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Integration at Mid-Life: An Analysis of the General Social Surveys on Time Use

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Abstract: *This paper examines the economic inclusion, political participation, and social belonging of Canadians at mid-life. These are used as indicators of dimensions of integration, an individual-level equivalent of social cohesion. Time allocations among major activities such as paid work, domestic work, and volunteering of those aged 30-54 are analyzed using data gathered through the General Social Survey on Time Use in 1986, 1992, and 1998. The influences of individual, family, and community attributes on inclusion through economic activities, participation through volunteer work with organizations, and feeling of belonging to communities are also examined using the data from the 1998 GSS on Time Use that were merged with community descriptors from the 1996 census.*

Social Cohesion and Individual Integration

"Social cohesion" involves "building shared values and communities of interpretation, reducing disparities in wealth and income, and generally enabling people to have a sense that they are engaged in a common enterprise, facing shared challenges and that they are members of the same community" (Rosell, 1995). This and other definitions of social cohesion suggest a multi-dimensionality of the concept, which includes economic, political, and socio-cultural dimensions classified as follows (Jenson, 1998; Bernard, 1999):

	Dimensions of Social Cohesion	
	Formal	**Substantial**
Economic	Inclusion	Equality
Political	Legitimacy	Participation
Sociocultural	Recognition	Belonging

These dimensions are aggregate properties usually situated in a geographic space such as communities. Measurement of these dimensions at aggregate levels is not easy. One way of gauging social cohesion is to examine these dimensions at the level of individuals.

To distinguish the dimensions of social cohesion measured at an aggregate level from those measured at an individual-level, we use the concept of *integration*, the focal point of which is whether an individual comes to be a part of society. An analogous and more commonly used term is social inclusion / exclusion, which also starts from the point of view of individual rather than of the whole (aggregation or society). In most instances however, social inclusion / exclusion focuses on members of sub-groups (ethnic groups, groups based on sexual orientation, etc.) and whether or not the sub-groups are included in the economic, political, and social fabric of society. We prefer to use the term "integration" with individuals as units of analysis so as not to confuse the concept with "inclusion", one of the economic dimensions of social cohesion.

This study examines three of the six dimensions of integration - economic *inclusion*, political *participation*, and social *belonging* - of Canadians at mid-life using the data collected through the General Social Surveys on Time Use. Changes in economic inclusion and political participation over a 12-year period are first explored using the data

on time allocation gathered in 1986, 1992 and 1998. The three dimensions, whose operational definitions and measurement are discussed below, are then examined using the 1998 data to get a better understanding of factors that influence integration.

The economic dimension of *equality* is not examined mainly because many respondents (25% of respondents aged 30-54) did not provide household or personal income data. Measures of *recognition*, referring to tolerance of pluralism where people of different beliefs and values peacefully co-exist (Berger, 1998), require data on values that are not available through the Time Use Survey. *Legitimacy*, which refers to whether or not organizations (usually, political) duly represent their constituents, is inherently a group attribute, although a broader meaning of "legitimacy" touches on the basic political right of citizenship - the attendant right to vote (or to select one's representative), which is an individual-level attribute; however, information on voting behaviors were not collected through the Time Use surveys.

Data and Methodology

The General Social Surveys on Time Use were conducted by Statistics Canada with cross-sectional samples that are representative of the population aged 15 and over but excluding residents of Yukon and Northwest Territories and full time institutions. Respondents recorded in a diary the time spent on paid work, education, domestic work, entertainment, and organization work over a period of 24 hours. They were also asked questions on volunteer work, significant life events experienced over the past year, and on their social and demographic backgrounds. There were a total 9946 respondents in 1986, 12765 in 1992, and 10749 in 1998; this study focuses on those aged 30-54 or 4235 respondents for 1986, 4163 for 1992, and 5301 for 1998. Sample weights are used throughout the analysis.

From the time allocation portion of the surveys, the following indicators are used: for *inclusion*, the average number of hours spent in paid work and education, and for *participation,* the average number of hours volunteering for organizations. To provide a full picture of major time allocation, the number of hours spent for domestic work by gender and 5-year age groups is also included.

The following sets of information from the 1998 survey were used to examine the influence on integration of individual and community characteristics:

> *Inclusion* - whether or not the respondent has a full time job, is a full-time student, or a student with part-time job.
> *Participation* - whether or not the respondent volunteered in the past year.
> *Belonging* - whether or not the respondent feels a strong sense of belonging to the community.

The use of these indicators assumes that integration is achieved through active participation in the economy and in voluntary organizations and through social

involvement that engenders sense of belonging, most likely through interaction with friends, relatives, and neighbors in the community. They are used as dependent variables in binary logistic regression with a set of individual- and community-level variables. The regression is expected to capture differences in integration by individual traits indicated by the following individual-level variables.

Demographic Variables - This study focuses on those at mid-life that covers a wide age range, 30-54, and thus **age groups** is included to capture variation brought about both by life course stage and by cohort membership. **Gender** is expected to bring out the differences in men and women's integration.

Human Capital and Health - **Education** as indicator of skills and knowledge is expected to positively affect integration, particularly through economic inclusion and participation in organizations (Ravanera, Rajulton, and Beaujot, 2002, Ravanera, Rajulton, and Turcotte, 2002). Healthy individuals (as indicated by self-rated **health status** and self-reported **activity limitation**) are also more able to be economically included and to actively participate in organizations (Kawachi, Wilkinson, and Kennedy, 1999).

Family and Living Arrangements - Family characteristics such as **marital status** and presence of children indicated here by **living arrangements** can have influence on integration, particularly for women who take on greater responsibilities for caring (Beaujot, 2000). Presence of children could be a hindrance to economic inclusion but could encourage volunteering (Ravanera, Rajulton, and Beaujot, 2002).

Culture and Social Network – Differences in culture could have an impact on integration particularly through participation in organizations and community involvement. A broad indicator of culture is **first language** learned. Social network can facilitate economic inclusion, positively influence political participation, and engender strong feeling of sense of belonging to communities. **Immigration status** and **attendance in religious functions** are included to capture differences not only in culture and values but also the extent of social network.

Community characteristics are expected to influence integration independent of the individual-level effects. Neighborhoods and communities have been found to affect behaviors and outcomes of children and youth (Bronfenbrenner, 1989; Brooks-Gunn, *et al.*, 1995; Kohen *et al*, 1998; Moen *et al.*, 1995). Assuming that behaviors at mid-life are similarly influenced by the context of residence, we included the following variables derived for enumeration areas from the 1996 census and appended to the 1998 GSS on Time Use.

Age structure - The inclusion in the analysis of **percent of population aged less than 29** and the **percent of population age 60 and older** assumes that

predominance in a community of a certain age group influences individual behavior.

Opportunity structures - Opportunities for economic inclusion or political participation indicated by the **size and location** of the communities where respondents reside are deemed to influence integration. **Percent below the low-income cut-off** and **percent with post-secondary education** are used as indicators of availability of human or material resources that could influence integration.

Predominant culture and values – Predominant culture or values in communities may affect integration particularly the socio-cultural dimension of belonging. **Percent immigrants** is used as an indicator of homogeneity of values in communities; that is, the lower the percent immigrants, the more homogeneous the values in the community. And, the **percent separated / divorced** is an indicator of family values, with a low percentage pointing to predominance of traditional family values in the community.

Results of Analysis

Economic Inclusion of Women Continues to Increase

As expected, economic inclusion at mid-life is mainly through paid work with only small amount of time spent on education (Table 1, Panel 1). Between 1986 and 1998, women's integration through economic inclusion steadily rose as evidenced by the 21% increase in the average number of hours allocated for paid work and education, from 3.4 to 4.1 hours. In contrast, although men spent more time for paid work and education, their average hours of about 6.4 per day barely changed over the same 12-year period.

Integration through the political dimension of volunteering is higher in 1998 than in 1986 with the increase greater for men than for women. However, only a small amount of time is spent volunteering per day with women allocating greater amount of time than men (Panel 2, Table1).

These two trends taken together shows that the traditional means of integration - that is, through economic inclusion for men, and through unpaid work such as volunteering for women - is still very much in place although changes continue to take place. That there are both continuity and change is shown as well by the trend in time allocated for domestic work including children care. Men have steadily spent more time doing domestic work; that is, 2.1 hours in 1986 to 2.7 hours in 1998 per day or a 28% increase. This may be an indication of a slight change in a manner of integration, for example, increasing integration of men through volunteer work in school or in the community. However, women's time for domestic work is still significantly higher and has remained the same at about 4.8 hours over the same period (Table 1, Panel 2).

Age Differential in Integration: A Life Course and Cohort Effect

The manner and extent of integration into society could differ by cohort and by life course stages with each stage characterized by different means of integration. While this study focuses mainly on Canadians at mid-life, the wide age range of 30-54 could still present variation in integration by birth cohorts or life course stages. Table 2 shows the differences among age groups in economic inclusion, political participation, and sense of belonging. Integration through economic inclusion for both men and women peaks at mid-life; although as Table 2 shows it starts to decline at around age 50. Table 3 shows that controlling for other variables does not change the age differential. While the lower level of economic inclusion of those aged 50-54 could be taken as a life course effect; that is, retirement process may have started at that age; it could also reflect the difference in cohort employment patterns. This may be particularly true for women: those aged 45-49 in 1998 with the highest level of employment at 64% are early baby boomers (born in 1948-1953), who have entered employment in great numbers. Thus, the relatively low proportion employed (52%) among those aged 50-54 may be due both to the life course stage of retirement, and an employment level that was not as high as those of the succeeding cohorts.

The highest level of volunteering between ages 35 to 49 among men and women may be a life course effect as well (Table 2). An earlier study using the National Survey of Giving, Volunteering, and Participating presents a similar result showing a peak of volunteering at mid-life (Ravanera, Rajulton, and Beaujot, 2002). The age differentials do not change even if one controls for education, presence of children, and other variables (see Table 3). Thus there could be other factors favoring volunteering at mid-life that have not been included in the analysis.

In contrast to economic inclusion and political participation, the socio-cultural dimension of integration seems to get stronger with age. The strong sense of belonging to community is highest at age 50-54 among men and at 45-49 among women (Table 2). This could be due to a life course effect brought about by factors positively correlated with age such as longer stay in community and hence greater number and more contacts with neighbors and friends. But cohort effect could not be ruled out. It could be that modes of integration have shifted over cohorts; that is, older cohorts may be more integrated through socializing and community involvement whereas younger cohorts may integrate more through economic inclusion. A time series covering a longer period or longitudinal data would be needed to distinguish the life course effect from cohort effect for all three dimensions of integration.

Table 2 also shows differences by gender, with economic inclusion greater for men with the differential remaining significant even after controlling for other variables (Table 3). This has been discussed with results shown in Table 1. As for volunteering and sense of belonging, Table 2 shows that they are slightly greater for women; but the differences disappear with controls for other variables (Table 3).

Human Capital: What Difference Does It Make?

Knowledge and skills seem to be essential for economic inclusion and volunteering, as indicated by the positive significant effect of respondent's education, but have no influence on sense of belonging (Table 3). Similarly, physical ability indicated by self-reported activity limitation affects economic inclusion but not volunteering and sense of belonging.

Self-reported health status is strongly related to both economic inclusion and sense of belonging. It is related to volunteering as well though not as strongly as to the other two indicators of integration. This is possibly a *selection* effect; that is, those who are healthy select themselves into favourable economic and social positions.

Being Married or Living in Common-Law Makes a Difference

Table 3 shows that compared to those in common-law relationships, married, particularly women with children are less likely to be economically included, but more likely to be volunteering. The presence of children, particularly those aged 5-12, enhances both volunteering and sense of belonging.

These seem to point to a distinction in mode of integration between "traditional" and "emergent" types of families. The first distinction is in the presence of children who positively affect integration through participation and belonging. As Table 4 shows, women in common-law relationship are less likely to have children (63%) than married women (78%). But even among those with children, the means of integration differ. Those in common-law union are slightly more likely to be economically included (59%) than the married (54%), but, the married are more likely to volunteer (43% vs. 29%) and more likely to feel a strong sense of belonging to communities (71% vs. 56%).

The highest level of inclusion is among women who are not in relationship (70%), which indicates that economic inclusion is greatly a matter of necessity. Note that the other economic dimension of *equality* is different from *inclusion*; that is, while lone mothers are more likely to be employed, this does not mean that they are in better economic position than those in relationship; in fact, lone mothers are more likely to live in poverty (Kerr and Belanger, 2001; McQuillan, 1992).

Culture and Social Network Influence Integration

As expected, the longer the stay in the country, the more likely the integration through political and socio-cultural dimensions. Table 3 shows that those born in Canada are more likely to volunteer and to feel a sense of belonging, with those who recently arrived being the least integrated. For economic inclusion, immigrants who have stayed long in the country are more likely to be economically included. This possibly reflects the greater

human capital of these immigrants; that is, their higher levels of education compared to the Canada-born. Early immigrants are also more likely to have come from traditional sources, mainly, Europe and the United States.

A possible reason for the lower level of economic inclusion of recent immigrants at mid-life, particularly the visible minorities and women, is the unequal opportunities that they encounter (Li, 2003: 88-91). Several studies have pointed to structural barriers to economic equality such as non-recognition or devaluation of credentials obtained outside North America and requirement for Canadian work experience (Trovato and Grindstaff, 1986, Basavarajappa and Verma, 1985; Rajagopal, 1990; McDade, 1988). Another possible reason, which may also hold true for low level of formal volunteering, is less dense social network of recent immigrants; that is, they probably lack information and contacts that facilitate inclusion and involvement. These reasons might also hold true for the lower sense of belonging among immigrants. In addition, their values and life style may also differ from those born in Canada. These are speculative and need to be checked with data, which are however not available through the time-use surveys.

While difference in culture and values may be a possible reason for the significant difference between the English and French in the two dimensions of political and socio-cultural dimensions of integration, it cannot possibly be the reason for the French's lower level of inclusion as well (Table 3). Could the latter be explained by a lagging economic recovery in Quebec in the late 1990s? Clearly, there is a need to examine why the French differ from the English in levels of integration at mid-life.

The higher the frequency of religious attendance, the higher is the likelihood of volunteering and the stronger the feeling of belonging to a community (Table 3). This is as expected given that religious functions bring together individuals of similar values and religious organizations provide the means and facilities for formal volunteering. However, there seems to be a downside to more frequent religious attendance when it comes to economic inclusion. It is likely that this may reflect the distinction between "bonding" and "bridging" social capital (Gittell and Vidal, 1998, Woolcock, 2001, Granovetter, 1995); that is, while belonging to a closely knit religious group creates a strong bond with members, this may impede a bridge to the wider outside group, a link that facilitates economic inclusion.

Do Communities Matter to Integration at Mid-Life?

Population structure's effect is mainly on the sense of belonging; that is, in communities with high percentage of people aged 60 and older, Canadians at mid-life feel a stronger sense of belonging to communities (Table 3). As the elderly themselves feel a strong sense of belonging, it is possible that belongingness "rubs off" on the others at younger ages. This is most likely if the feeling of sense of belonging is engendered through socializing with those of other ages as well. Communities with highest percentage of elderly population seem to be conducive to volunteering though this effect is not as strong as that for sense of belonging to community.

Size and location of communities affect all three dimensions of integration though the effect is weak for economic inclusion. Individuals in communities located in large urban areas are the most likely to be included economically but least likely to be participating in organizations and to feel a strong sense of belonging. This seems to indicate an urban-rural divide in modes of integration. Individuals in urban areas are dependent on the market for inclusion, whereas rural area integration is based more on participation in organization and on socialization that generates sense of belonging.

Percent of people with post-secondary education in communities has positive though only moderately significant effects on the three dimensions of integration. Individuals in communities with the highest percentage of the highly educated are more likely to be employed, to be volunteering, and to feel a strong sense of belonging. It is possible that the concentration of highly educated individuals in communities attracts investment or generates this from within the community itself. As for volunteering, a "band-wagon" effect may be operating; that is, the more the volunteers, the more likely others would be encouraged to join in.

Homogeneity of values indicated by percent immigrants does not seem to have significant effect on the integration of Canadians at mid-life. The predominance of traditional family values as measured by the low percent separated or divorced in the community seems to be associated with greater inclusion and stronger sense of belonging. However, these relationships are not strongly significant.

Discussion and Conclusion

Examining integration brings to the forefront the multi-dimensionality of individuals' relationship to society. Traditionally, the family is the unit that integrates with society. But as families have changed, there arises a need to unpack the unit and examine the different ways through which each member attaches to society. For example, men's integration is mainly through economic inclusion and this has remained largely unchanged. They are increasing their roles in the domestic front and involvement in voluntary organizations, possibly related to children's activities, but the changes have not been large.

Women's integration, on the other hand, seems to be changing dramatically. Contrasting married women with women living in common-law relationship brings out these changes and is best examined with Canadian women at mid-life. The life style of this group of women, mainly baby boomers, started to diverge from the older cohorts but not uniformly. The "innovators" among them may have differed in values and characteristics demonstrated by the experience of common-law unions[1]. These differences show up in the means of integration as well. The "traditional" means exemplified by married women gives importance to volunteering in organizations and through activities, most likely children-related, that engender strong sense of belonging to

community. The "emergent" means of integration puts more weight on economic inclusion, typified by women in common-law relationship.

A multi-dimensional analysis of integration brings out as well the relative importance of certain individual-level factors. For example, high education may be important for economic inclusion and participation through volunteering but does not seem to matter much for socio-cultural dimension of integration indicated by sense of belonging. Integration of individuals regardless of their knowledge, skills, or abilities is a positive point for an inclusive society. However, a negative point for Canada is also highlighted: the plight of recent immigrants, whose integration through all three dimensions is wanting. Length of stay in the country generally improves integration through economic inclusion but it may not be sufficient to bring to par with the Canadian-born their political and socio-cultural dimensions of integration.

The context wherein individuals reside influences their integration as well. Rural and large urban areas offer different opportunity structures that result in varying means of integration. For Canadians at mid-life, urban areas are somewhat better place for economic inclusion while rural areas are significantly more conducive for the political dimension through volunteering and for socio-cultural integration indicated by sense of belonging to communities. The distinction may be inherent to rural and urban areas and may not be amenable to big changes. For example, bringing greater economic opportunities (e.g. through investments) to rural community may change it to become urban-like. And, urban residents may be "selected" for their preference to the less than tight-knit relationships within their communities; that is, privacy may be a greater value among the urbanites.

Regardless of size or location, communities rich in human resources, that is, places with high proportions of highly educated individuals, have a positive effect on all three dimensions of integration. A concentration of highly educated individuals can be attractive to investments leading to greater economic inclusion and may also generate a "band-wagon" effect for volunteering. Why it is also favorable to greater sense of belonging to communities is not immediately apparent. Possibly, a more educated population is also more tolerant, which helps in promoting strong sense of belonging.

The strength of this study is the simultaneous examination of the three dimensions of integration. It has, however, a number of limitations. For one, it does not include the economic dimension of equality, the importance of which is shown by the finding here that lone mothers are more likely to be employed and thus are economically included. However as documented by several studies, they are also more likely to be poorer or 'less equal' in economic terms to women with partners. Another limitation of the study is that only one indicator for each dimension is examined. For example, other than volunteering, the political dimension of participation may also be captured by membership in association and donations to charitable organizations. This is important particularly in the distinction of means of integration of women. Those who may be more economically included through employment may not have the time to volunteer but they do have the resources to make donations and the opportunities to join associations (Ravanera,

Rajulton and Beaujot, 2002). Finally, the socio-cultural dimension of integration is indicated only by sense of belonging to community. This measures an "end product" that we speculate to be engendered by greater inter-action and contact with community members. Whether this is indeed so, needs to be further examined.

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Endnotes:

[1] In this sample of 2628 women, 9% are in common-law relationship, 13% separated, divorced, or widowed, and 68% married. Some of the married, separated, or divorced may have previously cohabited. A rough estimate of the "innovators" or those who would have differed in values, attitudes, and behavior is about 10-25%. A more accurate proportion cannot be made as the survey did not gather information on marital histories.

Table 1: Time Allocation Among Major Activities
Canadians Aged 30-54, By Age and Sex
General Social Survey on Time Use: 1986, 1992, and 1998

Panel 1: Average Hours of Paid Work and Education

	Males				Females		
	1986	1992	1998		1986	1992	1998
Paid Work							
30-34	6.04	5.74	6.63		3.17	3.38	4.03
35-39	6.39	6.67	6.45		3.34	3.43	3.64
40-44	6.77	6.50	6.41		3.44	4.28	4.14
45-49	5.85	6.23	6.07		2.80	3.50	4.53
50-54	5.76	5.48	6.05		2.96	3.36	3.23
30-54	6.20	6.17	6.34		3.17	3.60	3.93
Education							
30-34	0.28	0.22	0.17		0.32	0.23	0.39
35-39	0.18	0.18	0.12		0.29	0.32	0.24
40-44	0.09	0.25	0.09		0.15	0.26	0.19
45-49	0.23	0.10	0.11		0.23	0.14	0.16
50-54	0.14	0.01	0.09		0.13	0.27	0.03
30-54	0.19	0.17	0.12		0.24	0.25	0.21
Total Paid Work & Educ							
30-34	6.33	5.96	6.80		3.49	3.61	4.42
35-39	6.57	6.85	6.56		3.63	3.75	3.89
40-44	6.86	6.75	6.50		3.59	4.54	4.33
45-49	6.08	6.33	6.19		3.03	3.64	4.69
50-54	5.89	5.49	6.14		3.09	3.63	3.26
30-54	6.39	6.33	6.46		3.41	3.85	4.14

Panel 2: Average Hours of Domestic and Volunteer Work

	Males				Females		
	1986	1992	1998		1986	1992	1998
Domestic Work							
30-34	2.21	2.57	2.70		5.07	5.30	5.03
35-39	2.08	2.54	2.75		4.86	5.35	5.39
40-44	2.01	2.60	2.89		4.74	4.46	4.78
45-49	2.22	2.45	2.78		4.50	4.38	4.18
50-54	2.05	2.27	2.37		4.33	4.24	4.31
30-54	2.11	2.51	2.71		4.77	4.83	4.78
Volunteer Work							
30-34	0.14	0.25	0.19		0.15	0.40	0.22
35-39	0.09	0.34	0.31		0.28	0.35	0.34
40-44	0.19	0.26	0.23		0.32	0.43	0.37
45-49	0.18	0.39	0.34		0.37	0.51	0.40
50-54	0.27	0.35	0.31		0.48	0.47	0.60
30-54	0.16	0.31	0.27		0.29	0.42	0.37
Total Unpaid Work							
30-34	2.35	2.82	2.89		5.22	5.70	5.25
35-39	2.17	2.88	3.06		5.14	5.70	5.73
40-44	2.19	2.86	3.12		5.05	4.89	5.15
45-49	2.40	2.84	3.11		4.87	4.89	4.57
50-54	2.32	2.61	2.68		4.81	4.72	4.91
30-54	2.28	2.82	2.99		5.06	5.26	5.16

Table 2: Percent of Included, Volunteering, and with Strong Sense of Belonging Canadians Aged 30-54, By Age and Sex, 1998 General Social Survey

Age Groups	Employed /Students		Volunteered		Sense of belonging	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
30-34	91.1	60.6	27.3	33.0	54.2	59.5
35-39	89.6	59.0	38.4	42.1	59.9	64.1
40-44	88.8	61.1	36.3	39.9	65.1	67.1
45-49	85.3	64.3	39.2	40.6	65.1	71.7
50-54	83.9	51.6	35.4	33.1	68.9	67.4
30-54	88.0	59.6	35.3	38.0	62.3	65.7

Percent Employed and/or Students

Percent Who Volunteered in Past Year

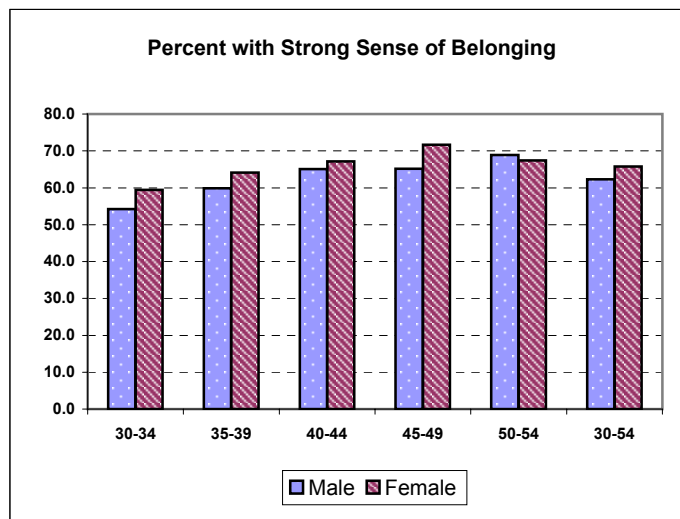Percent with Strong Sense of Belonging

Table 3: Coefficients of Binary Logistic Regression of Indicators of Inclusion, Participation, and Belonging, Canadians Aged 30-54, 1998 General Social Survey on Time Use

	Inclusion		Participation		Belonging	
	B Coeff	Exp(B)	B Coeff	Exp(B)	B Coeff	Exp(B)
Individual Characteristics						
Demographic Characteristics						
Age Groups						
30-34 ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
35-39	-0.05	0.95	0.35 ***	1.42	0.07	1.07
40-44	0.09	1.09	0.32 ***	1.38	0.30 ***	1.35
45-49	0.02	1.02	0.42 ***	1.53	0.42 ***	1.53
50-54	-0.40 ***	0.67	0.16	1.17	0.39 ***	1.48
Sex						
Male	1.68 ***	5.36	-0.06	0.94	-0.09	0.92
Female ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Human Capital						
Respondent's Education						
Some High School or lower ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
High School Graduate	0.48 ***	1.62	0.48 ***	1.61	0.10	1.11
Some College	0.32 ***	1.37	0.70 ***	2.01	-0.04	0.96
College/University Graduate	0.73 ***	2.07	0.95 ***	2.59	-0.02	0.98
Health Status						
Poor or Fair ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Good	0.46 ***	1.58	-0.01	0.99	0.39 ***	1.47
Very Good or Excellent	0.38 ***	1.46	0.19 *	1.21	0.85 ***	2.34
Activity Limitation						
No Limitation ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
With Limitation	-1.07 ***	0.34	0.00	1.00	0.16	1.17
Family & Living Arrangements						
Marital Status						
Common-Law ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Married	-0.49 ***	0.61	0.34 ***	1.41	0.14	1.15
Widowed/Separated/Divorced	0.09	1.09	-0.01	0.99	-0.22	0.80
Single	-0.21	0.81	0.09	1.10	-0.28	0.75
Living Arrangement						
Alone ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
With Spouse Only	0.19	1.20	-0.20	0.82	-0.21	0.81
With Children Under 5	-0.20	0.82	0.00	1.00	0.09	1.09
With Children 5-12	0.04	1.04	0.44 ***	1.56	0.46 ***	1.59
With Children 13 and Over	0.09	1.09	0.20	1.23	0.22	1.24
Other	0.06	1.07	-0.18	0.83	0.22	1.24

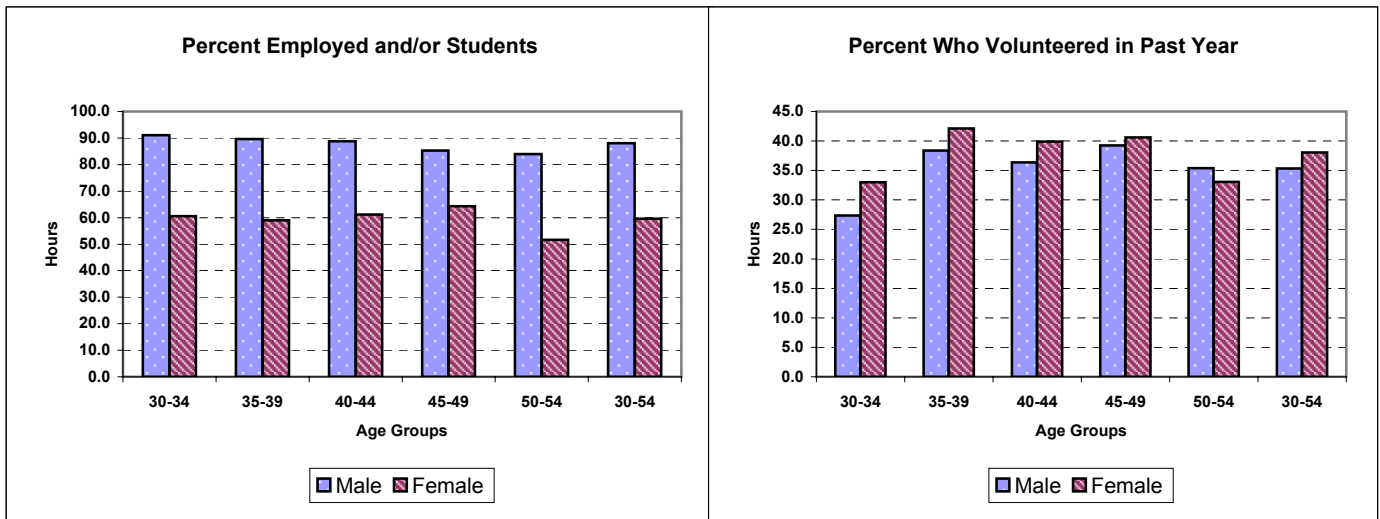**Table 3 (Cont'd): Coefficients of Binary Logistic Regression of Indicators of Inclusion, Participation, and Belonging, Canadians Aged 30-54, 1998 General Social Survey on Time Use**

	Inclusion		Participation		Belonging	
	B Coeff	Exp(B)	B Coeff	Exp(B)	B Coeff	Exp(B)
Culture and Social Network						
First Language						
English ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
French	-0.34 ***	0.71	-0.37 ***	0.69	-0.34 ***	0.71
Other	-0.17	0.84	-0.49 ***	0.61	-0.03	0.97
Immigration Status						
Born in Canada ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Immigrated before 1985	0.43 ***	1.54	-0.35 ***	0.70	-0.25 **	0.78
Immigrated in 1986-1998	-0.47 ***	0.62	-0.90 ***	0.41	-0.69 ***	0.50
Religious Attendance						
At Least Once a Week ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Sometimes	0.29 ***	1.34	-0.63 ***	0.53	-0.27 ***	0.76
Never	0.40 ***	1.49	-1.01 ***	0.37	-0.72 ***	0.49
No Religion	0.21	1.24	-0.63 ***	0.53	-0.80 ***	0.45
Community Characteristics						
Population Structure						
Percent of Population Less than 29						
0-30% ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
31-40%	-0.18	0.83	0.18	1.20	0.04	1.04
41-45%	-0.16	0.85	0.09	1.09	0.03	1.03
46% or higher	-0.19	0.83	0.17	1.19	0.27	1.32
Percent of Population Aged 60 and Over						
0-9%	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
10-19%	0.07	1.08	0.12	1.13	0.31 ***	1.36
20-29%	-0.22	0.80	-0.11	0.89	0.43 ***	1.54
30% and Over	0.21	1.23	0.41 **	1.51	0.52 ***	1.68
Opportunity Structure						
Size and Location						
Rural ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Urban < 1000 - 99999	0.18	1.19	-0.15	0.86	-0.02	0.98
Urban 100000 or more	0.23 *	1.25	-0.31 ***	0.73	-0.34 ***	0.71
Percent with Low Income						
0-9% ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
10-19%	0.19 *	1.20	0.16 *	1.17	0.01	1.01
20% +	0.22 *	1.24	0.03	1.03	0.12	1.12
Percent with Post-Secondary Educ						
0-40% ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
41-60%	0.15	1.16	0.01	1.01	0.28 ***	1.32
61% or higher	0.30 **	1.36	0.26 **	1.30	0.23 **	1.25

Table 3 (Cont'd): Coefficients of Binary Logistic Regression of Indicators of Inclusion, Participation, and Belonging, Canadians Aged 30-54, 1998 General Social Survey on Time Use

	Inclusion		Participation		Belonging	
	B Coeff	Exp(B)	B Coeff	Exp(B)	B Coeff	Exp(B)
Predominant Culture and Values						
Percent Immigrants						
0% ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1-5%	-0.20	0.82	0.03	1.03	-0.18	0.83
6-14%	0.08	1.08	0.07	1.07	-0.18	0.84
15% or higher	-0.05	0.95	-0.18	0.83	-0.16	0.86
Percent Separated/Divorced						
0-3% ®	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
4-8%	-0.15	0.86	-0.07	0.93	-0.06	0.95
9% or higher	-0.28 **	0.76	-0.19	0.83	-0.26 **	0.77
Constant	-0.15	0.86	-1.05	0.35	0.06	1.06
Number of Weighted Cases	4683		4786		4719	
R Squared	26.0%		15.1%		11.8%	

Levels of Significance: *** 1%, ** 5%, * 10%

Table 4: Percent With Children and Indicators of Integration
Canadian Women Aged 30-54, 1998 GSS on Time Use

	Common-Law	Married	Sep./Div./Wid
Total N	248	1993	369
Percent With Children	62.5%	78.9%	64.8%
Among those with children,			
Employed / Student	59.4%	54.0%	70.1%
Volunteer in Past Year	29.0%	43.4%	37.9%
Strong Sense of Belonging	55.6%	71.2%	64.8%