons engaged in such activity average 208 minutes at it. Over the whole population, 77 minutes per day go to entertainment (Table 4).

Less than 30 per cent of Canadians engage in a sport or hobby on an average day, and Canadians allocate 45 minutes per day to those activities. Those persons engaging in sports or hobbies on an average day spend 155 minutes. Retired persons and persons keeping house have the highest participation rate in these activities. Paid workers have the lowest participation (Table 4).

Canadians spend, on average, 940 minutes at home each day. They average 155 minutes per day at the workplace and 215 minutes at other places. As Canadians grow older, they spend more and more time at home. Persons aged 15 to 24 average 849 minutes per day at home. From there, time at home increases continually to 1159 minutes per day for persons aged 65 and over (Table 2).

The automoble commands the major share of travel time with Canadians, who, over the whole population, average 54 minutes per day in their car. In contrast, they spend only 12 minutes walking and only 9 minutes on public transit. Whether canadians drive or use public transit, they spend about the same amount of time on each. Those who travel by automobile on a given day ( 69 per cent of the population) average 78 minutes in it. Persons using public transit, 11 per cent on any given day, spend 75 minutes on it. Persons aged 15 to 24 make, overwhelmingly, the greatest use of public transit, with 27 per cent using it. Males aged 25 to 44 are the most likely to be in a car on any given day; women aged 65 and over are the least likely to be in a car (Table 2).

On average, on any given day, canadians spend 261 minutes alone. This excludes time spent asleep or on other personal activities. Males average 248 minutes alone, and women average 274 minutes alone. Females, 15 to 24 , spend the least time alone (199 minutes), while females 65 and over spend the most time alone (415 minutes). For women, time spent alone increases continually with age (Table 3).

Canadians spend 210 minutes per day with their spouse, 123 minutes with their children and 92 minutes with other family members. Additionally, they spend 145 minutes with friends and 215 minutes with others (including work colleagues). Persons, aged 15 to 24 , are more likely to spend time with friends ( 73 per cent for both women and men) than with any other age group. For other age groups, only 36 to 44 per cent spend time with friends on any given day. Males age 65 and over are the least likely to spend time with friends (Table 3).

TABLE 1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY BY POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND BY PARTICIPANTS ONLY. AND PARTICIPATION RATE FOR EACH ACTIVITY, CANADA. NOVEMBER 1986.

CODE
ACTIVITY NAME

| EMPLLYED WORK | 21 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 01 | WORK FOR PAY |
| 02 | OVERTIME /LOOKING FOR WORK |
| 03 | TRAVEL DURING WORK |
| 04 | WAITING, DELAYS AT WORK |
| 05 | MEALS-SNACKS AT WORK |
| 06 | IDLE TIME BEFORE OR AFTER WORK |
| 07 | COFFEE, OTHER BREAKS |
| 08 | UNCODEABLE WORK ACTIVITIES |
| 09 | TRAVEL: TO-FROM WORK |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { DOMESTIC WORK } & 105\end{array}$
10 MEAL PREPARATION 33
11 MEAL CLEAN-UP (DISHES/CLEARING TABLE) 13
12 INDOOR CLEANING (DUSTING/VACUUMING) 27
13 OUTDOOR CLEANING (SIDEWALKS/GARBAGE)
14 LAUNDRY. IRONING. FOLDING
15 MENDING
16 HOME REPAIRS. MAINTENANCE 9
17 GARDENING, PET CARE 2
18 OTHER UNCODEABLE HOUSEWORK (EILLS)
19 TRAVEL: DOMESTIC

CARE OF CHILDREN $\quad 25$
20 BABY CARE 6

21 CHILD CARE 8
22 HELPING TEACHING. REPRIMANDING CHILDREN 2
23 READING, TALKING. CONVERSATION WITH CHILD 2
24 PLAY WITH CHILDREN 4
25 MEDICAL CARE
28 OTHER CHILDCARE (UNPAID EABYSITTING)
29 TRAVEL: CHILD CARE
215
174
2
3
-0
8
2
4
3

TOTAL POPULATION

PARTICIPANTS ONLY

PARTICIPATION RATE $\%$

| 433 | 44 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 426 | 41 |
| 142 | 2 |
| 156 | 2 |
| 43 | 1 |
| 44 | 18 |
| 28 | 73 |
| 30 | 3 |
| 111 | 38 |

153

5

TABLE 1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY BY POPULATION 15 YEARS ANO OLOER ANO BY PARTICIPANTS ONLY. ANO PARTICIPATION RATE FOR EACH ACTIVITY. CANAOA. NOVEMBER 1986

COOE
ACTIVITY NAME

SHOPPING ANO SERVICES
EVERYOAY SHOPPING (FOOD. CLOTHING, GAS)
SHOPPING FOR OURABLE HOUSEHOLO GOOOS
PERSONAL CARE SERVICES (HAIRORESSER)
GOVERNMENT ANO FINANCIAL SERVICES
AOULT MEOICAL ANO OENTAL CARE
OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (LAWYER)
REPAIR SERVICES (CLEANING, AUTO APPLIANCE)
WAITING, QUEUING FOR PURCHASE
OTHER UNCOOEABLE SERVICES
TRAVEL: GOOOS OR SERVICES

PERSONAL CARE

59

HELP ANO PERSONAL CARE TO AOULTS
MEALS AT HOME/SNACKS/COFFEE
RESTAURANT MEALS
NIGHT SLEEP/ESSENTIAL SLEEP
INCIOENTAL SLEEP, NAPS
RELAXING, THINKING, RESTING
OTHER PERSONAL CARE OR PRIVATE ACTIVITIES
TRAVEL: PERSONAL

SCHOOL AND EOUCATION 49
50 FULL-TIME CLASSES
51 OTHER CLASSES - PART-TIME
52 SPECIAL LECTURES: OCCASIONAL
53 HOMEWORK: COURSE, CAREER,SELF-OEVELOPMENT
54 MEALS - SNACKS. COFFEE AT SCHOOL
55 BREAKS OR WAITING FOR CLASS TO BEGIN
56 LEISURE ANO SPECIAL INTEREST CLASSES
WASHING. DRESSING. PACKING
ADULT MEOICAL CARE (AT HOME)

TRAVEL: EOUCATION
TOTAL
POPULATI
MINUTES PER
53

53

RATE
\%

2

661
40
2
31
1
1
1
--
1
1

1

14

661
29

| 142 | 37 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 105 | 29 |
| 87 | 1 |
| 70 | 1 |
| 24 | 4 |
| 64 | 3 |
| 55 | -- |
| 65 | 2 |
| 50 | 2 |
| 54 | 2 |
| 42 | 34 |

47
166
95
77
69
494100

117
94
46
44

| 374 | 13 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 300 | 7 |
| 159 | 1 |
| 161 | - |
| 195 | 9 |
| 52 | 4 |
| 36 | 3 |
| 110 | 1 |
| 50 | 9 |

616

$\square$--93

1
9

TABLE 1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY BY POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND BY PARTICIPANTS ONLY, AND PARTICIPATION RATE FOR EACH ACTIVITY, CANADA, NOVEMBER 1986.

| CODE | ACTIVITY NAME | POTAL | PARTICIPANTS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ONLY |  |  |  | PARTICIPATION

TABLE 1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY BY POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND BY PARTICIPANTS ONLY. AND PARTICIPATION RATE FOR EACH ACTIVITY. CANAOA. NOVEMBER 1986.

CODE

## MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

90 RADIO

91 TELEVISION. RENTED MOVIES
RECORDS. TAPES,LISTENING
READING BOOKS, MAGAZINES
READING NEWSPAPERS
TALKING, CONVERSATION, PHONE
LETTERS AND MAIL
99 TRAVEL: MEOIA OR COMMUNICATION

26
97
MISSING TIME (GAPS)
ACTIVITY NOT STATED

190
219
87 POPULATION
MINUTES PER DAY

PARTICIPANTS
PARTICIPATION ONLY RATE MINUTES PER DAY \%

## 78

188

85

100

60
67
89
26

119
146

2

TABLE 2
AVERAGE OURATIONS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTIPATION RATE BY SEX AND AGE. CANADA. NOVEMBER 1986.

| LOCATION. SEX AND AGE | DURATION FOR <br> total population MINUTES PER DAY | DURATIDN FOR <br> PARTICIPANTS MINUTES PER DAY | $\begin{gathered} \text { PARTICIPATION } \\ \text { RATE } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AT RESPONOENT'S HOME |  |  |  |
| MALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 820 | 839 | 98 |
| 25-44 | 824 | 834 | 99 |
| 45-64 | 891 | 906 | 98 |
| 65 AND OVER | 1127 | 1129 | 100 |
| Total. | 872 | 885 | 99 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 878 | 893 | 98 |
| 25-44 | 976 | 983 | 99 |
| 45-64 | 1053 | 1060 | 99 |
| 65 ANO OVER | 1183 | 1197 | 99 |
| Total.... | 1004 | 1014 | 99 |
| TOTAL-SEX |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 849 | 865 | 98 |
| 25-44 | 900 | 909 | 99 |
| $45-64$ | 974 | 985 | 99 |
| 65 AND OVER | 1159 940 | $\begin{array}{r}4168 \\ \hline 951\end{array}$ | 99 99 |
| Total |  |  |  |
| AT WORK PLACE MALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 150 | 456 | 33 |
| 25-44 | 256 | 475 | 54 |
| 45-64 | 220 | 465 | 4.7 |
| 65 AND OVER | 29 | 329 | 9 |
| Total | 199 | 466 | 43 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 114 | 413 | 28 |
| 25-44 | 158 | 430 | 37 |
| 45-64 | 94 | 407 | 23 |
| 65 AND OVER | 12 | 256 | 5 |
| Total | 113 | 418 | 27 |
| TOTAL-SEX |  |  |  |
| $15-24$ | 132 | 437 | 30 |
| 25-44 | 207 | 457 | 45 |
| 45-64 | 156 | 446 | 35 |
| 65 AND OVER | 19 | 298 | 6 35 |
| Total. | 155 | 447 | 35 |
| at other place MALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 338 | 409 | 83 |
| $25-44$ | 211 | 290 | 73 |
| 45-64 | 181 | 258 | 70 |
| 65 AND OVER | 154 | 230 | 67 |
| Total..... | 226 | 306 | 74 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 320 | 385 | 83 |
| 25-44 | 180 | 251 | 72 |
| 45-64 | 178 | 255 | 70 |
| 65 AND OVER | 148 | 245 | 60 |
| Total. | 204 | 283 | 72 |
| TOTAL-SEX |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 329 | 397 | 83 |
| 25-44 | 196 | 271 | 72 |
| 45 - 64 | 179 | 256 | 70 |
| 65 AND OVER | 150 | 238 | 63 |
| Total.. | 215 | 295 | 73 |

TABLE 2
AVERAGE DURATIONS AT VARIOUS LDCATIONS FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTIPATION RATE BY SEX AND AGE. CANADA. NOVEMBER 1986.

| LOCATION. SEX AND AGE | DURATION FOR <br> TOTAL POPULATION MINUTES PER DAY | ```DURATIDN FOR PARTICIPANTS MINUTES PER DAY``` | PARTICIPATIDN RATE \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IN CAR |  |  |  |
| MALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 48 | 72 | 66 |
| 25-44... | 73 | 89 | 82 |
| 45-64 | 66 | 89 | 74 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 48 | 80 | 60 |
| Total.. | 63 | 85 | 74 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24... | 41 | 65 | 64 |
| 25-44.... | 54 | 74 | 73 |
| $45-64 \ldots$ | 44 | 67 | 65 |
| 65 AND OVER.. | 28 | 65 | 43 |
| Total...... | 45 | 70 | 65 |
| TOTAL-SEX |  |  |  |
| 15-24... | 45 | 69 | 65 |
| 25-44... | 64 | 82 | 77 |
| 45-64... | 55 | 78 | 69 |
| 65 AND OVER | 36 | 72 | 50 |
| Total...... | 54 | 78 | 69 |
| WALKING |  |  |  |
| MALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24.... | 16 | 47 | 33 |
| 25-44.... | 9 | 50 | 18 |
| 45-64... | 13 | 56 | 23 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 20 | 68 | 29 |
| Total | 13 | 53 | 24 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24. | 14 | 39 | 36 |
| 25-44... | 9 | 42 | 22 |
| 45-64.... | 12 | 48 | 25 |
| 65 AND DVER. | 11 | 44 | 24 |
| Total...... | 11 | 43 | 26 |
| TOTAL-SEX |  |  |  |
| 15-24.. | 15 | 43 | 34 |
| 25-44... | 9 | 45 | 20 |
| 45-64... | 12 | 52 | 24 |
| 65 AND DVER. | 15 | 55 | 26 |
| Total..... | 12 | 47 | 25 |
| ON BUS OR SUBWAYMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24... | 16 | 69 | 22 |
| 25-44.... | 6 | 93 | 6 |
| 45-64... | 4 | 88 | 5 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 4 | 68 | 6 |
| Total...... | 7 | 78 | 10 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24... | 22 | 69 | 31 |
| 25-44.... | 7 | 76 | 9 |
| 45-64... | 8 | 87 | 9 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 5 | 63 | 8 |
| Total..... | 10 | 73 | 43 |
| TOTAL-SEX |  |  |  |
| $15-24 \ldots$ | 19 | 69 | 27 |
| $25=44 \ldots$. | 6 | 83 | 7 |
| 45-64... | 6 | 87 | 7 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 5 | 65 | 7 |
| Total...... | 9 | 75 | 14 |

TABLE 2
AVERAGE DURATIONS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTIPATION RATE BY SEX AND AGE. CANADA, NOVEMBER 1986.

| LOCATION. SEX AND AGE | DURATIDN FOR TOTAL POPULATION MINUTES PER DAY | DURATION FOR <br> PARTICIPANTS MINUTES PER DAY | PARTICIPATION RATE <br> \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IN OTHER TRANSIT |  |  |  |
| MALE $15-24 \ldots .$ | 7 | 121 | 6 |
| 25-44. | 10 | 187 | 6 |
| 45-64 | 5 | 113 | 5 |
| 65 AND OVER. |  | - |  |
| Total | 7 | 150 | 5 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24.... | 2 | 44 | 4 |
| 25-44.... | 1 | 64 | 2 |
| $45-64$. | 2 | 103 | 2 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 1 | 59 | 2 |
| Total..... | 2 | 65 | 2 |
| Total-SEX |  |  |  |
| 25-44. | 6 | 153 | 4 |
| 45-64. | 4 | 110 | 3 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 1 | 55 | 2 |
| Total. | 4 | 121 | 4 |
| in TRANSIT - NOT STATED |  |  |  |
| male |  |  |  |
| $15-24$. $25-44$ | 6 | 46 56 | 13 |
| 25-44 | 5 | 47 | 10 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 2 | 22 | 8 |
| Total..... | 6 | 49 | 12 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 5 | 42 | 12 |
| 25-44 | 4 | 36 | 19 |
| 45-64 | 4 | 44 | 9 |
| 65 AND OVER | 2 | 39 | 6 |
| Total. | 4 | 39 | 10 |
| total-sex |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 5 | 44 | 12 |
| $25-44$ | 6 | 46 | 12 |
| 45-64. | 4 | 44 | 9 |
| 65 AND OVER | 2 | 30 | 119 |
| Total... | 5 | 44 | 11 |
| WITH LOCATION NOT stated |  |  |  |
| MALE |  |  |  |
| 15 - 24. | 40 | 259 | 15 |
| 25-44 | 44 | 227 | 19 |
| 45-64 | 55 | 269 | 20 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 57 | 240 | 24 |
| Total. | 47 | 245 | 19 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 45 | 229 | 19 |
| 25-44 | 50 | 224 | 22 |
| 45-64 | 47 | 251 | 19 |
| 65 ANO OVER. | 50 | 257 | 19 |
| Total..... | 48 | 235 | 20 |
| total-sex |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 42 | 243 | 17 |
| $25-44$ | 47 | 226 | 21 |
| 45-64 | 51 | 260 | 20 |
| 65 AND OVER | 53 | 249 | 21 |
| Total..... | 48 | 240 | 20 |

table 3
AVERAGE DURATIONS OF SOCIAL CONTACTS FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY SEX AND AGE, CANADA, NOVEMBER 1986

| SOCIAL CONTACTS. <br> SEX AND AGE | DURATION FOR <br> TOTAL POPULATION MINUTES PER DAY | DURATIDN FOR <br> PARTICIPANTS <br> MINUTES PER DAY | PARTICIPATION RATE \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALONE |  |  |  |
| 15-24...... | 235 | 252 | 93 |
| 25-44..... | 233 | 258 | 99 |
| 45-64..... | 259 | 287 | 90 |
| 65 AND DVER.... | 306 | 344 | 89 |
| Total........ | 248 | 273 | 91 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24..... | 199 | 216 | 92 |
| 25-44..... | 238 | 259 | 92 |
| $45-64 \ldots$. | 317 | 340 | 93 |
| 65 AND QVER.... | 415 | 458 | 91 |
| Total........ | 274 | 298 | 92 |
| TDTAL-SEX |  |  | 93 |
| 15-24....... | 217 | 234 258 | 93 91 |
| $25=44 \ldots . .$. $45-64 \ldots$. | 236 288 | 258 315 | 92 |
| 65 AND DVER.... | 369 | 410 | 90 |
| Total........ | 261 | 286 | 91 |
| WITH SPOUSE OR PARTNER |  |  |  |
| MALE |  |  |  |
| $15-24 \ldots . .$. | 31 236 | 267 324 | 12 73 |
| 25-44...... | 236 | 324 | 78 |
| 45-64..... | 289 | 369 | 78 |
| 65 AND OVER.... | 382 | 491 | 78 |
| Total......... | 219 | 359 | 61 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24...... | 68 | 299 | 23 |
| 25-44...... | 216 | 302 | 72 |
| $45-64 \ldots$. | 282 | 390 | 72 |
| 65 AND OVER.... | 210 | 473 | 44 |
| Total. | 201 | 347 | 58 |
| TOTAL-SEX |  |  |  |
| 15-24...... | 49 | 288 | 17 |
| $25-44 \ldots .$. | 226 | 313 | 72 |
| 45-64...... | 285 | 379 | 75 |
| 65 AND OVER... | 283 | 483 | 59 |
| Total... | 210 | 353 | 59 |
| WITH CHILD(REN) IN HOUSEHOLD |  |  |  |
| MALE 25 |  |  |  |
| 15-24...... | 25 +49 | 166 275 | 54 |
| $25-44 \ldots . .$. | 149 94 | 275 232 | 40 |
| 65 AND OVER... | 40 | 259 | 15 |
| Total........ | 96 | 253 | 38 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24...... | 69 | 290 | 24 |
| $25-44 \ldots .$. | 255 | 363 | 70 |
| $45-64 \ldots$. | 106 | 237 | 45 |
| 65 AND DVER... | 32 | 253 | 13 |
| Total....... | 149 | 329 | 46 |
| TOTAL-SEX T $^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |
| 15-24..... | 47 | 240 | 19 |
| 25-44..... | 202 | 324 | 62 |
| 45-64...... | 100 | 235 | 43 |
| 65 AND OVER... | 35 | 256 | 14 |
| Total........ | 123 | 291 | 42 |

TABLE 3
AVERAGE DURATIONS OF SOCIAL CONTACTS FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLOER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY SEX AND AGE, CANAOA, NOVEMBER 1986

| SOCIAL CONTACTS. SEX AND AGE | DURATION FOR <br> TOTAL POPULATION MINUTES PER DAY | OURATIDN FOR <br> PARTICIPANTS <br> MINUTES PER OAY | PARTICIPATION RATE \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WITH OTHER FAMILY MEMBER (S) |  |  |  |
| MALE |  |  |  |
| $15-24$ | 152 | 231 | 66 |
| 25-44. | 69 | 233 | 30 |
| 45-64 | 61 | 239 | 25 |
| 65 ANO DVER | 63 | 258 | 24 |
| Total. | 85 | 235 | 36 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 160 | 247 | 65 |
| $25-44$. | 75 | 223 | 34 |
| 45-64. | 96 | 263 | 36 |
| 65 ANO DVER | 87 | 255 | 34 |
| Total | 99 | 243 | 41 |
| TOTAL-SEX |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 156 | 239 | 65 |
| $25-44$ | 72 | 228 | 32 |
| 45-64 | 79 | 254 | 34 |
| 65 ANO DVER | 76 | 256 | 30 |
| Total..... | 92 | 240 | 38 |
| WITH FRIENO(S)MALE |  |  |  |
| +5-24 | 290 | 399 | 73 |
| 25-44. | 135 | 302 | 45 |
| 45-64 | 103 | 265 | 39 |
| 65 ANO OVER | 74 | 220 | 34 |
| Total..... | 155 | 321 | 48 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 272 | 373 | 73 |
| 25-44 | 112 | 259 | 43 |
| $45-64$. | 94 | 231 | 41 |
| 65 AND DVER. | 85 | 224 | 38 |
| Total.. | 136 | 285 | 48 |
| TOTAL-SEX |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 281 | 386 | 73 |
| 25-44. | 123 | 280 | 44 |
| 45-64 | 98 | 247 | 40 |
| 65 ANO DVER. | 80 | 222 | 36 |
| Total | 145 | 302 | 48 |
| WITH OTHER PERSON(S) |  |  |  |
| MALE | 271 | 416 | 65 |
| 25-44. | 301 | 442 | 68 |
| 45-64 | 242 | 410 | 59 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 74 | 223 | 33 |
| Total... | 255 | 415 | 61 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24. | 244 | 372 | 66 |
| 25-44. | 203 | 367 | 55 |
| 45-64. | 143 | 316 | 45 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 56 | 176 | 32 |
| Total.. | 176 | 340 | 52 |
| TOTAL-SEX |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 258 | 394 | 65 |
| 25-44 | 252 | 408 | 62 |
| 45-64 | 192 | 368 | 52 |
| 65 AND OVER.. | 64 | 196 | 33 |
| Total...... | 215 | 380 | 56 |

TABLE 3
AVERAGE DURATIONS OF SOCIAL CONTACTS FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY SEX AND AGE, CANADA, NOVEMBER 1986

| SOCIAL CONTACTS. SEX AND AGE | DURATION FOR total population minutes per day | DURATION FOR PARTICIPANTS MINUTES PER DAY | $\begin{gathered} \text { PARTICIPATION } \\ \text { RATE } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NOT STATED |  |  |  |
| male |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 22 | 148 | 15 |
| 25-44 | 19 | 116 | 16 |
| 45-64 | 30 | 135 | 22 |
| 65 AND OVER. | 27 | 134 | 20 |
| Total. | 23 | 130 | 18 |
| female |  |  |  |
| $15-24$ $25-44$ | 26 | 103 | 25 |
| 45-64 | 21 | 96 | 22 |
| 65 AND OVER | 32 | 119 | 27 |
| Total | 24 | 103 | 23 |
| total-SEX |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 19 | 120 | 16 |
| 25-44 | 23 | 108 | 21 |
| 45-64 | 25 | 115 | 22 |
| 65 AND OVER | 30 | 124 | 24 |
| Total. | 23 | 114 | 20 |
| NOT REPORTED - |  |  |  |
| PERSONAL CARE |  |  |  |
| ACTIVITIES |  |  |  |
| male |  |  |  |
| $25-44$ | 520 | 520 | 100 |
| 45-64 | 521 | 522 | 100 |
| 65 AND OVER | 582 | 582 | 100 |
| Total....... | 535 | 536 | 100 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 585 | 585 | 100 |
| $25-44$ | 539 | 539 | 100 |
| 45-64 | 552 | 552 | 100 |
| 65 AND OVER | 597 | 597 | 100 |
| Total. | 560 | 560 | 100 |
| total-SEX |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 571 | 571 | 100 |
| 25-44 | 529 | 530 | 100 |
| 45-64 | 537 | 537 | 100 |
| 65 AND OVER | 591 | 591 | 100 |
| Total..... | 548 | 548 | 100 |

TABLE 4
AVERAGE DURATION FOR EACH ACTIVITY GROUP FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS (IN LAST 7 DAYS) AND SEX, CANADA. NOVEMEER 1986.

| ACTIVITY GROUP. MAIN ACTIVITY AND SEX | dURATION FDR total population MINUTES PER DAY | DURATION FOR <br> PARTICIPANTS MINUTES PER DAY | $\begin{gathered} \text { PARTICIPATION } \\ \text { RATE } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EMPLOYED WORK WORKING |  |  |  |
| MALE . . . | 424 | 550 | 77 |
| FEMALE | 349 | 496 | 70 |
| TDTAL-SEX | 395 | 530 | 74 |
| LOOKING FOR WORK |  |  |  |
| FEMALE | 62 | 214 | 29 |
| TOTAL-SEX | 72 | 254 | 28 |
| Student |  |  |  |
| male | 58 | 327 | 18 |
| FEMALE. . . | 44 | 269 | 16 |
| TOTAL-SEX. KEEPING HOUSE | 51 | 300 | 17 |
| MALE. | 30 | - | - |
| female. | 22 | 226 | 10 |
| total-SEX | 22 | 229 | 10 |
| RETIRED |  |  |  |
| MALE. | 3 | - | - |
| total-SEX. . | 12 | 247 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |
| MALE. | 44 57 | 255 408 | 17 14 |
| TDTAL-SEX | 50 | 312 | 16 |
| not stateo |  |  |  |
| MALE | 227 | - | 二 |
| FEMALE. TOTAL-SEX | 157 | 476 | 33 |
| Total |  |  |  |
| MALE | 282 | 521 | 5 |
| FEMALE | 154 | 449 | 34 |
| TOTAL-SEX | 215 | 493 | 4 |
| DOMESTIC WORK |  |  |  |
| - MALE-.. | 53 | 104 | 51 |
| FEMALE | 113. | 136 | 83 |
| total-sex. | 76 | 121 | 63 |
| LOOKING FOR WORK |  |  |  |
| FEMALE | 138 | 163 | 84 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 108 | 152 | 71 |
| Student |  |  |  |
| male. | 23 | 64 |  |
| FEMALE. | 51 | 88 | 57 |
| TOTAL-SEX...... 36 79 46 <br> KEEPING HOUSE  46  |  |  |  |
| KEEPING HALE . . | 195 | 215 | 91 |
| FEMALE. ...... | ${ }^{-224}$ | > 232 | 97 |
| TOTAL-SEX. . . . | 223 | 231 | 97 |
| RETIRED |  |  |  |
| FEMALE | ${ }_{150}$ | ${ }_{171}$ | 87 |
| tatal-sex. . . . | 115 | 157 | 73 |
| OTHER |  |  |  |
| MALE | 63 | 127 171 | 76 |
| FEMALE. TOTAL-SEX | 130 91 | 150 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

TABLE 4
AVERAGE DURATION FOR EACH ACTIVITY GROUP FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS (IN LAST 7 OAYS) and sex. canada, november 1986

| ACTIVITY GROUP. <br> MAIN ACTIVITY AND SEX | DURATION FOR TOTAL POPULATION minutes per day | DURATION FOR PARTICIPANTS MINUTES PER DAY | $\begin{gathered} \text { PARTICIPATION } \\ \text { RATE } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DOMESTIC WORK NOT STATED |  |  |  |
| MALE ..... | 42 | - | - |
| FEMALE | 263 | 281 | 93 |
| total-SEX..... | 165 | 249 | 66 |
| Total |  |  |  |
| MALE | 59 | 113 | 52 |
| FEMALE | 150 | 177 | 85 |
| TOTAL-SEX.... | 105 | 153 | 69 |
| CARE OF CHILDREN WORKING |  |  |  |
| MaLE........ | ) 15 | 86 | 17 |
| FEMALE | $J_{27}$ | 94 | 29 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 20 | 90 | 22 |
| LOOKING FOR WORK MALE. | 16 | 134 | 12 |
| FEMALE | 55 | 139 | 39 |
| total-SEX. . . | 27 | 137 | 20 |
| STUDENT |  |  |  |
| MALE | 5 | 92 | 5 |
| FEMALE | 9 | 107 | 9 |
| TOTAL-SEX...... | 7 | 101 | 7 |
| MALE. . . . . . . | 68 | 173 | 39 |
| FEMALE. . . . | 63 | 151 | 42 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... RETIRED | 64 | 151 | 42 |
| MALE....... | 3 | 74 | 5 |
| FEMALE. | 8. | 150 | 5 |
| total-sex . . . . | 5 | 109 | 5 |
| OTHER MALE . . . . ..... | 11 | 115 | 10 |
| FEMALE | 39 | 158 | 25 |
| tatal-SEX..... | 23 | 143 | 16 |
| NOT STATED |  |  |  |
| MALE. | 23 | - | - |
| FEMALE. . . . . . . . | 51 38 | 159 | 24 |
| Total |  |  |  |
| MALE . . . . . . . . . | 13 | 93 | 14 |
| FEmale . . . . . . . | 37 | 128 | 29 |
| total-SEX...... | 25 | 117 | 22 |
| SHOPPING AND SERVICES WORKING |  |  |  |
| MALE . . . . . | 39 | 132 | 30 |
| FEMALE. | 54 | 128 | 42 |
| TOTAL-SEX... | 45 | 130 | 35 |
| LOOKING FOR WORK |  |  |  |
| male . . . . . . . | 43 | 126 | 34 |
| FEMALE. | 66 | 143 132 | 46 38 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 50 | 132 | 38 |
| STUDENT | 25 | 113 | 22 |
| FEMALE . . . . . . | 33 | 129 | 25 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 28 | 121 | 23 |

TABLE 4
AVERAGE DURATION FOR EACH ACTIVITY GROUP FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS (IN LAST 7 DAYS) AND SEX, CANADA, NOVEMBER 1986.

| ACTIVITY GROUP. MAIN ACTIVITY AND SEX | DURATION FOR <br> TOTAL POPULATION MINUTES PER OAY | DURATION FOR <br> PARTICIPANTS <br> MINUTES PER DAY | PARTICIPATION RATE \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SHOPPING ANO SERVICES KEEPING HOUSE |  |  |  |
| MALE........ | 69 | 198 | 35 |
| FEMALE | 75 | 157 | 48 |
| TOTAL-SEX | 74 | 158 | 47 |
| RETIRED | 78 | 167 | 47 |
| FEMALE. | 68 | 164 | 41 |
| TOTAL-SEX | 74 | 166 | 44 |
| OTHER |  |  |  |
| MALE | 63 | 153 | 41 |
| FEMALE | 71 | 155 | 46 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 66 | 154 | 43 |
| NOT STATEO MALE | 29 | - | - |
| FEMALE | 38 | - | - |
| TOTAL-SEX | 34 | 140 | 24 |
| Total |  |  |  |
| MALE. | 44 | 139 | 32 |
| FEMALE | 61 | 144 | 42 |
| TOTAL-SEX | 53 | 142 | 37 |
| PERSONAL CARE WORKING |  |  |  |
| MALE | 614 | 615 | 100 |
| FEMALE. | 637 | 637 | 100 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 623 | 624 | 100 |
| MALE........ | 701 | 701 | 100 |
| FEMALE. | 697 | 697 | 100 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 699 | 699 | 100 |
| STUDENT |  |  |  |
| MALE | 646 | 646 | 100 |
| FEMALE | 662 | 662 | 100 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 654 | 654 | 100 |
| KEEPING HOUSE |  |  |  |
| MALE | 680 | 680 | 100 |
| FEMALE | 685 | 685 | 100 |
| TDTAL-SEX..... | 685 | 685 | 100 |
| RETIRED |  |  |  |
| MALE | 748 | 748 | 100 |
| FEMALE | 744 | 744 | 100 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 746 | 746 | 100 |
| OTHER |  |  |  |
| MALE | 747 | 747 | 100 |
| FEMALE | 769 | 769 | 100 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 756 | 756 | 100 |
| NOT STATEO |  |  |  |
| MALE. | 857 | 857 | 100 |
| FEMALE | 694 | 694 | 100 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 767 | 767 | 100 |
| Total |  |  |  |
| MALE | 649 | 649 | 100 |
| FEMALE | 673 | 673 | 100 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 661 | 661 | 100 |

TABLE 4
AVERAGE DURATION FOR EACH ACTIVITY GROUP FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS (IN LAST 7 DAYS) AND SEX. CANADA, NOVEMBER 1986.

| ACTIVITY GROUP. MAIN ACTIVITY AND SEX | DURATION FOR <br> TOTAL POPULATION MINUTES PER DAY | ```DURATION FDR PARTICIPANTS MINUTES PER DAY``` | PARTICIPATION RATE <br> \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCHOOL AND EOUCATIDN WORKING |  |  |  |
| MALE | 8 | 197 | 4 |
| FEMALE | 10 | 148 | 7 |
| TOTAL-SEX.... | 9 | 171 | 5 |
| LOOKING FDR WORK MALE | 12 | - | - |
| FEMALE....... | 12 | - | - |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 12 | 202 | 6 |
| STUDENT |  |  |  |
| MALE.......... | 364 | 455 | 80 |
| FEMALE....... | 377 | 485 | 78 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 370 | 469 | 79 |
| KEEPING HOUSE |  |  |  |
| MALE.......... | 5 | - | - |
| FEMALE....... | 5 | 116 | 5 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 5 | 117 | 5 |
| RETIREO |  |  |  |
| MALE.......... | 2 | - | - |
| FEMALE........ | 2 | - | - |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 2 | 132 | 2 |
| OTHER |  |  |  |
| MALE . . . . . . . . . | 1 | - | - |
| FEMALE......... | 4 | - | - |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 2 | - | - |
| NOT STATEO |  |  |  |
| MALE . . . . . . . . . | 42 | - | - |
| FEMALE | 20 | - | - |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 30 | - | $\square$ |
| Total ${ }^{\text {Tal }}$ |  |  |  |
| MALE........... | 51 | 393 | 13 |
| FEMALE | 48 | 357 | 13 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 49 | 374 | 13 |
| ORGANIZATIONAL. |  |  |  |
| VOLUNTARY AND |  |  |  |
| RELIGIOUS |  |  |  |
| ACTIVITY |  |  |  |
| WORKING |  |  |  |
| MALE......... | 10 | 176 | 6 |
| FEMALE....... | 16 | 165 | 9 |
| TOTAL-SEX... | 12 | 170 | 7 |
| LOOKING FOR WORK |  |  |  |
| MALE. . . . . . . . | 14 | 174 | 8 |
| FEMALE........ | 7 | - | - |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 12 | 175 | 7 |
| STUDENT |  |  |  |
| MALE......... | 9 | 158 | 6 |
| FEMALE....... | 9 | 107 | 8 |
| TOTAL-SEX...... | 9 | 129 | 7 |
| KEEPING HDUSE | 18 | - | - |
| MALE . . . . . . . . . . . | 18 22 | 159 | 14 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 22 | 156 | 14 |

TABLE 4
AVERAGE DURATION FOR EACH ACTIVITY GROUP FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS (IN LAST 7 DAYS) AND SEX, CANADA. NDVEMBER 1986.

| ACTIVITY GROUP. MAIN ACTIVITY AND SEX | DURATION FOR TOTAL POPULATION MINUTES PER DAY | DURATION FOR PARTICIPANTS MINUTES PER DAY | PARTICIPATIDN RATE <br> $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ORGANIZATIONAL. VOLUNTARY AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY RETIRED |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| FEMALE....... | 21 | 129 | 16 |
| TOTAL-SEX...... OTHER | 23 | 143 | 16 |
| MALE......... | 26 | 255 | 10 |
| FEMALE | 19 | 128 | 15 |
| TOTAL-SEX | 23 | 188 | 12 |
| NOT STATED |  |  |  |
| FEMALE....... | 17 | - | - |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 11 | - | - |
| Total |  |  |  |
| MALE | 13 | 170 | 8 |
| FEMALE | 18 | 152 | 12 |
| TOTAL-SEX.... | 15 | 159 | 10 |
| ENTERTAIMENT (ATTENDING) |  |  |  |
| WORKING |  |  |  |
| MALE . | 73 | 224 | 33 |
| FEMALE | 73 | 204 | 36 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 73 | 216 | 34 |
| LOOKING FOR WORK |  |  |  |
| MALE . . . . . . . . . . | 130 111 | 258 216 | 51 |
| TOTAL-SEX.... | 125 | 246 | 51 |
| STUDENT |  |  |  |
| MALE......... | 83 | 205 | 40 |
| FEMALE....... | 88 | 216 | 41 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 85 | 211 | 40 |
| KEEPING HOUSE |  |  |  |
| MALE........ | 58 | 187 | 31 |
| FEMALE....... | 78 | 191 | 41 |
| TOTAL-SEX.... | 77 | 191 | 40 |
| RETIRED |  |  |  |
| MALE........ | 63 | 189 | 34 |
| FEMALE...... | 68 | 188 | 36 35 |
| TOTAL-SEX.... | 65 | 189 | 35 |
| OTHER |  |  |  |
| MALE......... | 82 |  |  |
| FEMALE | 99 | 199 | 50 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 89 | 192 | 46 |
| NOT STATED |  |  |  |
| MALE. | 33 | - | - |
| FEMALE........ | 57 | - | - |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 46 | - | - |
| Total |  |  |  |
| MALE......... | 76 | 217 | 35 |
| FEMALE....... | 77 | 200 | 39 37 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 77 | 208 | 37 |
| SPORTS \& HOBBIES (PARTICIPATION) |  |  |  |
| WORKING |  |  |  |
| MALE......... | 35 29 | 150 133 | 23 22 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 33 | 144 |  |

TABLE 4
AVERAGE OURATION FOR EACH ACTIVITY GROUP FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS (IN LAST 7 DAYS)
AND SEX, CANADA. NOVEMBER 1986.

| ACTIVITY GROUP. MAIN ACTIVITY ANO SEX | OURATION FOR <br> TOTAL POPULATION MINUTES PER OAY | DURATION FOR <br> PARTICIPANTS <br> MINUTES PER DAY | PARTICIPATION RATE \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPDRTS \& HOBBIES (PARTICIPATION) |  |  |  |
| LOOKING FOR WORK | 71 | 202 | 35 |
| FEMALE...... | 43 | 159 | 27 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 63 | 192 | 33 |
| STUOENT |  |  |  |
| MALE....... | 53 | 150 | 35 |
| FEMALE..... | 25 | 131 | 19 |
| TOTAL-SEX...... | 40 | 144 | 28 |
| KEEPING HOUSE |  |  |  |
| MALE......... | 42 | 170 | 25 |
| FEMALE....... | 58 | 156 | 37 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 58 | 156 | 37 |
| RETIREO |  |  |  |
| MALE.......... | 72 | 156 | 46 |
| FEMALE....... | 81 | 176 | 46 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 76 | 165 | 46 |
| OTHER |  |  |  |
| MALE . . . . . . . . | 84 | 245 | 34 |
| FEMALE | 46 | 148 | 31 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 68 | 206 | 33 |
| NOT STATED |  |  |  |
| MALE........... | 29 | - | - |
| FEMALE....... | 36 | - 21 | 27 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 33 | 121 | 27 |
| Total |  |  |  |
| MALE.......... | 46 | 160 | 29 |
| FEMALE....... | 45 | 150 155 | 30 29 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 45 | 155 | 29 |
| MEOIA ANO |  |  |  |
| WORKING |  |  |  |
| MALE. | 166 | 194 | 85 |
| FEMALE | 130 | 158 | 82 |
| TOTAL-SEX. | 152 | 181 | 84 |
| LOOKING FOR WORK |  |  |  |
| MALE.......... | 271 | 294 | 92 |
| FEMALE........ | 237 | 254 | 93 |
| TOTAL-SEX...... | 261 | 282 | 93 |
| STUDENT |  |  |  |
| MALE. ......... | 175 | 201 | 87 |
| FEMALE........ | 142 | 177 | 81 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 159 | 190 | 84 |
| KEEPING HOUSE ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| MALE.......... | 275 | 295 | 93 |
| FEMALE....... | 203 | 226 | 90 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 206 | 228 | 90 |
| RETIRED ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| MALE......... | 339 | 352 | 96 |
| FEMALE........ | 292 | 312 | 94 95 |
| TOTAL-SEX..... | 318 | 334 | 95 |
| OTHER |  |  |  |
| MALE......... | 318 | 342 | 93 84 |
| FEMALE........ | 199 | 238 301 | 84 |
| TOTAL-SEX...... | 268 | 301 | 89 |

TABLE 4
AVERAGE DURATION FOR EACH ACTIVITY GROUP FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS ANO DLDER AND PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS (IN LAST 7 DAYS) AND SEX, CANADA, NOVEMBER 1986.


[^0]The 1986 General Social Survey also asked a series of questions that allow one to derive data on intergenerational mobility. More specifically, questions were asked about the respondent's education and occupation, as well as, his or her mother's and father's education and occupation. Some initial tables showing educational mobility are presented here. More detailed results as well as results for occupational mobility will be presented in a later report.

Education was classified on a scale of the following six categories:

- University degree
- College diploma
- Some college or university
- Grade 11 - 13
- Grade 9 - 10
- Grade 8 or less

By comparing the respondent's education with his or her mother's and father's, one obtains a measure of intergenerational educational mobility. Mobility can be measured by the number of steps up or down the scale the respondent moves relative to his or her parent.

## Social mobility module highlights

The following are some highlights that illustrate the findings that can be derived from an analysis of the education data. The tables are shown following the text.

## Intergenerational educational mobility

Among Canadians 15 years and older, one fourth have "inherited" their parents' educational level, about 60 per cent have a level of education higher than their parents. This is true whether educational mobility is determined in the relation between the education of mothers and daughters, mothers and sons, fathers and daughters, or fathers and sons (Table 1b).

Just over forty per cent of survey respondents, twice the proportion of their parents, have had at least some college or university education. The proportion of men with university degrees is greater than that of women, both among the respondents (16 per cent compared with 11 per cent) and among their parents ( 8 per cent compared with 5 per cent). While 44 per cent of the mothers and 47 per cent of the fathers have had an education of Grade 8 or less, only 13 per cent of their daughters and sons have remained at that level (Table 2a).

While a large proportion of Canadians have a higher education than their parents, the parents' education still makes a big difference in the determination of the level of education attained by their children. The probability of having at least some college or university education is almost twice as high for the daughters and sons of parents who themselves have attended college or university (about 64 per cent) than it is for the children of parents with an educational level of Grade 10 or less (about 33 per cent). These differences apply equally to women and men, and to the relation of their education with that of their mothers or fathers (Table 2b).

## Notes on missing cases:

Four mobility tables were used for this report, showing the relation between the respondents' and their parents' educational levels status. Data were omitted for those cases where comparisons could not be made on the respondents' or the parents' education. Most of the records were excluded because the parents' education was not stated.

The data used here are based on the following percentages of the whole weighted sample:

Education:
Mothers and daughters $77 \%$
Mothers and sons 75\%
Fathers and daughters 71\% Fathers and sons $72 \%$

## Notes on tables:

Table la is a social mobility table, in this case percentaged over the whole table. The data in Table lb derive from Table la. In Table la, data in the central diagonal line of figures, from the top left to the bottom right, show the per cent of women whose educational level is the same as that of their mothers. The sum of these per cent figures is the 27 per cent shown in Table $1 b$ under "Mother/daughter" and next to the category "no mobility". The next diagonal line in Table la, contains the per cent of those women whose educational level is one step higher than their mothers'. These figures add up to the 22 per cent shown for "1 step up" under "Mother/daughter". Those who have been downwardly mobile, that is, whose education is lower than their mothers', are in the lines of figures toward the lower left from the central diagonal. Similar tables, not shown here, were used for the other three columns in Table 1 b .

Table 1 b shows the per cent distribution of people according to the number of steps that their educational level is removed, up or down, from their mothers and fathers. These describe, then, distributions on four new variables to be available for further analysis.

Table $2 a$ displays the distribution of cases according to respondents' and parents' educational level.

Table $2 b$ is based on educational mobility tables with "outflow" percentages, reduced to three educational levels. With this table you can predict the consequences for children of their parents' educational level.

Table la. Mothers' and Daughter' Education - Overall Per cent (Weighted)

Daughter's Education
Mother's Grade 8 Grade Grade Some College Univers. ROW Education or less 9-10 11-13 Col/Uni diploma degree TOTAL

| Grade 8 <br> or less <br> Grade <br> $9-10$ | 11 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 43 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grade <br> $11-13$ <br> Some Col <br> Univ | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 15 |
| College <br> diploma | $*$ | 2 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 25 |
| Univers. <br> degree | $*$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| COL TOTAL | 13 | 14 | 31 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 99 |

Note: * Data were suppressed in cells with $<25,000$ cases (weighted).

Table 1 b . Degrees of Intergenerational Educational Mobility (Weighted)

| Mobility steps | Mother/ daughter \% | Mother/ son \% | Father/ daughter $\%$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Father/ } \\ \text { son } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 steps up | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| 4 steps up | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 3 steps up | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| 2 steps up | 19 | 18 | 21 | 21 |
| 1 step up | 22 | 18 | 19 | 17 |
| no mobility | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 step down | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 steps down | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 3 steps down | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 steps down | * | 1 | 1 | * |
| 5 steps down | * | * | * | * |
|  | 99 | 101 | 100 | 100 |
| Moved up | 60 | 59 | 61 | 61 |
| Did not move | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 |
| Moved down | 12 | 15 | 13 | 13 |

Note: * Data were suppressed in cells with $<25,000$ cases (weighted).

Table 2a Educational Levels of Women and Men and Their Parents (Weighted)

| Education | Mother/Daughter |  | Father/Son |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mother $\%$ | $\underset{\frac{\%}{6}}{\text { Daughter }^{2}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Father } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Son } \\ \text { \% } \end{gathered}$ |
| Grade 8 or less | 44 | 13 | 47 | 13 |
| Grades 9-10 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| Grades 11 - 13 | 24 | 32 | 21 | 31 |
| Some college or university | 5 | 17 | 6 | 17 |
| college diploma | 7 | 13 | 5 | 10 |
| University degree | 5 | 11 | 8 | 16 |
|  | 101 | 100 | 100 | 99 |
| Grade 10 or below | 60 | 27 | 60 | 25 |
| Grade 11 - 13 | 24 | 32 | 21 | 31 |
| Any college or university | 17 | 41 | 19 | 43 |


| Education | Father/Daughter |  | Mother/Son |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Father } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\frac{\%}{8}}{\text { Daughter }^{2}}$ | Mother \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { Son } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Grade 8 or less | 47 | 12 | 42 | 13 |
| Grades 9-10 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Grades 11 - 13 | 22 | 32 | 27 | 32 |
| Some college or university | 5 | 17 | 5 | 16 |
| College diploma | 4 | 13 | 6 | 11 |
| University degree | 9 | 11 | 6 | 16 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 99 | 101 |
| Grade 10 or below | 60 | 26 | 55 | 26 |
| Grade 11 - 13 | 22 | 32 | 27 | 32 |
| Any college or university | 18 | 41 | 17 | 43 |



Table 2b. Influence of Parents' Education on Children Going to College or University (Weighted)

## Per Cent of Respondents with at least some College or University

| Mother's or Fathers' <br> Education Level | Mother/ <br> Daughter | Mother/ <br> Son | Father/ <br> Daughter | Father/, <br> Son |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grade 10 or less | 30 | 35 | 33 | 34 |
| Grade $11-13$ | 53 | 49 | 48 | 51 |
| Any college or university | 65 | 59 | 65 | 66 |


[^0]:    - AMOUNT TOO SMALL TO BE EXPRESSED. 1.e. SAMPLING VARIABILITY (C.V.) IS GREATER THAN 33\%

