

than ever before. In 1971 there were seven persons with less than Grade 9 education for every one with a university degree. In 1976 the ratio was 4.1 to 1. In 1981 it was 2.7 to 1.

The remarkable change reflects two variables — the number of those who left school before Grade 9 fell by almost a million between 1971 and 1981, while the number with degrees more than doubled between 1971 and 1981.

There is still room for improvement — slightly more than one-fifth of all Canadians have less education than what some experts consider necessary to cope in an increasingly complex society.

Some 12 million stopped schooling after secondary school, and another 3.5 million had some post-secondary education in community colleges, technical institutes and trade schools.

Some 1.6 million had gone to university only and another 1.3 million had both university and other post-secondary training.

The Yukon has the highest number of university and university-plus people. The others, in descending order, are British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories, Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The provinces which had rapidly growing economies during the 1970s, such as Alberta and the Yukon, and those with major and expanding cities, such as British Columbia and Ontario, attracted persons who had received their higher education somewhere else.

On the Job

Once most Canadians worked on farms.

Now they are increasingly engaged in jobs that are far removed from the basic simplicities.

The labour force grew three times as fast as the population between 1971 and 1981. More than half of the increase was in Ontario and Quebec.

The number of people in managerial or administrative jobs grew by 118 per cent — with much of the gain in finance, sales and advertising. The natural sciences, engineering and mathematics grew by 72 per cent; and the artistic, literary and recreational fields (a somewhat odd grouping), by 105 per cent.

The number of persons in agriculture stopped shrinking for the first time since the 1930s.

The number of people in manufacturing grew by 30 per cent nationally, 106 per cent in Newfoundland and almost 70 per cent in Alberta.

More Breadwinners = More Bread

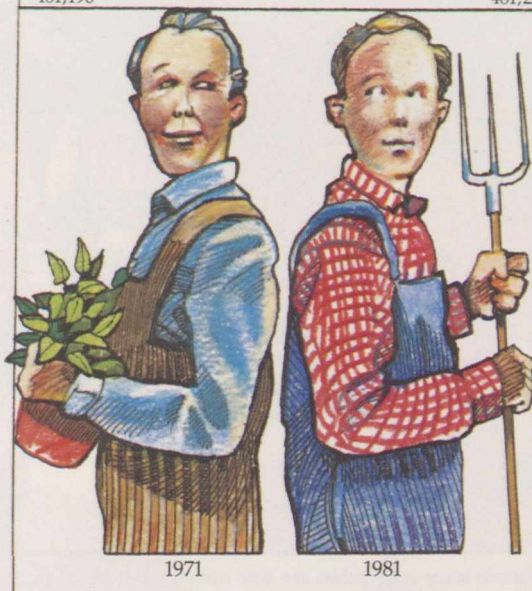
Between 1970 and 1980 the average Canadian family's real income grew from \$20,820 to \$26,748 in constant (1980) dollars.

The average family was smaller, but the

FARM WORKERS STAND FAST

481,190

481,273



For the first time since the 1930s the number of Canada's farm workers did not shrink. In 1971 there were 481,190 and in 1981, 481,273, substantially the same.

number of wage earners in the family was up.

The highest average income in 1971 had been in Ontario, but in 1981 that province was fourth behind the Yukon, Alberta and British Columbia.

The highest rate of increase was in Saskatchewan and Alberta. There was a marked rise in the Atlantic Provinces — Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia — though the actual dollar levels were still below the national average.

The average income of individual Canadians fifteen and older was \$12,993 in 1980.

The Rest of the Eighties

There will be an abbreviated census in 1986, a full-scale one in 1991.

It seems safe to predict that the major trends apparent in the 1970s — the shifts of population westward, women's gains in the work place, the rise in the general level of education — will continue through the decade.

Still, we are now approaching the halfway mark, and it is already apparent that the eighties will be as different from the seventies as the seventies were from the sixties.

The speed and kind of change ahead will greatly depend on prosperity and decline. The significance of change may not be instantaneously apparent — in 1983, for example, more businesses failed and more were started in Canada than in any previous year.

No one controls the future, but we all help shape it.