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## Research Paper

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# The Population in Collective Dwellings: Canada, 1971-1991

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*This paper represents the view of the author and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of Statistics Canada.*



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**Note:** The population in collective dwellings is the long-term population, i.e., those resident there for six months or longer, and those with no other usual place of residence in Canada.



## SUMMARY

This paper attempts to rescue a small but nonetheless important segment of the Canadian population from neglect, those classified by the census as long-term residents in collective dwellings. In 1991, 440,000 Canadians belonged to this population, living in nursing homes, correctional institutions, rooming houses and the like. The changing age-sex structure of the Canadian population caused their number to increase between 1971 and 1991, despite the fact that Canadian men and women were less likely at most ages to live in collective dwellings in the latter year.

Non-census data on several segments of this population are reviewed, especially for people in health-related institutions and in correctional facilities, and reveal that long-term residents are in each case a small fraction of a much larger population with a relatively brief contact with the institution on average. This review concludes that non-census data can provide a useful context for the study of the population in collective dwellings, but that the census is at present the only data source providing a comprehensive overview, despite the limited data collected and the even more limited data published.

Special tabulations from the 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses are used to explore its changing size and age-sex structure with particular attention to three of its components, people in health-related institutions, in service collective dwellings and in religious institutions. A significant difference between people in collective dwellings and those in private dwellings is that the former have, whether willingly or unwillingly, left the family circle. Hence, marital status is a key variable, and is used to show the close relationship between the changing marital status of the population, in particular the declining numbers of the never married and the growing numbers of separated, widowed or divorced older women, and structural changes.



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### COMING SOON

**1996 Report**, by J. Dumas and A. Bélanger with the collaboration of G. Smith (Catalogue no. 91-209E):  
- *Common-law Unions in Canada at the End of the 20th Century*.

Document no. 3: "Intergenerational Relationships and Population Estimation" by Claude Dionne and Don Kerr in *Demographic Document*, Catalogue no. 91F0015MPE.



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## 1. The Population in the Census

What do a monk in a monastery, a Naval rating at sea, an elderly nursing-home resident and a penitentiary inmate have in common? They are all classified by the census as residents in collective dwellings; as such, for most statistical purposes, they drop from sight. Minimal data are published by the Census and most of the population is ignored by almost all Statistics Canada surveys. The grounds for this neglect are that its share of the total population is small, 1.6% in 1991<sup>1</sup>, and has been shrinking; and that it is a residual category whose members have nothing important in common.

But there are arguments for examining it. Its size, although small, is not negligible: over 440,000 people in the 1991 census, and the aging of the population has reversed the decline in its size (Table A1 in the Appendix). Certain components of the population are of interest from the point of view of public policy: long-term residents of nursing homes, for example, or the inmates of correctional institutions. Finally, however little else they have in common, the members of this population are distinguished by the fact that, willingly or unwillingly, they find themselves in living arrangements differing from those that modern society considers normal. It is in this feature that its demographic significance lies: it is that part of the population which, for one reason or another, has been separated from the social milieu in which the population is reproduced.<sup>2</sup>

### *Census Concepts*

It is worth focussing on the census as the only data source which permits an examination of

the entire institutionalized population, as opposed to a part of it in a particular type of institution.

The current set of census concepts related to collective dwellings dates back to the 1961 census, although the basic idea goes back much earlier. The enumeration of the population by the census begins with the dwelling, a set of living quarters in which a person or group of persons resides or could reside. Dwellings are classified as collective or private. A collective dwelling is one of a commercial, institutional or communal nature. Like private dwellings, collective dwellings may be unoccupied<sup>3</sup> or occupied by usual residents. Only in the latter case is the dwelling counted in the census. Note that collective dwellings are not the same as non-family households; the latter are in private dwellings. The distinction between a service collective dwelling, such as a rooming house, and a non-family household in a private dwelling is that the former is a commercial venture.

People are enumerated where they are found on the day of the census but tabulated in their usual place of residence. Most people are found in the private dwelling in which they normally live but some are temporarily away from home (for example, in a hotel or hospital) and some do not live in a private dwelling (prison inmates, soldiers in barracks). They will be enumerated as residents of a collective dwelling if they have no other place of residence in Canada or if they are long-term residents of the institution (more than six months).

Collective dwellings are placed in the following categories, some obvious and some requiring a brief description. The first group of categories is composed of institutions:

1 1991 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada Catalogue 93-311, Table 2.  
2 With one exception: members of the Hutterian Brotherhood.

3 Or at least unoccupied except for people, like the diplomatic representatives of other countries or temporary visitors from abroad, who are excluded from the census enumeration.



- Hospitals and related institutions, including general hospitals, psychiatric institutions, treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped (all of which provide active medical treatment); and special-care homes (which provide nursing care or counselling but not medical treatment);
  - Orphanages and children's group homes: usual residents include orphans and wards of the court;
  - Correctional and penal institutions: these include any federal or provincial penal institution where institutional residents (mostly adult) are confined for an extended period of time and where some form of rehabilitation program exists; young offenders' facilities: an institution or home for the secure or open custody of minors, who are awaiting trial, are under court order or who have been convicted of an offence; jails: any municipal or county institution where institutional residents (mostly adults) are detained for a short period of time. Jails may be operated by a police force or by a municipality;
  - Religious institutions.
- Other: YM/YWCAs, missions, hostels, campgrounds, parks, race-tracks, carnival camps, non-religious communes, etc. It includes buildings or facilities providing accommodation to transient persons or to persons of no fixed address, in which case usual residents include those who consider themselves as not having any usual place of residence.

Finally, there is a group of unrelated categories of collective dwellings:

- Work camps;
- Military camps: This includes military barracks (communal dwellings only - private quarters are considered private dwellings). It includes naval vessels whether at sea or in port. It includes merchant vessels of over 1,000 tons, coast-guard vessels and oil rigs at sea. Residents are those reporting no other place of residence; they and the crews of naval vessels are assigned to a special enumeration area in a port;
- Hutterite colonies: These are described more fully below. They are an exception to all other types of collective dwellings in that they are made up of nuclear families.

The following categories of collective dwelling are of a service or commercial nature:

- Hotel, motels, tourist homes;
- Lodging and rooming houses: commercial establishments having furnished rooms for rent and identified by a sign or by the person in charge, a resident, neighbour, etc., or which are occupied on census day by at least 10 persons unrelated to the person designated as Person 1;

In each case it is important to bear in mind that only "usual residents" (long-term or with no other residence in Canada) are tabulated as residents of collective dwellings.

Only data from decennial censuses are published for occupied collective dwellings, and limited information is available. In 1961 and 1971, collective dwellings were grouped under three headings, "Hotels", "Institutions" and "Camps". Population counts without further breakdown were given for provinces and territories and, in 1971 only, for rural and urban as



well. In 1981 and 1991, data were published for a more detailed breakdown of institutions and for broad age groups and sex for Canada and, in 1991 only, for the provinces and territories.

The proportion of the Canadian population in collective dwellings dropped steeply from 1961 to 1971, then stabilized (Table 1). If it were not for a decline from 1981 to 1991 in the risk of being in a collective dwelling in most age-sex groups, the proportion would have begun to rise again. The risk of being in a collective dwelling fell between 1981 and 1991 not only for most age groups and both sexes, but also for most types of institution. However, because the age groups are broad it is difficult to distinguish the effects of deinstitution-alization from those of aging.

**Table 1**  
**Population in and Number of Collective Dwellings, Canada, 1961-1991**

	Year			
	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>Population</b>				
Number	483,718	392,695	405,735	446,885
% of Total Population	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
<b>Collective Dwellings</b>				
Number	22,475	17,585	17,370	21,020
% of Occupied Dwellings	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2

**Sources:** Census of Canada, 1961, Vol. II, Pt. 2, Table 2; 1971, Vol. II, Pt. 4, Table I; 1981, (Catalogue 92-901), Table 1; Catalogue 92-903, Table 1; 1991, (Catalogue 93-310), Table 3; (Catalogue 93-311), Tables 1 and 2.

Although the concept of collective dwelling was not used in early censuses, the 1901 census contains data on the institutionalized population which allow a few comparisons with recent census data (Table 2). Differences in definitions and social change suggest that these numbers should be compared with great caution. For example, hospitals in 1901 were less centres of medical care than shelters for the destitute. Given these caveats, the similarity between the beginning and the end

of the century is perhaps more surprising than the difference. In particular, it serves as a corrective to the assumption that institutionalization is a recent phenomenon. In certain respects, our Victorian predecessors were more prone to institutionalize people than is now the case: the proportions of the population in orphanages and in correctional facilities at the turn of the century (1901) were substantially higher than at the end (1981 or 1991). Overall, while now about 1.2% of the population is institutionalized, in 1901 about 1.1% of a much younger population was. As mentioned, differences in definitions and, even more, changing conditions of life make these comparisons very crude.

**Table 2**  
**Inmates of Charitable, Penal and Other Institutions, Canada, 1901**

Type of Institution	Number	Percent of Population
Hospitals	7,372	0.14
Nurses' residences	183	--
Shelters	17,767	0.33
Orphanages	5,211	0.10
Religious	20,370	0.38
Correctional	6,892	0.13
Total	57,795	1.08

**Note:** Classification of institutions: "hospitals" includes sanitariums, pest houses, lazarettos, infirmaries and homes for convalescents and for incurables, as well as hospitals; "nurses' residences" comprises homes for nurses and institutes for nurses; "orphanages" comprises homes and shelters for children, and homes for boys, foundlings, girls, infants and orphans. "Religious" comprises convents, monasteries, seminaries and scholasticates. "Correctional" comprises industrial homes and schools, houses of industry, penitentiaries, prisons and reformatories. All other institutions are classified as "shelters".

**Source:** Census of Canada, 1901, Vol. IV, Table XVIII.

## 2. The Long-Term Population in Health-Related Institutions

Statistics Canada publishes a number of non-census data series that are indirectly related to the population in collective dwellings, including institutional data in the health and corrections



fields, and industry data on shipping. It has also carried out two sample surveys that include a large part of the population. For information on other sub-populations in collective dwellings to supplement that of the Census, recourse must be had to other sources than Statistics Canada.

Institutional and industry statistics, although indirect, are potentially useful in the study of the population in collective dwellings because they provide a more frequent series than the quinquennial and decennial censuses. They also provide a context for the census population data. As a context for data from the 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses, a search was made of published non-census data from 1966 to 1994 to determine what series they permitted. This section and the following deal with data for health-related facilities and correctional facilities respectively, the two richest data sources. Section 4 takes up data, very fragmentary and not necessarily from Statistics Canada, relevant to other types of collective dwelling.

Statistics Canada divides health-related institutions into two broad classes: hospitals, defined as institutions that provide active medical treatment to inpatients, and residential-care facilities, which do not provide active medical treatment but do provide some nursing or counselling services to at least some of their residents.

The list of Canadian hospitals, updated annually by provincial ministries of health and providing basic information on all hospitals in Canada, is the basis of all other hospital surveys. An annual questionnaire to hospitals collects, among other things, data on beds and patient movement. This survey has almost complete coverage. Formerly, preliminary annual data and quarterly data were published, but with less complete coverage than the annual statistics.

A second source of data on hospital inpatients is morbidity data on admissions to and separations from general hospitals and allied special hospitals (acute, chronic and convalescent) collected by provincial ministries of health to administer hospital-insurance programs, and supplied by them to Statistics Canada. The equivalent information for inpatient admissions to psychiatric hospitals and separations from them, supplied by provincial authorities, is combined by Statistics Canada with hospital-morbidity data on psychiatric separations to produce national data on psychiatric inpatients in psychiatric and general hospitals.

A list of residential-care facilities, updated annually by provincial authorities, is the basis of a voluntary survey of all such facilities with four beds or more, approved, funded or licensed by provincial or territorial departments of health or social services. These facilities provide some level of nursing or counselling services to their residents. Excluded at one extreme are facilities such as hospitals providing active medical treatment and at the other extreme residences providing no nursing or counselling services at all.

### *Residential-Care Facilities*

Most long-term residents of health-related institutions are in residential-care facilities. Survey coverage is not complete and varies from year to year from about 55% to about 85%.<sup>4</sup> In 1992-93, 80% of facilities in the target population with 82% of beds responded to the survey. Facilities are classified according to their principal target population as facilities for the aged and facilities for persons with mental disabilities. The latter are broken down into facilities for persons with psychiatric handicaps, for persons who are developmentally delayed, for emotionally

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4 Reporting facilities as a percentage of operating facilities.





disturbed children and for alcohol and drug treatment.

Table A2 in the Appendix shows the number of residents cared for and the average number of days of care per resident for each type of facility for the available years from 1976 to the present. (No figures are available for the period 1966 to 1975). The data show the interaction of stock and flow. The preponderance of the elderly in residential-care facilities reflects both large numbers and a high number of days of care per resident: in 1992, 191,000 received treatment during the year, of whom 141,000 were present at year end (Table A3 in the Appendix). Those receiving alcohol or drug treatment come second in terms of the total number, 105,000 in 1992, but the short length of their stay made them the smallest group in residential-care facilities, 4,000 present at year end. The same point is shown in a different way in Table A2 in the Appendix: the greater the flow relative to the stock of residents (particularly marked for those receiving alcohol or drug treatment), the shorter the average stay. Even though large numbers undertake alcohol or drug treatment each year, it is unlikely that any are long-term residents. On the other hand, it is likely that most of the elderly and the developmentally delayed are long-term residents. The psychiatrically disabled and emotionally disturbed children are in between.

The age-sex distribution of people in the two principal types of residential-care facilities is shown in Tables A4 and A5 in the Appendix for the available years. The data on residents of facilities for the aged are consistent with the observation, based on the census, that older women are disproportionately represented in this population, and increasingly so in more recent years. In contrast, residents in facilities for people with mental disorders are concentrated among young adults, with no marked sex differences.

**Long-Term Residents in Hospitals**

There have been four hospital surveys, but two have been discontinued. These use survey questionnaires and in some cases administrative data direct from provincial ministries of health. Survey coverage is almost complete and covers, among other matters, beds and patient movements.

The data published on length of stay on separation for the psychiatrically disabled in hospitals are shown in Table A6 in the Appendix. The proportion staying more than 3 or 4 months is small, around 15%. It should be noted that the coverage of institutions in this table is uneven, and consequently the type of mental condition treated can change. The implication is that very few of the psychiatrically disabled in hospitals fall under the census definition of long-term residents of collective dwellings, just over 10,000 in the mid-1960s and half that by the early 1980s. With deinstitutionalization, a further decrease to the present would be expected.

A short and dated series on length of stay in chronic, convalescent and rehabilitation hospitals in 1966 to 1972 is shown in Table 3. The mean length of stay ranges from 4 to 7 months, but could be affected by a relatively small number of patients with very long stays. It is plausible to argue that over half of these residents in long-stay hospitals would not have been long-term residents according to the census definition.

**Table 3**  
**Rated Beds, Patients Cared for, and Length of Stay**  
**in Chronic, Convalescent and Rehabilitation**  
**Hospitals, Canada, 1966-1972**

Year	Rated Beds	Patients Cared for <sup>1</sup>	Average Length of Stay in Days
1966	18,443	56,389	151.3
1967	19,072	58,816	133.0
1968	19,522	62,961	129.3
1969	15,458	..	212.4
1970	16,386	..	209.0
1971	16,920	..	223.3
1972	17,464	..	214.6



<sup>1</sup> Patients at year end plus admissions during the year, assumed equal to patients at year end plus separations during the year.

**Note:** Public and private hospitals to 1968, public only from 1969; stays of adults and children to 1968; stays of adults and children in long-term units from 1969.

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, *Hospital Statistics, VII, Hospital Indicators*, (Catalogue 83-216), 1966 to 1968, Tables 1, 3, 5, 7 and 11; 1969 and 1970, Tables 1 and 7; 1971 and 1972, Tables 1 and 6.

Fragmentary data on length of stay on separation of persons in long-term units of public general hospitals (Table 4) show that a quarter stay about two months or less, a quarter stay longer than about 8 months, and the remaining half is in between. Some of the annual figures include psychiatric patients and some do not, without making any great difference to the results. In other words, the length of stay of patients in long-term units of general hospitals is very much like the length of stay of patients in long-stay hospitals.

**Table 4**  
**Estimated Average Daily Number of Patients in Long-Term Units of Public General Hospitals and Length of Stay, Canada, 1969-1986**

Year	Patients	Length of Stay on Separation in Days	
		1st Quartile	3rd Quartile
1969	80,994	72.6	296.8
1970	..	..	..
1971	90,106	77.1	384.1
1972	84,517	67.9	363.7
1973	85,988	71.7	349.7
1974	83,813	..	..
1975	82,190	..	..
1976	93,649	..	..
1977	..	76.2	399.7
1978	..	94.0	440.6
1979	..	76.5	401.2
1980	..	103.1	456.9
1981	87,942	99.4	493.2
1982	92,040	47.3	221.6
1983	100,711	46.0	259.0
1984	102,487	45.1	254.8
1985	106,528	49.8	306.8
1986	..	50.1	256.3

**Notes:** Exclusive of tuberculosis hospitals; exclusive of psychiatric hospitals to 1976, inclusive after.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, *Hospital Indicators*, (Catalogue 83-001 and 83-002), final issue in each year.

### *Health and Activity Limitation Surveys*

Two post-censal surveys carried out by Statistics Canada on health and disability, in 1986-87 and in 1991, are of interest as the agency's first to include at least a part of the population in collective dwellings in their sampling frame.<sup>5</sup> Each survey included an institutional sample in addition to the usual household sample, using respectively the 1986 and 1991 censuses of population as their basis.

The institutional sample was designed to be representative of the population with disabilities in health-related institutions. Health-related institutions comprise five types of institution: orphanages and children's homes; special-care homes and institutions for the elderly and the chronically ill; general hospitals; psychiatric institutions; and treatment centres for people with physical handicaps. In the earlier survey, both the household survey and the institutional survey included the population of all ages; in the later survey, the institutional sample (but not the household sample) was limited to those aged 15 or over. In the 1986-87 survey, the institutional sample covered persons resident on March 1, 1987, who had been continuously resident for at least six months.<sup>6</sup>

### *The report, Profile of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Health-Care Institutions*

5 The Canadian Health and Disability Survey, 1983-84, used the sampling frame of the Labour Force Survey and so omitted the population in institutions.

6 The 1986-87 survey included persons in some types of collective dwellings, such as hotels and motels, YM/YWCAs and school residences, in the household sample.



in Canada,<sup>7</sup> is the first profile of this population ever published in Canada, in fact the “first detailed data of any kind on the 247,000 Canadians who live in health-care institutions”, as stated in its Preface. There has not yet been a publication devoted to the institutional sample of the 1991 Health and Activities Limitation Survey.<sup>8</sup>

Table A7 in the Appendix shows persons with disabilities by age group, sex, and living arrangement in 1986-87 and in 1991, as well as their percent of the total population of the same age and sex. The proportion of the population aged 15 or over that has disabilities and is in health-related institutions falls slightly between 1986-87 and 1991. The proportion of the population of all ages that has disabilities and is in the household population increases markedly, but this may be due to improved coverage of the target population. The table shows the expected strong relationship with age. In 1991, of people aged 85 or over, more than 80% report a disability. About half of those reporting a disability are in the household population. The institutionalized fraction of the population with disabilities drops rapidly for ages below 85, while the household fraction declines more gradually.

### ***Health-Related Facilities: Conclusions***

Although persons in health-related facilities dominate the population in collective dwellings, the large majority of the people who flow through such facilities are not long-term residents. This observation will recur in subsequent sections: it is a distinctive feature of the population in collective dwellings that each of the diverse groups composing it shades off into a larger population like it in most respects except for the obvious one of not being long-term residents in a collective

dwelling. A further point emerges: non-census data provide only very fragmentary and uncertain glimpses of the population in collective dwellings.<sup>9</sup> It may be after all that the Census, despite its weaknesses as far as collective dwellings go, is nonetheless a better data source than any other available.

### **3. The Long-Term Population in Correctional Facilities**

In 1981 and 1991, people in correctional institutions made up 4% of the population which the census enumerates in collective dwellings, about 17,000 individuals in the former year and 19,000 in the latter (Table A1 in the Appendix). The large majority of the correctional population in collective dwellings are “inmates” in the colloquial sense of the word, incarcerated, while a few hundred are permanently resident staff. The following discussion ignores the staff.

The correctional system generates much administrative data, some collected and published by Statistics Canada’s Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). Unfortunately for the purpose of establishing time series on the population in collective dwellings, these are often discontinuous or anomalous and involve incomplete coverage. These defects are an understandable consequence of the complexity of the correctional system and the shifting focus of correctional policy. Administrative data for 1966 to 1993 published by CCJS, overlapping the 1971-91 period covered by the census, are examined here.

The Canadian correctional system<sup>10</sup>, comprising supervision in the community and custody, principally involves the federal and

7 Statistics Canada, *Special Topic Series: The Health and Activity Limitation Survey*, (Catalogue 82-615, Vol. 6).

8 As of June 1996.

9 The health and activity limitation surveys are an exception.

10 This description is based on Statistics Canada, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1991-92*, (Catalogue 85-211), pp.19-20.



provincial governments, although municipal governments as well as the private sector play a role. There is variation from province to province, but the following describes the general pattern with respect to custody:

- temporary detention is a local responsibility and is not included in the statistics published by CCJS;
- people held in custody awaiting trial or sentencing ("on remand") are held in provincial facilities;
- those sentenced to custodial terms of less than two years serve their sentence in a provincial facility, but may at some point be transferred to a private-sector custodial facility;<sup>11</sup>
- those sentenced to two years or more are held in provincial facilities for a 30-day appeal period, then transferred to a federal facility to serve the bulk of the sentence; like provincial inmates, they may later be transferred to a private-sector facility;
- neither federal nor provincial inmates in private-sector facilities are included in the published statistics;
- it is possible for inmates who, by the length of their sentence, would normally be held in one system, federal or provincial, to be transferred to the other, for example to move them closer to their home community;

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11 These function mainly as half-way houses.



- young offenders<sup>12</sup>, tried in youth courts, may also be sentenced to custody; in this case, the maximum sentence is three years (since 1992 in cases of murder, five years).

In correctional statistics, the distinction between stock and flow is important. Provincial custodial facilities receive over 200,000 admissions a year compared to only about 9,000 in federal custodial facilities, but at any one time there are about 20,000 provincial inmates compared to 13,000 federal inmates (Table 5). The flow through the provincial system is far more rapid than that through the federal system, due to the fact that provincial sentences are much shorter than federal ones. The census count, of course, is a stock measure yielding no information on flows.

When dealing with correctional statistics it is also important to keep in mind the possibility of double-counting. For example, everyone who is admitted to a federal institution has first been admitted to a provincial institution, and someone who arrives at a provincial institution as a sentenced admission may have been previously admitted on remand. About 5,000 of the federal admissions are under warrant of committal, i.e., new federal admissions.<sup>13</sup> The remaining 4,000

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- 12 Offenders tried under the Young Offenders Act. Before 1984, young people were tried under the Juvenile Delinquents Act for the offence of delinquency, rather than for a specific criminal offence, and could be held in custody in training schools for a definite period or an indefinite period. Changing definitions of "juvenile delinquent" and "young offender" make it difficult to compare young-offender statistics from one period to another, as well as obviously affecting adult correctional statistics. Here, the term "young offender" will be used in a general sense, to include "juvenile delinquent".
- 13 Or, as it is expressed in the language of corrections, individuals who had no unfulfilled obligation to the correctional authorities before the issuing of the warrant.

have had their parole or release under mandatory supervision revoked; they could have been warrant-of-committal admissions just a year or two before. Most releases also constitute admissions to community supervision, a matter not dealt with here.

When correctional officials enumerate their inmates, they use two different measures: "on-register", i.e., all those officially listed as an inmate of the institution, and "actual-in", i.e., all those physically present in the institution on the day of the count, thus excluding temporary absences. The on-register population corresponds more closely to the census population, since they are formally resident there, but coverage is so incomplete that the following discussion must use actual-in counts as a stock measure. In the case of federal penitentiaries, actual-in counts are about 90% of on-register counts.

Most people who fall foul of the law do not end up in jail. In the course of a year, police may charge 870,000 adults with offences.<sup>14</sup> Some may be held briefly in municipal jails or police lock-ups (and so not appear in the custody statistics) but most will await trial in the community. About 90,000 adults are admitted to provincial institutions on remand to await trial or sentencing; their median time spent in custody upon release (or upon incarceration under sentence) is less than a admitted to provincial institutions under sentence

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14 Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, "Adult correctional services in Canada, 1992-93: Statistical Report", Ottawa, 1994, Table 5.



**Table 5**  
**Inmates in Correctional Institutions by Type of Inmate, Canada, 1966-1994**

Year	Type of Inmate					
	Adult Federal		Adult Provincial		Young Offender	
	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow
1966	7,167	3,475	12,339	177,903	2,061	7,044
1967	7,026	3,506	12,686	178,355	2,071	7,989
1968	7,117	..	12,538	180,204	2,465	9,076
1969	7,337	..	11,881	..	2,569	..
1970	7,108	4,473	11,881	192,841	2,243	11,258
1971	7,483	4,380	10,682	182,658	1,959	11,218
1972	8,253	4,232	10,006	124,974	1,877	11,923
1973	9,111	4,319	9,802	163,035	2,053	11,753
1974	8,499	3,602	9,987	156,182	1,921	12,121
1975	8,600	4,317	11,409	..	..	..
1976	9,285	4,541	12,536	183,882	..	..
1977	9,335	4,629	13,002	182,438	..	..
1978	9,309	4,866	12,725	158,428	..	..
1979	9,290	4,602	12,786	158,984	..	..
1980	8,650	4,787	14,239	170,874	..	..
1981	8,940	5,401	15,460	183,450	..	..
1982	9,775	5,815	17,149	201,690	..	..
1983	10,438	5,880	17,157	190,633	..	..
1984	10,857	5,835	16,242	184,813	..	..
1985	11,214	6,120	16,358	183,021	..	..
1986	11,106	5,615	15,657	183,907	4,014	..
1987	10,557	6,256	16,077	190,141	4,161	..
1988	11,030	6,256	16,436	198,253	4,067	..
1989	11,415	6,586	17,735	200,229	4,229	..
1990	11,289	6,454	17,935	207,946	4,318	..
1991	11,783	7,275	18,940	..	4,417	22,298
1992	12,342	7,733	19,367	..	4,734	24,043
1993	13,322	9,255	19,481	240,734	..	25,602
1994	13,948	8,849	19,934	238,912	..	..

**Notes:** Stocks are "actual-in" counts of inmates, on a reference day to 1979, average daily counts thereafter; flows are annual admissions for federal and provincial inmates and young offenders. For further detail on the definition of flows, see notes to Tables A8 to A10.

**Sources:** Stock measures: Adult federal and provincial inmates, 1966-75, and of juvenile delinquents in training school, 1966-69, are all from F.H. Leacy, ed., *Historical Statistics of Canada*, 2nd ed., (Statistics Canada Catalogue CS11-516E), Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1983: federal, Series Z207; provincial, Series Z206; 1966-69: juveniles judged delinquent and sentenced to indefinite detention or training school, series Z284 and 288. Young offenders, 1970 to 1974, are the population in training schools, Table 1 of *Correctional Institution Statistics*, (Statistics Canada Catalogue 85-207), issues for 1970 to 1974.

1976 to 1979: *Correctional Institution Statistics*, (Statistics Canada Catalogue 85-207): federal inmates are in Part 1, Chart 1, in the 1976 issue and in Figure I thereafter; provincial inmates are in Part 2, Table 1.2 in the 1976 issue, in Figure X thereafter.

1980 to 1986: Statistics Canada, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, (Catalogue 85-211): federal and provincial inmates in 1980 and 1981 are in Table 5 of the 1981-82 issue; in 1982 to 1986, federal inmates are in Table 7 and provincial inmates in Table 25 of the 1986-87 issue.

Young offenders, 1986 to 1992: average daily counts of young offenders in custody (sentenced and remand): Tracey Leesti, "Youth custody in Canada, 1992-93," in Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat: Service Bulletin*, Vol. 14, No. 11 (Statistics Canada Catalogue 85-002), March, 1994, Table 5.

Federal and provincial inmates, 1987 to 1994, are from Summary Table 5 in the 1991-92 to 1993-94 issues and Summary Table 4 of the 1994-95 issue of *Adult Correctional Services in Canada* (Statistics Canada Catalogue 85-211).

Flows: see sources of Tables A8 to A10 for provincial inmates, federal inmates and young offenders respectively.



**Table 6**  
**Time Served by Sentenced and Non-Sentenced Provincial Inmates on Discharge, Canada, 1982-1994**

Year	Time Served					
	185 Days or More			Median Length		
	Sentenced	Not Sentenced	Total	Sentenced	Not Sentenced	Total
	Percent			Days		
1982	8	1	5	25	15	21
1983	6	--	5	24	11	19
1984	5	--	4	14	5	9
1985	7	1	5	20	6	12
1986	6	1	5	22	6	13
1987	6	--	4	21	6	9
1988	6	--	5	21	5	9
1989	6	1	5	22	6	12
1990	5	1	5	20	6	10
1991	6	1	4	19	5	11
1992	7	1	5	18	4	10
1993	8	--	5	26	6	11
1994	8	--	5	27	6	8

**Notes:** 1982: 6 months or more. Some observations are based on data missing the following: Nova Scotia: 1982-84; New Brunswick: 1982, 1988; Quebec: 1982, 1983, 1985-87, 1989; Ontario: 1982-84, 1991-92, (remand data) 1985-90; Manitoba (total available only): 1984-88, 1992-93.

**Sources:** All are in Statistics Canada, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, (Catalogue 85-211): 1982-83, Table 19; 1983-84, Table 18; 1984-85 and 1985-86, Table 19; 1986-87 to 1991-92, Table 12; "Adult correctional services in Canada, 1992-93: Statistical report", Table 19, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, 1993-94 and 1994-95, Table 18.

week (Table 6). About 65,000 are admitted to probation, i.e., are found guilty at trial but not sentenced to imprisonment. About 110,000 are (29% of them for failing to pay a fine<sup>15</sup>); their median length of sentence is a month, but on release they will have served a median of about three weeks (Table 6). Only the 5,000 warrant-of-committal admissions to federal penitentiaries are facing an extended period in prison, an average sentence of three and a half years;<sup>16</sup> they may be released on parole after completing not less than a third of their sentence, or under mandatory supervision after completing not less than two-thirds.

Thus, the group caught by the census collective-dwellings concept is a small and

probably atypical segment of people involved with the correctional system, doubtless with a bias toward those with a more serious entanglement with the law. Of course, this observation is also true, *mutatis mutandis*, of some of the other groups, for example, people in health-care institutions.

#### *Administrative versus Census Data on Corrections*

What makes the task of relating administrative data to census data more difficult is that the focus of the census is on long-term residents (in custody longer than 6 months), while most of those passing through the correctional system spend little or no time in custody. Further, not even all long-term residents will in fact have been incarcerated for at least 6 months at the time the count is taken.

15 *Ibid.*, Table 15.

16 *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1991-92*, (Statistics Canada Catalogue 85-211), Table 28.



The data on the subject are fragmentary. Least is known about young offenders, merely the number in custody, admissions and releases, and the number having spent longer than 6 months in custody on release, and these only for a few scattered years (Table A10 in the Appendix). Comparisons of young-offender statistics from time to time and place to place are made virtually impossible by major shifts in legislation, definitions and policy over the period, incomplete coverage and administrative differences from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. For adult provincial inmates, the length of sentence on release is known, but not length of time already served by current inmates (Table 6). In the case of adult federal inmates, length of sentence on admission is known (Table A12 in the Appendix), and, for a very few years in the early 1970s, the length of sentence already served by current inmates (Table 7), but not sentence served on release.

**Table 7**  
**Time Served by Penitentiary Inmates from Admission to Day of Count<sup>1</sup>, Canada, 1975-1979**

Year	Percentage Less than 6 Months		
	Males	Females	Total
1975	21.8	22.7	21.8
1976	20.8	28.8	21.0
1977	22.0	25.0	22.1
1978	23.2	30.0	23.3
1979	23.9	29.9	24.0

<sup>1</sup> December 31 in 1975 and 1976, June 1 thereafter.

**Sources:** *Penitentiary Statistics, 1975*, (Catalogue 85-210), Chart 9; *Correctional Institutions Statistics, 1976*, (Catalogue 85-207), Part 1, Chart 9; 1977, 1978 and 1979, Part I, Fig. IX.

The case of adult federal inmates will be addressed first. Published data are available on length of sentence on admission to penitentiary, on sentence served on release from penitentiary, and, for a brief five years, on the measure wanted, sentence already served by current inmates as of a given date. Some of the series are available for male and female inmates and some only for total inmates. Since women penitentiary inmates are

only one to three percent of the total, there is never much difference between data for males and data for all inmates.<sup>17</sup> The available data points are in Tables 7, 8 and A12, which also make evident the gaps and discontinuities of the series.

Table A12 in the Appendix illustrates how a small change in definition in this field can have large statistical effects. The series beginning in 1978 shows warrant-of-committal admissions (i.e., new admissions, who made up 63% of all admissions in 1979<sup>18</sup>), of whom a very small proportion have sentences shorter than two years. Before 1978, only data on all admissions are available, including persons readmitted from parole or mandatory supervision, and so having less time still to serve. These data make the point that virtually everyone in a federal penitentiary was sent there for a period much longer than 6 months.

Table 8 shows very fragmentary data on the length of sentence actually served by inmates on release from penitentiary. The only criterion available of short length is "less than 1 year", longer than the 6 months defining long-term residence for the census. The sentence actually served is clearly much shorter than the sentence imposed by the court, and may even have been growing shorter in the period covered by the data.<sup>19</sup> However, as prisoners must serve at least a third of their sentence, and as virtually all are sentenced to at least 2 years, very few should serve less than 8 months. It is thus not unreasonable to treat the entire penitentiary

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- 17 Proportion of inmates who are female: 1971: F.H. Leacy, ed., *Historical Statistics of Canada*, 2nd ed., (Statistics Canada Catalogue CS11-516E), Ottawa, 1983, Series Z173-174; 1981 and 1991: *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, (Catalogue 85-211), 1981-82, Table 9, and 1991-92, Table 30.
  - 18 *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1981-82*, (Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211), Figure IX.
  - 19 Except for the most recent observations.





population as long-term for the purposes of the census definition of the population in collective dwellings.

**Table 8**  
**Time Served by Penitentiary Inmates on Discharge, Canada, 1966-1981**

Year <sup>1</sup>	Percentage Less than 1 Year		
	Males	Females	Total
1966	10.6	13.3	10.6
1967	10.2	27.3	12.6
1968	..	..	..
1969	..	..	..
1970	27.2	33.3	27.3
1971	32.4	46.3	32.6
1972-77	..	..	..
1978	..	..	25.0
1979	..	..	26.0
1980	..	..	31.0
1981	..	..	31.0

<sup>1</sup> Calendar year to 1977, fiscal year beginning April 1 in 1978 and after. Fiscal years are treated as if they were the calendar year ending in that fiscal year.

**Sources:** 1966 and 1967: *Correctional Institutions Statistics, 1968-69*, (Catalogue 85-207), Tables 19 and 28 of the addendums for those years; 1970 and 1971 are from the corresponding annual issues of the same publication, 1970 in Tables 19 and 29, and 1971 in Part II, Tables 18 and 28. 1978 to 1981 are in Table 15 of *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1981-82*, (Catalogue 85-211).

But of course at any given moment not everyone in a federal penitentiary will actually have served 6 months. A direct measure of time served is available for only five years, 1975-79 (Table 7): between 21% and 24% of inmates had served less than 6 months as of the reference day.

The situation of adults in provincial custody is quite different. Although many more people flow through provincial facilities than federal penitentiaries, far fewer are in custody at any one time because they serve much shorter sentences. In comparison to the average penitentiary sentence of over three years, the median sentence of those admitted to provincial custody is about 30 days

(Table A11 in the Appendix). Actual time served is less, and if prisoners on remand are added to sentenced prisoners, the median time actually served falls to less than two weeks; for sentenced and non-sentenced prisoners in provincial custody, only 5% have served 6 months or more (Table 6).

This does not mean that 5% of prisoners at any one time will have served 6 months or more. As in the case of federal inmates, some who will remain in prison that long will not yet have done so at the moment of observation. Further, the likelihood of finding someone there who has served at least 6 months is reduced if they do not spend very much time there beyond 6 months. In other words, it is possible that a census of provincial correctional institutions would reveal virtually no long-term residents.

This leaves only young offenders. Here the data are very fragmentary, and there was a major shift in the period under study not only in the legislation governing young offenders but in the entire philosophical basis of whether, how and at what age to apply criminal sanctions<sup>20</sup> to minors. This creates considerable problems in dealing with observations which are almost certainly not commensurable. The numbers, although small compared to federal and provincial inmates, are not negligible, and there is evidence (Table A10 in the Appendix) that young offenders spend on average considerably longer in custody than provincial inmates, if not as long as federal inmates: the proportion having been in custody for 6 months or more on release decreases from about three-quarters in the mid-1960s to about 40% in the early 1970s.

The administrative data thus suggest fewer long-term inmates than the census data. At the same time, the census data fall well within the

20 Or quasi-criminal sanctions in the case of juvenile delinquents.



outer limit imposed by the total incarcerated population. The numbers are difficult to reconcile. It may be that the shortfall represents people caught by the other fork of the definition of the population in collective dwellings: those with no other place of permanent residence in Canada. Given other characteristics of the population (e.g., its youth and lack of marital ties) this explanation is plausible.

### ***Correctional Facilities: Conclusions***

This review has shown just how fragmentary and discontinuous administrative data on the correctional population are, affected as they are by divided jurisdictions and the evolution of correctional policy and philosophy. This suggests that census data on the same population are more important than one might have expected; it may be that they are the best data available for any extensive examination of the long-term incarcerated population.

This population differs from the total incarcerated population in terms of the institutions it is in: most of the long-term population, but only about a third of the total incarcerated population, is in federal penitentiaries. Few of the long-term incarcerated are adult provincial inmates, while more than half the total incarcerated population is in provincial institutions. This raises the issue of what population they correspond to.

One might plausibly argue that the larger "correctional population" itself, as represented by the roughly 900,000 adults and youths charged each year by police, is an artificial entity, with nothing in common beyond the fact of having been charged with an offence. It may well be that the long-term incarcerated, as defined by the census and as estimated above on the basis of administrative data, have more sociological substance than the total correctional population. In particular, what they have in common is not so much their criminality, though that too of

course,<sup>21</sup> but what they share with other long-term residents of collective dwellings: their institutionalization. This suggests a more general hypothesis: that institutionalization involves two separate factors, one being the criminal offence (or disease or disability, or for that matter the religious vocation or military induction) that brings a person into the institution, the other being the lack of social ties (perhaps in particular the lack of marital ties), which would otherwise anchor the person in the everyday world of the private household like almost everyone else in this society.

### **4. Other Populations in Collective Dwellings**

#### ***Hutterite Colonies***

The Hutterites are a Protestant sect who keep their distance from an increasingly secular society by living on distinctive communal farms. Their organization has been compared to that of a monastery, although members live in nuclear families. The colonies, as they are called, include about a dozen families, splitting into two colonies when numbers grow beyond a certain point. Each nuclear family has private quarters, but household and farm tasks are shared. There are about 25,000 Hutterites worldwide, two-thirds of them living in the Canadian prairie provinces and most of the rest in the United States.<sup>22</sup> The number of persons given by the 1981 and 1991 censuses of Canada as resident in Hutterite colonies (Table A1 in the Appendix) differs by less than a thousand from

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21 Their being represented, as they are, in all three correctional systems suggests that their criminal careers are in fact quite diverse.

22 John Ryan, "Hutterites", in *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, Edmonton: Hurtig, 1985, p.852, and Robert Friedmann, "Jacob Hutter" and "Hutterites", in *The Encyclopedia Americana*, Dunbury, Connecticut: Americana, 1980, XIV, pp. 621 and 621-622.



the number of Canadians citing Hutterite as their religious denomination.<sup>23</sup>

The Hutterian Brotherhood was founded in 1533 by the Austrian Anabaptist Jacob Hutter, who organized a group of Anabaptists in Moravia (now in the Czech Republic) on the basis of a strict community of goods. They were expelled from Moravia in the following century, eventually settling in the Ukraine. Their objection to military service exposed them to persecution in Czarist Russia, and in 1870 they migrated to South Dakota in the United States. Difficulties with American authorities during World War I, again over pacifism, caused many of them to move north to the Canadian prairies, where they have since flourished.

The Hutterites are divided into three endogamous groups, each descended from approximately 100 founders, which have remained genetically isolated from each other and from non-Hutterites for the past hundred years.<sup>24</sup> This makes them of great interest to geneticists and medical researchers, who attempt to estimate the genetic component of various conditions by comparing them to other populations.

The Hutterites are anomalous as a population in collective dwellings in that they are not in fact institutionalized: they live in nuclear families just like their neighbours in private households. What distinguishes them is the community of property and the communal organization of domestic and farm work.

### *Armed Forces and Merchant Marine*

23 Census of Canada, 1981, (Catalogue 92-912), Table 1; 1991, (Catalogue 93-319), Table 1.

24 J.H. Brunt et al., "A comparison of physical and laboratory measures between two Hutterite Leute and the rural Saskatchewan population", *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 85, 5 (September-October 1994), 299-302, at p.299.

The armed forces have little visibility in Canada, and yet they can number 200,000 people when everyone associated with them, regulars, reserves, civilian public servants and contractors, is counted. Obviously, most of them live in private households. In 1968, the former navy, army and air force were unified to form a single force divided into a number of commands, of which the principal ones are Maritime Command, Mobile (now Land Force) Command, Air Command, and Communications Command. Each may include regulars, primary reserve and supplementary reserve. Maritime Command, responsible for naval vessels, consists of about 10,000 regulars. The source of this information does not indicate how many are actually serving on ships at any one time. Recruits to all commands (and recruits are the most likely to be in collective dwellings) number roughly 10,000 a year, but most of these are reservists: in 1993-94, enrolments of officers and other ranks in the regular forces numbered about 1,900.<sup>25</sup> Table A13 in the Appendix shows military and civilian defence personnel from 1970 to the present. Either number is substantially greater than the census figure, which is well below 20,000 in both 1981 and 1991 (Table A1 in the Appendix).

The merchant marine is hardly more visible than the armed forces. Data series, not very consistent, suggest that the number of crew members is declining, from almost 20,000 in the early 1970s to under 15,000 now (Table A14 in the Appendix). These crew roughly 1,500 to 2,500 vessels, the majority of them tugs and barges. Most of these crew will have permanent residence ashore. It is impossible to estimate the number who would be classified as in collective dwellings, but it is probably a small fraction of 15,000.

25 Numbers from annual reports of the Department of National Defence, 1982 to 1990, except for the 1,900 enrolments, from National Defence, *Estimates: Part III*, 1995-96.



Published census data show approximately 17,000 people in barracks and on ships in 1981 and 13,000 in 1991.<sup>26</sup> Their distribution by age and sex is the reverse of the nursing-home population. The latter is predominantly elderly women, and their predominance has increased from 1981 to 1991. The former is predominantly young men but their predominance has decreased over the same period.

### Others

The most important of these groups is people living in service collective dwellings: rooming houses, hotels, YM/YWCAs, etc. Formerly, living in lodgings was normal, especially for the unmarried, but a larger housing stock and modern conveniences have made it unusual. One would suspect that it is now an intermediate step between living in a private household and living in an institution.

An indirect approach to certain segments of the population in collective dwellings may be made using census data on occupations. For example, persons in religious institutions might be reflected in the data on occupations in religion. Here there is a problem analogous to that with the population in health-care institutions or correctional institutions: the large majority of people in religious occupations live in private households. Further, because "nuns and brothers" is treated as a residual, people being classified here only if they do not give some other occupation, for example, teacher, it is quite possible that many nuns and brothers in religious institutions are not classified here. Table 9 shows the data, which show inexplicable variations from census to census. The number is much smaller than the census count of people in religious institutions.

26 Census of Canada, 1981, (Catalogue 92-903), Table 1; 1991, (Catalogue 93-311), Table 2.



**Table 9**  
**Occupations in Religion by Sex and Median Age,**  
**Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

Detailed Occupation and Year	Male		Female	
	Number	Median Age	Number	Median Age
<b>Minister of Religion</b>				
1971	17,930	47	705	45
1981	20,420	48	1,610	42
1991	20,925	..	2,850	..
<b>Nuns and Brothers<sup>1</sup></b>				
1971	175	52	1,805	59
1981	995	54	5,075	57
1991	565	..	1,145	..
<b>Other</b>				
1971	1,775	48	1,205	53
1981	2,325	48	1,870	47
1991	3,060	..	2,740	..

<sup>1</sup> Only those who specify no other occupation.

Sources: Census of Canada, 1971, Vol. III, Part 2, Table 8; 1981, Catalogue 92-917, Table 3; 1991, Catalogue 93-327, Table 1.

Persons in forestry and logging are the most obvious of those who would traditionally be found in work camps. Data are in Table 10. The situation here is the more typical one of far larger numbers than those covered by the collective-dwellings definition.

**Table 10**  
**Occupations in Forestry and Logging by Sex**  
**and Median Age, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

Year	Male		Female	
	Number	Median Age	Number	Median Age
1971	65,850	34	1,410	31
1981	75,085	32	5,075	26
1991	75,325	..	6,765	..

Sources: Census of Canada, 1971, Vol. III, Part 2, Table 8; 1981, Catalogue 92-917, Table 3; 1991, Catalogue 93-327, Table 1.

### Non-Census Data: Conclusions

Almost everyone in modern Western societies is a member of a private household. Those who live instead in collective dwellings should not be regarded merely as a residual category. Because they lack the types of social support provided by the private household, or have found alternatives, and despite the diversity of circumstances leading to residence in a collective dwelling, this population presents distinctive features of its own and is worthy of study on its own merits.

A review of non-census data can serve as a corrective to the tendency to treat the census collective-dwelling population as a residual. Segments of the population can be found in a variety of data sources, although they are often difficult to disentangle from larger source populations. These alternative data sources are useful for providing a larger context in which to place the population in collective dwellings. At the same time, they are often incomplete or ambiguous. The major conclusion of this section is therefore that the census provides a unique source of data for a significant but neglected segment of the Canadian population.

## 5. The Census Population in Collective Dwellings

This section examines the population in collective dwellings in terms of age, sex and marital status. The data source is special tabulations from the 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses. The small number of permanently resident staff has been omitted from health-related facilities, children's group homes and correctional facilities.

### *Age and Sex*

Tables A15(a) and (b) in the Appendix show the population in collective dwellings by sex and age, and Tables A16 and A17(a) and (b) in the Appendix show the same variables for the two

largest sub-populations in collective dwellings: long-term residents of health-related facilities and of service collective dwellings. In 1971, about 393,000 people were in collective dwellings, rising to 396,000 in 1981 and 441,000 in 1991. Over the same period, the proportion of the population in collective dwellings declined slightly, from 1.82% to 1.62%. The distribution by age is highly skewed. At the ages of 90 and over, people in collective dwellings are 35% or more of the population of those ages, but the percentage falls rapidly with age and by 50 to 54 is below 2%.

Changes in the age-sex distribution of the population in collective dwellings is dominated by changes in its largest component, the population in health-related facilities, moderated somewhat by the changes, often in the opposite direction, of its second largest component, the population in service collective dwellings. In 1971, 176,000 people were in health-related facilities, increasing to 233,000 in 1981 and 280,000 in 1991. Population growth and the aging of the population account almost equally for this increase; changes in prevalence rates by themselves would have resulted in a decrease. The population in service collective dwellings shows a sharp drop between 1971 and 1981, from 101,000 to 70,000, then rises to 72,000 by 1991. This is mostly the result of changes in prevalence rates. The proportion of the population in health-related facilities increases fractionally: from 0.82% in 1971 to 0.96% in 1981 to 1.03% in 1991; the proportion of the population in service collective dwellings decreases fractionally, from 0.47% in 1971 to 0.27% in 1991.

The distribution by age of the population in health-related facilities is highly skewed, that of the population in service collective dwellings much less so. At the ages of 90 and over, long-term residents of health-related facilities are 30% or more of the population of those ages, but the percentage falls rapidly with age and by 55 to 59



is below 1%. In 1971, the population in service collective dwellings makes up about half a percent of the population under 50, and has risen to about 2% by the ages of 90 or over; by 1991, age has very little effect on the proportion of the population living in service collective dwellings.

Between 1971 and 1981 the proportion of the population in health-related facilities falls at ages below 70 (for example, in the population aged 15 to 64 it falls from 0.5% to 0.3%; at younger ages the fall is relatively even greater, although the percentages are very small). In contrast, it increases at ages 70 or over, slightly at ages 70 to 74 and more in older age groups. For those aged 90 or over, the increase is from 31% of the population to 46%. In contrast, between 1981 and 1991 it falls in all age groups except 35 to 39, where it is unchanged, and 90 or over, where it rises slightly, and does so despite the fact that the proportion in health-related facilities actually rises in the population as a whole. The overall proportion increases because of the greater increase in the size of the oldest age groups in the total population relative to younger ages.

A larger proportion of women is in health-related facilities than men, and the gap widens between 1971 and 1991. There is, however, a significant difference in terms of age. At younger ages, the proportion of women in health-related facilities is generally lower than that of men. The situation of younger men and women improves between 1971 and 1981 and again between 1981 and 1991, but that of women improves more. In 1971, with the exception of the 15-24 age groups, women are less likely to be in health-related facilities than men in all groups below the age of 50. In 1981 and 1991, except for the 0-4 age group, where the sexes are equal, women are less likely to be in health-related facilities below the age of 70.

The experience of men and women at older ages is in sharp contrast. The proportion of

women resident in health-related facilities is greater than that of men. The difference increases with age, and between 1971 and 1991. At ages 80 or over, the proportion of women is 7 percentage points higher than that of men in 1971, 9 percentage points higher in 1981 and 10 percentage points higher in 1991. Most of the increase for older men and women takes place between 1971 and 1981; between 1981 and 1991, the situation of men, and to a lesser degree of women, improves slightly, except for women aged 90 or over, where the proportion resident in health-related facilities increases. In 1991, 52% of women aged 90 or over are long-term residents of health-related facilities, compared to 36% of men of the same age.<sup>27</sup>

The situation in service collective dwellings is quite different, as men of any age are more likely to be long-term residents than women. Further, much of the decline in the proportion of the population in service collective dwellings between 1971 and 1991 is due to a sharp drop in the proportion of women residents; the decline for men is more modest.

Before the 1950s, it was common in Canada for unmarried people not living with parents or other relatives to live as boarders. This situation was commonest among young adults and would begin to increase again with widowhood at older ages. The 1971 proportions reflect this type of lifestyle, peaking at ages 20 to 24, and rising again after age 55. At the same time, some of the older people at this time were old enough to have experienced the traditional boarding pattern, and their situation in 1971 could simply be the continuation of a lifestyle dating back two or more decades.

### *Marital Status*

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27 But note that part of the difference is accounted for by the fact that men aged 90 or over are somewhat younger on average than women aged 90 or over.



Since the population resident in collective dwellings is the population outside the domestic circle, this circumstance should be reflected in the marital status of its members. Marital status is here grouped in three categories: married, including consensual unions; separated, widowed or divorced; and never married. Data are shown in Tables A18(a) to (c) in the Appendix for the population in collective dwellings. Data for the population in health-related facilities and service collective dwellings are distinguished in Tables A19(a) to (f) in the Appendix. These tables also include data for religious institutions. These house only a small part of the population in collective dwellings, but they are of interest here because they can be viewed as playing the same role, in certain respects, as health-related facilities or service collective dwellings.

The results are as expected. The never married and the separated, widowed or divorced far outnumber the married in collective dwellings (Tables A18(a)-(c) in the Appendix), and the never married outnumber the separated, widowed or divorced. There is, however, change over time and a marked difference between the sexes. In 1971, the never married predominate in collective dwellings, 242,000 out of 393,000, but between 1971 and 1991, their number falls to 195,000 while that of the separated, widowed or divorced rises almost to equal them. This is wholly due to the changing situation of women. In comparison, the number of men in collective dwellings by marital status shows little change over the two decades.

Changes in numbers hide important changes in prevalence rates. Table A18(c) in the Appendix shows that in 1991 the proportion of the married population in collective dwellings was well below that of the other two marital groups at all ages, even 80 or over. Among young adults, aged 15 to 34, there is little difference between the never married and the separated, widowed or divorced, but the difference widens considerably at older

ages, with a much higher proportion of the never married in collective dwellings. At the same time, in all marital groups, the increase between those under 80 and those aged 80 or older is very sharp. Much the same pattern holds in 1971 and 1981.

In the previous sub-section it was observed that men are more likely to be in collective dwellings than women at the younger and middle ages, and women at older ages. When marital statuses are distinguished this observation holds for the married, but requires qualification for the other two statuses. For the never married, the observation holds in 1981 and 1991, but in 1971 the shift from men's to women's having a higher prevalence rate comes at a relatively young age, between the 15 to 34 age group and the 35 to 64 age group. The case of the separated, widowed or divorced is distinctive. The male prevalence rate at the younger ages is substantially above the female, but at older ages it is almost the same: in 1991, for example, 27% of separated, widowed or divorced men and 29% of separated, widowed or divorced women aged 80 or over were long-term residents of collective dwellings. At the same time, in contrast to the similarity in prevalence rates, the larger number of older women produces one of the most striking features of this table, one that becomes more emphatic over time. In 1971, 33,500 separated, widowed or divorced women aged 80 or over were in collective dwellings compared to 12,000 men of the same marital status and age group, a difference of more than 21,000. By 1991, this difference has grown to over 72,000, an astonishing 16% of people of both sexes, all ages and all marital statuses in collective dwellings in that year.

When residence in health-related facilities, religious institutions or service collective dwellings is taken into account, the never married predominate among those in service collective dwellings and even more among those in religious institutions. This persists from 1971 to 1991, although numbers decline. Growing numbers are



found among long-term residents of health-related facilities who are married, or separated, widowed or divorced. The number of the never married in health-related institutions declines slightly. The largest absolute change is for the separated, widowed or divorced in health-related facilities: numbers rise from 67,000 in 1971 to 159,000 in 1991. The growing number of separated, divorced or widowed women aged 80 or over represents two-thirds of this increase.

Once again, prevalence rates reveal a somewhat different picture. Long-term residents of health-related facilities, whether men or women, are a larger proportion of the never married than of other marital statuses in all the broad age groups in Tables A19(b), (d) and (f) in the Appendix, and of the separated, widowed or divorced than of the married. For example, in the age group 35 to 64 in 1991, 3% of never-married men are resident in health-related facilities compared to 0.8% of separated, widowed or divorced men and less than 0.1% of married men. For women of the same ages, the figures are 3%, 0.6% and less than 0.1%. The prevalence rates for separated, divorced or widowed men and women aged 80 or over are almost the same even though absolute numbers of women are far larger, due to women's greater life expectancy.

In each of the three marital statuses, the proportion resident in health-related facilities increases with age, but at different rates. The most rapid growth for the never married occurs early, in the transition from the 15-34 age group to the 35-64 age group, and growth between older age groups is at a slower pace. Institutionalization may have been precipitated by lack of the support provided by a spouse; alternatively, the condition leading to institutionalization may have prevented the person from finding a marriage partner. For the separated, widowed or divorced, the most rapid growth occurs from the 35-64 age group to the 65-79 age group. For the married, rapid growth occurs both here and in the next transition,

from the 65-79 age group to 80 or over. The later transition for the married may reflect the support provided by the spouse, which only fails as the couple reaches an advanced age. Married women aged 80 or over or much more likely than married men of the same age to be institutionalized, presumably reflecting the traditional division of roles between the sexes, in which the husband is less likely to be the care giver.

The pattern is similar, although more muted, for the population in religious institutions and service collective dwellings. There is, however, a sharp difference between the separated, widowed or divorced on the one hand and the never married on the other. In the case of the never married, religious institutions appear to provide an alternative to living in a service collective dwelling for some, especially women. In 1991, about 0.6% of the separated, widowed or divorced and of the never married live in either religious institutions or service collective dwellings, but in the case of the former virtually all are in service collective dwellings while fewer than two-thirds of the latter are in service collective dwellings. Among women, a majority of the never married living in either religious institutions or service collective dwellings live in religious institutions, while few separated, widowed or divorced women do. It is most likely that the never-married women in religious institutions entered them as young adults, while separated, widowed or divorced women would have established a secular lifestyle. In the case of older never-married women, religious institutions rival health-related facilities: in 1991, about a quarter of this group aged 80 or over were in religious institutions compared to three-quarters in health-related facilities, a situation that had not changed very much since 1971.

Between 1971 and 1991, the proportion of never-married men and women resident in health-related facilities did not change much in any age group. This is also true of the separated, widowed





or divorced and of the married, except for those in the oldest age group. Here there is an increase between 1971 and 1981 from 19% to 28% for the separated, widowed or divorced (and a smaller increase for the married, from 7% to 11%) followed by very slight decreases to 1991. It is only possible to speculate on the reason for this change. Over the two decades, sources of support for the frail elderly among the separated, widowed or divorced in their own household or in the extended family may have grown fewer, or access to institutional support may have increased for this group. The Census reveals the change, but does not lend itself to explaining it.

The prevalence rate of residence in service collective dwellings for the married, very small to begin with, fell almost to vanishing between 1971 and 1981. It also fell for the separated, widowed or divorced and for the never married. The only group for whom this lifestyle was at all common in 1971 was never-married older men: about 4% of never-married men aged 35 or over lived in service collective dwellings. By 1991, this had fallen to just over 2%. Between 1971 and 1991, the prevalence rate of residence in religious institutions for the never married, the only marital status for whom it is at all common, fell in age groups under 35, remained constant for those aged 35 to 64, and increased slightly for older age groups. This is true of both men and women, although women were more likely to be resident in religious collective dwellings in all age groups. In 1971, 9% of never-married women aged 65 or over lived in religious collective dwellings, compared to over 10% by 1991. Their absolute number increases from 9,000 to 15,000.

### ***A Synthesis: Age, Sex, Marital Status and Health-Related Facilities***

These factors, the numbers of men and women in different marital statuses at different ages, and the proportion of the population in different types of collective dwelling in specific categories of age, sex and marital status, determine the changing marital-status structure of their residents. The largest group, and the group experiencing the largest changes between 1971 and 1991, is people in health-related facilities.

Below the age of 65, the large majority of residents in health-related facilities has never been married (in 1991, 41,000 compared to 13,000 of other marital statuses: see Table A19(e)). In 1971, never-married men and women residents of health-related facilities in this age group are almost equal in number. Between 1971 and 1991, due to changing age-sex prevalence rates, the number of women falls sharply, from 29,000 to 16,000, compared to the number of men, which falls from 30,000 to 25,000.

At 65 to 79, due to population aging and changes in the population in terms of marital status (and not to changes in prevalence rates), the never married are a minority, and separated, widowed or divorced women begin to predominate. At the ages of 80 or over, separated, widowed or divorced women are the fastest growing category. In 1971 they make up 17% of the residents of health-related facilities of all ages and marital statuses and of both sexes, in 1981, 27%, and in 1991, 33%. Between 1971 and 1981, just over half of the increase in the institutionalization of this group is due to the increase in their prevalence rates of institutionalization and just under half to their increasing numbers in the population. Between 1981 and 1991, it is wholly due to their increasing numbers in the population, which in fact offset a slight fall in prevalence rates.

In 1971, the never married make up 48% of residents of health-related facilities. The changes described above produce substantial changes over



the next two decades. The separated, widowed or divorced more than double in number, the never married decrease slightly and the married almost double to produce a marital distribution by 1991 in which the never married make up only 28%. These changes represent especially the growing number of older women who are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as the changes in institutionalization between 1971 and 1991, increasing the prevalence rates for the oldest groups and decreasing them for younger people.

## 6. Conclusion

This paper has sought to demonstrate the interest of the census category of long-term residents in collective dwellings. The limited attention given to this population is undeserved. Its number, 447,000, is greater than the 1991 populations of sixteen out of Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas, and greater than the total urban population of three out of ten provinces.

At one time much more diverse, it is becoming increasingly homogeneous in terms of age, sex, and the type of dwelling people live in. Decreasing institutionalization at younger ages represents a success for public policy, just as the increasing institutionalization of elderly women represents a serious challenge.

# APPENDIX



**Table A1**  
**Population in Collective Dwellings<sup>1</sup> by Type of Dwelling, Sex and Broad Age Groups, 1981 and 1991**

Type of Dwelling and Year		Age Group									
		0-24		25-64		65+		Total			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
<b>Institutional</b>											
Hospital and related											
	General, psychiatric and physically handicapped	1981	6,710	4,765	14,815	10,175	8,310	11,475	29,835	26,415	56,255
		1991	3,065	1,925	18,065	12,410	9,665	13,010	30,790	27,350	58,135
	Special-care homes	1981	1,600	1,325	12,485	11,765	47,740	109,775	61,830	122,860	184,695
		1991	590	475	10,500	9,620	56,935	149,000	68,035	159,095	227,130
	Children's group homes	1981	2,995	1,810	335	380	50	105	3,380	2,290	5,675
		1991	1,805	1,445	465	415	50	70	2,315	1,925	4,240
	Correctional	1981	7,495	1,010	7,920	230	85	10	15,495	1,250	16,745
		1991	5,230	750	11,870	435	180	65	17,270	1,260	18,530
	Religious	1981	510	475	4,200	11,955	2,530	14,155	7,230	26,590	33,820
		1991	250	245	2,905	6,915	3,150	15,450	6,295	22,610	28,900
<b>Service</b>											
	Hotels, motels, tourist homes	1981	3,630	2,315	14,290	3,330	3,345	810	21,265	6,455	27,715
		1991	2,565	1,830	10,670	3,795	1,655	795	14,880	6,420	21,300
	Lodgings, rooming houses	1981	3,005	1,920	11,040	3,615	2,925	2,385	16,970	7,925	24,900
		1991	2,385	1,625	11,460	3,605	2,085	2,080	15,930	7,300	23,235
	Other	1981	3,500	3,625	4,945	3,415	1,085	1,080	9,540	8,130	17,665
		1991	5,540	4,830	9,185	5,230	1,805	1,355	16,535	11,410	27,950
	Work camps	1981	1,235	170	2,270	180	40	5	3,545	355	3,895
		1991	430	160	1,165	190	10	--	1,605	365	1,965
	Military camps	1981	12,065	1,960	2,710	285	10	5	14,785	2,240	17,030
		1991	7,565	1,245	3,825	515	5	5	11,400	1,750	13,155
	Hutterite colonies	1981	5,245	5,445	2,905	3,190	260	300	8,405	8,940	17,350
		1991	6,370	6,440	4,075	4,530	420	515	10,860	11,490	22,345
	<b>Total</b>	1981	47,990	24,815	77,915	48,525	66,375	140,115	192,280	213,445	405,735
		1991	35,790	20,960	84,180	47,660	75,955	182,345	195,915	250,970	446,885

<sup>1</sup> Includes resident staff.

Sources: Census of Canada, 1981, (Catalogue 92-903), Table 1; 1991, Catalogue 93-311, Table 2.



**Table A2**  
**Residents Cared for and Resident-Days per Resident, Residential-Care**  
**Facilities by Type, Canada, 1976-1992**

Year	Age		Psychiatrically Disabled		Developmentally Delayed		Emotionally Disturbed Children		Alcohol and Drug Treatment	
	Residents Cared for	Days of Care per Resident	Residents Cared for	Days of Care per Resident	Residents Cared for	Days of Care per Resident	Residents Cared for	Days of Care per Resident	Residents Cared for	Days of Care per Resident
1976	94,205	227	15,456	212	... <sup>1</sup>	...	18,872	35	16,728	22
1977	108,553	218	35,031	228	... <sup>1</sup>	...	14,263	63	21,801	19
1978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979	107,554	..	18,461	..	13,901	..	16,815	..	28,758	..
1980	117,808	..	13,205	..	16,680	..	16,959	..	35,750	..
1981	116,026	..	37,193	..	18,240	..	18,226	..	57,027	..
1982	117,463	..	34,080	..	17,333	..	15,089	..	49,464	..
1983	121,531	..	34,727	..	17,223	..	17,487	..	74,692	..
1984	120,951	281	34,844	155	17,193	290	19,959	95	51,346	17
1985	126,433	278	37,512	138	15,482	134	17,875	102	83,789	13
1986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987	178,510	278	29,120	178	23,409	282	25,807	111	144,431	10
1988	160,377	276	27,440	163	22,403	269	25,349	98	153,885	9
1989	174,942	279	28,559	182	24,243	249	32,833	91	115,249	16
1990	167,909	275	27,550	175	22,841	252	29,165	89	115,288	13
1991	168,878	272	25,077	139	21,069	254	27,843	86	101,338	15
1992	190,543	271	28,347	150	22,364	262	29,778	84	105,052	15

<sup>1</sup> Combined with psychiatrically disabled.

**Notes:** Residents cared for is separations plus residents at year end. This measure is used instead of admissions plus residents at the start of the year because separations are more generally available. Year is calendar year in 1976, fiscal year beginning April 1 after.

**Sources:** Annual issues of Statistics Canada's report on residential-care facilities, with varying title and Statistics Canada Catalogue number: 1976 to 1983-84: Catalogue 83-X-201 and its precursors, Tables 7, 9 and 10; 1984-85 to 1992-93: Catalogue 83-236, 82-003S, 83-237 and 83-238, Tables 4 and 5.



**Table A3**  
**Separations from Residential-Care Facilities and Residents Present at Year End,**  
**by Type of Facility, Canada, 1976-1992**

Year	Aged		Psychiatrically Disabled		Developmentally Delayed		Emotionally Disturbed Children		Alcohol and Drug Treatment	
	Separations	Present at Year End	Separations	Present at Year End	Separations	Present at Year End	Separations	Present at Year End	Separations	Present at Year End
1976	23,880	70,325	5,017	10,439	... <sup>1</sup>	...	13,207	5,665	15,335	1,393
1977	29,793	78,760	9,808	25,223	... <sup>1</sup>	...	9,240	5,023	20,374	1,427
1978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979	26,110	81,444	7,865	10,596	3,591	10,310	11,406	5,409	27,088	1,670
1980	27,817	89,991	3,047	10,158	3,887	12,793	11,815	5,144	33,379	2,371
1981	27,862	88,164	20,306	16,887	4,681	13,559	12,808	5,418	54,791	2,236
1982	28,398	89,065	18,237	15,843	3,968	13,365	10,016	5,073	47,118	2,346
1983	28,009	93,522	18,464	16,263	4,010	13,213	11,911	5,576	72,334	2,358
1984	28,718	92,233	20,149	14,695	3,425	13,768	14,852	5,107	49,176	2,170
1985	30,504	95,929	23,487	14,025	4,093	11,389	12,810	5,065	81,030	2,759
1986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987	43,620	134,890	16,046	13,074	5,454	17,955	18,026	7,781	140,445	3,986
1988	39,450	120,927	16,178	11,262	6,006	16,397	18,594	6,755	150,024	3,861
1989	41,851	133,091	15,458	13,101	7,783	16,460	24,725	8,108	110,418	4,831
1990	42,377	125,532	15,562	11,988	7,176	15,665	21,863	7,302	111,149	4,139
1991	43,352	125,526	15,610	9,467	6,592	14,477	21,102	6,741	97,373	3,965
1992	49,598	140,945	16,754	11,593	6,418	15,946	22,883	6,895	100,811	4,241

<sup>1</sup> Combined with psychiatrically disabled.

**Sources:** Annual issues of Statistics Canada's report on residential-care facilities, with varying title and Statistics Canada Catalogue number: 1976 to 1983-84: Catalogue 83-X-201 and its precursors, Tables 7, 9 and 10; 1984-85 to 1992-93: Catalogue 83-236, 82-003S, 83-237 and 83-238, Tables 4 and 5.



**Table A4**  
**Percentage Distribution by Age of Residents in Residential-Care Facilities for the Aged,**  
**by Sex, Canada, 1979-1992**

Age Group	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Males														
Under 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
18-44	1.2	1.1	0.7	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	..	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
45-64	9.4	10.0	10.8	10.2	11.6	5.6	6.0	..	7.5	7.4	6.4	7.0	6.6	17.7
65-69	10.3	10.5	16.9	10.3	10.3	5.2	5.4	..	7.4	7.0	6.5	7.1	6.8	6.4
70-74	9.4	8.6	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.3	..	11.0	10.9	9.3	10.1	10.3	9.6
75-79	22.5	22.8	12.1	30.5	21.8	12.0	11.8	..	16.2	16.1	14.7	15.3	16.3	13.8
80-84	15.4	15.4	27.2	14.5	14.9	15.4	15.9	..	20.4	20.5	19.1	20.5	21.7	19.8
85+	31.8	31.6	22.5	23.1	31.6	23.8	25.5	..	31.5	33.9	30.7	32.4	35.8	32.7
Number	25,205	27,953	27,214	27,460	27,960	27,076	26,984	..	31,464	27,536	30,511	25,106	24,514	28,926
Females														
Under 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18-44	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	..	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
45-64	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.8	2.5	2.5	..	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.5	12.3
65-69	7.0	7.0	14.1	7.1	6.5	2.6	2.6	..	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.9
70-74	6.7	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	..	7.4	7.5	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.9
75-79	22.5	22.6	10.5	33.1	22.9	10.1	10.1	..	12.9	14.2	12.5	12.5	13.1	11.5
80-84	18.3	17.6	30.8	16.0	16.2	16.3	17.1	..	22.4	21.3	20.4	21.2	22.9	20.6
85+	40.4	41.4	32.3	31.7	43.0	33.8	35.2	..	44.8	47.9	43.3	46.3	50.4	46.7
Number	56,239	61,848	59,264	61,450	64,061	62,857	62,636	..	73,850	65,416	73,260	60,661	61,089	72,435
Total														
Under 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18-44	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	..	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
45-64	6.1	6.4	6.9	6.4	6.8	3.4	3.5	..	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	13.9
65-69	8.0	8.1	15.0	8.1	7.7	3.4	3.4	..	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.9
70-74	7.6	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	..	8.5	8.5	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.9
75-79	22.5	22.7	11.0	32.3	22.6	10.6	10.6	..	13.9	14.8	13.1	13.3	14.0	12.2
80-84	17.4	16.9	29.7	15.5	15.8	16.0	16.8	..	21.8	21.1	20.0	21.0	22.6	20.4
85+	37.7	38.4	29.2	29.0	39.5	30.8	32.3	..	40.9	43.8	39.6	42.2	46.2	42.7
Number	81,444	89,801	86,478	88,910	92,021	89,933	89,620	..	105,314	92,952	103,771	85,767	85,603	101,361

**Note:** Residents at year end.

**Sources:** Statistics Canada's report on residential-care facilities for the aged under various titles: Catalogue 83-X-201, 1979-80, Table 10; 1980-81 and 1981-82, and Catalogue 83-236, 1982-83 and 1983-84, Table 11; Catalogue 82-003S, 82-003S18 and 83-237, 1984-85 to 1992-93, Table 6.



**Table A5**  
**Percentage Distribution by Age of Residents in Residential-Care Facilities for Persons with Mental Disabilities,**  
**by Sex, Canada, 1979-1992**

Age Group	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Males														
Under 18	37.6	34.3	24.9	24.5	23.2	22.1	22.7	..	23.4	23.0	23.2	24.0	24.2	23.6
18-44	36.9	43.2	46.1	49.0	51.1	51.8	53.0	..	48.8	50.3	44.4	46.8	48.1	48.9
45-64	15.6	14.3	15.9	16.4	16.7	16.1	16.0	..	17.3	17.3	16.5	17.8	18.3	19.4
65-69	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	..	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4
70-74	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.9	..	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2
75-79	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	..	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
80-84	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	..	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
85+	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Number	16,156	17,773	22,104	21,542	22,671	21,470	20,120	..	25,727	22,555	25,515	23,014	20,563	22,247
Females														
Under 18	32.6	27.5	20.9	21.4	20.8	20.7	21.4	..	21.4	21.7	22.4	21.9	22.7	20.9
18-44	37.7	44.2	45.0	48.0	49.4	48.7	51.0	..	47.6	47.9	43.4	44.2	47.1	47.1
45-64	13.8	13.7	16.7	16.0	16.6	15.6	14.5	..	17.0	17.6	16.8	18.0	18.4	20.3
65-69	4.0	4.0	4.6	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.1	..	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9
70-74	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.7	..	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.9
75-79	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	1.8	..	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.3
80-84	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	..	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4
85+	3.4	3.3	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	..	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Number	11,088	12,618	14,306	14,340	14,671	14,350	12,678	..	16,307	14,113	15,737	14,244	12,592	13,679
Total														
Under 18	35.6	31.5	23.3	23.2	22.3	21.5	22.2	..	22.6	22.5	22.9	23.2	23.6	22.5
18-44	37.2	43.6	45.7	48.6	50.4	50.5	52.2	..	48.3	49.4	44.0	45.8	47.7	48.2
45-64	14.9	14.0	16.2	16.2	16.6	15.9	15.4	..	17.2	17.4	16.6	17.9	18.3	19.7
65-69	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.9	..	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6
70-74	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.2	..	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4
75-79	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.5	..	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
80-84	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	..	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
85+	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	..	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Number	27,244	30,391	36,410	35,882	37,342	35,820	32,798	..	42,034	36,668	41,252	37,258	33,155	35,926

**Note:** Residents at year end of facilities for the psychiatrically handicapped, developmentally delayed, emotionally disturbed children, and alcohol and drug treatment.

**Sources:** Statistics Canada's report on residential-care facilities, mental, under various titles: Catalogue 83-X-201, 1979-1980 to 1981-1982, and Catalogue 83-236, 1982-1983 and 1983-1984, Table 11; Catalogue 82-003 S 19 and 83-238, 1985-1985 to 1992-1993, Table 6.



**Table A6**  
**In-Patient Separations from Mental Institutions<sup>1</sup> by Length of Stay and Sex, Canada, 1966-1983**

Year	Length of Stay at Separation								
	Less than 4 Months			4-7 Months			8 Months or More		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1966	35,303	31,059	66,362	2,078	2,062	4,140	5,229	4,691	9,920
1967	37,678	32,113	69,791	2,336	2,223	4,559	5,630	4,608	10,238
1968	40,654	35,867	76,521	2,449	2,315	4,764	5,850	4,865	10,715
1969	42,243	38,934	81,177	2,476	2,247	4,723	5,228	4,289	9,517
1970	46,826	43,656	90,482	2,232	2,181	4,413	5,318	4,248	9,566
1971	48,402	45,560	93,962	2,210	2,034	4,244	5,098	4,024	9,122
1972	48,825	46,027	94,852	2,333	2,071	4,404	5,120	4,139	9,259
1973	52,706	48,315	101,021	2,327	1,829	4,156	5,197	4,048	9,245
1974	56,127	54,892	111,019	2,299	1,730	4,029	4,931	3,521	8,452
1975	58,413	57,421	115,834	2,237	1,726	3,963	4,198	3,532	7,730
1976	57,495	57,898	115,393	2,210	1,689	3,899	5,573	3,527	9,100
1977	58,474	58,583	117,057	2,260	1,599	3,859	4,392	3,196	7,588
1978	56,135	54,780	110,915	2,036	1,518	3,554	3,963	2,423	6,386
1979	18,120	12,586	30,706	1,241	967	2,208	2,207	1,436	3,643
1980	18,138	11,875	30,013	1,226	949	2,175	1,576	1,175	2,751
1981	17,523	11,971	29,494	1,245	977	2,222	1,699	1,340	3,039
	Fewer than 91 Days			91-365 Days			More than 365 Days		
1982	84,551	93,065	177,616	4,357	4,381	8,738	1,666	1,497	3,163
1983	16,547	10,784	27,331	2,696	2,098	4,794	1,284	900	2,184

<sup>1</sup>Excluding residential-care facilities.

**Note:** From 1966 to 1978, includes all psychiatric inpatient facilities: mental and psychiatric hospitals, aged and senile homes, psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children, epilepsy hospitals and institutions for the mentally retarded. In 1978, some facilities do not report for the full year. In 1979-80 to 1981-82, psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children are excluded. From 1982-83, psychiatric units of general hospitals are once again included. Calendar year to 1978, fiscal year beginning April 1 from 1979.

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, *Mental Health Statistics*, (Catalogue 83-204), 1966 to 1969, Tables 14 and 20; 1970 to 1975, Tables 32 and 38; 1976 to 1978, Tables 31 and 37; 1979-80, Table 13; 1980-81, 1981-82, Table 8; 1982-83, 1983-84, Table 6.





**Table A7**  
**Persons with Disabilities by Living Arrangement, Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1986-1987 and 1991**

Age Group	Private Household						Health-Related Institution					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991	1987	1991	1987	1991	1987	1991
0-14	154,825	232,990	120,225	156,360	275,050	389,350	1,365	..	1,030	..	2,395	..
15-34	242,610	328,435	227,415	346,615	470,025	675,050	10,395	7,260	6,515	3,940	16,910	11,200
35-54	357,760	491,740	347,405	501,095	705,165	992,835	9,835	12,420	6,940	9,810	16,775	22,230
55-64	288,315	316,145	304,130	313,095	592,445	629,240	8,975	8,305	7,140	7,590	16,115	15,895
65-74	277,285	317,035	291,300	381,800	568,585	698,835	15,910	14,850	19,600	19,035	35,510	33,885
75-84	128,865	155,545	228,010	269,255	356,875	424,800	24,365	25,110	59,585	57,925	83,950	83,035
85+	31,470	36,055	69,985	72,270	101,455	108,325	16,450	21,155	59,170	74,850	75,620	96,005
15+	1,326,305	1,644,955	1,468,245	1,884,130	2,794,550	3,529,085	85,930	89,100	158,950	173,150	244,880	262,250
Total	1,481,130	1,877,945	1,588,470	2,040,490	3,069,600	3,918,435	87,290	...	159,985	...	247,275	...
Percent of population in age-sex category												
0-14	5.46	8.15	4.45	5.75	4.96	6.98	0.05	..	0.04	..	0.04	..
15-34	5.15	7.66	5.00	8.12	5.08	7.89	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.09	0.18	0.13
35-54	10.88	13.58	10.75	13.73	10.81	13.66	0.30	0.34	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.31
55-64	24.91	27.07	24.69	25.80	24.80	26.42	0.78	0.71	0.58	0.63	0.67	0.67
65-74	35.86	35.13	30.37	35.20	32.82	35.17	2.06	1.65	2.04	1.75	2.05	1.71
75-84	37.61	45.91	43.47	48.53	41.16	47.53	7.11	7.41	11.36	10.44	9.68	9.29
85+	42.58	50.16	41.41	40.90	41.77	43.58	22.26	29.43	35.01	42.36	31.13	38.63
15+	12.82	15.83	13.77	17.21	13.30	16.54	0.83	0.86	1.49	1.58	1.17	1.23
Total	11.24	14.18	11.88	14.93	11.56	14.56	0.66	..	1.20	..	0.93	..

**Note:** In 1986-87, household data are 1986, institutional data are 1987.

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, *Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986-87*, (Catalogue 82-615, Vol. 6), Table 1; Statistics Canada, *Revised intercensal population estimates, July 1, 1971-91*, (Catalogue 91-537), Table 1.2; Statistics Canada, *Selected Characteristics of Persons with Disabilities Residing in Households: 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey*, (Catalogue 82-555), Table 1.



**Table A8**  
**Admissions to and Discharges from Provincial Custody by Type, Canada, 1966-1994**

Year	Admissions			Discharges		
	Sentenced	Not Sentenced	Total	Sentenced	Not Sentenced	Total
1966	..	..	177,903	..	..	177,953
1967	..	..	178,355	..	..	178,048
1968	..	..	180,204	..	..	180,359
1969	..	..	..	..	..	..
1970	..	..	192,841	..	..	192,692
1971	..	..	182,658	..	..	183,482
1972	..	..	124,974	..	..	125,650
1973	..	..	163,035	..	..	163,239
1974	..	..	156,182	..	..	155,923
1975	..	..	..	..	..	..
1976	..	..	183,882	..	..	182,864
1977	..	..	182,438	..	..	181,381
1978	91,102	67,326	158,428	..	..	..
1979	91,932	67,052	158,984	..	..	..
1980	102,714	68,160	170,874	..	..	..
1981	112,458	70,992	183,450	..	..	..
1982	131,291	70,399	201,690	..	..	..
1983	129,748	60,885	190,633	..	..	..
1984	123,771	61,042	184,813	..	..	..
1985	119,299	63,722	183,021	..	..	..
1986	116,229	67,678	183,907	..	..	..
1987	117,325	72,816	190,141	..	..	..
1988	116,051	82,202	198,253	107,894	..	..
1989	115,265	84,964	200,229	112,163	..	..
1990	114,869	93,077	207,946	111,041	..	..
1991	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993	119,789	120,945	240,734	120,430	94,571	225,392
1994	117,938	120,974	238,912	117,747	94,364	222,431

**Note:** Figures are not given for 1991 and 1992 and for unsentenced and total discharges for 1988 to 1990 because data are not available for Ontario. In 1988, 1993 and 1994, no breakdown of discharges between "sentenced" and "not sentenced" is available for Manitoba. The sharp break in the series in 1978 reflects the change in source, as discussed below.

**Sources:** Admissions and discharges from 1966 to 1977 are from various issues of Statistics Canada, *Correctional Institution Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-207): 1966 to 1968 from the 1967-68 to 1968-69 issues, Table 4; 1970 to 1974 from the 1970 to 1974 issues, Part I, Table 4; 1976 from the 1976 issue, Table 1.1; 1977 from Table 25 in the 1977 issue. Table 25 in the 1978 and 1979 issues gives admissions of 173,386 and 179,899, and discharges of 173,713 and 179,838 respectively.

Data on admissions for 1978 to 1987 are from Statistics Canada, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, (Catalogue 85-211): 1978 is from the 1982-83 issue, Table 15; 1979 to 1981 are from Table 14 in the 1983-84 to 1985-86 issues; 1982 to 1987 are from Table 8 in the 1986-87 to 1991-92 issues.

For 1988-94, admissions data are from Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, "Adult Correctional Services in Canada: Statistical Report, 1992-93," Table 14 and Statistics Canada, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, (Catalogue 85-211), 1993-94, Table 12; 1994-95, Table 13. Discharges for 1988 to 1990 and 1994 are from Statistics Canada, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, (Catalogue 85-211) 1988-89 to 1990-91, Table 12, and 1993-94 and 1994-95, Table 18.



**Table A9**  
**Admissions to and Releases from Federal Custody by Type, Canada, 1966-1994**

Year	Admissions			Releases		
	Warrant of Committal	Other	Total	Expiration of Sentence	Other	Total
1966	..	..	3,475	2,579	1,165	3,744
1967	..	..	3,506	2,220	1,428	3,648
1968	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969	..	..	..	..	..	..
1970	..	..	4,473	1,655	2,869	4,524
1971	..	..	4,380	1,480	2,526	4,006
1972	..	..	4,232	686	2,776	3,462
1973	..	..	4,319	361	3,100	3,461
1974	..	..	3,602	235	3,979	4,214
1975	2,859	1,458	4,317	208	3,860	4,068
1976	2,847	1,694	4,541	104	3,775	3,879
1977	2,938	1,691	4,629	122	4,509	4,631
1978	3,386	2,067	4,866	173	4,842	5,015
1979	2,781	2,672	4,602	251	4,299	4,550
1980	2,970	2,483	4,787	356	4,356	4,712
1981	3,671	1,782	5,401	385	4,368	4,753
1982	4,036	1,779	5,815	365	4,450	4,815
1983	4,059	1,821	5,880	402	4,935	5,337
1984	3,956	1,879	5,835	415	4,976	5,391
1985	4,076	2,044	6,120	458	5,150	5,608
1986	3,741	1,874	5,615	488	5,622	6,110
1987	3,988	2,268	6,256	423	5,752	6,175
1988	4,319	1,937	6,256	604	5,254	5,858
1989	4,663	1,923	6,586	647	5,490	6,137
1990	4,646	1,808	6,454	669	5,572	6,241
1991	5,344	1,931	7,275	648	5,879	6,527
1992	5,583	2,150	7,733	449	8,485	8,934
1993	5,084	4,171	9,255	282	8,357	8,639
1994	4,758	4,091	8,849	376	7,719	8,095

**Notes:** Warrant-of-committal admissions may be interpreted as new admissions and the remainder as re-admissions. Because of administrative and legislative changes relating to releases, "other" and "total" releases in 1992 to 1994 are not comparable to the earlier figures.

**Sources:** 1966 and 1967: Statistics Canada, *Correctional Institutions Statistics, 1968-69*, (Catalogue 85-207), Addendum, Table 1 for 1966-67 and 1967-68; 1970 to 1972: corresponding annual issues of the same publication, Part II, Tables 4, 18, 20 and 28; 1973 and 1974: corresponding issues of the same publication, Part 2, Tables 4 and 19.  
1975: Statistics Canada, *Penitentiary Statistics, 1975*, (Catalogue 85-210), Tables 2.3 and 3.1.  
1976-1977: Statistics Canada, *Correctional Institutions Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-207); 1976, Tables 2.3 and 3.1; 1977, Tables 6 and 14.  
1978-80: Statistics Canada, *Correctional Services in Canada, 1980-81*, (Catalogue 85-211E), Chap. 3, Tables 2 and 3;  
1981: (Catalogue 85-211), 1985-86, Tables 38 and 43; 1982 to 1987: issues for 1986-87 to 1990-91, Tables 26 and 29; 1988 to 1991: (total admissions) *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1991-92*, (Catalogue 85-211), Summary Table 6; (warrant-of-committal admissions, and releases): Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, "Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1992-93: Statistical Report," Ottawa, 1993, Tables 38 and 43; 1992:"Adult correctional services in Canada, 1992-93," Tables 38 and 43; 1993 and 1994: Statistics Canada, *Adult*



## The Population in Collective Dwellings: Canada, 1971-1991

*Correctional Services in Canada*, (Catalogue 85-211), 1993-94 and 1994-95, Tables 37 and 44.

**Table A10**  
**Admissions and Releases of Young Offenders, and Young Offenders in Custody**  
**6 Months or More, by Sex, Canada, 1966-1973**

Year	Admissions			Releases			Percent in Custody 6 Months or More <sup>1</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1966	2,576	977	3,553	2,558	1,038	3,596	75.9	85.2	78.6
1967	2,738	949	3,687	2,665	1,011	3,676	64.5	75.3	67.5
1968	2,730	922	3,652	2,757	1,011	3,768	57.9	68.9	60.8
1969	2,598	950	3,548	2,664	948	3,612	65.3	70.6	66.7
1970	2,597	1,054	3,651	2,752	1,045	3,797	58.3	60.4	58.9
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.9	52.2	57.1
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	57.8	44.3	53.3
1973	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.8	34.0	40.1
1974-90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991	20,124	2,174	22,298	..	..	..	..	..	10.7
1992	21,647	2,396	24,043	..	..	..	..	..	10.6
1993	22,620	2,982	25,602	..	..	..	..	..	10.4

<sup>1</sup> To 1973, percentage having stayed 6 months or more on release. In 1990 to 1993, young offenders sentenced to more than 6 months in secure or open custody.

**Note:** Admissions and releases in 1966-69 refer to training schools, are unduplicated counts, and do not include transfers. Releases on which length of stay is calculated are all types of release. Absolute numbers are not shown for 1971-73 because data for Alberta and British Columbia are missing. Admissions in 1991 to 1993 are cases heard by Youth Courts with a sentence to custody, secure or open. They are not comparable to data for earlier years.

**Sources:** 1966-73: Statistics Canada, *Training Schools*, (Catalogue 85-208): data for a year are from the corresponding annual issue: 1966, Table B (committals), Table C (releases), Table K (length of stay on release); 1968, Table 2 (releases), Table 4 (committals), Table 9 (length of stay on release); 1972 and 1973, Table 9. 1991-1993: Statistics Canada, *Youth Court Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-522): 1990-91 (preliminary data): Table 10; 1991-92 to 1993-94: Tables 5 and 6.



**Table A11**  
**Sentenced Admissions to Provincial Custody by Length of Aggregate Sentence, Canada, 1978-1994**

Year	Aggregate Sentence			
	Fewer than 180 Days	180-184 Days	185+ Days	Median Length in Days
	Percent			
1978	86	..	..	26
1979	86	..	..	27
1980	84	..	..	27
1981	84	..	..	28
1982	84	..	..	26
1983	83	..	..	28
1984	84	..	..	30
1985	83	..	..	27
1986	83	..	..	29
1987	83	..	..	30
1988	83	3	14	30
1989	81	3	16	31
1990	81	3	15	31
1991	81	3	16	31
1992	83	3	14	31
1993	82	4	14	31
1994	80	4	16	33

**Note:** In 1978-81, the criterion of short sentence is less than 6 months instead of 180 days. 1991 and 1992 do not include Ontario.

**Sources:** 1978 to 1987 are from annual issues of Statistics Canada, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, (Catalogue 85-211). 1978 to 1981 are from Table 17 of the 1982-83 issue; 1982 to 1987 are from Table 9 of the 1986-87 to 1991-92 issues. 1988 is from that publication's uncatalogued version, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, "Adult correctional services in Canada: Statistical Report, 1992-93," Table 16. 1989-93 are from Table 15 of the 1993-94 issue of *Correctional Services in Canada*. 1994 is from Table 15 of the 1994-95 issue.



**Table A12**  
**Percentage of Penitentiary Admissions with Selected Sentences, Canada, 1966-1994**

Year <sup>1</sup>	Less than 1 Year			1 Year but Less than 2 Years			Less than 2 Years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Admissions									
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	6.8	10.2
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	6.8	9.2
1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6	15.9	12.7
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.7	22.1	17.7
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.4	14.3	21.3
1973	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.3	7.9	23.0
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.5	12.3	24.2
1975	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.0	17.7	23.9
1976	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.6	40.9	40.9
1977	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.9	30.4	42.6
Warrant-of-Committal Admissions									
1978	..	..	2.0	..	..	2.0	..	..	4.0
1979	..	..	2.4	..	..	0.8	..	..	3.2
1980	..	..	2.0	..	..	0.5	..	..	2.5
1981	..	..	1.3	..	..	0.8	..	..	2.1
1982	..	..	1.6	..	..	0.5	..	..	2.1
1983	..	..	1.7	..	..	0.6	..	..	2.3
1984	..	..	1.7	..	..	2.1	..	..	3.8
1985	..	..	2.0	..	..	0.9	..	..	2.9
1986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1
1987	..	..	2.8	..	..	1.2	..	..	4.0
1988	..	..	2.7	..	..	1.4	..	..	4.1
1989	..	..	2.6	..	..	1.7	..	..	4.3
1990	..	..	2.7	..	..	2.0	..	..	4.7
1991	..	..	4.1	..	..	2.9	..	..	7.0
1992	..	..	3.4	..	..	2.9	..	..	6.3
1993	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.3	..	..	0.5
1994	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.3	..	..	0.4

<sup>1</sup> Calendar year to 1977, fiscal year beginning April 1 in 1978 and after. Fiscal years are treated as if they were the calendar year ending in that fiscal year.

**Sources:** With the exception of 1975, data for 1966 to 1977 are found in annual issues of Statistics Canada, *Correctional Institutions Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-207): 1966 and 1967 are in Tables 4 and 20 of the addendums for those years in the 1968-69 issue; 1970 to 1972 are in Part 1, Tables 4 and 20 of the issues for the corresponding years, while 1973 and 1974 are in Part 2, Table 4, of their issues. 1976 is in Table 2.4 and 1977 is in Table 7. The exception, 1975, is in Statistics Canada, *Penitentiary Statistics, 1975*, (Catalogue 85-210), Table 2.4.

1978 to 1993 are in annual issues of Statistics Canada, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, (Catalogue 85-211). These give retrospective data for the previous 4 years and the latest issue giving a particular year is used: 1978 is taken from Table 36 of the 1982-83 issue and the two subsequent years from Tables 38 and 40 in the two subsequent issues. Data for 1981 to 1985 are from Table 40 the 1985-86 issue, for 1986 and 1987 from Table 28 of the 1990-91 and 1991-92 issues, for 1988 from Table 40 of the 1992-93 (uncatalogued) issue, for 1989 from Table 39 of the 1993-94 issue, and from 1990 to 1994 from Table 39 the 1994-95 issue.



**Table A13**  
**Military Defence Personnel by Activity and Civilian Defence Personnel, Canada, 1970-1995**

Year <sup>1</sup>	Military					Civilian <sup>2</sup>		
	Maritime	Land and Tactical Air		Air Defence	Other		Total	
1970	..	..	..	..	..	92,500	34,729	
1971	..	..	..	..	..	86,073	34,480	
1972	..	..	..	..	..	81,675	34,427	
1973	..	..	..	..	..	82,320	36,376	
1974	..	..	..	..	..	81,970	36,343	
1975	..	..	..	..	..	78,033	37,789	
1976	14,027	22,851	..	7,768	33,387	78,033	37,288	
1977	13,848	23,918	..	7,679	32,998	78,443	37,015	
1978	13,841	24,245	..	7,498	33,282	78,866	37,453	
1979	14,605	24,732	..	7,657	32,321	79,315	37,494	
1980	14,427	23,717	..	7,559	33,989	79,692	36,742	
1981	14,513	23,726	..	7,848	34,514	80,601	36,744	
1982	14,241	23,669	..	7,697	35,541	81,148	36,866	
1983	14,461	25,703	..	7,566	33,824	81,554	36,938	
		Land	Air	Joint Operations	Forces in Europe			
1984	11,071	18,593	23,268	...	5,646	23,469	82,047	36,708
1985	11,125	19,039	23,216	...	6,988	22,669	83,037	35,597
1986	11,531	19,281	22,990	...	7,246	23,638	84,686	34,694
1987	11,791	19,553	22,923	...	7,371	24,028	85,666	34,038
1988	11,997	19,795	23,150	...	7,453	24,469	86,864	33,688
1989	11,935	20,005	22,340	...	7,809	24,927	87,016	33,418
1990	11,882	20,475	21,290	...	8,232	24,908	86,787	32,813
1991	11,908	20,273	20,655	...	7,013	24,809	84,658	36,585
1992	11,666	19,501	19,748	...	5,321	23,481	79,717	35,518
1993	11,724	20,902	21,776	1,820	...	19,471	75,693	33,513
1994	11,723	23,082	20,822	1,413	...	15,630	72,670	32,522
1995	11,291	23,122	19,235	1,359	...	13,793	68,800	28,927

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year beginning April 1.

<sup>2</sup> Full-time equivalents.

**Sources:** 1970-1984. Canada, *Estimates for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1971 to 1985*, p.14-20 in 1971, p.15-20 in 1972 and 1973, p.15-14 in 1974 to 1976, p.15-6 in 1977 to 1979, p.16-6 in 1980, p.17-6 in 1981 to 1984, p.16-6 in 1985. Personnel are authorized person-years.

1985-1995: National Defence, *Estimates: Part III, Expenditure Plan, 1987-88*, Figure 32a; 1988-89, Figure 32; 1989-90 and 1990-91, Figure 39; 1991-92 and 1992-93, Figure 40; 1993-94, Figure 42; 1994-95 and 1995-96, Figure 50. Actual figures from the Expenditure Plan two years later, except in 1988, when they are forecasts from the 1989-90 Plan, and in 1994 and 1995, when they are estimates and forecasts respectively from the 1995-96 Plan.



**Table A14**  
**Vessels and Crew, Canada, 1966-1993**

Year	Vessels	Crew	
		Number	per Vessel
1966	1,524	11,698	7.7
1967	1,523	11,730	7.7
1968	1,476	11,273	7.6
1969	1,498	10,854	7.2
1970	1,450	11,624	8.0
1971	1,524	11,314	7.4
1972	1,575	13,224	8.4
1973	1,508	13,727	9.1
1974	2,269	19,125	8.4
1975	1,927	18,919	9.8
1976	1,851	19,048	10.3
1977	1,922	18,491	9.6
1978	1,924	19,307	10.0
1979	1,914	19,514	10.2
1980	2,067	19,059	9.2
1981	1,995	19,320	9.7
1982	1,854	17,072	9.2
1983	2,048	16,978	8.3
1984	1,957	16,519	8.4
1985	1,451	16,528	11.4
1986	1,843	14,006	7.6
1987	2,001	15,306	7.6
1988	2,001	14,978	7.5
1989	1,907	14,633	7.7
1990	2,607	14,721	5.6
1991	2,360	14,643	6.2
1992	1,835	14,227	7.8
1993	1,765	13,765	7.8

**Note:** Canadian-domiciled marine carriers (excluding fishing and defence). To 1971, for-hire carriers only; from 1972 to 1975, for-hire and private carriers; from 1976, for-hire, private and government carriers. For-hire carriers limited to those with revenue of over \$50,000 from 1970 to 1973, over \$100,000 from 1974 to 1986, over \$250,000 in 1987 and 1988, and over \$500,000 since. Active vessels to 1974, vessels owned and operated from 1975 except in 1990 and 1991 (vessels operated) and 1992 (vessels owned).

**Source:** Statistics Canada, *Water transportation*, [title changed to *Shipping in Canada* in 1986] Catalogue 54-205, 1966 to 1994.





**Table A15(a)**  
**Population in Collective Dwellings by Five-Year Age Group and Sex,**  
**Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
0-4	3,565	2,345	2,750	3,190	2,190	2,515	6,750	4,530	5,265
5-9	4,990	2,840	2,530	3,910	2,365	2,225	8,900	5,210	4,760
10-14	7,755	5,185	3,720	5,420	3,515	2,880	13,175	8,700	6,605
15-19	16,185	14,660	9,380	14,405	7,290	6,050	30,590	21,950	15,430
20-24	24,055	22,110	16,915	17,790	8,740	6,940	41,845	30,850	23,855
25-29	14,850	14,220	15,605	7,590	5,835	6,205	22,440	20,055	21,805
30-34	10,220	10,515	13,545	6,045	4,730	5,610	16,265	15,240	19,155
35-39	10,325	8,020	11,375	6,370	4,190	5,110	16,695	12,210	16,490
40-44	10,400	7,450	9,800	6,765	4,355	4,975	17,165	11,810	14,775
45-49	11,380	8,210	8,230	8,025	4,940	4,780	19,410	13,155	13,005
50-54	9,805	9,225	7,415	8,450	6,160	5,255	18,260	15,390	12,670
55-59	10,835	9,580	8,015	10,060	7,465	6,335	20,895	17,050	14,350
60-64	10,070	9,345	9,130	10,410	8,890	8,320	20,480	18,235	17,450
65-69	9,850	10,185	10,395	10,750	12,120	11,845	20,600	22,310	22,240
70-74	9,690	11,325	11,380	13,390	16,905	17,690	23,080	28,230	29,070
75-79	10,045	12,920	14,545	17,680	23,980	29,600	27,730	36,900	44,145
80-84	10,315	12,710	16,040	20,830	31,735	41,575	31,145	44,440	57,615
85-89	7,915	10,455	13,515	16,380	29,720	42,360	24,290	40,180	55,870
90+	3,800	7,490	9,335	9,190	22,425	37,175	12,985	29,915	46,505
Total	196,045	188,790	193,620	196,650	207,560	247,435	392,695	396,350	441,050

**Note:** Resident staff are excluded in the case of hospitals and other related institutions, children's group homes and correctional facilities.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



The Population in Collective Dwellings: Canada, 1971-1991

**Table A15(b)**  
**Population in Collective Dwellings by Five-Year Age Group and Sex,**  
**Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991 (in percentages)**

Age Group	Percent of Population in Age-Sex Group								
	Male			Female			Total		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
0-4	0.38	0.26	0.28	0.36	0.25	0.27	0.37	0.25	0.28
5-9	0.43	0.31	0.26	0.35	0.27	0.24	0.39	0.29	0.25
10-14	0.66	0.53	0.39	0.48	0.38	0.31	0.57	0.45	0.35
15-19	1.51	1.24	0.98	1.39	0.64	0.66	1.45	0.95	0.83
20-24	2.55	1.88	1.72	1.88	0.75	0.71	2.21	1.32	1.22
25-29	1.85	1.31	1.32	0.97	0.53	0.52	1.42	0.92	0.92
30-34	1.55	1.03	1.09	0.94	0.47	0.45	1.25	0.75	0.77
35-39	1.60	0.98	1.00	1.03	0.52	0.44	1.32	0.75	0.72
40-44	1.62	1.10	0.94	1.09	0.66	0.48	1.36	0.88	0.71
45-49	1.86	1.29	1.00	1.28	0.80	0.59	1.57	1.05	0.79
50-54	1.89	1.48	1.12	1.58	0.99	0.79	1.73	1.24	0.96
55-59	2.29	1.69	1.32	2.09	1.22	1.03	2.19	1.45	1.17
60-64	2.64	2.02	1.60	2.63	1.72	1.38	2.64	1.86	1.48
65-69	3.33	2.61	2.11	3.32	2.67	2.04	3.32	2.64	2.07
70-74	4.71	4.03	3.17	5.32	4.80	3.82	5.05	4.46	3.54
75-79	7.18	7.16	5.76	9.53	9.51	8.17	8.52	8.53	7.18
80-84	12.04	13.39	11.45	17.58	19.61	17.57	15.25	17.31	15.29
85-89	19.49	23.75	22.06	27.58	34.19	33.03	24.29	30.69	29.48
90+	27.26	38.19	37.27	39.21	51.87	54.04	34.74	47.60	49.56
15-64	1.90	1.37	1.19	1.43	0.76	0.65	1.67	1.07	0.92
0-79	1.63	1.33	1.17	1.42	1.03	0.94	1.53	1.18	1.06
80+	15.71	19.33	17.17	23.05	28.73	27.93	20.03	25.42	24.24
Total	1.82	1.56	1.44	1.83	1.69	1.79	1.82	1.63	1.62

**Note:** Resident staff are excluded in the case of hospitals and other related institutions, children's group homes and correctional facilities.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A16(a)**  
**Population in Health-Related Facilities by Five-Year Age Group and Sex,**  
**Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
0-4	625	200	125	490	190	120	1,115	395	245
5-9	1,505	590	170	1,095	405	120	2,595	995	290
10-14	2,860	1,330	445	1,725	845	250	4,580	2,175	700
15-19	3,555	2,480	920	4,500	1,850	565	8,055	4,335	1,490
20-24	3,105	3,330	1,770	5,365	2,365	1,135	8,470	5,695	2,905
25-29	2,375	3,450	3,055	2,250	2,170	1,875	4,630	5,620	4,930
30-34	2,015	2,975	3,590	1,865	2,025	2,170	3,885	5,000	5,760
35-39	2,245	2,430	3,525	1,975	1,730	2,350	4,220	4,160	5,880
40-44	2,625	2,190	3,175	2,330	1,700	2,370	4,950	3,890	5,550
45-49	3,100	2,695	2,845	2,960	1,890	2,175	6,060	4,585	5,015
50-54	3,285	3,355	2,765	3,400	2,615	2,365	6,680	5,970	5,130
55-59	3,745	4,250	3,650	4,075	3,560	3,030	7,820	7,815	6,680
60-64	4,345	4,955	5,090	4,920	4,620	4,750	9,265	9,580	9,840
65-69	5,020	6,625	7,170	5,945	7,160	7,930	10,975	13,780	15,105
70-74	5,945	8,570	9,135	8,950	12,155	13,405	14,890	20,725	22,540
75-79	7,045	10,965	12,710	13,320	20,090	24,785	20,360	31,050	37,495
80-84	8,125	11,515	14,840	17,040	28,910	37,615	25,160	40,425	52,455
85-89	6,600	9,910	12,925	14,140	28,100	40,160	20,740	38,010	53,085
90+	3,280	7,230	9,090	8,150	21,705	36,025	11,430	28,935	45,110
Total	71,385	89,055	97,000	104,490	144,080	183,210	175,875	233,135	280,210

**Note:** Resident staff are excluded in the case of hospitals and other related institutions.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A16(b)**  
**Percent of Age-Sex Group in Health-Related Facilities by Five-Year Age Group,**  
**Selected Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
0-4	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.01
5-9	0.13	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.12	0.06	0.02
10-14	0.24	0.14	0.05	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.20	0.11	0.04
15-19	0.33	0.21	0.10	0.43	0.16	0.06	0.38	0.19	0.08
20-24	0.33	0.28	0.18	0.57	0.20	0.12	0.45	0.24	0.15
25-29	0.30	0.32	0.26	0.29	0.20	0.16	0.29	0.26	0.21
30-34	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.20	0.17	0.30	0.25	0.23
35-39	0.35	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.21	0.20	0.33	0.26	0.26
40-44	0.41	0.32	0.30	0.37	0.26	0.23	0.39	0.29	0.27
45-49	0.51	0.42	0.35	0.47	0.30	0.27	0.49	0.37	0.31
50-54	0.63	0.54	0.42	0.64	0.42	0.36	0.63	0.48	0.39
55-59	0.79	0.75	0.60	0.84	0.58	0.49	0.82	0.66	0.55
60-64	1.14	1.07	0.89	1.24	0.89	0.79	1.19	0.98	0.84
65-69	1.70	1.70	1.46	1.84	1.58	1.37	1.77	1.63	1.41
70-74	2.89	3.05	2.54	3.55	3.45	2.90	3.26	3.27	2.74
75-79	5.03	6.08	5.03	7.18	7.97	6.84	6.25	7.18	6.10
80-84	9.48	12.13	10.59	14.38	17.86	15.89	12.32	15.74	13.92
85-89	16.25	22.51	21.10	23.81	32.33	31.32	20.74	29.03	28.01
90+	23.53	36.87	36.29	34.77	50.21	52.37	30.58	46.04	48.07
15-64	0.45	0.39	0.33	0.50	0.30	0.25	0.48	0.34	0.29
0-79	0.50	0.51	0.45	0.62	0.55	0.52	0.56	0.53	0.49
80+	12.84	18.07	16.28	19.54	26.96	26.24	16.78	23.83	22.82
Total	0.66	0.74	0.72	0.97	1.17	1.32	0.82	0.96	1.03

**Note:** Resident staff are excluded in the case of hospitals and other related institutions.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A17(a)**  
**Population in Service Collective Dwellings by Five-Year Age Group and Sex, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
0-4	970	645	805	870	545	680	1,840	1,190	1,480
5-9	1,225	630	595	895	555	540	2,125	1,185	1,125
10-14	1,850	1,005	965	1,430	735	720	3,280	1,740	1,685
15-19	3,510	2,380	3,055	7,235	2,265	2,835	10,745	4,640	5,895
20-24	7,050	5,480	5,075	9,490	3,765	3,505	16,545	9,245	8,575
25-29	5,385	4,640	5,110	2,755	2,270	2,490	8,140	6,905	7,600
30-34	3,530	3,835	4,765	1,600	1,525	2,065	5,130	5,360	6,825
35-39	3,905	2,990	4,295	1,600	1,165	1,635	5,495	4,155	5,925
40-44	4,155	3,325	4,125	1,550	1,030	1,565	5,700	4,355	5,685
45-49	4,880	3,780	3,550	1,860	1,000	1,340	6,735	4,775	4,895
50-54	4,060	4,340	3,335	1,760	1,165	1,260	5,815	5,510	4,595
55-59	4,380	4,095	3,155	1,965	1,155	1,180	6,345	5,255	4,335
60-64	3,750	3,260	2,980	1,645	1,055	1,095	5,400	4,315	4,075
65-69	3,465	2,495	2,240	1,350	955	925	4,815	3,450	3,165
70-74	2,615	1,895	1,300	1,215	895	800	3,830	2,795	2,095
75-79	2,010	1,420	915	1,370	880	835	3,380	2,300	1,755
80-84	1,435	900	590	1,385	780	810	2,825	1,680	1,400
85-89	830	425	345	925	545	545	1,755	970	890
90+	295	220	155	470	225	315	770	450	470
Total	59,290	47,770	47,350	41,375	22,510	25,135	100,665	70,285	72,480

Source: Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A17(b)**  
**Percent of Age-Sex Group in Service Collective Dwellings by Five-Year Age Group,**  
**Selected Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991**

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
0-4	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.08
5-9	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.06
10-14	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.09
15-19	0.33	0.20	0.32	0.70	0.20	0.31	0.51	0.20	0.32
20-24	0.75	0.47	0.52	1.00	0.32	0.36	0.88	0.39	0.44
25-29	0.67	0.43	0.43	0.35	0.21	0.21	0.51	0.32	0.32
30-34	0.53	0.38	0.38	0.25	0.15	0.16	0.39	0.26	0.27
35-39	0.61	0.36	0.38	0.26	0.14	0.14	0.43	0.25	0.26
40-44	0.65	0.49	0.40	0.25	0.16	0.15	0.45	0.33	0.27
45-49	0.80	0.60	0.43	0.30	0.16	0.16	0.54	0.38	0.30
50-54	0.78	0.70	0.50	0.33	0.19	0.19	0.55	0.44	0.35
55-59	0.93	0.72	0.52	0.41	0.19	0.19	0.66	0.45	0.35
60-64	0.98	0.71	0.52	0.42	0.20	0.18	0.69	0.44	0.35
65-69	1.17	0.64	0.45	0.42	0.21	0.16	0.78	0.41	0.29
70-74	1.27	0.67	0.36	0.48	0.25	0.17	0.84	0.44	0.25
75-79	1.44	0.79	0.36	0.74	0.35	0.23	1.04	0.53	0.29
80-84	1.67	0.95	0.42	1.17	0.48	0.34	1.38	0.65	0.37
85-89	2.04	0.97	0.56	1.56	0.63	0.43	1.75	0.74	0.47
90+	2.12	1.12	0.62	2.01	0.52	0.46	2.06	0.72	0.50
15-64	0.66	0.46	0.43	0.47	0.20	0.21	0.57	0.33	0.32
0-79	0.53	0.39	0.35	0.37	0.17	0.18	0.45	0.28	0.26
80+	1.83	0.97	0.48	1.38	0.53	0.39	1.57	0.69	0.42
Total	0.55	0.40	0.35	0.38	0.18	0.18	0.47	0.29	0.27

Source: Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A18(a)**  
**Population in Collective Dwellings by Sex, Broad Age Group and Marital Status, Canada, 1971**

Sex and Age Group	Married		Separated, Widowed, Divorced		Never Married	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male						
0-14	-	-	-	-	16,315	0.50
15-34	7,090	0.50	2,840	4.24	55,375	2.79
35-64	12,740	0.46	12,660	6.33	37,390	12.14
65-79	6,335	1.35	9,475	9.11	13,775	20.06
80+	4,770	6.88	11,960	21.11	5,300	37.28
Total	30,945	0.65	36,945	8.64	128,160	2.27
Female						
0-14	-	-	-	-	12,520	0.40
15-34	4,605	0.26	1,145	1.01	40,085	2.58
35-64	8,770	0.34	6,965	1.57	34,350	13.37
65-79	5,615	1.73	18,960	5.33	17,240	21.32
80+	3,625	12.23	33,485	22.35	9,290	42.46
Total	22,615	0.48	60,555	5.70	113,480	2.26
Total						
0-14	-	-	-	-	28,830	0.45
15-34	11,690	0.37	3,985	2.21	95,460	2.70
35-64	21,525	0.40	19,625	3.05	71,740	12.70
65-79	11,950	1.51	28,435	6.18	31,015	20.74
80+	8,395	8.48	45,445	22.01	14,590	40.43
Total	53,560	0.57	97,495	6.54	241,640	2.26

**Note:** Resident staff are excluded in the case of hospitals and other related institutions, children's group homes and correctional facilities. "Married" includes persons in common-law unions.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A18(b)**  
**Population in Collective Dwellings by Sex, Broad Age Group and Marital Status, Canada, 1981**

Sex and Age Group	Married		Separated, Widowed, Divorced		Never Married	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Male</b>						
0-14	-	-	-	-	10,370	0.37
15-34	5,910	0.32	3,250	2.68	52,335	2.09
35-64	8,190	0.26	13,330	4.38	30,305	9.94
65-79	8,430	1.29	11,645	9.30	14,355	20.04
80+	8,155	9.59	16,880	28.48	5,615	39.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>45,115</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>112,975</b>	<b>1.98</b>
<b>Female</b>						
0-14	-	-	-	-	8,065	0.30
15-34	3,300	0.15	1,275	0.62	22,025	1.11
35-64	6,045	0.20	6,490	1.07	23,470	9.46
65-79	7,250	1.52	25,850	5.37	19,905	20.21
80+	6,020	15.07	65,045	29.29	12,805	42.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,625</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>98,665</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>86,270</b>	<b>1.72</b>
<b>Total</b>						
0-14	-	-	-	-	18,440	0.34
15-34	9,220	0.23	4,525	1.38	74,350	1.66
35-64	14,235	0.23	19,820	2.17	53,780	9.73
65-79	15,675	1.38	37,495	6.18	34,265	20.14
80+	14,190	11.36	81,925	29.12	18,420	41.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,325</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>143,780</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>199,250</b>	<b>1.86</b>

**Note:** Resident staff are excluded in the case of hospitals and other related institutions, children's group homes and correctional facilities. "Married" includes persons in common-law unions.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.





**Table A18(c)**  
**Population in Collective Dwellings by Sex, Broad Age Group and Marital Status, Canada, 1991**

Sex and Age Group	Married		Separated, Widowed, Divorced		Never Married	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Male</b>						
0-14	-	-	-	-	9,005	0.31
15-34	4,020	0.24	2,725	2.48	48,705	1.88
35-64	9,620	0.24	13,230	2.88	31,115	6.79
65-79	10,680	1.23	12,190	7.54	13,445	18.00
80+	12,155	9.07	20,135	26.95	6,605	37.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,455</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>48,275</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>108,890</b>	<b>1.80</b>
<b>Female</b>						
0-14	-	-	-	-	7,625	0.27
15-34	2,985	0.14	1,175	0.62	20,645	1.00
35-64	7,345	0.20	7,590	0.93	19,830	5.46
65-79	9,225	1.34	30,305	4.88	19,590	19.99
80+	9,460	13.77	92,780	28.83	18,860	43.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,025</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>131,865</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>86,545</b>	<b>1.62</b>
<b>Total</b>						
0-14	-	-	-	-	16,625	0.29
15-34	6,990	0.19	3,905	1.30	69,345	1.49
35-64	16,970	0.22	20,820	1.63	50,950	6.20
65-79	19,910	1.28	42,505	5.43	33,045	19.14
80+	21,615	10.66	112,915	28.48	25,470	41.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,475</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>180,140</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>195,440</b>	<b>1.71</b>

**Note:** Resident staff are excluded in the case of hospitals and other related institutions, children's group homes and correctional facilities. "Married" includes persons in common-law unions.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A19(a)**  
**Population in Health-Related, Religious and Service Collective Dwellings by Sex,**  
**Broad Age Group and Marital Status, Canada, 1971**

Sex and Age Group	Married			Separated, Widowed, Divorced			Never Married		
	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>
Male									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,985	555	4,045
15-34	385	25	2,840	165	10	1,395	10,510	1,930	15,230
35-64	2,965	95	5,260	2,180	65	7,640	14,185	4,310	12,230
65-79	4,530	55	1,185	5,715	110	2,995	7,755	1,230	3,915
80+	4,055	55	420	9,930	140	1,340	4,005	245	800
Total	11,940	220	9,710	17,995	330	13,360	41,450	8,265	36,220
Female									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,305	375	3,195
15-34	435	35	2,595	220	-	740	13,310	4,120	17,755
35-64	3,365	90	3,320	3,470	75	2,720	12,845	14,475	4,320
65-79	4,655	45	535	15,700	360	1,980	7,865	7,030	1,415
80+	3,250	40	205	29,700	580	2,050	6,380	2,005	525
Total	11,725	210	6,660	49,080	1,035	7,500	43,690	28,010	27,215
Total									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,290	925	7,245
15-34	825	55	5,435	385	15	2,140	23,815	6,050	32,975
35-64	6,330	180	8,580	5,635	145	10,350	27,035	18,785	16,555
65-79	9,185	105	1,720	21,415	475	4,980	15,625	8,260	5,325
80+	7,315	90	615	39,640	720	3,395	10,380	2,250	1,335
Total	23,665	430	16,365	67,075	1,360	20,865	85,135	36,275	63,435

<sup>1</sup> Hospitals and other related institutions (excluding staff).

<sup>2</sup> Service collective dwellings.

**Note:** "Married" includes persons in common-law unions.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A19(b)**  
**Percent of the Population in Health-Related, Religious and Service Collective Dwellings by Sex,**  
**Broad Age Group and Marital Status, Canada, 1971**

Sex and Age Group	Married			Separated, Widowed, Divorced			Never Married		
	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>
Male									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.02	0.12
15-34	0.03	-	0.20	0.25	0.01	2.08	0.53	0.10	0.77
35-64	0.11	-	0.19	1.09	0.03	3.82	4.60	1.40	3.97
65-79	0.97	0.01	0.25	5.49	0.11	2.88	11.29	1.79	5.70
80+	5.85	0.08	0.61	17.53	0.25	2.37	28.17	1.72	5.63
Total	0.25	-	0.21	4.21	0.08	3.12	0.73	0.15	0.64
Female									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.01	0.10
15-34	0.02	-	0.15	0.19	-	0.65	0.86	0.27	1.14
35-64	0.13	-	0.13	0.78	0.02	0.61	5.00	5.64	1.68
65-79	1.43	0.01	0.16	4.41	0.10	0.56	9.73	8.69	1.75
80+	10.96	0.13	0.69	19.83	0.39	1.37	29.16	9.16	2.40
Total	0.25	-	0.14	4.62	0.10	0.71	0.87	0.56	0.54
Total									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.01	0.11
15-34	0.03	-	0.17	0.21	0.01	1.19	0.67	0.17	0.93
35-64	0.12	-	0.16	0.88	0.02	1.61	4.79	3.33	2.93
65-79	1.16	0.01	0.22	4.66	0.10	1.08	10.45	5.52	3.56
80+	7.39	0.09	0.62	19.20	0.35	1.64	28.76	6.23	3.70
Total	0.25	-	0.17	4.50	0.09	1.40	0.80	0.34	0.59

<sup>1</sup> Hospitals and other related institutions (excluding staff).

<sup>2</sup> Service collective dwellings.

**Note:** "Married" includes persons in common-law unions.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A19(c)**  
**Population in Health-Related, Religious and Service Collective Dwellings by Sex,**  
**Broad Age Group and Marital Status, Canada, 1981**

Sex and Age Group	Married			Separated, Widowed, Divorced			Never Married		
	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>
Male									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,120	135	2,280
15-34	160	80	1,605	215	15	1,715	11,855	910	13,010
35-64	2,460	110	2,630	3,475	70	8,370	13,945	3,380	10,795
65-79	7,580	20	615	9,295	35	2,245	9,290	2,070	2,940
80+	7,905	5	235	16,150	25	690	4,610	375	625
Total	18,105	220	5,105	29,145	140	13,025	41,810	6,870	29,650
Female									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,440	145	1,830
15-34	165	100	1,660	195	20	915	8,045	925	7,245
35-64	2,540	110	1,855	4,070	95	2,160	9,500	11,045	2,540
65-79	6,625	25	430	24,295	115	1,345	8,480	10,450	970
80+	5,910	10	100	63,730	115	1,185	9,075	3,470	270
Total	15,255	230	4,040	92,285	340	5,590	36,535	26,025	12,875
Total									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,560	280	4,115
15-34	330	185	3,270	420	40	2,625	19,905	1,830	20,260
35-64	5,005	215	4,490	7,550	165	10,530	23,445	14,425	13,350
65-79	14,210	40	1,045	33,585	145	3,595	17,760	12,515	3,910
80+	13,810	10	325	79,875	135	1,865	13,675	3,845	900
Total	33,355	450	9,140	121,430	475	18,615	78,350	32,890	42,525

<sup>1</sup> Hospitals and other related institutions (excluding staff).

<sup>2</sup> Service collective dwellings.

**Note:** "Married" includes persons in common-law unions.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A19(d)**  
**Percent of the Population in Health-Related, Religious and Service Collective Dwellings by Sex,**  
**Broad Age Group and Marital Status, Canada, 1981**

Sex and Age Group	Married			Separated, Widowed, Divorced			Never Married		
	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>
Male									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08
15-34	0.01	-	0.09	0.18	0.01	1.41	0.47	0.04	0.52
35-64	0.08	-	0.08	1.14	0.02	2.75	4.58	1.11	3.54
65-79	1.16	0.00	0.09	7.42	0.03	1.79	12.97	2.89	4.10
80+	9.30	0.01	0.28	27.25	0.04	1.16	32.25	2.62	4.37
Total	0.31	-	0.09	4.78	0.02	2.13	0.73	0.12	0.52
Female									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.01	0.07
15-34	0.01	-	0.07	0.09	0.01	0.44	0.41	0.05	0.37
35-64	0.09	-	0.06	0.67	0.02	0.36	3.83	4.45	1.02
65-79	1.39	0.01	0.09	5.04	0.02	0.28	8.61	10.61	0.98
80+	14.79	0.03	0.25	28.70	0.05	0.53	30.24	11.56	0.90
Total	0.27	-	0.07	6.08	0.02	0.37	0.73	0.52	0.26
Total									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.01	0.08
15-34	0.01	-	0.08	0.13	0.01	0.80	0.44	0.04	0.45
35-64	0.08	-	0.07	0.83	0.02	1.15	4.24	2.61	2.41
65-79	1.25	0.00	0.09	5.53	0.02	0.59	10.44	7.36	2.30
80+	11.05	0.01	0.26	28.39	0.05	0.66	30.86	8.68	2.03
Total	0.29	-	0.08	5.71	0.02	0.87	0.73	0.31	0.40

<sup>1</sup> Hospitals and other related institutions (excluding staff).

<sup>2</sup> Service collective dwellings.

**Note:** "Married" includes persons in common-law unions.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A19(e)**  
**Population in Health-Related, Religious and Service Collective Dwellings by Sex,**  
**Broad Age Group and Marital Status, Canada, 1991**

Sex and Age Group	Married			Separated, Widowed, Divorced			Never Married		
	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>
<b>Male</b>									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	745	85	2,360
15-34	115	90	1,260	200	10	1,175	9,020	540	15,565
35-64	2,205	115	3,550	3,510	80	7,830	15,335	2,255	10,060
65-79	9,385	20	940	10,485	30	1,565	9,145	2,265	1,945
80+	11,920	10	175	19,500	25	550	5,445	795	355
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,620</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>33,690</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>11,125</b>	<b>39,690</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>30,285</b>
<b>Female</b>									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	90	1,935
15-34	95	100	1,200	195	10	825	5,475	495	8,865
35-64	2,205	105	2,800	4,550	125	2,650	10,280	6,220	2,615
65-79	8,290	20	640	28,870	85	1,195	8,960	9,855	715
80+	9,300	0	130	91,250	130	1,295	13,255	5,355	245
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>124,850</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>38,460</b>	<b>22,020</b>	<b>14,385</b>
<b>Total</b>									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240	180	4,295
15-34	215	190	2,460	385	20	2,010	14,490	1,025	24,435
35-64	4,410	220	6,360	8,060	210	10,480	25,625	8,470	12,675
65-79	17,680	35	1,590	39,350	130	2,770	18,105	12,125	2,670
80+	21,215	20	310	110,750	155	1,845	18,695	6,135	610
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,520</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>10,710</b>	<b>158,545</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>78,150</b>	<b>27,935</b>	<b>44,670</b>

<sup>1</sup> Hospitals and other related institutions (excluding staff).

<sup>2</sup> Service collective dwellings.

**Note:** "Married" includes persons in common-law unions.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.



**Table A19(f)**  
**Percent of the Population in Health-Related, Religious and Service Collective Dwellings by Sex,**  
**Broad Age Group and Marital Status, Canada, 1991**

Sex and Age Group	Married			Separated, Widowed, Divorced			Never Married		
	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>	Health <sup>1</sup>	Religious	Service <sup>2</sup>
Male									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.08
15-34	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.18	0.01	1.07	0.35	0.02	0.60
35-64	0.06	-	0.09	0.77	0.02	1.71	3.35	0.49	2.20
65-79	1.08	-	0.11	6.49	0.02	0.97	12.24	3.03	2.60
80+	8.89	0.01	0.13	26.10	0.03	0.74	30.77	4.49	2.01
Total	0.36	-	0.09	4.19	0.02	1.38	0.66	0.10	0.50
Female									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.07
15-34	0.00	-	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.44	0.27	0.02	0.43
35-64	0.06	-	0.08	0.55	0.02	0.32	2.83	1.71	0.72
65-79	1.21	-	0.09	4.65	0.01	0.19	9.14	10.06	0.73
80+	13.54	-	0.19	28.35	0.04	0.40	30.70	12.40	0.57
Total	0.30	-	0.07	6.39	0.02	0.31	0.72	0.41	0.27
Total									
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.08
15-34	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.13	0.01	0.67	0.31	0.02	0.53
35-64	0.06	-	0.08	0.63	0.02	0.82	3.12	1.03	1.54
65-79	1.14	-	0.10	5.03	0.02	0.35	10.48	7.02	1.55
80+	10.47	0.01	0.15	27.93	0.04	0.47	30.71	10.08	1.00
Total	0.33	-	0.08	5.75	0.02	0.62	0.69	0.25	0.39

<sup>1</sup> Hospitals and other related institutions (excluding staff).

<sup>2</sup> Service collective dwellings.

**Note:** "Married" includes persons in common-law unions.

**Source:** Special tabulations, censuses of Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

