



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## 1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

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### HIGHLIGHTS

#### Education:

- More than one in ten Canadians had a university degree in 1991
- The number of women with university degrees increased by 86 per cent
- School attendance in 1990-91 increased across all age groups

#### Mobility and Migration:

- Almost half of Canada's population moved between 1986 and 1991
- Only British Columbia, Ontario and the Yukon gained population as a result of interprovincial migration
- British Columbia gained the largest number of people through interprovincial migration

#### Shelter Costs:

- 2.2 million households spent 30 per cent or more of their household income on shelter in 1991
- Shelter costs for both renters and owners were highest in the Toronto metropolitan area
- Condominiums were an increasingly popular form of home-ownership in 1991



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**Mobility and Migration**  
**Educational Attainment and School Attendance**  
**Major Fields of Study of Postsecondary Graduates**  
**Housing Costs and Other Characteristics of Canadian Households**  
**1991 Census**

**Mobility and Migration** (93-322, \$40) provides a variety of tabulations on the mobility and migration patterns of Canadians for Canada, provinces and territories, and census metropolitan areas. Some of the tables cross-classify data by highest level of schooling, mother tongue, labour force activity, occupation and industry. The data are based on the 1991 Census which asked respondents to report their place of residence 5 years and 1 year ago.

**Educational Attainment and School Attendance** (93-328, \$40) presents 1991 Census data on the educational attainment and school attendance of people aged 15 and over. Data from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses are included for comparison. Of the ten tables presented, one contains historical data dating back to 1951 and another shows school attendance figures for non-permanent residents. Other tables cross-classify data by highest level of schooling, sex, and age group and one table shows the relationship between school attendance and labour force activity for the last three decennial censuses.

**Major Fields of Study of Postsecondary Graduates** (93-329, \$40) provides information from the 1991 Census on the major fields of study of people aged 15 and over with postsecondary qualifications. Selected data from the 1986 Census are also included. Two of the seven tables show data for Canada, provinces and territories and another table shows major fields of study for non-permanent residents.

**Housing Costs and Other Characteristics of Canadian Households** (93-330, \$40) provides statistics from the 1991 Census on shelter costs and 20% sample data on characteristics of private households for Canada, provinces and territories and, in selected tables, census metropolitan areas. The twelve tables present various household and dwelling characteristics such as tenure, structural type, average number of rooms and average shelter costs of private households. Some data are cross-classified by age and sex of the primary household maintainer.

For a copy of these publications or for more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office.

Statistics Canada conducted Canada's 17th Census of Population on June 4, 1991. Information was collected from almost 27 million people. Today's Daily presents information on our level and type of education, on our geographical mobility and on our housing expenditures.

## MORE CANADIANS HAVE MORE EDUCATION

### Canadians better educated

The number of people in Canada with more than a high school education reached an historical high in 1991: 43 per cent of all people 15 years-and-over had a university degree or some other postsecondary education, compared to 36 per cent reported by the 1981 Census. This increase in postsecondary education far out-stripped population growth: the number of people with postsecondary education grew by 38 per cent between 1981 and 1991 while the size of the 15-and-over population grew by only 14 per cent.

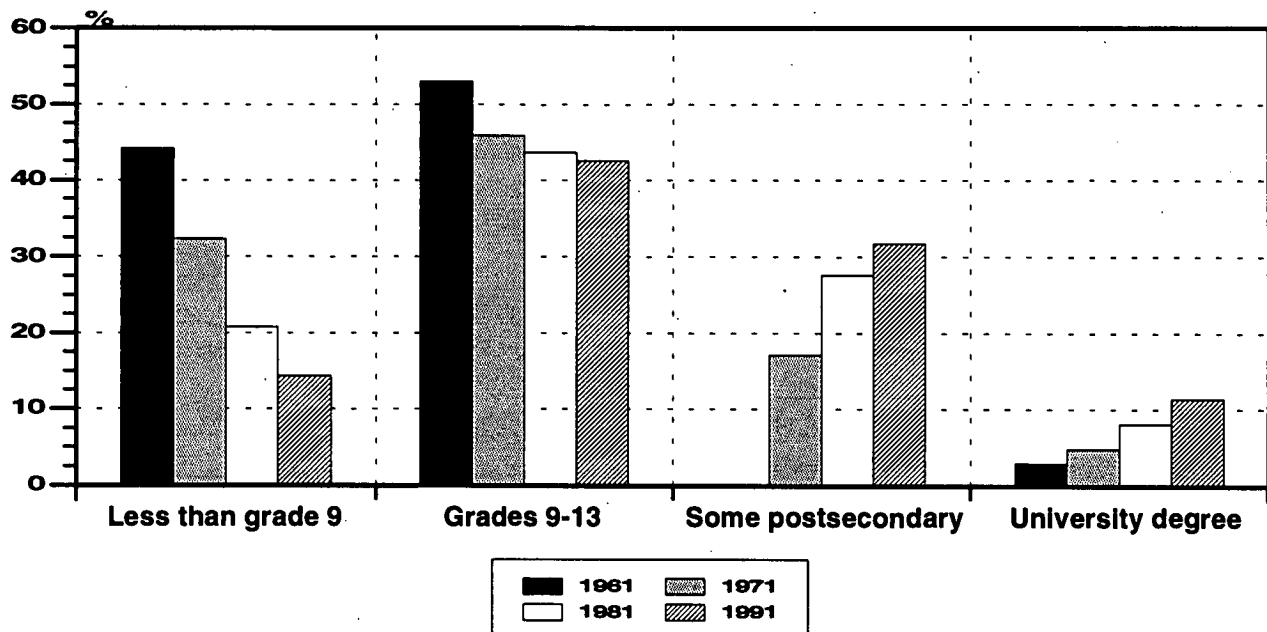
Between 1981 and 1991, the number of university degree holders grew by almost one million to 2.4 million. This increase occurred at all levels of qualification: the number of people with bachelor

degrees rose by 63 per cent, with master's degrees by 78 per cent and with earned doctorates by 49 per cent. Overall, 11 per cent of the 15-and-over population had a university degree in 1991.

Almost half (45 per cent) of the people with university degrees in 1991 were women, a proportion that has been steadily increasing since at least 1961. In fact, much of the overall increase in the number of people with university degrees was the result of proportionately more women having degrees. Between 1981 and 1991, the number of women with a university degree grew by over half a million to 1.1 million (an increase of 86 per cent). In comparison, the number of men in this group grew by about 428,000 to 1.3 million (an increase of 47 per cent). Over the previous decade, 1971 to 1981, the number of women with university degrees had increased by 157 per cent and the number of men by 85 per cent.

The number of graduates from other postsecondary institutions, which included trade schools and colleges, also rose during the latter half of the 1980s. Graduates with trade certificates increased by 15 per cent, from 2.0 million in 1981 to 2.3 in 1991, while graduates with other non-university (college) certificates rose from 1.7 million to 2.5 million, up 47 per cent.

## Educational Attainment for Persons 15 years-and-over, Canada, 1961-1991



## School attendance up

The proportion of Canada's youth and young adult population who were attending school full-time grew substantially between 1981 and 1991. While there was an overall decline in the number of people aged 15-to-19, from 2.3 million to 1.9 million, the proportion of this age group attending school full-time grew from 66 per cent to 80 per cent over the decade. The increase in full-time school attendance was even greater for those aged 20-to-24: in 1991, 32 per cent were attending school full-time, up from 19 per cent in 1981. At least part of this increase could be the result of labour market conditions, i.e. an increase in unemployment for those aged 20-to-24, an actual or perceived lack of jobs or a need for additional training.

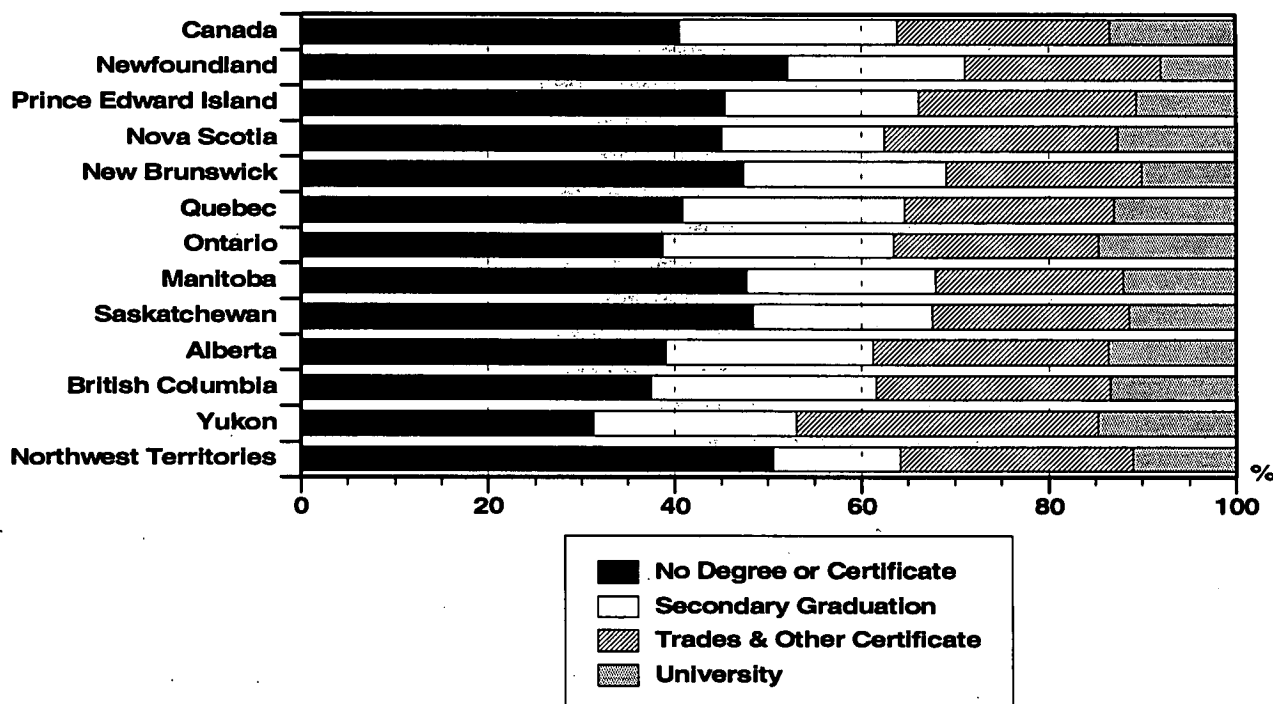
Over the decade, it became more common for people aged 20-to-24 to combine work with school. In 1991, 30 per cent of people in this age group who were employed were also full-time students, double the rate in 1981 (15 per cent). This increase was larger among women (from 14 per cent in 1981 to 30 per cent in 1991) than among men (from 17 per cent to 29 per cent). Among part-time students aged 20-to-24, there was almost no increase in the

proportion combining work and school: in both 1991 and 1981, 10 per cent of those with jobs were also part-time students.

**School Attendance Rates, Canada, 1981 and 1991**

Age Group	Proportion attending school			
	Full-Time		Part-time	
	1981	1991	1981	1991
15-19	65.9	79.6	2.7	3.2
20-24	18.6	32.3	8.9	9.1
25-44	2.6	4.0	9.1	8.9
45-64	0.5	0.7	3.0	3.1
65-and-over	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5
Total Population 15-and-over	11.7	11.9	5.8	5.8

**Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991**



## What we studied

In 1991, among all postsecondary graduates (university, college and trade school), the two most popular fields of study were Engineering and Applied Science Technologies and Trades (1.8 million graduates), which included such diverse study areas as architectural drafting, computer programming and software, air conditioning and refrigeration, tool and die making, and Commerce, Management and

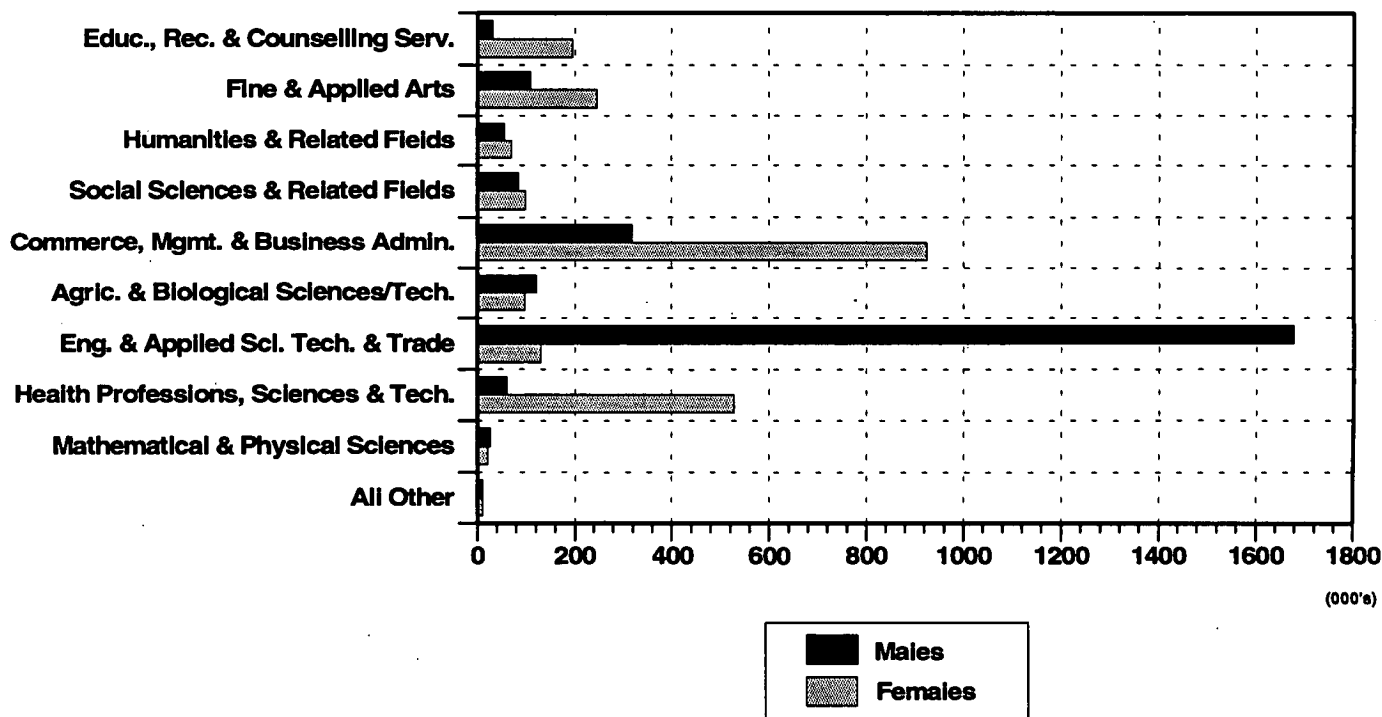
Business Administration (1.7 million graduates). Combined, these two fields accounted for almost half (45 per cent) of all people with postsecondary educational qualifications. Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies was a distant third with 885,000 graduates. The major field of study with the fewest number of graduates in 1991 was Mathematics and Physical Sciences (249,000). These rankings remained unchanged from 1986.

### Postsecondary Educational Qualifications, for the Population 15-years-and-over, Canada, 1986 and 1991

Field of Study (Major Group level)	University Graduates			Trade and Other Non-University Graduates		
	Number of Graduates		% Change 1986-1991	Number of Graduates		% Change 1986-1991
	1986	1991		1986	1991	
Total	2,260,065	2,860,950	26.6	4,004,115	4,836,565	20.8
Educational, Recreational and Counselling Services	419,760	567,755	35.3	209,925	229,400	9.3
Fine and Applied Arts	62,680	77,240	23.2	295,980	357,490	20.8
Humanities and Related Fields	304,995	340,150	11.5	101,760	127,750	25.5
Social Sciences and Related Fields	377,695	475,110	25.8	127,250	184,845	45.3
Commerce, Management and Business Administration	354,555	475,305	34.1	1,052,925	1,244,975	18.2
Agricultural and Biological Sciences/Technologies	124,895	139,410	11.6	184,650	220,475	19.4
Engineering and Applied Sciences <sup>(1)</sup>	221,285	287,300	29.8	1,481,880	1,809,130	22.1
Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies	227,525	294,360	29.4	491,340	590,130	20.1
Mathematics and Physical Sciences	158,720	199,770	25.8	44,210	49,235	11.4

(1) Engineering and Applied Sciences, Technologies and Trades for other Non-University graduates.

## Major Fields of Study of Male and Female Trades and Other Non-University Certificate Holders, Canada, 1991



### Diplomas and certificates

Among the 4.8 million people in 1991 who held diplomas and certificates from community colleges, CEGEPs, technical institutions and other institutions, Engineering and Applied Science Technologies and Trades was the most common field of study (37 per cent had diplomas or certificates in this area). While this field continued to be dominated by men, between 1986 and 1991, the proportion of women graduates increased slightly – from 6.8 per cent to 7.3 per cent. Commerce, Management and Business Administration field graduates were the second largest group (26 per cent), followed by Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies (12 per cent).

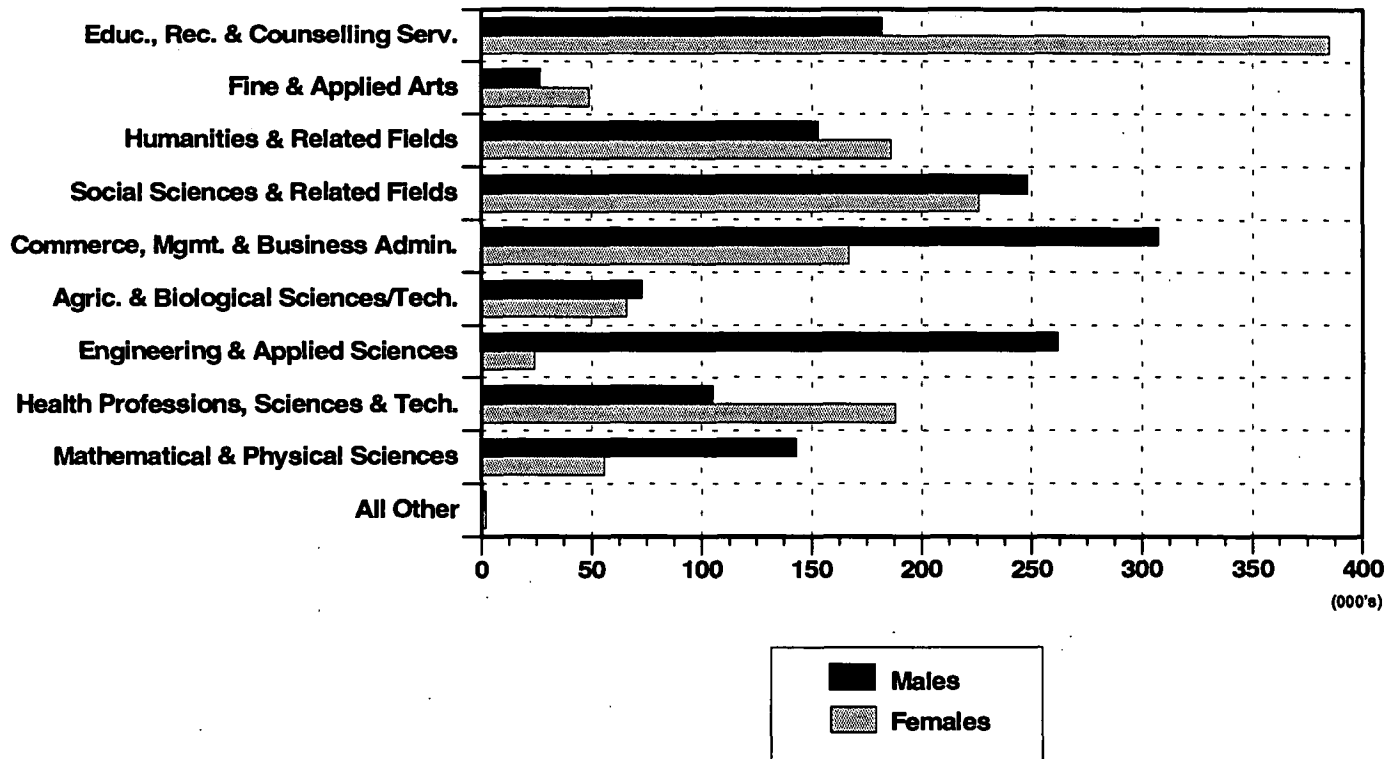
Although it ranked seventh out of nine in total number of diploma and certificate holders in both 1986 and 1991, the Social Sciences and Related Fields experienced the fastest growth (45 per cent) over the 1986 to 1991 period. Two areas of study within this field experienced especially high growth rates: Child Care and Youth Services (56 per cent) and Police and Paralegal Technologies (54 per cent).

### Degrees and certificates

Among the 2.9 million university degree and certificate holders, there was less concentration in fields of study than there was for those with non-university diplomas and certificates: the three most common fields of study for university graduates accounted for only half of all university graduates, compared to three quarters for all graduates from colleges, CEGEPs, and trade and technical schools. In 1991, 20 per cent of all university graduates had studied in the Educational, Recreational and Counselling Field, 17 per cent in Social Sciences and Related Fields and another 17 per cent in the Commerce, Management and Business Administration field.

Between 1986 and 1991, the proportion of university graduates in the Engineering and Applied Sciences field who were women rose slightly, from 7 per cent to 9 per cent, while the proportion in the Commerce, Management and Business Administration field rose from 30 per cent to 35 per cent.

## Major Fields of Study of Male and Female University Graduates, Canada, 1991



### People without high school graduation

The 1991 Census found that 33 per cent of those aged 15-and-over had not completed high school, were not attending school and had not received any further training, though this proportion varied substantially for different age groups and among the provinces and territories.

The proportion of the 15-and-over population who had not finished high school was highest among those aged 65-and-over (64 per cent) and lowest among those in the 15-to-24 age group (15 per cent). Contributing to the high rate among the 65-and-over population is the fact that many in this group completed their formal schooling at a time when educational systems and expectations were quite different.

### Foreign students

The 1991 Census found that there were 43,460 foreign students studying full-time and 23,610 studying part-time, all of whom were 15 years-or-over. The largest group (14,400) of full-time students were from Eastern Asia, which includes China, Hong Kong and Japan. The largest number of part-time students (6,115) had come from South East Asia, which includes Vietnam, the Philippines and Malaysia.

Overall, male foreign students studying full-time outnumbered their female counterparts by a ratio of 5 to 4, though this ratio varied for students from different areas of the world: among full-time students from South America, women outnumbered men by a small margin (9 to 8) while among full-time students from Africa, men outnumbered women by almost 2 to 1.

## A NATION ON THE MOVE

### Migrants and movers

Traditionally, Canada's population has been very mobile: over each five-year census period since 1961, almost half the population moved from one neighbourhood, town, city, province or territory to another. In 1991, 47 per cent of Canada's population lived in a different dwelling than they had five years earlier, up from the previous census period, 1981 to 1986, when 44 per cent moved. In large part, this increase between 1986 and 1991 was due to a rise in the number of people who moved from one municipality to another.

### Just around the corner

The largest group of movers (50 per cent) changed addresses but still lived in the same municipality as

they had in 1986. People who lived in a different municipality but in the same province or territory comprised the next largest group (34 per cent). People who moved from one province or territory to another and people who had entered Canada from another country were the smallest groups of movers, each representing about 8 per cent of all those who moved between 1986 and 1991.

### Young adults more likely to move

The most mobile group of people in Canada were those aged 25 to 29 in 1991, with seven of every ten people in this age group reporting that they lived at a different address in 1991 than they had in 1986. From this peak, mobility declined steadily with age in a pattern similar to that of previous censuses. Of all those aged 65-and-over, only one in ten changed addresses between 1986 and 1991.

## Mobility Patterns of Persons, Five Years-and-over, Canada, 1986 and 1991

### Between 1981 and 1986:

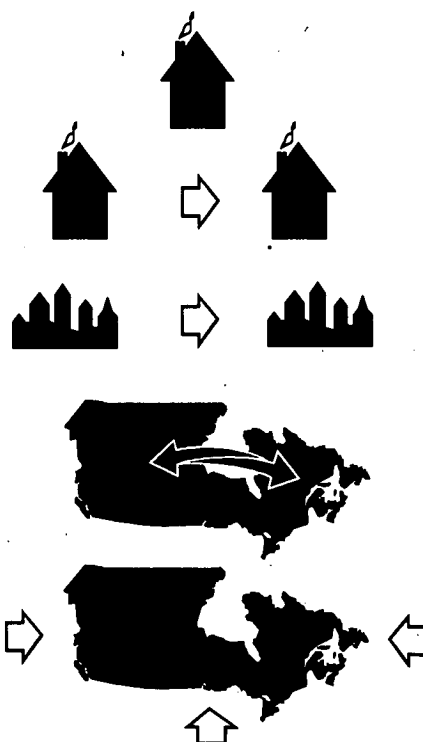
56.3% of persons did not move

24.2% of persons moved but remained in the same municipality

13.5% of persons moved to another municipality but in the same province or territory

4.0% of persons moved to a different province or territory

2.0% of persons moved to Canada from another country



### Between 1986 and 1991:

53.3% of persons did not move

23.2% of persons moved but remained in the same municipality

15.9% of persons moved to another municipality but in the same province or territory

3.9% of persons moved to a different province or territory

3.7% of persons moved to Canada from another country



Of all the provinces and territories, the Northwest Territories had the most mobile population in 1991: almost seven out of every ten people aged five-and-over had changed residence over the census period. Among the provinces, people living in British Columbia and Alberta were the most likely to move. In 1991, six out of every ten British Columbians and five out of every ten Albertans had moved over the previous five years. The population of Newfoundland was the least mobile with only three of every ten people moving. Generally, mobility in Canada rose from east to west, with the population of the northern areas of the country being the most mobile.

### British Columbia was the place to go

In 1991, almost one million people (977,000) lived in a different province or territory than they had in 1986. At the end of a census period, some provinces will have lost population through interprovincial migration and some will have gained. Of course, other factors, such as births, deaths and immigration, also affect

provincial population trends. The level and direction of interprovincial migration are strongly influenced by provincial economic conditions.

### Census Data on One-year Mobility

In 1991 the census asked respondents two questions on mobility: where they lived in 1986 and where they lived in 1990. Today's *Daily* presents the results from the five-year mobility question. Data are available on where respondents had lived in 1990 in Tables 1B and 2B in **Mobility and Migration**, (catalogue number 93-322).

The one-year mobility data revealed that, between 1990 and 1991:

- about 16% of Canada's population had moved;
- the largest flows were from Alberta to British Columbia (28,000 people), Ontario to British Columbia (25,000 people) and from Quebec to Ontario (23,000 people);
- Ontario experienced the largest population loss through interprovincial migration (22,000 people); and,
- British Columbia experienced the largest population gain through interprovincial migration (37,000 people).

### Net Interprovincial Migration, Provinces and Territories, 1981 to 1991

	1986-1991		Net Interprovincial migration (1-2)	1981-1986 Net Interprovincial migration	1976-1981 Net Interprovincial migration
	In-migration (1)	Out-migration (2)			
Newfoundland	20,735	34,690	-13,960	-16,550	-19,835
Prince Edward Island	8,790	9,640	-855	1,530	-10
Nova Scotia	53,265	58,140	-4,870	6,280	-8,420
New Brunswick	35,830	41,895	-6,070	-1,370	-8,510
Quebec	81,995	107,550	-25,550	-63,300	-141,725
Ontario	269,980	223,030	46,955	99,350	-78,065
Manitoba	44,050	79,310	-35,245	-1,550	-43,585
Saskatchewan	38,220	98,580	-60,350	-2,820	-5,825
Alberta	170,015	195,025	-25,015	-27,670	197,650
British Columbia	238,175	112,295	125,880	9,500	110,930
Yukon	6,460	5,685	780	-2,660	-550
Northwest Territories	9,535	11,235	-1,700	-755	-2,055

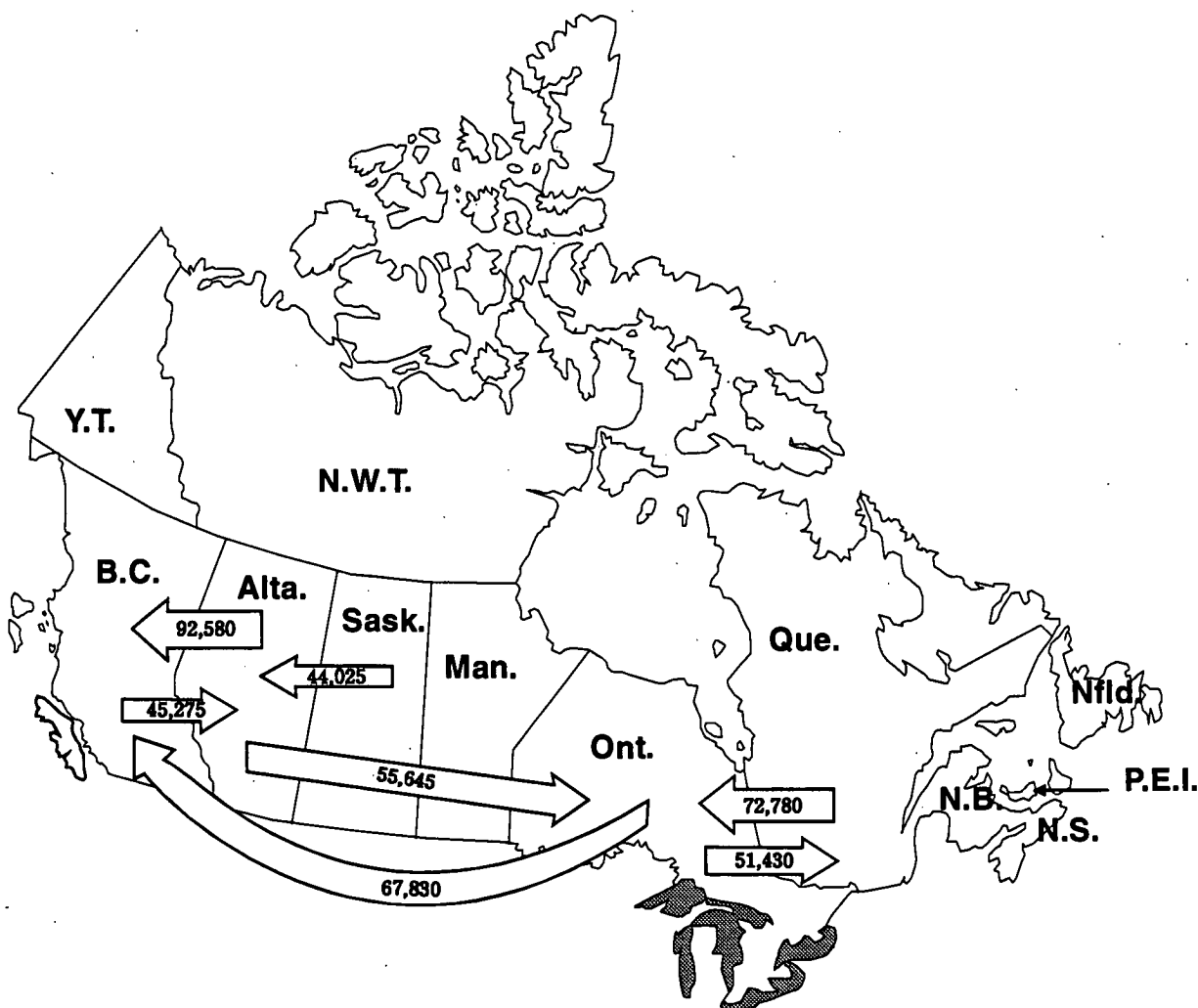
Between 1986 and 1991, only British Columbia, Ontario and Yukon gained population through interprovincial migration. British Columbia's net gain of 126,000 people was more than two and a half times larger than Ontario's (47,000 people) while Yukon's net gain of 780 people was very small.

British Columbia attracted 238,000 migrants from across the country while only 112,000 left the province over the five-year census period. Most (67 per cent) of the in-migrants had been living in Alberta or Ontario in 1986. Another 20 per cent had been

living in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Alberta and Ontario were the principal destinations for people moving out of British Columbia: of the 112,000 people who left British Columbia between 1986 and 1991, 74 per cent moved to Alberta or Ontario.

More interprovincial migrants settled in Ontario than any other province or territory (270,000) but the province also had the largest overall outflow of people to other provinces (223,000). Ontario's relatively small population gain from interprovincial migration was primarily the result of a negative

### Largest Interprovincial Migration Flow, 1986 to 1991



population exchange with British Columbia (more people moved to British Columbia from Ontario than moved to Ontario from British Columbia).

Each of Canada's Prairie provinces experienced population losses through interprovincial migration between 1986 and 1991. Large outflows of migrants to Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, combined with relatively small numbers of in-migrants resulted in net migration losses for Saskatchewan and Manitoba: Saskatchewan lost 60,000 people and Manitoba lost 35,000. These losses were up substantially from those of the previous five year period. Between 1986 and 1991, Alberta lost 25,000 people through interprovincial migration, about the same as over the previous five year period (28,000 people). Although 170,000 interprovincial migrants moved to Alberta (it was the third most popular destination after Ontario and British Columbia), large numbers of people left the province for British Columbia (93,000), Ontario (56,000) and Saskatchewan (15,000).

Quebec's losses from interprovincial migration have declined dramatically between 1976 and 1991. Over the 1976-1981 period, the number of people who moved out of Quebec greatly exceeded the number who moved into Quebec, resulting in a net loss of 142,000 people. The next census period, 1981-1986, showed a much smaller loss (63,000 people) and over the most recent census period, 1986-1991, Quebec lost only 26,000 people. This most recent loss was due primarily to higher out-migration to Ontario and British Columbia.

Ontario continued to be the principal destination for interprovincial migrants from New Brunswick,

Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Over the 1986-1991 period, all four provinces experienced population losses to Ontario: almost 64,000 people moved to Ontario from one of the four Atlantic provinces while only 43,000 had moved in the opposite direction.

### **Education and unemployment influence interprovincial movers**

While just 11 per cent of Canada's population had a university degree in 1991, 20 per cent of all interprovincial migrants did. Overall, 68 out of every 1,000 people with a university degree had moved from one province to another between 1986 and 1991, compared to 34 out of every 1,000 people with all other levels of education.

People who were unemployed in 1991 had a higher rate of migration than did those who had jobs: 55 out of every 1,000 unemployed people had moved from one province or territory between 1986 and 1991, compared to 43 out of every 1,000 employed people.

### **Migration affects metropolitan areas**

Some census metropolitan areas lost population through migration. Toronto, for example, lost 115,000 persons, mostly to other places within Ontario. Montréal lost 30,000 persons as well. Vancouver, on the other hand, gained 40,000 persons, followed by Ottawa-Hull at 25,000 persons.

## THE COST OF HOUSING: OWNERS AND RENTERS

### Affordability of housing

In 1991, over 2.2 million households spent 30 per cent or more of their total household income on shelter, up 16 per cent from 1.9 million in 1986. Renter households comprised the majority (58 per cent) of these households while 36 per cent were home-owning households with mortgages and 6 per cent were home-owning households without mortgages. The proportion of income a household spends on housing is influenced by factors which include size of income, location, the type and size of dwelling, and whether the dwelling is rented, owned with a mortgage or owned free of a mortgage.

Overall, 35 per cent of all renter households spent 30 per cent or more of their household income on shelter costs, compared to about 25 per cent of owner households with mortgages and only 5 per cent of owner households without mortgages.

### Shelter Costs

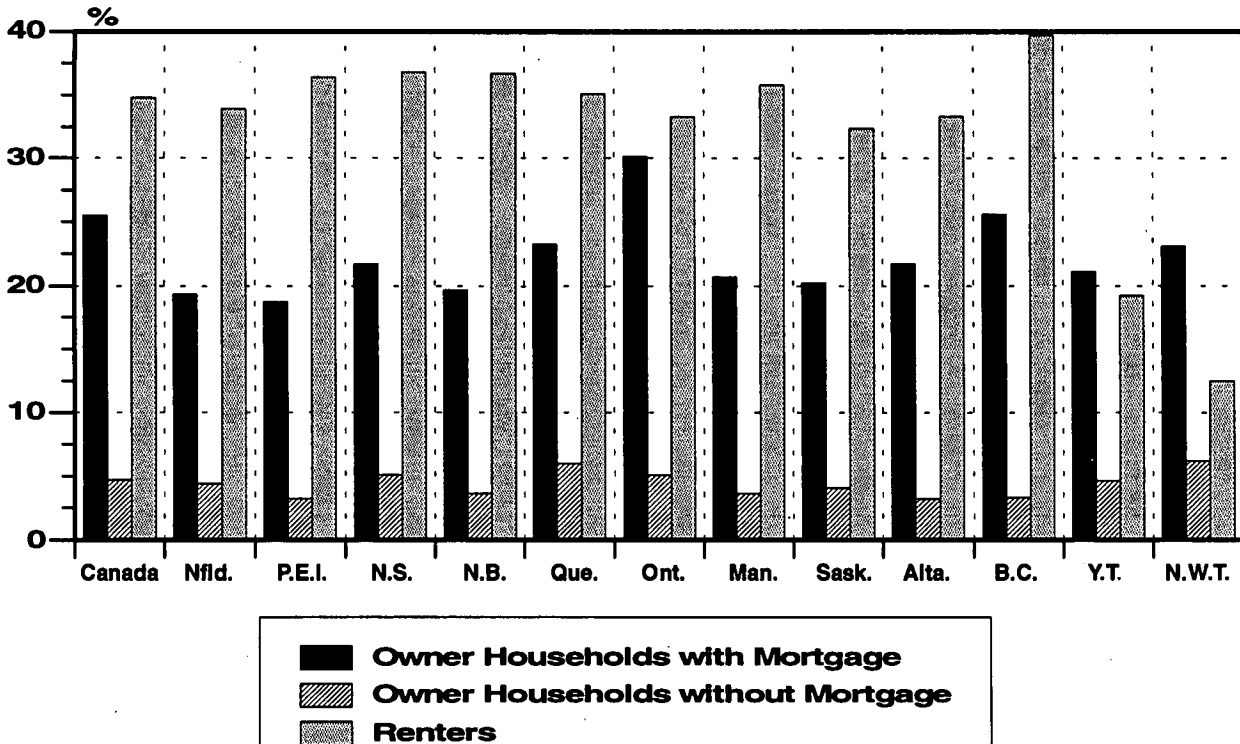
Monthly shelter costs include payments for electricity, gas, oil or other heating fuels, water and other municipal services, rent, property taxes, mortgage payments and condominium fees.

The allocation of 30 per cent or more of a household's income to housing expenses is frequently used as a threshold for assessing housing affordability. When households, particularly low-income households, spend 30 per cent or more of their income on shelter, this means that in some cases at least, inadequate funds are available for other essential purchases such as food, clothing, and transportation.

The 30 per cent figure is often taken into account in setting mortgage eligibility criteria as the maximum a household should pay for property taxes and mortgage principal and interest.

Several factors contributed to this difference. While average shelter costs for renter households were lower than they were for owners (\$546 per month versus \$682 for owners), renter households also had a lower average income (\$31,302) than did owner households (\$55,801).

### Households Spending 30 per cent or More of their Income on Shelter, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



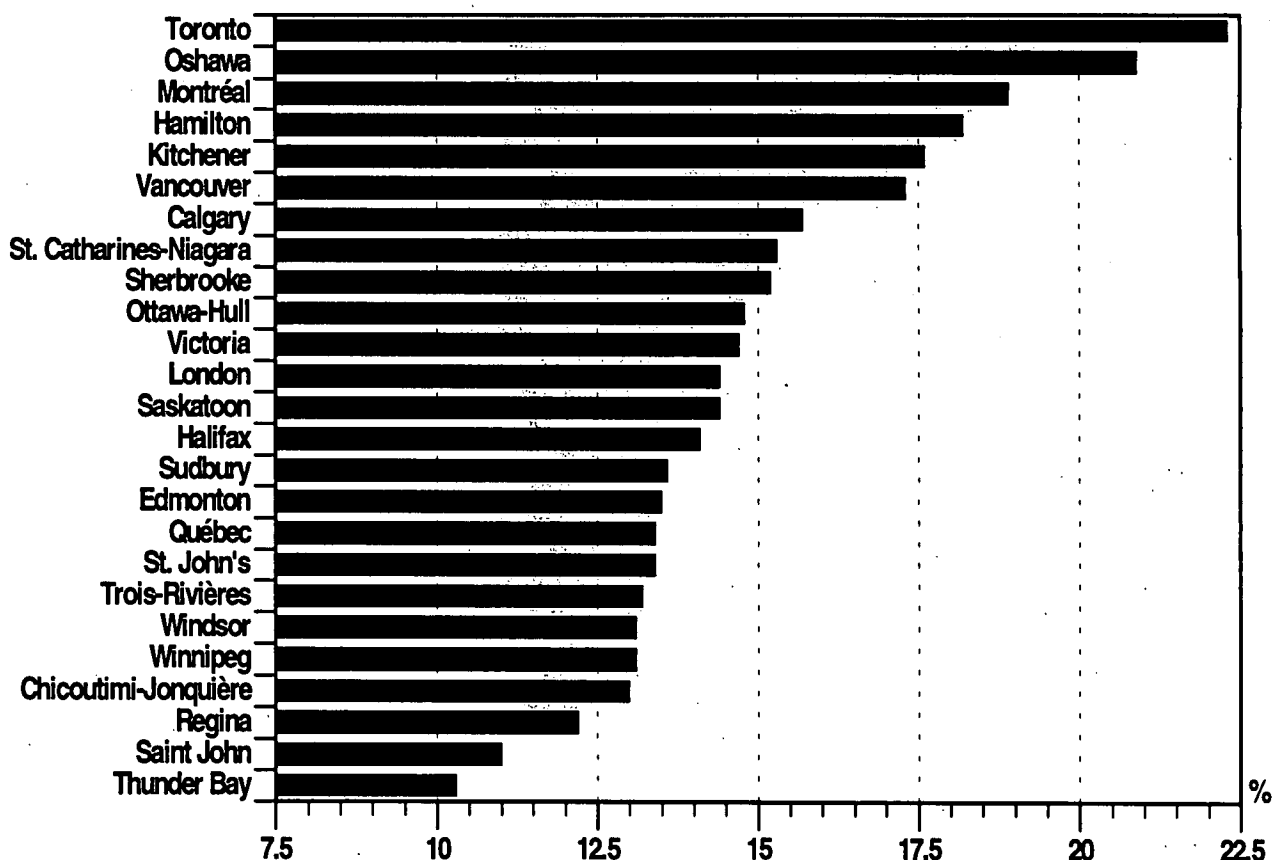
## Living alone

People who lived alone were the most likely to spend more than 30 per cent of their income on housing. Among people who lived alone and were renting, about 44 per cent spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing. For people living alone who owned their home free of a mortgage, this proportion was 13 per cent but for those with a mortgage it jumped to 51 per cent. In large part, these relatively high proportions reflect the lower average incomes of one-person households compared to the average for all households. Among renters, one-person households had an average income of \$21,592, compared to \$31,302 for all renters. Among

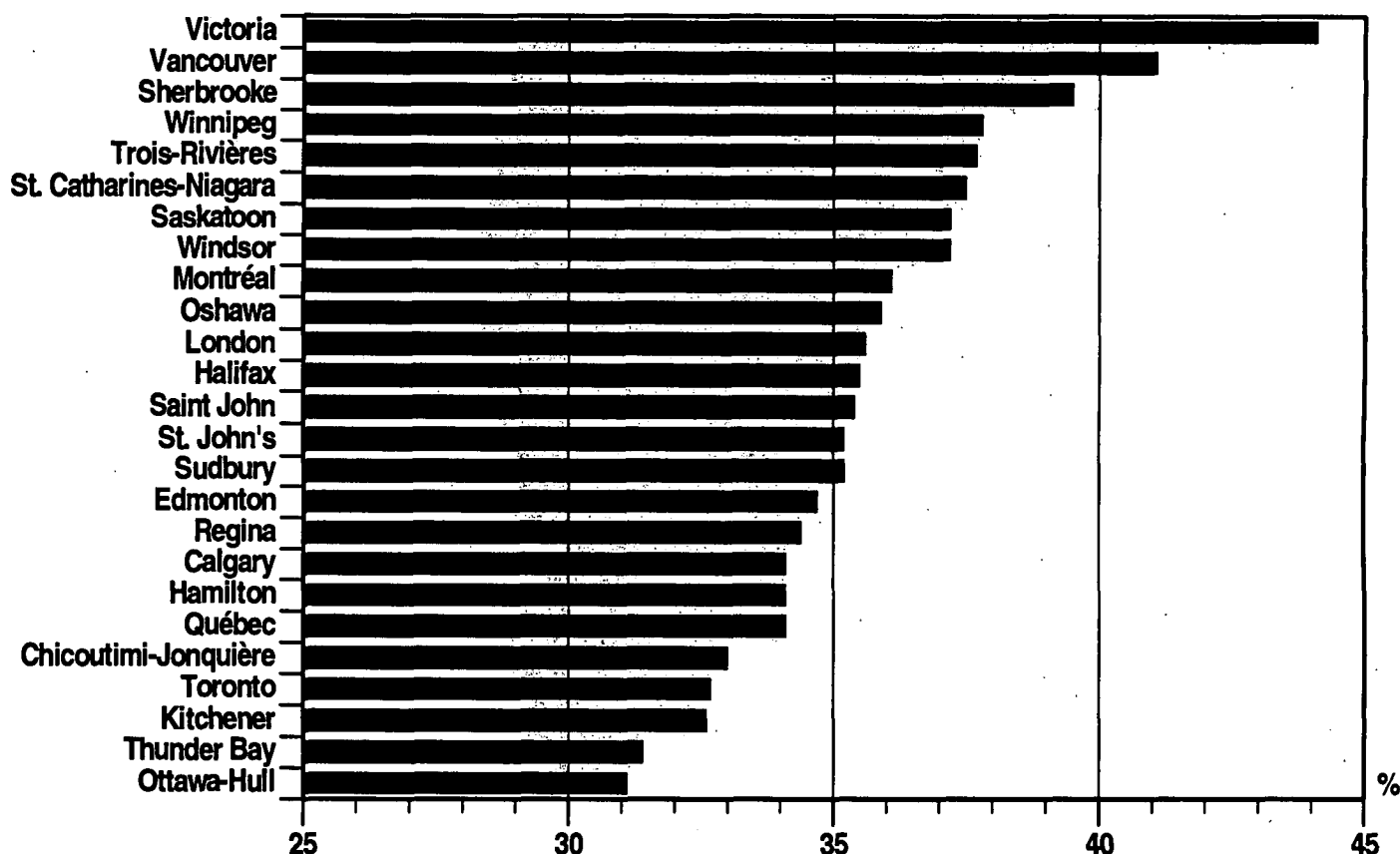
home-owners, the average income for one-person households was \$28,527, compared to \$55,801 for all owners.

The proportion of people living alone who spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing was much higher in some metropolitan areas than it was in others. Among mortgage paying individuals living alone, the proportion spending 30 per cent or more on housing peaked in Oshawa (64 per cent) and Toronto (64 per cent) but was only 41 per cent in Regina. Montréal had the highest proportion (25 per cent) of individuals who lived alone in a house they owned mortgage-free and who spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing while Victoria had the lowest (7 per cent).

## Home Owners Spending 30 per cent or More of their Average Household Income on Shelter, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991



## Renters Spending 30 per cent or More of their Average Household Income on Shelter, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991



### Three in ten renting families spend 30 per cent or more on shelter

Although the average monthly shelter costs of renting families tended to be lower than those of home-owning families, families who rented were much more likely to spend 30 per cent or more of their income on shelter than were home-owning families. Overall, 29 per cent of all one-family households who were living in rental accommodation spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing, compared to 23 per cent of one-family households with a mortgage and only 3 per cent of one-family households without a mortgage.

While nationally about 30 per cent of one-family households who rented their home spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing, this proportion

was much lower in the Northwest Territories (11 per cent) and the Yukon (18 per cent). These low proportions were primarily due to the higher average income of one-family households in the two territories compared to the national average. The highest proportion for one-family renter households was in British Columbia, where it was 33 per cent.

For home-owning families with mortgages, this proportion was highest in the province of Ontario (28 per cent) and the metropolitan area of Toronto (35 per cent). Only very small proportions of home-owning families without mortgages spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing: among the provinces and territories, the highest proportion was in the Northwest Territories (5 per cent) and among the census metropolitan areas the highest was in Montréal (5 per cent).

## Housing costs vary widely

While home-owners were building equity, they also paid more per month on housing than did renters: home-owners' average monthly shelter costs were \$682 while renters paid \$546. Rental accommodation has lower shelter costs since it tends to be multi-unit and smaller, and it is more likely to fall under rent-control policies.

Home-owners' monthly shelter costs were highest in the Northwest Territories (\$900) and Ontario (\$808) and lowest in Newfoundland (\$418), New Brunswick (\$455) and Prince Edward Island (\$473). Renters paid the most in Ontario (\$618) and British Columbia (\$606) and the least in Saskatchewan (\$422) and New Brunswick (\$428).

**Average Monthly Shelter Costs,  
Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991**

	Owners \$	Renters \$
Canada	682	546
Newfoundland	418	459
Prince Edward Island	473	467
Nova Scotia	523	501
New Brunswick	455	428
Quebec	636	480
Ontario	808	618
Manitoba	565	455
Saskatchewan	519	422
Alberta	678	531
British Columbia	637	606
Yukon	678	550
Northwest Territories	900	524

The high cost of shelter in Ontario and British Columbia reflected, in part, higher shelter costs in the major cities of these two provinces, while more expensive heating fuel and electricity contributed to the higher costs in the Northwest Territories. In Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, where shelter costs for both owners and renters were relatively low, costs were affected by both economic conditions and higher proportions of mortgage-free owners.

In 1991, Toronto was the most expensive metropolitan area: on average, owners paid \$1,003 and renters \$703 per month for shelter. Outside of Toronto, shelter costs for owners were highest in Oshawa (\$944) and Ottawa-Hull (\$888) and for renters in Vancouver (\$665) and Oshawa (\$658).

## Condominiums increasingly popular

In 1991, there were 367,765 owner-occupied condominiums in Canada, up from 234,000 in 1986, an increase of 64 per cent. Overall, condominiums represented 6 per cent of all owner-occupied dwellings in 1991, up from 4 per cent in 1986.

Condominium ownership was concentrated in the large metropolitan areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Over half (64 per cent) of all owner-occupied condominiums were in the four metropolitan areas of Toronto (104,895), Vancouver (61,205), Montréal (43,785) and Ottawa-Hull (23,465). In comparison, these four metropolitan areas accounted for 36 per cent of all occupied dwellings.

Between 1986 and 1991, the number of condominiums in Quebec almost doubled, increasing by close to 99 per cent (up by 30,550 units). Ontario experienced the largest increase in the actual number of condominiums (up by 42,980 units), with British Columbia a close second (up by 42,790 units).

Condominiums are an increasingly popular choice for people who live alone and for married couples without children at home. In 1991, 32 per cent of all owner-occupied condominiums were occupied by people living alone, up from 28 per cent in 1986. Married couples without children at home accounted for 30 per cent of all owner-occupied condominiums in 1991, up from 27 per cent in 1986.

## 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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