

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

REPORT ON OVERCROWDING
AND MULTIPLE OCCUPANCY
OF DWELLINGS IN CANADA,
FEBRUARY 17-23, 1946

Sampling Unit
Central Staff

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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AND MULTIPLE OCCUPANCY
OF DWELLINGS IN CANADA

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Ottawa, Canada

March 31, 1946

Mr. David Mansur
President
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Mr. Mansur:

In response to your request for current statistical information on housing in Canada, a survey of multiple occupancy of dwellings was carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the second labour force survey. Both surveys refer to the period, February 17-23, 1946, although the field enumeration, which lasts for several weeks, did not begin until February 25. While the sample of households interviewed was selected with the primary aim of obtaining statistical data about employment and unemployment, it is, nevertheless, well adapted to yield information about other characteristics of households, such as measures of the extent of overcrowding. A detailed description of the sampling technique employed is included as an appendix.

The results of the housing survey are presented in tabular form in the accompanying report. No attempt has been made to draw any conclusions from the statistical results, although each section of the report is prefaced by a brief explanation of the purpose of the tabular presentation.

Yours very truly,

Herbert Marshall

Herbert Marshall
Dominion Statistician

I. INTRODUCTION

The principal aim of the housing survey on which this report is based was to estimate the extent to which families are sharing living quarters at the present time, and to make interregional and a limited number of intercity comparisons of the prevalence of this symptom of overcrowding. It is apparent, however, that multiple occupancy of households does not in all cases mean that there is a shortage of housing facilities. Therefore, tabulations have been made to show the number of households of different sizes classified by the number of available rooms and bedrooms. These data will permit the comparison of ratios of persons to rooms in different areas. Further tabulations have been made to classify multiple families by size and sex characteristics and multiple households by type of dwelling. In view of the current interest in the housing conditions of veterans, tables are also presented to show the extent to which multiple occupancy is characteristic of the families of veterans of World War II.

The next section of this report is devoted to definitions and qualifications. Unless these are borne in mind, the statistical tables which make up the balance of the report cannot be properly evaluated.

II. DEFINITIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

1. The definition of a household

It should be appreciated that the survey of multiple occupancy is based on a sample of households. A household is defined as a family or any other group of persons living together, with common housekeeping arrangements, in the same living quarters. A person living alone in separate living quarters would also be regarded as a household. Particular interest attaches to the case where a group of people live together in the same structure and share some or all of the housekeeping facilities. Any person or persons meeting one or more of the following conditions is to be considered a separate household;

- (i) each group has the exclusive use of all the rooms it occupies;
- (ii) each group has exclusive use of all the rooms it occupies except the bathroom;
- (iii) each group has exclusive use of all the rooms it occupies except the kitchen, provided that each group prepares its food separately. If meals are not prepared separately, all persons concerned are to be regarded as one household.

The general rule concerning membership in a household is that members of a household are civilian men and women and all children who usually sleep in the dwelling, or will be living in the dwelling for a period of more than 60 days after arrival. The fact that persons in the armed forces are not covered in the survey may have resulted in an overestimate of the ratio of rooms to persons. However, it is considered that the number of cases of military personnel living in their own homes is relatively small, and that the error arising from their exclusion is negligible.

Attention should be called to one unusual feature of the definition of a household employed in the labour force survey and in the housing survey. Boarding houses are treated in a special way, in that if a boarding house has more than three rooms for rent or available for rent, each boarder is regarded as a separate household. The number of single family households is, as a result, larger than if a more conventional definition of household had been used. This, however, has no bearing on the number of multiple family households.

2. The definition of a family

In order to estimate the amount of "doubling-up" of families, it was necessary to break down each household into its component families. The definition of a family unit within a household involves a certain arbitrariness, which is probably unavoidable. Each household consists of the family unit of the head of the household with or without additional families. An additional family is a family unit consisting

of persons related to each other by blood or marriage. Thus, one or more persons living with the family of the head of the household do not constitute separate families unless there are blood or marital ties among the lodging persons. A mother-in-law, niece or uncle would thus not be a separate family, but a married daughter with one child or more would be classed as a separate family.

The housing needs of a family will depend not only on the size of the family, but also on the sex composition of the family. Therefore, it was regarded as useful to show the size and sex characteristics of crowded families. However, the task of classifying families in complete detail is a formidable one, with the result that a compact code was adopted. Accordingly, families were classified first on the basis of the existence of a parent-child relationship within the family, and secondly by the number of males and females.

3. The rules for counting rooms

In counting the number of rooms used in a dwelling for living quarters, the enumerators for the housing survey were instructed to exclude rooms used for business purposes, clothes closets, bathrooms, pantries and halls. Attics, basements, porches and sunrooms were also to be omitted unless they are used as living quarters throughout the year.

In making the count of bedrooms, enumerators were instructed to include rooms which were planned as sleeping quarters when the dwelling was built and which are used exclusively in this capacity. Other rooms used for sleeping quarters refer to rooms which were not originally intended to be used as bedrooms. A bed-sitting room is not classed as a regular bedroom but is another room used for sleeping purposes.

4. Definitions of types of dwelling

- (a) A single house refers to a structure originally intended for occupancy by one family or household. None of the four sides of a single house is attached to another house.
- (b) A semi-detached house or double house refers to a structure originally intended to accommodate two families or households. The dwellings have one wall in common but two separate entrances.
- (c) An apartment or flat refers to a residential structure intended to accommodate three or more families or households. This category also includes structures used primarily for business purposes which contain living quarters in addition, e.g., above or behind a store.
- (d) A row or terrace refers to three or more attached

structures, each of which is intended for occupancy by one family or household. This will also refer to a row of duplex houses.

- (e) A room refers to a single room and not to a flat or apartment, which will have more than one room.
- (f) A duplex refers to a two-family or two-household structure not attached to another house where the living quarters of one family or household are above the other.
- (g) Other refers to such dwellings as trailers, summer hotels, and other dwellings not classified elsewhere.

5. The boundaries of metropolitan areas

It may be of interest to note that the four largest cities, for which data are presented separately, are defined as follows:

Montreal - Montreal and Jesus Islands; the municipality of St. Antoine de Longueuil, the cities of Longueuil and St. Lambert and the towns of Greenfield Park and Montreal South in Chambly County;

Toronto - all of York County;

Winnipeg - Kildonan North and Kildonan East and the town of Transcona; the municipalities of Fort Garry, St. Vital; the city of Winnipeg, the town of Tuxedo and the village of Brooklands; St. James, Kildonan West and Old Kildonan;

Vancouver - the municipalities of Coquitlam, Fraser Mills, Burnaby, North and West Vancouver, the University Endowment Area; the cities of Vancouver, North Vancouver, New Westminster, Port Moody and Port Coquitlam.

6. The reliability of the estimates

It is an elementary principle of statistics that the precision of a sample estimate of a population or household characteristic will depend on the size of the sample and the frequency with which the characteristic occurs. This is a proposition which has an obvious intuitive appeal. It should be recognized, therefore, that since the sample on which the housing estimates in this report are based is small (roughly one per cent), there may be appreciable sampling errors attached to some of the smaller estimates. For this reason, efforts have been made to eliminate all estimates involving less than 1,000 cases either by consolidation of classes or simply by suppression.

Sufficient research has not yet been done on the present sample design to permit detailed statements of sampling errors. However, in the two tables below estimates are given of the maximum sampling error which is to be expected. These estimates are given only for Canada as a whole and for any other zone containing about 100,000 households. The errors of estimates applying to zones containing a population lying between these limits will lie in an intermediate range.

The sampling errors are expressed in terms of confidence limits which mark off a range above and below the estimate. The confidence coefficient attaching to the limits in this particular case is 95 per cent. This means that, in repeated sampling, the statement that the true value lies in the range defined by the estimate and its confidence limits would be true in 95 per cent of the cases.

proportion of households with a given characteristic	Canada: total		Any zone containing 100,000 households	
	<u>estimate</u>	<u>confidence limits</u>	<u>estimate</u>	<u>confidence limits</u>
.1	200,000	± 11,000	10,000	± 2400
.2	400,000	± 14,000	20,000	± 3100
.3	600,000	± 16,000	30,000	± 3600
.4	800,000	± 17,000	40,000	± 3900
.5	1,000,000	± 18,000	50,000	± 4000

In general, estimates of less than 1,000 have been replaced by dashes in the tables. In some cases, however, small figures have been retained to permit the addition of cells. The sampling error attaching to these small figures may be large, and they should, therefore, be used with caution.

III THE NUMBER OF MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

Table 1 summarizes the estimates of the number of multiple family households in Canada, which are broken down to permit interregional and intercity comparisons.

The estimates which were obtained classified multiple family households on the basis of the presence of two, three or four families (a rare occurrence). However, the number of triple and quadruple family households was so small relatively that it was not considered desirable to present separate estimates. Instead, all cases in which more than one family share the same living quarters have been classed together.

The comparative frequency of doubling, tripling and quadrupling in Canada as a whole can be seen from the following analysis of the multiple family households:

double	197,200
triple	11,100
quadruple	1,000

Thus, while there are about 209,000 cases of multiple occupancy, there are approximately 432,000 families involved.

Table 1.-Estimates of single and multiple family
occupancy of dwellings by region

	<u>single</u>	<u>multiple</u>
Canada-total	2,887,400	209,300
Canada-cities over 30,000	1,300,700	113,300
Canada-farm	630,000	45,000
Maritime Provinces-total	244,400	29,800
Maritime Provinces-cities over 30,000	41,700	5,200
Quebec-total	729,200	55,100
Quebec-cities over 30,000	378,300	34,700
Montreal	294,300	27,900
Ontario-total	1,032,700	77,500
Ontario-cities over 30,000	536,600	47,700
Toronto	258,100	23,300
Prairie Provinces-total	593,800	33,000
Prairie Provinces- cities over 30,000	182,000	15,300
Winnipeg	84,000	7,900
British Columbia-total	287,300	13,900
British Columbia-cities over 30,000	162,100	10,400
Vancouver	128,700	8,200

Table 2 (a).- Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in Canada.-total

	<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
	<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present				
	0-1	0-3	502,400	117,700
	0-1	4-6+	69,100	5,000
	2-3	0-3	987,100	123,500
	2-3	4-6+	134,100	7,500
	4-6+	0-3	209,600	15,900
	4-6+	4-6+	88,100	4,400
(b) no parent-child relationships				
	0	1-2+	156,600	3,300
	1	0-2+	673,100	143,800
	2+	0-2+	67,300	10,500

Table 2 (b). - Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in Canada-cities over 30,000

family type	single families		multiple families
	males	females	
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1 0-3	260,000	67,500	
0-1 4-6+	31,000	2,500	
2-3 0-3	422,500	66,800	
2-3 4-6+	44,600	3,200	
4-6+ 0-3	67,300	7,400	
4-6+ 4-6+	20,000	1,500	
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0 1-2+	101,400	2,500	
1 0-2+	324,700	77,600	
2+ 0-2+	29,200	5,700	

Table 2 (c).-Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in Canada-farm

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	71,300	18,900
0-1	4-6+	12,500	-
2-3	0-3	244,600	27,900
2-3	4-6+	39,200	1,500
4-6+	0-3	75,700	5,500
4-6+	4-6+	37,900	2,200
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	4,100	-
1	1-2+	126,100	31,900
2+	0-2+	18,600	2,500

Table 2 (d). -Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in the Maritime Provinces-total

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	43,800	16,500
0-1	4-6+	6,000	-
2-3	0-3	85,400	19,600
2-3	4-6+	13,300	1,900
4-6+	0-3	22,000	2,800
4-6+	4-6+	9,100	1,100
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	10,900	-
1	0-2+	46,800	17,600
2+	0-2+	7,100	1,900

Table 2 (e).-Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in the Maritime Provinces - cities over 30,000

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	9,200	2,600
0-1	4-6+	1,300	-
2-3	0-3	15,300	4,000
2-3	4-6+	-	-
4-6+	0-3	2,100	-
4-6+	4-6+	-	-
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2	2,600	-
1	0-2+	7,900	3,400
2+	0-2+	1,700	-

Table 2 (f). - Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in Quebec - total

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	111,100	28,000
0-1	4-6+	21,000	1,900
2-3	0-3	238,900	32,400
2-3	4-6+	53,100	2,000
4-6+	0-3	72,300	6,500
4-6+	4-6+	51,200	2,000
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	31,200	1,800
1	0-2+	134,300	37,700
2+	0-2+	16,100	2,100

Table 2 (g). - Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in Quebec - cities over 30,000

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	68,300	18,800
0-1	4-6+	9,900	1,000
2-3	0-3	128,900	22,500
2-3	4-6+	21,900	1,000
4-6+	0-3	29,600	2,800
4-6+	4-6+	13,000	-
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	22,100	1,400
1	1-2+	75,100	22,900
2+	0-2+	9,500	1,500

Table 2 (h). - Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in Montreal

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	54,500	15,500
0-1	4-6+	7,500	1,000
2-3	0-3	101,500	18,100
2-3	4-6+	16,200	-
4-6+	0-3	20,200	2,300
4-6+	4-6+	7,000	-
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	17,700	-
1	0-2+	62,800	18,300
2+	0-2+	6,900	1,100

Table 2 (1). Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in Ontario-total

family type	single families		multiple families
	males	females	
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	197,700	46,700
0-1	4-6+	23,200	1,600
2-3	0-3	351,600	42,500
2-3	4-6+	34,200	2,200
4-6+	0-3	56,900	4,600
4-6+	4-6+	13,200	1,000
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	71,800	-
1	1-2+	258,700	55,100
2+	0-2+	25,400	4,400

Table 2 (j). - Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in Ontario - cities over 30,000

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	111,500	28,900
0-1	4-6+	12,600	-
2-3	0-3	174,600	25,700
2-3	4-6+	15,500	1,300
4-6+	0-3	22,400	3,100
4-6+	4-6+	5,000	-
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	45,800	-
1	0-2+	137,000	34,200
2+	0-2+	12,200	2,700

Table 2 (k). - Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in Toronto

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	56,200	15,900
0-1	4-6+	5,400	-
2-3	0-3	80,500	11,700
2-3	4-6+	6,700	-
4-6+	0-3	9,400	1,300
4-6+	4-6+	1,600	-
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	22,700	-
1	1-2+	70,700	18,600
2+	0-2+	4,900	1,500

Table 2 (1). Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in the Prairie Provinces-total

family type	single families		multiple families
	males	females	
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1 0-3	95,800		18,500
0-1 4-6+	13,700		-
2-3 0-3	216,900		19,900
2-3 4-6+	26,900		1,300
4-6+ 0-3	47,600		1,700
4-6+ 4-6+	12,900		-
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0 1-2+	25,000		-
1 0-2+	140,600		23,100
2+ 0-2+	14,400		1,800

Table 2 (m). -Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in the Prairie Provinces -cities over 30,000

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	38,100	10,700
0-1	4-6+	4,100	-
2-3	0-3	57,900	9,200
2-3	4-6+	4,100	-
4-6+	0-3	8,300	1,000
4-6+	4-6+	-	-
(b) no parent-child relationship			
0	1-2+	16,600	-
1	1-2+	48,700	8,800
2+	0-2+	3,400	1,100

Table 2 (n). -Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in Winnipeg

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	18,000	5,400
0-1	4-6+	1,700	-
2-3	0-3	27,700	4,800
2-3	4-6+	1,700	-
4-6+	0-3	2,900	-
4-6+	4-6+	-	-
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	6,300	-
1	1-2+	23,000	4,800
2+	0-2+	2,200	-

Table 2 (o). -Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in British Columbia - total

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	54,000	8,000
0-1	4-6+	5,200	-
2-3	0-3	94,300	9,100
2-3	4-6+	6,600	-
4-6+	0-3	10,800	-
4-6+	4-6+	1,700	-
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	17,700	-
1	1-2+	92,700	10,300
2+	0-2+	4,300	-

Table 2 (p). - Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in British Columbia - cities over 30,000

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	32,900	6,500
0-1	4-6+	3,100	-
2-3	0-3	45,800	5,400
2-3	4-6+	2,200	-
4-6+	0-3	4,900	-
4-6+	4-6+	-	-
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	14,300	-
1	1-2+	56,000	8,300
2+	0-2+	2,400	-

Table 2 (q). Estimated size and sex characteristics of single and multiple families in Vancouver

<u>family type</u>		<u>single families</u>	<u>multiple families</u>
<u>males</u>	<u>females</u>		
(a) parent-child relationship present			
0-1	0-3	27,200	5,700
0-1	4-6+	2,100	-
2-3	0-3	37,100	4,300
2-3	4-6+	2,000	-
4-6+	0-3	3,800	-
4-6+	4-6+	-	-
(b) no parent-child relationships			
0	1-2+	10,000	-
1	1-2+	44,100	6,500
2+	0-2+	2,100	-

V NUMBER OF ROOMS AND BEDROOMS AVAILABLE TO HOUSEHOLDS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES

The statistical tables in this section deal with the following subjects:

- (a) Distribution of single family and multiple family households by number of persons and number of rooms, Tables 3(a) and 3(b), (Canada totals only);
- (b) Distribution of all households by number of persons and number of rooms by region, Tables 4(a) - 4(q);
- (c) Distribution of single family and multiple family households by number of persons and number of bedrooms, Tables 5(a) and 5(b), (Canada totals only);
- (d) Distribution of households by number of persons and number of bedrooms by region, Tables 6(a) - 6(q);

The tables in this section present the clearest picture of overcrowding, both absolutely and relatively.

Separate tables are presented for single and multiple family occupancy for Canada as a whole in order to throw light on the extent to which the sharing of living quarters is accompanied by low room-person ratios.

The other tables which lump together single and multiple family households are designed to show the extent of overcrowding and to facilitate inter-regional comparisons of the scarcity of housing accommodation.

In some ways, the data on the size of the household related to the number of bedrooms may reveal more clearly conditions of overcrowding. It should be noted, however, that the number of bedrooms does not include other rooms which are used for sleeping.

The principal diagonal of the tables in this section shows the number of households in which the room-person ratio and the bedroom-person ratio is unity. To the right of the principal diagonal, movement along any row leads to situations of increased crowding, while movement to the left implies that housing accommodation is relatively more ample.

Table 3 (a). - Estimated number of rooms available to single occupancy households of different sizes in Canada-total

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
1	80,200	30,600	8,000	1,900	200	300	100				
2	41,400	63,700	36,300	18,200	7,900	3,300	1,300	1,700	300	200	
3	37,000	132,600	92,900	49,700	27,400	15,100	5,900	4,500	2,300	1,400	
4	24,600	147,900	141,700	126,100	63,000	29,300	13,800	9,600	5,700	4,000	
5	18,400	125,000	142,100	119,600	78,800	41,700	21,700	11,900	7,200	10,200	
6	10,100	83,100	124,800	128,000	92,600	52,500	26,300	15,500	9,100	14,800	
7	6,800	39,900	52,000	54,600	38,600	29,400	18,200	12,900	7,600	11,700	
8	4,400	20,500	23,900	26,800	23,700	15,200	11,100	5,800	6,400	8,500	
9	900	7,400	9,200	10,400	7,900	6,100	4,300	2,800	3,000	4,600	
10+	1,100	6,600	8,300	7,900	8,100	4,500	4,100	2,200	1,400	5,100	

Table 3 (b).-Estimated number of rooms available to multiple occupancy households of different sizes in Canada-total

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
1											
2				400	100	100			200		
3				1,800	1,600	1,100	400	200	200		
4				5,500	5,000	3,600	1,700	1,500	1,300	600	
5				7,800	12,400	8,200	4,900	3,000	800	1,800	
6				9,100	15,800	13,800	8,700	5,600	2,400	2,200	
7				5,200	9,500	7,900	7,400	4,900	2,900	3,500	
8				3,100	5,000	5,100	4,200	2,600	2,800	2,500	
9				1,300	1,100	1,800	1,600	800	1,100	1,700	
10+				1,600	1,600	1,900	1,500	1,400	1,600	1,900	

Table 4 (a).-Estimated number of rooms available to all
households of different sizes in Canada-total

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
1	80,200	30,600	8,000	1,900	200	300	100				
2	41,400	63,700	36,300	18,600	8,000	3,400	1,300	1,700	500	200	
3	37,000	132,600	92,900	51,500	29,000	16,200	6,300	4,700	2,500	1,400	
4	24,600	147,900	141,700	131,600	68,000	32,900	15,500	11,100	7,000	4,600	
5	18,400	125,000	142,100	127,400	91,200	49,900	26,600	14,900	8,000	12,000	
6	10,100	83,100	124,800	137,100	108,400	66,300	35,000	21,100	11,500	17,000	
7	6,800	39,900	52,000	59,800	48,100	37,300	25,600	17,800	10,500	15,200	
8	4,400	20,500	23,900	29,900	28,700	20,300	15,300	8,400	9,200	11,000	
9	900	7,400	9,200	11,700	9,000	7,900	5,900	3,600	4,100	6,300	
10+	1,100	6,600	8,300	9,500	9,700	6,400	5,600	3,600	3,000	7,000	

Table 4 (b).-Estimated number of rooms available to all households
of different sizes in Canada -cities over 30,000

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
1	63,400	24,500	4,800	800		100				
2	21,100	40,600	19,300	6,000	2,700	400		300	200	
3	19,300	72,800	51,100	28,800	10,400	4,900	1,400	200	400	300
4	9,400	76,600	72,300	67,300	27,400	10,900	4,200	2,800	1,800	1,100
5	8,200	58,600	70,600	60,300	39,900	20,300	9,100	5,900	2,500	2,800
6	3,200	32,700	60,400	68,400	55,400	34,000	18,100	9,500	4,100	6,200
7	2,100	12,400	16,100	22,100	19,600	12,700	9,900	5,600	3,600	3,600
8	1,300	4,600	6,400	9,500	9,300	7,800	5,100	3,200	2,600	2,900
9	100	1,600	2,200	3,900	3,100	3,400	800	1,000	1,300	1,300
10+	100	1,300	2,500	2,200	2,600	2,100	2,300	500	1,400	2,100

Table 4 (a).-Estimated number of rooms available to households of different sizes in Canada - farm

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
1	3,700	1,500	1,900	600	200	100	100			
2	8,000	7,900	7,300	6,200	3,500	1,800	900	800	300	
3	5,800	23,300	17,700	9,500	8,700	6,500	2,600	3,100	1,100	700
4	4,000	21,800	21,500	22,300	16,300	11,100	5,000	3,600	3,300	1,500
5	2,700	15,600	21,600	23,400	19,000	12,500	7,600	3,500	2,900	4,800
6	2,600	15,800	19,800	22,100	21,600	12,600	7,500	5,400	3,900	5,400
7	900	11,000	16,300	18,200	14,000	11,400	7,800	6,000	3,200	7,200
8	2,200	7,400	8,800	9,700	10,300	8,000	5,000	2,700	2,700	5,900
9	400	2,100	5,000	5,200	2,800	1,700	2,200	1,300	1,600	2,700
10+	400	3,700	3,200	4,500	4,000	3,400	1,600	1,600	800	3,600

Table 4 (d).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in the Maritime Provinces - total

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
1	1,300	300	400	300						
2	3,200	2,300	2,000	1,100	400		100	100		
3	1,300	7,400	6,600	1,900	1,600	1,300	400	600	200	200
4	1,300	6,400	8,700	9,500	4,800	2,500	1,800	1,300	700	700
5	1,300	11,100	11,800	7,900	8,000	4,500	2,500	1,900	700	1,300
6	700	8,700	12,600	14,100	9,400	5,800	2,300	3,500	1,600	900
7	800	7,000	7,500	6,600	6,300	4,500	2,900	2,100	1,500	3,200
8	900	3,500	4,900	4,300	4,700	3,500	3,200	1,200	1,300	1,800
9	300	1,500	1,800	1,900	1,500	1,300	1,200	600	200	600
10+	300	600	1,300	1,700	2,500	500	900	1,000	600	900

Table 4 (e).-Estimated number of rooms available to all households of
different sizes in the Maritime Provinces - cities over 30,000

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
1	400	100	200					
2	400	200	400	100				
3	900	1,600	1,000	400	300	100		100
4	300	1,600	2,000	3,000	400	300	100	400
5	300	2,300	3,700	1,400	1,700	700	200	200
6		1,400	3,000	3,500	2,200	400	600	1,400
7		1,000	500	700	1,300	600	400	300
8+	100	300	700	900	1,000	600	300	900

Table 4 (f).-Estimated number of rooms available to all
households of different sizes in Quebec-total

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
1	12,800	7,300	1,600	600		100				
2	5,600	10,200	6,400	2,700	1,900	700		600		200
3	6,000	26,400	19,600	11,700	7,500	4,000	2,200	1,600	900	800
4	6,100	37,200	36,100	36,700	18,700	10,900	5,000	4,500	3,000	2,400
5	3,100	23,600	30,600	33,500	26,800	17,600	9,600	6,200	3,700	6,500
6	2,200	13,500	24,900	25,600	24,700	19,300	11,400	8,100	4,900	11,200
7	1,100	5,900	10,700	12,600	14,200	8,900	9,700	8,600	4,100	8,300
8	600	4,600	5,200	8,200	8,200	6,000	4,400	4,000	5,200	5,800
9	200	2,300	2,900	2,300	3,700	2,300	2,500	2,000	2,700	3,900
10+		1,900	2,900	3,700	2,500	2,700	2,400	2,100	1,600	4,400

Table 4 (g).- Estimated number of rooms available to all households of different sizes in Quebec - cities over 30,000

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
1	10,100	6,000	1,000	400		100		
2	4,300	6,800	4,300	1,200	1,300	100		200
3	2,900	16,300	11,300	7,200	3,400	1,500	300	500
4	3,400	26,000	25,800	26,700	11,800	5,600	2,000	4,000
5	1,900	11,600	19,600	20,400	14,400	9,300	5,300	7,800
6	700	6,000	14,200	16,500	13,000	13,000	6,400	9,500
7	100	2,100	4,800	5,500	6,500	3,100	2,700	7,500
8+		1,700	2,800	3,300	4,400	4,300	3,400	6,700

Table 4 (g).- Estimated number of rooms available to all households of different sizes in Quebec - cities over 30,000

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
1	10,100	6,000	1,000	400		100		
2	4,300	6,800	4,300	1,200	1,300	100		200
3	2,900	16,300	11,300	7,200	3,400	1,500	300	500
4	3,400	26,000	25,800	26,700	11,800	5,600	2,000	4,000
5	1,900	11,600	19,600	20,400	14,400	9,300	5,300	7,800
6	700	6,000	14,200	16,500	13,000	13,000	6,400	9,500
7	100	2,100	4,800	5,500	6,500	3,100	2,700	7,500
8+		1,700	2,800	3,300	4,400	4,300	3,400	6,700

Table 4 (h).-Estimated number of rooms available to all households of different sizes in Montreal

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
1	8,800	5,100	800			100		
2	4,100	5,400	4,300	800	500	100		
3	2,300	14,400	8,400	6,400	2,500	1,000	300	100
4	2,500	21,400	19,800	20,500	9,100	4,100	1,200	2,500
5	1,400	8,700	16,100	17,300	11,100	6,300	3,700	5,100
6	700	4,500	11,100	13,200	11,000	10,600	5,100	6,900
7	100	1,500	4,400	4,800	5,100	2,900	1,600	5,500
8+		1,500	1,900	1,800	2,900	3,000	2,500	3,400

Table 4 (i). - Estimated number of rooms available to all households of different sizes in Ontario-total

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	35,000	12,300	2,900	100						
2	11,700	21,900	11,700	3,100	1,200	800	200			
3	15,900	53,900	33,600	18,600	6,300	3,400	1,100	500	400	
4	7,500	47,900	40,700	35,200	15,800	6,700	2,500	1,700	900	500
5	8,300	48,900	55,200	40,700	26,400	12,200	7,300	3,200	1,600	1,700
6	4,800	42,300	63,700	65,900	51,200	23,800	12,800	5,300	2,400	2,700
7	3,600	19,000	24,400	25,900	19,700	16,300	9,400	4,300	3,400	2,400
8	1,800	9,200	11,100	12,700	11,500	6,700	4,900	2,500	1,900	2,900
9	400	2,600	3,500	5,100	2,800	3,200	1,400	900	900	1,200
10+	800	3,900	2,600	3,100	3,300	2,600	1,900	400	600	1,000

Table 4 (j).-Estimated number of rooms available to all households of different sizes in Ontario - cities over 30,000

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
1	28,300	9,800	2,600	100				
2	7,000	16,600	8,700	1,700	400			
3	10,200	35,800	24,400	12,900	3,500	1,900	800	200
4	2,400	24,700	22,000	18,600	8,900	2,600	1,200	1,000
5	4,200	25,600	29,800	20,600	12,800	4,900	2,500	2,800
6	1,900	18,300	32,800	35,200	29,200	13,300	8,000	6,700
7	1,500	5,700	7,000	10,800	8,200	5,700	5,000	3,100
8+	500	3,200	6,200	8,700	7,800	6,300	3,300	6,400

Table 4 (k).-Estimated number of rooms available to households of different sizes in Toronto

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
1	12,500	4,300	1,600	100				
2	3,500	10,600	4,600	1,000	100			
3	5,400	21,900	12,000	6,400	1,200	200	200	200
4	1,300	12,500	10,900	9,200	3,800	1,500	700	100
5	1,500	12,300	13,800	9,500	5,800	2,900	1,300	1,000
6	700	9,800	16,400	17,800	12,200	6,000	3,800	2,700
7	600	1,300	2,900	4,400	2,800	1,400	1,200	1,500
8+	200	1,600	3,100	4,800	4,300	3,800	2,000	2,200

Table 4 (1).-Estimated number of rooms available to all households of different sizes in the Prairie Provinces-total

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
1	15,500	5,800	2,500	600	200	200	100				
2	12,400	19,900	12,400	10,400	4,300	1,700	1,000	1,000	300		
3	8,000	29,700	23,300	14,300	10,400	6,900	2,300	1,900	1,000	400	
4	6,300	32,100	33,900	32,700	20,700	9,900	5,300	2,900	2,000	1,000	
5	4,300	26,100	28,500	29,400	21,700	10,900	6,100	2,700	1,600	2,300	
6	1,500	12,300	15,300	19,300	13,900	13,100	7,300	3,300	2,300	1,900	
7	400	4,800	6,200	11,000	5,200	5,700	3,200	2,100	1,300	1,000	
8	500	2,600	2,000	3,300	2,900	3,400	2,100	500	600	300	
9		300	700	1,400	700	900	600	100	300	500	
10+		100	1,500	600	1,400	400	200	100	100	700	

Table 4 (m).-Estimated number of rooms available to all households of
different sizes in the Prairie Provinces - cities over 30,000

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
1	10,100	4,400	500					
2	3,500	10,300	3,600	2,700	800	300		100
3	1,700	11,400	8,800	5,200	1,500	900	300	
4	1,500	10,400	9,600	9,600	3,000	1,500	700	
5	1,200	10,900	8,900	9,700	6,500	2,900	1,000	300
6	400	3,000	6,000	7,400	5,100	4,700	2,300	1,700
7	100	1,600	1,600	3,000	2,100	2,300	1,500	1,200
8+	500	1,400	900	1,200	1,500	1,500	700	1,600

Table 4 (n).-Estimated number of rooms available to
all households of different sizes in Winnipeg

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
1	3,700	2,900	400					
2	800	4,900	2,100	700	100			100
3	500	5,300	4,900	2,800	900	200		
4	500	5,500	4,100	4,300	1,100	100	100	
5	100	4,300	4,900	4,800	3,200	1,700	400	200
6	100	1,800	2,800	3,500	3,000	2,100	1,100	600
7	100	700	600	1,800	800	700	500	1,100
8+	400	700	500	400	1,000	200	700	1,100

Table 4 (o).-Estimated number of rooms available to all households of different sizes in British Columbia - total

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
1	15,600	4,900	600	300						
2	8,500	9,400	3,800	1,300	200	200			200	
3	5,800	15,200	9,800	5,000	3,200	600	300	100		
4	3,400	24,300	22,300	17,500	8,000	2,900	900	700	400	
5	1,400	15,300	16,000	15,900	8,300	4,700	1,100	900	400	200
6	900	6,300	8,300	12,200	9,200	4,300	1,200	900	300	300
7	900	3,200	3,200	3,700	2,700	1,900	400	700	200	300
8	600	600	700	1,400	1,400	700	700	200	200	200
9		700	300	1,000	300	200	200			100
10+		100		400		200	200		100	

Table 4 (p). - Estimated number of rooms available to all households of different sizes in British Columbia - cities over 30,000

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
1	14,500	4,200	500	300				
2	5,900	6,700	2,300	300	200			200
3	3,600	7,700	5,600	3,100	1,700	500		100
4	1,800	13,900	12,900	9,400	3,300	900	200	300
5	600	8,200	8,600	8,200	4,500	2,500	100	100
6	200	4,000	4,400	5,800	5,900	2,600	800	500
7	400	2,000	2,200	2,100	1,500	1,000	300	700
8+	400	900	500	1,500	300	600	500	500

Table 4 (q).-Estimated number of rooms available to all households of different sizes in Vancouver

<u>rooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
1	12,600	3,700	500	100				
2	4,100	6,100	2,300	400	200			
3	2,300	6,400	4,800	2,300	1,500	500		100
4	1,900	9,300	10,900	7,400	2,400	900	200	300
5	200	6,300	6,500	6,900	3,800	2,000	100	100
6	200	2,200	3,600	4,600	4,300	2,100	600	500
7	200	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,200	1,000	100	700
8+	200	900	300	1,100	400	500	400	

Table 5 (a).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to single occupancy
households of different sizes in Canada - total

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
0	28,600	23,200	9,900	4,000	1,800	700	400	100	200	
1	152,100	283,400	137,900	64,700	26,100	11,600	4,300	2,300	1,300	500
2	25,900	238,400	288,900	223,800	116,000	53,100	23,700	14,000	7,500	5,400
3	10,000	76,000	150,800	184,900	138,800	77,300	40,000	24,400	11,700	16,900
4	5,600	25,900	37,100	50,900	50,600	40,100	26,100	16,900	13,300	19,200
5+	2,700	10,400	14,600	14,900	14,900	14,600	12,300	9,200	9,000	18,500

Table 5 (a).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to single occupancy households of different sizes in Canada - ~~total~~

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
0	28,600	23,200	9,900	4,000	1,800	700	400	100	200	
1	152,100	283,400	137,900	64,700	26,100	11,600	4,300	2,300	1,300	500
2	25,900	238,400	288,900	223,800	116,000	53,100	23,700	14,000	7,500	5,400
3	10,000	76,000	150,800	184,900	138,800	77,300	40,000	24,400	11,700	16,900
4	5,600	25,900	37,100	50,900	50,600	40,100	26,100	16,900	13,300	19,200
5+	2,700	10,400	14,600	14,900	14,900	14,600	12,300	9,200	9,000	18,500

Table 5 (b).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to multiple occupancy households of different sizes in Canada-total

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
0				200	100						100
1				1,300	1,500	400	600		500		100
2				15,100	15,200	9,600	3,200	3,300	1,000		800
3				11,800	23,000	18,400	12,900	7,300	3,100		3,400
4				6,200	8,500	10,400	9,500	6,200	4,400		3,400
5+				1,200	3,800	4,700	4,200	3,200	4,300		6,400

Table 6 (a).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in Canada - total

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
0	28,600	23,200	9,900	4,200	1,900	700	400	100	200	100
1	152,100	283,400	137,900	66,000	27,600	12,000	4,900	2,300	1,800	600
2	25,900	238,400	288,900	238,900	131,200	62,700	26,900	17,300	8,500	6,200
3	10,000	76,000	150,800	196,700	161,800	95,700	52,900	31,700	14,800	20,300
4	5,600	25,900	37,100	57,100	59,100	50,500	35,600	23,100	17,700	22,600
5+	2,700	10,400	14,600	16,100	18,700	19,300	16,500	12,400	13,300	24,900

Table 6 (b).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of
different sizes in Canada - cities over 30,000

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
0	21,200	19,600	7,200	2,300	800	300	200				100
1	92,200	163,500	83,000	35,900	11,000	4,100	900	500	800		200
2	9,500	106,800	139,400	123,400	61,000	27,100	9,700	5,700	2,300		2,600
3	3,400	27,200	64,900	84,900	73,200	43,000	23,300	12,800	5,700		7,100
4	1,500	6,900	9,000	18,200	18,000	16,800	11,900	7,600	5,200		6,000
5+	400	1,700	2,200	4,600	6,400	5,300	4,900	2,400	3,900		4,300

Table 6 (c).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all
households of different sizes in Canada-farm

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
0	3,100	1,100	1,900	1,300	800	100	100	100	100	
1	18,500	41,500	22,900	13,900	8,000	5,100	1,800	1,100	700	300
2	3,600	39,800	48,300	40,500	27,400	17,000	9,200	6,000	3,400	1,400
3	1,500	14,000	28,000	38,800	36,400	20,700	11,200	7,600	4,700	6,700
4	2,300	10,100	13,600	19,300	19,800	16,700	11,800	7,700	6,000	9,100
5+	1,700	3,600	8,400	7,900	8,000	9,500	6,200	5,500	4,900	14,300

Table 6 (d). - Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in the Maritime Provinces - total

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
0	400	600	400	100	100						
1	6,300	14,100	7,200	3,600	1,200	400	400	100		100	
2	1,900	19,300	23,100	16,500	9,800	4,500	2,300	1,800	600	1,000	
3	1,000	9,400	18,000	19,300	16,200	9,800	4,400	5,100	1,600	2,400	
4	900	4,400	6,900	7,500	3,700	6,800	5,900	3,700	2,800	3,400	
5+	400	1,000	2,000	2,300	3,200	2,400	2,300	1,600	1,800	2,700	

100

Table 6 (e).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in the Maritime Provinces-cities over 30,000

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	100	400	100					
1	1,900	2,200	1,700	700	300	100		100
2	300	3,900	4,900	4,200	1,900	600	100	700
3		1,700	4,200	4,100	3,200	1,100	600	1,700
4	100	200	400	900	1,100	600	700	500
5+		100	200	100	400	300	200	300

Table 6 (f).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in Quebec-total

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
0	1,900	2,600	700	200						
1	27,100	61,800	33,800	15,400	6,700	2,100	300	700	400	200
2	5,100	47,600	66,900	63,400	35,100	22,200	10,600	6,700	3,300	2,900
3	1,600	12,000	27,300	38,100	43,100	27,700	17,600	12,600	6,200	11,200
4	1,000	4,000	6,600	13,600	17,500	12,000	12,400	10,700	8,200	12,600
5+	1,000	4,900	5,600	6,900	5,800	8,500	6,300	7,000	8,000	16,600

Table 6 (g).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of
different sizes in Quebec - cities over 30,000

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1,500	2,500	300	200				
1	19,100	46,200	26,800	11,500	4,400	1,300	100	700
2	2,500	22,200	41,500	46,100	24,000	14,400	5,100	6,600
3	300	4,200	13,900	19,200	20,700	15,300	9,100	14,500
4		1,000	900	2,700	4,200	4,200	4,000	10,100
5+		400	400	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,800	4,300

Table 6 (h).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in Montreal

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1,500	2,100	300					
1	16,200	39,400	21,900	9,100	3,200	1,000	100	100
2	1,900	17,600	33,200	37,600	18,800	10,300	3,900	3,900
3	300	2,200	10,400	15,500	16,500	12,300	6,700	10,000
4		800	700	1,600	2,600	3,300	2,500	7,000
5+		400	300	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,200	2,500

Table 6 (1).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in Ontario - total

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
0	12,600	10,900	4,400	1,500	300	200	100			
1	60,400	111,600	46,300	19,200	6,300	2,700	1,300	100	300	
2	9,000	87,700	103,100	73,100	37,300	13,700	4,400	3,800	1,400	700
3	4,500	35,400	73,900	87,400	64,600	31,900	18,400	7,400	3,500	3,700
4	2,300	13,000	16,800	24,900	23,200	21,300	11,300	4,800	4,300	3,500
5+	1,000	3,300	4,900	4,500	6,500	5,900	6,000	2,700	2,600	4,500

Table 6 (j). - Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in Ontario - cities over 30,000

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	10,200	9,200	3,800	900	100	200	200	
1	39,500	70,400	33,300	13,300	3,700	1,300	400	300
2	3,600	41,600	55,200	39,100	19,600	5,700	2,800	2,800
3	1,700	14,200	34,600	42,800	34,900	16,900	9,800	7,300
4	900	3,800	5,600	10,600	8,600	8,400	5,300	5,000
5+	100	500	1,000	1,900	3,900	2,200	2,300	4,800

Table 6 (k).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in Toronto

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	3,200	4,300	1,700	700	100			
1	19,400	41,300	16,900	7,300	2,100	700	100	100
2	1,800	20,500	26,700	17,500	7,300	3,100	1,500	1,100
3	1,000	7,000	17,700	21,900	14,900	7,500	4,400	2,700
4	200	1,000	1,800	4,900	3,800	3,000	1,800	1,900
5+	100	200	500	900	2,000	1,500	1,400	1,900

Table 6 (1). - Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in the Prairie Provinces-total

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
0	11,400	6,800	3,800	2,300	1,400	300	300	100	200	100
1	29,400	63,600	37,300	21,800	11,400	6,300	2,200	1,400	900	300
2	6,100	48,700	59,800	55,700	35,100	17,100	8,800	3,800	2,900	1,400
3	1,100	11,000	19,700	33,800	24,600	19,800	9,600	5,700	2,900	2,800
4	700	3,100	4,100	7,700	6,800	7,900	6,000	2,800	1,700	2,400
5+	200	500	1,600	1,700	2,100	1,700	1,300	800	900	1,100

Table 6 (m).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in the Prairie Provinces - cities over 30,000

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	7,100	5,500	2,400	900	600	100		100
1	9,400	24,800	12,900	6,900	2,000	1,100	400	300
2	1,400	18,700	17,700	17,700	8,500	3,700	1,300	100
3	500	3,000	5,900	10,600	6,400	6,200	2,400	1,700
4	400	1,000	600	2,900	2,500	2,300	1,900	1,800
5+	200	400	400	700	500	700	500	1,100

Table 6 (n).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in Winnipeg

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1,800	2,300	1,800	200	400			100
1	3,700	12,600	7,100	3,200	800	400		300
2	100	9,200	8,400	8,400	4,100	1,300	400	100
3	200	1,400	2,400	5,300	3,500	2,600	900	600
4	400	400	500	900	1,100	600	1,000	1,200
5+		200	100	300	200	100	500	800

Table 6 (c). Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in British Columbia-total

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
0	2,300	2,300	600	300	100	200				
1	28,400	32,300	13,300	6,000	2,000	500	700		200	
2	3,800	35,100	36,000	30,200	13,900	5,200	800	1,200	300	200
3	1,800	8,200	11,900	18,100	13,300	6,500	2,900	900	600	200
4	700	1,400	2,700	3,400	2,900	2,500		1,100	700	700
5+	100	700	500	700	1,100	800	600	300		

Table 6 (p).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in British Columbia -cities over 30,000

bedrooms per household	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2,300	2,000	600	300	100			
1	22,300	19,900	8,300	3,500	600	300		200
2	1,700	20,400	20,100	16,300	7,000	2,700	400	400
3	900	4,100	6,300	8,200	8,000	3,500	1,400	300
4	100	900	1,500	2,000	1,600	1,300		1,400
5+	100	300	200	400	100	300	100	100

Table 6 (q).-Estimated number of bedrooms available to all households of different sizes in Vancouver

<u>bedrooms per household</u>	<u>persons per household</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1,200	2,000	600	100	100			
1	18,300	16,300	7,000	2,600	500	300		
2	1,500	14,000	16,700	13,400	5,700	2,200	400	300
3	600	3,100	5,100	6,700	6,100	2,900	900	400
4		700	1,000	1,500	1,300	1,200		900
5+	100	300		200	100	400	100	100

VI

DISTRIBUTION OF MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS
BY TYPE OF DWELLING

Tables 7(a) and 7(b) are intended to show the type of dwelling occupied by households of more than one family. It should be noted that the type of dwelling refers to the residence of the household, and not to the individual families which make up the household. Even if the individual families which make up a household have only one or more rooms in a single house, the household would be classed as living in a single house.

In view of the small size of many of the figures encountered, tables are shown only for Canada as a whole and for all cities over 30,000.

Table 7 (a).-Estimated distribution of multiple family households by type of dwelling in Canada-total

single house	140,700
semi-detached or double house	29,500
apartment or flat	30,500
row or terrace	7,500
duplex	1,100

Table 7 (b).-Estimated distribution of multiple family households by type of dwelling in Canada-cities over 30,000

single house	59,200
semi-detached or double house	21,800
apartment or flat	24,200
row or terrace	7,400
duplex	700

VII THE NUMBER OF VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II LIVING
UNDER CONDITIONS OF MULTIPLE OCCUPANCY

Table 8 is a by-product of the analysis of households into family units. Information was available to indicate whether or not each member of a sample household is a veteran. It was thus possible to tabulate for all "doubled-up" families, the number in which the head of the family was a veteran, and also the number of other veterans in the family.

Table 8.-Estimates of the number of veterans of
World War II living under conditions
of multiple occupancy by region

	<u>number of veteran heads of families</u>	<u>number of other veterans</u>	<u>total</u>
Canada-total	70,600	37,700	108,300
Canada-cities over 30,000	45,600	25,300	70,900
Canada-farm	6,900	4,800	11,700
Maritime Provinces-total	9,400	6,100	15,500
Maritime Provinces-cities over 30,000	1,700	1,100	2,800
Quebec-total	11,600	6,900	18,500
Quebec-cities over 30,000	10,300	5,800	16,100
Montreal	8,800	4,500	13,300
Ontario-total	31,100	14,100	45,200
Ontario-cities over 30,000	21,900	11,500	33,400
Toronto	11,600	5,400	17,000
Prairie Provinces-total	12,100	7,500	19,600
Prairie Provinces-cities over 30,000	7,300	5,000	12,300
Winnipeg	3,700	2,500	6,200
British Columbia-total	6,400	3,100	9,500
British Columbia-cities over 30,000	4,400	1,900	6,300
Vancouver	3,400	1,600	5,000

VIII NUMBER OF SINGLE AND MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS USING
ONE OR MORE ROOMS OTHER THAN BEDROOMS FOR SLEEPING

The material presented in Table 9 provides some further evidence on the extent to which multiple occupancy implies a more intensive utilization of rooms. It seems probable that the extent to which a household needs to use rooms other than regular bedrooms for sleeping provides a rough index of overcrowding. In this table, no attempt has been made to show the number of other rooms serving as bedrooms, but the aim is rather to compare the frequency of occurrence of this phenomenon in single and multiple family households.

Table 9.-Comparative estimates of the number of single and multiple family households using one or more rooms other than bedrooms for sleeping

	<u>single family households</u>	<u>multiple family households</u>
Canada-total	404,500	52,500
Canada-cities over 30,000	224,100	35,000
Canada-farm	76,600	7,200
Maritime Provinces-total	22,700	6,100
Maritime Provinces-cities over 30,000	2,900	1,900
Quebec-total	127,700	16,500
Quebec-cities over 30,000	76,300	12,100
Montreal	65,700	9,900
Ontario-total	114,400	16,800
Ontario-cities over 30,000	81,700	12,600
Toronto	37,800	6,600
Prairie Provinces-total	106,000	10,000
Prairie Provinces-cities over 30,000	42,900	6,700
Winnipeg	20,200	3,500
British Columbia-total	33,700	3,100
British Columbia-cities over 30,000	20,300	1,700
Vancouver	16,200	900

APPENDIX

Description of the sample design

The design of a sample refers to the rules which are laid down for the selection of the elements to be included in the sample. Aside from the basic consideration of cost, the extent to which a sample is representative of the universe from which it is selected is of dominant importance. In the sample survey the results of which are summarized in the foregoing report, it is important to emphasize that conditions of random selection have been preserved at every stage. Bias of selection has been eliminated as far as possible. This means that enumerators may not exercise any choice in the households interviewed; they are picked at random prior to the survey. In order to indicate more generally the characteristics of the housing sample, and the efforts which were made to obtain adequate representativeness, it may be worthwhile to describe briefly the way in which the sample households were chosen.

First of all, remote and inaccessible areas, such as the Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec, were excluded. Then, as a preliminary step in the designation of the sample, the balance of the country was divided into primary sampling units. These are sample areas, which consist of from one to ten adjoining townships or municipalities selected in such a way that the area included in a primary sampling unit is as heterogeneous as possible. Next, the primary sampling units in each province are classed into groups or strata. The objective of this stratification is to include in one stratum, sample areas whose industrial, agricultural or population characteristics are most similar. Then one primary sampling unit was selected from each stratum in such a way that the probability of selection of any area was proportionate to its 1941 population. The primary sampling unit thus represents all other areas in the stratum from which it is selected. For example, one primary sampling unit would be chosen to represent the dairy farming areas of Ontario, another the wheat farming areas of Saskatchewan. In addition, each city whose population in 1931 was 30,000 or more, was automatically included in the sample. Counting the cities, there are approximately 100 primary sampling units.

After a primary sampling unit had been selected from each stratum, the sample area was subdivided into a number of smaller units. In cities, these smaller areas are "blocks" which consist of one or more city blocks. In rural areas, the primary sampling units were divided into "segments." A certain proportion of the blocks and segments were selected by random methods for inclusion in the sample. For most cities, listings of all the households in the selected blocks were available. In rural areas, it was usually necessary to compile special lists of households for sampling purposes. From the lists of households or farms in blocks or segments,

a specific proportion was selected for actual enumeration. The proportion of households to be sampled in different areas was adjusted to yield approximately one per cent of the households in the area covered by the sample.

Outside of the cities, a refinement known as area substratification was used in the selection of the sample households. Each primary sampling unit was divided into the following three types of area: urban, farm and rural. The proportion of households selected in each of these areas was modified to reflect the corresponding proportion lying in these areas in the stratum which the primary sampling unit represents.

The method of sampling used in this survey is sometimes referred to as "area sampling." One essential feature of it is that a specified ratio of the households in a given area is enumerated. This is to be distinguished from sampling methods which establish quotas for areas or classes of persons, a method whose adequacy depends on the availability of accurate and up-to-date information on the number of persons in an area or in a class. Since the area sampling method specifies only some proportion of the households in an area, the sample will reflect any changes in the population of the area or its characteristics. For example, the sampling results will reflect any appreciable movement of population from urban to rural areas or vice versa.

In the collection of the data for the multiple occupancy survey, the services of about 250-300 enumerators were used. These persons, who operate under the direction of the regional offices of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were instructed to obtain the required information on housing conditions from some responsible member of the sample households. Beginning on February 25, approximately 20,000 households were interviewed, the results of these interviews being later transmitted to Ottawa for tabulation and compilation.

The estimation of national totals and zonal sub-totals from the sample results involves a number of considerations in the theory of sampling which need not be discussed in detail. In general, the technique is to inflate the sample results for a given region by a ratio consisting of an independently calculated regional population estimate, divided by the sample population. This method of estimation was modified in two ways in the calculation of the results for the housing survey. First, the results which are presented separately for four individual cities, were obtained by multiplying the sample results by the ratio of the population of each city in 1941 to the population which would have been covered if the sample had been taken in 1941; Second in order to obviate any biases resulting from disparity of sample coverage in urban and rural areas, a separate precalculated

total was derived for the farm population within a region. This was obtained by inflating the sample farm population by the ratio of total number of farms to the sample number of farms. The difference between the regional precalculated total and the farm population yielded an independent total of nonfarm population. The purpose of these complex techniques of estimation was to lessen the possibility of biases arising from inadequate coverage of farms because of bad weather and inaccessibility at the time of the survey.