

**FACT BOOK ON AGING
IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

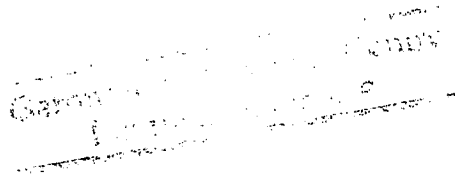


**The Gerontology Research Centre
Simon Fraser University**



**FACT BOOK ON AGING
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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Foreword

This Fact Book on Aging in British Columbia was produced in response to the many requests received each year by the Gerontology Research Centre for information about the province's older population. These requests come from the variety of individuals and groups who generally access Centre resources: students, faculty, various levels of government, community groups and agencies, private consultants and practitioners, the media, business and industry and the general public. They cover a broad variety of topics: from questions about the ethnic composition of the elderly population to questions about life expectancy, health care utilization, housing and family composition.

This document attempts to bring together in one place and in a form useful to our various user groups, all of the frequently requested information as well as some, not so frequently requested, but which we felt was important for persons working to gain a comprehensive picture of the elderly in British Columbias.

Much of the information is drawn from the Census of Canada. Because of frustration we have experienced in attempting to track data reported by other researchers, we have gone to considerable effort to cite the full title, catalogue number, table number and publication date of all source documents.

We also have included far more numbers than either the Fact Book on Aging in Canada (Health and Welfare Canada, 1983) after which this document is modelled, or such Statistics Canada overview publications as The Elderly in Canada (1984 Catalogue No. 99-932). This was done quite deliberately, again as a result of our frustration in working with others' data which sometimes is presented in a way that makes it quite time consuming, difficult

or, in the case of unpublished source material, impossible to reconstruct the original data for re-analysis or combination in a different way.

This does not mean that we have done away with such useful summary statistics as percentages. To the contrary, these are almost always presented -- but frequently in a table rather than in graphic form. In regard to percentages, it should be noted that when figures do not add up to 100, it is due to rounding in which case the figures may total 99% or 101%. Rounding also accounts for small discrepancies (5-20) in numbers reported for total populations vs the sum of component parts or, between data in different tables.

It should also be noted that unless stated otherwise, terms such as "the aged", "the elderly", etc. refer to persons aged 65 and over. This reflects conventional usage of these terms and the way data are frequently aggregated. It should not be taken to imply lack of recognition of the heterogeneity of the older population.

Topics covered in this document are listed in the Table of Contents and include: the size and historical rate of growth of the elderly population of British Columbia; trends in life expectancy, mortality rates and causes of death; the marital status of the elderly population; its geographic distribution and residential mobility; its ethnic composition; a description of living arrangements and housing; employment, education and economic status; and health service utilization. Several other important topics have been omitted, mainly because provincial information was unavailable or the data base was too small to be considered reliable. These topics include: sources of income; diet and physical activity;

self-reported health status; visits to physicians and dentists; source of family support; criminal victimization rates; and leisure activities.

The Canadian Government Report on Aging (1982) states "the development of good policies and programs reflects upon good research. This is in turn dependent upon a reliable data base" (p. 150). Currently, only a limited amount of reliable data is available on the aging population of British Columbia. As more becomes available and with succeeding Censuses, plans are to up-date this document so that it can continue to service the needs of the growing number of individuals and groups requiring information concerning the senior segment of B.C.'s population.

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1. Size of the Elderly Population

1.1 Past Trends and Future Growth

The older population of British Columbia has grown consistently from slightly more than 4,000 (4,045) persons aged 65 and over in 1901 to almost 300,000 (298,175) in 1981. This increment reflects a rate of growth five times that of the total population of the province which increased from 178,657 to 2,744,467 over the same time period. The increase in the population aged 65 and over in B.C. is substantially greater than for Canada as a whole, which experienced a rate of growth only twice as great as for the total population.

Reflecting national trends, the growth of the population aged 80 and over has been even more dramatic than that of the population aged 65 and over. In 1901, only 368 British Columbians were aged 80 and over; by 1981 there were 58,475 in this age group. In other words, the increase in the population aged 80 and over was more than double the increase in the population aged 65 and over.

In 1981, 10.9% of British Columbians were aged 65 and over; 2.1% were aged 80 and over. Projections for the year 2001 are 13.5% and 3.6%, respectively.

Table 1.1

Total Population and Population Aged 65+:
Canada and British Columbia, 1901 - 2001

<u>Canada</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u> (in thousands)	<u>Population</u> <u>Aged 65+</u> (in thousands)	<u>% of Population</u> <u>Aged 65+</u>
1901	5,371.3	271.8	5.0
1911	7,206.6	335.6	4.7
1921	8,787.9	420.2	4.8
1931	10,376.8	576.1	5.6
1941	11,506.7	767.8	6.7
1951	14,009.4	1,086.3	7.8
1961	18,238.2	1,391.1	7.6
1971	21,568.3	1,744.4	8.1
1981	24,343.2	2,360.9	9.7
1991*	26,781.1	3,173.1	11.8
2001*	28,529.2	3,884.5	13.6

<u>British Columbia</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u> (in thousands)	<u>Population</u> <u>Aged 65+</u> (in thousands)	<u>% of Population</u> <u>Aged 65+</u>
1901	178.7	4.0	2.3
1911	392.5	9.5	2.4
1921	524.6	18.4	3.5
1931	694.3	38.0	5.5
1941	817.9	68.1	8.3
1951	1,165.2	126.1	10.8
1961	1,629.1	165.6	10.2
1971	2,184.6	205.0	9.4
1981	2,744.5	298.2	10.9
1991*	3,232.0	410.5	12.7
2001*	3,760.9	507.2	13.5

*The projected figures for 2001 assume: (a) fertility will stabilize by 1996 at 1.66 children per woman; (b) life expectancy at birth will increase from 71.9 in 1981 to 74.9 in 1996 and remain constant thereafter for males and increase from 79.0 to 81.6 and remain constant thereafter for females; (c) net international migration will be 50,000 per year in Canada and that B.C.'s share of net migration will continue at the level experienced in 1979-81; and (d) there will be a "gradual return to a westward flow" of internal migration within Canada.

Sources: Censuses of 1901-1981; Statistics Canada. Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 1984-2006, Catalogue 91-520, Projection 3, May, 1985.

1.2 Population Aging Within the Older Population Itself

The older population is itself aging. The proportion aged 80 and over within the 65 and over age group is growing and it is expected to continue rising sharply in the near future. In 1981, people aged 80 and over represented 19.6% of B.C.'s population aged 65 and over; by 2001, they are expected to comprise 26.4% of the elderly population. In other words, the population aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 70% while the population aged 80 and over is expected to increase by 128%.

Table 1.2

Age Structure of the Population Aged 65+:
British Columbia, 1981 and 2001

Age	1981		2001*	
	Number (in thousands)	% of Population Aged 65+	Number (in thousands)	% of Population Aged 65+
65-69	108.0	36.2	139.7	27.5
70-74	78.5	26.3	127.6	25.1
75-79	53.2	17.8	106.2	20.9
80-84	31.4	10.5	72.8	14.4
85-89	17.3	5.8	42.7	8.4
90+	9.8	3.3	18.1	3.6
Total	298.2	100.0	507.2	100.0

*The projected figures for 2001 assume: fertility will stabilize by 1996 at 1.66 children per woman; (b) life expectancy at birth will increase from 71.9 in 1981 to 74.9 in 1996 and remain constant thereafter for males and increase from 79.0 to 81.6 and remain constant thereafter for females; (c) net internal migration will be 50,000 per year in Canada and that B.C.'s share of net migration will continue at the level experienced in 1979-81; and (d) there will be a "gradual return to a westward flow" of internal migration within Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population-Age, Sex and Marital Status, Catalogue 92-901, Vol. 1-National Series, September, 1982; Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 1984-2006, Catalogue 91-520, Projection 3, May, 1985.

1.3 Median Age of the Population

Another way of looking at population aging is to examine the median age. The median is a statistical figure which describes the age at which the population splits into two equal parts. As may be seen in Table 1.3, the median age in British Columbia has been steadily increasing since 1901, and in 1981 was about 30 years. The median age is projected to continue to increase to 37.7 years in 2001.

Table 1.3

Median Age of Population: British
Columbia, 1901-2001

<u>Year</u>	<u>Median Age</u> <u>(in years)</u>
1901	28.0
1911	28.0
1921	29.8
1931	30.6
1941	32.1
1951	32.0
1961	29.8
1971	27.9
1981	29.1
1991	34.1
2001	37.7

Sources: for 1901 and 1911, Statistics Canada. 1941 Census. Ages of the Population. Eighth Census of Canada, Vol. 3, King's Printer, 1946; for 1921-1971, Statistics Canada. Population Age Groups, Catalogue 92-751, Vol. 1-Part 2, April, 1973; for 1981, Statistics Canada. Population - Age, Sex and Marital Status, Catalogue 92-901, Vol. 1 - National Series, September, 1982; for 1991 and 2001, Statistics Canada. Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 1984-2006, Catalogue 91-520, Projection 3, May, 1985.

2. Sex Ratios

The B.C. population aged 65 and over has become increasingly dominated by women, in the numerical sense. In 1941, there were more men than women at all older ages except the age group 90+; the overall sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) was 133, a figure considerably higher than the national sex ratio of 104. The very high sex ratio in B.C. was largely a function of high rates of male in-migration to the province, particularly in the latter part of the 19th Century and the early decades of this Century.

However, by 1981, women outnumbered men at all ages over 65, increasingly so with advancing years. The sex ratio for ages 65 and over was 79 males per 100 females; for ages 80 and over, there were 58 men for every 100 women. B.C. continues to have a higher sex ratio than the national average, although the gap has narrowed considerably.

Table 2.1

Males and Females Aged 65+ and Sex Ratios:
British Columbia, 1941 and 1981

<u>1941</u>			
<u>Age</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Sex Ratio**</u>
65-69	17,266	12,327	140
70-74	11,223	8,196	137
75-79	6,385	4,876	131
80-84	2,801	2,543	110
85-89	970	926	105
90+	239	320	75
<u>Total: B.C.</u>	<u>38,884</u>	<u>29,188</u>	<u>133</u>
<u>Total: Canada*</u>	<u>390,900</u>	<u>376,900</u>	<u>104</u>
<u>1981</u>			
65-69	50,360	57,670	87
70-74	35,970	42,495	85
75-79	24,010	29,190	82
80-84	12,235	19,165	64
85-89	5,990	11,295	53
90+	3,265	6,525	50
<u>Total: B.C.</u>	<u>131,830</u>	<u>166,340</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>Total: Canada</u>	<u>1,010,850</u>	<u>1,350,130</u>	<u>75</u>

* Excludes Newfoundland.

**Number of males per 100 females.

Sources: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 1941 Census. Vol. 2, Table 3, 1944; Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population - Age, Sex and Marital Status, Catalogue 92-901, Table 4, September, 1982.

Table 3.1

Life Expectancy at Birth, Age 65, and Age 80, by Sex:
British Columbia, 1931 to 1980-82

	<u>Average Years of Life Remaining at:</u>					
	<u>Birth</u>		<u>Age 65</u>		<u>Age 80</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1931	62.2	65.3	13.4	14.6	5.7	6.4
1941	63.7	69.0	13.0	14.8	5.5	6.6
1951	66.7	72.4	13.5	15.9	5.8	7.1
1960-62	68.9	75.4	14.0	16.9	6.7	7.4
1970-72	69.9	76.7	14.5	18.0	6.8	7.9
1980-82	72.6	79.6	15.5	19.6	7.3	9.3
Increase from 1931 to 1980-82 (in years)	10.4	14.3	2.1	5.0	1.6	2.9
Percent of Increase occurring between 1970-72 and 1980-82	26.0	20.3	47.6	32.0	31.3	48.3

Sources: For 1931 and 1941, Life Tables for Canada and Regions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics Catalogue 48-515, 1947; for 1951, Provincial and Regional Life Tables, Dominion Bureau of Statistics Catalogue 84-512, August, 1960; for 1960-62, Provincial and Regional Life Tables, Dominion Bureau of Statistics Catalogue 84-517, October, 1964; for 1970-72 and 1980-82, Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, Statistics Canada Catalogue 84-532, October, 1974 and May, 1984.

3. Mortality

3.1 Trends in Life Expectancy

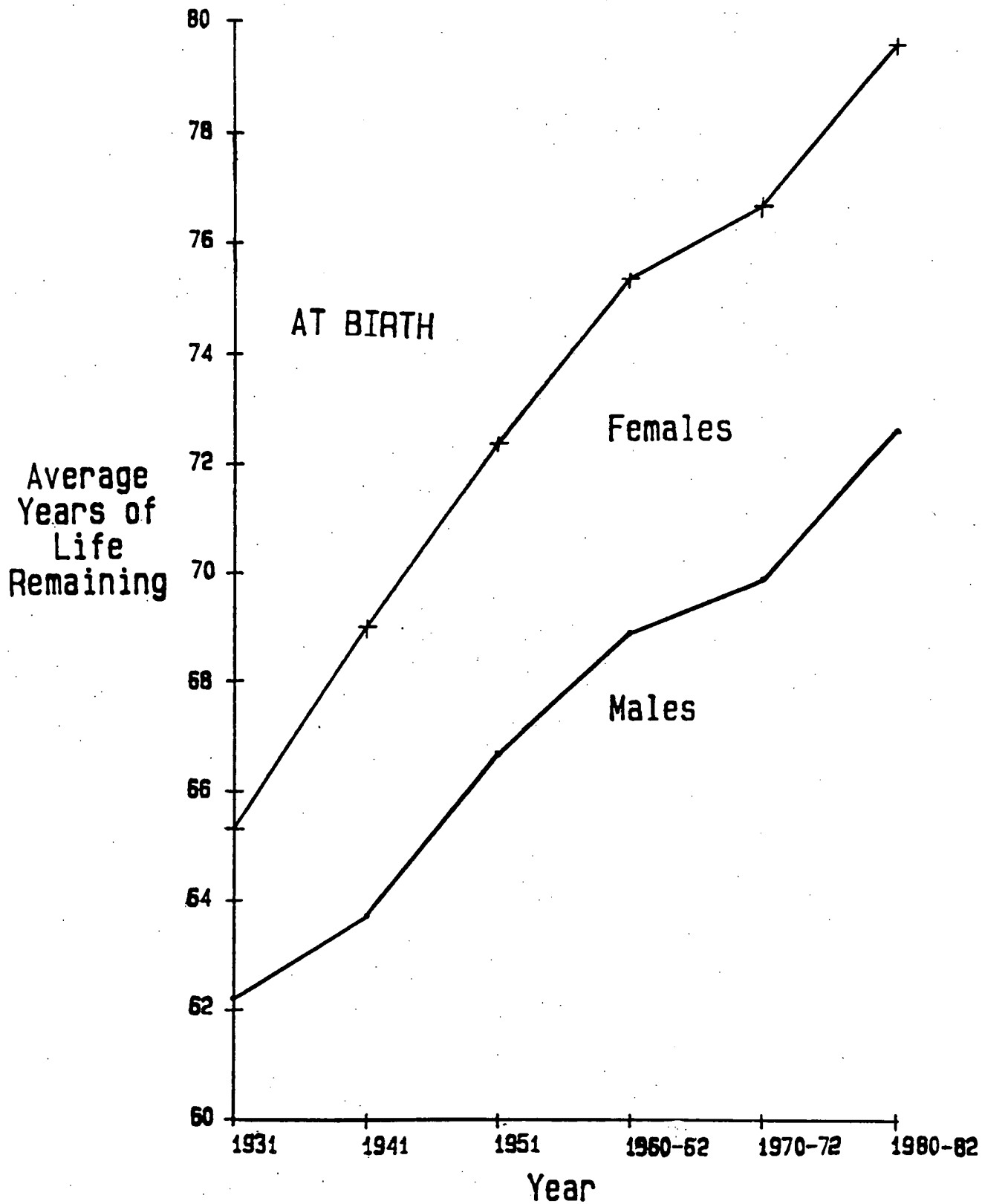
Major gains in life expectancy of British Columbians have been achieved in the past 50 years. While females outlive males throughout the entire period, the gains have been greater for females than males at all ages. In terms of life expectancy at birth, females have gained 14.3 years whereas males have gained 10.4 years. As a result, the male-female gap in life expectancy at birth has increased from 3 years in 1931 to 7 years in 1980-82.

Life expectancy at age 65 has increased 5 years for women and 2.1 years for men. Sixty-five year old women can expect (in 1980-82) to live a further 19.6 years, whereas comparably aged men can expect to live an additional 15.5 years. This difference (4.1 years) is substantially greater than the 1.2 year difference in 1931.

A similar trend occurs for life expectancy at age 80. Women aged 80 in 1980-82 can expect to live 9.3 more years compared to 7.3 more years for their male counterparts. This 2-year difference exceeds the .7 year difference experienced in 1931.

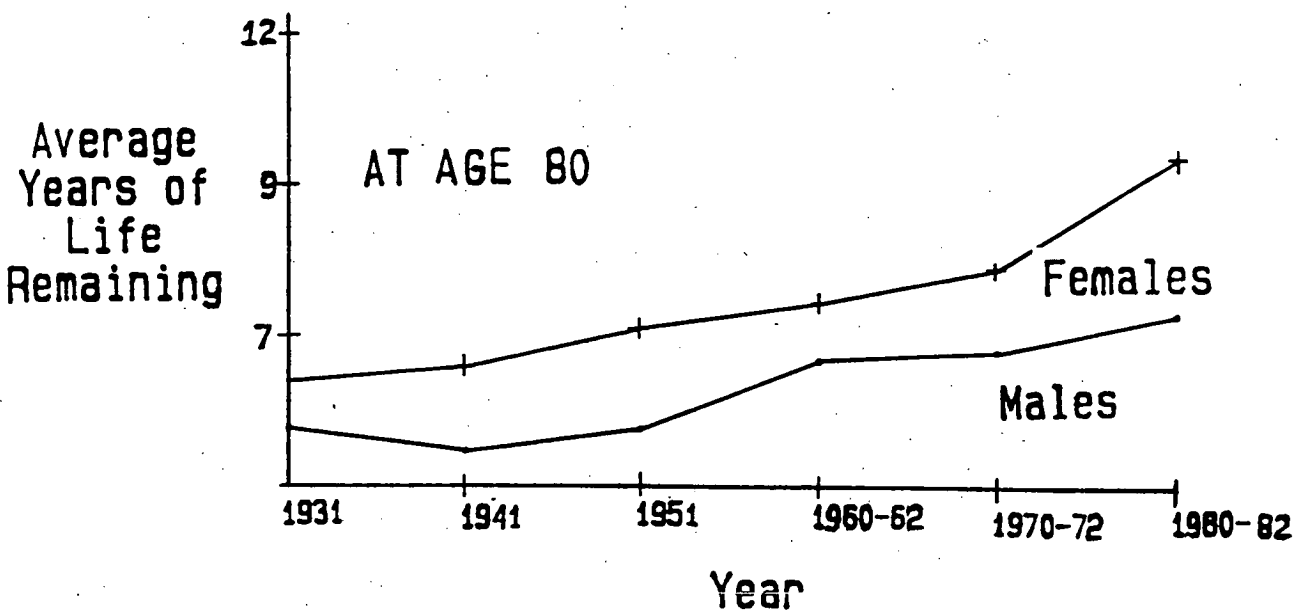
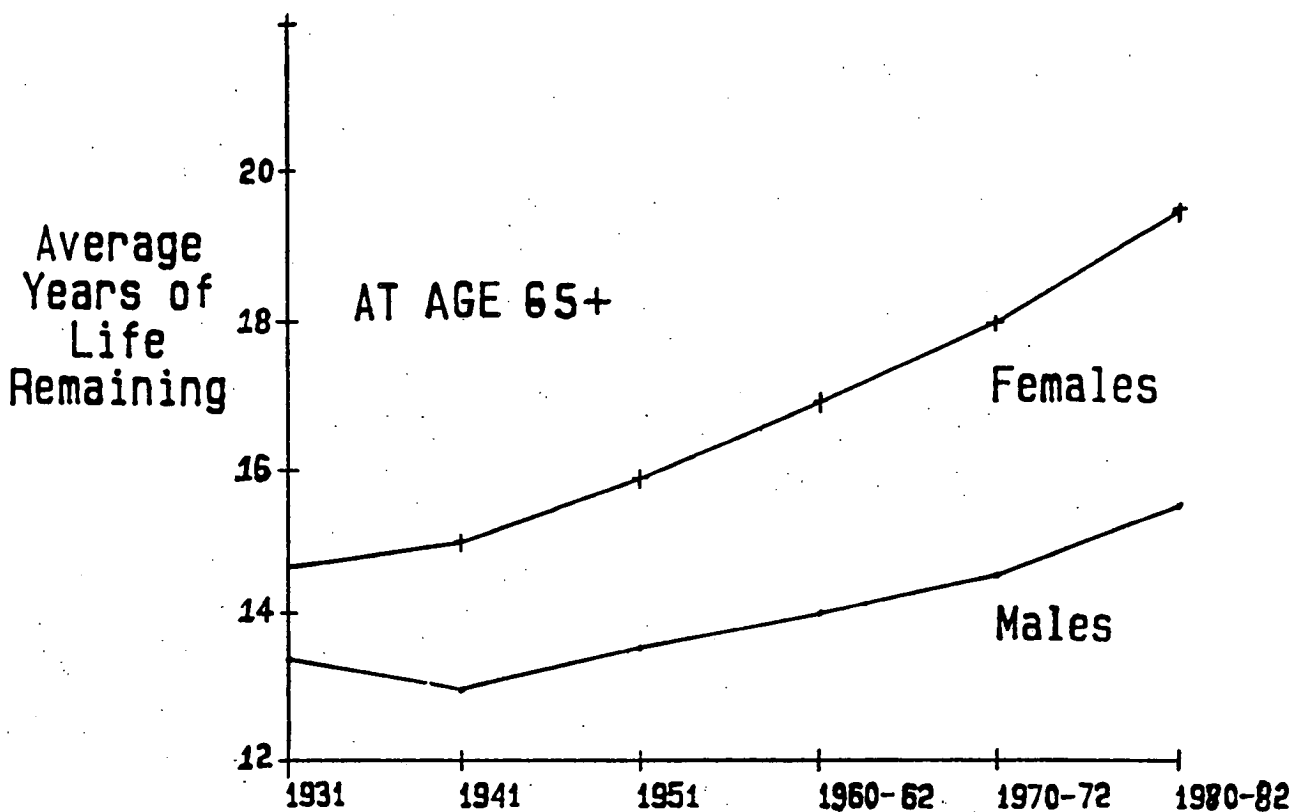
A substantial portion of the gains in life expectancy has occurred since 1970-72, especially for the older population. For men at age 65, nearly one-half of the gains experienced since 1931 have occurred in the last decade; for women, the figure approximates one-third.

FIGURE 3.1
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, AGE 65 AND AGE 80, BY SEX:
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1931 TO 1980-82



Source: Table 3.1

FIGURE 3.1
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, AGE 65 AND AGE 80, BY SEX:
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1931 TO 1980-82



Source: Table 3.1

3.2 Mortality Rates

It is not unexpected that mortality rates increase with advancing age. For both men and women in 1984, the mortality rate at ages 90 and over is more than 10 times the rate at ages 65-69.

As already noted, major reductions in mortality have occurred since the early 1970s. In the population aged 65 and over, mortality rates decreased by approximately 20% over the period 1971 to 1984. However, the pattern of this reduction differs for men and women. For men, larger reductions have occurred among the population aged 65 to 74. For women, substantially larger reductions have occurred at ages over 80. For example, for ages 85-89, female mortality rates decreased by nearly 21%; the comparable figure for males is approximately 7%. Even more striking, for the age group 90 and over, female mortality rates decreased by nearly 17% but male mortality rates increased by 6%.

Table 3.2

Age-specific Mortality Rates, by Sex:
British Columbia, 1971 and 1984

Age	Mortality Rates (per 1,000 population)				Percent Change	
	Males		Females		Males	Females
	1971	1984	1971	1984	1971-1984	1971-1984
65-69	30.6	24.3	16.0	13.3	-20.6	-16.9
70-74	49.4	37.8	24.6	20.9	-23.5	-15.0
75-79	74.0	61.4	42.2	34.4	-17.0	-18.5
80-84	109.9	99.0	77.1	58.4	- 9.9	-24.3
85-89	167.3	155.3	127.9	101.4	- 7.2	-20.7
90+	244.0	259.0	234.9	195.3	+ 6.1	-16.9
65+	67.2	53.3	46.3	37.6	-20.7	-18.8
80+	142.1	133.2	111.1	96.0	- 6.3	-13.6

Sources: Statistics Canada. 1971 Vital Statistics. Vol. III: Deaths, Catalogue 84-206, Tables 3 and 12, February, 1974; Statistics Canada. 1984 Vital Statistics. Vol. I: Births and Deaths, Catalogue 84-204, Table 18, March, 1986; Statistics Canada. Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex, and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories. Vol. 2, 2nd issue, Catalogue 91-210, Table 2, May, 1985.

3.3 Causes of Death

Three leading causes of death - heart disease, malignant neoplasms, and cerebrovascular disease - account for more than two-thirds of all deaths in British Columbia. This pattern is in keeping with a population in which life expectancy is high and mortality is concentrated at the older ages.

The small differences between males and females - accidents comprise a larger portion of deaths for males and cerebrovascular disease comprises a larger portion of deaths for females - are, in part, a function of the age compositional differences between the sexes, i.e., that the male population is "younger" than the female one.

Table 3.3

Leading Causes of Death*, by Sex: British Columbia, 1984

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Percent of All Deaths</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Heart Disease	32.4	30.5
Malignant Neoplasms	25.9	26.7
Cerebrovascular Disease	9.1	13.8
Respiratory Diseases	8.7	7.7
Accidents	7.0	4.2
All other	16.9	17.1
<hr/> Total number of deaths	<hr/> 11,533	<hr/> 9,153

*These data refer to all ages combined as published Vital Statistics information is not cross-classified by age and province together.

Source: Statistics Canada. 1984 Vital Statistics. Vol. IV: Causes of Death, Catalogue 84-203, January, 1986.

4. Marital Status

Most older men are married while most older women are widowed. According to the 1981 Census, approximately three-quarters of male British Columbians aged 65 and over were married; however, nearly half of women aged 65 and over were widowed. Of those in the 65-69 age group, 6% of men and 29% of women were widowed. More than half (57.1%) of women in the group aged 75-79 were widowed; a comparably large proportion of men is not widowed until after they are at least 90 years old. By that age, 88.1% of women were widowed. The gap in life expectancy between the sexes, the tendency for men to marry younger women, and men's higher rate of remarriage have all contributed to the substantial difference in the marital status composition of the elderly male and elderly female population.

Table 4.1

Number and Percent of Population
Aged 65+ in Marital Status Groups,
by Age and Sex: British Columbia, 1981

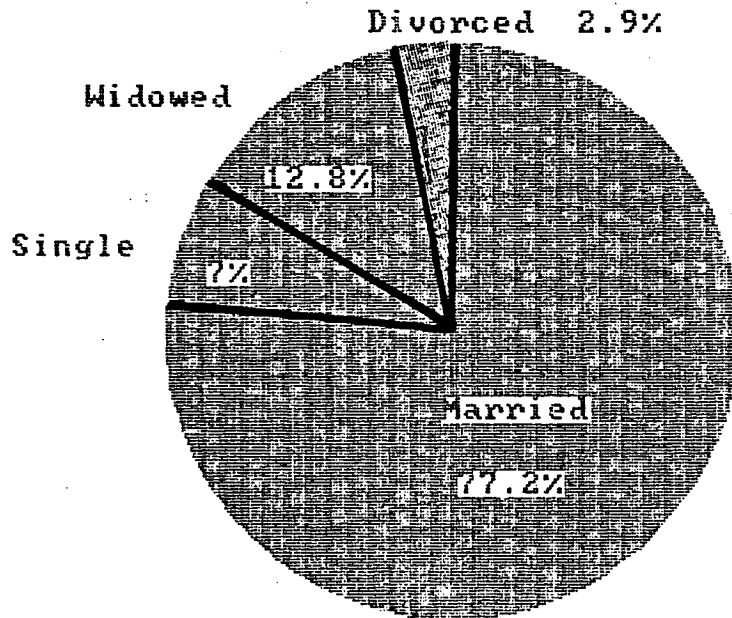
<u>Males</u>	<u>Single*</u>		<u>Married**</u>		<u>Widowed</u>		<u>Divorced</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
65-69	2,955	5.9	42,575	84.5	3,035	6.0	1,795	3.6	50,360	100.0
70-74	2,400	6.7	28,990	80.6	3,455	9.6	1,125	3.1	35,970	100.0
75-79	1,935	8.1	17,845	74.3	3,645	15.2	580	2.4	24,015	100.0
80-84	1,110	9.1	7,905	64.6	2,955	24.2	270	2.2	12,235	100.0
85-89	515	8.6	3,235	54.0	2,165	36.1	80	1.3	5,990	100.0
90+	310	9.5	1,240	38.0	1,685	51.6	30	0.9	3,265	100.0
<hr/>										
65+	9,225	7.0	101,790	77.2	16,940	12.8	3,880	2.9	131,835	100.0
<hr/>										
<u>Females</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
65-69	2,950	5.1	35,585	61.7	16,710	29.0	2,430	4.2	57,675	100.0
70-74	2,510	5.9	21,060	49.6	17,565	41.3	1,360	3.2	42,495	100.0
75-79	1,865	6.4	10,070	34.5	16,660	57.1	600	2.1	29,190	100.0
80-84	1,195	6.2	4,025	21.0	13,710	71.5	230	1.2	19,170	100.0
85-89	710	6.3	1,325	11.7	9,170	81.2	90	0.8	11,290	100.0
90+	410	6.3	345	5.3	5,750	88.1	25	0.4	6,530	100.0
<hr/>										
65+	9,640	5.8	72,410	43.5	79,565	47.8	4,735	2.8	166,350	100.0

* Refers to the never-married.

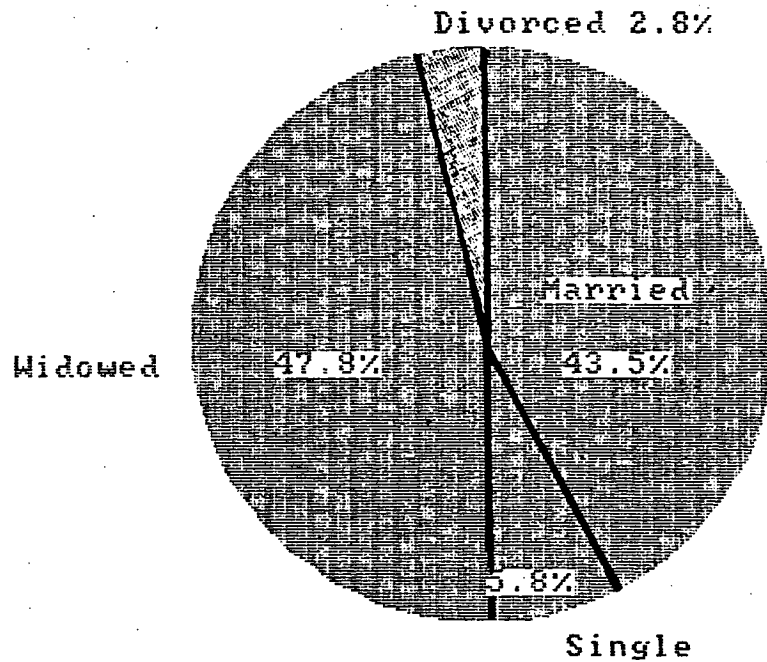
**Includes separated.

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population. Age, Sex and Marital Status, Catalogue 92-901, Table 4, September, 1982.

FIGURE 4.1
MARITAL STATUS COMPOSITION OF MEN AND WOMEN AGED 65+:
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1981



MALES



FEMALES

Source: Table 4.1

5. Geographic Distribution and Mobility

5.1 The Older Population of B.C. in Relation to Other Provinces

The geographic distribution of the elderly population in Canada parallels that of the total population. Like the general population, the aged population tends to be concentrated in the three provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia. In 1981, the largest number of the aged resided in Ontario (868,195), Quebec (569,370) and British Columbia (298,175).

The proportion of persons aged 65 and over within the total population of the provinces displays a different pattern. In 1981, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in that order, had the largest proportions of older persons in their total populations. B.C. was tied with Nova Scotia for fourth place.

Table 5.1

Total Population and Population Aged 65+:
Canada and Provinces, 1981

	Total Population	Population 65+	% of Population Aged 65+ in Canada	% of Provincial Population Aged 65+
Nfld.	567,681	43,780	1.9	7.7
P.E.I.	122,506	14,890	.6	12.2
N.S.	847,442	92,560	3.9	10.9
N.B.	696,403	70,550	3.0	10.1
Quebec	6,438,403	569,370	24.1	8.8
Ontario	8,625,107	868,195	36.8	10.1
Manitoba	1,026,241	121,830	5.2	11.9
Saskatchewan	968,313	116,170	4.9	12.0
Alberta	2,237,724	163,385	6.9	7.3
B.C.	2,744,467	298,175	12.6	10.9
Canada	24,343,181	2,360,985	100.0	9.7

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Catalogue 92-901, Table 1, September, 1982.

5.2 Rural-Urban Distribution

In 1981, 84.4% of B.C.'s older adults lived in urban centres, with 43.7% residing in urban centres of 500,000 or more population. In all urban areas (except for the 10,000-29,999 and 1,000-2,499 sizes), the percentage of older people in the population exceeded the provincial average of 10.9 percent. Urban centres in the size range 100,000-499,999 had the highest proportion of population 65 and over (17.4%). This contrasts with Canada as a whole where the highest proportion of older persons (13.5%) is found in towns with populations of 1,000 to 2,499.

The distribution of persons 80 and over also contrasts with that of Canada as a whole. Nationally, 81% of the 80+ population lives in urban centres; in B.C. the proportion is 90%. Whereas in Canada as a whole, small towns of 1,000-2,499 had a larger than average proportion of persons 80+ relative to their total population (3.1% compared to a national average of 1.9%), towns of this size in B.C. had an 80+ population equal to the national average but below the provincial average (1.9% compared to 2.1% for the province as a whole).

The proportion of older persons in rural non-farm areas was also lower in B.C. than in Canada as a whole (8% as compared to 9.5%), although the proportion in rural farm areas was approximately equal: one in 20 among those 65 and over and fewer than one in 100 aged 80 and over.

Table 5.2

Number and Percent of Total Population Aged 65+ and Aged 80+, for Urban and Rural Areas: British Columbia, 1981

<u>Areas</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Aged 65+</u>		<u>Population Aged 80+</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
B.C.	2,744,465	298,175	10.9	58,475	2.1
<u>Urban areas:</u>					
500,000+	1,140,450	130,435	11.4	27,640	2.4
100,000-499,999	209,695	36,440	17.4	9,005	4.3
30,000-99,999	315,780	37,335	11.8	7,320	2.3
10,000-29,999	262,865	24,955	9.5	4,710	1.8
5,000-9,999	90,575	9,390	10.4	1,660	1.8
2,500-4,999	72,250	8,535	11.8	1,425	2.0
1,000-2,499	47,795	4,690	9.8	885	1.9
Total	2,139,410	251,780	11.8	52,645	2.5
<u>Rural areas:</u>					
Non-farm	545,400	43,365	8.0	5,490	1.0
Farm	59,655	3,030	5.1	340	0.6
Total	605,055	46,395	7.7	5,830	1.0
	816,000	600,000	8.5	9,800	1.2?

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Catalogue 92-901, Table 6, September, 1982.

5.3 Geographic Distribution Within British Columbia

Almost half (45.9%) of B.C.'s seniors live in the Greater Vancouver Regional District; 21.2% in the City of Vancouver. The Capital Regional District is the next most popular region of the province, occupied by 14.2% of the elderly population.

However, when Regional Districts are rank ordered in terms of the percentage of their population aged 65 and over, a different picture emerges. The Regional District with the highest proportion of its population aged 65+ is Okanagan Similkameen (18%) followed by the Capital Region (17%), Central Okanagan (14.5%), and the Sunshine Coast (14.4%).

Table 5.3

Total Population and Population Aged 65+, by Regional District:
British Columbia, 1981

Regional District	Total Population	Population Aged 65+			Distribu- tion of Pop. aged 65+ in B.C.	Percent- age of Population Aged 65+
		Total	Males	Females		
01 East Kootenay	53,723	3,620	1,750	1,870	1.2	6.7
03 Central Kootenay	52,045	6,590	3,245	3,345	2.2	12.7
05 Kootenay Boundary	33,232	4,165	2,075	2,090	1.4	12.5
07 Okanagan Similkameen	57,185	10,290	5,035	5,255	3.5	18.0
09 Fraser Cheam	56,934	7,035	3,290	3,745	2.4	12.4
11 Central Fraser Valley	115,012	11,720	5,465	6,255	3.9	10.2
13 Dewdney Alouette	62,004	6,065	2,835	3,230	2.0	9.8
15 Greater Vancouver	1,169,831	137,100	56,745	80,355	45.9	11.7
17 Capital	249,473	42,395	17,175	25,220	14.2	17.0
19 Cowichan Valley	52,701	5,795	2,780	3,015	1.9	11.0
21 Nanaimo	77,101	9,485	4,595	4,890	3.2	12.3
23 Alberni-Clayoquot	32,558	2,180	1,040	1,140	0.7	6.7
25 Comox-Strathcona	68,621	5,145	2,500	2,645	1.7	7.5
27 Powell River	19,364	2,000	945	1,055	0.7	10.3
29 Sunshine Coast	15,503	2,240	1,145	1,095	0.8	14.4
31 Squamish-Lillooet	18,928	900	480	420	0.3	4.8
33 Thompson-Nicola	101,983	6,440	3,150	3,290	2.2	6.3
35 Central Okanagan	85,237	12,370	5,910	6,460	4.1	14.5
37 North Okanagan	54,352	6,495	3,180	3,315	2.2	11.9
39 Columbia Shuswap	40,131	3,855	1,980	1,875	1.3	9.6
41 Cariboo	59,252	2,725	1,460	1,265	0.9	4.6
43 Mount Waddington	14,671	350	190	160	0.1	2.4
45 Central Coast	3,047	175	110	65	0.1	5.7
47 Skeena-Queen Charlotte	24,023	1,070	530	540	0.4	4.5
49 Kitimat-Stikine	42,400	1,185	645	540	0.4	2.8
51 Bulkley-Nechako	38,309	1,580	850	730	0.5	4.1
53 Fraser-Fort George	89,431	2,770	1,435	1,335	0.9	3.1
55 Peace River-Liard	55,463	2,395	1,260	1,135	0.8	4.3
57 Stikine	1,953	45	30	15	<0.1	2.3
Total	2,744,467	298,175	131,830	166,340	100.0	10.9

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. British Columbia Census Divisions and Subdivisions. Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households: Selected Characteristics, Catalogue E-568, Table 1, August, 1982.

5.3.1 Geographic Distribution Within the Greater Vancouver Regional District

The Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD) consists of an area of just over 1,000 square miles (2,603 square kilometers), including 15 communities and 3 electoral areas with populations ranging in size from 425 to 415,555 persons.

Almost half (46.7%) of the seniors in the GVRD live in the City of Vancouver. A further 12.1% live in the District Municipality of Burnaby while 8.9% live in Surrey.

In several communities within the GVRD, the proportion of seniors in the population exceeds substantially the provincial average. These communities include White Rock, where more than one-third (34.9%) of the population is aged 65 and over, New Westminster (18.1%), West Vancouver (15.6%), Vancouver (15.2%), and North Vancouver (12.6%).

Table 5.3.1

Total Population and Population Aged 65+: Greater Vancouver Regional District, 1981

Communities/ Electoral Areas*	Total Popu- lation	Population Aged 65+			Distribu- tion of Pop. 65+ in GVRD	Percent- age of Population 65+
		Total	Males	Females		
Belcarra	425	25	15	10	<0.1	5.9
Burnaby	136,500	16,555	6,750	9,805	12.1	12.1
Coquitlam	61,085	4,330	1,855	2,475	3.2	7.1
Delta	74,775	4,500	1,980	2,520	3.3	6.0
Lions Bay	1,075	35	20	15	<0.1	3.3
New Westminster	38,555	6,960	2,630	4,330	5.1	18.1
North Vancouver City	34,270	4,315	1,615	2,700	3.1	12.6
North Vancouver District	66,635	4,605	1,890	2,715	3.4	6.9
Port Coquitlam	27,530	1,385	625	760	1.0	5.0
Port Moody	14,920	595	255	340	0.4	4.0
Richmond	96,155	7,110	3,080	4,030	5.2	7.4
Surrey	147,325	12,205	5,695	6,510	8.9	8.3
Vancouver	415,555	63,305	25,950	37,355	46.2	15.2
West Vancouver	35,730	5,570	2,140	3,430	4.1	15.6
White Rock	13,550	4,725	1,900	2,825	3.5	34.9
Electoral Areas:	5,755	880	345	535	0.6	15.1
Total	1,169,840	137,105	56,745	80,355	100.0	11.7

*See Appendix 1 for a listing of census divisions and subdivisions included in each GVRD community and electoral area.

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households - British Columbia, Catalogue 93-922 (Vol. 2 - Provincial Series), Table 2, December, 1982.

5.3.2 Geographic Distribution Within the Capital Regional District

The Capital Regional District (CRD), located on Southern Vancouver Island, encompasses a total land area of 937 square miles (2,427 square kilometers). Within its boundaries are 7 communities and 7 electoral areas.

More than one-third (39.2%) of the seniors in the CRD lives in the City of Victoria; a further one-quarter (23.6%) lives in the Municipality of Saanich.

In terms of the proportion of population aged 65+, three communities equal or exceed 20%. These are: Oak Bay (28.4%); Victoria (25.8%); and Sidney (19.6%).

Table 5.3.2

Total Population and Population Aged 65+: Capital Regional District, 1981

Communities/ Electoral Areas*	Total Popu- lation	Population Aged 65+			Distribution of Pop. Aged 65+ in CRD	Percent- age of Population Aged 65+
		Total	Males	Females		
Victoria	64,380	16,590	5,850	10,740	39.2	25.8
Central Saanich	10,735	1,175	570	605	2.8	11.0
Esquimalt	15,870	2,245	950	1,295	5.3	14.1
North Saanich	6,255	875	440	435	2.1	14.0
Oak Bay	16,990	4,825	1,805	3,020	11.4	28.4
Saanich	78,710	10,000	4,380	5,620	23.6	12.7
Sidney	7,950	1,555	715	840	3.7	19.6
Electoral Areas:	48,585	5,090	2,460	2,630	12.0	10.5
Total	249,475	42,355	17,170	25,185	100.0	17.0

*See Appendix 2 for a listing of census divisions and subdivisions included in each CRD community and electoral area.

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households - British Columbia, Catalogue 93-922 (Vol. 2 - Provincial Series), Table 2, December, 1982.

5.4 Mobility

5.4.1 Total Population and Population Aged 65+

Canadians are a mobile people. In each of the Census years, 1961, 1971, 1976 and 1981, approximately one-half (47.6%-54.2%) of the population five years of age and over and approximately one-quarter of the population 65 years of age and over (26.2%-31.5%) were living in a different dwelling than five years earlier.

In each of these census periods, a substantially higher proportion of older British Columbians (32.6%-40.3%) changed residence than was the case for the country as a whole.

Table 5.4.1

Percent of the Population Aged 65+ who Changed Residence in the
5 Years Preceding the Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1976 and 1981:
Canada and British Columbia

Percent of Population Aged 65+ Changing Residence

<u>Period</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>B.C.</u>
1956-1961	27.4	34.7
1966-1971	31.5	40.3
1971-1976	30.9	39.0
1976-1981	26.2	32.6

Sources: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 1961 Census. Population Sample. General Characteristics of Migrant and Non-migrant Population. Catalogue 98-509 (Vol. IV), Table 11, July, 1965; Statistics Canada. 1971 Census. Population. Internal Migration, Catalogue 92-719 Vol. 1, Part 2, Table 31, November, 1974; Statistics Canada. 1976 Census. Population. Demographic Characteristics - Mobility Status. Catalogue 92-828, Table 35, December, 1978; Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Mobility Status Canada, Provinces, Census Divisions, Census Metropolitan Areas, Catalogue 92-907, Table 1, October, 1983.

5.4.2 Distance Moved

Moves by the older age group are mainly of a short distance. For example, of the 90,060 elderly persons residing in B.C. in 1981 who changed residence between 1976 and 1981, 47.3% (42,570) remained in the same Census subdivision; 31.2% (28,140) moved elsewhere within the province; 14% (12,635) moved to B.C. from a different province; while 7.5% (6,715) immigrated from a different country.

In comparison to Canada as a whole, a relatively larger proportion of B.C.'s older residents in 1981 lived outside the province in 1976. In Canada, 3.2% of the elderly population in 1981 had lived in a different province or in a different country in 1976; in B.C., the comparable figure was 7%.

Table 5.4.2

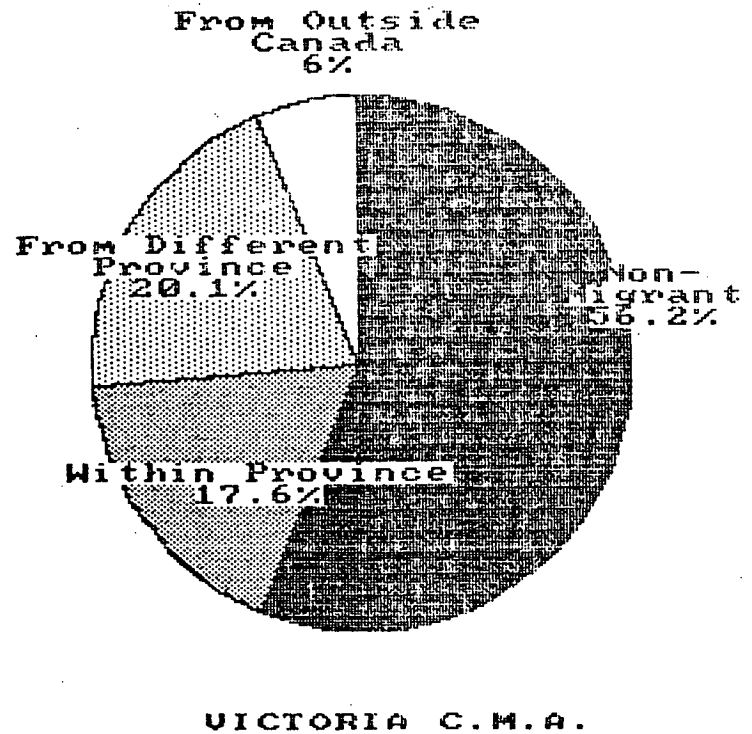
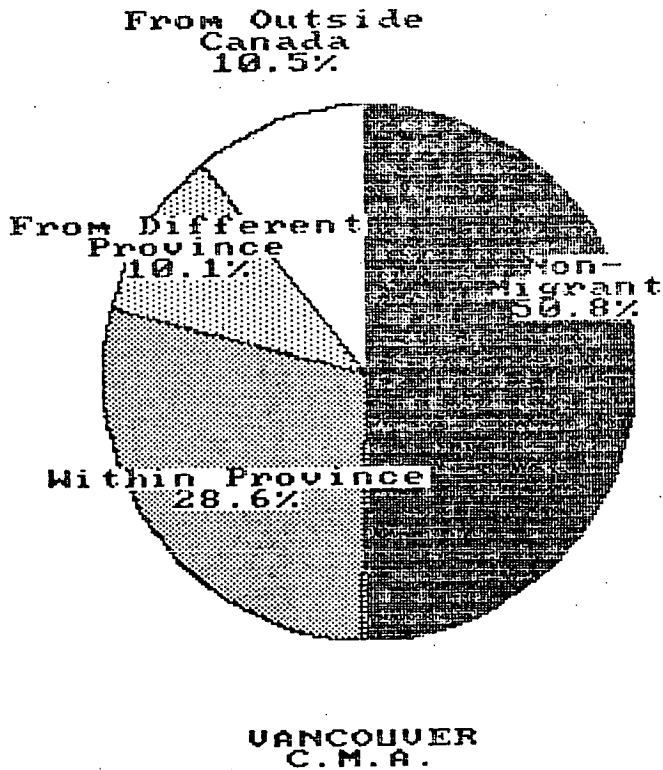
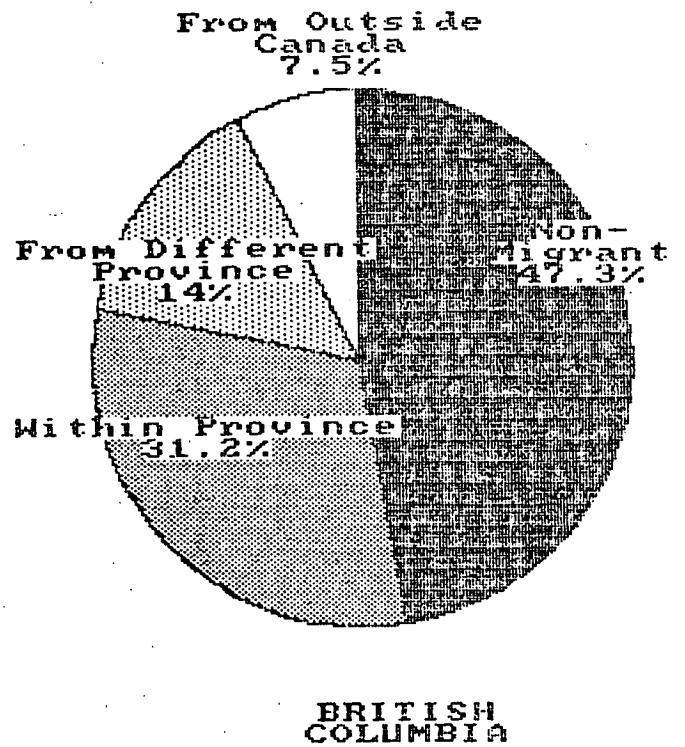
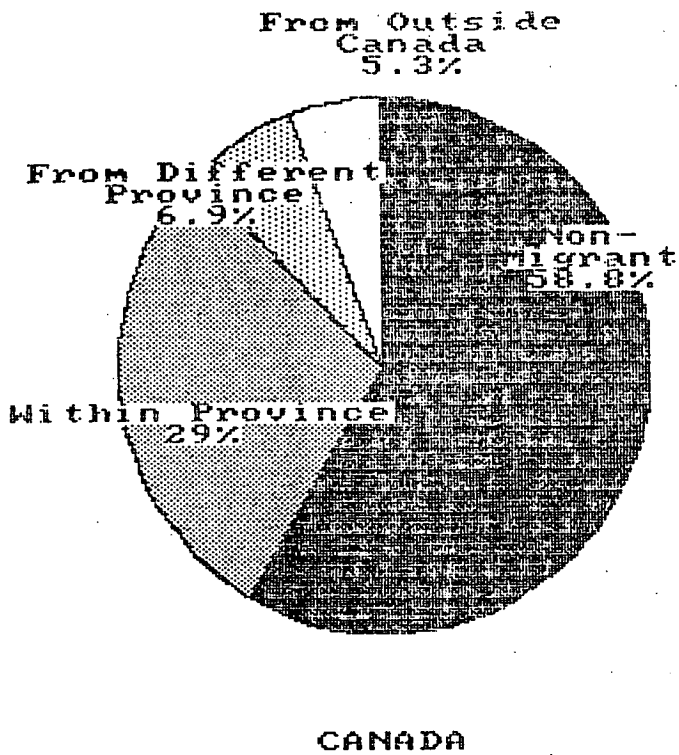
Mobility Status of Population Aged 65+: Canada, British Columbia and Selected Areas Within B.C., 1976-1981

Mobility Status	Canada		B.C.		CMA Vancouver		CMA Victoria		Rest of B.C.	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Non-mover	1,612,685	73.8	186,155	67.4	91,605	68.9	24,105	65.7	70,445	66.2
Non-migrant mover*	336,105	15.4	42,570	15.4	21,055	15.8	7,090	19.3	14,425	13.5
Moved within same CMA					8,715		585			
Moved within same Province	166,125	7.6	28,140	10.2	3,120		1,635		14,085	13.2
Moved from different Province	39,290	1.8	12,635	4.6	4,185	3.1	2,535	6.9	5,915	5.6
Moved from outside Canada	30,345	1.4	6,715	2.4	4,335	3.3	760	2.1	1,620	1.5
Total	2,184,545	100.0	276,215	100.0	133,015	100.0	36,715	100.0	106,485	100.0

*Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living within the same census subdivision (CSD) they resided in five years earlier.

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population. Mobility Status Canada, Provinces, Census Divisions, Census Metropolitan Areas, Catalogue 92-907, Tables 1 and 3, October, 1983.

FIGURE 5.1
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 65+
WHO CHANGED RESIDENCE,
BY TYPE OF MOVE: 1976-1981



5.4.3 Net Internal Migration

Between 1976 and 1981 B.C. experienced the highest net internal migration (i.e., within Canada) of all provinces for persons 65 and older. While Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario also experienced net gains through interprovincial migration, the gains were not as great as in B.C.

While elderly migrants from the Maritime provinces seldom move west of Ontario, B.C. attracts seniors from the Prairies and from Ontario.

Vancouver and Victoria tend to be the preferred destinations of older migrants. Of those persons aged 65 and over who migrated to B.C. from a different province between 1976 and 1981, over one-half relocated in the census metropolitan areas of Vancouver and Victoria (33.1% and 20.1%, respectively). Of those moving to the province from a different country, three-quarters relocated in these two areas (64.6% in Vancouver and 11.3% in Victoria).

Table 5.4.3

Net Internal Migration of Population Aged 65+,
by Province, 1976-1981

<u>Province</u>	<u>Net Internal Migration</u>
Newfoundland	- 75
Prince Edward Island	160
Nova Scotia	560
New Brunswick	260
Quebec	-9,995
Ontario	4,170
Manitoba	-1,440
Saskatchewan	-1,395
Alberta	- 365
British Columbia	8,330

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Mobility Status, Canada, Provinces, Census Divisions, Census Metropolitan Areas, Catalogue 92-907, Table 1, October, 1983.

6. Ethnic Composition

6.1 Predominant Groups

In 1981, the largest ethnic group in Canada was the British, comprising 40.2% of the total population. The second largest group was the French (26.7%), followed by Germans (4.7%), the multiple origin group comprised of British and Other, and Italian.

The British were also the predominant ethnic origin group among British Columbians, both for the total population (51.0%) and for those 65 and over (63.7%). However, in contrast to Canada as a whole, in B.C. those of German origin constituted the second largest group. Among the total population, the British and Other group was the third largest group while among the elderly, Scandinavians constituted the third largest group. Chinese and French ranked fourth and fifth in terms of size in the total population, with Chinese and Ukrainians ranking fourth and fifth within the population aged 65+.

Table 6.1.1

Ten Leading Ethnic Origin Groups,
Total Population and Population Aged 65+:
British Columbia, 1981

<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Percent in Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Population Aged 65+</u>	<u>Percent in Ethnic Group</u>
British	51.0	British	63.7
German	6.9	German	7.0
British and Other	6.3	Scandinavian	4.7
Chinese	3.6	Chinese	2.9
French	3.4	Ukranian	2.6
Native Peoples*	3.0	French	2.6
Scandinavian	3.1	Dutch	2.0
Dutch	2.6	Italian	1.5
Ukranian	2.3	British and Other	1.4
Indo-Pakistani	2.1	Polish	1.3
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Total	84.3		89.7

*Includes those who reported a multiple ethnic origin.

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population, Language, Ethnic Origin, Religion, Place of Birth, Schooling, Catalogue 93-934 (Vol. 2 - Provincial Series), Table 3, April, 1984.

6.2 Proportion of Ethnic Origin Groups Aged 65+

While among the predominant British group, 12.7% were elderly, there were several other ethnic groups in which the proportion aged 65+ substantially exceeded the provincial average. These groups included the Armenians, Austrians, Baltics, Belgians, Finnish, Polish, Romanians, Russians and Scandinavians.

Table 6.1.2

Population Aged 65+, by Selected Ethnic Origin Groups: British Columbia, 1981

Ethnic Origin Group	Number 65+	Distribution of Pop. Aged 65+	Percentage of Pop. Aged 65+
African	145	0.1	4.2
Armenian	105	<0.1	12.4
Asian Arab	160	0.1	5.4
Austrian	1,375	0.5	15.2
Balkan	1,250	0.5	7.9
Baltic	1,085	0.4	23.7
Belgian & Luxembourg	505	0.2	13.2
British	176,055	63.7	12.7
Czech and Slovak	1,230	0.4	11.7
Chinese	7,995	2.9	8.2
Dutch (Netherlands)	5,395	2.0	7.5
Finnish	1,680	0.6	15.5
French	7,215	2.6	7.8
German	19,395	7.0	10.3
Greek	410	0.1	4.9
Hungarian	1,620	0.6	10.2
Indo-Chinese	40	<0.1	0.9
Indo-Pakistani	2,170	0.8	3.9
Italian	4,265	1.5	8.1
Japanese	1,610	0.6	10.0
Jewish	1,540	0.6	11.7
North and South American	75	<0.1	1.7
Native Peoples	2,220	0.8	3.4
Pacific Islands	615	0.2	3.6
Polish	3,685	1.3	15.5
Portugese	485	0.2	3.0
Romanian	350	0.1	13.2
Russian	2,975	1.1	15.2
Scandinavian	13,120	4.7	15.4
Spanish	185	0.1	3.8
Swiss	635	0.2	10.0
Ukrainian	7,290	2.6	11.5
West Asian	35	<0.1	2.0
British and French	1,800	0.7	4.2
British and Other	3,955	1.4	2.3
French and Other	340	0.1	2.2
British, French and Other	295	0.1	1.7
European and Other	1,120	0.4	2.7
Native Peoples and Other	285	0.1	1.6
Other Single and/or Multiple Origins	1,530	0.6	4.5
Total	276,240	100.0	10.9

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population, Language, Ethnic Origin, Religion, Place of Birth, Schooling, Catalogue 93-934 (Vol. 2 - Provincial Series), Table 3, April, 1984.

6.3 Original Peoples

In the 1981 Census, 491,000 Canadians identified their "roots" as one of Canada's original peoples.¹ More than one-half of these persons lived in three provinces: Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta. B.C. alone had 16.8% of the total (82,645).

While native peoples constituted 3% of the total population of the province, they were under-represented in the 65 and over population, constituting only 0.9%.

¹

This number includes 78,000 people who reported a multiple ethnic origin.

7. Living Arrangements

7.1 Persons by Type

The common belief that most older people live in institutions is not supported by the available data. As in the rest of Canada, the vast majority (91.2%) of the elderly in British Columbia lives in private households. In 1981, only about 8% of the population 65 and over were residents of "collective dwellings," defined by Statistics Canada as including nursing, chronic care and old age homes; hospitals; religious institutions; hotels, motels, tourist homes, YM/YWCAs, etc.

The majority (75.3%) of older men lives in families with a spouse and/or never-married children. Even among men aged 75 and over, almost two-thirds (64.4%) live in such family settings. Among elderly women, the proportion living in family arrangements decreases dramatically with age (60.4% in the 65-74 age group; 32.5% among those aged 75+). There is a concomitant increase in the proportion living in non-family households, either alone in private households (31.5% of women aged 65-74; 40.8% of women aged 75+) or as residents of "collective dwellings."

The large proportion of older women living alone is a relatively new phenomenon. Between 1961 and 1981 in B.C., the proportion of women aged 65 and over living alone increased from 21.2% to 35.2%.

Table 7.1

Population Aged 65+, by Living Arrangements and Sex: British Columbia, 1981

	Total Population Aged 65+		Ages 65-74		Ages 75+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Total*	131,830	166,345	86,330	100,165	45,505
Persons in Private Households	122,110	149,940	82,905	97,190	39,205	52,750
a) Family Households	99,225	82,065	69,940	60,535	29,285	21,530
b) Non-family Households	22,885	67,875	12,965	36,655	9,920	31,220
- with relatives	2,015	6,330	1,110	3,200	905	3,130
- with non-relatives	2,080	2,975	1,305	1,915	775	1,060
- alone	18,785	58,570	10,545	31,540	8,240	27,030
Persons in Collective Dwellings	9,110	15,545				
a) Nursing, chronic care and old age homes	5,725	12,790				
b) Hospitals	1,320	2,030				
c) Religious Institutions	50	150				
d) Hotels, Motels, Tourist Homes	1,975	565				
e) All other	40	10				

*Total population figures include an adjustment for temporary residents and persons outside the country on Census Day. These individuals are not included in Statistics Canada figures for persons in private households or collective dwellings.

Sources: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Census Families in Private Households. Persons, Children Living at Home, Living Arrangements, Catalogue 92-905, Table 6, September, 1982; for persons in collective dwellings, Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Special Tabulation for British Columbia.

7.2 Private Households - Present and Future

The 1981 Census indicated that there were 115,760 private households in British Columbia headed by persons 65-74 years of age and 64,650 headed by persons 75 or older. These two groups total 180,410 households, which represent 18.1% of all households in the province.

Of these, 53.1% (95,785) were "family" households, i.e., they contained at least one "census family" (persons living in the same dwelling who have a husband-wife and/or a parent-never-married child relationship). The remaining were "non-family" households; 42.9% consisting of one person living alone in a private dwelling, and 4.1% consisting of a group of persons occupying a private dwelling but not constituting a census family.

Projections to 2001 indicate an increase in the proportion of elderly households, and of households headed by persons aged 35-44 and 45-54, a reflection of the large numbers of persons who constitute the "baby boom."

Table 7.2.1

Private Households Maintained by Persons Aged 65+, by Sex:
British Columbia, 1981

	<u>Total Aged 65+</u>		<u>Ages 65-74</u>		<u>Ages 75+</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Family Households						
a) One family	85,875	8,885	62,065	6,190	23,810	2,665
b) Multiple family	870	155	725	120	145	35
Non-family	20,930	63,720	11,890	34,770	9,040	28,950
Total Households	107,675	72,730	74,680	41,080	32,995	31,650

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Private Households: Selected Characteristics - Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm and Rural Farm, Catalogue 92-933, Table 9, January, 1984.

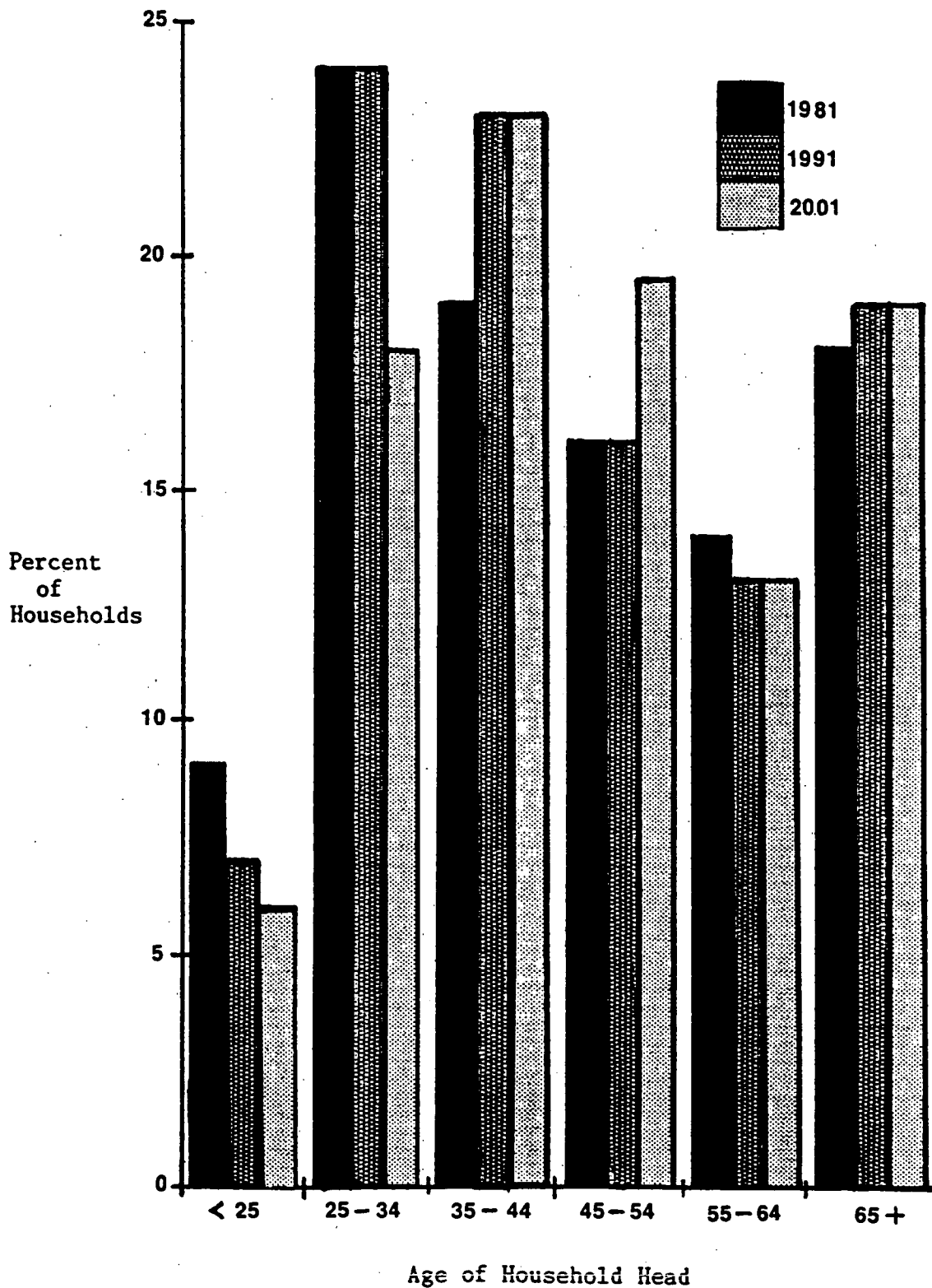
Table 7.2.2

Households by Age of Head:
British Columbia, 1981, 1991, 2001

<u>Age of Head</u>	<u>1981</u>		<u>1991</u>		<u>2001</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
<25	83,350	8.4	82,100	6.8	89,300	6.4
25-34	245,395	24.6	286,200	23.6	250,100	18.0
35-44	187,585	18.8	273,700	22.6	320,000	23.1
45-54	156,345	15.7	184,900	15.3	272,000	19.6
55-64	143,550	14.4	151,900	12.5	184,400	13.3
65+	180,415	18.1	232,000	19.2	270,800	19.5
Total	996,640	100.0	1,210,700	100.0	1,386,700	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households: Selected Characteristics, Catalogue 93-946, Table 33, April, 1984; Statistics Canada. Household and Family Projections Canada, Provinces and Territories 1976-2001, Catalogue 91-555 (Occasional), Table 5, Series B, December 1981.

FIGURE 7.1
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD:
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1981, 1991, 2001



Source: Table 7.2.2

8. Housing

8.1 Home Ownership

Seniors in British Columbia are about as likely as younger persons to be homeowners. Data from the 1981 Census show that 65.9% of household heads aged 65 and over and 66.9% of heads aged 25-64 owned their homes. Heads aged 55-64 were more likely than either younger or older groups to be homeowners; slightly more than three-quarters (77.6%) in this age group owned their homes in 1981. The percentage of household heads reporting homeownership drops as age increases past 65. Even in the 75-and-over age group, however, the majority (56.5%) own their own home.

In all age groups, males are more likely to be homeowners than females. A majority of females in the 25-54 (54.2%) and 75+ (55.4%) age groups is renters.

Of the 118,845 homes owned by household heads aged 65 and over in 1981, 9,810 or 8.3% were condominiums.

Table 8.1.1

Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households, by Tenure, for Selected Age Groups of Household Heads: British Columbia, 1981

Tenure	25-54		55-64		65-74		75+	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Owners	394,300	66.9	111,330	77.6	82,300	71.1	36,545	56.5
Renters	195,030	33.1	32,220	22.4	33,460	28.9	28,110	43.5
Total	589,330	100.0	143,550	100.0	115,760	100.0	64,655	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Private Households: Selected Characteristics - Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm and Rural Farm. Catalogue 92-933, Table 9, January, 1984.

Table 8.1.2

Percentage Distribution of Private Households, by Tenure and by Sex, for Selected Age Groups of Household Heads: British Columbia, 1981

	Age							
	25-54		55-64		65-74		75+	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	463,685	125,645	106,450	37,105	74,680	41,080	32,915	31,650
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Owners	72.6	45.8	82.8	62.6	79.3	56.1	68.0	44.6
Renters	27.4	54.2	17.2	37.4	20.7	43.9	32.0	55.4

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Private Households: Selected Characteristics - Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm and Rural Farm, Catalogue 92-933, Table 9, January, 1984.

8.2 Preferred Structural Type

The single family detached dwelling is the housing form occupied by the majority (56.2%) of British Columbia households headed by persons aged 65 and over. The next most popular dwelling is an apartment building with less than five stories. In 1981, this type of dwelling was occupied by 22.3% of elderly households. A further 10.9% lived in high-rise apartments. The remainder lived in other forms of multiple dwellings, including a small proportion (5.5%) who resided in movable dwellings.

Elderly women are more likely than elderly men to live in multiple dwellings, regardless of their age group.

Although not shown here,* as in Canada as a whole, the percentage of British Columbians aged 65 and over living in single-detached dwellings decreased between 1971 and 1981 (from 64.6% to 56.2%). This is partially attributable to the increase in the stock of multiple dwellings between 1971 and 1981, and the resultant increased opportunities for the elderly to choose this type of accommodation.

*Source: Statistics Canada. 1971 Census. Housing: Dwelling Characteristics by Age and Sex of Household Head, Catalogue 93-739. (Vol. 2 - Part 4), Table 35, June, 1975.

Table 8.2.1

Number and Percentage Distribution of Elderly Households, by
Structural Type: British Columbia, 1981

Type of Dwelling

Age of House- hold Head	<u>Type of Dwelling</u>					
	Single Detached	Apartment (-5 Storeys)	Apartment (5+ Storeys)	Movable Dwelling	Single Attached	Duplex
65-74						
Number	69,690	22,275	10,045	7,605	4,360	1,785
%	60.2	19.2	8.7	6.6	3.8	1.5
75+						
Number	31,765	17,975	9,495	2,285	2,315	820
%	49.1	27.8	14.7	3.5	3.9	1.3
Total 65+						
Number	101,455	40,250	19,540	9,890	6,675	2,605
%	56.2	22.3	10.9	5.5	3.7	1.4

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Private Households: Selected Characteristics - Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm and Rural Farm, Catalogue 92-933, Table 9, January, 1984.

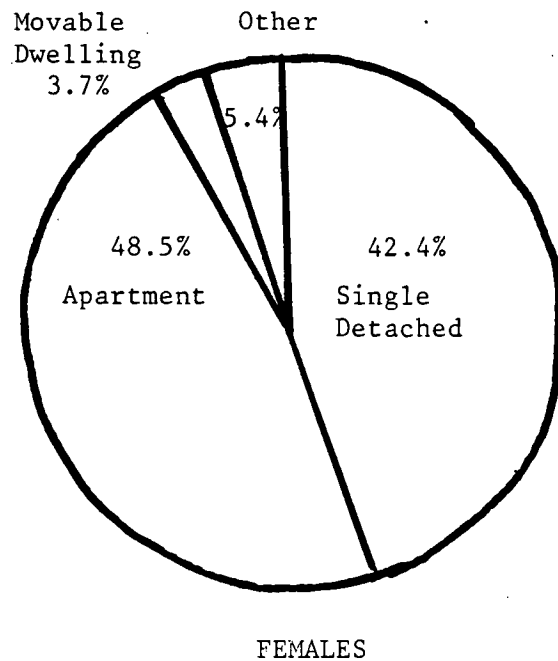
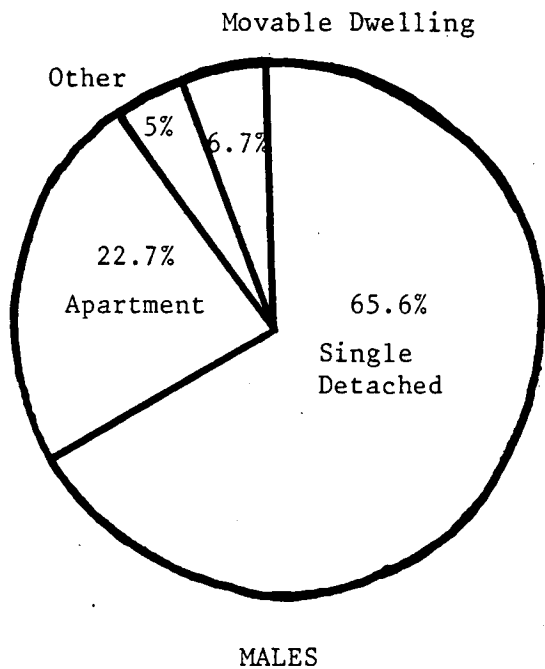
Table 8.2.2

Number and Percentage Distribution of Elderly Households, by
Structural Type and Sex of Household Head: British Columbia, 1981

Sex of House- hold Head	<u>Type of Dwelling</u>					
	Single Detached	Apartment (-5 Storeys)	Apartment (5+ Storeys)	Movable Dwelling	Single Attached	Duplex
Male						
Number	70,620	16,415	8,090	7,180	3,800	1,565
%	65.6	15.2	7.5	6.7	3.5	1.5
Female						
Number	30,830	23,830	11,450	2,710	2,880	1,045
%	42.4	32.8	15.7	3.7	4.0	1.4

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Private Households: Selected Characteristics - Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm and Rural Farm, Catalogue 92-933, Table 9, January, 1984.

FIGURE 8.1
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ELDERLY HOUSEHOLDS, BY
STRUCTURAL TYPE AND BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD:
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1981



Source: Table 8.2.2

8.3 Condition of Dwelling

Whether owners or renters, most British Columbians (94.5%), live in housing that does not need major repair.

As the age of the household head increases, the percentage of dwellings needing major repair in fact drops slightly so that for heads aged 75 and over, only 3.5% live in housing that needs major repair compared with 5.8% in the 25-54 age group, 4.8% in the 55-64 age group, and 4.1% in the 65-74 age group.

For all age groups except 75+, the proportion of female households heads living in housing that requires major repairs is slightly higher than the proportion of males in such housing.

Table 8.3

Percentage Distribution of Housing Requiring Major Repair,
by Sex of Household Head, for Selected Age Groups:
British Columbia, 1981

Sex of Household Head	<u>Age</u>				
	25-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Male	5.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	
Female	7.7	6.0	4.2	3.1	
Total	5.8	4.8	4.1	3.5	

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Private Households: Selected Characteristics - Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm and Rural Farm, Catalogue 92-933, Table 9, January, 1984.

8.4 Housing Costs

Census data indicate that housing costs for elderly homeowners are relatively modest as most have built up equity in their homes over the years. However, renters pay a substantially larger portion of their income (nearly double for the age group 75+) on housing.

Table 8.4

Average Monthly Housing Costs of the Population Aged 65+:
British Columbia, 1981

Age	Average Owner's Major Payments*	Average Gross Rent	Average Household Income	Owner's Major Payment as a Percentage of Income	Average Renter's Payment as a Percentage of Income
65-74	\$164	\$270	\$1,643	11.2	18.5
75+	\$134	\$247	\$1,039	12.9	23.8

*Owner's major payments include payments for heat and light, water and other municipal services, monthly mortgage payments, and property taxes.

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Private Households: Selected Characteristics - Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm and Farm, Catalogue 92-933, Table 9, January, 1984.

9. Education

9.1 Educational Attainment

The elderly in British Columbia tend to be better educated than their counterparts elsewhere in Canada. In 1981, almost two-thirds (61.4%) reported 9 or more years of schooling. Among all Canadians aged 65+, the comparable figure is 48.3%.

B.C.'s elderly were less educated, however, than younger adults in the province (i.e., those aged 25-64). Among the younger adults, only 12.2% reported less than a grade 9 education, compared with 38.6% of those aged 65+. For each of the higher categories of education, the proportion among the elderly was lower than among the younger adults. At the high end of the educational scale, only 4.2% reported a university certificate or degree compared with 11.1% of the younger adults.

These findings reflect the progressive improvement of the educational status of the population over time. Another way of showing this trend is to note the progressive decrease over time in the proportion of elderly in B.C. with less than grade 9 education: 49.9% in 1971, 45.2% in 1976, and 38.6% in 1981.

Table 9.1

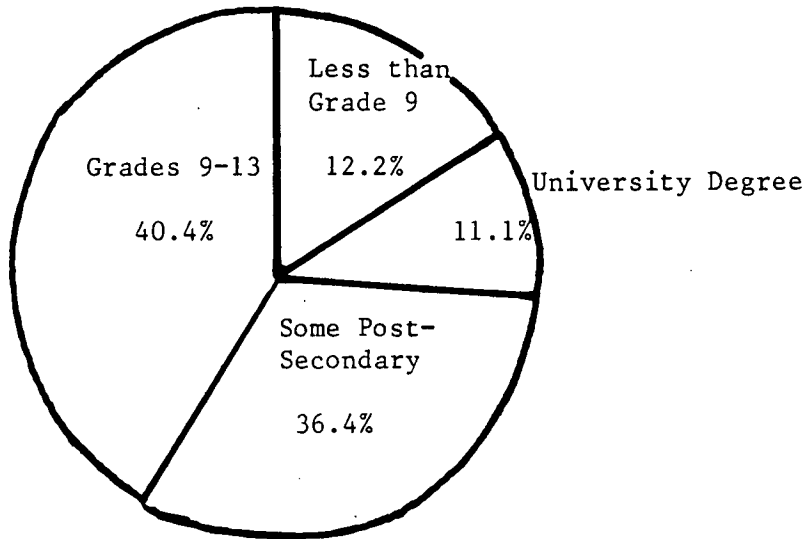
Highest Level of Schooling of the Population Aged 25-64 and 65+:
British Columbia, 1981

Highest Level of Schooling	Ages	Population Aged 65+		
	25-64	Total	Males	Females
Less than Grade 9	165,440	106,500	51,025	55,475
Grades 9-13	549,690	101,635	43,100	58,535
Some post-secondary	494,945	56,435	23,315	33,120
University degree	150,920	11,645	7,290	4,360
Total	1,360,995	276,225	124,730	151,495

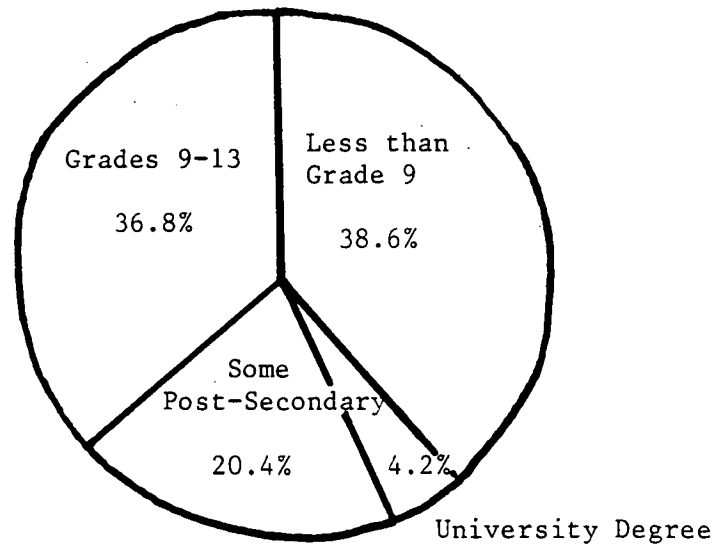
*Post-secondary includes universities, community colleges, institutes of technology, private trade schools, private business colleges, and diploma schools of nursing.

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population. Historical Tables for Census Education Data 1971, 1976 and 1981. Canada, Regions, Provinces, Catalogue 13-579, Table 1, June, 1984.

FIGURE 9.1
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 25-64 AND 65+,
BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING: BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1981



POPULATION AGED 25-64



POPULATION AGED 65+

Source: Table 9.1

10. Labour Force

10.1 Labour Force Participation Trends

Since 1961, there has been a steady decline in the percentage of older men (ages 60-64 and 65+) participating in the labour force. This trend can be observed for both Canada and British Columbia, although rates of labour force participation are lower in British Columbia than in Canada as a whole. In 1981 in Canada, 17.3% of men aged 65+ were in the labour force; the comparable figure for British Columbia was 13.8%.

The trend for women is markedly different. Among younger women, there has been a large increase in labour force participation, in both Canada and British Columbia, as would be expected. Among women aged 60-64, there is an increase in labour force participation, unlike the trend observed for comparably aged men. Among women aged 65+, there has been little change in labour force participation rates. In 1981 in British Columbia, 5.4% of women aged 65+ were part of the labour force.

Table 10.1

Labour Force Participation Rates, by Age and Sex:
Canada and British Columbia, 1961-1981*

	<u>Percent in Labour Force</u>											
	<u>Males</u>						<u>Females</u>					
	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65+	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65+
<u>Canada</u>												
1961	94.1	94.3	91.9	86.7	75.8	28.5	29.6	31.0	33.4	27.9	20.3	6.7
1971	92.6	92.8	90.3	84.9	74.1	23.6	44.5	43.9	44.4	38.7	29.1	8.3
1976	91.2	91.9	89.3	82.4	69.0	19.2	53.5	53.2	48.8	39.2	27.3	6.9
1981	95.3	95.2	92.3	84.4	68.3	17.3	65.8	64.3	55.9	41.9	28.3	6.0
<u>British Columbia</u>												
1961	94.5	93.8	90.7	83.4	68.7	19.6	28.4	33.0	36.8	29.1	19.1	5.1
1971	94.5	95.3	92.3	86.9	72.8	19.0	44.6	46.2	46.9	40.5	29.9	6.6
1976	91.1	92.3	89.8	81.0	63.5	14.3	53.9	55.8	50.8	39.3	25.1	5.2
1981	95.6	96.1	92.8	83.4	64.7	13.8	66.4	66.9	59.1	42.6	27.8	5.4

*Trend should be interpreted with caution, due to census changes in definition of labour force.

Sources: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 1961 Census. General Review. The Canadian Labour Force, Catalogue 99-522, Table XIV, September, 1967 and Labour Force. Industries by Sex Showing Age, Marital Status and Class of Worker - Western Provinces, Catalogue 94-526, Table 9, September 1963; Statistics Canada. 1976 Census. Labour Force Activity. Labour Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex and by Marital Status and Sex, 1971 and 1976, Catalogue 94-804, Table 9, September, 1978; Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population. Labour Force Activity - Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm and Rural Farm, Catalogue 92-915, Table 1, February, 1984.

10.2 Occupations

Among men aged 65+ in the labour force in British Columbia in 1981, the five leading occupations were Service (14.5%), Sales (14.2%), Other Professions (12.9%), Managerial and Administrative (12.5%), and Farming (11.8%). Compared to the total labour force, older men are substantially over-represented in Farming (11.8% vs 2.8%) and somewhat over-represented in Managerial and Administrative occupations, Other Professional occupations, Clerical occupations, Sales occupations, Service occupations. Men aged 65+ are under-represented in the traditionally-defined "blue collar" occupations. The majority of older women in the labour force are concentrated in four occupations - Clerical (27.9%), Service (22.6%), Other Professional (17.6%) and Sales (16.1%). The occupational distribution of older women more closely corresponds to that of the total female labour force than is the case for men.

Table 10.2

Occupational Distribution of Total Labour Force and Labour Force Aged 65+, by Sex: British Columbia, 1981

<u>Type of Occupation</u>	<u>Total Labour Force</u> %	<u>Labour Force Aged 65+</u> %
<u>Males</u>		
Managerial and Administrative	10.5	12.5
Other Professional	11.9	12.9
Clerical	6.0	8.3
Sales	8.9	14.2
Service	9.7	14.5
Farming	2.8	11.8
Fishing, Forestry and Mining	4.6	2.6
Processing	6.2	2.7
Machining and Fabricating	12.5	7.3
Construction	13.1	6.4
Other	13.8	6.7
<hr/>		
Total Occupations	817,740	17,130
<hr/>		
<u>Females</u>		
Managerial and Administrative	5.2	5.2
Other Professional	19.0	17.6
Clerical	37.3	27.9
Sales	10.7	16.1
Service	18.6	22.6
Farming	1.8	3.7
Fishing, Forestry and Mining	0.4	0.2
Processing	1.7	0.9
Machining and Fabricating	2.1	2.8
Construction	0.4	0.6
Other	2.7	2.4
<hr/>		
Total Occupations	558,490	8,010
<hr/>		

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Population. Economic Characteristics - British Columbia, Catalogue 93-970, Table 9, May, 1984.

10.3 Full and Part-time Employment

Part-time employment is performed by nearly 18% of the labour force aged 55+, a figure which is approximately double that of the total labour force. Women are more likely to work part-time than men. In British Columbia in 1983, more than one-third of the female labour force aged 55+ was employed on a part-time basis.

Table 10.3

Percent of Labour Force Aged 55+ Employed Full-time and Part-time,
by Sex, British Columbia, 1983

	<u>Type of Employment</u>	
	<u>Full-time*</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Males	88.3	11.7
Females	65.9	34.1
<hr/>		
Total (55+)	82.2	17.8
<hr/>		
Total (all ages)	90.9	9.1
<hr/>		

*Full-time employment consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week as well as those who usually work less than 30 hours per week but consider themselves to be employed full-time.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey Division. Labour Force Annual Averages, 1975-1983, Catalogue 71-529, Table 29, February, 1984.

11. Income

11.1 Income of Individuals

In 1981, the average income reported by persons 65-69 was \$16,802 for males and \$8,478 for females. For persons 55-64, the average income was \$22,892 for males and \$10,271 for females. For men the income gap between those under and over 65 was substantial; for women, this gap was relatively small.

Table 11.1

Average Income of Individuals, by Age and Sex:
British Columbia, 1981

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total</u> (<u>\$</u>)	<u>Males</u> (<u>\$</u>)	<u>Females</u> (<u>\$</u>)
-19	4,391	4,620	4,123
20-24	12,625	15,349	9,700
25-34	17,792	23,032	11,810
35-44	21,271	27,908	12,934
45-54	20,012	26,015	11,994
55-64	17,063	22,892	10,271
65-69	12,337	16,802	8,478
70+	9,140	10,649	7,954

Source: Statistics Canada. Income Distribution by Size in Canada, 1981,
Catalogue 13-207, Table 55, May, 1983.

11.2 Income of Families and Non-family Persons in Private Households

As in Canada as a whole, the monetary incomes of older British Columbians tend to be disproportionately concentrated at the lower end of the income scale. In 1980, just over one-half (53.5%) of census families with heads aged 65 and over had incomes under \$15,000 while only 18% of families with heads aged 15-64 had money incomes that low.

Older unattached individuals are especially heavily concentrated in the lower money income groups. In 1980, more than two-thirds (69.3%) had incomes under \$8,000.

Although not shown here*, it should be noted that within the 65+ group, families with heads over the age of 70 are more disadvantaged than those with heads aged 65-69. In 1980, among B.C. families with heads aged 65-69, just over one-third (35%) had incomes under \$15,000 compared with one-half (50.3%) of those with heads aged 70 and over. It should also be noted that while females are disproportionately represented among elderly unattached individuals (74.9% are female), sex differences in the proportion economically disadvantaged are small. In 1980, fully 70.8% of unattached females aged 65+ and 65% of attached males reported incomes under \$8,000.

*Source: Statistics Canada. Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Catalogue 13-207, Table 6, May, 1983; Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Census Families in Private Households. Income - Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm and Rural Farm, Catalogue 92-936, Table 5B, January, 1984.

Table 11.2.1

Number and Percentage Distribution of Families in Private Households,
by Age of Head and Family Income: British Columbia, 1980

<u>Income Group</u>	<u>Population 15-64</u>		<u>Population 65+</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Under \$5,000	30,015	4.8	2,190	2.2
\$5,000-\$9,000	37,235	5.9	24,235	24.1
\$10,000-\$14,999	45,785	7.3	27,335	27.2
\$15,000-\$19,999	60,640	9.7	14,065	14.0
\$20,000-\$24,999	84,740	13.5	9,890	9.8
\$25,000-\$29,999	86,945	13.9	6,690	6.7
\$30,000-\$34,999	79,940	12.7	4,585	4.6
\$35,000-\$39,999	60,465	9.6	3,145	3.1
\$40,000-\$44,999	44,285	7.1	2,190	2.2
\$45,000+	97,210	15.5	6,095	6.1
Total	627,280	100.0	100,410	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Census Families in Private Households. Income - Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm and Rural Farm, Catalogue 92-936, Table 5A, January, 1984.

Table 11.2.2

Number and Percentage Distribution of Non-family Persons
in Private Households, by Age and Income: British Columbia, 1980

<u>Income Group</u>	<u>Population 15-64</u>		<u>Population 65+</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Under \$2,000	35,570	11.8	3,705	3.5
\$2,000-\$4,999	38,625	12.8	15,175	14.3
\$5,000-\$7,999	32,260	10.7	54,455	51.5
\$8,000-\$9,999	20,370	6.8	8,695	8.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	55,555	18.5	12,115	11.5
\$15,000-\$19,999	46,980	15.6	5,190	4.9
\$20,000-\$24,999	35,825	11.9	2,670	2.5
\$25,000+	35,665	11.6	3,760	3.6
Total	300,850	100.0	105,770	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada. 1981 Census. Census Families in Private Households. Income - Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm and Rural Farm, Catalogue 92-936, Table 5B, January, 1984.

12. Health Care Utilization

12.1 Hospitalization

The number of separations from acute and rehabilitation hospitals per thousand population and hospital days used increases dramatically after age 55. In 1982-83, the number of separations per thousand men aged 70-74 was almost two-and-one half times larger than that for men aged 55-59; among those aged 85 and over, it was more than five times larger. Similar age-related increases are apparent for females.

While hospital use in B.C. fell between 1971 and 1982-83 as a result of concentrated efforts to reduce hospital bed capacity, this overall decline was less among the elderly. For example, while patient days per capita for males fell 30% overall in this 11 year period, the decline for males aged 65-69 was 25%. For males over the age of 80, it was only 10%. Separation rates per capita, on the other hand, showed an increase over this period for all age groups of men over the age of 65 and for age groups of women over the age of 70.

Table 12.1.1

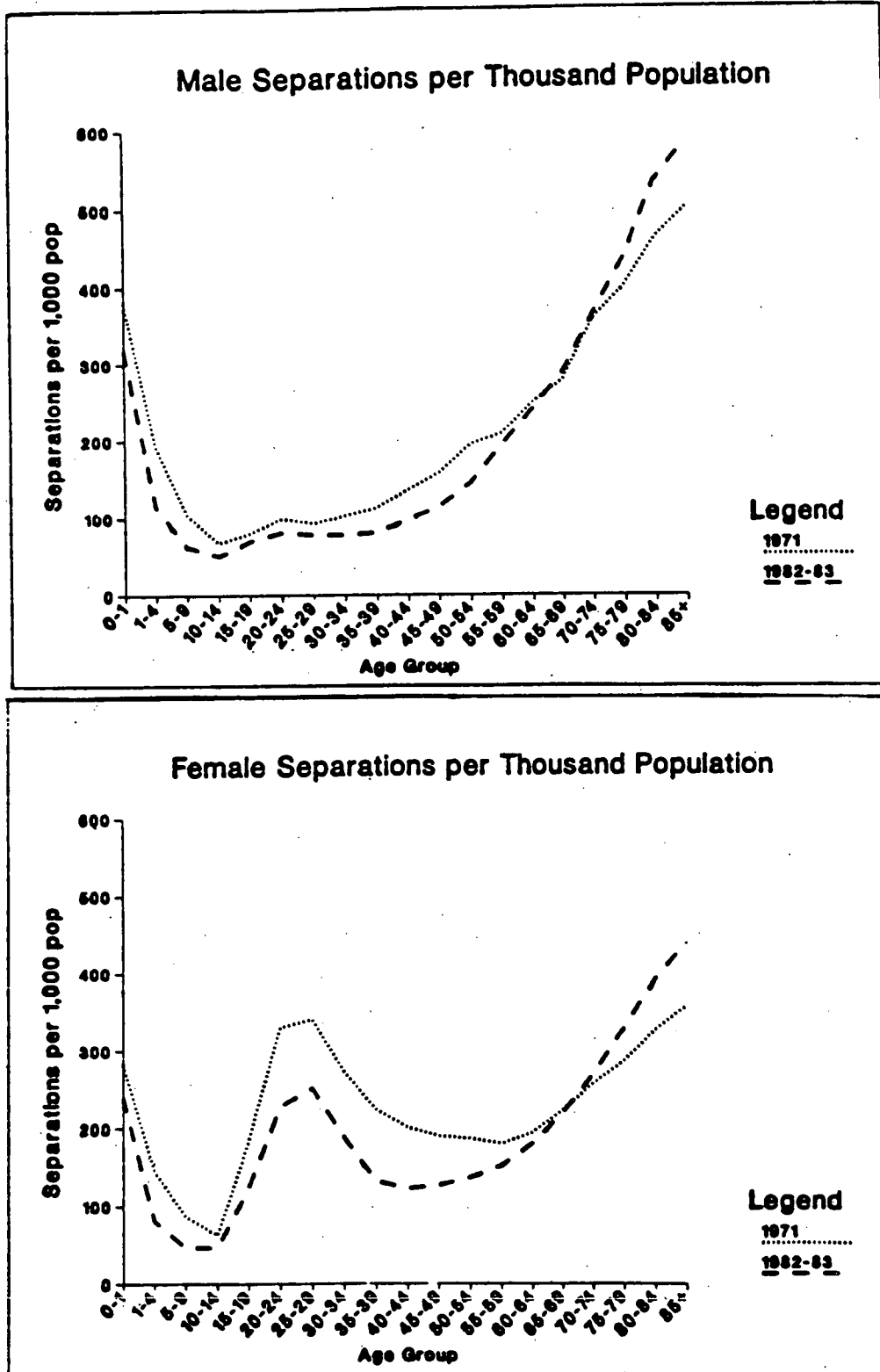
Hospital Separations per 1,000 Population for
Selected Age Groups, by Sex: British Columbia,
1971 and 1982-83

Age	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	1971	1982/83	1971	1982/83
15-19	81	70	185	125
55-59	208	194	180	152
60-64	247	239	194	180
65-69	277	287	222	218
70-74	356	363	257	268
75-79	398	435	286	329
80-84	460	533	327	391
85+	500	582	357	438
All Ages	150	129	204	166

Source: Barer, M.L., Evans, R.G., Hertzman, C. and Lomas, J. (1986)
"Towards Efficient Aging - Rhetoric and Evidence". Paper
presented at the Third Canadian Conference on Health Economics,
Winnipeg, May 29-30.

Figure 12.1.1

Hospital Separations per 1,000 Population by Age and Sex:
British Columbia, 1971 and 1982-83



Source: Table 12.1.1.

Table 12.1.2

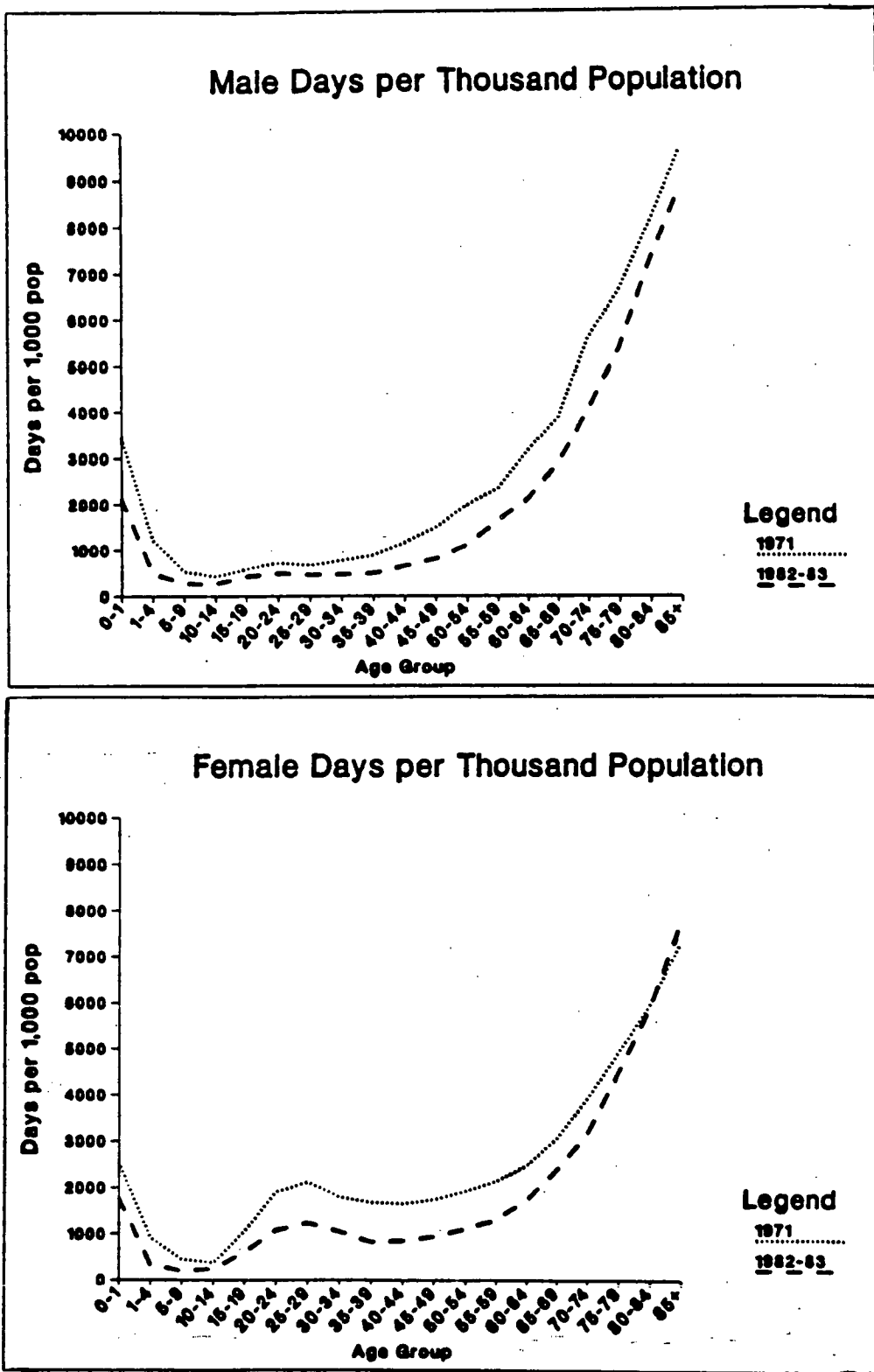
Hospital Days per 1,000 Population for Selected Age Groups, by Sex:
British Columbia, 1971 and 1982-83

Age	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	1971	1982/83	1971	1982/83
15-19	597	425	1052	597
55-59	2334	1638	2144	1311
60-64	3164	2105	2485	1737
65-69	3836	2870	3069	2390
70-74	5581	4027	3919	3163
75-79	6598	5343	4914	4494
80-84	8046	7238	5938	5867
85+	9632	8811	7277	7704
All ages	1496	1050	1751	1264

Source: Barer, M.L., Evans, R.G., Hertzman, C. and Lomas, J. (1986)
"Towards Efficient Aging - Rhetoric and Evidence". Paper
presented at the Third Canadian Conference on Health Economics,
Winnipeg, May 29-30.

Figure 12.1.2

Hospital Days per 1,000 Population by Age and Sex:
British Columbia, 1971 and 1982-83



Source: Table 12.1.2.

12.2 Continuing Care

In 1984, 47,666 persons 65 and over were clients of B.C.'s Long Term Care (LTC) Program.* Of these, 45.8% were receiving care in facilities and 54.2% care at home. Although the absolute number of clients receiving service increased by some 11,000 in the five year period 1980-1984, the home to facility ratio remained remarkably constant (54-56% at home).

While level of care cannot be predicted by age alone, the probability that some level of service will be required increases markedly with age. In 1984, just over one-half (55%) of the population aged 85 and over were receiving LTC service; 61.4% of women of this age group and 43% of men. This figure compares with less than one-quarter (21%) in the age group 75-84 and only 6% in the age group 65-74.

As shown in Table 12.2.3, the proportion of persons receiving continuing care in facilities also rises with increasing age. While less than one-third of clients aged 65-74 were receiving care in facilities in 1984, of those aged 85 and over in care, approximately two-thirds were in facilities.

While not all the very old are greatly incapacitated, there is a relationship between being older and being both at a higher level of care and in a facility.

*Approximately 6,500 additional clients aged less than 65 also received LTC in 1984, the majority in home support services.

Table 12.2.1

Number and Percentage Distribution of Long Term Care/
Extended Care Unit Clients Aged 65+, by Place of Care
(Home/Facility): British Columbia, 1980-1984*

Year	Home		Facility		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1980	20,452	55.9	15,945	44.1	36,397	100.0
1981	22,655	56.0	17,798	44.0	40,453	100.0
1982	23,501	53.4	20,478	46.6	43,979	100.0
1983	24,412	53.7	21,018	46.3	45,430	100.0
1984	25,845	54.2	21,821	45.8	47,666	100.0

*These are point-in-time data, September 30 in the case of 1980 and 1981, and October 31 for 1982-84.

Source: Client Analysis LTCCRO13, Ministry of Health, cited in Stark, A.J. "Seven Years of Co-ordinated Long-Term Care in One Canadian Province". In: The Health System in the First Decade of the 21st Century. Proceedings of the International Meeting on Future of Health and Health Systems in the Industrialized Society. Bellagio, Italy, May, 1985. New York. Praeger (forthcoming, 1987).

Table 12.2.2

Percent of Population in Care, by Age:
British Columbia, 1981-1984*

Year/Age	65-74	75-84	85+
1980	9	19	46
1981	5	20	50
1982	5	21	54
1983	6	21	54
1984	6	21	55

*These are point-in-time data, September 30 in the case of 1980 and 1981, and October 31 for 1982-84.

Source: Client Analysis LTCCRO13, Ministry of Health, cited in Stark, A.J. "Seven Years of Co-ordinated Long-Term Care in One Canadian Province". In: The Health System in the First Decade of the 21st Century. Proceedings of the International Meeting on Future of Health and Health Systems in the Industrialized Society. Bellagio, Italy, May, 1985. New York. Praeger (forthcoming, 1987).

Table 12.2.3

Population in Long Term Care/Extended Care Units, by Place of Care,
Percent in Facility and Age: British Columbia, 1980-1984*

Year/Age	Place of Care	65-74		75-84		85+	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1980	Fac.	2,697	29.0	5,949	39.4	7,299	60.7
	Home	6,594		9,131		4,727	
	Total	9,291		15,080		12,026	
1981	Fac.	2,926	29.1	6,505	38.5	8,367	62.0
	Home	7,138		10,387		5,130	
	Total	10,064		16,892		13,497	
1982	Fac.	3,228	30.4	7,487	40.6	9,763	65.4
	Home	7,395		10,941		5,165	
	Total	10,623		18,428		14,928	
1983	Fac.	3,320	30.3	7,697	40.1	10,019	65.3
	Home	7,609		11,490		5,313	
	Total	10,911		19,187		15,332	
1984	Fac.	3,413	30.3	8,113	39.7	10,295	64.6
	Home	7,851		12,347		5,647	
	Total	11,264		20,460		15,942	

*These are point-in-time data, September 30 in the case of 1980 and 1981, and October 31 for 1982-84.

Source: Client Analysis LTCCRO13, Ministry of Health, cited in Stark, A.J. "Seven Years of Co-ordinated Long-Term Care in One Canadian Province". In: The Health System in the First Decade of the 21st Century. Proceedings of the International Meeting on Future of Health and Health Systems in the Industrialized Society. Bellagio, Italy, May, 1985. New York. Praeger (forthcoming, 1987).

12.3 Physician Services

Table 12.2.1 shows per capita payments to physicians in 1983-84, disaggregated by sex and age. The pattern is one of high servicing by physicians of the very young, falling to a minimum for children aged 10-14 years, and increasing with age thereafter except for the maternity years for women.

While expenditures are noticeably greater for females than for males between the ages of 15 and 59, after the age of 60 the sex differential is reversed.

Table 12.3.1

Fee-for-Service Payments Per Capita, by Age and Sex:
British Columbia, 1983-84*

Age	Males (\$)	Females (\$)
0-4	224.7	195.7
5-9	141.4	123.7
10-14	119.3	114.3
15-19	128.8	209.2
20-29	136.7	356.8
30-39	165.2	340.4
40-49	198.6	305.4
50-59	280.1	324.7
60-64	390.6	363.6
65-69	441.4	403.7
70-74	546.8	462.4
75-79	640.3	509.9
80-84	715.2	533.8
85+	815.5	537.9

*These data are based on payments to physicians in fiscal year 1983-84.

Source: Barer, M.L. and Wong Fung, P. (1985). Fee Practice Medical Service Expenditures per Capita, 1983-84 and Full-Time - Equivalent Physicians in British Columbia, 1979-80 to 1983-84, HMRU Report 5:1, Table 44, University of B.C., Division of Health Services Research and Development.

Appendix 1

Census Divisions and Subdivisions Included in Greater Vancouver Regional
District Member Communities and Electoral Areas

<u>Communities/ Electoral Areas</u>	<u>Census Divisions and Subdivisions, 1981</u>
Belcarra	. Belcarra, VL ¹
Burnaby	. Burnaby, DM
Coquitlam	. Coquitlam, DM . Coquitlam 1,R . Coquitlam 2,R
Delta	. Delta, DM . Tsawwassen, R
Lions Bay	. Lions Bay, VL
New Westminster	. New Westminster, C
North Vancouver City	. North Vancouver, C . Mission 1,R
North Vancouver District	. North Vancouver, DM . Burrard Inlet 3,R . Capilano 5,R
Port Coquitlam	. Port Coquitlam, C
Port Moody	. Port Moody, C
Richmond	. Richmond, DM
Surrey	. Surrey, DM . Semiahmoo, R
Vancouver	. Vancouver, C . Musqueam 2,R
West Vancouver	. West Vancouver, DM
White Rock	. White Rock, C
<u>Electoral Areas:</u>	
A. University Endowment Lands	. University Endowment Area, SRD . Barnston Island 3,R
B. Ioco-Anmore	. Part of Greater Vancouver, Subd. A, SRD
C. Bowen Island	. Part of Greater Vancouver, Subd. A, SRD

Note 1: Key to abbreviations

- C City
- DM District (Municipality)
- R Indian Reserve
- SRD Subdivision of Regional District
- VL Village

Appendix 2

Census Divisions and Subdivisions Included in Capital Regional District
Member Communities and Electoral Areas

<u>Communities/ Electoral Areas</u>	<u>Census Divisions and Subdivisions, 1981</u>
Victoria	. Victoria, C ¹
Central Saanich	. Central Saanich, DM . South Saanich 1,R . East Saanich 2,R
Esquimalt	. Esquimalt, DM
North Saanich	. North Saanich, DM . Cole Bay 3,R . Union Bay 4,R
Oak Bay	. Oak Bay, DM
Saanich	. Saanich, DM
Sidney	. Sidney, T
<u>Electoral Areas</u>	
A: Colwood	
B: Langford	
C: Metchosin	. Becher Bay 1,R and 1,R
D: Sooke	. Sooke 1,R
E: View Royal	. Esquimalt 1,R . New Songhees 1A,R
F: Saltspring Island	. Saltspring Island . Other Islands
G: Outer Gulf Islands	. Galiano Island . Mayne Island . Other Islands

Note 1: Key to abbreviations

C	City
DM	District (Municipality)
R	Indian Reserve
SRD	Subdivision of Regional District
T	Town

**GERONTOLOGY RESEARCH CENTRE
SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY**

The Gerontology Research Centre was established in 1982 both to stimulate and to undertake research on topics related to population aging. The Centre also provides an information and consulting service. The research focus of the Centre relates generally to social gerontology and to the biophysiology of aging. Areas of research concentration identified to date include: victimization and exploitation of the elderly; population aging and changing life-styles; and aging and the built environment. The Centre publishes a bi-monthly bulletin, sponsors a Research Forum and organizes conferences and workshops.

