



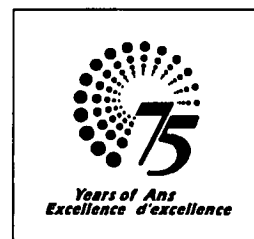
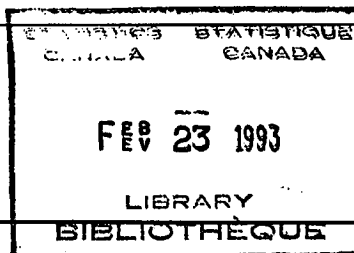
# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Tuesday, February 23, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.



## 1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly one-in-three respondents reported an ethnic background other than British or French
- Three-quarters of Quebec's population reported French only origins
- Ontario: a diversity of ethnic groups
- One-in-nine British Columbia residents were of Asian origins
- Half of all occupied dwellings in Canada have been built after 1970

#### **Ethnic Origin Occupied Private Dwellings The Nation**

**Ethnic Origin** presents information on ethnic ancestry from the 1991 Census for Canada, provinces and territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas. A list showing the ethnic origins collected in the 1991, 1986 and 1981 Censuses is included.

**Occupied Private Dwellings** provides data on dwelling characteristics based on a 20 per cent sample of households from the 1991 Census. Data are shown for Canada, provinces and territories, and census metropolitan areas. Selected household variables are also presented and cross-referenced.

To obtain a copy of **Ethnic Origin** (93-315, \$40) or **Occupied Private Dwellings** (93-314, \$40), see "How to Order Publications." For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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Statistics Canada conducted the 17<sup>th</sup> Census of Population since Confederation on June 4, 1991. Today's **Daily** contains information on the ethnic origins of people living in Canada and on the condition of Canada's housing stock.

## Who we are –

### Defining ethnic origin

Ethnic origin – as defined in the Census – refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which an individual's ancestors belonged; it pertains to the ancestral roots or origins of the population and not to place of birth, citizenship or nationality.

Census data show that although the share of the population made up of immigrants has remained relatively stable – about 16 per cent – during the past several decades, there has been a substantial change from where more recent immigrants have come. This, in turn, is reflected in the increasing ethnic and cultural diversity of Canada's population.

In 1991, 19.2 million people, or 71 per cent of the population, reported only one ethnic origin, down slightly from 72 per cent in 1986. Nearly 8 million people, or 29 per cent of the population, reported

### Single and Multiple Responses

A **single response** occurred when the respondent reported only one ethnic origin. For example, 750,055 persons indicated that their only ethnic origin was Italian.

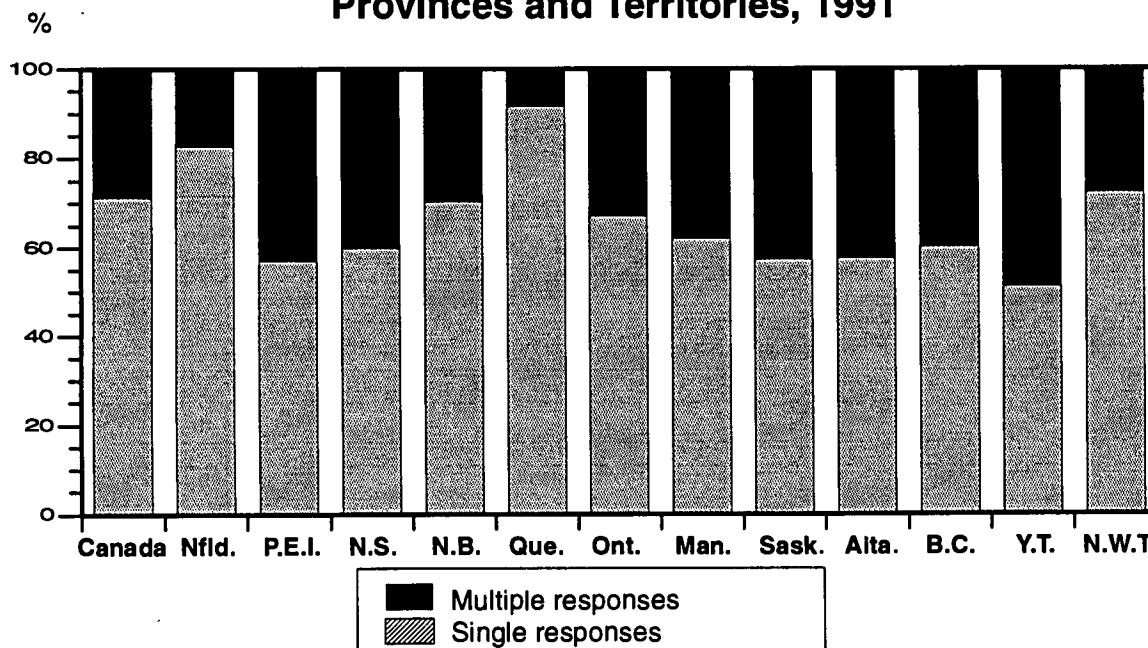
A **multiple response** occurred when the respondent provided more than one ethnic origin. For example, 397,720 persons gave a response which included Italian and one or more other ethnic or cultural groups.

In 1986 and 1991, to better reflect the ethnic diversity of Canada, respondents to the Census were asked to report, where applicable, more than one ethnic origin. Some 28 per cent did so in 1986, while in 1991, 29 per cent reported more than one ethnic origin; of these, 17 per cent reported having two origins, 7 per cent gave three origins and 5 per cent reported four or more ethnic origins.

more than one ethnic origin, indicating they were of mixed ethnic ancestry.

There was considerable regional variation in the reporting of single and multiple ethnic backgrounds. Quebec had the highest proportion of single responses, with 92 per cent of the population reporting one ethnic origin. On the other hand, the Yukon Territory had the highest proportion of multiple responses, with nearly one-half of the population (49 per cent) providing more than one ethnic origin.

**Proportion of Single and Multiple Responses, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991**

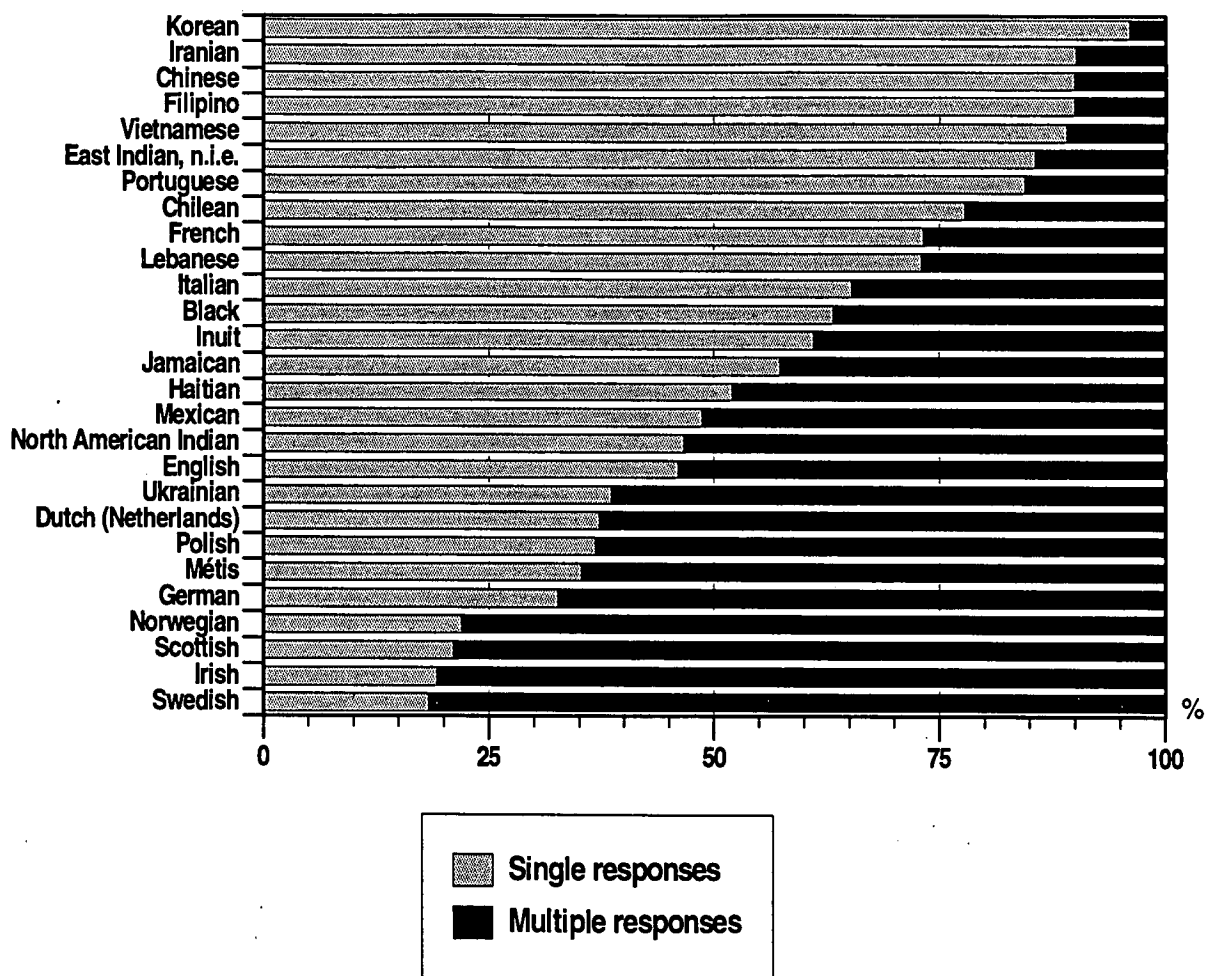


The reporting of single and multiple ethnic origins varied among ethnic groups. For example, 81 per cent of persons reporting Irish and 79 per cent reporting Scottish also reported other ethnic origins. This pattern of response was most common among ethnic groups originating in Northern, Western and Eastern Europe. The proportion of multiple responses for these European groups was often greater than 50 per cent with 82 per cent of Swedish, 78 per cent of Norwegian, 76 per cent of Russian, 67 per cent of German, 63 per cent each of Polish and Dutch and 61 per cent of Ukrainian respondents reporting multiple origins.

On the other hand, groups reporting French and Southern European origins had a lower incidence of multiple responses. In 1991, 16 per cent of Portuguese, 21 per cent of Greek, 27 per cent of French and 35 per cent of Italian responses were multiple.

Ethnic groups with high levels of recent immigration were also more likely to report a single rather than a multiple ethnic background. For example, just 4 per cent of Koreans, 7 per cent of Afghans, 9 per cent of Cambodians and 10 per cent of Chinese reported two or more ethnic origins.

### Single and Multiple Responses for Selected Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1991



## British and French still the largest ethnic groups in Canada

The first major sources of immigrants to Canada were from France, Great Britain and Ireland. According to the 1991 Census, people with British and French ethnic backgrounds were still the largest ethnic groups in Canada.

British only origins were reported by 28 per cent of the population in 1991 compared with 34 per cent in 1986. This represented a decline from 8.4 million in 1986 to 7.6 million in 1991, a decline which may be accounted for by an increase in the number of persons reporting Canadian rather than British origins.

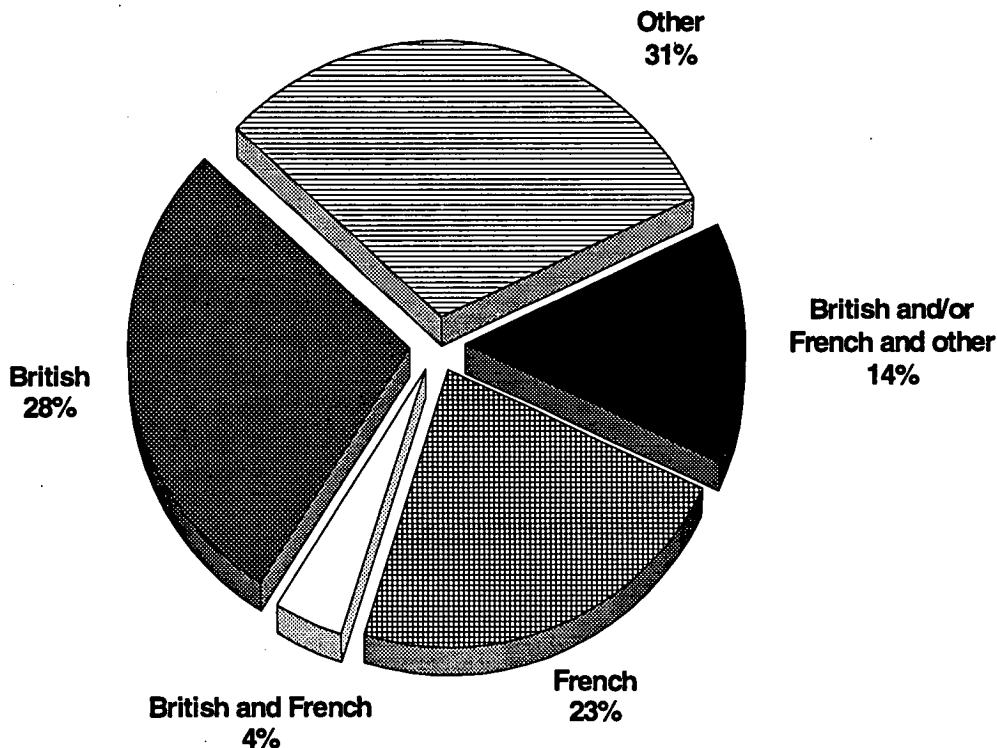
French only origins made up 23 per cent of the population in 1991, a decrease from 24 per cent in 1986. The number of persons reporting French ancestry, however, increased from 6,099,095 in 1986 to 6,158,665 in 1991.

Another 4 per cent of the population reported a combination of British and French ethnic backgrounds, while 14 per cent reported some combination of British and/or French and other origins. These percentages were similar to those recorded in the 1986 Census.

### Defining British and French Ethnic origins

British only origins include single responses of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh or other British, as well as the multiple British only responses - that is, a combination of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh or other British. French only origins include the single responses of French, Acadian, Québécois and the multiple French only responses - that is, a combination of French, Acadian or Québécois. Thus, throughout this report the terms British and French refer to these groups, unless otherwise specified.

**Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1991**



## Greater Diversity in the Canadian Mosaic

Although people with British or French backgrounds still made up the largest ethnic groups, neither group accounted for a majority of the population. In 1991, 31 per cent of the population reported an ethnic background that did not include British or French origins. This is an increase from the 1986 Census when one-quarter of the population reported origins other than British or French.

The higher proportion of origins other than British or French in 1991 was due in part to the increased number of recent immigrants whose ethnic origins were neither British nor French and to the inclusion, for the first time in the 1991 Census, of non-permanent residents. The increase was also a result of the higher proportion of the population in 1991 reporting Canadian and Aboriginal origins.

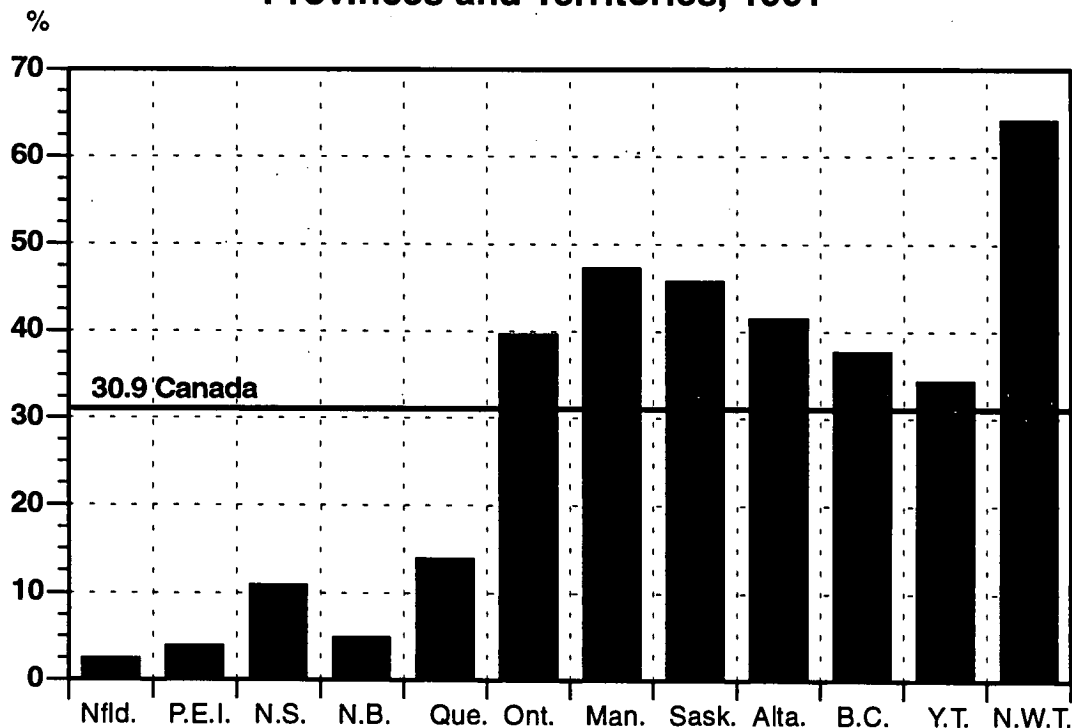
Those reporting European ancestry traditionally have comprised the largest proportion of persons having neither British nor French origins. In 1991, the population reporting a European single ethnic origin made up 15 per cent of the total population - a

proportion virtually unchanged since the 1986 Census. The three largest European single origin groups were German, Italian and Ukrainian, accounting for 3.4 per cent, 2.8 per cent and 1.5 per cent, respectively, of the total population in 1991.

As a result of increasing non-European immigration to Canada in the 1970s and 1980s, there were more people reporting non-European ethnic ancestry in 1991. Those reporting Asian origins (i.e. South Asian, East and South East Asian single ethnic origins) represented 5.1 per cent of the total population in 1991, an increase from 3.5 per cent in 1986. The largest Asian single response groups in 1991 were Chinese (2.2 per cent of the total population) and East Indian (1.2 per cent).

In addition, persons of Caribbean as well as Latin/Central/South American origins comprised 0.7 per cent of the total population in 1991, while 0.8 per cent of the population reported a single Black ancestry. Those reporting Caribbean or Latin/Central/South American single origins increased from 80,715 persons in 1986 to 179,925 persons in 1991. Likewise, those reporting a single Black ancestry increased from 174,970 in 1986 to 224,620 in 1991.

## Origins other than British or French, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



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## **Ethnic background varies according to region**

The ethnic make-up of the population varied considerably across Canada – in large measure reflecting where immigrants have settled over time.

### **Atlantic Canada has strong British roots**

The Atlantic provinces had the highest proportion of people of British ancestry. Newfoundland was the province with highest proportion reporting British only origin (88 per cent). In Prince Edward Island, 66 per cent were of British only ancestry, compared with 58 per cent in Nova Scotia and 44 per cent in New Brunswick.

People of French only ancestry represented one-third of the population of New Brunswick in 1991. The proportion reporting French only origins was much smaller in the other Atlantic provinces, ranging from 9 per cent in Prince Edward Island and 6 per cent in Nova Scotia to 2 per cent in Newfoundland.

Of the four Atlantic provinces, Nova Scotia had the highest proportion reporting origins other than British or French: 11 per cent compared with 5 per cent in New Brunswick, 4 per cent in Prince Edward Island and 3 per cent in Newfoundland.

Persons reporting a single Black origin made up 1.2 per cent of the Nova Scotia population and represented the fourth largest single response group in the province. In 1991, 67 per cent of those reporting a single Black ancestry resided in the Halifax census metropolitan area.

### **Three-quarters of Quebec's population report French only origins**

Quebec had the highest proportion of people reporting French only origins (75 per cent). This represented a decline from 1986 when 78 per cent of Quebec's population reported French origins.

A number of non-British, non-French ethnic groups have made Quebec their home. In 1991, 44 per cent of persons reporting Arab single origins resided in Quebec – representing the largest Arab community in Canada. Quebec also had the largest Haitian community in Canada, with 95 per cent of all persons in Canada reporting Haitian single origins residing in this province. Other than Ontario, Quebec had the largest communities of persons with Italian,

Jewish, Greek, Portuguese, West Asian, Indo-Chinese, Latin/Central/South American, Caribbean and Black origins.

Within Quebec, the Montréal metropolitan area had the largest concentration of ethnic groups. In fact, 85 per cent of all provincial residents who reported origins other than French or British lived in the Montréal area. After French and British, the third largest single response group in Montréal was Italian, representing 5.4 per cent of the population. The next largest group was Jewish (2.5 per cent), followed by Greek (1.6 per cent), Black (1.3 per cent), Chinese (1.1 per cent) and Portuguese (1.0 per cent). Lebanese (0.9 per cent) and Haitian (0.7 per cent) rounded out the top ten for this urban centre. The largest Lebanese and Haitian communities in Canada were in Montréal.

### **Ontario: a diversity of ethnic groups**

Over half of Canada's immigrant population resided in Ontario in 1991. The attraction of immigrants to Ontario is reflected in the diversity of ethnic groups living in this province. In 1991, 40 per cent of Ontario's population reported ethnic origins other than British or French. In fact, nearly half of all people in Canada who reported origins other than British or French resided in Ontario.

Ontario was home to some of the largest ethnic communities in Canada. Over half of all persons reporting West Asian (54 per cent), South Asian (55 per cent), African (70 per cent), Caribbean (63 per cent) and Black (67 per cent) single ethnic origins lived in Ontario.

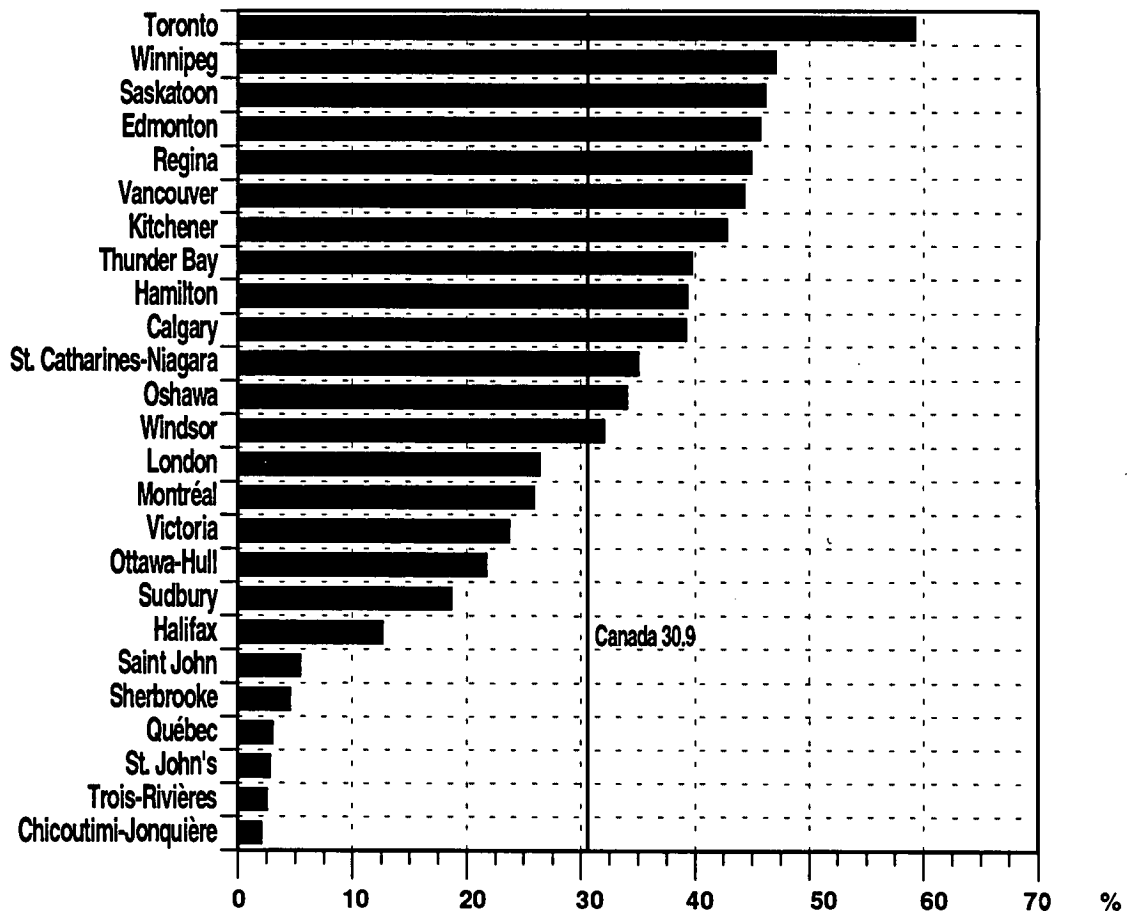
Those of British only ancestry made up 35 per cent of Ontario's population, and 5 per cent reported French only origins. Outside Quebec, Ontario had the largest population of those reporting French ancestry.

Toronto had the highest proportion of persons reporting origins other than British or French of any metropolitan area. In 1991, 59 per cent of Toronto's population reported non-British, non-French ethnic or cultural origins, up from 45 per cent in 1986. The higher proportion in 1991 is partly due to increased numbers of recent immigrants settling in Toronto since 1986 and to the inclusion of non-permanent residents in the 1991 Census. The increase was also a result of a higher proportion of Toronto's population reporting Canadian as their ethnic origin: 7 per cent in 1991 compared with less than one per cent in 1986.

Those reporting single European ancestry made up 26 per cent of Toronto's population, 14 per cent were of single Asian origins and 3 per cent reported single Black ancestry. Some of the largest ethnic or cultural communities in Canada were in Toronto. For

example, the largest Italian, Portuguese, Greek, Polish, Jewish, Chinese, South Asian, Filipino, Black and Caribbean communities were in the Toronto metropolitan area.

### Origins other than British or French, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991



## **The Prairies reflect earlier waves of immigration**

The Prairie provinces had the highest proportions of persons reporting origins other than British (excluding the Northwest Territories). The non-British, non-French group made up 47 per cent of the population in Manitoba, 46 per cent in Saskatchewan and 41 per cent in Alberta.

In the three Prairie provinces, people of European ancestry represented the largest percentage of those with origins other than British: 26 per cent in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and 21 per cent in Alberta. In these provinces, there remained higher concentrations of ethnic groups who immigrated to Canada earlier in our history. For example, those reporting German only ancestry made up 9 per cent of Manitoba's population, 12 per cent in Saskatchewan and 7 per cent in Alberta. Similarly, Ukrainian only origins represented 7 per cent of Manitoba's population, 6 per cent in Saskatchewan and 4 per cent in Alberta.

Persons reporting Aboriginal origins represented a larger proportion of the population of the three Prairie provinces than elsewhere (excluding the Territories). People reporting single Aboriginal origins made up 7 per cent of the population in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan and 3 per cent in Alberta. In other provinces, those with single Aboriginal origins represented 1 per cent or less of the provincial populations (except in British Columbia where they accounted for 2 per cent).

Overall, those of British only ancestry represented about one-quarter of the population in the three Prairie provinces. Persons of French ancestry made up 5 per cent of Manitoba's population, and 3 per cent in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

## **One-in-nine British Columbia residents was of Asian origin**

In 1991, 38 per cent of British Columbia's population reported having origins other than British or French, followed by 35 per cent who were of British ancestry, 22 per cent of British and/or French and other origins, and 2 per cent of French only origins. Those of single European ancestry were the largest of the non-British, non-French groups, accounting for 17 per cent of the provincial population.

Persons of Asian ancestry, however, were the next largest group in the province (11 per cent of the population), representing an increase from 8 per cent

in 1986. In 1991, 6 per cent of British Columbia's residents reported Chinese and 3 per cent reported East Indian as their only ethnic origin. The only other province with a larger Asian population was Ontario, where 7 per cent of the population reported single Asian origins.

In Vancouver, those of non-British, non-French origin represented the largest proportion of the population at 44 per cent, followed by those with British ancestry at 33 per cent. The Vancouver metropolitan area has been the focus of recent immigration to Canada from Asia – and this is reflected in the growing proportion of Asian ethnic groups. In 1991, those reporting single Asian ancestry accounted for 19 per cent of the population, compared with 13 per cent in 1986. After British, Chinese and East Indian were the largest single ethnic groups in Vancouver. Those reporting a Chinese single origin represented 11 per cent of Vancouver's population, while East Indians made up 4 per cent.

## **Persons with Aboriginal origins comprise the majority in the Northwest Territories**

The Northwest Territories was the only province or territory where neither British nor French constituted the largest ethnic groups. Over half (51 per cent) of the population reported single Aboriginal origins in 1991. Fully 32 per cent of the population reported a single Inuit origin, 15 per cent a single North American Indian origin and 4 per cent a single Métis origin.

In the Yukon Territory, 34 per cent of the population reported non-British, non-French ethnic origins. A further 30 per cent reported British ancestry while 29 per cent reported British and/or French in addition to other origins.

In 1991, 14 per cent of the Yukon population reported single Aboriginal origins. This represented the largest single response group after British.

## **Increase in the number reporting Aboriginal origins**

In 1991, 470,615 persons reported single Aboriginal origins. This represented an increase of 26 per cent from 1986 (373,265). Aboriginal origins in combination with other groups were reported by 532,060 persons, an increase of 57 per cent compared with 1986 (338,460). Of persons reporting



multiple Aboriginal origins in 1991, about 10,000 gave multiple Aboriginal only origins (that is, a combination of North American Indian, Métis or Inuit), while about 522,000 reported Aboriginal and other origins. Overall, just over one million persons in Canada reported one or more Aboriginal origins in 1991, up from nearly three-quarters of a million in 1986.

The increase in persons reporting single Aboriginal origins was highest in Newfoundland (40 per cent or 1,500 persons), Manitoba (34 per cent or 19,000 persons), Quebec (33 per cent or 16,000 persons), Alberta (32 per cent or 17,000 persons) but lowest in the Northwest Territories (8 per cent or 2,000 persons) and New Brunswick (10 per cent or 400 persons). On the other hand, the growth in those reporting multiple Aboriginal origins was greatest in Quebec (128 per cent or 41,000 persons), and the Northwest Territories (78 per cent or 3,000 persons) and smallest in Newfoundland (36 per cent or 2,000 persons) Saskatchewan (38 per cent or 8,000 persons), Manitoba (40 per cent or 12,000 persons) and British Columbia (44 per cent or 29,000 persons). For further information on Aboriginal origins, see the note on page 12 of today's Daily.

### **Rise in the population reporting Canadian ethnic origin**

A portion of the population has always reported their ancestry as Canadian. As early as 1951, when the Census first published results on Canadian ethnic origin, 71,759 people reported their ethnic origin as Canadian. In 1986, 69,065 people reported a single ethnic origin of Canadian, with 43,765 additional people reporting Canadian in conjunction with other ethnic origins.

The 1991 Census recorded a substantial increase in the number of respondents who gave their ethnic ancestry as Canadian. Some 765,095 persons, or 3 per cent of the population, reported a single origin of Canadian and 267,935 reported Canadian in conjunction with other ethnic origins. Nationally, about one million respondents, or 4 per cent of the total population, reported Canadian ethnic ancestry (either single or multiple response).

The distribution of those reporting Canadian ethnic ancestry – both single and multiple – varied by province, with two-thirds (67 per cent) living in Ontario. A further 12 percent resided in Alberta, 8 per cent in British Columbia, 4 per cent in Saskatchewan and 3 per cent in Quebec. The remaining 6 per cent lived in the other provinces and territories.

Most of those providing Canadian as their ethnic origin (97 per cent) were born in Canada. Of the 3 per cent who were born outside Canada, the United Kingdom (10,575 persons) and the United States (4,925 persons) were the most frequently reported countries of birth. Similarly, most of the respondents who gave Canadian had an English mother tongue (92 per cent) followed by 4 per cent with French and 4 per cent with other language responses.

Those reporting Canadian ethnic ancestry now number among the top ten single response groups in every province except Quebec.

### **Top 10 Ethnic Groups**

There was considerable regional variation in the 10 most frequently reported single ethnic origins in 1991. British was the largest single response group in each region, except in Quebec and the Northwest Territories. In Quebec, French was the most numerous group, while Aboriginal origins were the largest group in the Northwest Territories. French appeared among the top 10 groups in all provinces and territories, ranking second in the Atlantic provinces and Ontario. Similarly, Aboriginal origins were among the 10 most frequent single response groups in all provinces except Ontario.

A number of European groups also appeared among the top 10 groups across the country. For example, German and Dutch ranked among the top 10 in all provinces and territories except Quebec. Those reporting a Ukrainian single response represented a sizeable proportion of the Western provinces. Single responses of Italian and Portuguese comprised 4.9 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively of Ontario's population, and 2.6 per cent and 0.5 per cent in Quebec.

Persons reporting Black single ancestry ranked fourth in Nova Scotia, seventh in Quebec and ninth in New Brunswick.

Groups which have experienced higher levels of recent immigration are establishing communities across Canada. For example, the Chinese were the second largest ethnic group in British Columbia and sixth in both Alberta and Ontario. East Indians were the fourth largest group in British Columbia, seventh in size in Newfoundland, ninth in Ontario and tenth in both Alberta and Prince Edward Island. Persons of Filipino background ranked seventh in Manitoba.

**Top 10 Single Response Ethnic Origins, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991**

Canada			Newfoundland		
	Number	%		Number	%
Total population	26,994,045	100.0	Total population	563,940	100.0
Single responses	19,199,795	71.1	Single responses	465,645	82.6
1. French(2)	6,146,605	22.8	1. British(1)	442,810	78.5
2. British(1)	5,611,050	20.8	2. French(2)	9,700	1.7
3. German	911,560	3.4	3. Aboriginal(3)	5,345	0.9
4. Canadian	765,095	2.8	4. German	1,315	0.2
5. Italian	750,055	2.8	5. Canadian	1,225	0.2
6. Chinese	586,645	2.2	6. Chinese	740	0.1
7. Aboriginal(3)	470,615	1.7	7. East Indian, n.i.e.	710	0.1
8. Ukrainian	406,645	1.5	8. Dutch(Netherlands)	440	0.1
9. Dutch(Netherlands)	358,185	1.3	9. Italian	295	0.1
10. East Indian, n.i.e.	324,840	1.2	10. Lebanese	230	0.0
Multiple responses	7,794,250	28.9	Multiple responses	98,290	17.4
Prince Edward Island			Nova Scotia		
Total population	128,100	100.0	Total population	890,950	100.0
Single responses	72,930	56.9	Single responses	532,845	59.8
1. British(1)	56,405	44.0	1. British(1)	391,805	44.0
2. French(2)	11,845	9.2	2. French(2)	55,310	6.2
3. Dutch(Netherlands)	1,250	1.0	3. German	24,825	2.8
4. Canadian	795	0.6	4. Black(4)	10,825	1.2
5. German	645	0.5	5. Canadian	9,675	1.1
6. Aboriginal(3)	400	0.3	6. Dutch(Netherlands)	8,960	1.0
7. Lebanese	255	0.2	7. Aboriginal(3)	7,530	0.8
8. Polish	145	0.1	8. Italian	2,715	0.3
9. Danish	120	0.1	9. Polish	2,360	0.3
10. East Indian, n.i.e.	95	0.1	10. Lebanese	2,335	0.3
Multiple responses	55,170	43.1	Multiple responses	358,105	40.2
New Brunswick			Quebec		
Total population	716,495	100.0	Total population	6,810,300	100.0
Single responses	503,820	70.3	Single responses	6,237,905	91.6
1. British(1)	236,385	33.0	1. French(2)	5,077,825	74.6
2. French(2)	235,010	32.8	2. British(1)	286,075	4.2
3. Canadian	9,325	1.3	3. Italian	174,525	2.6
4. German	4,480	0.6	4. Jewish	77,600	1.1
5. Aboriginal(3)	4,270	0.6	5. Aboriginal(3)	65,405	1.0
6. Dutch(Netherlands)	3,045	0.4	6. Greek	49,890	0.7
7. Italian	1,320	0.2	7. Black(4)	41,165	0.6
8. Chinese	1,255	0.2	8. Portuguese	37,165	0.5
9. Black(4)	1,050	0.1	9. Chinese	36,815	0.5
10. Danish	850	0.1	10. Lebanese	31,580	0.5
Multiple responses	212,675	29.7	Multiple responses	572,395	8.4
Ontario			Manitoba		
Total population	9,977,050	100.0	Total population	1,079,395	100.0
Single responses	6,698,995	67.1	Single responses	669,405	62.0
1. British(1)	2,536,515	25.4	1. British(1)	183,490	17.0
2. French(2)	527,580	5.3	2. German	93,995	8.7
3. Canadian	525,240	5.3	3. Aboriginal(3)	74,340	6.9
4. Italian	486,760	4.9	4. Ukrainian	74,285	6.9
5. German	289,420	2.9	5. French(2)	53,580	5.0
6. Chinese	273,870	2.7	6. Dutch(Netherlands)	24,465	2.3
7. Dutch(Netherlands)	179,760	1.8	7. Filipino	22,045	2.0
8. Portuguese	176,300	1.8	8. Polish	21,600	2.0
9. East Indian, n.i.e.	172,960	1.7	9. Canadian	15,375	1.4
10. Polish	154,150	1.5	10. Jewish	12,265	1.1
Multiple responses	3,278,055	32.9	Multiple responses	409,985	38.0

**Top 10 Single Response Ethnic Origins, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 - Concluded**

<b>Saskatchewan</b>			<b>Alberta</b>		
	Number	%		Number	%
Total population	976,035	100.0	Total population	2,519,185	100.0
Single responses	558,675	57.2	Single responses	1,451,000	57.6
1. British(1)	160,725	16.5	1. British(1)	493,195	19.6
2. German	121,305	12.4	2. German	185,630	7.4
3. Aboriginal(3)	66,270	6.8	3. Ukrainian	104,350	4.1
4. Ukrainian	55,955	5.7	4. Canadian	92,490	3.7
5. French(2)	30,075	3.1	5. French(2)	74,615	3.0
6. Canadian	28,850	3.0	6. Chinese	71,635	2.8
7. Norwegian	13,105	1.3	7. Aboriginal(3)	68,445	2.7
8. Polish	11,770	1.2	8. Dutch(Netherlands)	54,750	2.2
9. Dutch(Netherlands)	11,285	1.2	9. Polish	32,840	1.3
10. Hungarian(Magyar)	7,920	0.8	10. East Indian, n.i.e.	32,240	1.3
Multiple responses	417,360	42.8	Multiple responses	1,068,180	42.4
<b>British Columbia</b>			<b>Yukon Territory</b>		
Total population	3,247,505	100.0	Total population	27,660	100.0
Single responses	1,952,850	60.1	Single responses	14,160	51.2
1. British(1)	812,470	25.0	1. British(1)	5,300	19.2
2. Chinese	181,185	5.6	2. Aboriginal(3)	3,780	13.7
3. German	156,635	4.8	3. German	1,060	3.8
4. East Indian, n.i.e.	89,265	2.7	4. French(2)	875	3.2
5. Aboriginal(3)	74,420	2.3	5. Canadian	735	2.7
6. French(2)	68,795	2.1	6. Ukrainian	390	1.4
7. Dutch(Netherlands)	66,525	2.0	7. Dutch(Netherlands)	295	1.1
8. Canadian	60,320	1.9	8. Norwegian	180	0.7
9. Ukrainian	52,760	1.6	9. Hungarian(Magyar)	140	0.5
10. Italian	49,265	1.5	10. Italian	135	0.5
Multiple responses	1,294,650	39.9	Multiple responses	13,495	48.8
<b>Northwest Territories</b>					
Total population	57,435	100.0			
Single responses	41,545	72.3			
1. Aboriginal(3)	29,415	51.2			
2. British(1)	5,885	10.2			
3. French(2)	1,395	2.4			
4. Canadian	1,035	1.8			
5. German	885	1.5			
6. Ukrainian	445	0.8			
7. Dutch(Netherlands)	305	0.5			
8. Chinese	270	0.5			
9. Filipino	210	0.4			
10. Italian	160	0.3			
Multiple responses	15,890	27.7			

**Footnotes:**

- (1) "British" includes the single responses of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Other British, n.i.e..
- (2) "French" includes the single responses of French, Acadian and Québécois.
- (3) "Aboriginal" includes the single responses of Inuit, Métis and North American Indian.
- (4) "Black" includes the single responses of Black, African Black, n.i.e. and Ghanaian.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

Note: These data refer to the total non-institutional population. See note on page 15.

## Comparability of 1986 and 1991 Ethnic Origin Data

The ethnic origin question on the 1991 Census was similar to that asked on the last Census in 1986. In an effort to explain clearly that the purpose of the question was to measure the ancestral origins of the Canadian population, the wording of the 1991 question was changed slightly and a note was included on the questionnaire summarizing the purpose of the question. These changes should not affect the comparability of ethnic origin data between 1986 and 1991.

Nevertheless, caution must be exercised in making comparisons. Measures of ethnicity are complex, and can be affected by changes in the environment in which the questions are asked as well as by changes in respondents' understanding or views about the topic. Changes in such factors as awareness of family background or length of time since immigration can affect responses to the question, as can confusion with other concepts such as citizenship, nationality, language or cultural identity. In the case of the 1991 Census, public attention on Aboriginal issues in the year leading up to the Census may have contributed to increased reporting of Aboriginal origins; similarly, pre-census publicity calling for the reporting of Canadian as an expression of national identity may have contributed to a substantial increase in the number of persons providing this response and a decrease in other origins, especially British.

## Data on Aboriginal origins/identity

The 1991 Census question on ethnic or cultural origins provided information on the number of persons who reported North American Indian, Métis or Inuit origins, either as a single response or in combination with other origins. The Census also collected information on the number of persons who were registered Indians as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and on their Band or First Nation affiliation.

Following the Census, a large-scale survey of a sample of persons who reported Aboriginal origins and/or who reported being registered under the Indian Act was conducted. This survey (the Aboriginal Peoples Survey) was developed in consultation with organizations representing Aboriginal peoples and was designed to provide a wide range of detailed information about employment, education, language, culture, housing and other characteristics of Aboriginal peoples.

The results of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey show that of the slightly over one million people who reported Aboriginal origins in the Census, approximately 626,000 reported that they identified with their Aboriginal origins, that is, that they considered themselves to be North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or were registered under the Indian Act.

Survey data for this population are being compiled with the first results scheduled for publication on March 30, 1993.

## The 1991 Census question on Ethnic Origin

15. To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?

*Mark or specify as many as applicable*

### Note

While most people of Canada view themselves as Canadian, information about their ancestral origins has been collected since the 1901 Census to reflect the changing composition of the Canadian population and is needed to ensure that everyone, regardless of his/her ethnic or cultural background has equal opportunity to share fully in the economic, social, cultural and political life of Canada. Therefore, this question refers to the origins of this person's ancestors.

See Guide.

Examples of other ethnic or cultural groups are: Portuguese, Greek, Indian from India, Pakistani, Filipino, Vietnamese, Japanese, Lebanese, Haitian, etc.

- 08 ☐ French
- 09 ☐ English
- 10 ☐ German
- 11 ☐ Scottish
- 12 ☐ Italian
- 13 ☐ Irish
- 14 ☐ Ukrainian
- 15 ☐ Chinese
- 16 ☐ Dutch (Netherlands)
- 17 ☐ Jewish
- 18 ☐ Polish
- 19 ☐ Black
- 20 ☐ North American Indian
- 21 ☐ Métis
- 22 ☐ Inuit/Eskimo
- Other ethnic or cultural group(s) – *specify*

23

24

## Where we live –

### Half of all occupied dwellings in Canada have been built after 1970

On Census day 1991, it was reported that almost one-half of all occupied dwellings in Canada had been built after 1970. The Northwest Territories had the highest proportion of newer homes, with 72 per cent of homes built in the previous 21 years, followed by the Yukon (63 per cent), Alberta (58 per cent) and British Columbia (54 per cent).

Among major urban centres, about one-in-four dwellings in the Ottawa-Hull and Vancouver metropolitan areas were built between 1981 and 1991. In Toronto, 22 per cent of dwellings were built during the same decade and in Montréal the proportion was 20 per cent. Older housing stock (that is, dwellings built before 1921), represented only about 8 per cent of all occupied dwellings across Canada. Some 20 per cent of dwellings in Prince Edward Island were built before 1921, compared with only 3 per cent in Alberta.

### Most dwellings in good condition

Occupants of the majority of owner-occupied private dwellings in Canada reported that their dwellings required only regular maintenance or minor repairs such as replacing missing floor tiles, bricks or shingles, fixing defective steps, etc. Only 8.2 per cent of all households reported that their dwellings needed major repairs such as replacement of defective electrical wiring or plumbing or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings. Among owner-occupied dwellings 7.5 per cent were reported as requiring major repair, compared with 9 per cent of tenant-occupied dwellings.

Among the largest census metropolitan areas, Montréal had the greatest proportion of dwellings requiring major repair – 7.3 per cent of all dwellings

compared with 6.9 per cent in Toronto, 6.4 per cent in Ottawa-Hull and 6 per cent in Vancouver.

Of dwellings requiring major repair, Toronto had the largest proportion which were tenant-occupied (62 per cent), compared with 59 per cent in Montréal, 58 per cent in Ottawa-Hull and 54 per cent in Vancouver.

### Home-owners occupy bigger dwellings

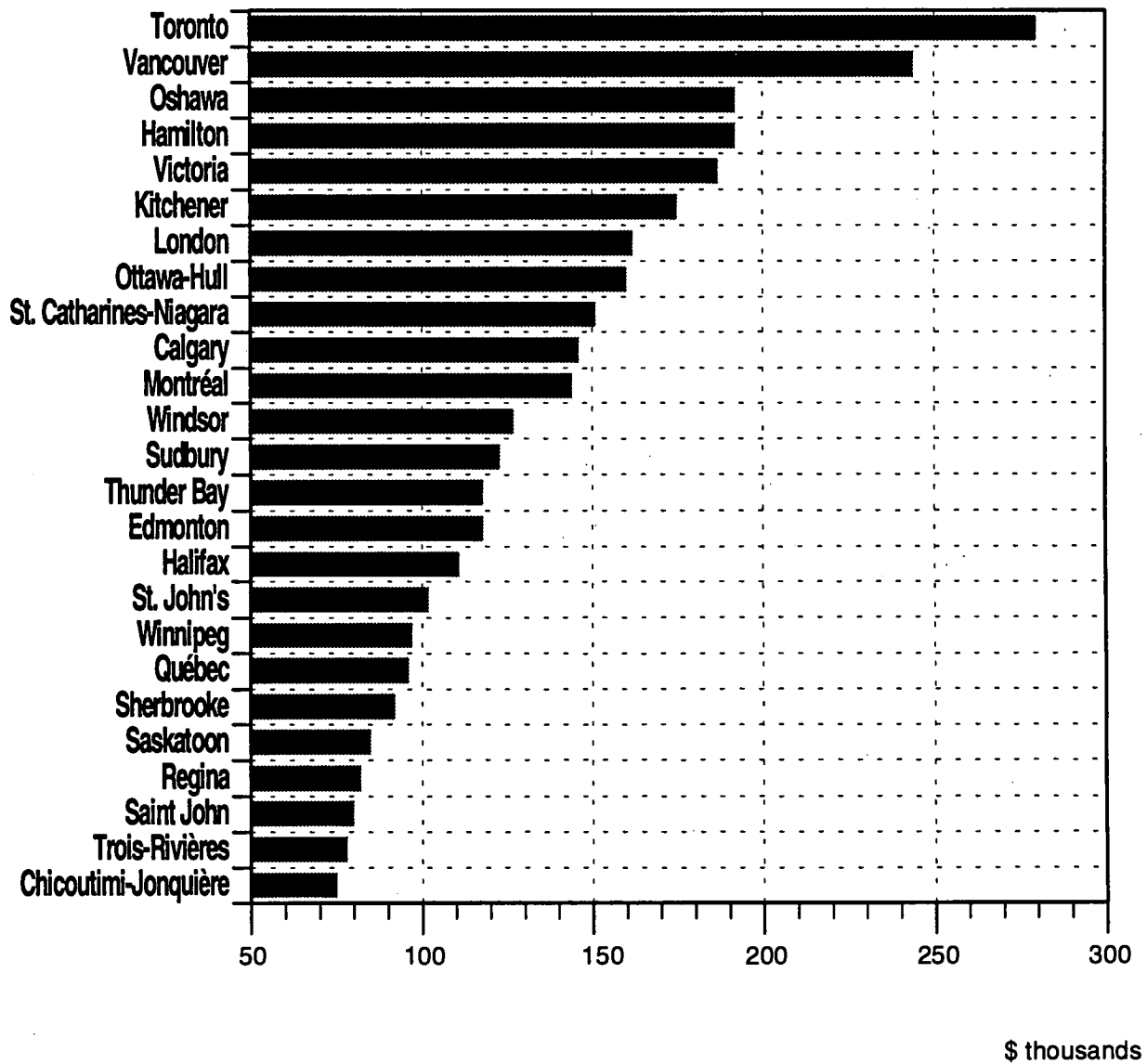
The average Canadian home in 1991 had six rooms, while the average household comprised 2.7 persons. This continued a trend to larger dwelling size at the same time that household size was decreasing. In 1986, when the average Canadian dwelling had 5.8 rooms, 2.8 persons lived in the average Canadian household. Home-owners tended to occupy bigger dwellings, with an average of seven rooms (including three bedrooms), while tenant-occupied dwellings had an average of 4.5 rooms, including two bedrooms.

### Home values highest in Ontario

Home-owners in Ontario reported the highest average estimated value of dwellings (\$197,967), an increase of \$93,904 on the average value in 1986. British Columbia's home-owners reported the second highest values on average (\$175,559), followed by those in Alberta (\$114,548). This compared with 1986 values of \$98,850 and \$84,936, respectively. Values reported in the Census reflect the perceptions of the respondents themselves, and are not necessarily based on market-value or real estate sales.

Among the major urban centres, home-owners in the metropolitan Toronto area reported the highest estimated value on average (\$280,390), an increase of \$138,108 from 1986. Vancouver's dwellings ranked second in average estimated value at \$244,539, followed by those in Victoria (valued at \$187,149, on average) and Ottawa-Hull (\$160,552).

**Average Estimated Value, Owner-Occupied Private Dwellings\*,  
Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991**



\* reported for non-farm, non-reserve dwellings

## 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 per cent of the total population. The data released today are affected by this change in the Census universe. 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 per cent 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 per cent data (27,297,000).

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#### *Information on*

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**Statistics Canada has started consultations on 1996 Census content and post-censal survey topics. For information write: 1996 Census Content Determination Project, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.**

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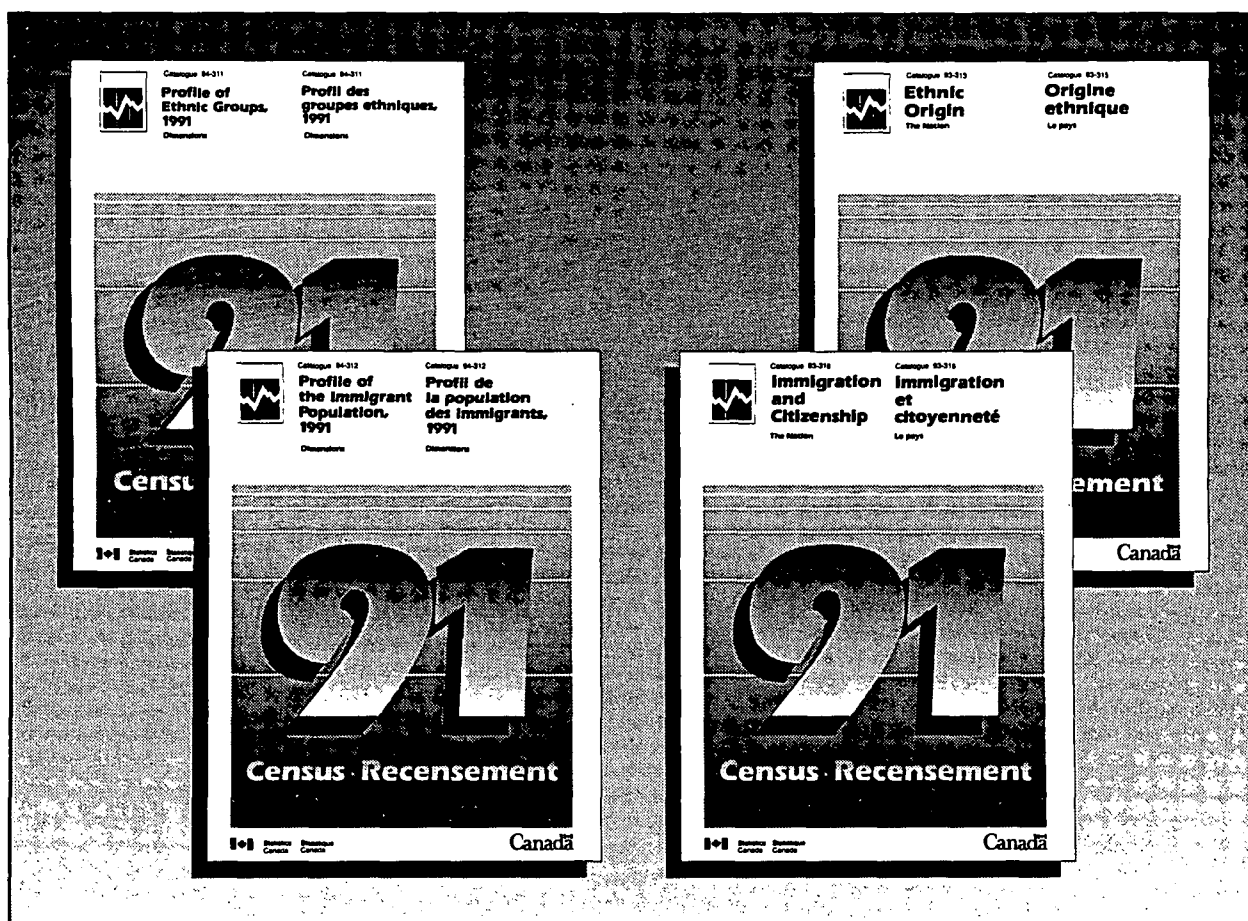
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