

Toronto and Victoria the proportion of poor housing was less than 5 per cent.

#### Use of space

For the first time, as a result of this survey, there is a great deal of information available on the amount of living space per person in terms of square footage, as distinct from the number of rooms. Nearly 480,000 dwellings, or 14.4 per cent in the 23 cities, had less than 225 square feet per person in 1974. Of these, 90,000 had less than 150 square feet per person. Households in Chicoutimi and St. John's had the greatest tendency towards overcrowding.

At the other end of the scale, a large number of households had more than ample space. Using the same square-footage measure, 1,250,000 households, or 38 per cent of the total, had more than 450 square feet per person. Of these 489,000 or 15 per cent had more than 675 square feet per person. Households in Victoria had the greatest tendency towards under-utilization of space with 53 per cent of them having more than 450 square feet per person.

#### Affordability

About 600,000 or a fifth of all households in the metro areas surveyed paid more than 25 per cent of their incomes on shelter. Of these, about 180,000 paid more than 40 per cent. Of significance is the large number of middle- and upper-income households which apparently are spending large portions of their incomes on shelter.

The survey also found renters have greater affordability problems than owners, partly because renters have lower incomes than owners on the average. Many households headed by women suffer affordability problems. Compared with households headed by men, nearly twice as many pay more than 25 per cent of their incomes for shelter.

The main objects of the survey were to gain an understanding of how households adjust to their dwelling units as family composition and characteristics change, to learn why households change their patterns of housing consumption and to provide information about dwelling unit and household characteristics that is more complete and more recent than the information revealed in the census conducted every decade.

#### Musical ride — first visit to Ireland

As well as visiting Britain this spring, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride will, for the first time, perform in Ireland (see *Canada Weekly* dated March 16, P. 3).

The Ride will be in Britain as part of Canada's salute to the silver jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II. The 36-man troop will perform at Windsor, Exeter, Shepton Mallet, Guildford, Ardingly, Malvern, Cardiff and Midlothian from May 11 to June 24. The unit will also be in the procession to the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's on June 7.

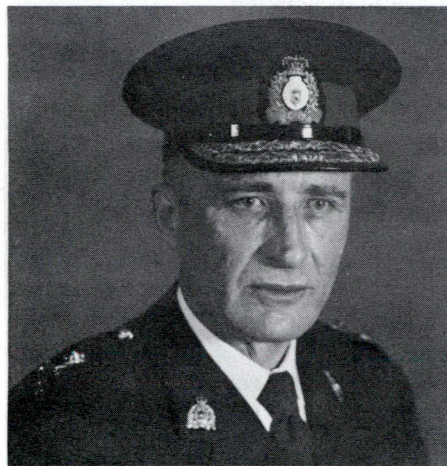
Beginning the tour in the Republic of Ireland, the Musical Ride will perform at the Royal Dublin Society Spring Show and Industries Fair from May 3 to May 7.

The troop, which last visited Europe in 1974, is, this year, under the command of Inspector J.D. Walker of Peterborough, Ontario.

#### New top Mountie

Deputy Commissioner Robert Henry Simmonds will become Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on September 1, replacing Commissioner Nadon who is retiring.

Deputy Commissioner Simmonds was born in Hafford, Saskatchewan, April 6, 1926, and received his early education there. He joined the RCMP in 1947, and has served both in the operational and administrative roles of the Force in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner, Administration (Ottawa) in 1976.



Deputy Commissioner Simmonds

#### Part-time work permanent

Part-time work is here to stay, according to a study commissioned by the Canada Department of Labour, arising from a recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women on the feasibility of making greater use of part-time work.

The 123-page study report, by Marianne Bossen, is entitled *Part-Time Work in the Canadian Economy*, and is based on a sample survey of 42 large organizations in both the private and public sectors. Part-time employment increased by 54.8 per cent from 1966 to 1975, or approximately 6 per cent annually.

Part-time workers numbered 1,236,000 in 1975, and made up 13.3 per cent of the total employed labour force. Most part-time workers were women, either under 25 years of age or over 65.

The study found the highest concentration of part-time workers in retail trade and financial institutions, followed by municipal services, although both federal and provincial governments also employ many of them. A lower concentration of part-time workers was in manufacturing, most of it in manual, clerical and sales occupations. Few part-time workers were employed in professional or technical jobs.

The part-time and full-time labour markets were found to be different, with the two labour forces complementing each other, rather than competing for the same jobs. Nevertheless, part-time workers were generally paid less than full-time workers.

The study found that unions generally treat part-time work as a "residual, competing substitute, and therefore a threat to full-time workers." The study also says the number of part-time workers will continue to grow, and that, in 1973, 24.6 per cent of all female workers had part-time jobs, compared to 6 per cent of all male workers.

The report recommends that Government policy distinguish between regular part-time and casual or temporary work. The report also discusses such questions as greater use of "flexible" working hours and alternative ways of making use of part-time work so as to develop alternative methods of integrating home and work responsibilities.