

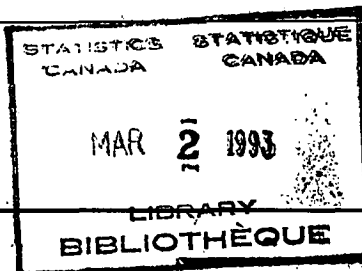


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 2, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

1991 CENSUS OF CANADA



HIGHLIGHTS

NOT FOR LOAN
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

- Number of self-employed, particularly women, still growing
- Fewer manufacturing workers
- Managerial and Administrative Occupations increase
- More mothers in the labour force
- Seven out of ten workers employed in services
- Women's labour force participation continued to increase between 1986 and 1991

Labour Force Activity
Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children
Industry and Class of Worker
Occupation
The Nation

Labour Force Activity (93-324) presents statistics from the 1991 Census on labour force activity, and work activity in 1990.

Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children (93-325) presents data from the 1991 Census on labour force activity of women with and without children at home, according to marital status and age.

Industry and Class of Worker (93-326) presents detailed Industry (based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification) and class of worker data, by sex, 1986 and 1991 Censuses.

Occupation (93-327) presents detailed occupation data, by sex, (based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification), 1986 and 1991 Censuses.

The data in these publications are based on a 20% sample of households. Data are shown for Canada, provinces and territories.

To obtain copies, see "How to Order Publications". For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population since Confederation on June 4, 1991. Today's Daily contains information on labour force activity, occupation and industry to add to our new portrait of Canada and Canadians.

Labour Force and Working Age Population Growth

Canada's working age population (all people aged 15 years and over) grew by 8.5 per cent between 1986 and 1991. Over the same period the size of the labour force – all those 15 years and over who were employed or unemployed – increased by 12 per cent. Increasing numbers of women in the paid work force accounted for almost two-thirds (63 per cent) of this change.

Participation in the labour force is still growing

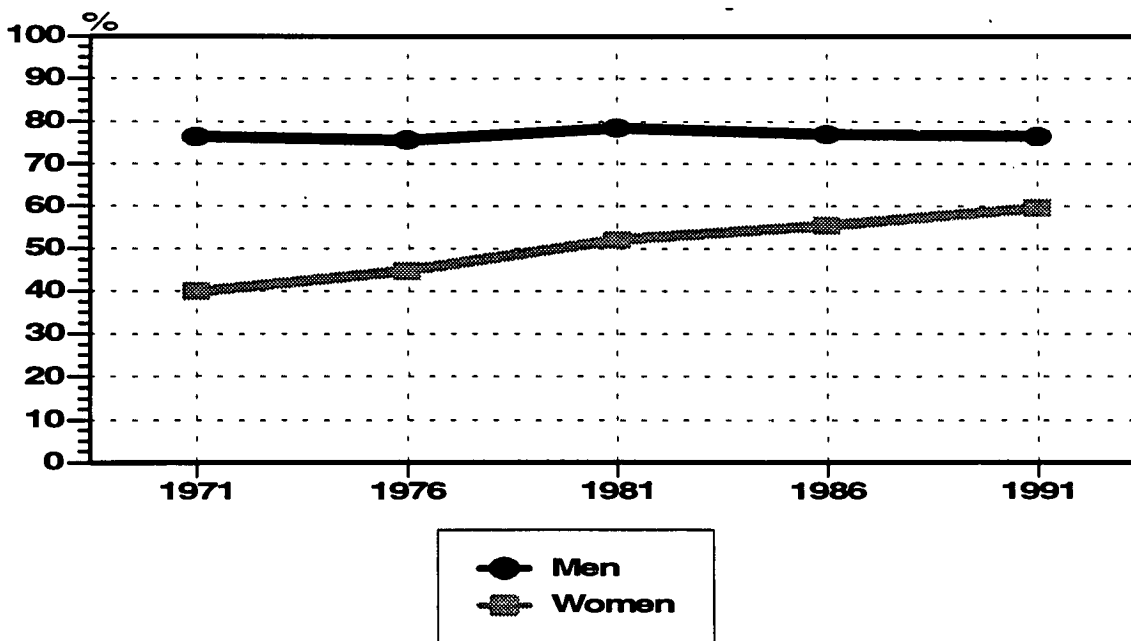
In 1991, the labour force participation rate was 68 per cent, up from 66 per cent in 1986. In 1971, 58 per cent of the population aged 15-and-over participated in the labour force.

Over the past two decades, growth in the size of the labour force has fluctuated, reflecting demographic and economic changes. During the 1970's, the labour force grew rapidly – by 16 per cent over the 1971-1976 period and by 20 per cent between 1976 and 1981 – as large numbers of baby boomers reached working age and women of all ages entered the labour force. Over the next census period, 1981-1986, the labour force grew by only 7 per cent. This much lower rate of increase reflects the effects of the 1981-1982 recession.

One of the most significant trends in the Canadian labour market over the past twenty years has been the continuing increase in the proportion of women 15-and-over who are in the labour force. In 1971, the participation rate for women was 40 per cent. All censuses since 1971 have shown steady growth in this rate, and by 1991, the labour force participation rate for women had reached 60 per cent. Overall, women represented 45 per cent of the total labour force in 1991, up from 35 per cent in 1971.

In comparison, the participation rate for all men aged 15-and-over has remained relatively stable during the two most recent census periods – from 78 per cent in 1981 to 77 per cent in 1986 and 77 per

Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, Canada, 1971-1991



cent in 1991. The 1971 Census reported a participation rate for men of 76 per cent.

Over the past twenty years there have also been large changes in the participation rates for the young and older workers in the labour force. For the youngest

people in the labour force, those aged 15-to-19 years, participation has increased from 42 per cent in 1971 to 55 per cent in 1991. During this period, the participation rate for young men increased from 47 per cent to 56 per cent and for young women from 37 per cent to 54 per cent. In the 15-to-19 year age group, the participation rates for men and women are closest.

Very substantial changes, but in the opposite direction, were evident at the other end of the age scale. Since 1971, the participation rate for those aged 60-to-64 has fallen from 51 per cent to 40 per cent. Almost all of this decline is due to a decrease in the participation of men – from 74 per cent to 54 per cent. In comparison, the already low participation rate for women in this age group dropped only slightly – from 29 per cent in 1971 to 28 per cent in 1991.

Across the country

Labour force participation rates varied among the provinces and territories in 1991. They were highest in the Yukon (82 per cent), Alberta (74 per cent), the Northwest Territories (73 per cent) and Ontario (70 per cent) and lowest in Newfoundland (62 per cent), New Brunswick (63 per cent) and Nova Scotia (63 per cent). These highs and lows are unchanged from 1986.

In 1991, the labour force participation rates for all provinces and territories were higher than they were in 1986, with the size of the increase ranging from slightly over 1 percentage point (Ontario) to almost 4 percentage points (Northwest Territories).

Census Data on Labour Force Activity

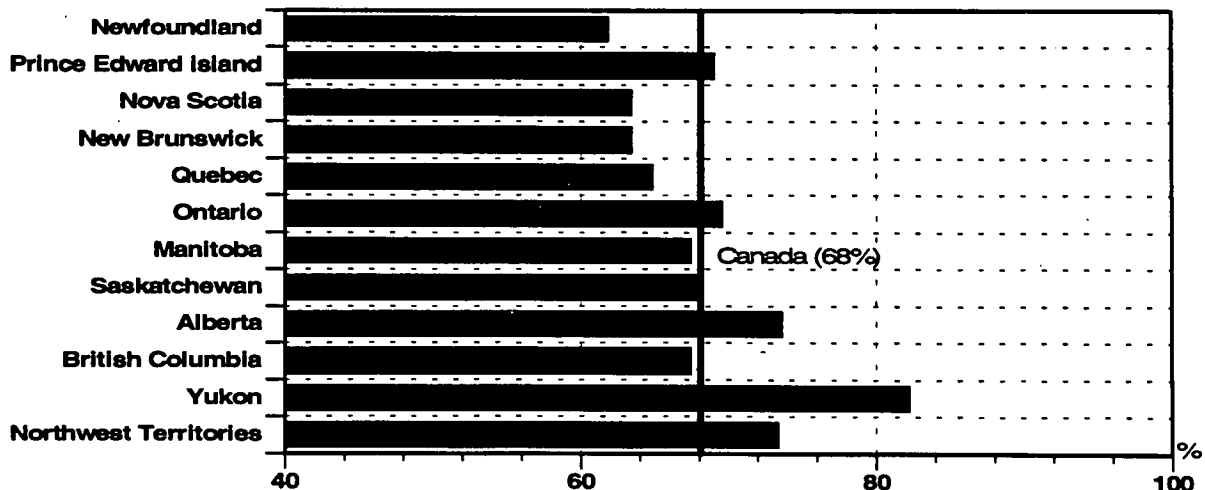
Labour Force: Canada's total paid labour force is composed of all people aged 15 years and over who were employed or unemployed during the week prior to Census Day (the reference week). The employed are those who hold paid jobs or who are self-employed in the paid labour market, that is, their work contributes to the production of those goods and services included in the System of National Accounts measures such as Gross Domestic Product. The employed also includes those who were absent from their job during the reference week. The unemployed are those who are without a paid job, who are looking for work, who have been laid off, or who have a new job to start within the next 4 weeks.

Labour Force Participation Rate: The labour force participation rate is the percentage of the population 15 years of age and over (excluding institutional residents) who were in the labour force (employed or unemployed) during the week prior to Census Day (the reference week). For example, a participation rate of 67.9 indicates that 67.9 per cent of the population were participating in the labour force during the reference period.

Historical Comparisons: A slightly different definition of the labour force was used in the 1971 Census than in 1991. As a result, 1991 Census labour force activity figures used in historical comparisons will differ from other 1991 Census labour force activity, industry, occupation and class or worker figures contained in the publications released today.

Users should refer to the "Reference Material" section in **Labour Force Activity** (Catalogue No. 93-324) or the **1991 Census Dictionary** (92-301E) for full definitions and other remarks.

Labour Force Participation Rates, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



Moms in the labour force

There was continued growth in the number of women with children at home, who had paid jobs or were looking for paid employment. In 1991, 68 per cent of all women with children living at home were in the paid labour force, up from 1986 (61 per cent) and from 1981 (52 per cent). Since 1981, there has been a significant increase in the labour force participation of married women living with their spouse, regardless of the ages

of the children. The participation rate for women living with their spouse whose children were all under the age of six increased from 49 per cent in 1981 to 69 per cent in 1991. Over the same period, the rate for married women living with their spouse who had children both younger and older than six increased from 45 per cent to 65 per cent. In comparison, over the past decade, the participation rate for women without children has increased only slightly: to 54 per cent in 1991 from 51 per cent in 1981.

Labour Force Participation Rate for Women with Children at Home, by Marital Status, Canada,* 1981-1991

	With children at home	All children less than 6 years	Some children less than 6 years	All children 6 years and older
Total marital status				
1981	52.4	50.0	44.8	54.9
1986	60.6	61.7	55.4	61.4
1991	68.4	67.2	63.9	69.8
Single				
1981	50.1	45.3	32.9	61.1
1986	54.4	51.5	37.6	62.7
1991	54.5	47.3	39.8	67.2
Married spouse absent**				
1981	62.8	60.8	51.8	65.5
1986	67.7	64.7	56.5	70.6
1991	69.2	63.1	57.3	73.4
Married spouse present***				
1981	52.1	49.4	44.6	55.0
1986	61.2	62.1	55.8	62.1
1991	70.1	69.0	65.3	71.6
Widowed				
1981	35.3	53.1	36.6	35.1
1986	33.9	57.5	46.6	33.4
1991	33.0	56.5	52.5	32.5
Divorced				
1981	68.7	64.8	45.8	71.4
1986	71.9	68.5	54.3	73.7
1991	75.9	68.0	57.2	78.2

* Includes females in private households only.

** Includes separated and common-law partner absent.

*** Includes common-law partner present.

Full-time or part-time

Of those people who worked in 1990, women were much more likely to have worked mostly part-time than were men. Almost 30 per cent of all women worked mostly part-time, compared to only 12 per cent of all men.

However, out of all women who worked in 1990, 45 per cent worked full-year full-time, compared to 59 per cent for men. Full-year, full-time workers are those people who worked mostly full-time hours (30 hours or more per week) for 49-to-52 weeks of the year.

Number of people who are their own boss increases

While nine out of 10 Canadians work for someone else, the number who are self-employed continued to grow. Although their numbers remain relatively small (10 per cent of the total labour force), the number of self-employed Canadians grew by 16 per cent between 1986 and 1991, compared with a 10 per cent increase in the previous five-year period. In

contrast, there was an 11 per cent increase in the number of people who were employees between 1986 and 1991.

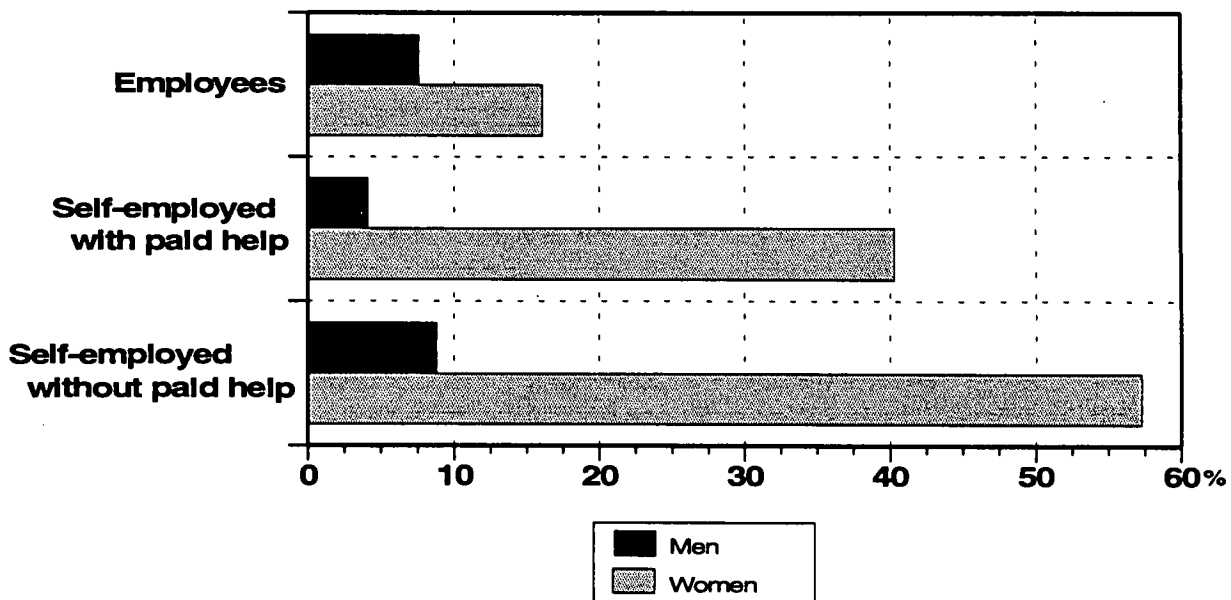
More women employers

The number of women who were self-employed increased faster than the number of men for all types of self-employment (incorporated and unincorporated, with or without paid help). Particularly significant was the 40 per cent growth in the number of self-employed women with paid help, i.e. employers.

Seven of every ten workers in services

In 1991, 72 per cent of Canada's workers were found in the service-producing industries, up from 69 per cent in 1986 (service-producing industries are defined in the table on page 6). Despite an overall economic downturn which began in the early 1990's, the labour force of the service-producing industries grew by 16 per cent between 1986 and 1991. This follows an 11 per cent increase over the first half of the 1980's.

Percentage Change in Class of Worker by Sex, Canada, 1986-1991



Experienced Labour Force by Industry Divisions and Sex, Showing Percentage Change, Canada, 1986 and 1991

	Both Sexes			Men			Women		
	1986	1991	% Change	1986	1991	% Change	1986	1991	% Change
Experienced Labour Force	12,740,225	14,220,235	11.6	7,294,215	7,839,245	7.5	5,446,010	6,380,990	17.2
Agricultural & Rel. Serv.	512,695	521,335	1.7	365,640	343,340	-6.1	147,060	177,995	21.0
Fishing & Trapping	46,495	48,165	3.6	39,860	40,295	1.1	6,635	7,875	18.7
Logging & Forestry	112,980	106,485	-5.7	98,510	90,610	-8.0	14,470	15,875	9.7
Mining	193,340	192,030	-0.7	164,350	161,455	-1.8	28,990	30,575	5.5
Manufacturing	2,196,745	2,084,115	-5.1	1,555,085	1,466,000	-5.7	641,660	618,115	-3.7
Construction	759,165	933,425	23.0	679,820	826,195	21.5	79,345	107,230	35.1
Transportation & Storage	565,725	581,810	2.8	471,075	468,455	-0.6	94,655	113,355	19.8
Communication & Other Utility	411,880	479,185	16.3	275,215	312,300	13.5	136,665	166,880	22.1
Wholesale Trade	584,840	614,345	5.0	415,830	429,075	3.2	169,010	185,265	9.6
Retail Trade	1,606,010	1,831,350	14.0	800,705	904,850	13.0	805,305	926,500	15.0
Finance & Insurance	464,825	576,860	24.1	153,510	189,265	23.3	311,310	387,600	24.5
Real Est. Operator									
Insurance Agent	226,075	233,705	3.4	117,225	119,270	1.7	108,850	114,430	5.1
Business Service	588,670	802,405	36.3	322,570	439,925	36.4	266,100	362,475	36.2
Government Service	969,280	1,111,385	14.7	583,200	639,730	9.7	386,080	471,660	22.2
Educational Service	838,075	972,520	16.0	345,070	370,315	7.3	493,005	602,205	22.1
Health & Social Service	1,041,450	1,277,340	22.7	221,950	255,110	14.9	819,495	1,022,225	24.7
Accomm., Food & Beverage	806,035	909,710	12.9	326,580	374,730	14.7	479,455	534,980	11.6
Other Service	815,950	944,065	15.7	358,025	408,325	14.0	457,925	535,745	17.0
Goods-Producing ¹	3,958,585	4,042,895	2.1	3,014,530	3,050,455	1.2	944,055	992,445	5.1
Service-Producing ²	8,781,640	10,177,340	15.9	4,279,685	4,788,790	11.9	4,501,955	5,388,545	19.7

1. Goods Producing Industries include the following Industry Divisions: Agricultural and Related, Fishing and Trapping, Logging and Forestry, Mining, Manufacturing and Construction; as well as the Other Utility Major Group from the Communication & Other Utility Industry Division.

2. Service Producing Industries include the following Industry Divisions: Transportation and Storage, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent, Business Service, Government Service, Educational Service, Health and Social Service, Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service, Other Services; as well as the Communication Major Group from the Communication & Other Utility Industry Division.

Overall, nine of the ten fastest growing Industry Divisions were service producers (there are 18 Industry Divisions in all). This growth was led by Business Service Industries, which had an increase of 36 per cent. Of the eight individual Industry Groups that make up the Business Service Division, all grew by more than 15 per cent. Very large increases were found in Computer and Related Services (69 per cent), Architectural, Engineering and Other Scientific and Technical Services (35 per cent) and Accounting and Bookkeeping Services (32 per cent).

Goods-producing industries show little growth

Over the 1986 to 1991 period, the goods-producing labour force grew by only 2 per cent (goods-producing industries are defined in the table on page 6). Of these, only Construction Industries, at 23 per cent, and Other Utilities, at 15 per cent, showed notable increases in their labour force between 1986 and 1991.

Growth in Industry Sector Work Force, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986-1991

	All Industries	Goods-Producing	Service-Producing
Canada	11.6	2.1	15.9
Newfoundland	9.2	3.2	12.1
Prince Edward Island	8.5	3.9	10.8
Nova Scotia	8.3	.8	11.2
New Brunswick	9.6	4.8	11.7
Quebec	11.6	5.1	14.5
Ontario	11.8	-2.6	18.9
Manitoba	4.9	-2.8	8.1
Saskatchewan	1.3	-4.6	4.5
Alberta	10.2	5.8	12.1
British Columbia	19.9	14.9	21.7
Yukon	23.8	26.9	23.1
Northwest Territories	16.7	-3.0	22.1

Manufacturing still number one, but smaller

Manufacturing Industries continued to be the largest single Industry Division, with a labour force of slightly

Census Data On Industry

Industry refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where a person worked. Industry data are available for people aged 15-and-over, excluding institutional residents.

If someone was not employed in the week prior to Census Day, the information relates to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1990.

In today's Daily, industry data are presented for the **experienced labour force** only. The experienced labour force excludes unemployed people who had never worked or who last worked prior to January 1, 1990.

Also in today's Daily, industry data are presented at three levels of detail: Industry Division, Major Group and Group. In total, there are 18 Industry Divisions which are then subdivided into 75 Major Groups and 296 Groups. Readers of the Daily not familiar with the classification structure should note that there are some Industry Divisions with only one Major Group, e.g. Business Service Division. Additional information on this industrial classification system is presented in **Industry and Class of Worker** (Catalogue No. 93-326), released today.

over 2 million people in 1991. However, between 1986 and 1991, this labour force declined by 5 per cent, a decrease at the Industry Division level second only to that of Logging and Forestry (6 per cent). The remaining goods-producing Industry Divisions also showed low growth or declines.

Across the country

Overall, these patterns of Industry Division growth and decline were similar throughout the provinces and territories, with some exceptions.

Among the five provinces which experienced a decline in Manufacturing, Ontario had the largest decrease (12 per cent). In contrast, British Columbia experienced an 8 per cent increase in its Manufacturing labour force.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the only two provinces to show declines in Construction: in Manitoba the decline was 5 per cent and in Saskatchewan it was 13 per cent.

Of all the provinces and territories, Manitoba experienced the smallest increase in its Business Service Industries (15 per cent). This relatively small increase can be compared to the more than 40 per cent increase in Business Service Industries in each of Ontario, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

A closer look

At the more detailed Major Group level, ranking the ten largest industries by the size of their 1991 labour force again illustrates the importance of the service-producing industries. Only two of these ten Major Groups are goods-producing: Trade Contracting ranks fifth and Agricultural Industries eighth. It is worth noting that one out of every six workers is in one of the two largest Major Groups (Educational Service, and Health and Social Service).

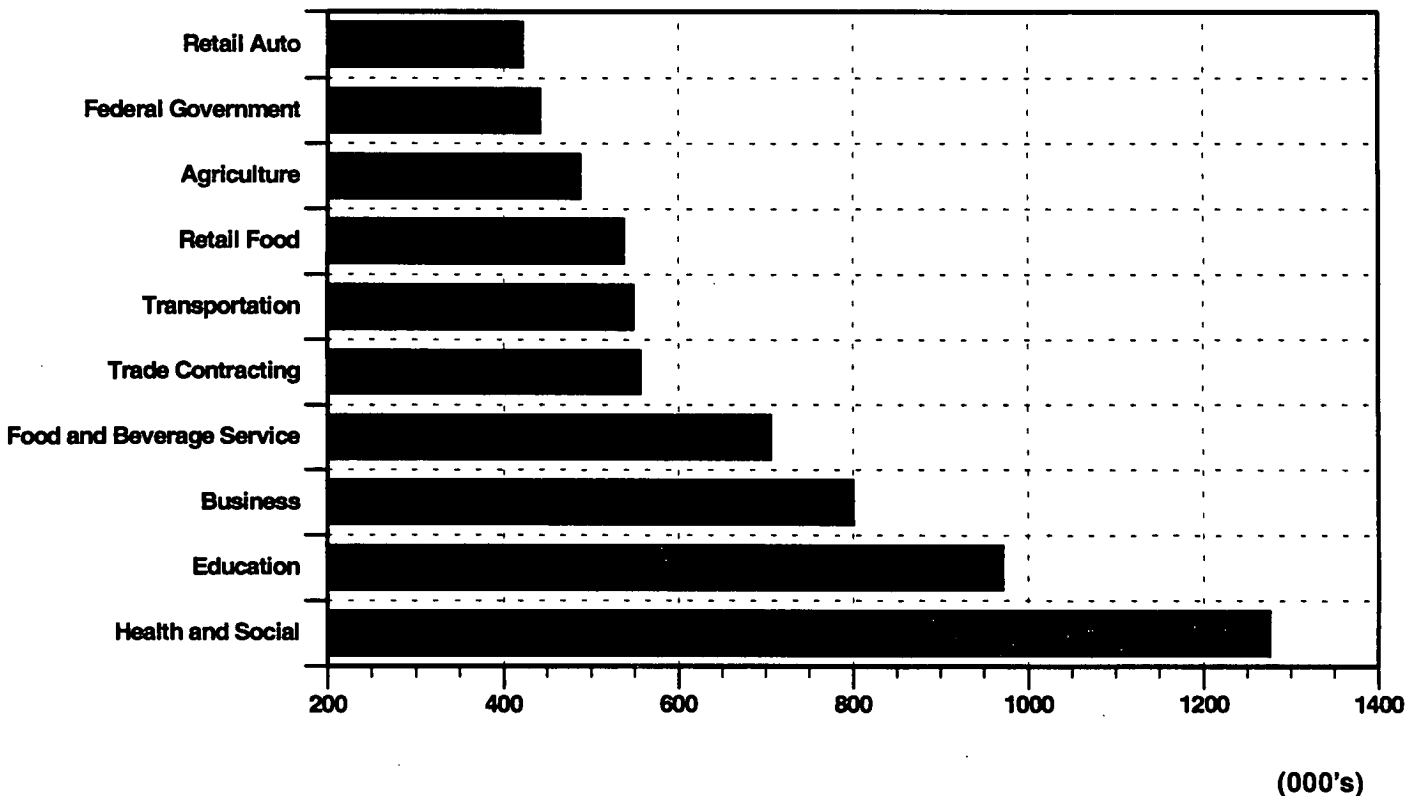
What the jobs were

The number of workers in the Managerial and Administrative occupation category (e.g. accountants, human resource managers, and sales and advertising

managers) grew faster than the number in any other broad occupational category, increasing by 30 per cent from 1986 to 1991. The number of women in this category increased much faster than the number of men – 55 per cent versus 18 per cent. Other fast-growing occupation categories for both men and women included the Social Sciences, up 28 per cent from 1986, and the Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics, also up 28 per cent. In comparison, as noted earlier, the experienced labour force grew by only 12 per cent over the same period.

Out of the 22 broad occupation categories, the Clerical, Services, and Managerial and Administrative Occupations were the largest. Combined, these three groups accounted for 43 per cent of Canada's experienced labour force in 1991. This is up slightly from 1986, when they represented 41 per cent.

Industry Major Groups Ranked by Size of Labour Force, Canada, 1991



And what they weren't

Over the 1986-1991 period, the experienced labour force declined in eight broad occupational categories. The largest decreases were seen in Forestry and Logging Occupations (9 per cent), Processing Occupations (8 per cent), Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations (7 per cent)

and Farming Occupations (7 per cent). Occupations in each of these categories are closely associated with goods-producing industries.

In three of the declining occupation categories – Farming, Forestry, and Mining – the number of men in the labour force decreased while the number of women increased.

Experienced Labour Force by Major Occupational Group and Sex, Percentage Change, Canada, 1986 and 1991

	Total			Men			Women		
	1986	1991	% Change	1986	1991	% Change	1986	1991	% Change
Experienced Labour Force	12,740,225	14,220,235	11.6	7,294,215	7,839,245	7.5	5,446,015	6,380,985	17.2
Managerial, administrative	1,341,970	1,739,165	29.6	919,690	1,086,150	18.1	422,280	653,015	54.6
Natural sciences, engineering	447,800	572,515	27.9	369,420	458,325	24.1	78,380	114,190	45.7
Social sciences	246,465	316,365	28.4	103,895	122,650	18.1	142,565	193,715	35.9
Teaching	543,640	626,520	15.2	207,450	224,730	8.3	336,190	401,790	19.5
Medicine and health	614,095	727,335	18.4	130,275	151,490	16.3	483,820	575,845	19.0
Religion, artistic, literary	241,890	279,195	15.4	146,100	162,665	11.3	95,785	116,535	21.7
Clerical	2,318,620	2,573,060	11.0	494,415	556,395	12.5	1,824,210	2,016,665	10.6
Sales	1,153,160	1,308,705	13.5	641,750	707,085	10.2	511,410	601,625	17.6
Services	1,617,520	1,818,375	12.4	742,615	795,030	7.1	874,905	1,023,345	17.0
Farming, horticultural	508,310	474,360	-6.7	383,970	342,310	-10.8	124,340	132,050	6.2
Fishing, trapping, forestry, mining	202,840	195,955	-3.4	191,045	180,890	-5.3	11,795	15,060	27.7
Processing	446,800	410,665	-8.1	336,980	304,495	-9.6	109,820	106,170	-3.3
Machining	280,735	266,185	-5.2	261,000	249,435	-4.4	19,730	16,750	-15.1
Product fabricating, assembling	955,155	888,985	-6.9	725,160	690,055	-4.8	229,995	198,930	-13.5
Construction	753,485	843,345	11.9	735,390	820,530	11.6	18,095	22,815	26.1
Transport equipment operating	468,830	508,565	8.5	432,435	461,760	6.8	36,385	46,805	28.6
Material handling	236,480	225,660	-4.6	182,190	173,280	-4.9	54,290	52,375	-3.5
Other(1)	362,455	445,270	22.8	290,440	351,970	21.2	72,020	93,300	29.5

(1) Includes other crafts and equipment operating occupations and occupations not elsewhere classified.

The jobs of women

In 1991, the three largest occupation categories for women were Clerical, Service, and Managerial and Administrative. Together, they accounted for 58 per cent of the experienced female labour force. Between 1986 and 1991, the proportion of the experienced female labour force in Service Occupations remained stable at about 16 per cent while the proportion in Managerial and Administrative Occupations increased – from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. Over the same period, the proportion in Clerical Occupations declined from 34 per cent to 32 per cent.

For women, Clerical Occupations and Service Occupations ranked 1st and 2nd in all provinces and territories. There was variation in the 3rd largest occupation group: the Managerial and Administrative Occupations group was third in Ontario, Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories; the Sales Occupations group was third in British Columbia and Alberta; and, the Medicine and Health Occupations group placed third in the other provinces.

Census Data on Occupations

Occupation refers to the kind of work a person was doing during the reference week, as determined by the kind of work and the description of the most important duties in the job. If someone did not have a job in the week before Census Day, the information relates to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1990.

Occupation data in today's Daily are presented for the **experienced labour force** only. The experienced labour force excludes unemployed people who had never worked or who had last worked prior to January 1, 1990.

Occupation data released in today's Daily are based on the Standard Occupational Classification. This structure is composed of three levels: there are 22 Major Groups which are subdivided into 80 Minor Groups, which in turn contain a total of 514 detailed occupations. Today's Daily presents data for Major Groups (here called broad occupation categories or groups) and for detailed occupations (here called "specific occupations" or referred to by name, i.e. community planner). Additional information on this occupational classification can be found in **Occupation** (Catalogue No. 93-327), released today. Occupation data based on the new 1991 Standard Occupational Classification will be released in the second quarter of 1993.

and men

The three largest occupation groups for men remained unchanged from 1986 – Managerial and Administrative, Construction, and Service Occupations. Together, these groups accounted for 35 per cent of the experienced male labour force. In general, male workers were more dispersed among the occupational groups than were female workers.

Among the provinces and territories, there was considerable variation in the largest occupation groups for men. In Nova Scotia, Service Occupations was the largest group, in Saskatchewan it was Farming, in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, the Managerial and Administrative Occupations group ranked first. Construction was the largest group in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Yukon.

More women in management and the sciences

Additional insights into occupational trends can be obtained by looking at more detailed occupational data.

Many specific occupations showed increases in the size of their female labour force, but notable increases occurred in some occupations requiring more years of formal education. Between 1986 and 1991, the number of women economists increased by 65 per cent, social workers by 49 per cent, lawyers and notaries by 71 per cent, educational and vocational counsellors by 59 per cent, and accountants and auditors by 42 per cent. Women also showed a large percentage increase for judges and magistrates (82 per cent), although their numbers remained small. Among architects, engineers and community planners, women more than doubled their numbers over the 1986-1991 period, although they continue to make up a small percentage of the total number.

In 1991, the four most frequent occupations for women were the same as in 1986: secretaries and stenographers, sales clerks, bookkeepers and accounting clerks, and cashiers and tellers. Combined, these four specific occupations represented 23 per cent of the experienced female labour force in 1991, down slightly from 25 per cent in 1986.

Twelve Most Frequent Jobs for Women, Canada, 1991

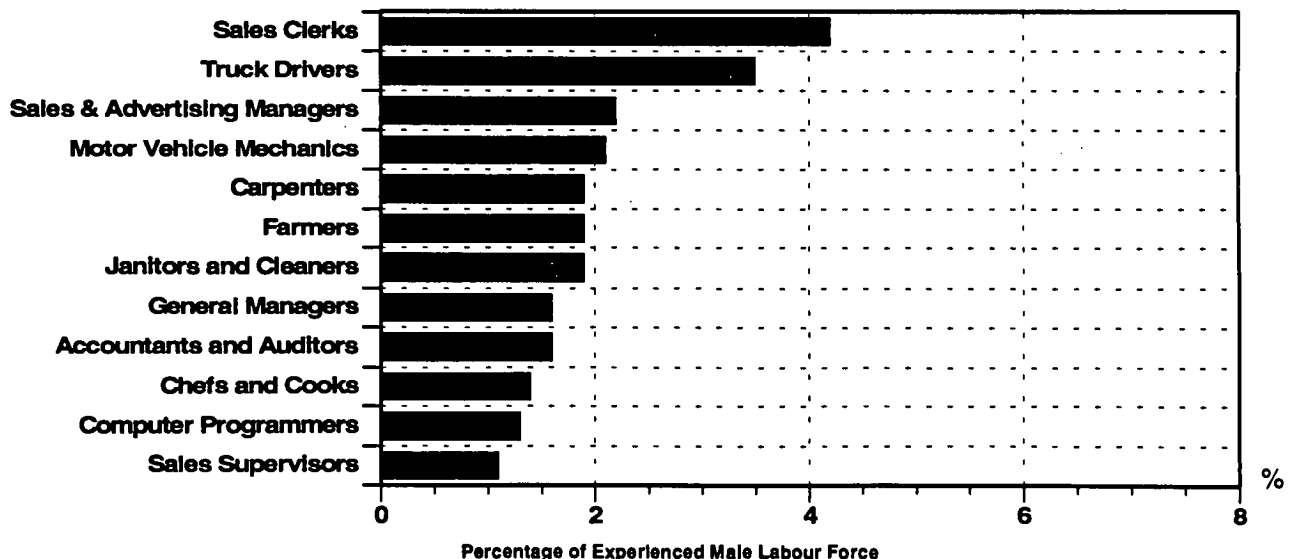


High skill jobs for men

The male labour force showed dramatic increases in a number of Natural Science, Engineering and Mathematics, and Social Science occupations. During the 1986-1991 period, the number of men who were community planners increased by 68 per cent,

aerospace engineers by 58 per cent, and systems analysts and computer programmers by 51 per cent. The number of men who were civil engineers, architects, and welfare and community service workers also increased, but by smaller amounts: 29 per cent, 28 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively.

Twelve Most Frequent Jobs for Men, Canada, 1991



Whereas the four most frequent occupations for women accounted for 23 per cent of the female labour force in 1991, the top four for men accounted for only 12 per cent of the male labour force. These occupations were: sales clerks, truck drivers, sales and advertising managers, and motor vehicle mechanics. The continuing decrease in farming occupations contributed to farmers dropping from third in 1986 to sixth in 1991.

A new female dominated profession

Between 1986 and 1991, there was a 38 per cent increase in the number of female dispensing opticians. This increase, coupled with a 2 per cent decline in the number of men in this occupation, resulted in more women (2,665) than men (2,090) dispensing opticians in 1991.

A similar change occurred for pharmacists over the 1981-1986 period – in 1986, women accounted for 51 per cent of the labour force in this occupation, up from 42 per cent in 1981. This trend continued into 1991, when almost 56 per cent of all pharmacists were women.

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).

Upcoming

Release Dates

Information on

March 30, 1993	Aboriginal data, by age and sex
April 13, 1993	Income
April 27, 1993	Social and economic characteristics of families, housing costs, educational attainment, school attendance and major field of study
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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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