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Canada 1986

USER'S GUIDE
TO
1986 CENSUS DATA
ON HOUSING AND
HOUSEHOLDS

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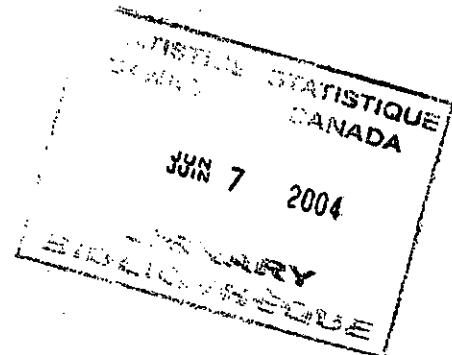
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Reference

USER'S GUIDE TO 1986 CENSUS DATA ON HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS



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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Shelter is considered to be one of the necessities of life. Collecting information on the housing and household situation in Canada, including identifying and analyzing the costs of shelter and their relationship to households, is an essential ingredient in evaluating the country's present circumstances, and perhaps more important, its future housing and household needs.

Housing and household data from the Census of Canada are an invaluable source of information. Such data exist as far back as 1871. By 1941, the demand for housing and household data by public and private agencies had grown so much that a separate housing questionnaire, paralleling the population questionnaire, was created. In 1971, with the advent of self-enumeration, the population and housing questions were combined into one questionnaire.

By 1986, the uses of housing and household data had grown and become more diversified. Careful interpretation of these data became increasingly critical for an informed understanding of the Canadian housing scene. As a consequence, the need for expanded documentation on housing and household data became apparent.

The purpose of this guide is to provide data users with a reference document to help them understand and interpret housing and household data from the 1986 Census. Although the document deals primarily with 1986 data, in an attempt to put the information in a more meaningful context, references are also made to earlier censuses.

The guide is organized as follows:

Chapter 2 - Concepts and Definitions - provides a glossary of terms and definitions used in the census.

Chapter 3 - Universes and Sub-universes - describes the components and provides the counts of the dwelling universe from the 1941 to 1986 Censuses. The components of the household universe are also presented. This chapter is intended to assist users in understanding the components of the census dwelling and household universes, the magnitude of changes over time, and the variables affected.

Chapter 4 - Housing Variables - provides an independent review of the nine housing variables. Each data element is defined and analyzed for historical comparability and data quality issues existing over time. A legend lists the various categories associated with the variable, and specific data are highlighted (including graphic and tabular interpretations). Also, a data source referencing cross-classification of each housing variable with other selected variables is provided.

Chapter 5 - Household Variables - provides a review similar to that in Chapter 4 for each of the ten household variables. The intention of Chapter 5 is to give users a detailed assessment of each of the household data elements.

It is hoped that this document will serve as a basic reference tool for users of housing and household data from the census.

CHAPTER 2

Concepts and Definitions

"De Jure" Census

To delineate the boundaries of federal electoral constituencies, the Canadian Census uses the "de jure" system of enumeration. This means that, wherever possible, people are enumerated at their usual place of residence. In operational terms, the "de jure" Census involves counting people in the dwellings that they usually occupy.

Dwelling

The census defines dwelling as a set of living quarters where a person or a group of people resides or could reside. Although more detailed classifications of dwellings are used in the Census (see Chapter 3, "Universe and Sub-universes"), the majority of the population is enumerated in private dwellings.

a) Private dwelling

A private dwelling is a set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule, or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else. Underlying this definition is the concept of separate or self-contained units of accommodation, which describes the living arrangements of most Canadians.

Private dwellings are further classified as regular dwellings, marginal dwellings, and dwellings under construction, renovation, or conversion.

A regular dwelling is a private dwelling that was built or converted for year-round (permanent) occupancy. These dwellings are classified into occupied dwellings, unoccupied dwellings, and dwellings occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents.

A marginal dwelling is a private dwelling that is not suitable for year-round (permanent) occupancy; that is, it does not appear to have sufficient facilities to provide comfortable accommodation throughout the year (e.g., non-winterized cottages or cabins). This includes any occupied structure or building that was not built for or converted for year-round or permanent occupancy (e.g., unconverted barns or garages). These dwellings are enumerated only if they are occupied.

A dwelling under construction is a new dwelling that is not yet complete. A dwelling is considered complete when services such as electricity, plumbing, water, etc., have been connected, and structural parts, such as doors, windows, roof, and walls (and in the case of high-rise apartments, passenger elevators) are installed. Painting, driveway paving, trim, and landscaping need not be finished for the dwelling to be considered complete. These dwellings are enumerated only if they are occupied.

A dwelling under renovation or conversion is one that is unsuitable for occupancy because it is being extensively renovated or converted (e.g., from a single-detached dwelling to two or more apartments or vice versa). Such dwellings are enumerated only if they are occupied.

Private dwellings can be occupied or unoccupied. An occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons permanently resides. The census distinguishes between private dwellings occupied by

usual residents of Canada and those occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents. All census housing data (i.e., physical characteristics of the living quarters) pertain to private dwellings occupied by usual residents. For private dwellings occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents, the only information available is the count of these dwellings. Details of housing variables are in Chapter 4, Housing Variables.

An **unoccupied private dwelling** is a private dwelling suitable for year-round or permanent occupancy, but in which no person is determined to have been residing on Census Day. In other words, all unoccupied private dwellings are regular dwellings. Apart from counts of these dwellings, very limited information is available about them.

b) Collective dwelling

Not everyone resides in private dwellings. Many people are enumerated in **collective dwellings** defined as dwellings of a commercial, institutional, or communal nature. These dwellings may be identified by a sign on the premises or by a census representative speaking with the person in charge or with a resident or a neighbour, etc. Included are rooming- or lodging-houses, hotels, motels, tourist homes, nursing homes, hospitals, staff residences, communal quarters of military camps, work camps, jails, missions, group homes and so on. Collective dwellings may be occupied by usual residents or solely by foreign and/or temporary residents.

Household

While a dwelling refers to the physical structure of living quarters, a household consists of the occupant(s) of the dwelling.

The census definition of household is a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a dwelling and whose usual place of residence is not elsewhere in Canada. It usually consists of a family group with or without lodgers, employees, etc. However, it may consist of two or more families sharing a dwelling, a group of unrelated people or one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (i.e., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household.

The population of Canada is enumerated in three categories of households: **private households, collective households, and households outside Canada.**

A **private household** is a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. Most of the population are members of private households.

A **collective household** is a person or group of persons who occupy a collective dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. Data for collective households composed only of foreign and/or temporary residents are not shown, because they do not fall within census coverage requirements. Only limited data are available for these households.

A **household outside Canada** is one or a group of Canadians residing outside Canada on government, military, or diplomatic postings. Only limited data are available for these households.

Since a household consists of a person or group of persons, household variables in census publications pertain to the characteristics of the individuals forming households, not the characteristics of the dwelling that they occupy.

Relationship between households and dwellings

There are important links between households and dwellings in the census:

- A dwelling is a set of living quarters; a household is a person or a group of persons who usually reside in the living quarters.
- By definition, there is no household in an unoccupied dwelling.
- There is a one-to-one correspondence between the counts of occupied private dwellings and private households.
- Occupied dwellings are classified as either private or collective dwellings. Similarly, there are private households and collective households.
- For census purposes, housing and household data pertain to occupied private dwellings (except occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents) and private households (except foreign and/or temporary resident households); cross-classification of various housing and household characteristics is possible given the one-to-one correspondence.
- Counts of private and collective dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents are available, but no other housing/household data are collected.
- Counts of collective dwellings, and of their usual residents and their basic demographic characteristics are available, but not dwelling characteristics.
- There are no equivalent dwelling counts for households outside Canada.

Household and family

“Household” and “family” are different concepts in the census. This conceptual difference translates into important numerical differences in Census products. Furthermore, the conceptual differences render it difficult to use family data for analyses involving cross-classifications with housing and/or household data. The following discussion addresses such differences.

There are two basic categories of family identified in the census: the census family and the economic family.

A census family refers to a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age) or a lone parent of any marital status with one or more children who have never married, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling. People in common-law arrangements are considered as married, regardless of their legal marital status; accordingly, they appear as a husband-wife family in census family tables.

An economic family is a group of two or more people who live in the same dwelling and are related by blood, marriage or adoption. Common-law partners appear as married couples in the economic family tables.

The main conceptual difference between a (private) household and a census or economic family lies in the relationships between household members. While household membership requires only that people live in the same dwelling, family membership also requires that these people be related to one another according to the definition of family. Thus, if a household consists only of unrelated people, no family exists, and the household is referred to as a non-family household. One-person households are always non-family households.

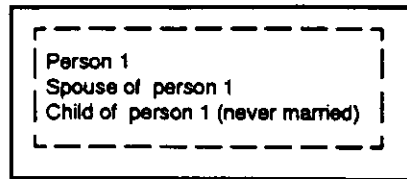
When some or all household members are related according to the census family definition, the household is a family household. Note that a person can be a member of a family household without being a member of the family in that household, for example, a lodger. Where one census family can be identified among household members, the household is considered a one-family household. Although the majority of family households in Canada are one-family households, there is not a one-to-one correspondence between census families and family households. There are multiple-family households consisting of two or more census families. The 1986 counts and percentages of these various types of households are illustrated below:

	No.	%
One census family households	6,537,885	72.7
Without additional persons	5,938,720	66.0
With additional persons	599,165	6.7
Multi-census family households	97,120	1.1
Non-census family households	2,356,675	26.2
One person only	1,934,710	21.5
Two or more persons	421,965	4.7
Total households	8,991,675	100.0

Household, dwelling and family

As mentioned above, there is a one-to-one correspondence between private households (usual residents) and occupied private dwellings. The same cannot be said of families and private households/private occupied dwellings.

Example 1.



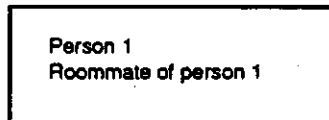
Household/dwelling Family

In this example, the household consists of a husband, wife and never-married child. The statistics follow.

Household: 1 private household
Household type: family household (one-family household without additional persons)
Household size: 3 people
Dwelling: 1 occupied private dwelling
Census family: 1 census family
Census family size: 3 people

In this example, there is a one-to-one correspondence among household, dwelling, and family. However, the one-to-one correspondence between family and household/dwelling does not always exist, as illustrated by the following examples.

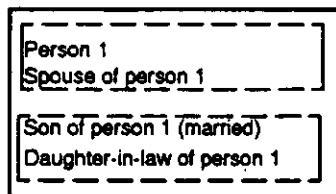
Example 2.



Household: 1 private household
Household type: non-family household
Household size: 2 people
Dwelling: 1 occupied private dwelling
Census family: none
Census family size: not applicable

Here, the one-to-one correspondence between private household and occupied private dwelling still holds, but no family is identified in this household.

Example 3.

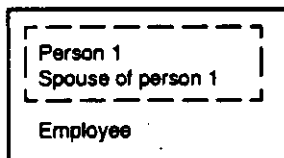


The statistics for this household are:

Household: 1 private household
Household type: family household (multiple-family household)
Household size: 4 people
Dwelling: 1 occupied private dwelling
Census family: 2 census families (1 economic family)
Census family size: 2 people for the first census family and 2 for the second census family
Persons in families: 4

This example illustrates that the number of households/dwellings does not equal that of families; and household size and family size are different.

Example 4.



Household: 1 private household
Household type: family household (one-family household with additional persons)
Household size: 3
Dwelling: 1 occupied private dwelling
Census family: 1
Census family size: 2

This shows that household and family characteristics (i.e., household size and persons in families) for the same household are different.

The examples above are by no means exhaustive, but they highlight the limitations of using family data in conjunction with housing/household data. As can be seen, in addition to conceptual/definitional differences, there are numerical differences in the data. For certain analyses involving family and household data, users may wish to restrict the units of analysis to "one-family households without additional persons" (see Example 1), since there is a one-to-one correspondence between family and dwelling/household. For additional information on the family universe, consult the User's Guide to 1986 Census Data on Families, Catalogue 99-113.

CHAPTER 3

Universes and Sub-universes

Dwelling universe

The dwelling universe consists of all living quarters identified and counted in a census. Figure 1 shows the historical comparability of the dwelling universes and sub-universes since 1941. Table 1 provides counts of the major dwelling universe components from the 1941 to 1986 Censuses.

Figure 1. Major components of dwelling universe, 1941-1986 Censuses

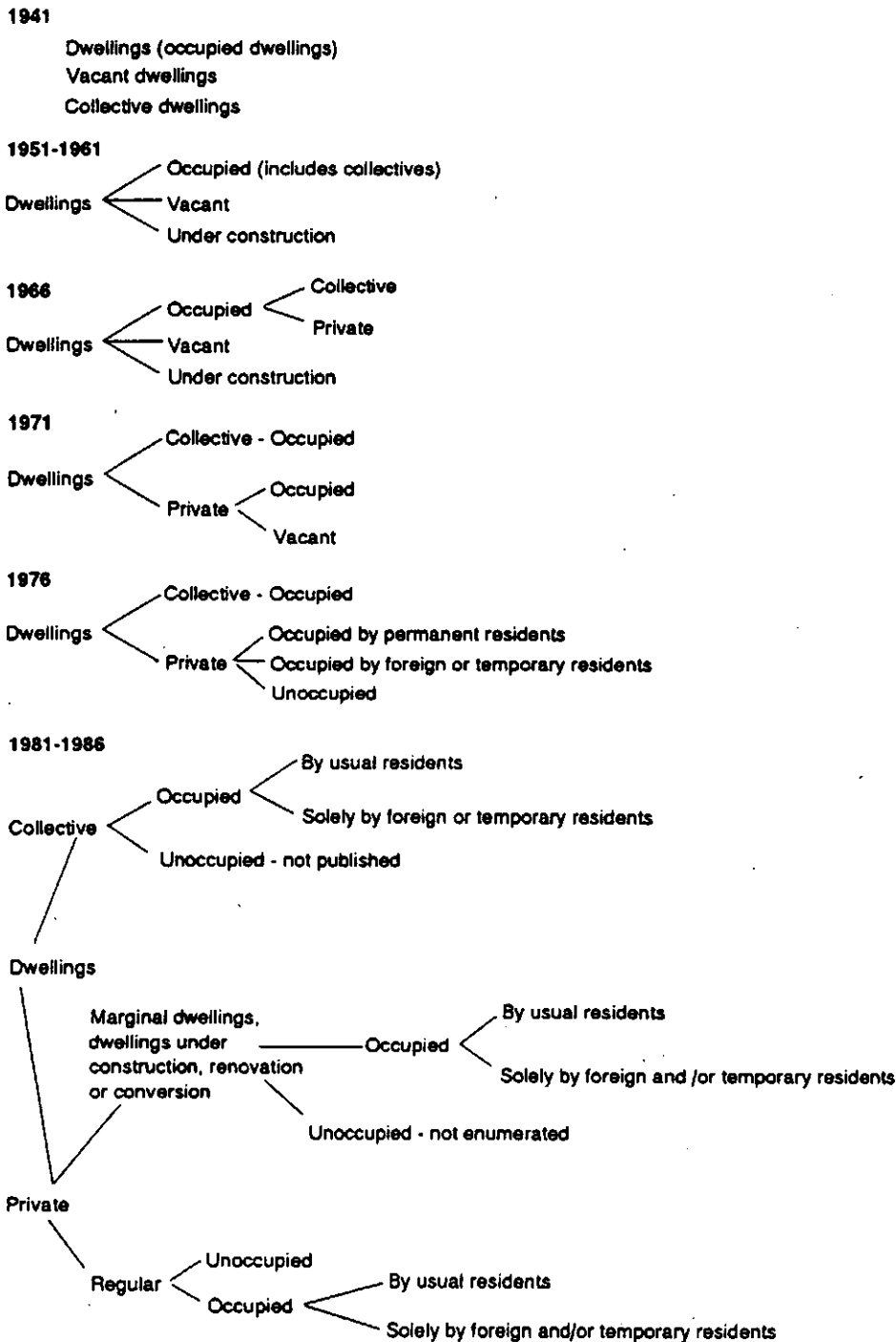


Table 1. Counts and percentage distribution of major components of dwelling universes, 1941-1986 Censuses

Year	Total dwellings	Occupied private dwellings	Unoccupied private dwellings	Dwellings occupied by foreign or temporary residents	Vacant dwelling	Seasonal/marginal dwellings, dwellings under construction, renovation, or conversion	Occupied collective dwellings	Unoccupied collective dwellings
1941	2,573,155 = occupied dwellings				62,008		(enumerated but not published)	
1951	3,585,128 100%	3,409,284 95.10%			112,878 3.15%	51,428 ⁽¹⁾ 1.43%	11,538 0.32%	
1956	4,152,886 100%	3,923,846 94.48%			142,736 3.44%	61,775 ⁽¹⁾ 1.49%	24,729 0.59%	
1961	4,817,147 100%	4,554,736 94.55%			189,979 3.94%	49,957 ⁽¹⁾ 1.04%	22,475 0.47%	
1966	5,502,094 100%	5,180,473 94.15%			222,067 4.04%	80,906 ⁽¹⁾ 1.47%	18,236 0.33%	
1971	6,342,275 100%	6,034,505 95.15%			290,185 4.58%		17,585 0.28%	
1976	7,567,345 100%	7,166,095 94.70%	365,855 4.83%	18,950 0.25%			16,445 0.22%	
1981	8,791,426 100%	8,273,980 94.11%	419,152 4.77%	55,995 0.64%		7,550 0.09%	27,945 0.32%	6,803 0.08%
1986	9,552,743 100%	8,973,761 93.94%	468,997 4.91%	55,263 0.58%		17,911 0.19%	28,359 0.30%	8,452 0.09%

Note: No housing information was collected in 1956; the number of dwellings was derived from the number of households on 1:1 basis.

(1) Figures are for dwellings under construction only.

Sources: 1941 Census of Canada, Volume V, Table 4 (excluding Yukon, Northwest Territories, and 24,814 occupied dwellings Canada with tenure not stated);

1951 Census of Canada, Volume III, Table 2 and 3 (excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories);

1956 Census of Canada, Volume 1, Table 33;

1961 Census of Canada, Volume II part 2, Table 2 and 3;

1966 Census of Canada, Volume II, Table 2;

1971 Census of Canada, Volume II part 3, 93-726, Table 1;

1976 Census of Canada, Volume III, part 2, 93-801, Table 2;

1981 Census of Canada;

1986 Census of Canada.

The primary distinction in the dwelling universe in 1986 is between the "collective" and "private" dwelling sub-universes (Figure 1). Definitions of private and collective dwellings are in Chapter 2.

Collective dwelling sub-universe

Within the sub-universe of collective dwellings, both occupied and unoccupied units are enumerated. However, information on unoccupied collective dwellings is not published. For collective dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents, counts of these collective dwellings are included and published with all occupied collective dwellings. For collective dwellings occupied by usual residents, information on the type of collective dwelling and/or the basic demographic characteristics of the residents is available and published at the Canada and provincial levels.

Collective dwellings are classified into 15 major types. Figure 2 shows the types of collectives and the information available about residents. Definitions of each type of collective dwelling are given in the 1986 Census Dictionary, Catalogue 99-101, (pp. 105-107).

Figure 2. Type of collective dwellings, showing data collected, 1986 Census

	Collective dwelling type	Data collected
Non-Institutional		
Code 10	Hotels, motels, and tourist homes	For codes 10 to 30 and code 70: Usual residents - data equivalent to 2B questionnaire except housing information. Temporary residents - name, date of birth, sex, marital status, and usual address.
Code 12	School residences and training centres	
Code 70	Hutterite colonies	
Code 13	YM/YWCAs, missions, hostels, campgrounds, and parks	
Code 11	Lodging- and rooming-houses	
Code 30	Religious institutions	
Institutional		
Code 40	Orphanages and children's homes	For codes 40-82 excluding code 70: Residents who have been in the institution for six months or longer or who have no usual place of residence elsewhere - 2 A questionnaire data, except housing information. Temporary residents - name, date of birth, sex, marital status, and usual address.
Code 50	Special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill	
Code 60	General hospitals	
Code 61	Psychiatric institutions	
Code 62	Treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped	
Code 80	Correctional and penal institutions	
Code 81	Young offenders facilities	
Code 82	Jails	

Private dwelling sub-universe

Private dwellings are classified into regular dwellings and marginal dwellings, dwellings under construction, renovation, or conversion (Figure 1). These terms are defined in Chapter 2. The census enumerates both occupied and unoccupied regular private dwellings. However, only occupied marginal dwellings, dwellings under construction, and dwellings under renovation or conversion are enumerated, as these dwellings are not suitable for year-round occupancy and are not counted as part of the Canadian housing stock.

Very limited information is available for unoccupied private dwellings, as there is no occupant to provide housing and household data. The counts of these dwellings are published at both the national and provincial levels.

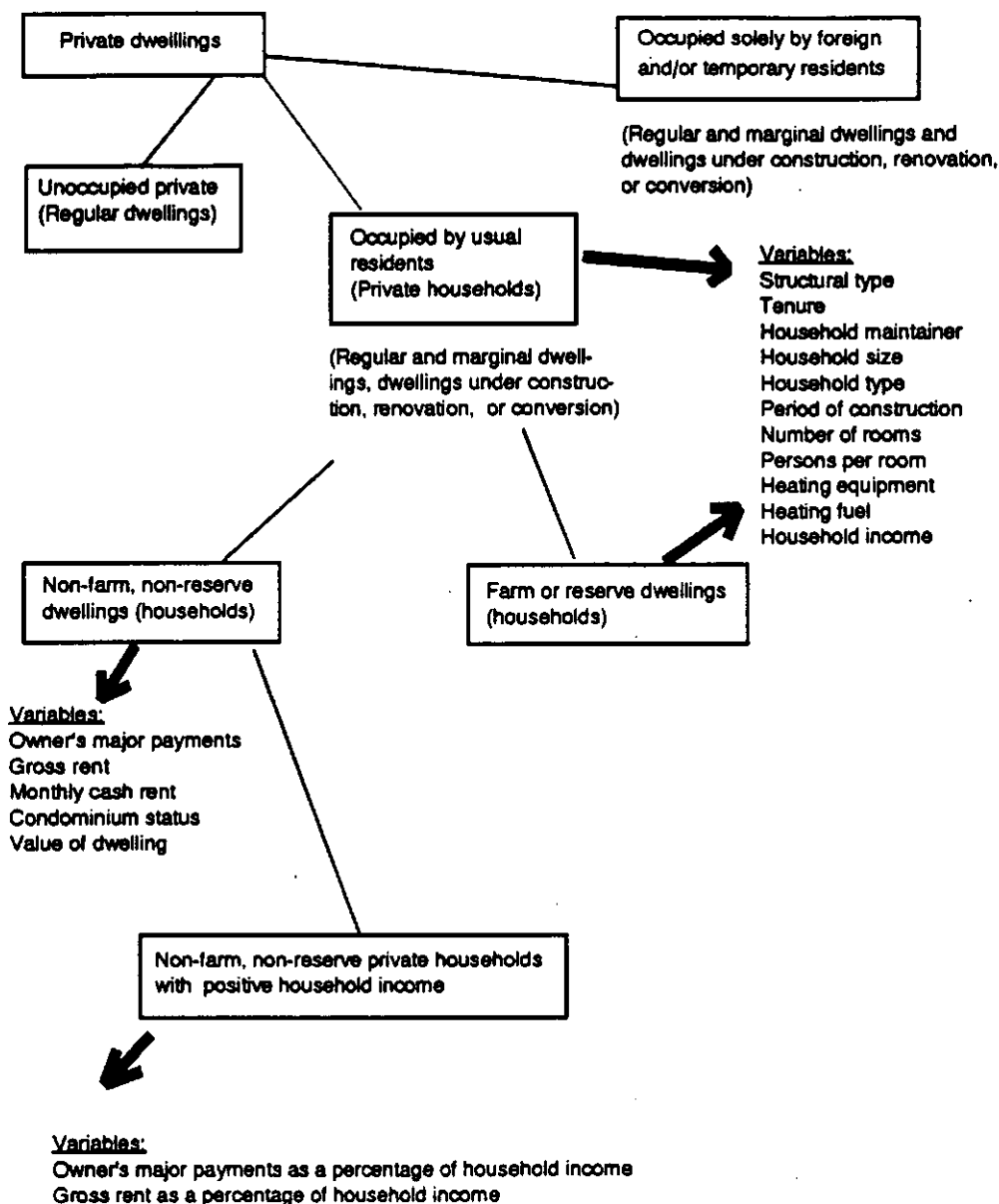
Occupied private dwellings are further differentiated by type of occupant, i.e., usual residents, foreign and/or temporary residents. Information on the latter is also very limited, because foreign and temporary residents are not required to answer the census questionnaire once they identify themselves as such. Only dwelling counts are available and published at both national and provincial levels.

Most housing and household information is reported for private dwellings occupied by usual residents. Variables available from the occupied private dwelling sub-universe are shown in Figure 3.

Certain housing and household variables apply only to occupied private dwellings that are non-farm and non-reserve. Shelter cost variables, such as owner's major payments and gross rent, are found in this subset. A list of these variables is shown in Figure 3.

Within the non-farm, non-reserve occupied dwelling sub-universe, calculation of the proportion of income spent on shelter distinguishes households with positive incomes from those with zero or negative incomes. In fact, shelter cost to income ratios can be meaningfully calculated only for non-farm, non-reserve occupied private dwellings (or non-farm, non-reserve private households) with a positive household income.

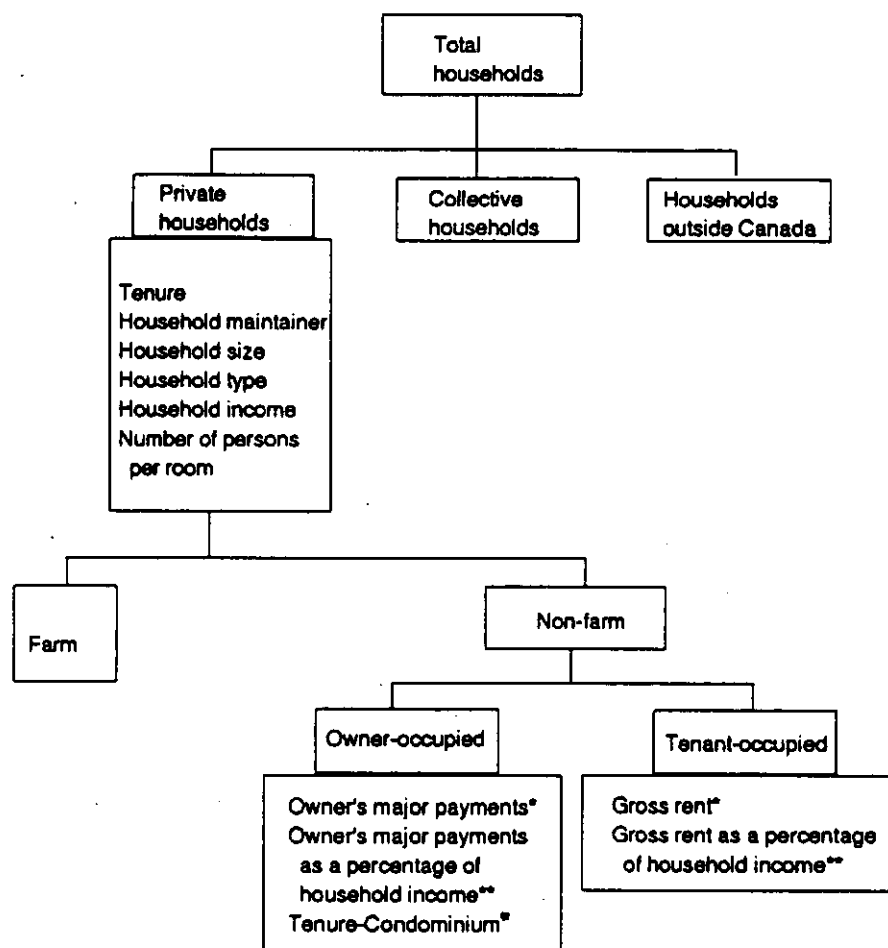
Figure 3. Occupied private dwelling universe, sub-universes and associated variables, 1986 Census



Household universe

As mentioned earlier, the count of private households is on a one-to-one basis with that of occupied private dwellings. As a result, the universe of private households is equivalent to the universe of occupied private dwellings. Figure 4 provides the major components of the household universe as well as the variables associated with each component.

Figure 4. Major components of the 1986 household universe and their associated variables



* Non-farm, non-reserve private households only.

** Non-farm, non-reserve private households with positive household income only.

The household universe has been quite stable over time. No major modifications have been made to the household universe since 1951. One minor modification in the presentation of the total counts of households was introduced in 1976. Before 1976, counts of private households included overseas households. Since 1976, overseas households have been excluded from the counts of private households. The counts of overseas households (households outside Canada) for past Censuses are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Households outside Canada, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1971-1986 Censuses

	1971	1976	1981	1986
Canada	6,795	8,598	8,855	10,744
Newfoundland	35	230	257	397
Prince Edward Island	20	78	93	133
Nova Scotia	915	759	770	792
New Brunswick	465	493	459	537
Quebec	960	1,484	1,972	2,558
Ontario	2,670	3,251	3,531	4,031
Manitoba	350	606	328	480
Saskatchewan	275	269	257	314
Alberta	330	665	537	642
British Columbia	760	753	633	825
Yukon & Northwest Territories	15	10	18	35

Note: Households outside Canada were distributed by Province and Territories according to the usual place of residence of the householders.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 Censuses, unpublished data.

CHAPTER 4

Housing Variables

The nine housing variables from the 1986 Census are:

- 1) Structural type of dwelling
- 2) Number of rooms
- 3) Average number of persons per room (derived variable)
- 4) Average number of rooms per dwelling (derived variable)
- 5) Period of construction
- 6) Main type of heating equipment
- 7) Central heating equipment (derived variable)
- 8) Principal heating fuel
- 9) Value of dwelling

In this chapter, each of these variables are reviewed under the following headings:

- Definition
- Historical comparability
- Data quality issues
- Legend
- Data highlights
- Data sources (for geographic names of abbreviations used in this section, see Appendix A, page 101)

1. STRUCTURAL TYPE OF DWELLING

Definition

Type of dwelling refers to the structural characteristics or configuration of the dwelling, that is, whether it is a single-detached house, apartment in a high-rise building, row house, mobile home, etc.

Historical Comparability

Data from the 1941 Census were published for four types of occupied dwellings: single houses, semi-detached houses, apartments or flats, and dwellings in a row or terrace.

In 1946, although an "other types" category was added to the list of four dwelling types collected in 1941, data on occupied dwellings were published for single houses and apartments/flats only.

In the 1951 Census, the number of dwelling type categories collected reverted to four, but the classifications varied from 1941: single-detached houses, single attached houses, apartments/flats, and other. The "other" category was not published separately for occupied dwellings, but the number of dwellings in this category was included in the overall total for dwelling type.

In the 1961 Census, six dwelling classifications were collected and published: single-detached house, single attached house (double house), single attached house (other), apartment/flat (duplex), apartment/flat (other), and mobile home.

In 1971, the structural type categories were refined and expanded. Seven categories were collected and published for occupied private dwellings: single house, single house attached, semi-detached or double house, row house, duplex, apartment, and mobile home.

By 1976, the list of structural type categories for occupied private dwellings had grown to eight with some slight variations from the classifications used five years earlier. "House attached to a non-residential structure" replaced "single house attached." The "apartment" category was expanded to "apartment or multiple dwelling." A new category was added: "other movable dwelling." All other classifications remained the same. Data were published for seven of the eight categories, with the "other movable dwelling" information included in a subtotal for movable dwellings.

The 1981 Census split the "apartment or multiple dwelling" category into "apartment in a building that has five or more storeys" and "apartment in a building that has less than five storeys," bringing the total number of categories to nine. Data were published for single-detached house, apartments of five or more storeys, other multiple dwellings (including single attached houses, apartments of less than five storeys, and duplexes), and movable dwellings (including both mobile homes and other movable dwellings).

Nine categories were again collected in 1986, as a new category "other single attached house" replaced "house attached to a non-residential building." Certification of this variable in 1986 recommended publication of only four structural type categories: single-detached house, apartment of five or more storeys, movable dwelling (a combination of mobile homes and other movable dwellings), and other dwellings (including semi-detached houses, row houses, other single attached houses, apartments or flats in detached duplexes, and apartments in buildings of less than five storeys).

Data Quality Issues

As well as changes in the list of structural type classifications, variations in the method of collecting this variable must be taken into account to put dwelling type data into any meaningful historical context.

The two methods of collecting data for this variable are self-enumeration and enumerator coding. In the former, respondents provide the dwelling type codes after viewing drawings and interpreting descriptions of the various dwelling categories. Enumerator coding, on the other hand, means that the dwelling type code is provided by trained census enumerators.

Post-censal studies seem to indicate that more accurate and consistent data are achieved when the dwelling type code is provided by census enumerators. In recent history, enumerator coding was used to collect structural type data in both 1976 and 1986; self-enumeration was used in 1981.

Regardless of the method of collection and the structural type categories, some response error occurs because of the number of sometimes complex structures in existence and regional differences in terminology. In general, most problems with this variable are associated with multiple dwellings (excluding high-rise apartments), particularly in the cores of large cities. Areas where older and converted or complex structures are difficult to categorize seem to produce the greatest inconsistencies. Outside these core areas, data quality problems are generally less serious.

Selected structural type categories, such as single-detached, high-rise apartments, and to a lesser extent, mobile homes, have presented fewer problems.

In 1986, data on nine types were collected, only four categories were published as follows:

- 1) single-detached house
- 2) apartment - five or more storeys
- 3) movable dwelling
- 4) other dwelling

Nationally, movable dwellings were under-reported in 1986, because a number of mobile homes were classified as other structural types, primarily single-detached dwellings. Also in 1986, there were problems with specific dwelling type categories in different regions. Inconsistencies occurred with low-rise apartments in Quebec (particularly Montreal) and duplexes in Newfoundland and British Columbia (primarily St. John's and Vancouver).

In some cases, apparent inconsistencies are caused by errors made in 1981. For example, if a particular dwelling type was over- or under-counted in a given region or province in 1981, counts five years later, while accurate, may be inconsistent. Such problems have plagued this variable over time.

Legend

The classifications used for publishing structural type of dwelling data in the 1986 and 1981 Censuses are:

1986

- . Single-detached house
- . Apartment - five or more storeys
- . Movable dwelling
- . Other dwelling

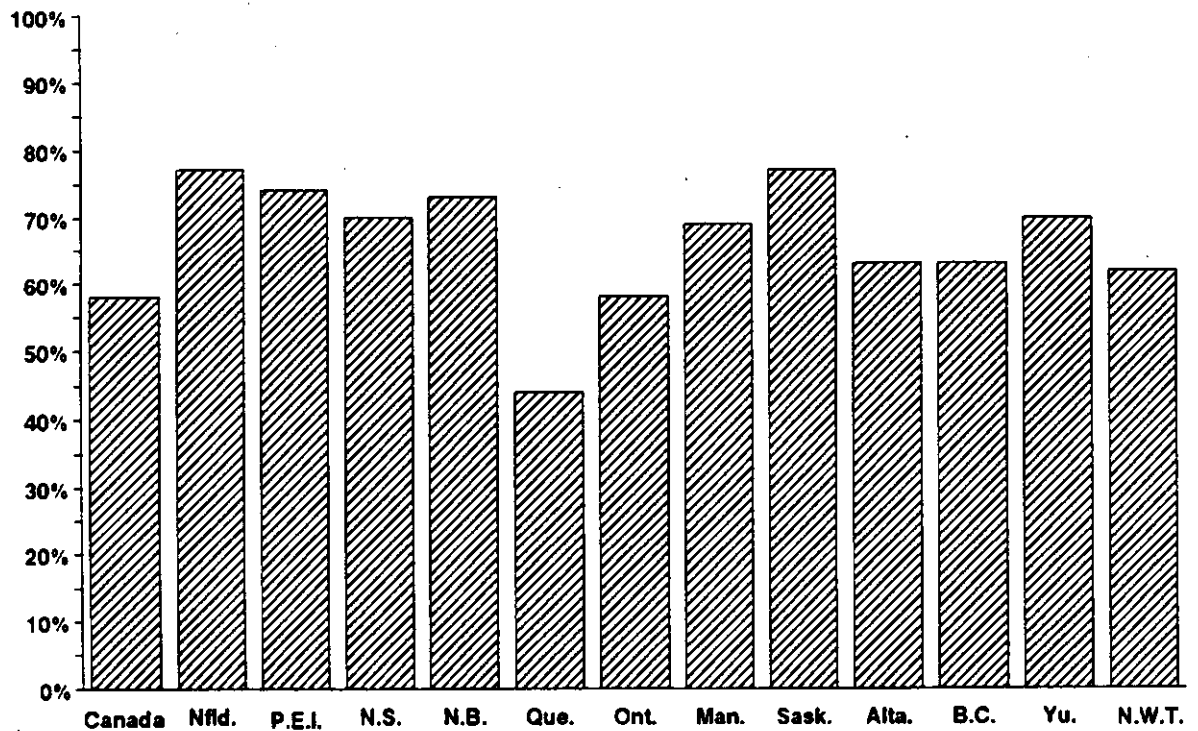
1981

- . Single house
- . Semi-detached or double house
- . Duplex
- . Row house
- . Apartment in building with five or more storeys
- . Apartment in building with less than five storeys
- . House attached to a non-residential building
- . Mobile home
- . Other movable dwelling

Data Highlights

- Over half (58%) of total occupied private dwellings in Canada in 1986 were single-detached houses.
- Newfoundland had the highest proportion of single-detached houses (77%), followed by Prince Edward Island (74%). In all of the Atlantic provinces, single-detached houses accounted for at least 70% of total occupied private dwellings. The figure was lowest in Quebec at 44%.
- Nationally, 9% of all dwellings in 1986 were in apartment buildings of five or more storeys. Ontario had the highest percentage of households in high-rise apartment buildings (16%), followed by Manitoba (8%).

Chart 1. Percentage of occupied private single-detached dwellings, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 Census



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada.

Data Sources

Structural Type	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
1986 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION	94-101		Can, Prov, CDs, CSDs
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION	94-103		"
	94-105		"
	.		"
	.		"
	.		"
	94-123		"
	94-125		FEDs
	94-127		CMAs, CAs
	94-129		Urban, Rural
	95-101		CTs
	95-103		"
	95-105		"
	.		"
	.		"
	.		"
	95-173		"
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Tenure	93-104	5	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Number of Persons in Household	"	5	"
- Type of Household	"	6	"
- Period of Construction	93-105	1	"
- Main Type of Heating Equipment	"	6	"
- Type of Household	"	7	"
- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer	"	8	"
- Number of Persons per Household	"	9	"
- Household Income	"	15	"
USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Tenure	DW86A01		FEDs, EAs
- Age of Household Maintainer			CDs, CSDs
- Number of Persons per Household	DW86A02		CMAs, CAs
- Principal Heating Fuel	DW86B01		CTs
			"

- Period of Construction	DW86B02		FEDs, EAs
- Value of Dwelling	DW86B03		CDs, CSDs
- Number of Persons per Room	DW86B04		CMAs, CAs CTs

1981 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Tenure	92-903	4	Can, Prov, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
- Number of Persons per Household	..	5	Can, Prov.
- Type of Household	..	6	..
- Condition of Dwelling and Tenure	92-932	7	..
- Value of Dwelling	..	9	..
- Household Income	92-933	7	..
- Type of Household	..	8	..
- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer	..	9	..
- Number of Persons per Household	..	10	..

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Condition of Dwelling	SDW81B11		CDs, CSDs
..	CTW81B12		CMAs, CTs
..	SPW81B11		CSDs 5,000 +
..	SPW81B13		..
- Value of Dwelling	CTW81B13		CMAs, CTs
..	SPW81B14		CSDs 5,000 +
- Number of Bathrooms	CTW81B15		CMAs, CTs
- Period of Construction	CTW81B22		..
- Number of Rooms	SPW81B21		CSDs 5,000 +
- Length of Occupancy	SDH81B12		CDs, CSDs
- Number of Persons per Room	CTH81B13		CMAs, CTs
- Gross Rent	CTH81B24		..
- Number of Persons per Room	SPH81B12		CSDs 5,000 +
- Monthly Cash Rent	SPH81B14		..

1976 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Tenure	93-802	5	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	6	CDs
	..	7	CMAs and CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe 25,000+
	..	8	CSDs 1,000+
- Number of Persons	93-803	9	Can, Prov.
	..	10	CMAs
- Type of Household	..	11	Can, Prov.
	..	12	CMAs

- Marital Status, Sex and Age of Household Head and Tenure	93-804 ..	13 14	Can, Prov. CMAs
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USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Tenure	EADHHA11	EAs
..	CTDHHA11	CTs
..	SDDHHA11	CSDs
- Tenure and Number of Persons	CTDHHA13	CTs
- Tenure and Number of Persons	SDDHHA13	CSDs

1971 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Tenure	93-727	1	Can,Prov.
	..	2	CMAs
	..	4	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	5	CDs
	..	6	CSDs 10,000+
	..	7	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	8	CAs 25,000+ Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Tenure and Specified Household and Dwelling Attributes	93-738	27	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
		28	CMAs
- Tenure and Period of Construction	93-738	29	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
- Tenure and Household Facilities and Conveniences	93-738	31	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
		32	CMAs
- Age and Sex of Household Head	93-739	35	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
		36	CMAs
- Period of Immigration of Household Head and Tenure	93-741	48	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
		49	CMAs

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Tenure	20000-20031	Various Levels of Geography e.g.,CSDs,Urban,Rural, CSDs 30,000+,CSDs 1,000+ CMAs, CAs,CTs, FEDs, EAs
- Number of Rooms		
- Water Supply, Bath and Toilet Facilities		

- Tenure and Number of Rooms	20032-20035	Various Levels of Geography e.g., Can, Prov, Urban, Rural, CDs, CMAs, CAs, Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Water Supply, Bath Facilities and Toilet Facilities		
- Tenure and Persons per Room		
- Tenure and Persons per Household		
- Tenure and Type of Household		
- Tenure and Period of Construction	500-281 to 500-283	Can, Region, Prov, CDs, CSDs
- Monthly Cash Rent and Number of Rooms	500-190 to 500-204	..
- Value of Dwelling and Number of Rooms	500-346 to 500-354	Can, Region, Prov, CDs
- Type of Household, Income and Tenure	500-305 to 500-306	..

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Dwellings by Structural Type	AHSG001	EAs
- Tenure and Structural Type	BIHSG01	CTs, AAs, CSDs 5,000+, CAs, CMAs

2. NUMBER OF ROOMS

Definition

A room is an enclosed area within a dwelling. It must be finished and suitable for year-round living. This definition excludes rooms used solely for business, bathrooms, halls and vestibules. Respondents were instructed to count as separate rooms, partially divided rooms that they considered separate because of fixed or movable partition(s) or because of their use (e.g., "L-shaped" living-dining rooms). The variable refers to the number of rooms, as defined above, in a dwelling.

Historical Comparability

The definition of the number of rooms has not changed since the 1941 Census. In all censuses, bathrooms, rooms used solely for business, and halls were not to be included. Similarly, for all censuses, rooms had to be finished and suitable for year-round living. Thus, the definition of this variable and the universe to which it applies (i.e., occupied private dwellings) present no intercensal comparability problems.

Number of rooms was asked in the 1941, 1946, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986 Censuses. The question changed little from one census to the next. Possible responses to this question did, however, change for two censuses - 1961 and 1971. Before and after these two censuses, respondents were asked to report the actual number of rooms in their dwelling, whereas in 1961 and 1971, responses to this question were pre-identified (i.e., mark-in responses of "one room, two rooms,.....ten rooms, eleven rooms, twelve or more rooms").

Data Quality Issues

There appear to be no problems with the data quality of this variable in 1986. The question and instructions were clear and contained no unusual terms that might confuse respondents. The response rate was also high (nearly 99%). As a result, data for Number of Rooms were released with no cautionary notes to users.

3. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

Average number of persons per room is calculated by dividing the number of persons in a dwelling by the number of rooms in that dwelling. This variable is used as an indicator of "crowding". Normally, a dwelling with more than one person per room is considered "crowded". As household size has declined over time, the issue of "crowding" has become less important.

4. AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER DWELLING

This variable is calculated for any geographic area by dividing the total number of rooms by the number of dwellings.

Legend

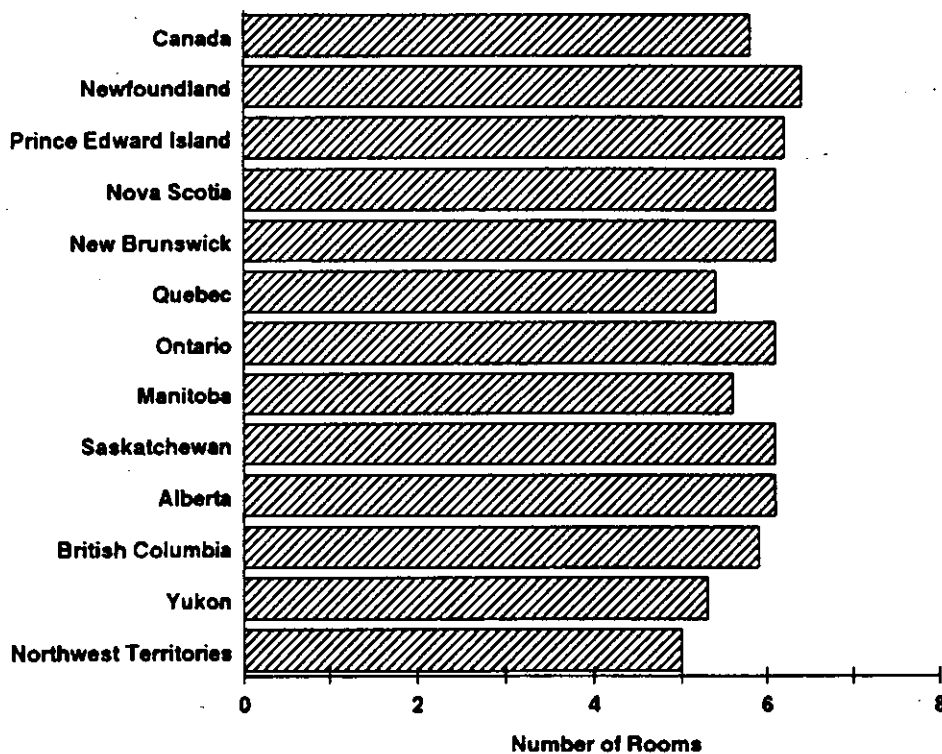
The classifications used for publishing data on number of rooms from the 1986 and 1981 Censuses are:

- . 1 room
- . 2 rooms
- . 3 rooms
- . 4 rooms
- . 5 rooms
- . 6 rooms
- . 7 rooms
- . 8 rooms
- . 9 rooms
- . 10 or more rooms

Data Highlights

- . The average number of rooms in occupied private dwellings in Canada in 1986 was 5.8.
- . On average, dwellings in Newfoundland had the largest number of rooms (6.4), followed by those in Prince Edward Island (6.2).
- . British Columbia and Newfoundland had the highest proportion of larger homes in 1986. Almost 8% of the dwellings in these two provinces had 10 or more rooms.

Chart 2. Average number of rooms in occupied private dwellings, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 Census



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada

Data Sources

Number of Rooms	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
1986 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Tenure, Number of Persons in Household and Average Number of Persons per Household	93-105	2	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Family Structure and Number of Children at Home	93-107	2	..
- Number of Additional Persons in the Household, Family Type and Family Structure	93-107	3	Can
1981 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Tenure, Number of Persons per Household, Average Number of Persons per Household	92-932	2	Can, Prov, Urban Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
- Tenure and Average Number of Rooms	..	3	Can, Prov, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
- Tenure and Number of Persons per Household	93-937 to 93-948	4 to 7	Can, Prov, CMAs, CAs 50,000+, CDs, CSDs 10,000+
- Family Structure and Number of Children at Home	92-935	5	Can, Prov.
- Household Structure, Family Structure and Family Type	92-935	6	Can
USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	EAW81B14		FEDs, EAs
	SDW81B12		CDs, CSDs
	CTW81B16		CMAs, CTs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Number of Persons in Household	CTW81B17		CMAAs,CTs
- Structural Type	CTW81B18		..
- Number of Persons in Household	SPW81B15		CSDs 5,000+
- Structural Type	SPW81B21		..

1976 CENSUS - Not Available

1971 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Tenure	93-728	9	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	10	CDs
	..	11	CSDs 10,000+
	..	12	CMAAs, Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	13	CAs 25,000+, Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Tenure and Number of Persons per Household	93-742	63	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	64	CMAAs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Value of Dwelling and Structural Type	500-346 to 500-354		Can, Region, Prov, CDs
- Monthly Cash Rent and Structural Type	500-190 to 500-204		Can, Region, Prov, CDs, CSDs
- Tenure	20000-20038		Can, Prov, CDs, CSDs FEDs, EAs, CTs
- Type of Household	20037-20038		Can, Prov, CDs, CMAAs, CAs
- Age and Sex of Household Head	20038-20040		Can,Prov,CDs, CMAAs, CAs
- Tenure and Structural Type	20032, 20033		Can, Prov, CDs
- Persons per Room and Tenure	20035, 20036		CMAAs, CAs, CDs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Tenure, Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms	A1HSGC01		EAs, CTs, AAs, CAs, CMAAs, CSDs 5,000+
..	B1HSGC01		..

5. PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Definition

Period of construction refers to the period during which the dwelling or the building containing the dwelling was originally constructed, not the time of any later remodelling, additions, or conversions.

Historical Comparability

The question for this variable has changed slightly since the 1941 Census, when the household head was asked for the date of construction of the dwelling or a reasonable estimate of it. For the 1961 Census, the question referred to the date of construction of the original building; the date the building was converted was not to be given for any dwelling in that building. From 1971 onwards, the question asked the period the building was originally constructed, not the time of any later *remodelling, additions, or conversions*.

Data Quality Issues

Several data quality issues must be addressed with respect to this variable. First, respondents may not know the period of construction. This is probably the case more often in tenant-occupied dwellings. Respondents were asked to provide the information "to the best of (their) knowledge." Owners, on the other hand, generally have access to documents containing the date of construction of the dwelling, although they might not consult these documents. Additionally, owners may indicate the date they moved into a previously unoccupied new dwelling, not the actual period in which it was completed.

Second, period of construction pertains to the building containing the dwelling(s). A building may be expanded, reduced, converted, etc., but as long as it continues to exist, its *original* period of construction remains the same. For example, if a single-detached dwelling was converted between censuses into four apartments, then all four apartments would have the same period of construction as the original single-detached dwelling.

Third, there are intercensal anomalies in the data for this variable. For example, while there were 1,324,950 dwellings with a reported period of construction of 1971-1975 in the 1981 Census, this figure increased to 1,385,910 in the 1986 Census. Even though there are no definitive explanations for this increase, the first two situations mentioned above could, in part, explain the anomaly. For this reason, users are discouraged from making intercensal comparisons for period of construction.

Period of construction data have been certified for release, with no need for cautionary notes or suppression. Users, however, should keep in mind that the periods are best treated as useful approximations.

Legend

The classifications used for publishing period of construction data from the 1986 and the 1981 Censuses are:

1986

- . 1920 or before
- . 1921-1945
- . 1946-1960
- . 1961-1970
- . 1971-1975
- . 1976-1980
- . 1981-1985
- . 1986

1981

- . 1920 or before
- . 1921-1945
- . 1946-1960
- . 1961-1970
- . 1971-1975
- . 1976-1979
- . 1980
- . 1981

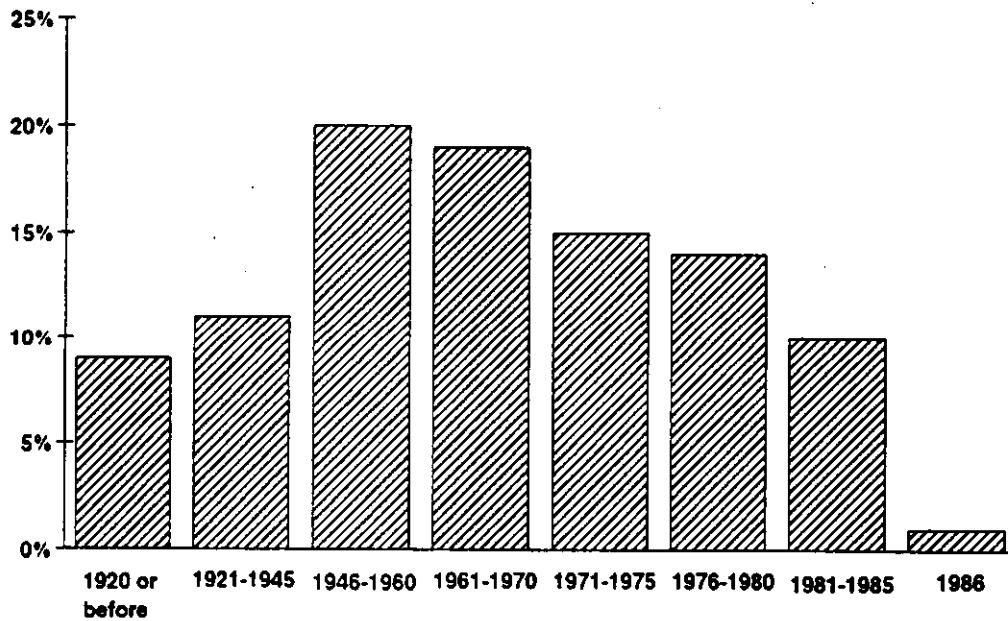
Data Highlights

- . Almost 10% of the total occupied private dwellings counted in the 1986 Census were built before 1921.
- . In 1986, Prince Edward Island had the highest proportion of homes built before 1921 (23%), followed by Nova Scotia (18%) and New Brunswick (15%).
- . One-quarter of all occupied private dwellings in Canada were constructed after 1975.
- . Alberta had the highest percentage (39%) of newly constructed dwellings (since 1975), while Ontario had the lowest proportion (21%).

Table 3. Period of construction and tenure of occupied private dwellings, Canada, 1986 Census

Period of construction	Total	Owned	Rented	On reserve
1920 or before	826,865	571,150	255,035	685
1921 - 1945	996,405	610,630	384,365	1,410
1946 - 1960	1,796,380	1,162,575	630,210	3,600
1961 - 1970	1,748,130	963,520	776,780	7,840
1971 - 1975	1,385,905	821,875	555,370	8,660
1976 - 1980	1,281,510	828,390	444,815	8,300
1981 - 1985	898,015	582,845	303,970	11,205
1986	58,455	39,955	17,945	555
Total	8,991,675	5,580,930	3,368,495	42,250

Chart 3. Period of construction of occupied private dwellings, Canada, 1986 Census



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada.

Data Sources

Period of Construction	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
1986 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION			
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	94-102		Can, Prov,CDs,CSDs
	94-104		..
	94-106		..
	.		..
	.		..
	94-124		..
	94-126		FEDs
	94-128		CMAAs,CAs
	95-102		CTs
	95-104		..

95-106	CTs
..	..
..	..
..	..
95-174	..

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Tenure and Structural Type	93-105	1	Can, Prov, Terr.
..	..	6	..
- Type of Household and Household Size	..	5	..
- Main Type of Heating Equipment and Structural Type	..	6	..
- Household Income	..	15	..

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type	DW86B02		FEDs, EAs CDs, CSDs CMAs, CAs, CTs
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1981 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Tenure	92-932	1	Can, Prov, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
- Household Income (average, median)	92-933	7	Can, Prov.
- Condition of Dwelling and Tenure	92-932	8	..
- Tenure	93-937 to 93-948	1	Can, Prov, CDs
"	"	2	CMAs, CAs
"	"	3	CSDs
- Condition of Dwelling and Tenure	"	18	CMAs
- Household Income (Average, median)	"	31	CMAs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

EAW81B15	FEDs, EAs
SDW81B17	CSDs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Tenure	CTW81B21	CMAs, CTs
..	SPW81B22	CSDs 5,000+
- Structural Type and Tenure	CTW81B22	CMAs, CTs
- Principal Heating Fuel (Water/House Heating)	CTW81B25 SPW81B24	CMAs, CTs CSDs 5,000+
- Condition of Dwelling and Structural Type	SPW81B13	..

- Main Type of Heating Equipment SPW81B26 CSDs 5,000+

1976 CENSUS - Not Available

1971 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Tenure	93-731	24	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	25	CDs
	..	26	CSDs 10,000+
	..	27	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	28	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Structural Type and Tenure	93-738	29	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	30	CMAs
- Specified Dwelling Attributes	..	33	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	34	CMAs
- Age and Sex of Household Head	93-739	39	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	40	CMAs
- Type of Household	93-740	44	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	45	CMAs
- Period of Immigration of Household Head	93-741	50	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	51	CMAs
- Persons per Room	93-742	59	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	60	CMAs

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

A2HSG001	EAs
B2HSGK01	CAs,CTs

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Structural Type and Tenure	500-281 to 500-283	Can,Region, Prov,CDs,CSDs
- Tenure	B2HSGB01 B2HSGC01 B2HSGD01	CTs,AAAs CSDs 5,000+ CMAs,CAs
- Age of Head and Sex	B2HSGB02 B2HSGB02 B2HSGD02	CTs, AAAs CSDs 5,000+ CMAs, CAs

6. MAIN TYPE OF HEATING EQUIPMENT

Definition

This variable refers to the main method used to heat the dwelling. The types of heating equipment for the 1986 and 1981 Censuses are specified in the **LEGEND** section.

Historical Comparability

Essentially the same information was gathered for this variable in each census from 1941 through 1986 that had questions dealing with heating equipment. As new methods and technologies in home heating were introduced, the questions were changed to accommodate them.

The census question asked respondents to provide: heating system (1941 and 1946); principal heating system as well as supplementary heating equipment (1951); principal or main type of heating equipment (1961 to 1986). Possible responses to this question increased over time.

Data Quality Issues

In 1981 and previous censuses, "forced hot air furnace (FHAF)" was a single category. In the 1986 Census, three sub-classifications were introduced for FHAF: FHAF with heat pump; FHAF without heat pump, using one type of fuel/energy only; and FHAF without heat pump, using more than one type of fuel/energy. The quality of the data for these new categories proved unsatisfactory. As a result, data for the three new categories were collapsed into one category - "forced hot-air furnace" - for publication and release. Collapsing these three categories did not affect data quality and allows users to continue to make intercensal comparisons.

The 1986 figures for "installed electric heating system" for the province of Quebec should be used with caution. It is likely that this category was sometimes erroneously reported for dwellings with an oil furnace converted to electricity. An electric furnace is very different from an installed electric heating system, since the latter diffuses heat from electric baseboards. Thus, users may find a higher than expected count for installed electric heating systems in Quebec.

Legend

The classifications used for publishing main type of heating equipment data from the 1986 and 1981 Censuses are:

1986

- . Forced hot-air furnace
- . Steam or hot water furnace
- . Installed electric heating system
- . Other electric heating system
- . Stove or space heater
- . Other (eg. fireplace)

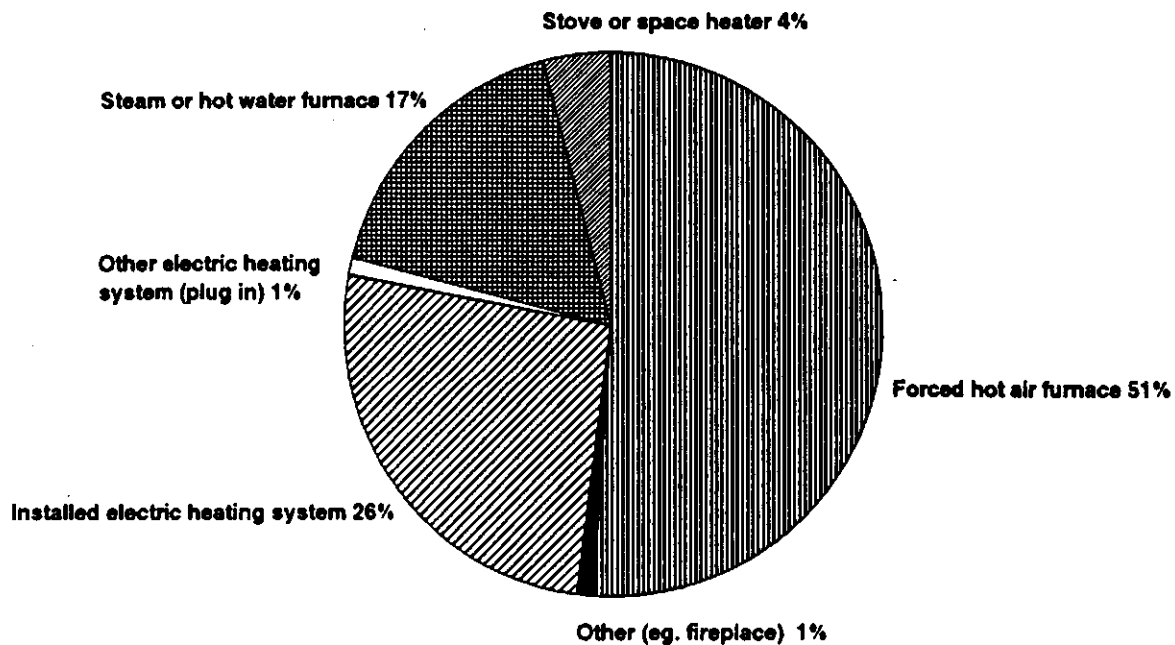
1981

- . Steam or hot water furnace
- . Hot air furnace
- . Installed electric heating system
- . Stove or space heater
- . Other

Data Highlights

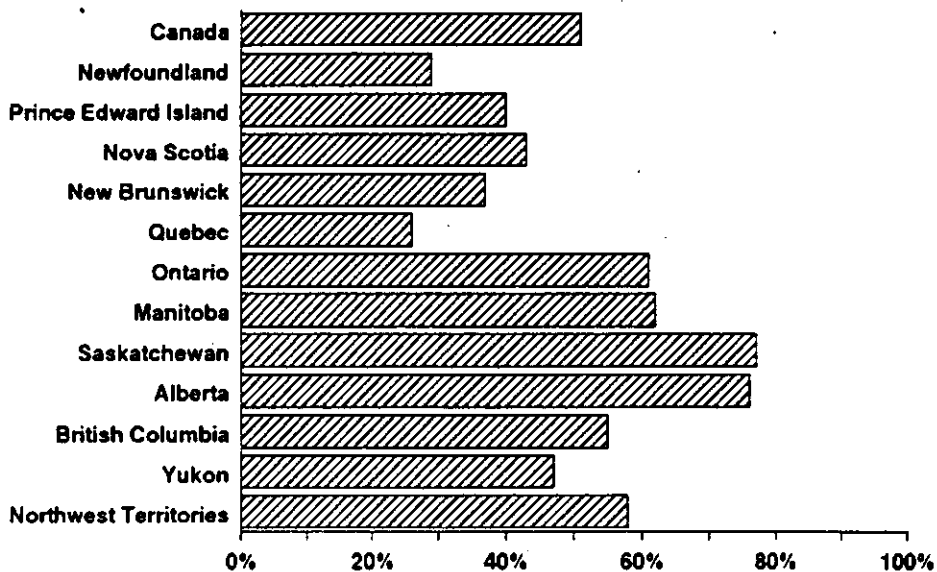
- . The main type of heating equipment in over half (51%) of all occupied private dwellings in Canada in 1986 was a forced hot-air furnace. The next most popular type of heating equipment, used in 26% of dwellings, was an installed electric heating system.
- . Dwellings in the Western provinces and Ontario were the most likely to be heated with a forced hot-air furnace. Saskatchewan had the highest proportion (77%) of dwellings using this type of heating equipment, followed by Alberta (76%), Manitoba (62%), Ontario (61%) and British Columbia (55%). Quebec had the lowest proportion of dwellings heating with this type of equipment (26%); 54% of the dwellings in that province used an installed electric heating system - the highest proportion of any province.

Chart 4. Main type of heating equipment, occupied private dwellings, Canada, 1986 Census



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada

Chart 5. Percentage of occupied private dwellings with forced hot air furnace as main type of heating equipment, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 Census



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada

7. CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT

Central heating equipment refers to whether a dwelling has a central heating system. This variable is derived by collapsing specific responses to the main type of heating equipment question. The collapsing strategy is: 1) with central heating--steam or hot water furnace or boiler, forced hot-air furnace, and installed electric heating system; 2) without central heating--other electric heating system (plug-in), heating stove, cooking stove, space heater, and other (e.g., fireplace). The Central Heating Equipment variable is published less frequently than in earlier censuses, since it has become more commonplace in dwellings across much of Canada.

Data Sources

Main Type of Heating Equipment	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
1986 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Tenure and Principal Heating Fuel	93-105	3	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Structural Type and Period of Construction	..	6	..
1981 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Tenure	92-932	5	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
..	93-937 to 93-948	11	CDs
..		12	CMAAs, CAs 50,000+, Urbanized Core and Fringe
..		13	CSDs 10,000+
USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	SDW81B15		CSDs
	EAW81B11		EAs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Principal Fuels	CTW81B27		CTs
..	SPW81B27		CSDs 5,000+
- Period of Construction	SPW81B26		..

1976 CENSUS - Not Available

1971 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Tenure	93-733	49	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	50	CDs
	..	51	CSDs 10,000+
	..	52	CMA Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	53	CAs 25,000+ Urbanized Core and Fringe

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

A2HSG001	EAs
B2HSGK04	CAs, CTs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Tenure	B2HSGB01	CTs, AAs
	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
	B2HSGD01	CMA, CAs

8. PRINCIPAL HEATING FUEL

Definition

Principal heating fuel refers to the fuel or energy used most frequently to heat a dwelling. In 1986, respondents were asked to indicate only the principal fuel or energy used to heat their dwelling, even if more than one type of fuel was used.

Historical Comparability

The census question for this variable changed very little in the period from 1941 to 1986. From 1941 to 1981, respondents were asked to indicate the fuel used most; in 1986, they were asked to indicate the fuel or energy used most. In 1951, a question on supplementary heating fuel was included.

Possible responses to the question changed over time reflecting the changes in the types of fuels or energy used to heat Canadian homes. The changes are not so great as to preclude useful historical comparisons. The **LEGEND** section below gives a breakdown of intercensal changes in responses for this question.

Data Quality Issues

The 1986 principal heating fuel variable, which was determined to be logically consistent with previous censuses, was released for publication at the national and provincial levels.

Caution is necessary when interpreting data for "bottled gas" and "other fuels" in remote areas or for any locality where these two fuel types are widely used. Data processing eliminates certain inconsistencies between main type of heating equipment and principal heating fuel (e.g., an installed electric heating system fuelled by bottled gas). If such an anomaly exists, the response for either principal heating fuel or main type of heating equipment was changed during processing. It should be noted, however, that dwellings using "bottled gas" and "other fuels" account for fewer than 1% of dwellings in Canada.

Legend

The classification used for publishing data on principal heating fuel from the 1986 and 1981 Censuses are:

1986

- . Piped gas
- . Bottled gas
- . Electricity only
- . Electricity as the main source
- . Oil or kerosene
- . Wood
- . Coal or coke
- . Other fuel or energy

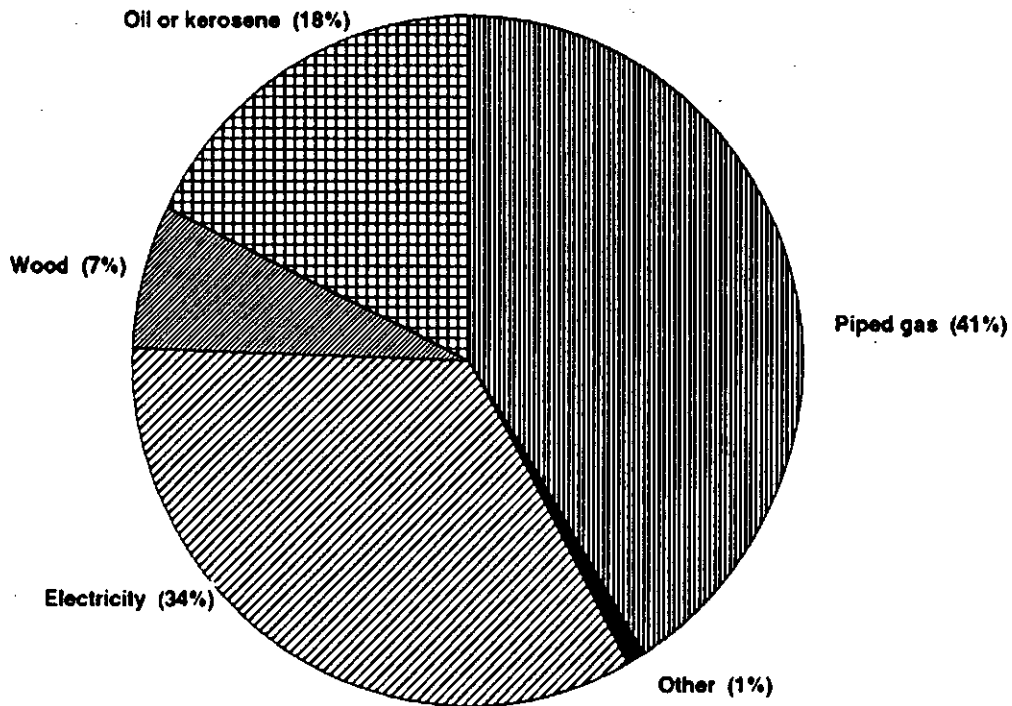
1981

- . Oil or kerosene
- . Piped or bottled gas
- . Electricity
- . Other (including wood, coal, coke, etc.)

Data Highlights

- Over 40% of occupied private dwellings in Canada used piped gas as the principal heating fuel in 1986. Electrical energy (34%) ranked second, followed by oil or kerosene (18%).
- In the Western provinces and Ontario, piped gas was the main heating fuel in 1986. Alberta had the highest proportion (88%) of dwellings heated with this fuel, followed by those in Saskatchewan (74%), Manitoba (56%), Ontario (54%), and British Columbia (50%).
- Oil and kerosene were the fuels used most frequently in the Northwest Territories (70%), Prince Edward Island (66%), and Nova Scotia (57%).
- Electrical energy was the principal heating fuel used in Quebec dwellings (65%); as well, 42% of dwellings in New Brunswick and 40% in Newfoundland were electrically heated.
- The highest proportion of dwellings using wood as the main heating fuel was in the Yukon (40%).

Chart 6. Principal heating fuel in occupied private dwellings, Canada, 1986 Census



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada

Data Sources

Principal Heating Fuel (House)	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
1986 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	94-102		Prov,CDs,CSDs
	94-104		"
	94-106		"
	.		"
	.		"
	94-124		"
	94-126		FEDs
	94-128		CMAs,CAs
	95-102		CTs
	95-104		"
	95-106		"
	.		"
	.		"
	95-174		"
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Main Type of Heating Equipment	93-105	3	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Household Income	"	15	"
USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Structural Type	DW86B01		FEDs,EAs,CDs,CSDs, CMAs,CAs,CTs
- Main Type of Heating Equipment	DW86B05		"
1981 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Tenure	92-932	6	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	SDW81B14		CSDs
	EAW81B16		EAs
	CTW81B23		CTs

9. VALUE OF DWELLING

Definition

Value of dwelling refers to the amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold. For single-detached dwellings, value was reported for the entire property, including the land and any other structures on the property, such as a garage. If the dwelling was in a building that contained several dwellings or a combination of residential and business premises, all of which the household owned, the value was estimated as the portion of the market value that applied only to the residential component.

Historical Comparability

Dwelling value data from the 1941 Census were published for all owner-occupied private dwellings. In the 1946, 1961 and 1971 Censuses, published data for this variable included only owner-occupied private non-farm single-detached dwellings. For the 1981 Census, data are available for all owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings. In 1986, the universe for this variable was restricted to owner-occupied private non-farm non-reserve dwellings.

The question and instructions for value of dwelling have changed relatively little since 1941, with the notable exceptions of the 1961 and 1971 Censuses. Although the wording of the question is slightly different for each Census, value of dwelling always refers to the estimated amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold to a willing buyer on the date of the census.

For all censuses except 1961 and 1971, the homeowner provided an absolute dollar value for the dwelling. In 1961 and 1971, the question contained a number of dollar intervals or ranges from which the respondent was to choose the most accurate. For example, in the 1961 Census, if an owner felt that the value of the dwelling was \$20,000, then the range of \$18,000-\$22,000 was marked. In censuses other than 1961 and 1971, the homeowner would have provided a value of \$20,000 for the dwelling.

Average (mean) dwelling value could be calculated in all censuses except 1961 and 1971, where only median values could be calculated (due to the use of intervals).

Data Quality Issues

Value of dwelling is a "soft" variable in that it is not a precise measure, since it is the amount the owner would *expect* to obtain for the dwelling. This "softness," however, is offset to some extent, because respondents generally understand what is being asked of them, which is not always the case with other census questions. Consequently, reasonable responses can be anticipated for the vast majority of owner-occupied dwellings.

An exception to this rule would be an owner-occupied dwelling that is part of a larger property, all of which is owned by a resident of the dwelling (e.g., an apartment above a business). In these cases, evidence suggests that some owners may overestimate the value of the dwelling portion of their holding.

Legend

The classification used for publishing value of dwelling data from the 1986 and 1981 Censuses is presented below.

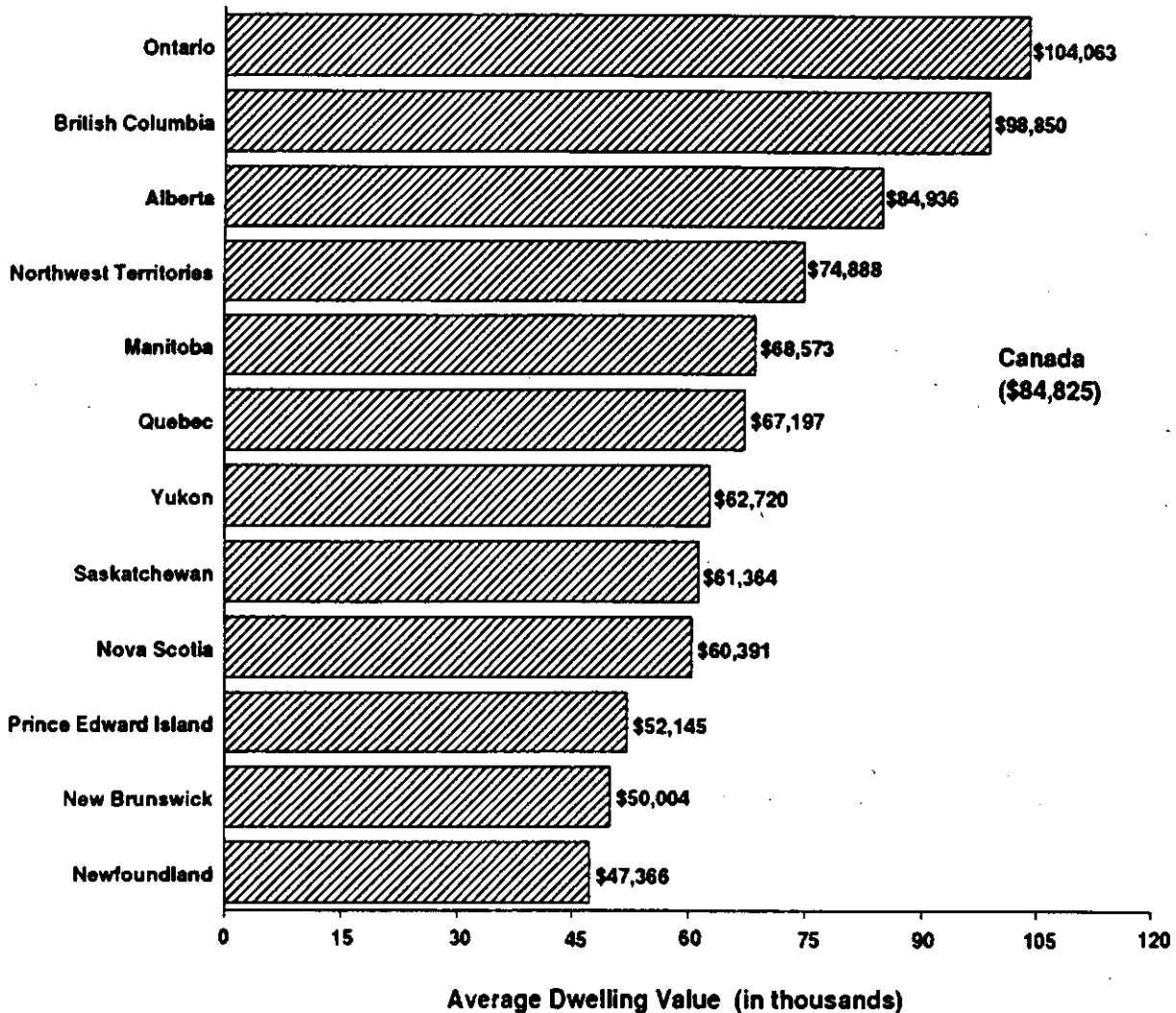
1986 and 1981

Under \$20,000	20,000 34,999	35,000 49,999	50,000 64,999	65,000 79,999	80,000 99,999	100,000 149,999	150,000 199,999	\$200,000 and over	Average value	Median value
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Data Highlights

In 1986, the average value of dwellings in Canada was \$84,825.

Chart 7. Average value of owner-occupied dwellings, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 Census



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada

Ontario residents reported the highest average dwelling value in 1986 (\$104,063), up from the third-place ranking in 1981. British Columbia, which ranked first in 1981, dropped to second in 1986 with an average dwelling value of \$98,850. Alberta also dropped one place in the ranking from second to third with an average dwelling value of \$84,936 in 1986.

In 1986, the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) had the highest average dwelling value (\$142,282), followed by the Vancouver CMA (\$127,311), the Ottawa-Hull CMA (\$116,802), and the Oshawa CMA (\$105,060).

Table 4. Average value of owner-occupied dwellings, CMAs, 1986 Census

Toronto	\$142,282	Winnipeg	\$77,844
Vancouver	127,311	Saskatoon	77,583
Ottawa-Hull	116,802	St. Catharines	76,844
Oshawa	105,060	St. John's	75,284
Victoria	103,466	Windsor	74,691
Calgary	100,505	Regina	72,921
Kitchener	96,671	Quebec	64,477
Hamilton	95,307	Chicoutimi	60,307
Halifax	91,584	Sherbrooke	59,420
Edmonton	87,225	Sudbury	58,608
Montreal	87,180	Saint John	56,810
London	85,617	Trois-Rivieres	55,088

Data Sources

Value of Dwelling	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
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1986 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

- Average Value of Dwelling

..	94-102	Prov,CDs,CSDs
..	94-104	..
..	94-106	..
..	.	..
..	.	..
..	94-124	..
..	94-126	FEDs
..	94-128	CMAs,CAs
..	95-102	CTs
..	95-104	CTs
..	95-106	..
..	.	..
..	.	..
..	95-174	..

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type 93-105 4 Can, Prov, Terr.

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type DW86B03
FEDs,EAs,CDs,
CSDs,CMA,CTs

1981 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type 92-932 9 Can,Prov.
.. 93-937 to 19 CMAs
93-948

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

EAW81B17 EAs
SDW81B16 CSDs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type and CTW81B13 CTs
Average Household Income SPW81B14 CSDs 5,000+

1976 CENSUS - Not Available

1971 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type - Single Detached Only 93-732 34 Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
.. 35 CDs
.. 36 CSDs 10,000+
.. 37 CMAs
.. 38 CAs 25,000+

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

B2HSGB01 CTs,AAs,CAs,
B2HSGC01 CMAs,CSDs 5,000+
" "
B2HSGD01 "
B2HSGK03 CAs, CTs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Type and Number of Rooms 500-346 to Can,Region,Prov,CDs
500-354

CHAPTER 5

Household Variables

The ten household variables from the 1986 Census are:

- 1) Tenure
- 2) Household maintainer
- 3) Condominium status
- 4) Household income (derived variable)
- 5) Owner's major payments
- 6) Monthly cash rent and gross rent
- 7) Shelter cost to income ratio (derived variable)
- 8) Household type
- 9) Household size
- 10) Average number of persons per household (derived variable)

As was the case with the housing variables in Chapter 4, each household variable will be examined under the following headings:

- Definition
- Historical comparability
- Data quality issues
- Legend
- Data highlights
- Data sources (for geographic names or abbreviations used in this section, see Appendix A, page 101)

1. TENURE

Definition

Tenure indicates whether some member of the household either owns or rents the dwelling.

A dwelling is classified as "owned" if it is owned (or being paid for) by one of the members of the household, even if another member pays rent for the dwelling, or if the dwelling is on rented or leased land. In addition, condominiums which are occupied by their owners are counted as "owned" while those occupied by tenants are reported as "rented." For census purposes, a condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually, while land is held in joint ownership with others.

A dwelling is classified as "rented" even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent or if the dwelling is part of a co-operative. For census purposes, in a co-operative, all members jointly own the co-operative and occupy their dwelling units under a lease agreement.

Shelter occupancy on Indian reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification of "owned" or "rented." Therefore, a category on reserve was created for the 1986 Census to apply to all dwellings on reserves whether owned or rented. On reserve appears as a category in the tenure tables unless Indian reserves have been explicitly excluded.

Historical Comparability

Canada has been collecting data on household occupancy since 1941, and these data are comparable from 1941 to 1986. Minor changes in wording, response categories, and instructions to respondents, which were made between the 1941 and 1986 Censuses, did not reduce this comparability. Measures were taken to preserve historical comparability, when a new category, on reserve, was introduced in 1986, encompassing all forms of occupied dwellings on Indian reserves.

In 1941, 1951, and 1961, the question on tenure appeared in the housing questionnaire. In 1951 and 1961, a distinction was made between farm and non-farm tenure, both owned and rented. One household in ten answered the question in 1941; one in five in 1951 and 1961.

When self-enumeration was introduced in 1971, the questions on population and housing were consolidated into one questionnaire. Housing questions were to be answered by the "head of household." The wording was not modified between 1971 and 1986, but the response categories were changed somewhat in 1981. In 1971 and 1976, the head of the household was asked if the dwelling "was owned or being bought by you (or a member of this household)," whereas the 1981 and 1986 questionnaires asked, "Do you (or any other member of this household) own this dwelling (even if it is still being paid for)?" The latter version contains the first direct reference to mortgaged homes, which, nevertheless, have been classified as "owned" since 1941.

Self-enumeration necessitated production of a Census Guide with additional instructions for answering the questions. In 1971, instructions concerning mortgaged homes and dwellings rented with an option to buy (regarded as rental property) appeared in the section on tenure. To reflect the emergence of condominiums in the 1970s, the 1976 questionnaire contained an instruction pertaining to them. In 1981 and 1986, instructions were added on owned dwellings situated on rented or leased land, dwellings rented without cash payment, and co-operatives (in the "rented" category).

Data Quality Issues

Data for 1986 on tenure are considered to be excellent on the basis of internal consistency, historical comparability, and consistency with other data sources. The question on tenure is easily understood by respondents. The response rate is very close to 99%.

Legend

1986

- . Owned
- . Rented
- . On reserve

Also available in the Census Retrieval Data Base is a legend of only two categories ("Owned" and "Rented") to permit retrieval of tenure data for the purposes of historical comparability.

1981

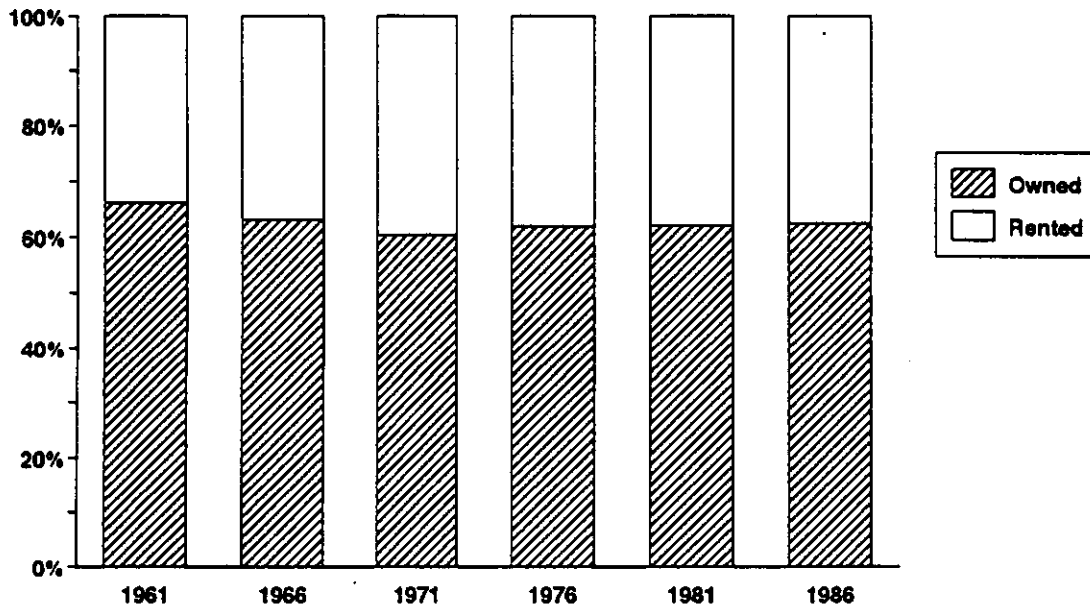
- . Owned
- . Rented

Data Highlights

. Overall, 62% of all private dwellings in Canada were owner-occupied in 1986. The proportions of owner-occupied dwellings for Canada and provinces are:

<u>Area</u>	<u>%</u>
Canada	62.4
Newfoundland	80.1
Prince Edward Island	74.3
Nova Scotia	71.9
New Brunswick	74.5
Quebec	54.8
Ontario	63.7
Manitoba	66.7
Saskatchewan	71.2
Alberta	62.0
British Columbia	63.1
Yukon	56.9
Northwest Territories	27.9

Chart 8. Private dwellings by tenure, Canada, 1961-1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada

Data Sources

Tenure	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
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1986 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

94-101	Prov,CDs,CSDs
94-103	..
94-105	..
.	..
.	..
.	..
94-123	..
94-125	FEDs
94-127	CMA, CA

94-129	Urban, Rural Areas
95-101	CTs
95-103	..
95-105	..
.	..
.	..
.	..
95-173	..

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type	93-104	5	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Number of Persons per Household	..	5	..
- Type of Household	..	6	..
- Period of Construction	93-105	1	..
- Number of Persons per Household	..	2	..
- Number of Rooms	..	2	..
- Main Type of Heating Equipment	..	3	..
- Principal Heating Fuel	..	3	..
- Type of Household	..	7	..
- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer	..	8	..
- Number of Persons per Room	..	10	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Household Income	..	15	..
..	93-119	10	..

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type	DW86A01	FEDs, EAs
- Age of Household Maintainer		CDs, CSDs
		CMAAs, CAs, CTs, PCTs

1981 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type	92-903	4	Can, Prov, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
- Number of Persons per Household	..	5	Can, Prov.
- Type of Household	..	6	..
- Period of Construction	92-932	1	Can, Prov, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
- Number of Rooms	..	2	..
- Average Number of Rooms	..	3	..
- Number of Bathrooms	..	4	..

- Main Type of Heating Equipment	..	5	..
- Principal Heating Fuel	..	6	..
- Condition of Dwelling	..	7	..
- Length of Occupancy	92-933	1	Can, Prov, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
- Number of Persons per Room and Average Number of Persons per Room	..	2	..
- Household Income	..	7	..
- Type of Household	..	8	..
- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer	..	9	..
- Number of Persons per Household	..	10	..

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Number of Persons per Room	EAH81B11	EAs
..	CTH81B12	CMAs, CTs
..	SPH81B11	CSDs 5,000 +
- Length of Occupancy	EAH81B12	EAs
..	CTH81B15	CMAs, CTs
..	SPH81B13	CSDs 5,000 +
- Type of Household	SDH81B16	CDs, CSDs
..	CTH81B11	CMAs, CTs
- Gross Rent and Owner's Major Payments	CTH81B23	CMAs, CTs

1976 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type	93-802	5	Can, Prov, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
	..	6	CDs
	..	7	CMAs and CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	8	CSDs 1,000+
- Number of Persons Per Household	93-803	9	Can, Prov.
	..	10	CMAs
- Type of Household	..	11	Can, Prov.
	..	12	CMAs
- Marital Status, Age and Sex of Household Head	93-804	13	Can, Prov.
	..	14	CMAs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type	EADHHA11	EAs
..	CTDHHA11	CTs
..	SDDHHA11	CSDs
- Type of Household	EADHHA12	EAs
..	CTDHHA12	CTs
- Structural Type and Number of Persons	CTDHHA13	CTs
- Type of Household	SDDHHA12	CSDs
- Structural Type and Number of Persons	SDDHHA13	CSDs

1971 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type	93-727	1	Can, Prov.
..	..	2	CMAs
..	..	3	CSDs 10,000+, cities, towns and villages 1,000+
..	..	4	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
..	..	5	CDs
..	..	6	CSDs 10,000+
..	..	7	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
..	..	8	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms	93-728	9	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
..	..	10	CDs
..	..	11	CSDs 10,000+
..	..	12	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
..	..	13	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Number of Bedrooms and Average Number of Bedrooms	93-729	14	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
..	..	15	CDs
..	..	16	CSDs 10,000+
..	..	17	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
..	..	18	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Persons per Room and Average Persons per Room	93-730	19	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
..	..	20	CDs

	..	21	CSDs 10,000+
	..	22	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	23	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Period of Construction	93-731	24	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	25	CDs
	..	26	CSDs 10,000+
	..	27	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	28	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Length of Occupancy	93-731	29	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	30	CDs
	..	31	CSDs 10,000+
	..	32	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	33	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Principal Heating Equipment	93-733	49	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	50	CDs
	..	51	CSDs 10,000+
	..	52	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	53	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Principal Heating Fuel	93-733	54	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	55	CDs
	..	56	CSDs 10,000+
	..	57	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	58	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Water Supply and Bath Facilities	93-734	1	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	2	CDs
	..	3	CSDs 10,000+
	..	4	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	5	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Toilet Facilities	93-735	6	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	7	CDs
	..	8	CSDs 10,000+
	..	9	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	..	10	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe

- Source of Water	93-736	11	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
and Type of Sewage Disposal	"	12	CDs
	"	13	CSDs 10,000+
	"	14	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	"	15	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Household Facilities	93-737	16	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
	"	17	CDs
	"	18	CSDs 10,000+
	"	19	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	"	20	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Automobiles and Owned Vacation Homes	93-737	21	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
	"	22	CDs
	"	23	CSDs 10,000+
	"	24	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	"	25	CAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Length of Occupancy	93-738	26	Can,Prov.
- Structural Type and Specific Household and Dwelling Attributes	"	27	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
	"	28	CMAs
- Structural Type, Period of Construction and Length of Occupancy	93-738	29	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
	"	30	CMAs
- Structural Type and Household Facilities and Conveniences	93-738	31	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
- Age and Sex of Head of Household	"	35	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
	"	36	CMAs

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

A1HSG001	EAs
BIHSGB01	CTs
BIHSGC01	CSDs 5,000+

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Type of Dwelling	BIHSGB01	CTs
"	BIHSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
- Number of Rooms	BIHSGB01	CTs
"	BIHSGC01	CSDs 5,000+

- Water Supply	B1HSGB01	CTs
..	B1HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
- Bath Facilities	B1HSGB01	CTs
..	B1HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
- Person per Room	B1HSGB01	CTs
..	B1HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
- Toilet Facilities	B1HSGB01	CTs
..	B1HSGC01	CSDs 5000+
- Period of Construction	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Number of Bedrooms	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Average Number of Bedrooms	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Source of Water	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Sewage Disposal	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Heating Equipment	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Heating Fuel	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Cooking Fuel	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Water Heating Fuel	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Number of Automobiles	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Owned Vacation Home	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Household Facilities	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Previous Tenure and Length of Occupancy	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs
- Vacation Home	B2HSGB01	CTs
..	B2HSGC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HSGD01	CMAs, CAs

2. HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Definition

The household maintainer is the person in the household who pays the rent or mortgage and taxes, electricity, etc., for the dwelling. If such a person is not present in the household, then Person 1 is assigned as the household maintainer.

Historical Comparability

The concept of household maintainer was introduced in 1981 to replace "household head" in previous censuses. The universe of this variable consists of private households only.

Technically, this is a population level variable, since it refers to a person rather than the household. Data for this variable are population characteristics such as age (group), sex, marital status, family status, etc.

The same definition and method of derivation were used in 1981 and 1986. Hence, data from the two censuses are comparable.

Before 1981, the concept of "head of household" was used. Designation of a household member as the head was arbitrary and was not based upon responsibility for paying the rent, mortgage, etc.

Until 1976, the criteria for determining the head of household were: (1) when husband and wife or parents and never-married children were living in the same dwelling, the husband was reported as "head," and the parent rather than a never-married child; (2) when brothers and sisters comprised a household, usually the eldest was reported as "head;" (3) when a household consisted of several unrelated persons who shared housekeeping facilities, one of them was arbitrarily chosen as "head."

In the 1976 Census, the definition of "head" was changed to: either the husband or the wife; the parent where there was one parent only, with one or more children (who have never married, regardless of age); or any member of a group sharing a dwelling equally.

As can be seen, "household maintainer" and "head of household" differ in concept as well as in the selection criteria. Consequently, the characteristics of household maintainers are not entirely comparable to those of heads of household.

Data Quality Issues

In 1986, just under 3% of the almost 9 million private households did not identify a person responsible for paying the rent, mortgage, etc. In such cases, Person 1 was assigned as the household maintainer.

Overall, about 93% of the household maintainers are identified as Person 1; about 6.5% of household maintainers were designated Person 2.

Similar figures were reported in the 1981 Census.

Legend

1986 and 1981

Age of Household Maintainer

- . Under 25 years
- . 25-34 years
- . 35-44 years
- . 45-54 years
- . 55-64 years
- . 65-74 years
- . 75 years and over

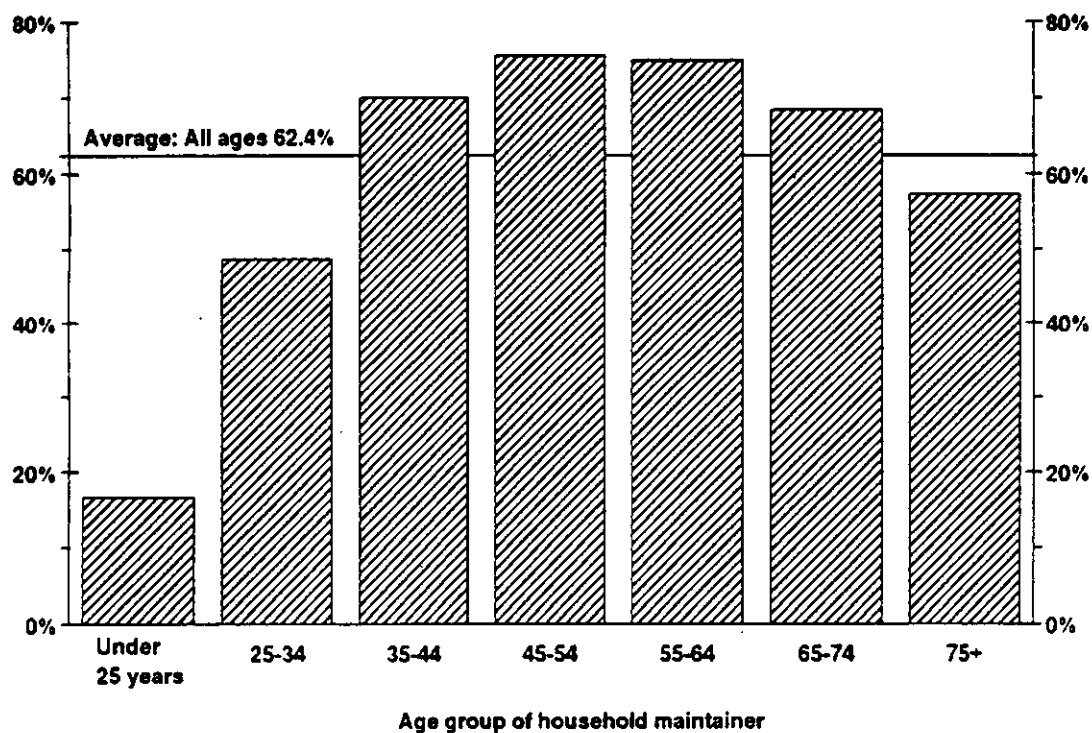
Sex of Household Maintainer

- . Male
- . Female

Data Highlights

- . There were almost 9 million household maintainers in 1986, up 9% from 1981.
- . Of the total household maintainers in Canada, close to 72% were males. The proportion of males surpassed that of females for all age groups (under 25, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74) except 75 years and over. In this latter age group, slightly more than half of maintainers (52%) were female.
- . Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia had the majority of the nation's household maintainers accounting for almost 75% of the total. Ontario ranked first with 3,221,730 maintainers, followed by Quebec with 2,357,105 and British Columbia with 1,087,115 maintainers.

Chart 9. Percentage of household maintainers in owner households by age groups, Canada, 1986



Data Sources

Household Maintainer	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
1986 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Age and Sex by Tenure	93-104	11	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Age and Sex by Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics	93-105	8	..
USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Tenure, Structural Type and Age of Household Maintainer	DW86A01		FEDs, EAs, CDs, CSDs, CTs, CMAs, CAs PCTs
- Owner's Major Payments/ Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income and Age of Household Maintainer	HH86B03		..
1981 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer Showing Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics	92-933	9	Can, Prov.
- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer Showing Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics	93-937 to 93-948	33	CMAs
USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Age of Household Maintainer and Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics	CTH81B25		CTs
..	SPH81B18		CSDs 5,000+

1976 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Marital Status, Sex and Age	93-804	13	Can, Prov.
Showing Structural Type and Tenure	"	14	CMAs
- Age and Sex	93-808	35	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	"	36	CDs
	"	37	CMAs and CAs 25,000+
	"	38	CSDs 5,000+
- Marital Status and Sex	"	39	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	"	40	CDs
	"	41	CMAs and CAs 25,000+
	"	42	CSDs 5,000+
- Marital Status, Age and Sex Showing	93-809	43	Can, Prov.
Number of Persons per Household	"	44	CMAs
- Marital Status and Sex Showing	"	45	Can, Prov.
Type of Household		46	CMAs
- Level of Schooling and Mother Tongue	93-830	1	Can, Prov.
by Number of Persons per Household	"	2	CMAs
- Level of Schooling and Mother Tongue	"	3	Can, Prov.
by Household Type	"	4	CMAs
- Marital Status, Age and Sex	93-830	5	Can, Prov.
Showing Level of Schooling and	"	6	CMAs
Mother Tongue			

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Marital Status and Sex	EADHHA21	EAs
- Age and Sex	EADHHA22	"
- Age, Sex and Household Type	CTDHHA17	CTs
- Age, Sex and Marital Status	CTDHHA22	"
- Sex and Mother Tongue	CTDHHA24	"
- Tenure, Marital Status and Sex	CTDHHA23	"
- Labour Force Activity by Sex	CTDHHA11	"
- Age, Sex and Household Type	SDDHHA17	CSDs
- Age, Sex and Marital Status	SDDHHA22	"
- Tenure, Marital Status and Sex	SDDHHA23	"
- Sex and Mother Tongue	SDDHHA24	"
- Labour Force Activity by Sex	SDDHHA11	"

1971 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Language Most Often Spoken At Home	93-705	19	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	"	20	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	"	21	CAs 25,000+
- Official Language	"	22	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	"	23	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	"	24	CAs 25,000+
- Ethnic Group	"	25	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	"	26	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
	"	27	CAs 25,000+
- Born Outside of Canada by Number of Persons per Household	93-706	28	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	"	29	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Born Outside of Canada by Type of Household	"	30	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	"	31	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Born Outside of Canada by Number of Family Persons	"	32	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	"	33	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Born Outside of Canada by Number of Non-family Persons	"	34	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	"	35	CMAs Urbanized Core and Fringe
- Number of Persons per Household Showing Schooling and Language Most Often Spoken at Home of the Head	93-708	48	Can, Prov.
	"	49	CMAs
- Number of Persons per Household Showing Period of Immigration of the Head	93-708	50	Can, Prov.
	"	51	CMAs
- Number of Persons per Household Showing Ethnic Group of Head	93-708	52	Can, Prov.
	"	53	CMAs
- Marital Status, Age and Sex Showing Number of Persons per Household	93-708	54	Can, Prov.
	"	55	CMAs
- Who Worked in 1970 by Number of Persons per Household Showing Occupation of Head	93-708	56	CMAs
	"	57	CMAs
- Marital Status, Age and Sex Showing Schooling	93-709	58	Can, Prov.
	"	59	CMAs
- Marital Status, Age and Sex Showing Period of Immigration	"	60	Can, Prov.
	"	61	CMAs
- Marital Status, Age and Sex Showing Ethnic Group	"	62	Can, Prov.
	"	63	CMAs

- Marital Status, Age and Sex of Head	**	64	Can, Prov.
Who Worked in 1970 Showing Occupation	**	65	CMAs
- 1970 Income Group of Head	93-710	66	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	**	67	CDs
	**	68	CMAs, CAs 25,000+
- Household by Type and Source of Income of Head Showing 1970 Income Group	93-710	69	Can, Prov.
- Households by Marital Status, Age and Sex of Head Showing 1970 Income Group of Head	93-710	71	Can.
- Non-family Households by Marital Status, Age and Sex of Head Showing 1970 Income Group of Head	93-710	73	**
Showing Selected Dwelling Characteristics and Living Conveniences			
- All households	93-711	76	Can, Prov.
- Family Households	**	77	**
- Non-family Households	**	78	**
Showing Selected Dwelling Characteristics and Living Conveniences			
- All households	93-711	79	**
- Family Households	**	80	**
- Non-family Households	**	81	**
- Income Group of Head Showing Monthly Cash Rent			
- All households	93-711	82	**
- Family Households	**	83	**
- Non-family Households	**	84	**
- Age and Sex of Head Showing Specified Dwelling Attributes	93-739	35	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	**	36	CMAs
- Age and Sex of Head Showing Length of Occupancy and Specified Household Facilities	93-739	37	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	**	38	CMAs
- Age and Sex of Head Showing Period of Construction and Specified Household Characteristics	93-739	39	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	**	40	CMAs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Age and Sex	27000	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
..	27000	CDs
..	27004	CSDs 30,000+
..		CSDs 10,000+
..		CSDs 1,000+
..	27005	CMAs, CAs
..	27006	CTs
..	27013-27015	FEDs,EAs
- Marital Status and Sex	27000	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	27000	CDs
	27004	CSDs 30,000+
	..	CSDs 10,000+
	..	CSDs 1,000+
	27005	CMAs, CAs
	27006	CTs
	27016-27019	FEDs, EAs
- Non-family Persons by Age, Sex, Marital Status and Relationship to Head	27021	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
..	27022-27025	CDs
..	27032-27040	CMAs, CAs
- Age and Sex	A1HH001	EAs
- Sex	..	..
- Marital Status and Sex	..	..
- Household Type, Age and Sex	B1HHDC01	CTs,AAs,CSDs 5,000+
		CAs, CMAs
- Income	B2HHDB01	..
	B2HHDC01	..
	B2HHDD01	..

3. CONDOMINIUM STATUS

Definition

A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually, while land is held in joint ownership with others. For the 1986 Census, "condominium" meant a registered condominium. This variable, available only since 1981, applies to owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings.

Historical Comparability

The 1981 and 1986 data refer to the same universe, except for Indian reserves. In 1981, households with condominium status were a sub-set of all non-farm owner households. In 1986, they were a sub-set of non-farm, non-reserve, owner households.

Data Quality Issues

The question on condominiums was included in the long form sent to one-fifth of households. It is readily understood and easy to answer, so data quality is not a problem. However, these data can not be used to count the total number of condominium dwellings. Since the question asks only about owner-occupied condominiums, rented ones fall outside this category.

Legend

1986

Owners living in a condominium
Owners not living in a condominium

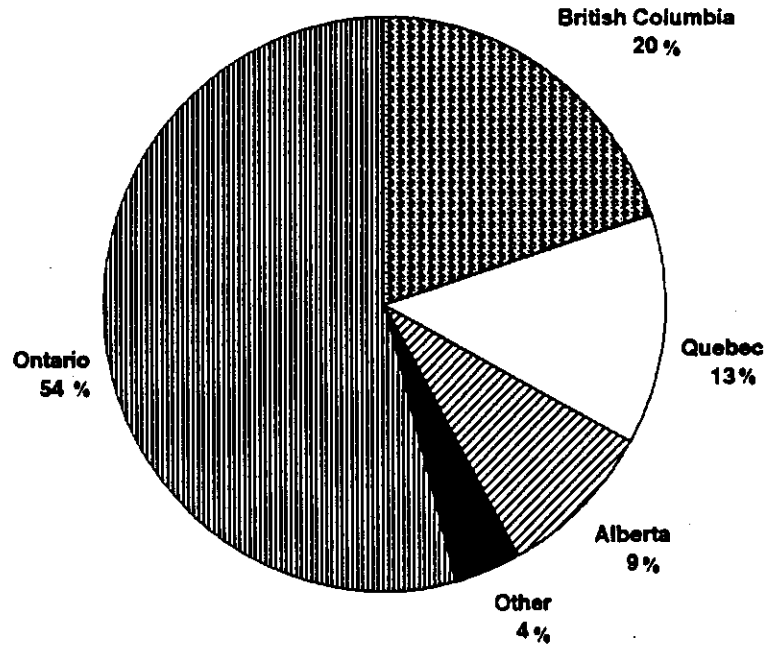
1981

Owned - Part of a condominium
Owned - Not part of a condominium

Data Highlights

- . In 1986, there were 234,520 owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings in registered condominiums, an increase of more than 35% over 1981, when they totalled 171,070.
- . Condominiums accounted for 2.6% of all dwellings and 4.2% of all owner-occupied dwellings in 1986. The 1981 values were 2.1% and 3.3%, respectively.
- . Condominiums were most popular in British Columbia and Ontario, where they made up 7.0% and 6.1%, respectively, of owner-occupied dwellings. In the other provinces the proportion did not exceed 4.0%.

Chart 10. Percentage distribution of private, non-farm, non-reserve owner households with condominium status, by Province for Canada, 1986 Census



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada

Data Sources

Condominium Status	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
1986 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	93-105	7	Can, Prov, Terr.
	93-156	6	CMAs
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Household Type	93-105	7	Can, Prov, Terr.
	93-156	6	CMAs

- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer	93-105	8	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Age of Household Maintainer	93-156	7	CMAs
- Number of Persons per Household	93-105	9	Can, Prov; Terr.
- Number of Persons per Room and Average Number of Persons per Room	93-105	10	..

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE - Not Available

1981 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

92-933	8,9	Can, Prov, Terr.
93-937 to	32,33	CMAs
93-948		

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Household Type	92-933	8	Can, Prov, Terr.
	93-937 to		
	93-948	32	CMAs
- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer	92-933	9	Can, Prov, Terr.
	93-937 to		
	93-948	33	CMAs

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE - Not Available

1976 CENSUS - Not Available

1971 CENSUS - Not Available

4. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Definition

This derived variable gives the total income of all household members aged 15 years or over. Since the census is taken in June, the income reported is for the previous calendar year (1985 in the 1986 Census). Total income for the 1986 Census is the sum of incomes from the following:

- Total wages and salaries
- Net non-farm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Family allowances
- Federal child tax credits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- Benefits from Unemployment Insurance
- Other income from government sources
- Dividends and interest on bonds, deposits, savings certificates and other investment income
- Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
- Other money income

The following measurements of central tendency are published:

- (1) Average (or mean) household income is calculated from unrounded data, by dividing the aggregate household income by the number of households. Published averages are accompanied by an estimated standard error which provides an estimation of the error introduced into these data by the fact that they are collected only from a one-in-five random sample of households.
- (2) Median household income is that amount which divides the income size distribution of households into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of households are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. All the published medians have been derived from grouped data. For further details on income concepts, definitions, terms and variables see the 1986 User's Guide to 1986 Census Data on Income.

Historical Comparability

The concept of household income has not changed since 1966. In 1961, the first census which collected information on total income from all sources, the respondents could report their income for either the 12 months preceding the census or the year 1960. The coverage for 1961 was restricted to non-farm private households and excluded all households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. For more information, see the 1986 User's Guide to 1986 Census Data on Income.

Data Quality Issues

An evaluation of census income estimates against personal income estimates in the national accounts was carried out. After adjustments to the personal income estimates for concepts and coverage, it was found that overall census estimates of aggregate income in 1985 are just over 90% of similar national accounts estimates.

Census income statistics were also compared with similar statistics from the annual Survey of Consumer Finances. On the whole, results were quite satisfactory. The observed differences between the two sources of income data were ascribed primarily to estimation errors and differences in universe coverage.

Legend

1986

Under \$5,000 (includes loss and without income),	\$5,000-9,999,	\$10,000-14,999,
\$15,000-19,999,	\$20,000-24,999,	\$25,000-29,999,
\$30,000-34,999,	\$35,000-39,999,	\$40,000-44,999,
\$45,000-49,999,	\$50,000-54,999,	\$55,000-59,999,
\$60,000 and over,		
Average household income,	Median household income,	
Standard error of average household income		

1981

Without income,	Under \$5,000 (includes loss),	\$5,000-9,999,	\$10,000-14,999,
\$15,000-19,999,	\$20,000-24,999,	\$25,000-29,999,	\$30,000-34,999,
\$35,000-44,999,	\$45,000 and over,	Average household income,	Median household income,
Standard error of average household income			

Data Highlights

The average household income in Canada in 1985 was \$34,261. Average household incomes varied from \$28,396 in Prince Edward Island and \$28,736 in New Brunswick to \$40,271 in the Northwest Territories and \$38,022 in Ontario.

In 1986, 15% of households in Canada reported their 1985 incomes of less than \$10,000. New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan (each 17% of households) had the highest proportions in this category. By contrast, 12% of Canadian households registered incomes of at least \$60,000, with the highest percentages in the Northwest Territories (20% of households), the Yukon (16%), Alberta and Ontario (each 15%).

Data Sources

Household Income	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
1986 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	94-102		Can, Prov, Terr, CDs, CSDs
	94-104		"
	94-106		"
	.		"
	.		"
	.		"
	94-124		"
	94-126		FEDs
	94-128		CMAs, CAs
	95-102		CTs
	95-104		"
	95-106		"
	.		"
	.		"
	.		"
	95-174		"

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Household Type	93-119	1	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Household Type	"	2	"
- Household Type and Number of Persons per Household	"	3	"
- Relationship of Household Members	"	4	"
- Household Type and Number of Persons 65 and Over	"	5	"
- Selected Characteristics of Household Maintainer	"	6	"
- Selected Characteristics and the Number Reporting and Aggregate Amount Reported for Each Source of Income	"	7	"
- Number of Children Under 18 Years	"	8	"
- Presence and Combination of Children Under 25 Years	"	9	"
- Tenure	"	10	"
- Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics	93-105	15	"

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

IN86B04

FEDs, EAs, CDs, CSDs
CMAAs, CAs, CTs, PCTs

1981 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

92-934	3	Can, Prov, Terr, Urban, Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
93-949	6	CMAAs
93-950	..	..
.
.
.
93-958	..	..
95-941		FEDs
95-942		CDs
95-943		CMAAs with components
95-944		CAs with components
95-945		CSDs 5,000+
95-946 to		CTs
95-981		

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Household Type	92-934	1	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Household Type	..	2	..
- Household Type and Number of Persons	..	4	..
- Household Type and Number of Persons Aged 65 and over	..	5	..
- Number of Children under 18 Years	..	6	..
- Type of Household and Owner's Major Payments	93-937	29	CMAAs
- Type of Household and Gross Rent	93-939 to 93-946	30	..
- Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics	93-939 to 93-946	31	..

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Type of Household	SDH81B15		CSDs
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1976 CENSUS - Not Available

1971 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

	95-731 to 95-759		CTs
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Household Head (Summary)	93-749	1	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural CMAs
- Household Head	93-710	66	Can,Prov,Urban,Rural
	"	67	CDs
	"	68	CMAs, CAs 25,000+
- Type of Household and Source of Income of Head	"	69	Can, Prov.
- Marital Status, Age, Sex of Head			
- All Households	93-710	71	Can
- Family Households	"	72	"
- Non-family Households	"	73	"
- Household Type and Occupation of Head	93-710	74	"
- Household Type, Sex and Schooling of Head	"	75	"
- Showing Selected Dwelling Characteristics and Living Conveniences			
- All Household	93-711	76	Can, Prov.
- Family Household	"	77	"
- Non-family Households	"	78	"
- Showing Selected Dwelling Characteristics and Living Conveniences			
- All Household	93-711	79	Can,Prov.
- Family Household	"	80	"
- Non-family Households	"	81	"
- Income Group of Head Showing Monthly Cash Rent			
- All Households	93-711	82	"
- Family Households	"	83	"
- Non-family Households	"	84	"

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

A2FAM001

EAs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH***

- Type of Household	500-253 to 500-255	Can, Regions, Prov, CDs, CSDs
..	B2HHDB01	CTs
..	B2HHDC01	CSDs 5,000+
..	B2HHDD01	CAs, CMAs
- Selected Dwelling Characteristics and Household Facilities	B2HHDB02	CTs, CSDs 5,000+, CAs, CMAs
..	B2HHDC02	..
..	B2HHDD02	..
- Type of Household, Structural Type and Tenure	500-305 to 500-306	Can, Region, Prov, CDs
- Type of Family Household	B2EC0K02	CAs, CTs

***Note:** In most cases, data on household income are actually income of household head.

5. OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS

Definition

Owner's major payments refers to the total average monthly payments made by owner households for shelter. These include monthly mortgage payments, property taxes (municipal and school), and payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water, and other municipal services. Only mortgage payments are reported on a monthly basis. The remaining major payments are reported on a yearly basis and must be divided by 12 in order to calculate owner's major payments.

Historical Comparability

The questions that permitted derivation of owner's major payments were asked in the 1981 and 1986 Censuses only. The questions were essentially the same in both Censuses. For 1981, data on this variable were restricted to owner-occupied non-farm households. For 1986, the data were restricted to owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve households. Historical comparisons between censuses can be made as long as data for geographic areas with a large proportion of households on reserves are treated with caution.

Data Quality Issues

Data for owner's major payments have been published and their overall quality is acceptable. As the variable's name suggests, only major payments for owner households are included. These payments are those that most owners must pay on a regular basis (excluding insurance, maintenance costs, etc.).

Evaluation of the data involved an examination of only the aggregate of owner's major payments, not the individual components of the total. In many cases, one of the components may be included in another (e.g., property taxes included in mortgage payments). For this reason, data for individual components are not available.

In some households, the owner's major payments included both residential and business expenses (e.g., an apartment above a retail business, both of which are owned by a household member). In such cases, respondents were to provide an estimate for the residential portion of their holding only.

Legend

1986

Less than \$100, \$700-799,	\$100-199, \$800-999,	\$200-299, \$1000 and over,	\$300-399,	\$400-499,	\$500-599,	\$600-699,
Average major payments.						

1981

Less than \$100, \$700-799, \$1400-1499,	\$100-199, \$800-899, \$1500 and over,	\$200-299, \$900-999,	\$300-399, \$1000-1099,	\$400-499, \$1100-1199,	\$500-599, \$1200-1299,	\$600-699, \$1300-1399,
Average major payments.						

Data Highlights

In 1986, average owner's major payments in the Northwest Territories were \$610, the highest of any region and 28% above the Canadian average of \$478. Alberta (\$573), Yukon (\$533), Ontario (\$516), and British Columbia, (\$484) all had averages above the national level. The four Atlantic provinces had the lowest average owner's major payments (all below \$400).

The percentage of households with owner's major payments of \$1000 or more was 7.4% or about 400,000 households in 1986. Of these, Ontario accounted for 47%, while 16% were in Alberta, and 15% in British Columbia. These three provinces contained 37%, 9% and 12% of all owner households in Canada, respectively. Although 23% of all owner households were in Quebec, this province represented only 13% of households with owner's major payments of \$1000 and over in Canada.

Among Census Metropolitan Areas, average major payments were highest in Calgary (\$681), Ottawa-Hull (\$616), Toronto (\$611), and Edmonton (\$593). At the other end, Trois-Rivieres (\$407), St. Catharines-Niagara (\$429), Thunder Bay (\$436), and Saint John (\$438) had the lowest average payments.

Data Sources

Owner's Major Payments	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
1986 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION			
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION	94-102		Can, Prov, Terr, CDs, CSDs
	94-104		..

	94-124		..
	94-126		FEDs
	94-128		CMAs, CAs
	95-102		CTs
	95-104		..

	95-174		..
INK PRINT PUBLICATION			
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Type of Household	93-105	7	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer	..	8	..
- Number of Persons per Household	..	9	..
- Household Type and Household Income	..	13	..
- Household Income	..	15	..

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Type of Household

HH86B01

FEDs,EAs,CDs,
CSDs,CMAs
CAs, CTs

1981 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

95-941
93-942
93-943
93-944
93-945
93-946 to
93-981

FEDs
CDs
CMAs and Components
CMAs and Components
CSDs 5,000+
CTs

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Type of Household
and Household Income

92-933 5
93-937 to 29
93-946

Can,Prov,Terr.
CMAs

- Household Income

92-933 7
93-937 to 31
93-946

Can,Prov,Terr.
CMAs

- Type of Household

92-933 8
93-937 to 32
93-946

Can,Prov,Terr.
CMAs

- Age and Sex of Household
Maintainer

92-933 9
93-937 to 33
93-946

Can,Prov,Terr.
CMAs

- Number of Persons per Household

92-933 10
93-937 to 34
93-946

Can,Prov,Terr.
CMAs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Type of Household

EAH81B14
SDH81B13
CTH81B21
CTH81B23

EAs
CSDs
CTs
CTs

- Type of Household and Tenure

6. MONTHLY CASH RENT AND GROSS RENT

Definition

Monthly cash rent refers to the regular monthly cash rent, including any parking fees, paid by tenant households. Gross rent refers to the total average monthly amount tenant households pay to secure shelter. Gross rent includes monthly cash rent, as well as payments for electricity, heating fuels, water, and other municipal services.

Historical Comparability

In the 1981 and earlier censuses, questions on monthly cash rent and gross rent applied to non-farm tenant households. For 1986, data on monthly cash rent and gross rent are available for non-farm, non-reserve tenant households.

In 1941, tenants were asked the actual monthly amount of cash they paid for rent. In 1951, they indicated one of the following rents : free; under \$15; \$15-19; \$20-24; \$25-29; \$30-39; \$40-49; \$50-59; \$60-69; \$70 and over. In 1961, their actual monthly cash rent was collected up to \$399 (to the nearest dollar). Rents over \$399 were marked as \$399. In 1971, tenants provided their total cash rent, either per month or per week. In 1981 and 1986, tenants provided their actual monthly cash rent, but no data were published (users may obtain these data in the form of custom tabulations).

The components of gross rent were reported from 1961 onward. In 1961 and 1971, only the average monthly gross rent was published (dollar intervals for gross rent are available through custom tabulations for the 1971 Census). In a departure from previous censuses, dollar intervals for gross rent were published in 1981 and 1986.

From 1961 onwards, tenants were asked to deduct from their cash and gross rent the estimated value for rooms used exclusively for business or professional purposes.

Data Quality Issues

Both monthly gross rent and cash rent data are available without restrictions. The concepts are easily understood by respondents, and the information is generally well-known or easily accessible.

Legend

Gross rent - 1986

Less than \$100	\$100-199	\$200-299	\$300-399	\$400-499	\$500-599	\$600-699
\$700-799	\$800-999	\$1000 and over		Average gross rent		

Gross rent - 1981

Less than \$50	\$50-99	\$100-149	\$150-199	\$200-249	\$250-299	\$300-349	\$350-399
\$400-449	\$450-499	\$500-549	\$550-599	\$600-649	\$650-699	\$700-749	\$750-799
\$800-849	\$850-899	\$900-949	\$950-999	\$1000 and over			Average gross rent.

Data Highlights

The average monthly gross rent in Canada was \$430 in 1986. Renters' costs were highest in Alberta (\$462), British Columbia (\$460), and Ontario (\$453), while the Northwest Territories had the lowest average (\$360), followed by New Brunswick (\$374) and Prince Edward Island (\$385).

In 1986, 2% of all tenant-occupied households had average gross rents over \$1000. The Northwest Territories had the highest proportion of households in this category, twice the national average. Ontario and Quebec were the only other regions with proportions above 2.0%.

The Census Metropolitan Areas with the highest average monthly gross rent in 1986 were Toronto (\$500), Vancouver (\$493), Ottawa-Hull (\$491), and Calgary (\$488); the lowest were Trois-Rivieres (\$361), Saint John (\$367), and Sudbury (\$372).

Data Sources

Monthly Cash Rent and Gross Rent	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
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1986 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

94-102	CDs
94-104	..
.	..
.	..
.	..
94-124	..
94-126	FEDs
94-128	CMAAs, CAs
94-130	Urban, Rural
95-102	CTs
95-104	..
.	..
.	..
.	..
95-175	..

INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Type of Household	93-105	7	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer	..	8	..
- Number of Persons per Household	..	9	..
- Type of Household and Household Income	..	14	..
- Household Income	..	15	..

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Type of Household	HH86B02	FEDs, EAs
		CDs, CSDs,
		CMAAs, CAs, CTs,

1981 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

95-941	FEDs
95-942	CDs
95-943	CMAAs and components
95-944	CAs and components
95-945	CSDs 5,000+
95-946 to	CTs
95-981	..

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Type of Household and Household Income	92-933	6	Can, Prov, Terr.
	93-937 to	30	CMAAs
	93-946		
- Household Income	92-933	7	Can, Prov, Terr.
	93-937 to	31	CMAAs
	93-946		
- Type of Household	92-933	8	Can, Prov, Terr.
	93-937 to	32	CMAAs
	93-946		
- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer	92-933	9	Can, Prov, Terr.
	93-937 to	33	CMAAs
	93-946		
- Number of Persons per Household	92-933	10	Can, Prov, Terr.
	93-937 to	34	CMAAs
	93-946		

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Type of Household	EAH81B13	EAs
	SDH81B14	CSDs
	CTH81B22	CTs
- Type of Household and Tenure	CTH81B23	..
- Structural Type	CTH81B24	..
- Structural Type (Monthly Cash Rent)	SPH81B14	CSDs 5,000+
- Household Income	SPH81B17	CSDs 5,000+

7. SHELTER COST-TO-INCOME RATIO

Definition

The shelter cost-to-income ratio is the proportion of average monthly 1985 household income which is spent on owner's major payments (owner-occupied dwellings) or on gross rent (tenant-occupied dwellings):

a) Owner-occupied non-farm dwellings:

$$\frac{\text{Average monthly owner's major payments}}{\text{Average monthly 1985 total household income}} \times 100 = _ \%$$

b) Tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings:

$$\frac{\text{Average monthly gross rent}}{\text{Average monthly 1985 total household income}} \times 100 = _ \%$$

Historical Comparability

The shelter cost-to-income ratio is available for 1981 and 1986 only. In owner households, the owner's major payments were collected only in these two Censuses. Gross rent was collected in 1961 and 1971, but no data on gross rent-to-income ratio were published. It is possible, however, to obtain data on the gross rent-to-income ratio for 1971 through custom tabulations.

In 1981, the universe for data on shelter cost-to-income ratio was restricted to non-farm households with a positive 1980 income. In 1986, the universe was non-farm non-reserve households with positive 1985 income. Users should, therefore, use caution when making historical comparisons in geographic areas with a large proportion of households on reserves.

Data Quality Issues

The shelter cost-to-income ratio is a calculation from three other variables (i.e., numerators: gross rent and owner's major payments; denominator: household income). Consequently, any data quality issues relating to these variables would also affect the shelter cost-to-income ratio.

The primary data quality issue in the shelter cost-to-income ratio is the different reference periods for the numerators and the denominator. Gross rent and owner's major payments are based on payments and estimates in June of the Census year (i.e., June 1986 or June 1981). Household income, however, is the total household income for the previous calendar year (i.e., 1985 or 1980). A household's economic situation could have changed during the 17 month period between January 1985 and June of the next year. Such changes could affect data quality for this variable: for example, a household member who began working in late 1985 (therefore, having a small 1985 income), but by June 1986 was working full-time at a much higher annual income than in 1985. These cases normally account, however, for only a small proportion of households and should not have a significant impact on overall averages.

Legend

1986 and 1981:

Less than 15%, 15-19% , 20-24%, 25-29%, 30-34%, 35-39%, 40-49%, 50% and over

Data Highlights

- Renters devoted a larger proportion of their income to shelter than did owners in 1986. Average gross rents amounted to over 20% of the average income of renter households, while average owner's major payments were only 14% of owner's average household income. Only in the Northwest Territories did owners devote a larger portion of their income to shelter than did renters.
- Over half (52%) of owner households had a shelter cost-to-income ratio below 15% in 1986. By comparison, only one quarter (24%) of renter households had a ratio under 15%. The proportion of owner households devoting 30% or more of their household income to shelter (a common criterion for determining the need for housing assistance) was 13%, while for renters, the proportion was 36%.
- The Census Metropolitan Areas with the lowest percentages of owner households with shelter cost-to-income ratios of 30% or more were Thunder Bay (9.7%), Kitchener (10.9%), and London, Windsor, St. Catharines-Niagara, Winnipeg, Oshawa, Hamilton, and Sudbury (all 11.1% - 11.7%); the CMAs with the highest proportions were Calgary (17.5%), Vancouver (16.2%), Victoria (16.2%), Edmonton (16.1%), and Montreal (15.4%). For renter households, the CMAs with the lowest proportions with ratios of 30% or more were Kitchener (29.8%), Toronto (30.6%), and Ottawa-Hull (31.2%); those with the highest proportions were Victoria (47.6%), Vancouver (44.7%), and Saskatoon (42.2%).

Data Sources

Shelter cost-to-Income-Ratio

Catalogue #

Table #

Geography

Owner's Major Payments-to-Income Ratio

1986 Census

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Type of Household

93-105

11

Can, Prov, Terr.

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Age of Maintainer

HH86B03(A)

FEDs, EAs, CSDs,
CDs, CMAs, CAs
CTs, PCTs

1981 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

95-941

FEDs

95-942

CDs

95-943

CMAs with components

95-944

CAs with components

95-945

CSDs 5,000+

	95-946 to 95-981		CTs
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Type of Household	92-933	4	Can, Prov, Terr.
..	93-937 to 93-948	27	Can, Prov, CMAs
 USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Type of Household	SPH81B15		CSDs 5,000+
 1976 CENSUS - Not Available			
 1971 CENSUS - Not Available			
 Gross Rent-to-Income Ratio			
 1986 CENSUS			
 INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Type of Household	93-105	12	Can, Prov, Terr.
 USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Age of Maintainer	HH86B03(B)		FEDs, EAs, CSDs, CDs CMAs, CAs, CTs, PCTs
 1981 CENSUS			
 INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	95-941		FEDs
	95-942		CDs
	93-943		CMAs with components
	95-944		CAs with components
	95-945		CSDs 5,000+
	95-946 to		CTs
	95-981		

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Type of Household	92-933	4	Can, Prov, Terr.
..	93-937 to	28	CMA
	93-946		

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Type of Household	SPH81B16	CSDs 5,000+
---------------------	----------	-------------

1976 CENSUS - Not Available

1971 CENSUS - Not Available

8. HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Definition

Household type is derived from a number of other census variables. This variable depicts the composition and structure of Canadian households in fine detail.

Generally, four basic subgroups can be identified: (1) the presence or absence of census family(ies) in the household; (2) the structure of the family household (husband-wife and lone-parent); (3) the composition of the family household (with/without children and/or additional persons) and (4) the presence or absence of a household maintainer in the family (primary versus secondary family).

Family and non-family households are the basic divisions of private households. Family household refers to a household that contains at least one census family (e.g., persons living in the same dwelling who have a husband-wife or a parent and never-married child relationship). Additional persons may or may not be present in such a household. One-family household refers to a single census family that occupies one private dwelling. The family may be that of the person responsible for household payments (primary family) or a family in which the person responsible for household payments is not a member (secondary family). A multiple-family household is one in which two or more census families occupy the same private dwelling. Additional persons may or may not be present in such a household.

A non-family household refers to one person who lives alone in a private dwelling, or to a group of persons who occupy a private dwelling and do not constitute a census family.

Historical Comparability

Household type has been used as a variable since 1961. The categories published in the 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976 Censuses differ slightly from the 1981 and 1986 versions found in the Legend section. In some cases, the pre-1981 classification was more comprehensive; it distinguished, for instance, between persons who were related to the "head of household" and those who were unrelated to him/her. In other cases, however, the 1986 Census is more informative; it distinguishes, for example, between "children" and "additional persons" in the household.

The change in 1981 from the concept of "head of household" to the "household maintainer" has impacted directly on the intercensal comparability of family type and, as such, indirectly on household type. Nevertheless, historical comparability of specific household types can generally be achieved because of the flexibility of the 1971 to 1986 Census Retrieval Data Bases.

Data Quality Issues

Data quality of household type is entirely a function of the data quality of the variables from which it is derived. These variables include family composition, family structure, census family status and economic family status. To the extent that these variables are released and published with no data problems, the same can be said for household type.

Legend

1986 and 1981

Total households

Family households

One-family households

Primary family households

Husband-wife family

Without children

Without additional persons

With additional persons

With children

Without additional persons

With additional persons

Lone-parent families

Without additional persons

With additional persons

Secondary family households

Husband-wife family

Without children

With children

Lone-parent family

Multiple-family households

Non-family households

One person only

Two or more persons

Data Highlights

Between 1981 and 1986, the number of family households increased by 6.5%. Among them, the number of lone-parent family households increased by 20.1% compared to a 9.4% increase for husband-wife family households without children and a 2.3% increase for husband-wife family households with children.

Non-family households increased by 15% from 1981 to 1986. They represented 26% of all private households in 1986 and the vast majority (82%) of non-family households were one-person households.

Data Sources

Household Type	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
1986 CENSUS			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
- Historical 1981-1986	93-104	9	Can, Prov, Terr.
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Structural Type and Tenure	93-104	6	**
- Number of Persons (1961-1986)		7	**
- Household Size, Showing Number of Persons per Room, Central Heating Equipment and Period of Construction	93-105	5	**
- Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics	**	7	**
- Owner's Major Payments as a Percentage of 1985 Household Income	**	11	**
- Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1985 Household Income	**	12	**
- Owner's Major Payments and Household Income	**	13	**
- Gross Rent and Household Income	**	14	**
USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Tenure	HH86A01		FEDs,EAs,CSDs,CDs
- Number of Persons per Household	HH86A02		CTs, CMAs, CAs, PCTs
- Owner's Major Payments	HH86B01		**
- Gross Rent	HH86B02		**

1981 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

92-904	1	Can, Prov.
	2	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
93-913 to 93-924	19	CDs
93-913 to 93-924	20	CMAs, CAs
93-913 to 93-924	21	CSDs 10,000+

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Structural Type and Tenure	92-903	6	Can, Prov.
- Number of Persons per Household	92-904	5	"
- Size of Household, Number of Persons per Room, Condition of Dwelling, Number of Bathrooms and Central Heating Equipment	92-932	10	"
- Owner's Major Payments as a Percentage of Household Income	92-933	3	"
- Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income	"	4	"
- Owner's Major Payments and Household Income Distribution	"	5	"
- Gross Rent and Household Income Distribution	"	6	"
- Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics	"	8	"
- 1970 & 1980 Household Income	92-934	1	"
- 1980 Household Income	"	2	"
"	"	3	Can, Prov, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
- Number of Persons and 1980 Income	"	4	Can, Prov.
- Number of Persons Aged 65 Years and Over and Household Income Groups	"	5	"

-Structural Type and Tenure	93-913 to 93-924	18	CMA's ..
Number of Persons per Household	93-913 to 93-924	28	CMA's
- Size of Household, Number of Persons per Room, Condition of Dwelling, Number of Bathrooms and Central Heating Equipment	93-937 to 93-948	20	..
- Owner's Major Payments as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income	93-937 to 93-948	27	..
- Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income	93-937 to 93-948	28	..
- Owner's Major Payments and Household Income Distribution	93-937 to 93-948	29	..
- Gross Rent and Household Income Distribution	93-937 to 93-948	30	..
- Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics	93-937 to 93-948	32	..

USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Gross Rent	EAH81B13	FED, EAs
..	SDH81B14	CDs, CSDs
..	CTH81B22	CTs
- Owner's Major Payments	EAH81B14	FEDs, EAs
..	SDH81B13	CDs, CSDs
..	CTH81B21	CTs
- Number of Persons Per Room	SDH81B11	CDs, CSDs
..	CTH81B14	CTs
- Household Income Groups	SDH81B15	CDs, CSDs
- Tenure	SDH81B16	..
..	CTH81B11	CTs
- Owner's Major Payments as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income	SPH81B15	CSDs 5,000+
- Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income	SPH81B16	..

1976 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

93-806	20	Can, Prov.
	21	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural

22	CDs
23	CMAs, CAs 25,000+
24	CSDs 5,000+

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type and Tenure	93-803	11	Can, Prov.
..	..	12	CMAs
- Number of Persons per Household	93-806	25	Can, Prov.
..	..	26	CMAs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

EADHHA13	EAs
----------	-----

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFICHE
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Tenure	CTDHHA12	CTs
- Number of Persons	CTDHHA15	..
- Number and Average Number of Persons in Households	CTDHHA16B	..
- Age and Sex of Head	CTDHHA17	..
- Number of Persons	SDDHHA15	..
- Number and Average Number of Persons in Households	DSSHHA16B	..
- Age and Sex of Head	SDSHHA17	..

1971 Census

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

93-703	7	Can, Prov.
	8	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	9	CDs
	10	CSDs 10,000+
	11	CMAs, Urbanized Core and Fringe
	12	CAs 25,000+

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Number of Persons per Household	93-707	36	Can, Prov.
..	..	37	CMAs
- Schooling of Head and Language Most Often Spoken of Home	..	38	Can, Prov.
..	..	39	CMAs
- Period of Immigration of Head	..	40	Can, Prov.
..	..	41	CMAs
- Ethnic Group of Head	93-707	42	Can, Prov.
..	..	43	CMAs

- Marital Status, Age and Sex	..	44	Can, Prov.
..	..	45	CMAs
- Occupation of Head	..	46	Can, Prov.
..	..	47	CMAs
- Occupation of Head Showing 1970 Income Group of Head	..	74	Can.
- Sex and Schooling of Head Showing 1970 Income Group	93-710	75	Can.
- Specified Household Characteristics	93-740	42	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
		43	CMAs
- Period of Construction and Length of Occupancy	..	44	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	45	CMAs
- Household Facilities and Conveniences	..	46	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	..	47	CMAs

**USER SUMMARY TAPES AND MICROFILM
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

27000	CDs
27001	CSDs, Urban, Rural
27004	CSDs 30,000+
27004	CSDs 10,000+
27004	CSDs 1,000+
27004-27005	CMAs, CAs
27006	CTs
27007-27008	FEDs, EAs
A1HHD001	EAs
B1HHDB01	CTs, AAs, CAs, CMAs, CSDs 5,000+

**USER SUMMARY TAPE AND MICROFILM
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Number of Persons per Household	27020	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
..	27026	CMAs, CAs
- Age, Marital Status and Sex of Head	27020	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
..	27026	CMAs, CAs
- Age, Marital Status, Sex of Head Showing Number of Persons per Household	27020	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	27028	CMAs, CAs
- Age, Marital Status and Sex of Head Showing Number of Lodgers and Number of Families per Household	27020	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
..	27030	CMAs, CAs
- Employment Income	500-301 to 500-303	Can, Region, Prov, CDs, CSDs
- Household Income	500-253 to 500-255	..
- Income, Type of Dwelling and Tenure	500-305 to 500-306	Can, Region, Prov, CDs
- Number of Persons	B1HHDC01	CTs, AAs, CAs, CMAs
- Age and Sex of Head	..	CSDs 5,000+

9. HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Definition

Household size refers to the number of persons in a private household. A private household is defined as a person or group of people who live in a particular private dwelling, whether they are related or not (see definition of dwelling).

Historical Comparability

The definition of household size has not changed substantially since 1941. The household universe has, however, undergone some minor changes that may affect this variable.

Greatest caution should be exercised in 1941 data. The definition of household for that year varies depending on whether the population questionnaire or the housing questionnaire is considered. In the Census of population, household was defined in such a way that more than one household could live in a particular dwelling, whereas the Census of housing adopted the definition that has been used since then: only one household per dwelling.

There has been another change as well, but it should not affect comparability of household size data. Households outside Canada were formerly counted, but since 1976, have been excluded from the universe of private households.

Collective households in most recent Censuses, as in most tables based on older Censuses, are excluded from household size calculations. In some older tables, however, collective households are included, so it is necessary to consult the explanatory notes to identify these tables.

Despite all these provisos, the household size data can still be expected to offer very good comparability throughout the reference period, except perhaps for the 1941 Census of population.

Data Quality Issues

The uniformity of statistics on household size and average number of people per household should ensure that the quality of the data is very high.

Legend

1986 and 1981

- . 1 person
- . 2 persons
- . 3 persons
- . 4 persons
- . 5 persons
- . 6 persons
- . 7 persons
- . 8 persons
- . 9 persons
- . 10 or more persons

Data Highlights

- . In 1951, 19.7% of private households in Canada contained six or more people, while one-person households made up 7.4% of the total. In 1986, the trend was in the other direction, with households of six or more people accounting for only 3.9% of the total, and one-person households, 21.5%.

- Throughout the period, Newfoundland had the lowest proportion of one-person households, and the highest for large households. In 1951, more than a third of Newfoundland households consisted of six or more persons, and only 3.6% were one-person households. By 1986, these two household types each represented slightly over 10% of the Newfoundland total. On the other hand, British Columbia generally had the lowest proportion of large households and the highest of one-person households during this period.
- The proportion of households with six or more persons has dropped most dramatically in Quebec. From a 1951 level of 28.4% (second at the time only to Newfoundland), the proportion of households with six or more members declined to 3.0% in 1986, the lowest in Canada. At the same time, the proportion of one-person households in Quebec greatly increased from 4.5% to 21.7%.

10. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

Definition

Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of people in private households by the number of households.

Historical Comparability (See Household Size)

Data Quality Issues (See Household Size)

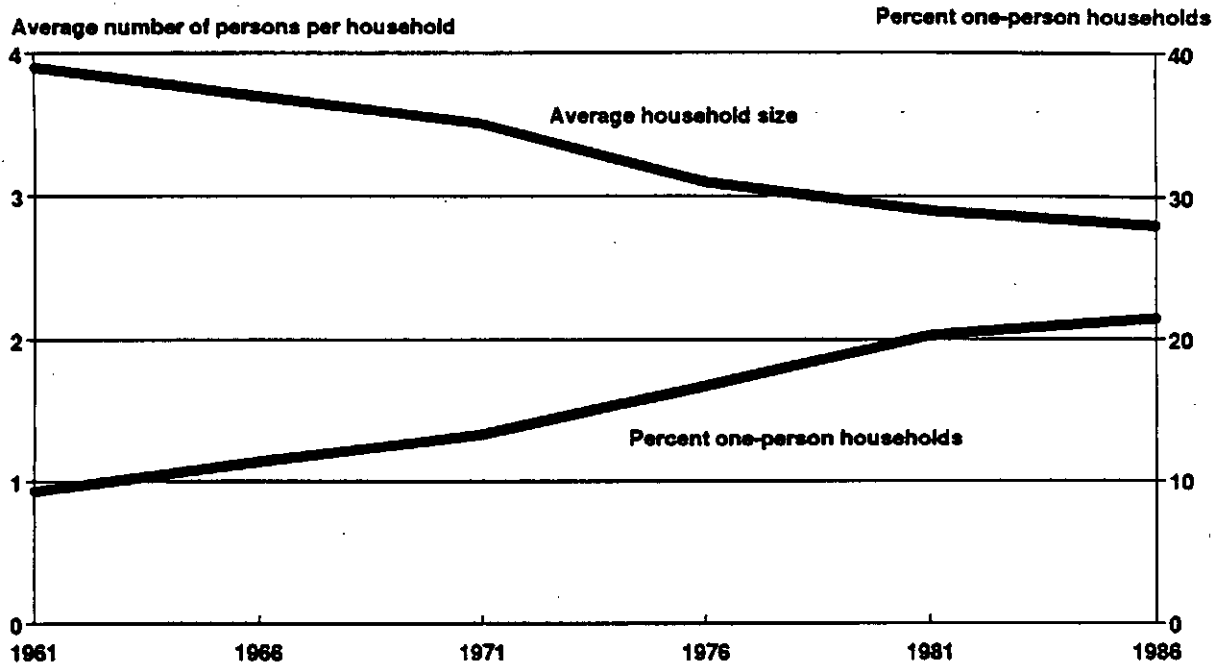
Legend

Average household size is always expressed in numeric terms with decimal points, e.g. 2.8 persons per household.

Data Highlights

- The average size of private households has changed considerably over the last forty years. In 1951, average household size was 4.0 people; by 1986, it had fallen to 2.8.
- There have been marked provincial differences in household size. In 1951, Newfoundland's average was considerably above the national level (5.0 persons versus 4.0), and Quebec was in second place with an average household size of 4.6 persons. British Columbia had the smallest average household size (3.3 persons). In 1986, the average household size was much lower, but the same two provinces were still in first and last place (Newfoundland with 3.5, British Columbia with 2.6). Quebec, however, has moved from second-highest to second-last place, with its average household size almost halved from the 1951 level of 4.6 to 2.7 in 1986.

Chart 11. Average household size and percent one-person households, Canada, 1961-1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada

Data Sources

Household Size (Number of Persons Per Household)

	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
1986 CENSUS (100% data)			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	93-104	5	Can,Prov,Terr.
	93-101		
	93-103		
	.		
	.		
	93-123		CDs, CSDs
	93-125		FEDs
	93-127		CMAs, CAs
	93-129		Urban Rural Areas
	93-101		
	93-103		
	.		
	.		
	93-173	1,2	CTs
- Historical 1961 - 1986	93-104	7	Can.
- Historical 1981 - 1986	**	8	Can,Prov,Terr.
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Structural Type and Tenure	93-104	5	Can,Prov,Terr.
- Household Type and Historical 1961 - 1986	**	7	Can.
- Household Type	**	10	Can,Prov,Terr.
1986 CENSUS (20% data)			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	93-105	2	Can,Prov,Terr.
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Tenure and Number of Rooms	93-105	2	Can,Prov,Terr.
- Tenure	**	9	**
- Structural Type	**	**	**
- With Central Heating	**	**	**
- Household Type	**	**	**

- Average Gross Rent	..	..	..
- Average Owner's Major Payments	..	..	..
- Average Household Income	..	..	..

1981 CENSUS (100% data)

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

92-903	5	Can,Prov,Terr.
93-904	3	Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
	5	Can,Prov,Terr.
93-913 to 93-924	17	CMAs, CAs 50,000+
	22	CDs
	23	CMAs,CAs 50,000+
	24	CSDs 10,000+
95-901	1	FEDs
95-902	1	CDs
95-903	1	CMAs with components
	2	CAs with components
95-904	1	CSDs 50,000+
95-905 to 95-940	1	CTs

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Structural Type and Tenure	95-903	5	Can,Prov,Terr.
	93-913 to 93-924	17	CMAs, CAs 50,000+
- Household Type	92-904	5	Can,Prov,Terr.
	93-913 to 93-924	28	CMAs, CAs 50,000+

1981 CENSUS (20% data)

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

92-932	2	Can,Prov,Terr. Urban, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
92-933	10	Can,Prov,Terr.
93-937 to	4	Can,Prov,CMAs
93-948	34	..

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Number of Rooms and Tenure, Average Number of Rooms and Tenure	92-932	2	Can,Prov,Terr. Urban, Rural Non-farm Rural Farm
..	93-937 to 93-948	4	Can,Prov,CMAs
- Tenure, Structural Type, With At Least One Complete Bathroom, With Central Heating, No Major Repairs Needed, Household Type, Average Gross Rent, Average Owner's Major Payments, Average Household Income	92-933 93-937 to 93-948	10 34	Can,Prov,Terr. Can,Prov,CMAs

1976 CENSUS (100% data)

**INKPRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

	93-803	9	Can,Prov,Terr.
		10	CMAs
	93-805	16	Can,Prov,Terr, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
		17	Can,Prov,Terr,CDs
		18	CMAs,CAs
		19	CSDs 1,000+ CTs
	95-800 to 95-831 95-850 to 95-857		PCTs

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type and Tenure	93-803	9 10	Can,Prov,Terr. CMAs
- Household Type	93-806	25 26	Can,Prov,Terr. CMAs
- Marital Status, Age and Sex of Household Head	93-809	43 44	Can,Prov,Terr. CMAs

1976 CENSUS (20% data)

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

93-830	1	Can, Prov, Terr.
	2	CMAs

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Level of Schooling and Mother Tongue of Household Head	93-830	1	Can, Prov, Terr.
		2	CMAs

1971 CENSUS

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION

93-743	2	Can, Prov.
93-702	2	Can, Prov, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm CDs
	3	
	4	Incorporated cities, towns and other municipal subdivisions 10,000+
	5	CMAs, Urbanized Core and Fringe
	6	CAs 25,000+, Urbanized Core and Fringe
93-706	28	Can, Prov, Urban, Rural
	29	CMAs, Urbanized Core and Fringe CTs
95-701 to 95-729		

INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH

- Household Type	93-707	36	Can, Prov.
	..	37	CMAs
- Schooling of Head and Language Most Often Spoken At Home as Reported by the Head	93-708	48	Can, Prov.
	..	49	CMAs
- Period of Immigration of Head	..	50	Can, Prov.
	..	51	CMAs
- Ethnic Group of Head	..	52	Can, Prov.
	..	53	CMAs
- Marital Status, Age and Sex of Head	..	54	Can, Prov.
	..	55	CMAs

	Catalogue #	Table #	Geography
- Occupation of Head Who Worked in 1970	..	56	Can, Prov, CMAs
	..	57	CMAs
Average Number of Persons Per Household			
1986 CENSUS (100% data)			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	94-101		
	94-103		Can, Prov, CDs, CSDs
	.		..
	.		..
	.		..
	94-123		..
	94-125		FEDs
	94-127		CMAs, CAs
	94-129		Urban, Rural Areas
	95-101	1,2	CTs.
	95-103		..
	.		..
	.		..
	.		..
	95-173		..
- Historical 1961 - 1986	93-104	1	Can, Prov, Terr.
	..	7	Can.
- Historical 1981 - 1986	..	8	Can, Prov, Terr.
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Structural Type and Tenure	93-104	5	Can, Prov, Terr.
- Household Type and Historical 1961 - 1986	..	7	Can.
- Household Type	..	10	Can, Prov, Terr.
1986 CENSUS (20% data)			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	93-105	2	Can, Prov, Terr.
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Tenure and Number of Rooms	93-105	2	Can, Prov, Terr.
	..		
- Household Type		7	..
	93-156	6	CMAs
- Age and Sex of	93-105	8	Can, Prov, Terr.

Household Maintainer	..		
- Age of Household Maintainer	93-156	7	CMAs
1981 CENSUS (100% data)			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	92-904	5	Can,Prov,Terr.
	"	3	Can,Prov,Terr. Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
		5	Can,Prov,Terr.
	93-913 to	17	CMAs
	93-924	22	CDs
		23	CMAs,CAs 50,000+
		24	CSDs 10,000+
	95-901	1	FEDs
	95-902	1	CDs
	95-903	1	CMAs with components
		2	CAs with components
	95-904	1	CSDs 5,000+
	95-905 to	1	CTs
	95-940	2	
- Historical 1961-1981	92-903	2	Can, Prov,Terr.
INK PRINT PUBLICATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH			
- Structural Type and Tenure	92-903	5	Can,Prov,Terr.
	93-913 to	17	CMAs
	93-924	17	CMAs
- Household Type	92-904	5	Can,Prov,Terr.
	93-913 to	28	CMAs
	93-924		
1981 CENSUS (20% data)			
INK PRINT PUBLICATION UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION			
	92-932	2	Can,Prov,Terr. Urban, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
	92-933	8,9	Can,Prov,Terr.
	93-937 to	4, 32, 33	CMAs
	93-948		

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Number of Rooms and Tenure, Average Number of Rooms and Tenure	92-932	2	Can,Prov,Terr. Urban, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
	93-937 to 93-948	4	Can,Prov,Terr.
- Household Type	92-933	8	Can,Prov,Terr.
	93-937 to 93-948	32	CMAs
- Age and Sex of Household Maintainer	92-933	9	Can,Prov,Terr.
	93-937 to 93-948	33	CMAs

1976 Census (100% data)

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

	93-803	9	Can,Prov,Terr.
		10	CMAs
	93-805	16	Can,Prov,Terr. Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
		17	Can,Prov,Terr, CDs
		18	CMAs, CAs
		19	CSDs 1,000+ CTs
	95-800 to 95-831		
	95-850 to 95-857		PCT's
- Historical 1961-1976	93-801	1	Can,Prov,Terr.
- Historical 1971-1976	93-805	15	Can,Prov,Terr, Municipalities 5,000+

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Structural Type and Tenure	93-803	9	Can,Prov,Terr.
	..	10	CMAs
- Household Type	93-806	25	Can,Prov,Terr.
	..	26	CMAs
- Marital Status, Age and Sex of Household Head	93-809	43	Can,Prov,Terr.
	..	44	CMAs

1971 CENSUS

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION**

	93-743	1	Can,Prov.
		3	CDs
		4	Incorporated cities, towns and villages of 10,000+
		5	CMAAs
	93-702	2	Can,Prov. Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-farm, Rural Farm
		3	CDs
		4	Incorporated cities, towns and municipal subdivisions of 10,000+
		5	CMAAs, Urbanized Core and Fringe
		6	CAs of 25,000+ Urbanized Core and Fringe
	93-706	28	Can,Prov, Urban, Rural
		29	CMAAs, Urbanized Core and Fringe
	95-701 to 95-729		CTs
- Historical 1961-1971	93-702	1	Can,Prov. Incorporated cities,towns and villages of 10,000+ and other municipal subdivisions of 10,000+

**INK PRINT PUBLICATION
CROSS-CLASSIFIED WITH**

- Household Type	93-707	36	Can, Prov.
	..	37	CMAAs
- Marital Status, Age and Sex of Head	93-708	54	Can, Prov.
	..	55	CMAAs

Appendix A

Geographic Names for Abbreviations used in Data Sources.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Full Geographic Name</u>
Can.	Canada
Prov.	Provinces
Terr.	Territories
LFS Reg.	Labour Force Survey Regions
FED	Federal electoral district
EA	Enumeration area
CD	Census division
CSD	Census subdivision
CMA	Census metropolitan area
CA	Census agglomeration
CT	Census tract
PCT	Provincial census tract
AA	Area aggregate (1971 only)

For further explanations of the geographic levels above, see the Census Dictionary (catalogue 99-101).

REFERENCES

Statistics Canada (1987), Census Reference Dictionary, Catalogue No. 99-101.

Statistics Canada (1990), User's Guide to 1986 Census Data on Families, Catalogue 99-113E.

Statistics Canada (forthcoming), User's Guide to 1986 Census Data on Income.

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