



The Daily

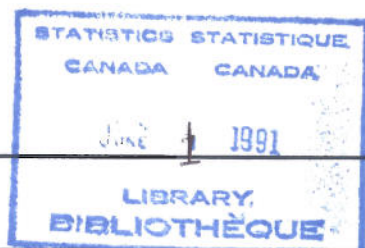
Statistics Canada

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Tuesday, June 1, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

1991 CENSUS OF CANADA



HIGHLIGHTS

Religion

- Catholics remained the largest religious group in Canada in 1991
- Larger Protestant denominations continued to decline
- Eastern non-Christian religions such as Islam, Buddhist, Hindu and Sikh, as well as the number of people with no religious affiliation, grew significantly

Families

- Empty nest families increased by 40% between 1981 and 1991
- Female lone-parent families occupied higher density, smaller housing

Fertility

- Married women aged 35-39 who were childless increased from 7% in 1971 to 13% in 1991
- One in 10 single women had one or more children
- Women born outside Canada had slightly more children than women born in Canada

Place of Work

- 1.1 million members of the employed labour force worked at home
- Canadians living and working within a metropolitan area travelled 10 km on average to their place of work



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Religions in Canada
Families: Social and Economic Characteristics
Fertility
Place of Work
1991 Census

Religions in Canada (93-319, \$40) presents basic distributions of religions for Canada, provinces and territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas. Religion data are classified by seven major religious groups which are further classified into subgroups. The seven major groups are Catholic, Protestant, Eastern Orthodox, Jewish, Eastern non-Christian, Para-religious, and No religious affiliation. Some tables include 1981 Census data for comparison.

Families: Social and Economic Characteristics (93-320, \$40) presents data on the socio-economic aspects of census families by family structure. Characteristics covering immigrant status, place of birth, highest level of schooling and labour force participation are included in three of the eight data tables. One table presents data on detailed family structure for the years 1981 and 1991.

Fertility (93-321, \$40) provides statistics on the number of children ever born to women aged 15 and over. Data are presented for Canada, provinces and territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas. Some tables include 1981 Census data for comparison.

Place of Work (93-323, \$40) presents statistics on the place of residence and place of work for Canada's employed labour force. The data table shows the commuting flows between census subdivisions within census metropolitan areas (CMAs) for usual places of work, as well as the number of people working at home, having no usual place of work, working outside Canada, and having all other places of work outside CMAs.

These publications are based on 20% sample data from the 1991 Census.

To order or for more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office.

Statistics Canada conducted Canada's 17th Census of Population on June 4, 1991. Information was collected from almost 27 million people. Today's Daily presents information on our religious affiliations, families, fertility, and place of work. This is the final release in the portrait of Canadians and Canada from the 1991 Census.

RELIGION

Catholic and Protestant religions continued to decline

Canada has been and continues to be predominantly Christian, with most of the population being Protestant and Catholic. For more than 100 years, Protestants outnumbered Catholics. However, by 1971, for the first time since Confederation, Catholics outnumbered Protestants. They remained the largest

religious group in Canada in 1991: there were 12.3 million Catholics, up from 11.4 million in 1981. Catholics as a whole represented 46% of the Canadian population, down slightly from 47% in 1981. Across Canada, their proportions varied considerably, from a low of 19% in British Columbia to a high of 86% in Quebec.

The Protestant denominations made up the second largest major religion in 1991, accounting for 36% of the population. This, however, was down from 41% in 1981 and 44% in 1971. Most of the decline occurred within the six largest Protestant denominations in Canada. Five of the six groups decreased in size between 1981 and 1991: Presbyterian (-22%), United Church (-18%), Anglican (-10%), Lutheran (-9%) and Baptist (-5%). The only large Protestant denomination countering this trend was Pentecostal, which increased by 29%. Jewish and Eastern Orthodox religions increased by about 7% from 1981.

Religious Affiliation, Canada

	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Percentage Distribution											
Catholic	41.6	41.7	39.4	38.7	41.3	43.4	44.7	46.7	47.3	47.3	45.7
Roman Catholic	41.6	41.7	39.4	38.7	39.5	41.8	43.3	45.7	46.2	46.5	45.2
Ukrainian Catholic	--	--	--	--	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5
Protestant	56.5	55.6	55.9	56.0	54.4	52.2	50.9	48.9	44.4	41.2	36.2
United Church(1)	--	--	--	0.1	19.5	19.2	20.5	20.1	17.5	15.6	11.5
Anglican	13.7	12.8	14.5	16.1	15.8	15.2	14.7	13.2	11.8	10.1	8.1
Presbyterian(1)	15.9	15.8	15.6	16.1	8.4	7.2	5.6	4.5	4.0	3.4	2.4
Lutheran	1.4	1.8	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.4
Baptist	6.4	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.5
Pentecostal	--	--	--	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.6
Other Protestant(2)	19.1	19.3	17.3	15.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.7	4.9	7.9
Eastern Orthodox	--	0.3	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
Jewish	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
No Religion(3)		0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	4.3	7.3	12.4
Other(4)	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	3.2

- (1) Between 1911 and 1931, the United Church denomination was formed through an amalgamation of the Methodists, Congregationalists and about one-half of the Presbyterian group. For 1931 and thereafter, the figures for Presbyterian reflect the segment that did not amalgamate with the United Church.
- (2) Other Protestant denominations include Methodists and Congregationalists up to 1921, and other denominations such as Adventist, Churches of Christ, Disciples and the Salvation Army. The "Other" group also includes a certain proportion of smaller Protestant denominations.
- (3) In 1891, "No religion" is included in "Other". In 1971, the introduction of self-enumeration methodology may have been in part a cause of the large increase in the proportion of the population reporting "No religion". However, the 1971, 1981 and 1991 figures for this group are comparable.
- (4) In 1981 many of these smaller denominations were disaggregated and are counted in the "Other Protestant" category. The remainder of the "Other" group includes Eastern non-Christian religions.

Smaller religious groups grew substantially

By contrast to the larger denominations, most of the smaller Protestant denominations experienced moderate to high increases. Those which showed the greatest increase over 1981 include Spiritualist (93%), Evangelical (76%), and Christian and Missionary Alliance (75%).

Consistent with changing immigration patterns towards more Asian immigrants, Eastern non-Christian religions increased by 144% between 1981 and 1991 to 747,000 people. Among this group, the largest increases occurred for Buddhist (215%), Islam (158%), Hindu (126%) and Sikh (118%).

Religions around the world

Canada's religious makeup is quite similar to that of Europe, the United States, Australia and New Zealand. However, compared to the rest of the world, there are fewer people of Eastern non-Christian religions such as Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, para-religious groups and people with no religious affiliation. The world's population is less than one-third Christian, compared to over 80% in Europe, the United States and Canada. At the same time, 38% of the world is Eastern non-Christian (compared to 3% in Canada) and over 20% have no religious affiliation, compared to 13% in Canada.

Source: 1992 Britannica Book of the Year.

Religious Composition, 1991

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
	Percentage Distribution												
Catholic	45.7	37.0	47.3	37.2	54.0	86.1	35.5	30.4	32.5	26.5	18.6	20.2	38.2
Roman Catholic	45.2	37.0	47.3	37.2	53.9	86.0	35.1	27.2	30.4	25.4	18.3	20.0	38.0
Ukrainian Catholic	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.1	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Protestant	36.2	61.0	48.4	54.1	40.1	5.9	44.4	51.0	53.4	48.4	44.5	43.0	49.9
United Church	11.5	17.3	20.3	17.2	10.5	0.9	14.1	18.6	22.8	16.7	13.0	8.7	5.7
Anglican	8.1	26.2	5.2	14.4	8.5	1.4	10.6	8.7	7.2	6.9	10.1	14.8	32.0
Presbyterian	2.4	0.4	8.6	3.5	1.4	0.3	4.2	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.7
Lutheran	2.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.2	2.3	5.1	8.4	5.4	3.3	2.4	1.2
Baptist	2.5	0.2	4.1	11.1	11.3	0.4	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.6	3.6	1.2
Pentecostal	1.6	7.1	1.0	1.2	3.2	0.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.9
Other Protestant	7.9	9.8	9.0	5.5	4.9	2.2	8.8	13.2	10.5	12.9	11.4	10.2	5.2
Eastern Orthodox	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.3
Jewish	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
Eastern non-Christian	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	3.8	1.5	0.7	3.1	4.9	1.1	0.9
Islam	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
Hindu	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1
Buddhist	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1
Sikh	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.3	0.1	0.1
Other Eastern Non-Christian	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4
No Religion (1)	12.7	1.7	3.8	7.7	5.5	3.9	12.6	14.0	11.3	19.9	30.7	35.2	10.7

(1) Includes Para-religious and others not elsewhere classified.

The smallest among the religious categories, the sects, cults and various para-religious groups grew by 109% between 1981 and 1991, to 28,160 people, representing just 0.1% of the population.

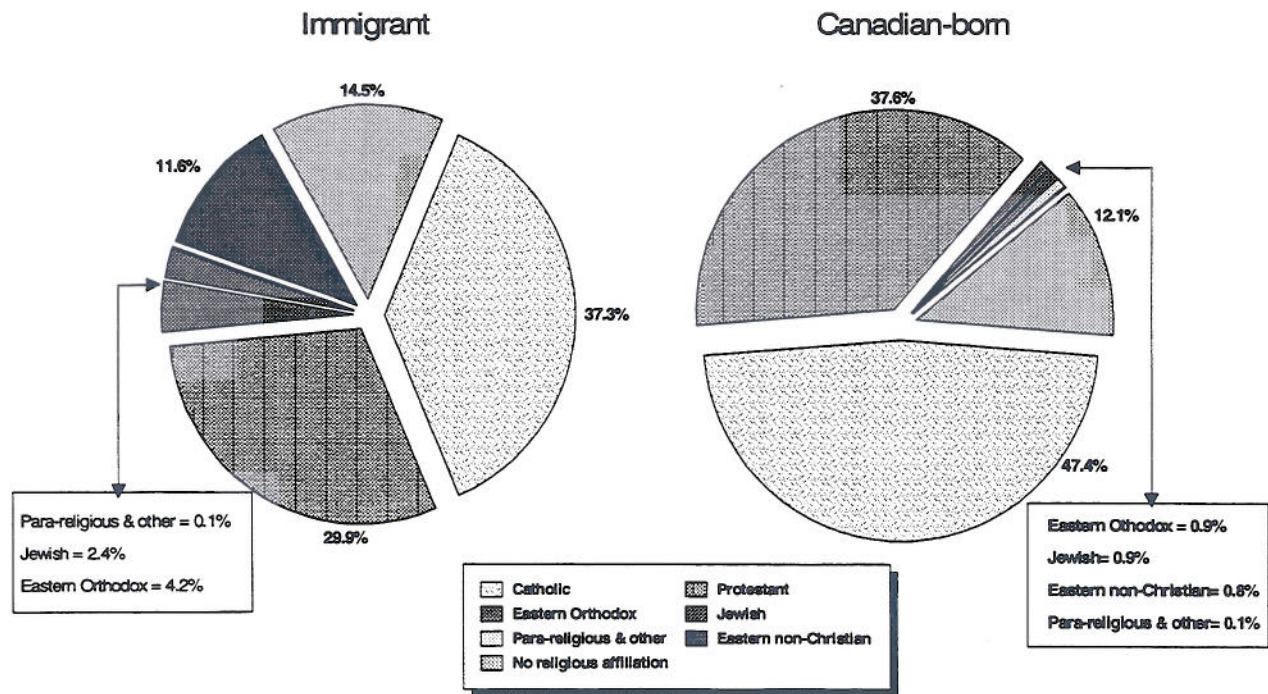
Growth in "no religion"

Prior to 1971, less than 1% of the Canadian population reported having no religious affiliation. Since that time, Canada has become increasingly secularized with more and more people reporting no religious affiliation. By 1991, 13% of the population (3.4 million people) reported no religious affiliation, a 90% increase since 1981. Included in the "no religion" category were 21,970 Agnostics and 13,510 Atheists. In British Columbia and the Yukon, about one in three people reported no religious affiliation. On the opposite side of the country, Newfoundland recorded the lowest proportion of people with no religious affiliation (2%) followed by Prince Edward Island (4%) and Quebec (4%).

Immigration contributed to changing patterns

While religious affiliation has been predominantly Christian in Canada, much of the change in religious composition can be attributed to recent immigration patterns. In 1991, the immigrant population in Canada had lower affiliation with Catholic (37%) and Protestant religions (30%) than did the Canadian-born population (47% Catholic and 38% Protestant). The immigrant population also had a much higher proportion in all other major religions than did the Canadian-born population. In particular, Eastern non-Christian religions accounted for 12% of the immigrant population compared with just under 1% of the Canadian-born population, reflecting more recent patterns of increased immigration from Eastern Asia.

Religious Composition of the Immigrant and Canadian-born Populations, 1991



Growing religions tended to have younger members

The average age of people in Canada was 34.5 in 1991. Those religious affiliations showing the largest growth between 1981 and 1991 tended to have younger members. For example, the average age among Eastern non-Christian religions was just under 30. For those people with no religious affiliation, it was 29.

The average age of almost all major religious groups increased between 1981 and 1991, with the average age of Eastern Orthodox members increasing the most – from age 35 to 38 – followed by Catholics, increasing from age 31 to 34. Para-religious groups were an exception, with their average age decreasing from 33 in 1981 to 31 in 1991. Those religious groups experiencing growth during 1981-1991 tended to have a higher proportion of young people aged 0-14 (Eastern non-Christian: 25%, no religious affiliation: 26%,

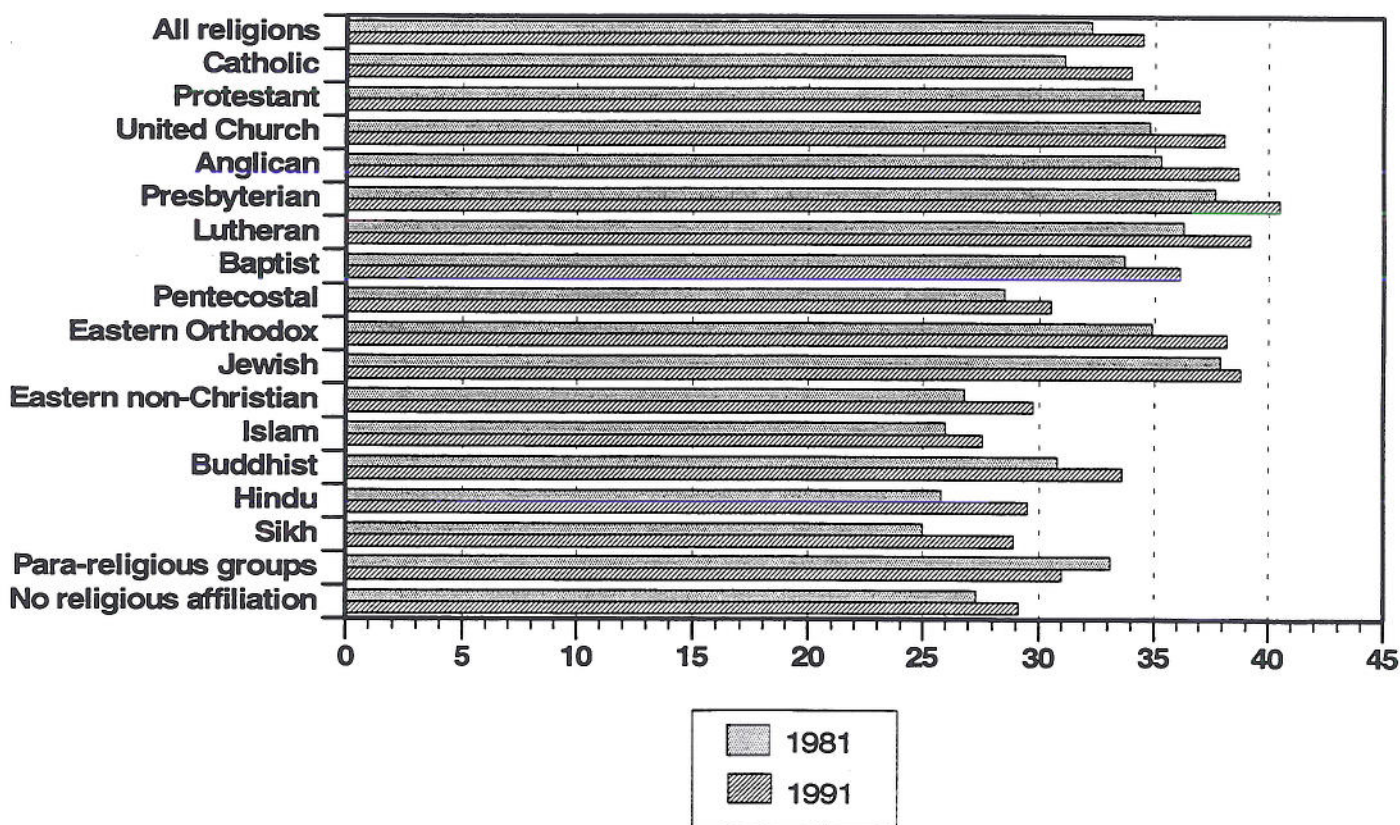
para-religious: 21%), compared with religions which declined (Presbyterian: 16%, Lutheran: 17%, and Anglican: 17%).

Religious affiliation varied by ethnic origin

Ethnic origins influence religious composition. Among the six largest ethnic groups in Canada, 64% of people with British and German origin reported a Protestant affiliation in 1991, while 94% of people with French and Italian origins reported a Catholic affiliation. These ethnic groups represented 13.4 million people.

Numbering close to 600,000, 59% of people with Chinese origins reported no religious affiliation in 1991, compared to 13% for the general population. About 51% of people who reported single Aboriginal origins were Catholic compared with 46% of the overall population.

Average Age by Major Religious Group



Religion by Age Groups, Canada, 1991

	Total population	Age group				
		Less than 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-and-over
		Percentage distribution				
All religions	26,994,040	21	14	34	20	11
Catholic	12,335,255	21	15	35	20	10
Protestant	9,780,715	19	13	32	21	14
United Chruch	3,093,120	19	12	32	22	16
Anglican	2,188,110	17	13	32	23	16
Presbyterian	636,295	16	11	30	24	19
Lutheran	636,205	17	12	30	25	16
Baptist	663,360	20	14	32	20	14
Pentecostal	436,435	27	17	33	16	7
Eastern Orthodox	387,390	16	15	30	25	14
Jewish	318,070	20	12	30	20	19
Eastern non-Christian	747,455	25	16	38	16	5
Islam	253,260	28	16	39	14	3
Buddhist	163,415	19	16	39	18	9
Hindu	157,010	24	16	40	17	4
Sikh	147,440	29	16	35	15	5
Para-religious	28,160	21	15	44	15	5
No religious affiliation	3,386,365	26	16	39	14	5

Religious Composition by Single Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1991

	Total	Catholic	Protestant	No religious affiliation	Other religions
Percentage distribution					
Total population	26,994,045	46	36	13	5
British	5,611,050	21	64	14	1
French	6,146,605	94	3	3	-
German	911,560	24	64	12	-
Italian	750,055	94	4	2	-
Chinese	586,645	13	16	59	12
Aboriginal	470,615	51	34	13	2
Ukrainian	406,645	43	25	13	19

FAMILIES

In 1991, five out of six Canadians (84%) lived in families as husbands, wives, common-law spouses, lone parents or children. Just over one half of all families (52%) were comprised of a husband, wife and one or more children. However, 13% of all families had only one parent, and a further 35% of families had no children.

Families without children increasing

Over one million or 14% of all families were childless, that is, they had not yet had children, while another 21% were empty nest families in which the children had left home. In 21% of the childless families the wife was aged 45 or older.

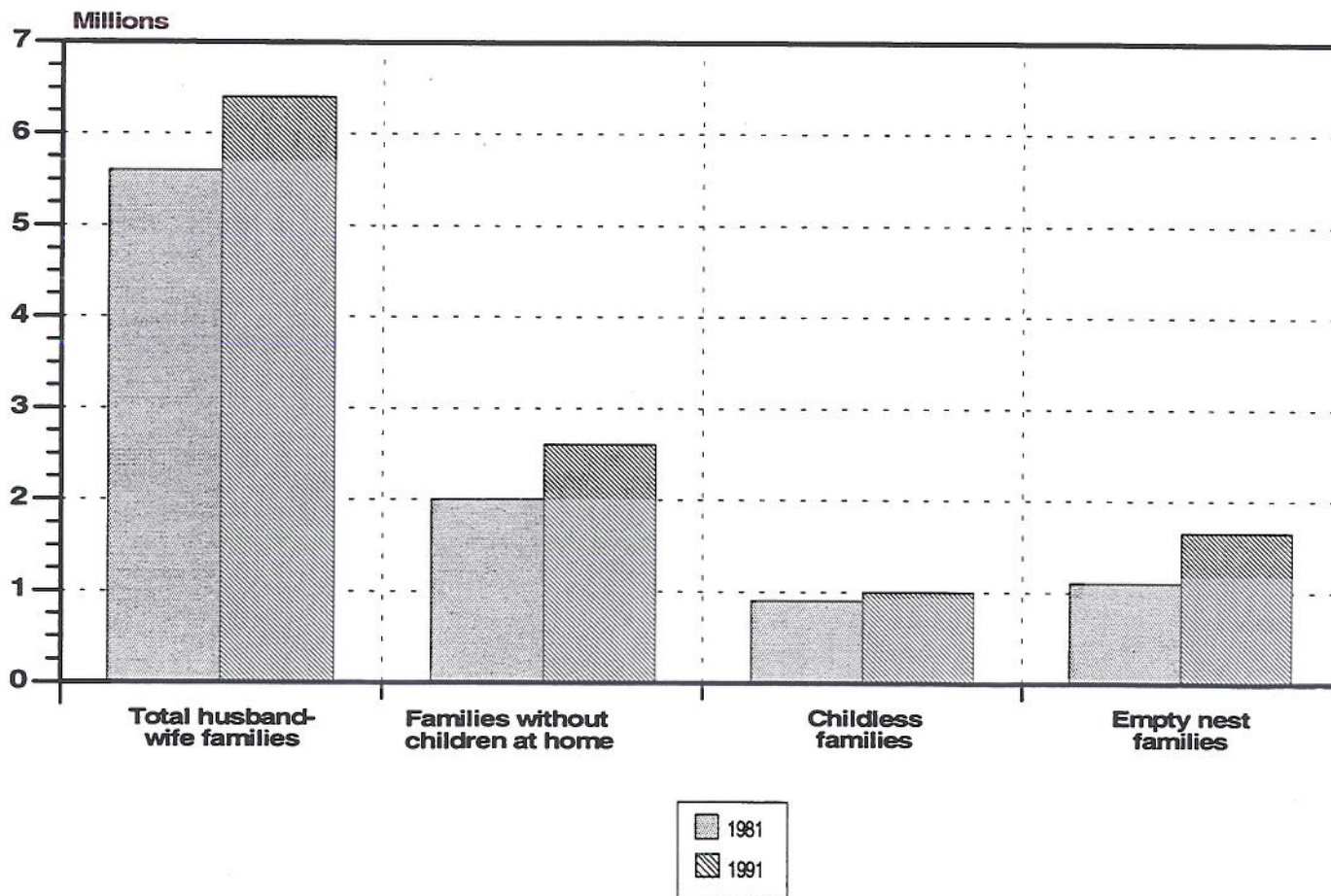
While the number of families grew by 16% between 1981 and 1991, the number of empty nest

families grew by a remarkable 40% in the same period, from just over 1 million to over 1.5 million family units. This evidence of the aging of the population also saw empty nest families grow from 19% of all husband-wife families in 1981 to close to 24% in 1991.

The Northwest Territories had the lowest proportion of families without children with 12% of their families being childless and 9% empty nesters. Newfoundland also had low proportions of families with no children: 9% childless and 16% empty nest.

The highest proportions of childless families were in the Yukon Territory (16%), Quebec (16%) and British Columbia (15%). In Saskatchewan (26%) and British Columbia (25%) over one quarter of all families were empty nest. Thus, in British Columbia, a total of 40% of all families had no children at home in 1991.

Childless and Empty Nest Families, Canada



Families Without Children at Home

		Total families	Families without children		
			Total	Empty nest	Childless
Canada	1981	6,325,315	2,012,635	1,090,835	921,810
	1991	7,355,730	2,571,825	1,529,170	1,042,655
Newfoundland	1981	135,130	28,820	16,970	11,860
	1991	150,715	37,435	23,660	13,770
Prince Edward Island	1981	30,285	8,315	5,025	3,290
	1991	33,900	10,240	6,655	3,580
Nova Scotia	1981	216,190	64,575	38,315	26,250
	1991	244,630	82,385	51,025	31,365
New Brunswick	1981	176,630	48,575	28,715	19,860
	1991	198,010	62,875	39,220	23,650
Quebec	1981	1,671,750	488,370	222,660	265,710
	1991	1,883,140	640,485	343,710	296,780
Ontario	1981	2,278,910	740,175	417,875	322,295
	1991	2,726,620	950,915	570,450	380,460
Manitoba	1981	262,235	89,075	54,330	34,750
	1991	285,895	101,910	64,930	36,980
Saskatchewan	1981	245,740	83,995	56,095	27,895
	1991	257,575	94,290	67,510	26,775
Alberta	1981	565,615	185,640	91,780	93,855
	1991	667,915	229,370	135,860	93,510
British Columbia	1981	727,685	271,520	157,845	113,685
	1991	887,505	357,030	223,865	133,155
Yukon	1981	5,675	1,760	580	1,175
	1991	7,105	2,295	1,170	1,135
Northwest Territories	1981	9,485	1,805	635	1,180
	1991	12,725	2,595	1,105	1,490

Home-owning families outnumbered renters by almost three to one

Close to three quarters of all families lived in a dwelling they owned, while just over one quarter lived in a dwelling they rented. Home ownership, however, varied significantly by family structure.

Female lone-parent families occupied higher density, smaller housing

Sixty percent of female lone-parent families lived in rented dwellings compared to 20% of husband-wife families with children at home and 29% of families with no children. Female lone-parent families also tended to have lower incomes and spent a larger proportion of their income on shelter than did husband-wife families. In 1990, the average income for female lone-parent families was \$26,900, while

husband-wife families had an average income of \$55,200.

About 56% of female lone-parent families who rented spent 30% or more of their income on shelter, compared with husband-wife families with children (22%) and without children (21%).

While the majority of Canadian families lived in single-detached dwellings, female lone-parent families were more likely to live in higher density housing than husband-wife families. For example, 9% of female lone-parent families lived in apartment buildings with five or more stories compared to nearly 3% of husband-wife families with children.

A larger proportion of female lone-parent families lived in dwellings in need of major repairs (12% compared to 8% for husband-wife families with children and 7% for husband-wife families with no children).

Among families with children, female lone-parent families were more likely to occupy smaller dwellings.

Economic Characteristics of Families, Selected Census Families in Private Households, 1991

	Family structure			
	All families	Husband-wife families	Lone-parent families	
			Male	Female
Number (000s)	6,512	5,774	111	628
Owned dwelling (000s)	4,562	4,255	64	243
With mortgage (000s)	2,491	2,336	34	121
Average monthly shelter payments (\$)	1,053	1,061	968	919
Without mortgage (000s)	2,071	1,919	30	122
Average monthly shelter payments (\$)	292	293	277	285
Rented dwelling (000s)	1,754	1,333	44	378
Average monthly shelter payments (\$)	580	596	579	525
Family income (\$)	52,240	55,173	42,953	26,906

Overall, female lone-parent families generally paid a greater proportion of their income on shelter but occupied higher density, smaller and poorer quality housing than other families.

Female lone parents had lower educational attainment

In 1991, slightly more female lone parents (17%) had attained less than a grade nine education than husbands (15%) and wives (13%) in husband-wife families. Also, female lone parents were less likely to have a university education (16% compared with 19% of wives and 22% of husbands).

Labour force participation

Approximately 60% of female lone parents were in the labour force in 1991. Of those who were not, 40% had at least one child who was. By comparison, just over 63% of wives and close to 80% of husbands in husband-wife families were in the labour force.

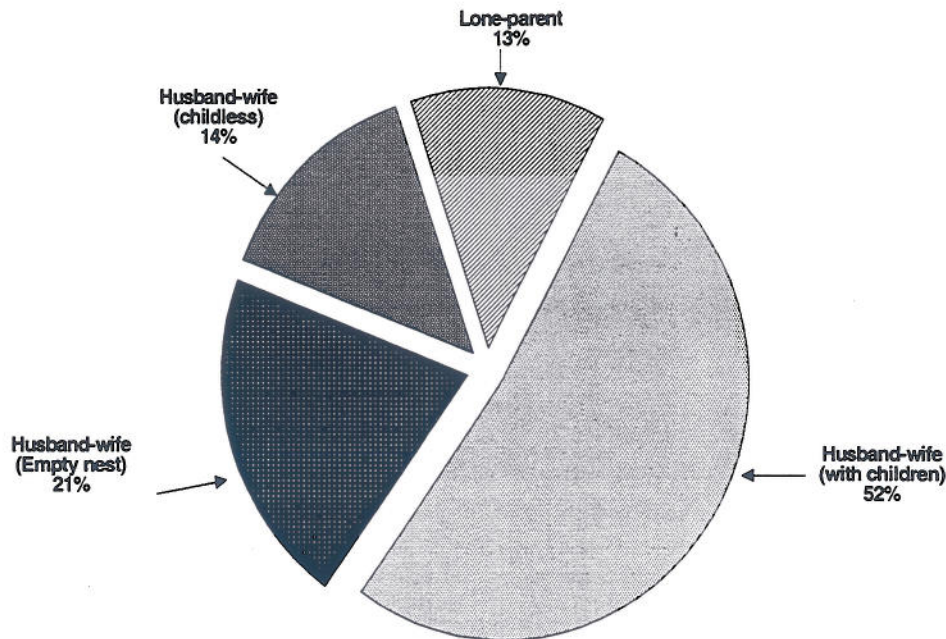
Diversity in families

Husband-wife families represented 87% of all families in 1991. Among all families, however, those headed by legally married couples declined from 83% in 1981 to 77% (5.7 million families) in 1991. Partially offsetting this decline was an increase in families headed by common-law couples, from 6% in 1981 to 10% (720,000 families) in 1991.

The most recent census showed that lone-parent families continued to increase in number and proportion, accounting for 13% of all families in 1991, up from 11% in 1981.

Just over one half of all husband-wife families had two persons in the labour force while 20% had one, 14% had three or more, and close to 15% had none.

Census Families in Canada, 1991



Total census families = 7,355,730

FERTILITY

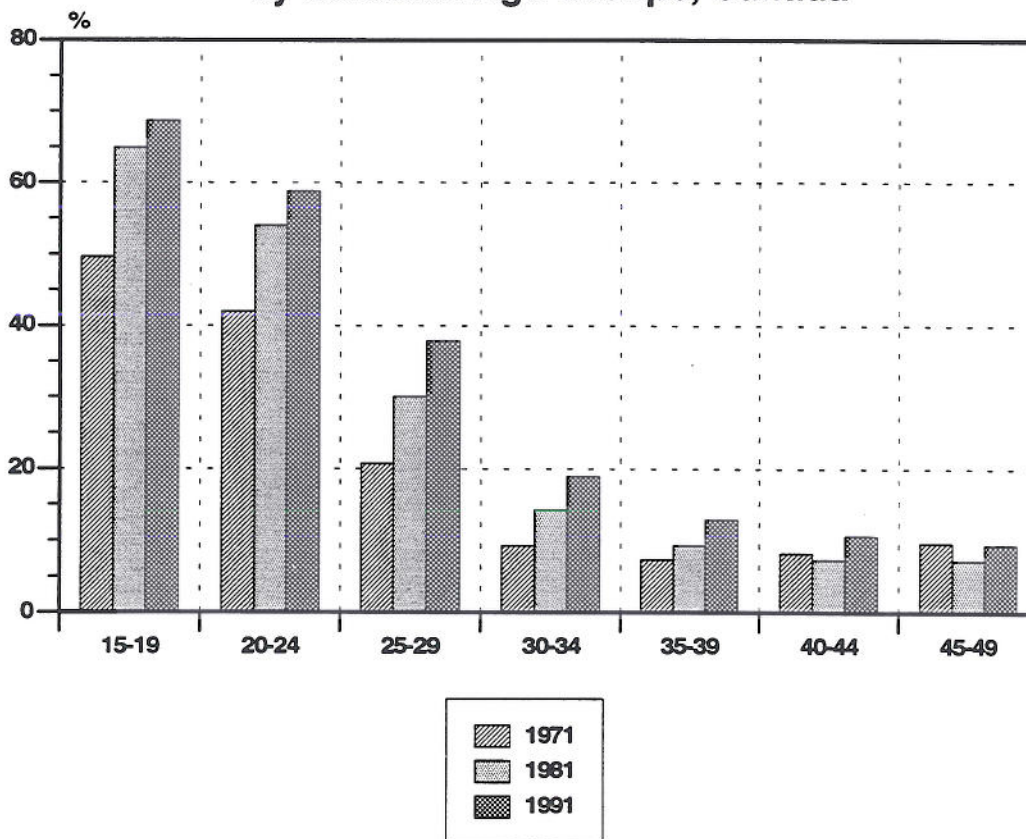
Women in Canada continued to delay childbearing

The proportion of women who were or had been married but had not yet had children has increased in Canada during the past two decades. In 1991, 38% of these women aged 25-29 had yet to bear children, compared with 21% in 1971. Among women aged 35-39, the corresponding percentage rose from 7% to 13%. This increase among the latter age group likely reflects a growth in the level of childlessness in Canada, as it is relatively uncommon for women to have their first child beyond the age of 39.

Several alternate indexes are used in examining fertility patterns. The analysis in today's edition of *The Daily* is based on the definition traditionally used in the census. According to this definition, fertility is the number of children ever born alive to women aged 15 and older. The census definition includes children who died after birth and excludes stillbirths. Adopted children and stepchildren are excluded in these fertility measures. Unless otherwise stated, the census fertility data presented in this report include children ever born to women who have ever been married (currently, or previously married), aged 15-44. This group of women was chosen to allow comparison with previous censuses.

Although it is not used in the present context, the total fertility rate (TFR) is an alternate indicator commonly used in other Statistics Canada releases, particularly those from the Canadian Centre for Health Information. The TFR is the number of children a woman would have during her lifetime if she were to experience the childbearing patterns of a specific period.

Married Women*, Who had Never had Children, by Selected Age Groups, Canada



* Married women includes women now married as well as those who have been married.

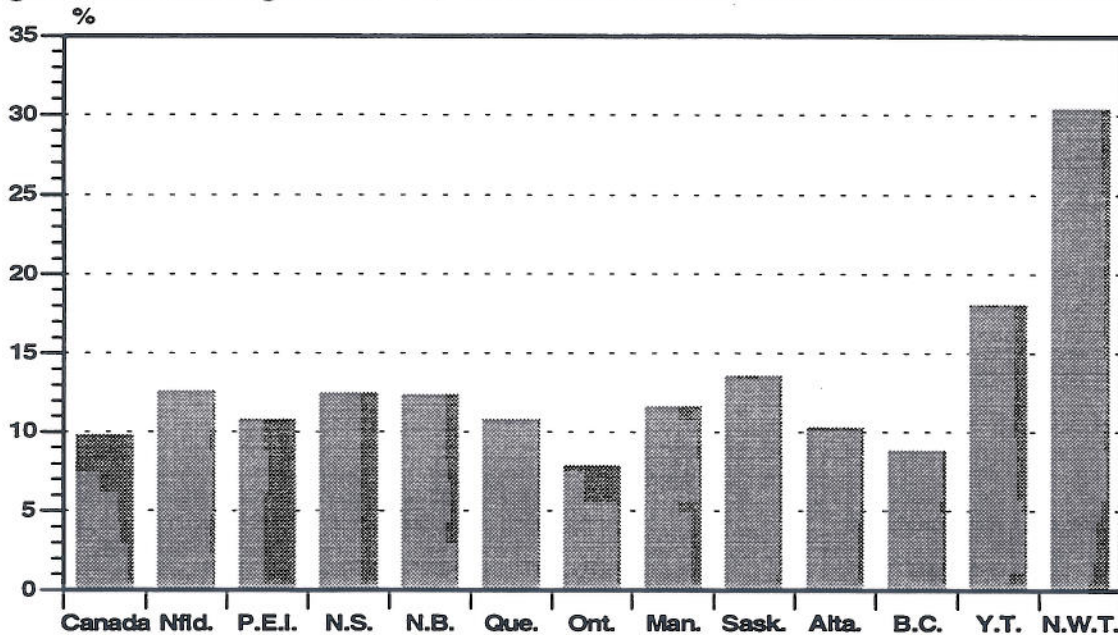
One in 10 single women had at least one child

The 1991 Census collected, for the first time, fertility information from women who had never been married and who were not in common-law relationships – that is, single women. The average number of children

born per 1,000 single women aged 15-44 was 145, compared to 1,622 per 1,000 for married women, and 873 per 1,000 for women living common law.

Among single women in 1991, 10% had borne at least one child. This percentage varied from a low of 8% in Ontario to considerably higher levels in Saskatchewan (14%), the Yukon (18%) and the Northwest Territories (30%).

Single Women, Aged 15-44, Who had Borne One or More Children, 1991



The average number of children born to married women declined

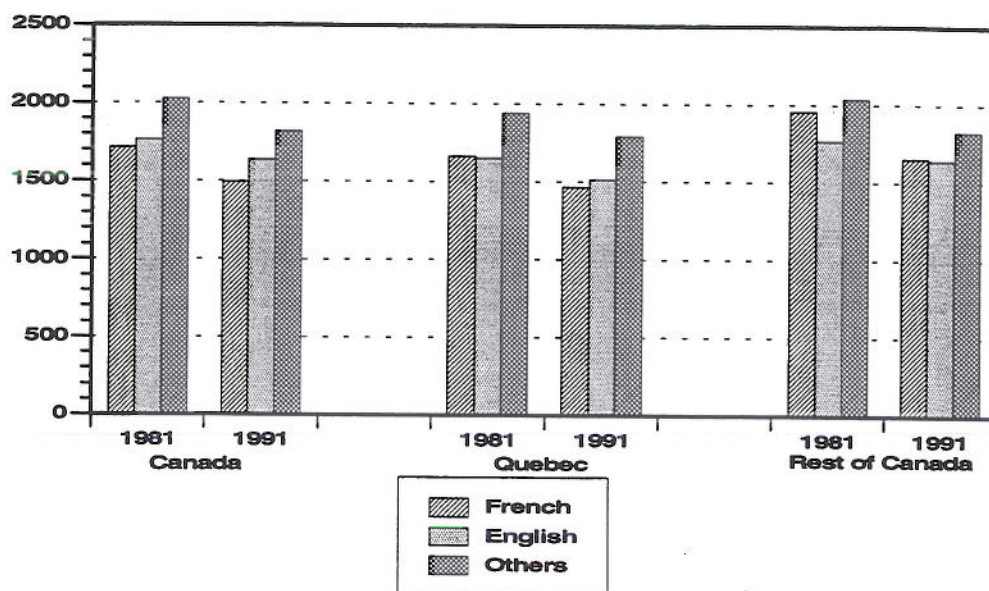
In 1991, the average number of children ever born to women aged 15-44 who were or had been married, was 1,628 per 1,000. This was down from 1,781 in 1981. During the same period, this average also declined for married women aged 35-44, from 2,562 to 2,029.

Between 1981 and 1991, Newfoundland experienced the largest decline, from 2,371 to 1,930 children per 1,000 married women. This was followed closely by New Brunswick, from 2,050 to 1,733. The smallest decline occurred in Alberta, from 1,746 to 1,715.

Mother tongue and fertility

At the national level in 1991, the number of children ever born to women with English mother tongue (1,636 per 1,000) was higher than the number for women with French mother tongue (1,494). The difference in the national rates, however, was more a reflection of regional differences than of differences between the two official language groups. In Quebec, the difference in the number of children born to women of French and English mother tongue was small (1,465 compared with 1,511 per 1,000 respectively) and elsewhere in Canada even less (1,652 compared to 1,640). While the rates declined for women of both English and French mother tongue between 1981 and 1991 (inside and outside Quebec), the decline was more rapid among women of French mother tongue than among those who spoke English.

Children Ever Born per 1,000 Married Women* Aged 15-44, by the Mother's Mother Tongue



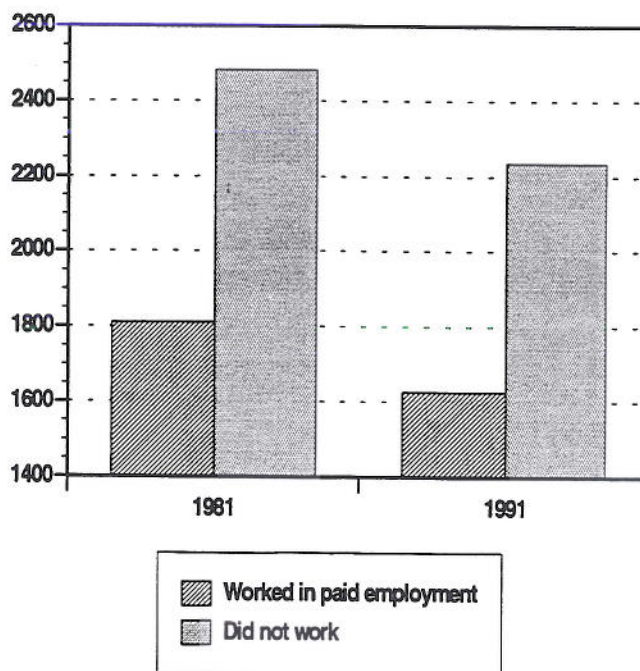
* Married women includes women now married as well as those who have been married.

Labour force participation and education influenced fertility

Labour force participation and higher levels of education have both been linked with lower levels of fertility in Canada. For example, women who had worked recently in the paid labour force had lower fertility than those who had not. Among married women aged 25-44 who had worked since January 1990, the average number of children born per 1,000 women was 1,627. Among women who had not worked since that date, the average was higher at 2,236. Correspondingly, this average varied from a low of 1,327 for women with a university degree through to a high of 2,461 for those with less than grade 9 education.

Over the 1981-1991 period, there was little indication that there had been a convergence in the fertility of women in and outside the paid labour force (with the difference remaining at 37% in both the 1981 and 1991 Censuses). However, among women of different education levels, there has been a slight convergence in fertility. For example, in comparing the fertility of women with a university degree and those with less than grade 9, the difference in 1991 was 85%, down from 127% in 1981.

Children Ever Born per 1,000 Married Women* Aged 25-44, by Work Experience, Canada



* Married women includes women now married as well as those who have been married

Immigrant women had slightly more children

The average number of children for immigrant women was slightly higher than among women born in Canada. While this average declined among immigrant women from 1,880 in 1981 to 1,755 in 1991, among Canadian-born women the decline was even more pronounced, from 1,759 to 1,599. Among Canada's population, immigrant women averaged 10% more children in 1991 than women born in Canada.

Among immigrant women in Canada, those from Central America had the highest average number of children (2,268 per 1,000). They were followed closely by immigrant women born in West Asia and the Middle East (2,004) and Southern Europe (2,001). Immigrant women born in Eastern Europe (1,477) and East Asia (1,518) had the lowest averages in 1991, and they experienced the largest decline in fertility since 1981.

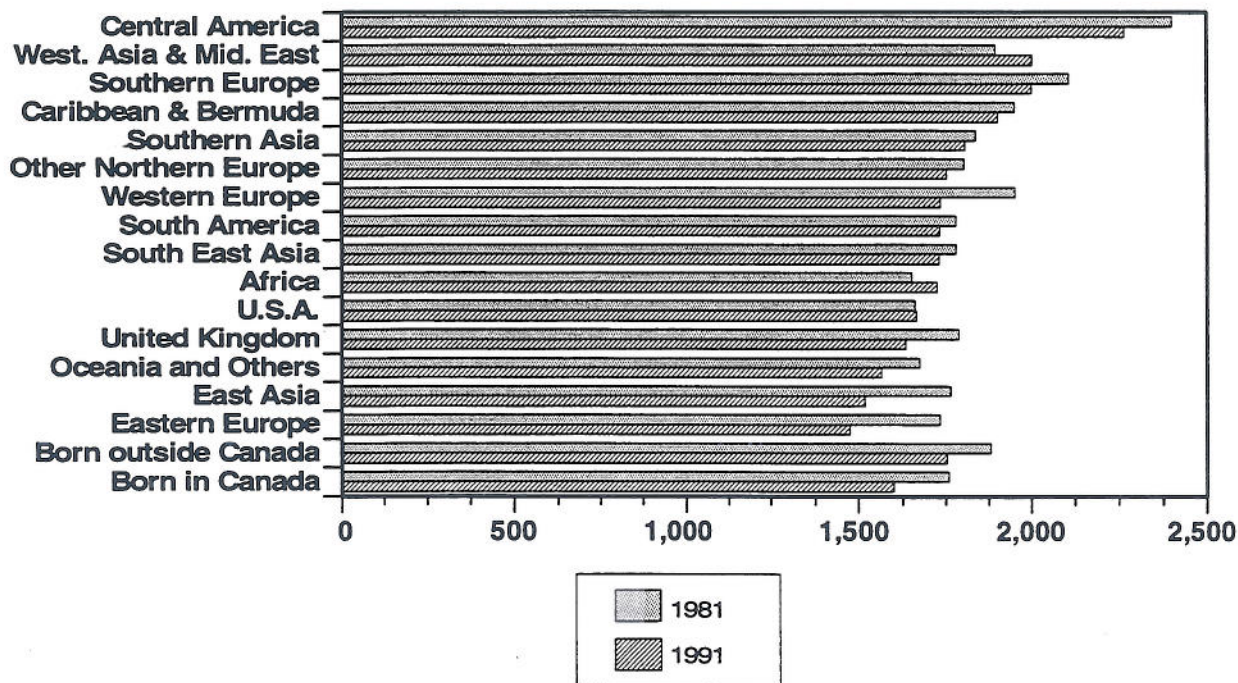
Fertility varied by ethnicity

Among the 10 largest ethnic groups (based on single responses) the lowest average number of children were for women of Chinese (1,495) and French (1,505) ancestry. This average was slightly higher among women of Ukrainian (1,515), Italian (1,644), British (1,662) and Dutch (1,934) origins. Of the 10 largest groups, women of Aboriginal ancestry had the highest number of children (2,592 per 1,000 women).

Over the 1981-1991 period, women of Italian and Chinese origins exhibited the largest declines in the number of children (at 16% and 13% respectively). Although Aboriginal women also experienced a large decline (13%), their average continued to remain significantly higher than among any other major ethnic group in Canada.

Childlessness (as measured by the percentage of women who were or had been married, aged 35-44 and who had not borne any children) was the highest among Ukrainians (16%) and lowest among women of Aboriginal ancestry (5%), followed by women of East Indian origin (7%).

**Children Ever Born per 1,000 Married Women*
Aged 15-44 by Country of Birth**



* Married women includes women now married as well as those who have been married.

PLACE OF WORK

In 1991, 90% of employed Canadians left their homes to work at another location, while 1.1 million (8%) worked at home; 152,000 (1%) reported having no usual place of work (such as construction workers), and another 46,000 (0.4%) reported working outside the country.

Close to 1.1 million of the employed labour force worked at home

In 1991, 8% (1,078,880) of the employed labour force worked at home. Saskatchewan recorded the highest percentage (22%) of people working at home. The western provinces in general showed the highest percentages of people working at home, with a large

number of respondents indicating that they lived and worked on a farm. Nationally, 26% of Canadians who worked at home, worked and lived on a farm.

Working at home can be measured in different ways. The place of work question asked in the 1991 Census does not measure "telework".

The telework phenomenon was investigated by Statistics Canada's "Survey of Work Arrangements". This survey, a supplement to the November 1991 Labour Force Survey, gathered comprehensive data on the work routines of paid workers only. Just over 600,000 employees reported working some or all of their scheduled hours at home.

Employed Labour Force by Place of Work, 1991

	Place of work									
	Total		Usual place of work		Work at home		No usual place of work		Work outside Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Canada	13,005,505	100	11,729,265	90.2	1,078,880	8.3	151,530	1.2	45,830	0.4
Newfoundland	192,890	100	172,940	89.7	17,030	8.8	2,035	1.1	880	0.5
Prince Edward Island	59,070	100	51,485	87.2	6,230	10.5	1,155	2.0	195	0.3
Nova Scotia	390,785	100	357,500	91.5	25,405	6.5	6,070	1.6	1,810	0.5
New Brunswick	300,965	100	276,295	91.8	19,910	6.6	3,145	1.0	1,610	0.5
Quebec	3,110,795	100	2,858,670	91.9	219,180	7.0	24,085	0.8	8,855	0.3
Ontario	5,041,935	100	4,629,250	91.8	343,720	6.8	49,140	1.0	19,835	0.4
Manitoba	521,490	100	451,105	86.5	62,690	12.0	6,250	1.2	1,445	0.3
Saskatchewan	470,475	100	359,000	76.3	105,335	22.4	5,150	1.1	990	0.2
Alberta	1,308,795	100	1,136,250	86.8	149,070	11.4	19,695	1.5	3,780	0.3
British Columbia	1,568,780	100	1,400,130	89.2	127,740	8.1	34,530	2.2	6,385	0.4
Yukon	15,040	100	13,495	89.7	1,390	9.2	135	0.9	20	0.1
Northwest Territories	24,475	100	23,140	94.5	1,175	4.8	135	0.6	20	0.1

Average Distance* Between Place of Residence and Place of Work of the Employed Labour Force

	Lived in CMA Worked in CMA	Lived outside CMA Worked in CMA	Lived in CMA Worked outside CMA
	Distance in kilometres		
St. John's	6	58	59
Halifax	8	60	77
Saint John	10	71	61
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	7	62	77
Québec	8	62	61
Sherbrooke	5	39	34
Trois-Rivières	6	47	30
Montréal	10	48	59
Ottawa-Hull	10	54	43
Oshawa	7	43	84
Toronto	12	52	86
Hamilton	7	38	70
St. Catharines-Niagara	7	46	35
Kitchener	6	35	29
London	6	49	36
Windsor	7	34	23
Sudbury	10	57	65
Thunder Bay	7	37	126
Winnipeg	9	47	58
Regina	5	63	88
Saskatoon	6	81	89
Calgary	9	59	75
Edmonton	10	67	85
Vancouver	10	51	82
Victoria	7	58	70
All Census Metropolitan Areas	10	50	59

* (based on commuters travelling 200 km or less)

Close to 46,000 Canadians worked outside Canada

Close to 46,000 people reported working outside the country in 1991. Of these, 15,000 lived and worked outside the country (such as diplomats, Canadian Armed Forces personnel) when the census was conducted. Another 31,000 lived in Canada but worked outside of the country.

Going that "extra mile" to get to work

For people living and working within a census metropolitan area, the average one-way commute distance was 10 km.

Those who commuted into metropolitan areas to work in 1991, travelled an average of 50 km (one way). However, the travel distance varied significantly among metropolitan areas. Those who

commuted to the metropolitan areas of Saskatoon (81 km) and Saint John (71 km) travelled over twice the distance as people who commuted to Kitchener (35 km) or Windsor (34 km). Those commuting into the metropolitan areas of Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Québec, Regina and Edmonton travelled over 60 km on average.

For people living within a metropolitan area and working outside of it, the average one-way commute distance was 59 km.

Place of work

Place of work information was collected from Canadians 15 years of age and older (excluding institutional residents) who had worked since January 1, 1990. The information refers to the job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if a person had not worked in that week, but had worked since January 1, 1990, the information refers to the job held longest during that period.

Data Comparability and Content Considerations

Users of Census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with those from previous Censuses.

Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to another. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census are now available.

Non-permanent Residents: In 1991, the Census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who held student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who were refugee claimants; the 1991 Census enumerated some 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1% of the total population. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 and previous

Censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents, particularly the major metropolitan areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: Some Indian reserves and Indian settlements (a total of 78) were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. Data for 1991 are therefore not available for those reserves and settlements. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger geographic areas (Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small.

Exclusion of Institutional Residents: The analysis is based on data collected from a sample of 20% of households which completed the long form questionnaire. As with the 1986 and 1981 Censuses, the data do not include institutional residents. The total number after weighting (26,994,000) is slightly smaller than the 100% data (27,297,000).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US \$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US \$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily, June 1, 1993

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