

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 20, 1988

CANADA CANADA

1986 Census of Canada

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Highlights

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- immigrants represented 16 per cent of Canada's population in 1986, about the same proportion recorded since 1951.
- more than 60 per cent of all immigrants living in Canada in 1986 were born in Europe, but over 70 per cent of those who had arrived between 1981 and 1986 were born in non-European countries.
- outside Quebec, the proportion of Canadians speaking English most often at home rose between 1981 and 1986, while in Quebec, there was an increase in the proportion speaking French most often at home.
- over 4 million persons reported themselves bilingual in 1986.
- average real family income declined slightly from 1980 to 1985, except for elderly families and families where wives worked.
- the overall male-female gap in employment income narrowed between 1980 and 1985.
- male-female earnings ratios varied substantially by age and marital status.
- the overall incidence of low-income increased from 1980 to 1985, but declined for the elderly.
- electricity, almost unknown for home heating in 1961, heated one-in-three dwellings in 1986.
- Toronto home owners reported the highest housing values for owner-occupied dwellings.

1986 Census of Canada

This is the fifth, and final, major data release from the 1986 Census. The information published today is based on questions asked of a sample of one-in-five Canadian households.

All statistics for the total population refer to persons living in private and other non-institutional households unless otherwise stated. They exclude persons in institutions such as prisons and nursing homes. Statistics concerning dwellings refer to occupied private dwellings, unless otherwise stated.

Data from the 1986 Census question on disability and the post-censal Health and Activity Limitation Survey will be released in the near future.



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Summary of Census Highlights

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Introduction

This special edition of the Statistics Canada *DAILY* completes the presentation of statistical highlights about Canada and Canadians in the mid-1980s based on the 1986 Census*. Today's release focuses on four general topics: place of birth, language, income and housing. Summaries of the available data are presented on the following pages. More detailed publications, reports and analytical studies will be published throughout the next year and beyond.

Immigrants: share of population virtually unchanged

In 1986, Canada's immigrants represented 15.6 per cent of the country's population, down slightly from the 16.0 per cent recorded in the

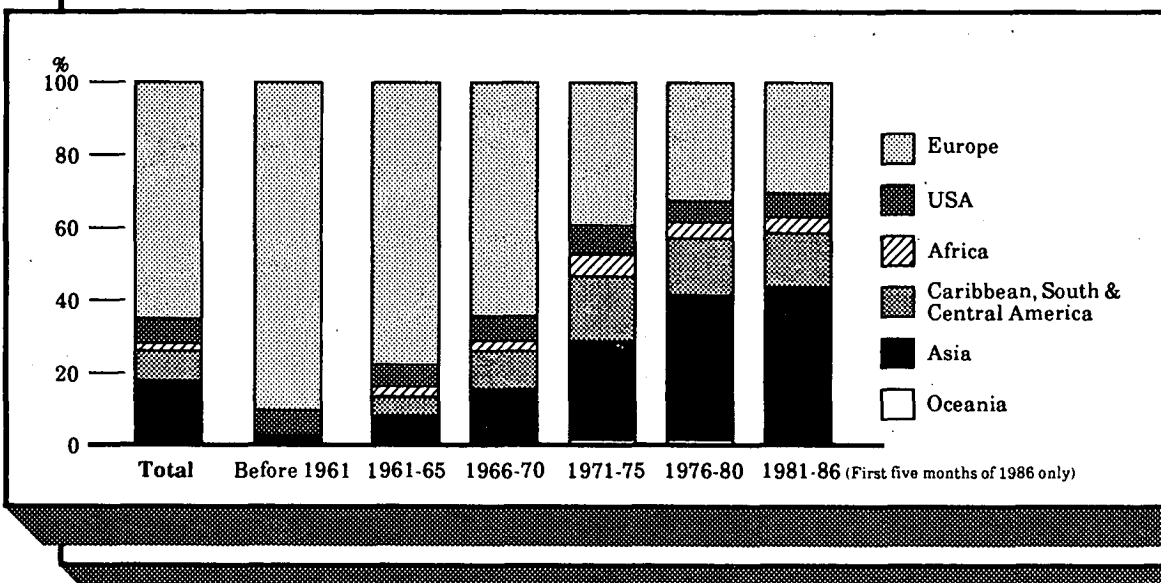
1981 Census. The proportion of immigrants in the total population has been relatively steady since the 1951 Census. Over this thirty-five year period, the highest proportion of immigrants in the total population was recorded in 1981 (16.0 per cent) and the lowest in 1951 (14.7 per cent).

Close to two-thirds of immigrants were born in Europe

According to the 1986 Census, 62 per cent of the 1986 immigrant population were born in Europe and 18 per cent in Asia. Those born in the United States represented 7 per cent of all immigrants in 1986. The Caribbean-born accounted for a further 5 per cent, those born in South and Central America 4 per cent, the African-born 3 per cent and those born in Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands) 1 per cent.

* With the exception of new data on disability, to be released soon.

Figure 1
Immigrant Population by Place of Birth, Showing Period of Immigration, Canada, 1986



...but the picture is changing

While the European-born were still predominant in the total 1986 immigrant population, their proportion among those immigrants who had arrived since 1961 declined steadily. For example, immigrants born in Europe represented almost 90 per cent of those immigrants who had arrived prior to 1961. However, this proportion fell to about two-thirds for the group who immigrated to Canada from 1961 to 1970, to about one-third of immigrants who came during the 1971 to 1980 period, and less than 30 per cent of those arriving between 1981 and 1986. (See figure 1.)

Among immigrants who arrived between 1981 and 1986, the largest single group was born in Asia, accounting for 43 per cent of all those who had arrived in this period.

The European-born were the second largest group among recent immigrants, accounting for 29 per cent of all immigrants who had arrived between 1981 and 1986. Persons born in South and Central America (including Mexico) represented 10 per cent, those born in

the United States 7 per cent and the Caribbean-born 6 per cent. The remaining 5 per cent of immigrants in the 1981 to 1986 period were born in Africa and Oceania.

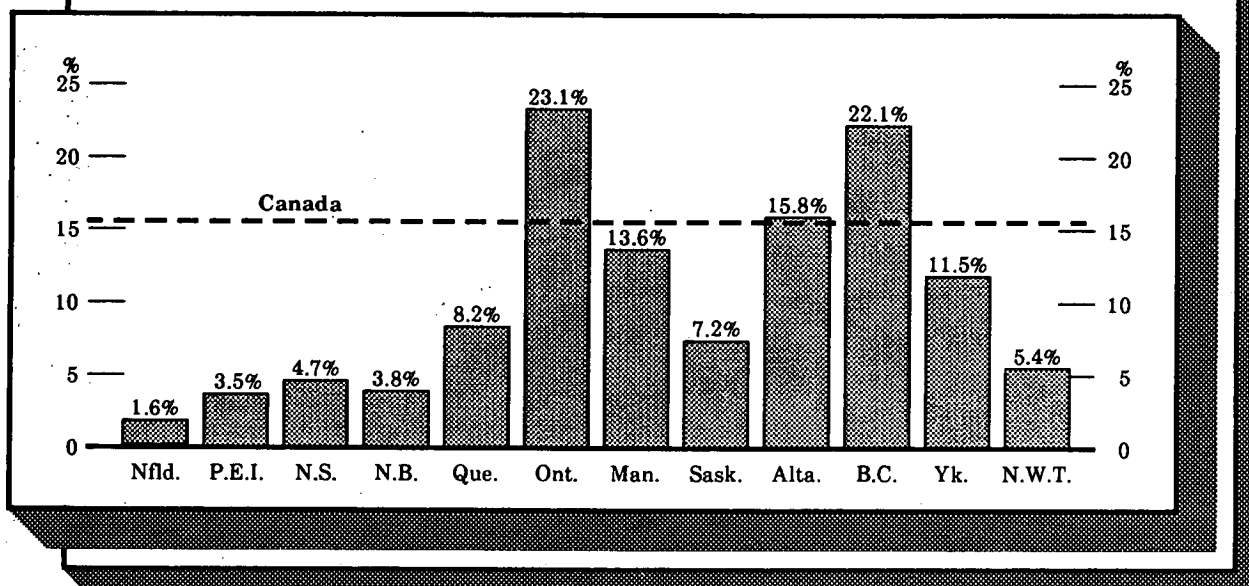
Over half of immigrants lived in Ontario

In 1986, over half of Canada's immigrant population resided in Ontario, where immigrants represented almost one-quarter of the provincial population.

As in Ontario, immigrants represented almost one-quarter of the population of British Columbia, well above the national average of 15.6 per cent.

While the proportion of immigrants in Alberta's population was about equal to the national average, in all other provinces, and particularly the Atlantic provinces, the proportion of the provincial population made up of immigrants was lower than the national average. The lowest proportion was in Newfoundland, where immigrants accounted for just under 2 per cent of the provincial population.

Figure 2
Immigrants as a Per Cent of Provincial or Territorial Population, 1986



Immigrants concentrated in major urban centres

While less than one-third of the total population of Canada lived in the three largest urban metropolitan areas (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver) in 1986, over half of the immigrant population lived in these urban centres.

The attraction of major urban centres for immigrants was most pronounced in Quebec, where 87 per cent of the province's immigrant population lived in the Montreal metropolitan area in 1986, although only 45 per cent of the provincial population lived there.

In Ontario, 59 per cent of the immigrant population lived in the Toronto metropolitan area as compared to 38 per cent of the total provincial population.

A similar pattern emerged in British Columbia where 62 per cent of the immigrant population of that province resided in the Vancouver area, compared to 48 per cent of the total provincial population.

More immigrants chose to obtain citizenship

Among the immigrant population, 79 per cent of those eligible to obtain Canadian citizenship had obtained it by 1986. This proportion has increased slightly from the figure of 75 per cent recorded in the 1981 Census.

Most Canadian-born lived in their province of birth

According to the 1986 Census, 85 per cent of persons born in Canada and still living here resided in their province of birth. This level is virtually unchanged since the 1971 Census.

In 1986, about 90 per cent of Canadian residents born in each of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were living in those provinces. Only 46 per cent of population born in the Yukon still resided there, while Saskatchewan, at 60 per cent, had the second-lowest proportion of persons born in that province who were still living there in 1986.

Newfoundland has experienced a particularly large change since 1971 in the proportion of the Newfoundland-born population living in the province. This proportion fell from 84 per cent in 1971 to 80 per cent in 1981 and 74 per cent in 1986.

Language usage in Canada: recent trends continue...

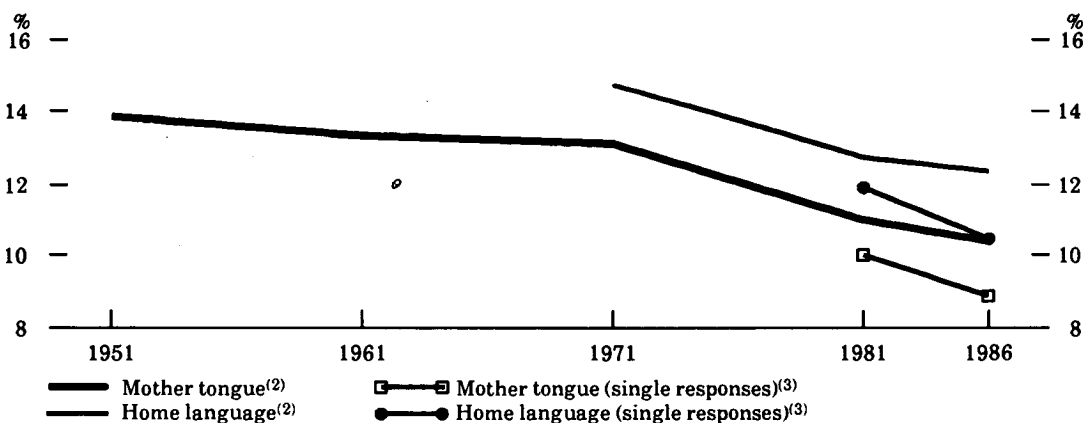
The most recent Census data show a continuation of trends observed in the linguistic make-up of the country during the 1970s. The proportion of Quebec's population speaking French at home continued to increase, as did the proportion of the population outside Quebec speaking English at home. At the same time, the population is increasingly bilingual, as a growing percentage of Canadians reported they are able to conduct a conversation in both official languages.

Outside Quebec, proportion speaking English at home increasing...

Data from the 1986 Census show* that the proportion of the population outside Quebec that spoke English at home has increased. In 1986, 88.6 per cent of Canadians outside Quebec reported speaking English most often at home, up from 88.2 per cent in 1981 and 87.2 per cent in 1971. During the same period, the proportion who spoke French most often at home decreased from 4.3 per cent in 1971 to 3.8 per cent in 1981 and 3.6 per cent in 1986.

* See note on Collection of Language Data, page 9.

Figure 3
Anglophones as a Proportion of the Population of Quebec⁽¹⁾,
1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986



- (1) For the first time in 1986, respondents could indicate more than one language as their mother tongue and home language. For more information see the box entitled **Collection of Language Data**.
 (2) Data adjusted to improve historical comparability.
 (3) Data from 1981 and 1986 Census taking only single responses into account.

As a percentage of the total population, New Brunswick had the largest French-speaking minority. This proportion was about 31 per cent and has remained stable since 1971. Ontario had the largest number of persons who spoke French most often at home (340,500). However, they accounted for only 3.8 per cent of the provincial population in 1986, down from 3.9 per cent in 1981 and 4.6 per cent in 1971.

...while proportion speaking French at home rises in Quebec

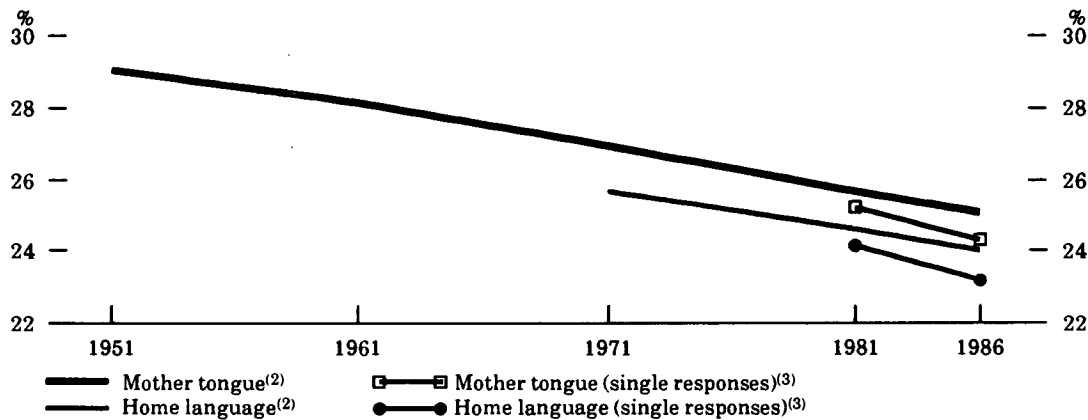
In Quebec, however, the proportion of Quebecers reporting that they most often spoke French at home rose from 80.8 per cent in 1971

to 82.5 per cent in 1981 and to 82.8 per cent in 1986. During this period, the proportion of Quebecers speaking English at home decreased from 14.7 per cent in 1971 to 12.7 per cent in 1981 and to 12.3 per cent in 1986, while the proportion reporting a language other than English or French rose to 4.9 per cent from 4.5 per cent in 1971 and 4.8 per cent in 1981.

The absolute number of people with English mother tongue in Quebec also declined from 1981 to 1986, although the decline was smaller than that observed between 1976 and 1981. This group declined by about 4 per cent from 1981 to 1986 compared to approximately 12 per cent between 1976 and 1981.

Figure 4

Francophones as a Proportion of the Population of Canada⁽¹⁾, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986



(1) For the first time in 1986, respondents could indicate more than one language as their mother tongue and home language. For more information see the box entitled **Collection of Language Data**.

(2) Data adjusted to improve historical comparability.

(3) Data from 1981 and 1986 Census taking only single responses into account.

Outflow of population from Quebec has largest impact on English mother tongue group

Previously released Census data showed that between 1981 and 1986, more people left Quebec for elsewhere in Canada, than moved to the province from elsewhere in Canada. The net outflow, however, was less than half as large as that recorded between 1976 and 1981, and other migration data show that this net outflow has declined to very low levels in recent years.

Between 1981 and 1986, the number of persons with English as their mother tongue** leaving Quebec for elsewhere in Canada exceeded the number entering Quebec from elsewhere in Canada by approximately 41,000. This was down significantly from about 106,000 in the period 1976 to 1981. Nonetheless, between 1981 and 1986, the net

outflow of persons with English as their mother tongue represented about 64 per cent of Quebec's total net loss of population through interprovincial migration. This group accounted for only 11.0 per cent of the provincial population in 1981. In the previous five-year period, the net outflow of persons with English as their mother tongue represented 75.0 per cent of the total net outflow.

In contrast, Quebec's net loss through interprovincial migration of persons with French as their mother tongue was about 12,000 between 1981 and 1986 and 18,000 between 1976 and 1981.

** See the note on **Collection of Language Data**. The migration data for the period 1981 to 1986 reflect only persons reporting a single mother tongue. Consideration of multiple responses would not significantly alter the results of this analysis.

In Canada as a whole, proportion speaking French at home declined

At the national level, the proportion of the total population speaking English at home rose from 67.0 per cent in 1971 to 68.9 per cent in 1986, while the proportion speaking French at home declined from 25.7 per cent to 24.0 per cent over the same period.

The proportion speaking a language other than French or English remained at about 7 per cent. Within this latter group, there was strong growth in the number reporting languages associated with the birth places of recent immigrants – notably Spanish and Asiatic languages such as Chinese, Vietnamese, Persian (Farsi) and Tamil.

Contributing to the declining proportion of francophones in the total population of Canada are, among other factors, their exceptionally low levels of fertility, the effects of linguistic assimilation on the French-speaking minorities outside Quebec, the low proportion of French-speaking immigrants, and the tendency of people with mother tongues other than English or French to adopt the English language.

More speak English at home than learned it as their mother tongue

Some Canadians speak a language other than their mother tongue most often in their home. These language shifts are a major factor in determining the mother tongue of following generations. The 1986 Census data show that language transfers have contributed to the growth of the English language population in Canada. While 62.1 per cent of the population

reported English as the language they first learned in childhood and still understood at the time of the census (mother tongue), 68.9 per cent reported that they spoke English most often at home.**

Even in Quebec, more people spoke English most often in their home (12.3 per cent), than learned this language as their mother tongue (10.4 per cent). Most of the population in this province who first learned a language other than English or French as mother tongue and who made a language shift, adopted English as their dominant home language. A more comprehensive analysis of 1986 Census results is required to determine whether this tendency to adopt English has changed between 1981 and 1986.

On balance, the French-speaking community in Quebec neither gained nor lost population through language shifts. The same proportion of the population – 82.8 per cent – learned French as their mother tongue as spoke it most often at home. Outside Quebec, however, while 5.0 per cent had French as their mother tongue, only 3.6 per cent reported speaking French most often in their home. In New Brunswick, 33.5 per cent of the provincial population reported French as their mother tongue, while 31.3 per cent reported French as their home language. The impact of language transfers was more noticeable in Ontario where 5.3 per cent of the provincial population gave French as their mother tongue, but only 3.8 per cent reported French as their home language.

**All percentages used to discuss language transfers are based on adjusted 1986 Census data. See the note on Collection of Language Data, page 9.

COLLECTION OF LANGUAGE DATA

The language questions asked in the last two censuses were the same, but the instructions to respondents were changed for two of the questions. In 1981, respondents were asked to indicate only one mother tongue and only one home language; nevertheless, some Canadians reported more than one.

To better reflect the linguistic reality in Canada, the instructions to report only one language were dropped from the 1986 Census. Under the new guidelines, respondents could report more than one mother tongue if they had learned them at the same time and had spoken one as frequently as the other when they were children. Similarly, respondents could indicate more than one home language if they were now speaking them equally often at home. The number of multiple responses given in the 1986 Census was significantly higher than in the 1981 Census.

When the 1981 data were processed, only one language was retained for tabulation purposes, even in cases where the respondent reported more than one. In 1986, responses indicating more than one language were accepted and tabulations reflecting these multiple responses were prepared.

Comparison between 1981 and 1986

To facilitate comparisons between censuses, special tabulations of both 1981 and 1986 Census data have been prepared. Where more than one language was reported in 1986, the multiple responses were distributed among the component languages in the same proportions as in the 1981 Census. Alternatively, data from the 1981 Census were tabulated to show the multiple responses reported at that time. While these changes make it easier to relate the 1986 data to the 1981 data, they do not make the results of the two censuses entirely comparable. Consequently, considerable care must be exercised in the interpretation of changes between 1981 and 1986.

More Canadians bilingual than ever before...

In 1986, more than 4 million Canadians reported they could conduct a conversation in both English and French. Bilingual persons represented 16.2 per cent of the population, up from 15.3 per cent in 1981 and 13.4 per cent in 1971.

Bilingualism increased in all provinces and territories, except Alberta, where the proportion reporting they were able to converse in both official languages remained unchanged at 6.4 per cent.

Quebec and New Brunswick recorded the highest rates of bilingualism at 34.5 per cent

and 29.1 per cent, respectively. Slightly over half of Canada's bilingual population lived in Quebec. The 1.8 million who lived outside Quebec resided mainly in Ontario (1,058,000), New Brunswick (204,000), British Columbia (176,000) and Alberta (150,000).

Francophones outside Quebec most bilingual

Even though Quebec was the most bilingual province, persons with French as their mother tongue, living outside Quebec, were the most bilingual group in 1986, with four of every five persons able to conduct a conversation in both official languages.

Figure 5
Proportion of the Population Able to Conduct a Conversation
in Both English and French, Canada, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986

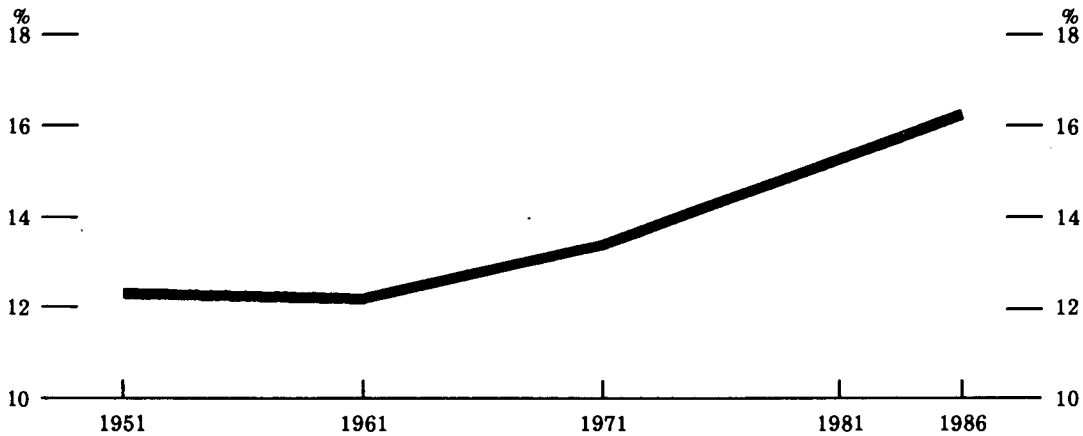
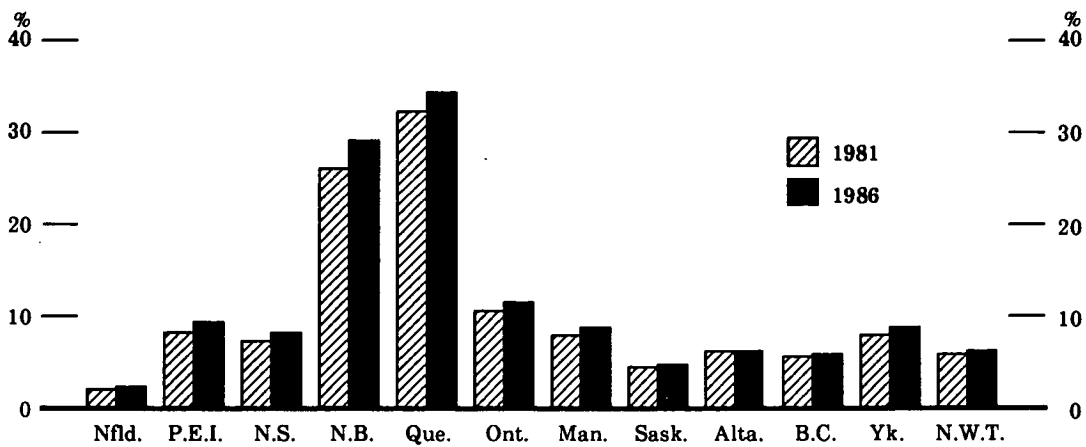


Figure 6
Proportion of the Population Able to Conduct a Conversation in Both
English and French, Provinces and Territories, 1981 and 1986



In 1986, more than half of persons with English as their mother tongue, living in Quebec, were bilingual. Almost half of Quebec residents with neither English nor French as their mother tongue also reported they could carry on a conversation in both English and French; as did almost one-third of persons with French as their mother tongue living in that province.

Less than 6 per cent of persons residing outside Quebec with English or a language other than English or French as their mother tongue reported they were able to converse in both official languages in 1986.

Youth becoming more bilingual

In 1986, 20.5 per cent of the population aged 15-to-24 could conduct a conversation in English and French, up from 18.3 per cent in 1981. This group recorded the highest rate of bilingualism in 1986 and the largest increase in this rate from 1981 to 1986. This suggests that French immersion programs in Canadian

schools may have made a significant contribution to the growth in bilingualism during this period.

Incomes in the early-1980s

The recession of the early-1980s had a significant impact on Canadian incomes. Average individual and family incomes in 1980 measured by the 1981 Census were at a pre-recession peak. Statistics Canada surveys show that, after adjustment for inflation, average incomes fell from 1980 to 1984, but began to recover in 1985. The 1986 Census measured these 1985 incomes. More recent Statistics Canada surveys show that average incomes continued to recover in 1986 but, in general, had still not surpassed the levels of 1980.

Family incomes

Average family income was estimated at \$37,827 in 1985, down slightly (1 per cent), in constant dollars, from 1980.

Table 1.
Number and Average Income in Constant (1985) Dollars of Census Families by Family Type, Canada, 1980 and 1985

	Number of families			Average family income		
	1980	1985	Per cent change	1980	1985	Per cent change
	number		%	\$		%
TOTAL	6,325,315	6,733,845	6.5	38,276	37,827	-1.2
Husband-wife families	5,611,495	5,880,550	4.8	40,335	40,222	-0.3
- Wife with employment income	3,101,375	3,464,815	11.7	46,187	46,221	0.0
- Wife without employment income	2,510,125	2,415,735	-3.8	33,104	31,618	-4.5
Lone-parent families	713,815	853,300	19.5	22,090	21,321	-3.5
- Male lone-parent	124,380	151,485	21.8	33,261	31,252	-6.0
- Female lone-parent	589,435	701,815	19.1	19,733	19,177	-2.8

Families where wife worked outside the home maintained their income level

With an average total income of \$46,221, husband-wife families with wives reporting employment income maintained their real family income from 1980 to 1985, neither gaining nor losing.

Furthermore, the number of such families increased by nearly 12 per cent between 1981 and 1986 – twice the rate of growth in the total number of families.

Elderly families saw incomes rise...

Husband-wife families where the husband was 65-years-or-older saw their average income increase by 5 per cent between 1980 and 1985.

...and others saw real incomes decline

Husband-wife families where the wife had no employment income reported an average income of \$31,618 in 1985, down over 4 per cent from 1980 after adjustment for inflation.

Lone-parent families lost about 3 per cent in real terms over the period, with an average family income in 1985 of \$21,321. Lone-parent families headed by males saw their real income decline 6 per cent on average over the period, while average real incomes of those headed by females declined slightly less than 3 per cent.

Real income per family member rose

Although real family income declined between 1980 and 1985, the continuing drop in the average family size – from 3.26 persons in 1981 to 3.15 in 1986 – resulted in an increase of 2 per cent in average income per family member, to \$12,022 in 1985.

Impact of number of earners on family income

Family incomes varied widely depending on the number and combination of employment income recipients in the family. The average income of female lone-parent families where no family member received any income from employment was only \$7,908. Husband-wife families where no family member reported employment income in 1985 received \$19,508. About 98 per cent of lone-parent families and 79 per cent of husband-wife families with no employment income had a total income of less than \$25,000.

At the other end of the spectrum were families where husbands, wives and at least one other family member were gainfully employed in 1985. Their average income was \$59,369. Over 20 per cent of these families had an income of at least \$75,000 in 1985. Between these two extremes were families with other combinations of employment income recipients, as summarized in Table 2.

Shifting regional patterns for family income

Regional economic conditions have varied significantly since 1970 and these variations are reflected in family incomes by province. In 1970, families in the Yukon had the highest average income, followed by Ontario. In 1980, the Yukon continued to have the highest average income while Alberta and British Columbia advanced to second and third place, respectively, pushing Ontario to the fourth position.

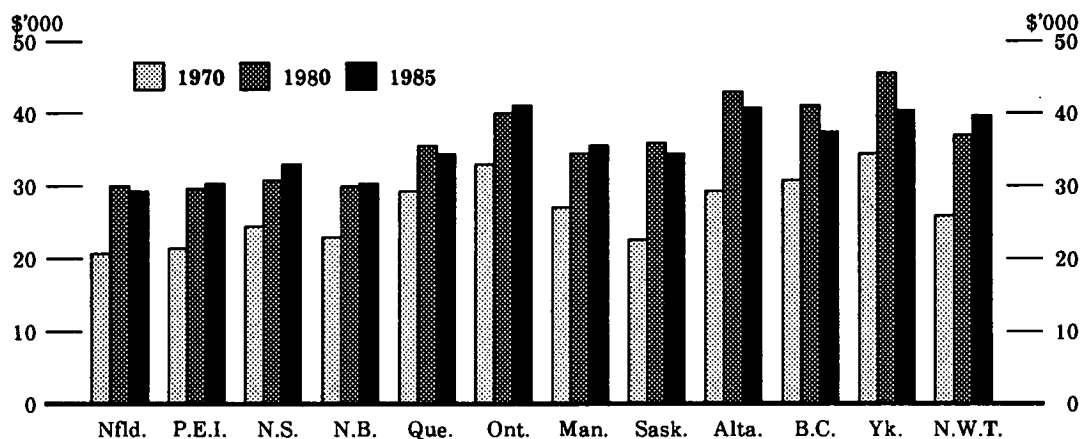
In 1985, Ontario recorded the highest average family income (\$41,692), followed by Alberta (\$40,740) and the Yukon (\$40,259). British Columbia fell to fifth place, behind the Northwest Territories.

Average family income in Quebec slipped from fifth position in 1970 to seventh position in 1980. With an average income of \$34,582, Quebec families were in eighth position in 1985.

Table 2
Percentage Distribution of Census Families by Structure and Combination of Employment
Income Recipients Showing 1985 Family Income Size Groups, Canada, 1985

Combination of Employment Income Recipients	1985 Family Income Group						Average Income
	Total	Under \$25,000	\$25,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000- \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	
				Per cent			\$
Husband-wife Families							
Husband, wife and other	100.0	6.4	36.5	37.0	13.1	7.0	59,369
Husband and wife	100.0	17.6	51.4	23.5	4.9	2.6	44,314
Husband and other	100.0	14.5	48.3	25.5	7.0	4.7	49,227
Husband only	100.0	35.8	51.0	9.3	2.0	1.9	33,960
Wife and other	100.0	28.7	49.0	16.9	3.8	1.6	38,285
Wife only	100.0	59.8	33.4	5.1	1.0	0.7	24,970
Other only	100.0	41.9	43.1	11.3	2.5	1.2	32,349
No recipient	100.0	79.2	16.8	2.7	0.7	0.6	19,508
Lone-parent Families							
Male							
With employment income	100.0	37.9	45.3	12.2	2.6	2.0	34,228
Without employment income	100.0	95.9	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	9,639
Female							
With employment income	100.0	62.6	31.5	4.7	0.8	0.4	23,515
Without employment income	100.0	97.8	1.8	0.3	0.1	-	7,908
All Families	100.0	34.3	42.0	17.0	4.2	2.5	37,827

Figure 7
Average Income of Census Families, Constant (1985) Dollars,
Provinces and Territories, 1970, 1980 and 1985



There was little change in the rankings of the Atlantic provinces which occupied the lowest four positions on the family income ladder throughout the 1970s and first half of the 1980s.

Regional inequality in family incomes decreased...

The gap between the lowest and highest average provincial family incomes has narrowed since 1970. In that year, the ratio between the lowest and the highest provincial average family income was 59.6 per cent. By 1980, the ratio of the lowest to the highest average family income had risen to 64.9 per cent and by 1985 to 69.3 per cent.

Proportion with low incomes increased...

The decline in real income levels due to the recession of the early-1980s resulted in an increase in the proportion of the population with incomes below Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs*. In 1985, an estimated 17.0 per cent of the population lived in families or as unattached individuals with incomes below these thresholds, compared to 15.7 per cent in

* In this section, "low income" refers to economic families and unattached individuals who, in 1985, had incomes below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs for that year. Low income cut-offs are relative levels determined from income and expenditure patterns for various categories of families. The income limits were selected on the basis that families and unattached individuals with incomes below these limits spent, on average, 58.5 per cent or more of their income on food, shelter and clothing. These limits vary by size of area of residence and by size of the family. They are not intended as measures of "poverty".

Economic families consist of all persons related by blood, marriage (including common-law unions) or adoption and living together in a single dwelling, while unattached individuals are all persons 15 years-of-age-and-over who live alone or with unrelated persons.

As the survey from which low income cut-offs were determined excluded the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Indian Reserves, all estimates given in this section exclude those areas.

1980. More recent survey data for 1986 show that the incidence of low income declined in that year, to a level slightly below the 1980 level.

Low income most common among female lone-parent families

Economic families comprised of female lone-parent families experienced the highest incidence of low income in 1985, with nearly half of such families having incomes below the low income cut-offs. Among similar male lone-parent families, one-in-five were low income families in 1985. In contrast, only one-in-10 husband-wife families was below the low income cut-offs in 1985.

One-in-five children in low income families

In 1985, about 21 per cent of children under six years-of-age were in low income families, compared to 19 per cent in 1980. For children 6-to-14 years-of-age over 19 per cent lived in such families in 1985, compared to less than 18 per cent in 1980.

Fewer elderly had low incomes...

Since the last census, the elderly population increased by about 15 per cent while the number of elderly persons with low income decreased by 14 per cent. As a result, the incidence of low income among all persons 65 and over dropped from just under 24 per cent in 1980 to 18 per cent in 1985.

The incidence of low income among elderly persons living in families was 7.4 per cent in 1985, down from 10 per cent in 1980. About one-third of all persons 65 and over were living as unattached individuals, either with non-relatives or on their own. Although for these elderly unattached persons, while the incidence of low income dropped by about 14 percentage points from 1980, it remained high at nearly 43 per cent in 1985. Four out of five elderly unattached individuals with low incomes were women.

Table 3
Incidence of Low Income Among Economic Families, Unattached Individuals and Population, Canada, 1980 and 1985

	1980 %	1985 %
Economic Families	13.0	14.3
Husband-wife families	9.6	10.3
Married couples only	8.6	8.6
Married couples with children only	10.2	11.4
Married couples with other relatives only	10.4	10.9
All other non husband-wife families	9.7	10.2
Non husband-wife families	34.9	37.1
Male lone-parent families	15.8	19.8
Female lone-parent families	45.6	47.7
All other non husband-wife families	20.8	21.7
Unattached Individuals	38.5	38.0
Males	30.5	33.2
Under 65 years	27.4	33.0
65 years-and-over	49.0	34.4
Females	45.1	42.0
Under 65 years	37.3	40.0
65 years-and-over	58.8	45.3
Population	15.7	17.0
Under 6 years	18.9	21.3
6-14 years	17.7	19.4
15-24 years	16.6	20.1
25-34 years	12.8	15.5
35-44 years	11.7	13.0
45-54 years	10.9	12.5
55-64 years	15.5	16.9
65 years-and-over	23.9	18.0

Employment income

Census data show that employment income averaged \$18,733 per employed individual in 1985, a decline of 3 per cent, after adjustment for inflation, compared to 1980.

The average employment income of full-year, full-time* workers declined by less than 1 per cent, from \$27,049 in 1980 to \$26,781 in 1985. For those who worked less than 49 weeks, or worked mostly part-time, the decline in average employment income from 1980 to 1985 was much larger, at 9 per cent.

* Full-year, full-time workers are persons aged 15-and-over who worked from 49 to 52 weeks in 1985 (or 1980) mostly full-time.

Women fared better than men

Between 1980 and 1985, full-year, full-time female workers gained over 2 per cent after adjustment for inflation, while female part-time or part-year workers experienced a marginal decline. However, because of more rapid growth in the number of women in the former group, average employment income for women rose, on the whole, by nearly 3 per cent in real terms from 1980 to 1985, to a level of \$12,891.

For men, average employment income was \$23,231, a drop of 4 per cent from 1980 after adjustment for inflation. This was due mainly to a drop of 13 per cent in the average employment income of part-year or part-time male workers.

Table 4
Average Employment Income by Sex and Work Activity(1), Constant (1985) Dollars,
Canada, 1980 and 1985

	1980	1985	Per cent change	1980	1985	Per cent change
Population 15 years of age and over	Number		%	\$		%
TOTAL	12,495,345	13,074,460	4.6	19,311	18,733	-3.0
Worked full year, mostly full time	6,212,125	6,580,880	5.9	27,049	26,781	-1.0
Worked part year or part time	6,283,215	6,493,580	3.3	11,660	10,577	-9.3
MALE	7,309,330	7,386,820	1.1	24,123	23,231	-3.7
Worked full year, mostly full time	4,181,160	4,249,360	1.6	30,682	30,504	-0.6
Worked part year or part time	3,128,175	3,137,455	0.3	15,356	13,380	-12.9
FEMALE	5,186,010	5,687,640	9.7	12,528	12,891	2.9
Worked full year, mostly full time	2,030,965	2,331,515	14.8	19,571	19,995	2.2
Worked part year or part time	3,155,045	3,356,125	6.4	7,995	7,957	-0.5

(1) Full-year, full-time workers are persons aged 15-and-over who worked from 49 to 52 weeks in 1985 or 1980, mostly full-time.

Full-year, full-time male workers experienced only a small decline of less than 1 per cent in real average employment income.

Closing the earnings gap

For full-year, full-time workers, the ratio of female to male employment earnings rose from 63.8 per cent in 1980 to 65.5 per cent in 1985, continuing a steady trend toward the closing of this gap.

Census income data for 1985 show that the gap between the earnings of full-year, full-time male and female workers varied substantially, depending on several factors. For example, the female to male earnings ratios in the 15-to-24 and 25-to-34 age groups were 82.2 per cent and 73.8 per cent respectively. In the case of workers who had never married, the ratio was 90 per cent. In fact, in this group, females aged 55-and-over had a higher average employment income than never-married males.

Age and marital status are only two of the many factors that affect male-female earnings differentials. Differences between men and women in occupations, education and work experience are also important determinants. Additional research will be required to gain a more complete understanding of the evolution of the differences in employment incomes between men and women. The 1986 Census data base will provide a unique opportunity to explore this issue.

The ten highest paying occupations

Among full-year, full-time workers, Physicians and Surgeons recorded the highest average employment income in 1985 at \$85,023. Judges and Magistrates ranked second, with an average employment income of \$76,019, followed by Dentists at \$75,792. Average employment income for the ten highest paying occupations taken together was \$60,537 in 1985.

Table 5
Ratio Between Average Employment Incomes of Females and Males Who Worked Full-year, Mostly Full-time(1), by Marital Status and Age, Canada, 1985

Population 15 years-and-over Age	Marital Status			Total
	Now Married	Never Married	All Other	
15-24	74.7	85.2	71.0	82.2
25-34	70.4	86.8	75.6	73.8
35-44	61.7	91.4	70.0	64.7
45-54	56.8	98.0	65.0	60.0
55-64	59.1	102.8	65.6	62.0
65-and-over	65.6	104.4	70.7	66.1
Total	62.0	90.0	68.8	65.5

(1) Full-year, full-time workers are persons aged 15-and-over who worked from 49 to 52 weeks in 1985 or 1980, mostly full-time.

Table 6
Average Employment Income of Full-year, Full-time(1) Workers in Ten Highest Paid Occupations by Sex, Canada, 1985

Occupation	Male			Female		
	Number	Average	Average age	Number	Average	Average age
		\$			\$	
Physicians and surgeons	22,595	90,562	44.0	4,490	57,126	36.9
Judges and magistrates	1,530	78,402	54.0	245	61,094	47.2
Dentists	5,620	79,346	41.5	685	46,777	33.4
General managers and other senior officials	120,165	60,327	44.7	17,085	34,096	40.4
Lawyers and notaries	26,655	60,867	40.2	5,950	36,551	34.4
Air pilots, navigators and flight engineers	5,385	57,337	39.7	190	27,436	34.9
Osteopaths and chiropractors	1,725	58,645	40.4	210	35,680	31.6
Petroleum engineers	2,870	55,063	36.7	225	35,763	31.0
Optometrists	1,030	61,625	45.2	440	33,600	31.4
Management occupations, natural sciences and engineering	11,415	52,748	42.8	930	35,560	36.9
Top 10 occupations	198,990	63,909	43.6	30,450	38,493	38.2
All other occupations	4,050,370	28,863	39.5	2,301,065	19,750	37.2
TOTAL	4,249,360	30,504	39.7	2,331,515	19,995	37.2

(1) Full-year, full-time workers are persons aged 15-and-over who worked from 49 to 52 weeks in 1985 or 1980, mostly full-time.

For male full-year, full-time workers in these occupations, employment income averaged \$63,909, while for females, it was \$38,493. The ratio of female to male average employment income for these 10 occupations (60.2 per cent) was lower than the overall ratio (65.5 per cent).

Of all employment income recipients, 35 per cent were women, but women represented only 13 per cent of workers in the 10 highest paying occupations. Within these occupations, the average age difference ranged between four years for General Managers and other Senior Officials to 14 years in the case of Optometrists. On the whole, women were younger than men by about five years in these occupations.

It is likely that, as women workers in these and other higher paying occupations gain experience and build practices, the earnings gap between males and females will narrow. However, as noted above, further analysis of

the data is needed to better understand male-female earnings differentials in these and other occupations.

Government benefits contribute more to incomes

Since 1970, there have been significant changes in the composition of income by source. In 1985, income from employment accounted, on average, for 79 cents of every dollar of income, down from 82 cents in 1980 and 86 cents in 1970.

Government transfer payments, such as old age pensions, unemployment insurance and family allowances, contributed 11 cents to the average dollar of income in 1985, having risen from 8 cents in 1980 and from 7 cents in 1970.

Other income sources, such as investment income and retirement pensions, contributed about 10 cents to the average dollar of income in 1985 and 1980, up from 7 cents in 1970.

Figure 8
Sources of Income, Canada, 1970, 1980 and 1985

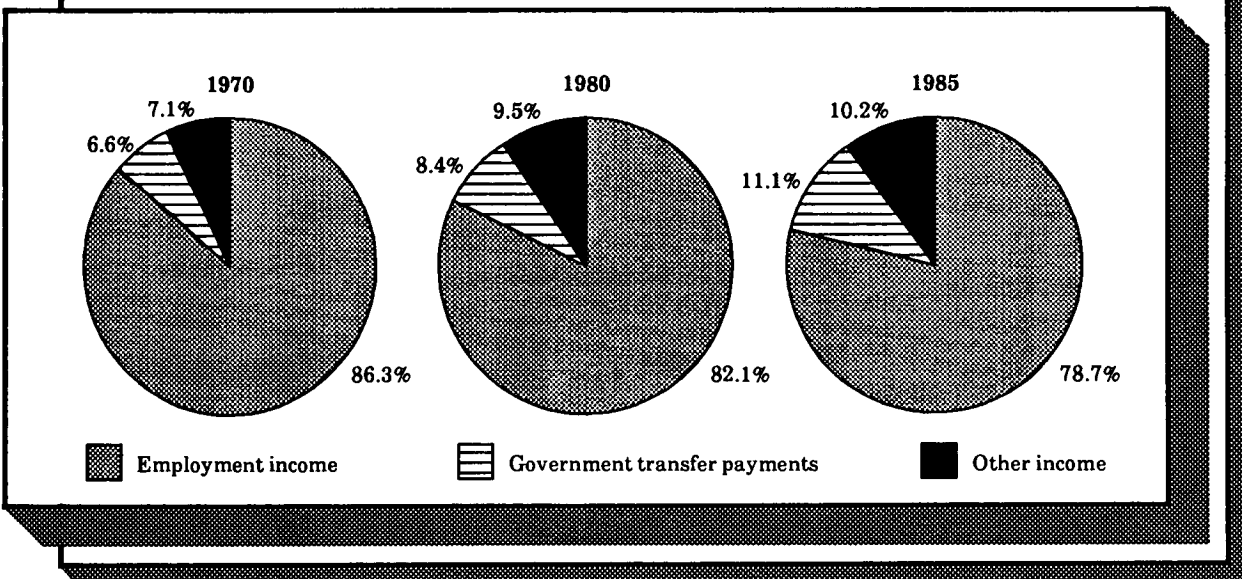
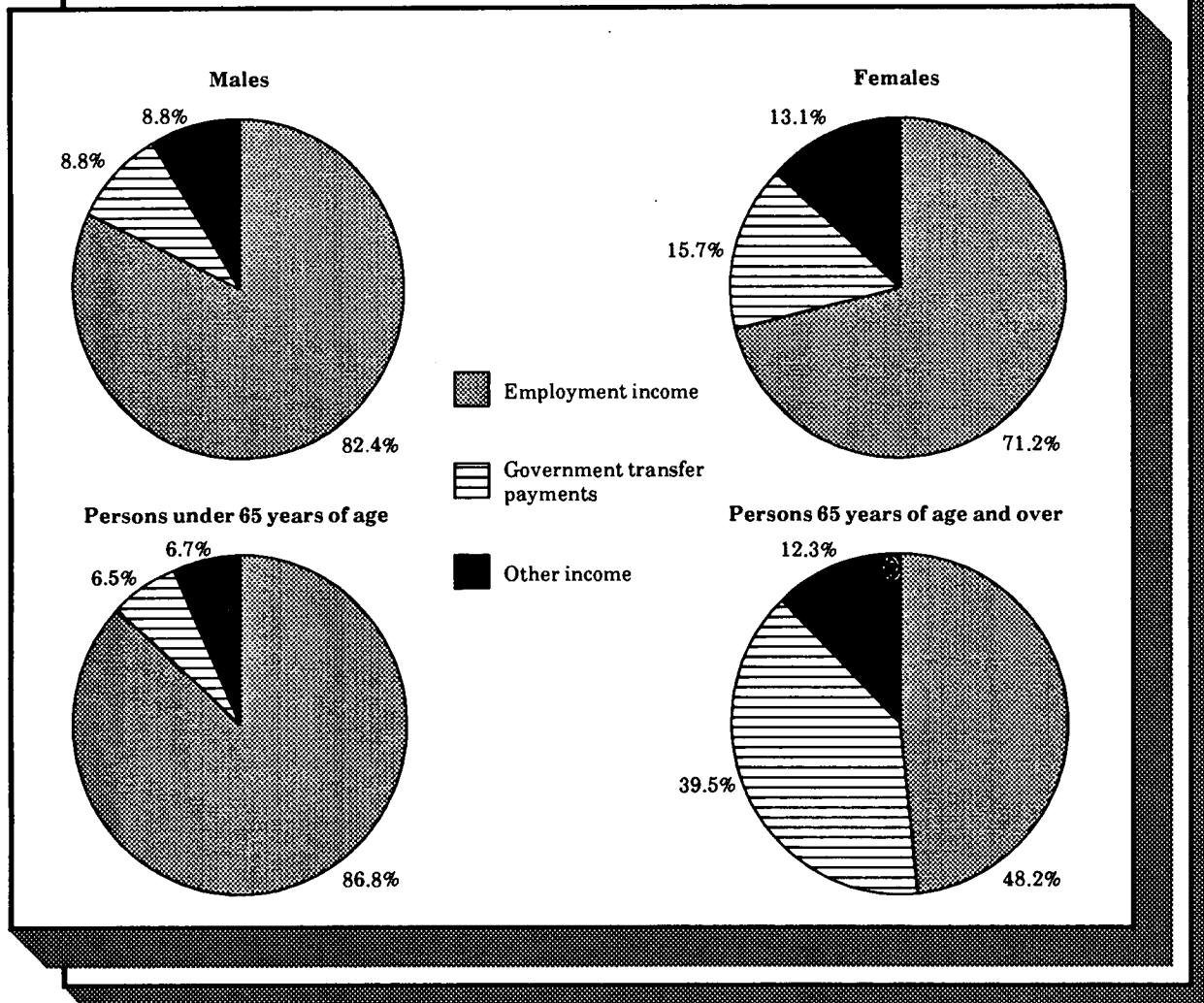


Figure 9
Sources of Income by Sex and by Age, Canada, 1985



Income from employment contributed less to the income of women (71 per cent) in 1985 than to that of men (82 per cent). Government transfers, however, contributed more to female incomes (16 per cent) than male incomes (9 per cent), as did other income sources (13 per cent for females and 9 per cent for males).

Some groups more dependent on government benefits

Government transfer payments contributed substantially to the incomes of some groups. On average, Canadians aged 65-to-69 received over 40 per cent of their incomes in the form of

government transfer payments, while those aged 70-or-over relied on these transfers for 53 per cent of their income in 1985. Female lone-parents, on average, received one-quarter of their 1985 income in government benefits.

Home ownership...

In 1986, six of every 10 Canadian households* owned their home and, of these, almost half (48 per cent) owned their home free of mortgage. The share of households owning their home free of mortgage increased from the level (42 per cent) recorded in the 1981 Census.

Almost three-quarters of households with more than one income recipient owned their home in 1986, in contrast to slightly less than half of households with only one income recipient.

Among households owning their home, the proportion with a mortgage was highest in Alberta (60 per cent), the Yukon (56 per cent), and Quebec (56 per cent).

Newfoundland's households owning their own home were least likely to have a mortgage, with only one in every three households in this situation in 1986.

The condominium alternative

The condominium is an increasingly popular form of home ownership. While Canada's 235,000 owner-occupied condominiums accounted for only 4.3 per cent of owner-occupied dwellings in 1986, their number grew rapidly from 1981 to 1986, increasing by 37 per cent.

This form of ownership was concentrated in highly urbanized provinces, notably Ontario (54 per cent of all owner-occupied condominiums were in this province), British Columbia (20 per cent) and Alberta (9 per cent). Quebec, which accounted for over one-quarter of all occupied dwellings but only one-eighth of

owner-occupied condominiums, was a notable exception.

The cost of shelter

In 1986, households owning their home, but with a mortgage, spent an average of \$719 a month on shelter costs (i.e. mortgage payments, costs of essential utilities, heating costs and property taxes), while those without a mortgage spent an average of \$216. Average monthly shelter costs for households renting their home fell in between, at \$431 (i.e. monthly cash rent plus essential utilities and heating costs if these were not included in the cash rent).

In 1986, monthly shelter costs for renter households and for owner households with a mortgage shared a similar regional pattern. They were highest in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario.

For households owning their home free of mortgage, the pattern was slightly different. Their shelter costs were highest in the Northwest Territories, Ontario and Quebec while British Columbia's households had one of the lowest monthly costs for this group.

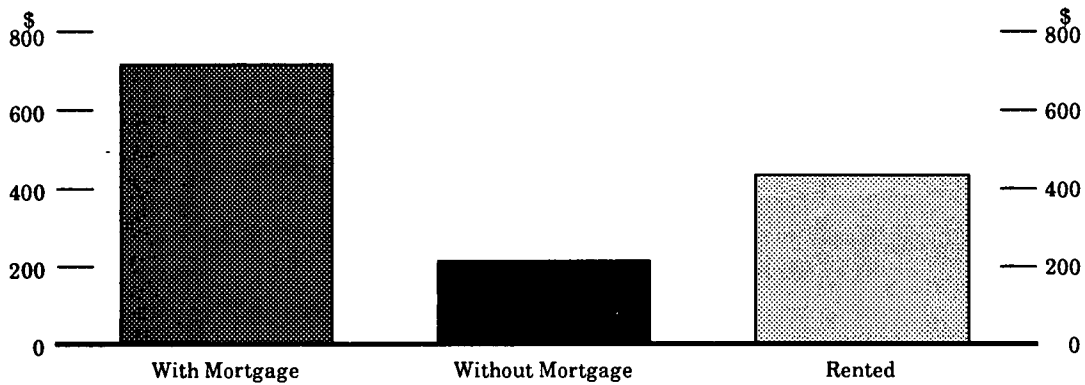
Number of rooms per dwelling rising steadily

In 1986, on average, Canadian dwellings had 5.8 rooms. The average number of rooms per dwelling has increased steadily over the last 25 years, rising from 5.3 in 1961 to 5.4 in 1971 and 5.7 in 1981. In contrast, previously published data from the 1986 Census show that the average size of Canadian households declined from 3.9 in 1961 to 2.8 in 1986.

In 1961, dwellings with seven or more rooms accounted for 22 per cent of all dwellings while in 1986 they accounted for 35 per cent. Between 1981 and 1986, there was an increase of over 500,000 dwellings with seven or more rooms, as the result of both new construction and the addition of rooms to existing dwellings. The number of dwellings with 10 or more rooms grew most rapidly over this period, rising 36

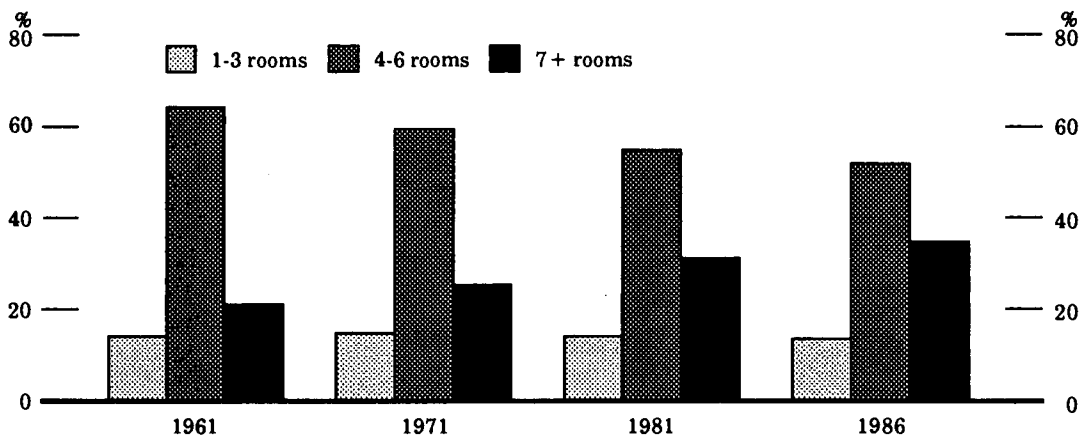
* All data on home ownership and shelter costs are for non-farm, non-reserve households only.

Figure 10
Average Monthly Shelter Cost by Presence of Mortgage and Tenure¹,
Canada, 1986



1. Reported for private, non-farm, non-reserve households only

Figure 11
Per Cent of Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Rooms,
Canada, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986



per cent, while the number of dwellings with nine rooms increased by 29 per cent and the number with eight by 19 per cent.

Housing Canadians

Information from the 1986 Census shows that six out of every 10 dwellings had been constructed in the 25 years preceding the 1986 Census. One-quarter occupied dwellings were constructed in the 10 years prior to the Census.

Among the provinces, Alberta had the largest proportion (39 per cent) of dwellings that were built in the 10 years prior to the 1986 Census. Ontario had the lowest proportion of its dwellings built between 1976 and May 1986, at just over two in every 10.

Prince Edward Island, with almost one-quarter of its dwellings constructed before 1921 had the highest proportion of very old dwellings

in its housing stock, while Alberta, with 3 per cent of such dwellings, had the lowest.

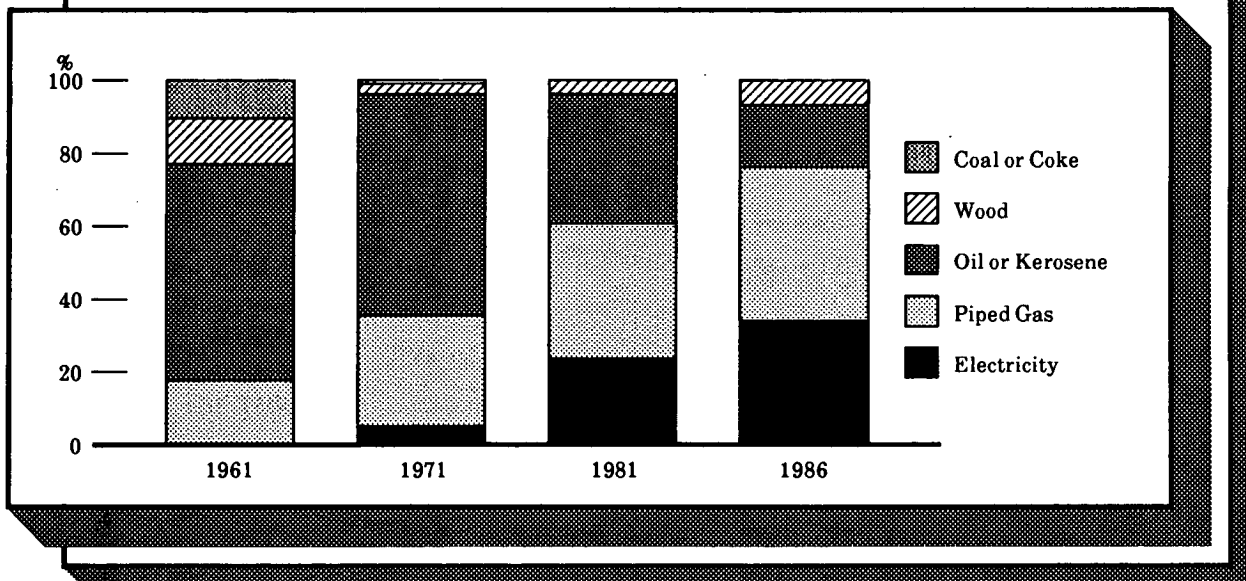
The lingering impact of the energy crisis

Although international oil prices declined significantly during the 1980s from their record levels in the 1970s, the movement away from oil for home heating continued during the first half of the 1980s.

From 1981 to 1986, the number of dwellings using oil or kerosene as the principal fuel for home heating declined by more than 1,200,000, a drop of 43 per cent over the five-year period. During the same period, the number of dwellings using piped gas for heating increased by over 600,000, or 20 per cent, and the number using electricity by over one million, or a 50 per cent increase.

Figure 12

Per Cent of Occupied Private Dwellings by Principal Heating Fuel, Canada, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986



A revolution in home heating

The 25 years from 1961 to 1986 saw a dramatic shift in fuels used for home heating. Coal and coke, still in common use in 1961, had all but disappeared just 10 years later. Wood, which had appeared destined for the same fate during the 1960s, experienced a minor resurgence as a fuel for home heating in the 1970s and early-1980s.

Subsequent to the sharp increase in international oil prices in 1973, oil and kerosene, which had been the principal heating fuel used in almost six out of 10 dwellings in the 1960s and early 1970s, lost favour with consumers.

By the mid-1980s, less than two of every 10 dwellings still had oil and kerosene as the principal fuel for heating.

Electricity and piped gas replace oil

The principal replacement fuels for oil were piped gas and electricity. Piped gas, in use by

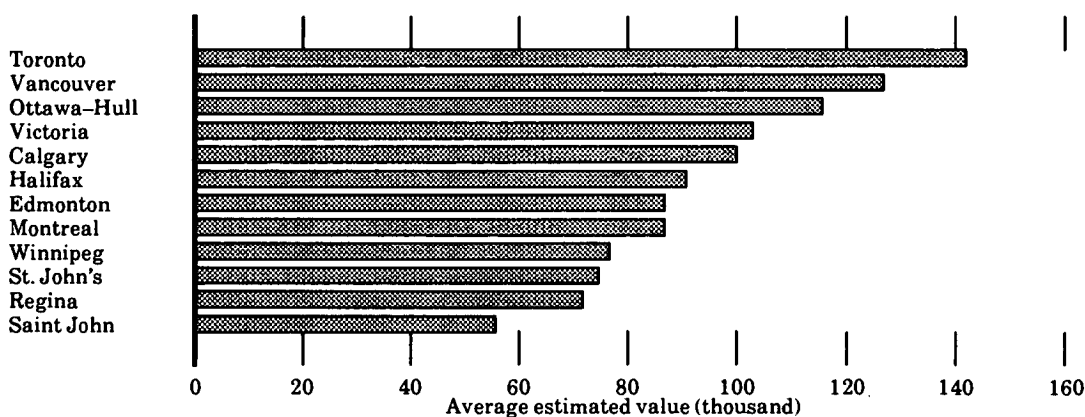
less than 20 per cent of dwellings in 1961, heated over 40 per cent in 1986, while electricity, almost unknown for home heating in 1961, was used as the principal energy source for home heating by one in every three dwellings in 1986.

Home values soar in Ontario

The 1986 Census, taken in a period when Ontario's economy was growing strongly relative to other provincial economies, found that Ontario households owning their dwelling reported the highest average estimated value (\$104,063), up one-third from 1981. British Columbia's households reported the second-highest values on average (\$98,850), followed by households in Alberta (\$84,936).

Among the major urban centres, the residents of the Toronto metropolitan area reported the highest estimated value on average (\$142,282), followed by residents of Vancouver (\$127,311), Ottawa-Hull (\$116,802) and Victoria (\$103,466).

Figure 13
Average Estimated Value of Dwelling,
Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, 1986



Five years previously, in the 1981 Census, residents of Ontario reported the third highest average value of dwelling, behind first-ranked British Columbia and second-ranked Alberta. Among the major urban centres, residents of the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) gave the highest value on average (\$171,726), followed by the Victoria CMA (\$132,529), the Calgary CMA (\$114,666), and the Toronto CMA (\$114,284).

Availability of products and services...

This special edition of the *DAILY* has presented highly summarized information. The uniqueness of the 1986 Census data base is its capacity to provide much more detailed information for geographical areas as small as a neighbourhood.

For larger areas, more detailed information is available than can be presented here. For example, there are close to 100 languages and over 200 places of birth available at maximum detail, including the possibility of cross-classified tables.

Data from the 1986 Census are available in a variety of publications, computer tapes, microcomputer diskettes and other formats. Immediately available with this release are information packages for the nation, provinces, territories, and Census Metropolitan Areas. These packages contain a variety of basic tables of statistics on immigration, place of birth, language, income, and housing and can be ordered by calling 1-800-267-6677 (toll-free) or by contacting your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Data for other geographical areas will become available gradually throughout the year.

For more specialized requirements, custom tabulations based on your individual specifications are available as well as an inquiries service to answer your questions regarding Census results or other Statistics Canada data and programs. A toll-free telephone service to a Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre is available in every province and territory (see page 25).

Upcoming release – Health and Activity Limitation Survey

The 1986 Census, for the first time, included a question on disability. This question served to identify potential respondents for a follow-up survey on health and activity limitations. The survey was conducted in the fall of 1986, and processing of the results is nearing completion. Information from the follow-up survey, combined with relevant 1986 Census data, will be released in the near future.

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