

Overview

Social, economic and demographic changes are reshaping Canadian society. People are seeing less of their families and friends on workdays, and spending much more time alone.

Yet Canadians can generally be described as involved citizens, generous with their money and their time. Most also like to stay well informed. They consume a considerable amount of news and current affairs information. Similarly, they tend to be more involved in political activities other than voting, such as attending public meetings, searching for information on political issues, volunteering for a political party, or expressing their point of view by contacting a newspaper or politician, by signing a petition or by participating in a march or demonstration.

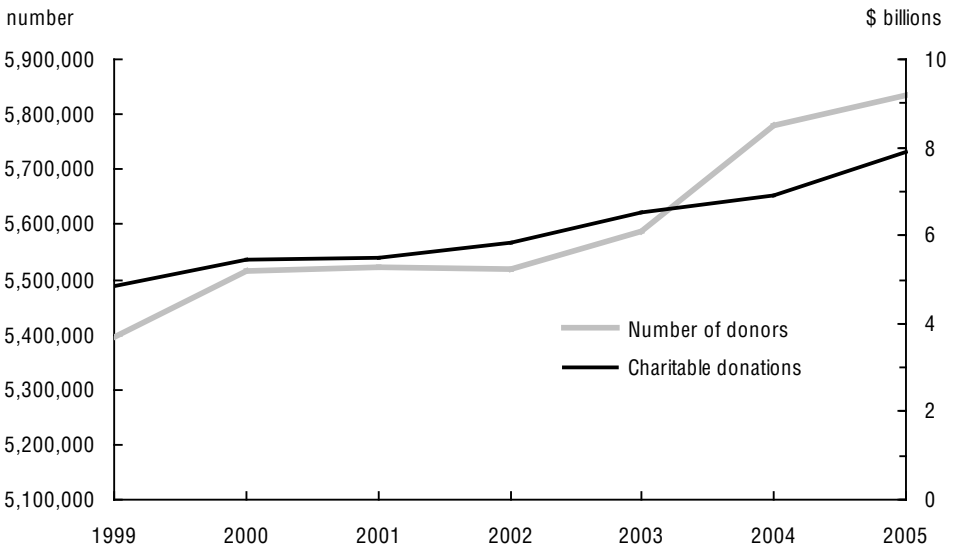
Charitable donations

Canadians continued in 2005 to give generously to registered charities and non-profit organizations. Over 5.8 million Canadian taxfilers donated a record \$7.9 billion to charities that provide official tax receipts—almost 1% more donors, and 13.8% more in total donations compared with 2004.

Donations rose in all provinces and territories. The strongest increases were 21.1% in Alberta, 18.5% in Nova Scotia and 17.7% in Manitoba. The number of donors also grew everywhere except Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador. In those two provinces, the number of donors slipped, but not the dollars donated.

At the national level, the median total income of donors in 2005 was \$45,400, up 3.9%

Chart 29.1
Charitable donors and donations, by number and amount



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0001.

from 2004. The median donation rose 4.3% from \$230 to \$240.

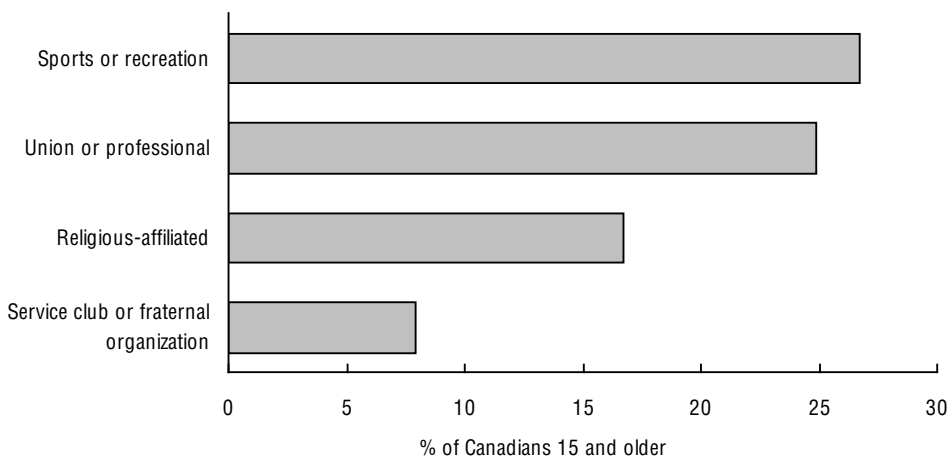
Nunavut's donors had the highest median income in 2005, at \$77,100, as well as the highest median donation, at \$400. But Alberta reported the largest growth in donors' median income, 6.1%, and a 3.6% rise in median donation, from \$280 to \$290.

The average age of donors across the country in 2005 was 52 years, unchanged from 2004. Donors in Nova Scotia were the oldest, on average, at 55 years of age; donors in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories had the youngest average age of charitable donors, at 44 years.

Volunteering and civic participation

About 34% of Canadians said they did volunteer work in 2003. Rural residents are more likely than urban residents to do volunteering—even when factors like age, gender, household income, level of education, place of birth, province of residence and marital status are taken into account.

Chart 29.2
Selected types of organizations with which Canadians are involved, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-598-XIE.

Table 29.a
Sense of belonging to local community, household population aged 12 and older, 2005

	Men	Women
	%	
Very strong or somewhat strong sense of belonging	61.7	62.9
Somewhat weak sense of belonging	25.5	24.9
Very weak sense of belonging	9.2	9.4
Sense of belonging not stated	3.6	2.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0490.

Differences between rural and urban residents narrow when it comes to involvement or membership in different types of organizations, such as professional associations, sports or recreation organizations, religious groups, or service clubs and fraternal organizations. Yet, in 2003, rural residents were more likely than urban dwellers to be involved in service clubs and fraternal organizations. Citizen involvement in the political process, such as attendance at public meetings on local affairs, is more frequent in rural areas and small towns than in large cities. In 2003, the larger the place, the lower the proportion

of individuals who said that they attended a public meeting.

Social networks in urban and rural Canada

Many people believe that residents of large urban areas are more likely to be socially isolated or to see friends less often than those living in rural communities. That is not the case in Canada.

Granted, the social networks of Canada's urban dwellers do include a smaller slice of family and neighbours. However, their networks also include a larger slice of friends and acquaintances. Rural residents, by contrast, have a larger share of neighbours and family members in their close social networks, but the share of friends is smaller.

Isolation from family

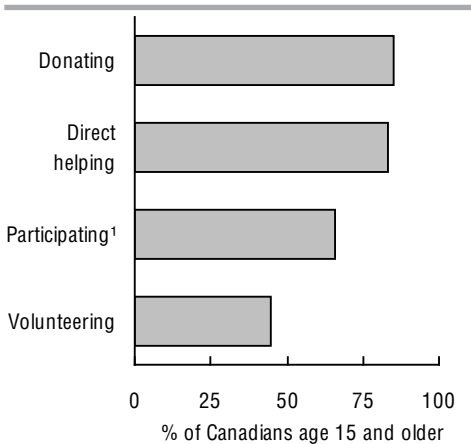
Rural residents are no more or less likely than urban dwellers to be isolated from family. Among the Canadian-born population in 2003, an equal proportion of rural residents

and urban dwellers had not seen their relatives in a month. However, the proportion of rural residents who saw their relatives a few times a week or every day was higher.

Canadians living in rural areas are just as likely as Canadians living in the country's largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs) to say they do not have any close friends. Also, rural residents are very similar to urban dwellers when it comes to the kind of help they give their friends, neighbours and relatives.

People living in Canada's large CMAs are perhaps less likely to help with transportation or domestic chores, because this kind of help is less important for people in their social networks. They are also slightly less likely than rural residents to help others in their circle with child care. However, in 2003, urban dwellers were just as likely as residents of any other area to provide emotional support, teach, coach or give practical advice, or to help a person in some other

Chart 29.3
Social involvement by type of activity, 2004



1. Participating defined as belonging to a group or organization.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-XIE.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Canadian Social Trends*. Irregular. 11-008-XWE
- *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. Monthly. 75-001-XIE
- *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin*. Occasional. 21-006-XIE

News consumption and good citizenship

Frequent news followers are more likely to be politically engaged than those who are not. Most Canadians follow the news and current affairs at least several times a week, which is an important indicator of a thriving society.

The 2003 General Social Survey found that 89% of Canadians follow news daily or several times a week. Seniors aged 65 and older are more likely to follow news on a frequent basis than young adults aged 19 to 24.

Television is the number one choice—91% of frequent users tune in. It is the top choice for women, Quebecers and those with household income below \$60,000 annually.

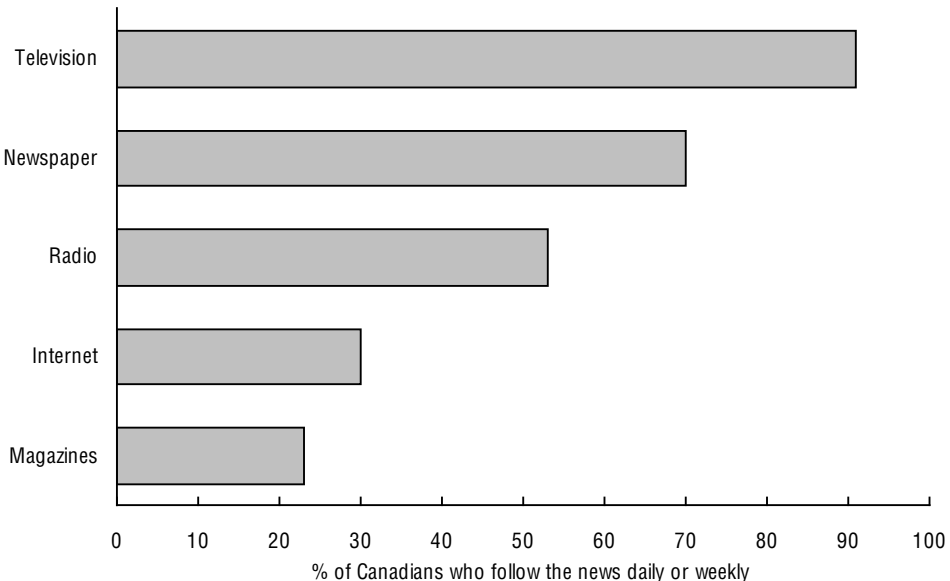
As a news source, newspapers are chosen by 70% of frequent news followers. Reading a newspaper is most common among men and those with an income above \$60,000.

Radio is the third most common news source for frequent news followers—53% listen to it. Seniors listen to the radio at a much higher rate of 83%.

The Internet is especially popular among young people: 42% of them use it, compared with 9% of seniors and 30% of all frequent news followers. Men are more likely to turn to the Internet for news, as are higher-income Canadians. Immigrants are also more likely to turn to it, as coverage is more likely to be deeper and available in their preferred language.

Canadians who follow news via several media are more likely to engage in other political activities in addition to voting—for example, attending a public meeting or volunteering for a political party. Those who choose television as their only news source tend to participate less.

Chart 29.4
Main sources of news for frequent news followers, 2003



Note: Canadians aged 19 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XIE.

Converging gender roles

Canadian women participate in the labour force at a rate nearly equal to men. In fact, their participation rate for paid work is one of the highest in the world. But does that mean that their partners are sharing more of the housework?

Today's couples aged 25 to 54 have a more equal partnership in the sharing of financial, child care and household responsibilities. However, gender differences in the division of labour are still evident, if diminishing.

Women continue to do significantly more housework than men. In 1986, 54% of men did some housework daily; by 2005, 69% did so. Women's participation in daily housework remained steady at around 90%. Men's involvement in child care has also grown.

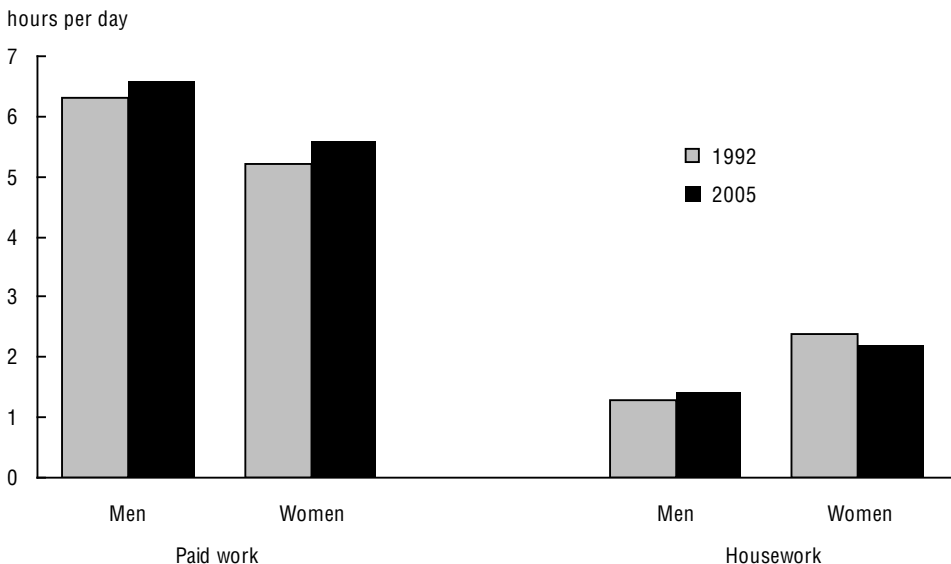
Interestingly, although more people are doing housework and the trend is toward larger homes, the time they spend doing housework

has decreased. One reason could be today's services-oriented economy. Canadians are hiring others to do housecleaning, snow removal and groundskeeping, and are availing themselves of time-saving appliances, pre-packaged foods and take-out meals. As well, housework standards appear to have relaxed as people's priorities have shifted.

In dual-earner families, men's participation in housework has grown from 70% in 1992 to 74% in 2005, whereas women's has dropped from 94% to 90%.

Dual-earner couples feel more time-stressed—particularly the women in these couples. However, despite the pressures of trying to maintain a work–life balance, most dual-earner couples in Canada are satisfied with their life as a whole.

Chart 29.5
Time spent on paid work and housework in dual-earner families, by type of work



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-XIE.

Less family time

Working Canadians are spending less time with family, and the decrease is widespread. It affects men, women, workers living with a spouse only and those living with children, workers with a college degree and those who have not completed high school. Workers living with one child under five spend the most time with family; lone parents living with a youth or young adult spend the least.

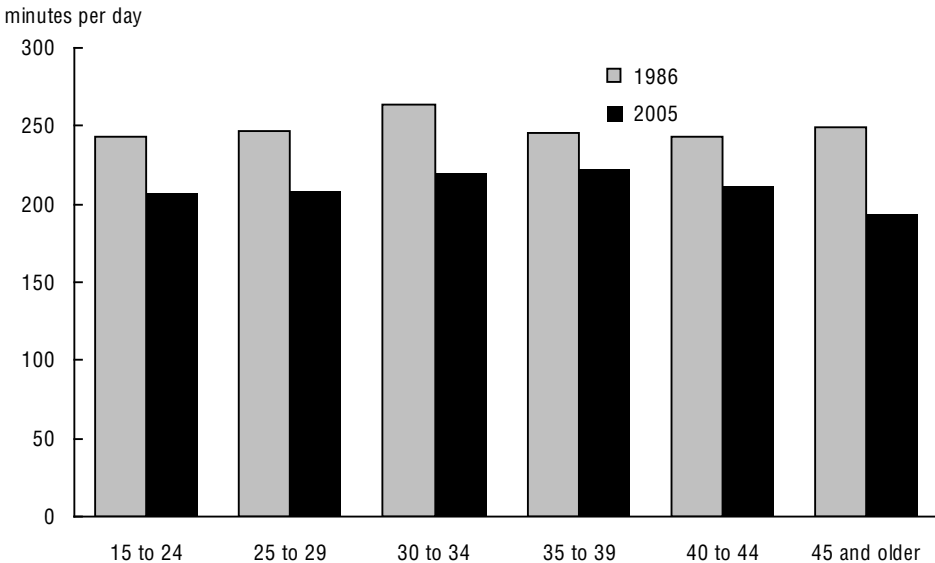
From 1986 to 2005, the average time workers spent with family members on a typical workday dropped from 250 minutes per day to 206 minutes per day. And workers are not replacing family time with friends—that also dropped, from 44 minutes to 19 minutes.

Average time devoted to paid employment has risen significantly, from 506 minutes to 536 minutes. As well, workers are spending more time alone—an average 174 minutes per day in solitary activities in 2005,

compared with 133 minutes per day in 1986. Nevertheless, in 2005, about one in three workers said they would like more time alone. Time alone does not count solitary time on the job.

Five trends have cut into family time since 1986. First, workers are far more likely to have at least one meal, snack or coffee alone—27% in 2005 compared with only 17% in 1986. Second, the average time spent at meals outside work hours has decreased from 60 minutes to 45 minutes. Third, more workers are watching television alone—27% in 2005 versus 17% in 1986. Fourth, workers are spending more time on personal care, such as washing, dressing and sleeping, rather than with family. And fifth, workers are spending less than half the time they did in 1986 on social activities outside the home.

Chart 29.6
Average time spent with family, by age group



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XIE.

Interreligious unions on the rise

Interreligious unions are on the rise in Canada — not a surprise given the country's increasing cultural diversity and declining religious affiliation. Still, four out of five couples are made up of partners from the same religious group.

In 1981, just 15% of Canadians in couples had an interreligious union, either marriage or common-law. By 2001, interreligious unions had grown to 19% of couples—of the 14.1 million Canadians in couples, 2.7 million had a partner from a different broad religious group.

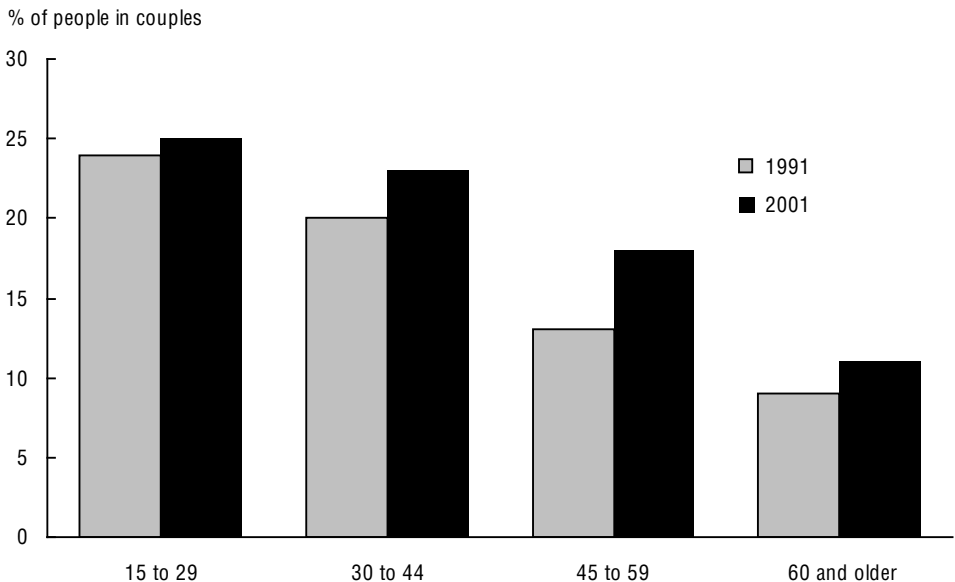
Half of all interreligious unions, or 1.3 million, are between Catholics and Protestants, the two largest religious groups in Canada. These unions are not evenly distributed geographically, as the availability of same-faith partners tends to lower the frequency of interreligious unions. For

example, 83% of the population in Quebec is Catholic and 5% is Protestant: only 2% of Catholics are in Catholic/Protestant interreligious unions. In Ontario, where there are nearly equal numbers of Catholics and Protestants, 18% of Catholics in couples are in interreligious unions with a Protestant.

Highly religious people and those with more traditional doctrine are less likely to have an interreligious union. For instance, only 13% of conservative Protestants have one, whereas 23% of mainline Protestants do.

Orthodox Christians are more likely today to be in interreligious unions, especially with Catholics. Jews, meanwhile, are tending toward more interreligious unions, particularly with Catholics and Protestants. For Buddhists, the most frequent interreligious union is with a partner who has no religion. Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus are least likely to be in interreligious unions.

Chart 29.7
People in interreligious unions, by age group



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-008-XIE.

Table 29.1 Charitable giving, by selected characteristics of donors and by province and territory, 2005

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number													
All taxfilers ¹	23,311,690	390,770	102,870	685,500	563,240	5,766,410	8,804,910	832,510	706,360	2,375,330	3,019,590	21,630	27,050	15,520
All donors	5,833,930	83,420	27,030	162,830	130,620	1,290,340	2,389,140	236,620	185,660	601,180	715,940	4,680	4,760	1,710
	%													
Males														
Taxfilers ¹	48	49	48	48	49	49	48	48	48	49	48	50	51	50
Donors	56	60	54	55	56	58	56	55	55	58	54	46	52	49
Females														
Taxfilers ¹	52	51	52	52	51	51	52	52	52	51	52	50	49	50
Donors	44	40	46	45	44	42	44	45	45	42	46	54	48	51
	years													
Average age of donors ²	52	54	54	55	54	53	52	52	54	50	53	49	44	44
	%													
Age group of donors²														
0 to 24	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	4	5
25 to 34	12	9	10	9	11	11	13	12	11	15	11	13	20	23
35 to 44	20	18	18	17	18	19	20	19	17	21	19	22	27	23
45 to 54	23	24	23	23	23	25	23	23	23	25	23	31	28	26
55 to 64	18	23	21	21	21	19	17	17	17	16	19	20	15	18
65 and older	24	23	25	28	25	24	24	25	29	20	26	12	5	6
	\$													
Average donation by age group of donors²														
0 to 24	490	330	240	290	410	150	600	640	680	630	570	290	240	430
25 to 34	820	480	390	540	600	290	1,000	970	750	980	880	550	690	790
35 to 44	1,200	620	680	850	870	500	1,500	1,500	1,100	1,500	1,300	700	920	1,200
45 to 54	1,400	860	800	1,100	1,100	560	1,800	1,800	1,300	2,100	1,600	1,100	1,300	1,800
55 to 64	1,500	990	1,000	1,200	1,300	600	1,800	1,800	1,400	2,300	1,600	1,300	1,700	1,800
65 and older	1,700	1,000	1,600	1,600	1,500	810	1,900	1,800	1,500	2,600	1,900	1,300	1,600	980
Median total income of donors^{3,4}	45,400	34,400	36,700	40,800	38,000	42,700	48,600	40,000	40,300	50,300	44,800	56,000	73,800	77,100
Median donation, both sexes⁴	240	320	340	280	280	120	300	300	300	290	300	220	210	400
Males	260	340	390	310	320	140	330	350	330	340	340	260	250	420
Females	210	280	290	260	240	100	270	260	270	250	260	200	180	370
	\$ thousands													
Total charitable donations	7,879,588	69,933	26,256	184,297	148,430	738,774	3,869,951	376,491	235,751	1,116,053	1,101,549	4,595	5,216	2,292
Males	5,293,624	47,615	15,439	119,708	95,883	495,270	2,587,602	257,472	151,460	794,400	721,916	2,594	3,031	1,232
Females	2,585,965	22,317	10,817	64,588	52,547	243,504	1,282,348	119,019	84,291	321,653	379,632	2,001	2,185	1,060

Notes: Charitable giving is the allowable portion of total donations, as reported on the income tax return.

A donor is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.

2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.

3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

4. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Table 29.2 Charitable giving, by selected characteristics of donors, 2000 to 2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	number					
All taxfilers ¹	21,611,830	21,886,860	21,979,210	22,465,770	22,725,310	23,311,690
All donors	5,516,420	5,521,780	5,520,560	5,588,590	5,781,250	5,833,930
	%					
Males						
Taxfilers ¹	49	49	49	49	48	48
Donors	57	57	57	57	56	56
Females						
Taxfilers ¹	51	51	51	51	52	52
Donors	43	43	43	43	44	44
	years					
Average age of donors²	52	52	52	52	52	52
	%					
Age group of donors²						
0 to 24	3	3	3	3	3	3
25 to 34	13	12	12	12	12	12
35 to 44	22	22	21	21	20	20
45 to 54	23	23	23	23	23	23
55 to 64	15	16	16	17	18	18
65 and older	24	24	24	24	24	24
	\$					
Average donations by age group of donors²						
0 to 24	340	360	380	470	460	490
25 to 34	510	520	590	700	700	820
35 to 44	840	860	940	1,000	1,000	1,200
45 to 54	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400
55 to 64	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,500
65 and older	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,700
Median total income of donors^{3,4}	39,300	40,300	41,200	42,400	43,700	45,400
Total median donations, both sexes⁴	190	200	210	220	230	240
Males	210	220	230	240	250	260
Females	170	180	180	200	200	210
	\$ thousands					
Total charitable donations	5,438,672	5,514,371	5,847,068	6,513,013	6,922,616	7,879,588
Males	3,636,560	3,715,250	3,940,147	4,389,106	4,591,471	5,293,624
Females	1,802,112	1,799,121	1,906,921	2,123,908	2,331,145	2,585,965

Notes: Charitable giving is the allowable portion of total donations, as reported on the income tax return.

A donor is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.
2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.
3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.
4. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Table 29.3 Average time spent with family by workers on a typical work day, by selected characteristics of workers, 1986 and 2005

	1986	2005	Change from 1986 to 2005
	minutes		
All workers	250	206	-44
Age			
15 to 24	243	207	n.s. ¹
25 to 29	247	208	-39
30 to 34	264	220	-44
35 to 39	246	223	-23
40 to 44	243	212	-31
45 and older	249	194	-54
Sex			
Women	248	209	-39
Men	250	205	-45
Region of residence			
Atlantic Canada	258	220	-38
Quebec	237	209	-28
Ontario	254	205	-50
Prairies	255	207	-48
British Columbia	250	201	-49
Family structure			
Spouse, no children	231	191	-40
Spouse, youngest child under 5	274	244	-30
Spouse, youngest child aged 5 to 12	271	227	-44
Spouse, youngest child aged 13 to 24	247	198	-49
Lone parent, youngest child under 5	346	251	-95
Lone parent, youngest child aged 5 to 12	243	196	n.s. ¹
Lone parent, youngest child aged 13 to 24	150	132	n.s. ¹
Highest level of schooling			
Elementary school	252	210	-42
Secondary diploma	254	203	-50
College or trade school diploma or certificate	243	205	-38
University degree	241	211	-30

1. n.s. indicates that the change from 1986 to 2005 is not statistically significant at the $p < 0.01$ threshold.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XIE.

Table 29.4 Average time spent with family by workers on typical workdays, by selected activities of workers, 1986 and 2005

	Average time spent with the family		
	1986	2005	Change from 1986 to 2005
	minutes		
All workers	250	206	-44
Time spent on work and work-related activities			
3 to 5 hours	379	345	n.s. ¹
5 to 6 hours	341	307	n.s. ¹
6 to 7 hours	279	270	n.s. ¹
7 to 8 hours	270	236	34
8 to 9 hours	260	219	41
9 to 10 hours	220	202	18
10 to 11 hours	206	164	42
11 hours or more	118	107	n.s. ¹
Time spent on personal care including sleep			
Less than 7 hours	303	244	-58
7 to 8 hours	257	216	-40
8 to 9 hours	250	213	-37
9 to 10 hours	228	185	-43
10 to 11 hours	208	179	n.s. ¹
11 hours or more	189	143	n.s. ¹
Time for meals at home, snacks, coffee			
Did not eat at home	169	200	n.s. ¹
1 to 24 minutes	233	183	-51
25 to 44 minutes	227	196	-31
45 to 64 minutes	245	211	-35
65 minutes or more	285	233	-53
Trips by car or public transport			
No trips either by car or public transport	242	201	-42
1 to 60 minutes	248	196	-52
61 to 120 minutes	246	216	-30
121 minutes or more	273	221	-52
Time spent watching television, including watching videos or DVDs			
No television	218	184	-34
1 to 60 minutes	236	193	-43
61 to 120 minutes	241	216	-25
121 to 180 minutes	260	228	-32
181 minutes or more	323	256	-67

1. n.s. indicates that the change from 1986 to 2005 is not statistically significant at the $p < 0.01$ threshold.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XIE.

Table 29.5 Disability-related work limitations, 2001

	Total employed	Degree of disability		
		Mild	Moderate	Severe / very severe
		thousands		
Total disabled people	817.0	379.8	242.7	194.5
		%		
Disability affects work or school				
Sometimes	33.5	32.7	41.1	25.5
Often	25.4	8.0	28.0	56.4
Never	34.5	53.0	26.6	8.2
Not applicable	5.9	5.4 ^E	3.7 ^E	9.5
Changes made at work because of disability				
Changed type of work	33.5	22.3	40.3	46.9
Changed amount of work	42.9	29.2	47.6	63.6
Changed job	28.2	19.6	32.6	39.3
Disability limited duties at work	51.4	34.9	56.7	77.0
Attitude concerning disability				
Considered self to be disadvantaged in employment	34.3	17.2	41.0	59.1
Considered disadvantaged by employer	35.4	19.3	41.3	59.5
Disability makes it difficult to change jobs or advance				
Very difficult	20.9	8.0	20.0	47.4
Difficult	23.0	15.9	31.9	25.6
Not difficult	49.3	68.8	41.2	21.3
Lost opportunities because of disability, in the previous five years				
Refused employment	10.6	4.3	12.5	20.8
Refused a promotion	5.9	2.6 ^E	7.0	11.0
Refused access to training	2.8	1.2 ^E	2.0 ^E	6.9
Terminated from job	6.6	3.6 ^E	7.0	12.0

Note: Population aged 15 to 64.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-XIE.

Table 29.6 Average time spent on selected activities by workers on a typical workday, 1986, 1992, 1998 and 2005

	1986	1992	1998	2005
	minutes			
Work and work-related activities	506	523	528	536
Personal care including sleep	491	484	488	500
Meals at home, snacks, coffee	60	52	44	45
Trips by car or public transport	66	68	72	73
Trips by foot	5	5	5	3
Social activities outside the home	23	16	14	11
Reading books, magazines, newspapers	18	17	15	10
Watching television, watching videos or DVDs	95	89	84	79

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XIE.

Table 29.7 Interreligious couples, by selected religious faith groups, 1981, 1991 and 2001

	Both sexes			Men	Women
	1981	1991	2001	2001	
	%				
All religious faith groups	15	17	19	19	19
Catholic	12	14	16	15	17
Protestant	14	17	21	19	23
Mainline Protestant ¹	15	19	23	21	25
Conservative Protestant ²	9	11	13	11	15
Other Protestant	15	22	25	23	27
Orthodox Christian	23	25	26	27	24
Other Christian religions	19	18	18	15	20
Muslim	13	11	9	11	6
Jewish	9	12	17	19	16
Buddhist	19	16	19	16	22
Hindu	11	10	9	9	8
Sikh	4	4	3	4	3
Other Eastern religions	26	24	27	25	29
Other religions ³	41	41	46	40	50
No religion	38	27	25	32	17

Note: Interreligious couples are people who are married to or living in a common-law union with a spouse who belongs to a different religious faith group.

1. Mainline Protestant includes Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian and United Church.
2. Conservative Protestant includes Baptist, Pentecostal, Nazarene, Evangelical Free, Mennonite, Salvation Army, Reformed, Christian and Missionary Alliance and other small protestant groups.
3. Other religions includes New Age, Aboriginal Spirituality, Pagan, Scientology, Satanist, Wicca, Gnostic, Rastafarian, Unity, New Thought, Pantheist and other small religious groups.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XIE.

Table 29.8 Participation in, and time spent on, paid work, housework and other unpaid work, by activity and by sex, 1992, 1998 and 2005

	Men aged 25 to 54			Women aged 25 to 54		
	1992	1998	2005	1992	1998	2005
average number of hours per day ¹ , participants ² and non-participants						
Total paid and unpaid work	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.8
Paid work and related activities	6.1	6.3	6.3	3.6	4.0	4.4
Work	5.1	5.1	5.3	3.0	3.2	3.7
Related activities	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Commute	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Housework	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.6	2.4
Core	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.2	1.9
Non-core	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other unpaid	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.9
Child care	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Shopping and services	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9
average hours per day ¹ , participants ²						
Total paid and unpaid work	8.9	9.1	9.2	8.5	8.6	8.9
Paid work and related activities	9.4	9.5	9.7	8.0	8.2	8.5
Work	8.1	8.1	8.5	6.9	7.1	7.5
Related activities	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Commute	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Housework	2.0	1.8	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.8
Core	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.3
Non-core	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.8
Other unpaid	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.9
Child care	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.5
Shopping and services	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
% of population who did the work or activity						
Total paid and unpaid work	96	98	96	99	99	98
Paid work and related activities	65	67	65	45	48	51
Work	63	63	62	43	46	49
Related activities	48	51	39	33	36	30
Commute	57	59	58	40	43	46
Housework	67	77	69	93	94	89
Core	52	69	59	91	92	85
Non-core	38	36	31	37	42	35
Other unpaid	51	56	49	68	71	66
Child care	28	30	27	44	43	39
Shopping and services	33	39	31	47	51	45

1. Time averaged over seven days; numbers may not add because of rounding.

2. Includes only those who actually did the work activity.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-XIE.

Table 29.9 Population who follow the news frequently, by selected characteristics, by media source, 2003

	All media sources	Television	Radio	Newspaper	Magazines	Internet	Average number of sources used
	%						
All frequent news users¹	89	91	53	70	23	30	2.67
Age group							
19 to 24	79	86	41	66	20	42	2.55
25 to 44	87	89	54	67	21	38	2.70
45 to 64	93	92	57	73	25	27	2.73
65 and older	95	95	83	74	24	9	2.55
Sex							
Women	88	92	52	68	22	24	2.58
Men	91	90	54	73	24	36	2.76
Marital status							
Married/common-law	91	91	56	72	23	30	2.71
Other	86	89	49	68	21	30	2.58
Highest level of education							
No postsecondary	87	93	47	64	16	12	2.32
Some postsecondary	91	89	57	73	26	39	2.81
Occupation type							
Professional/manager	93	91	60	75	30	48	3.04
Other occupations	88	88	52	69	21	24	2.58
Household Income							
Less than \$29,999	87	93	48	61	18	20	2.40
\$30,000 to \$59,999	89	91	53	68	21	27	2.59
\$60,000 and more	92	87	59	76	28	41	2.92
Not stated	87	92	49	69	19	21	2.50
Born in Canada							
Yes	89	91	54	71	23	28	2.67
No	90	90	52	67	20	36	2.68
Language used at home							
English	89	89	57	75	25	32	2.79
French	91	94	44	61	19	21	2.39
Other	87	90	49	62	18	34	2.53
Region							
Atlantic	88	91	58	67	17	24	2.57
Quebec	91	94	46	62	19	23	2.44
Ontario	90	89	55	74	24	34	2.75
Prairies	88	90	56	74	24	29	2.73
British Columbia	88	89	57	75	27	36	2.81
Urban/rural area							
Montréal	91	93	48	63	21	29	2.53
Toronto	92	90	55	73	24	39	2.80
Vancouver	89	88	57	74	25	39	2.83
Other census metropolitan areas	89	89	54	73	24	32	2.73
Census agglomerations	88	92	53	74	23	26	2.67
Rural	87	92	54	64	20	19	2.48

Note: Population age 19 and older; excludes the territories.

1. Those who follow the news and current affairs at least several times a week.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XIE.

Abbreviations and symbols



Provinces and territories

Newfoundland and Labrador	N.L.
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
New Brunswick	N.B.
Quebec	Que.
Ontario	Ont.
Manitoba	Man.
Saskatchewan	Sask.
Alberta	Alta.
British Columbia	B.C.
Yukon	Y.T.
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.
Nunavut	Nvt.

Measurements

centimetre	cm
metre	m
kilometre	km
gram	g
kilogram	kg
litre	L
millilitre	mL
hour	h
watt	W
kilowatt	kW
degrees Celsius	°C

The symbols described in this document apply to all data published by Statistics Canada from all origins, including surveys, censuses and administrative sources, as well as straight tabulations and all estimations.

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to zero where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
P	preliminary
r	revised
X	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Note: In some tables, figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

When the figure is not accompanied by a data quality symbol, it means that the quality of the data was assessed to be 'acceptable or better' according to the policies and standards of Statistics Canada.

The statistics in this edition are the most up-to-date available at the time of its preparation. For more recent data, visit Canadian Statistics at www.statcan.ca