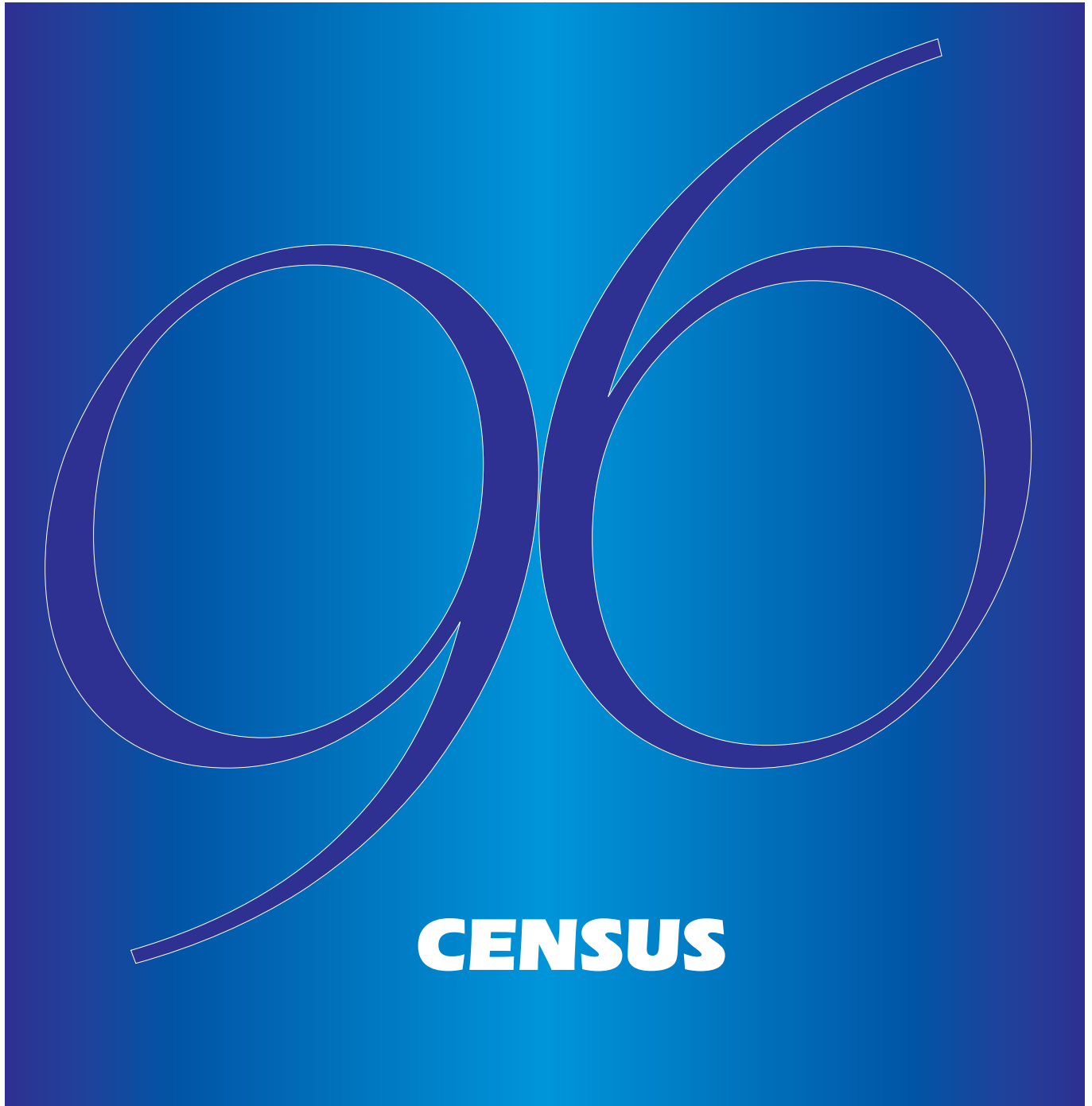




# 1996 PUMF on Individuals

User Documentation



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## Introduction

The *1996 Census Public Use Microdata File (PUMF) on Individuals* contains data based on a 2.8% sample of the population enumerated in the census. It provides information on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Canadian population. This microdata file allows users to group and manipulate the data to suit their own requirements. Thus, it is a powerful research tool.

The documentation (metadata) provided in the PUMF on individuals is divided into four chapters: Chapter I contains the record layout, an essential tool for using the file; Chapter II describes the variables included in the file; Chapters III and IV deal with the sampling method and data quality.

There are two other public use microdata files: one on families and another on households and dwellings. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Statistics Canada regional reference centre located in your area, listed under the heading “How to Get Help”.

### A. Important Considerations

#### 1. Data Confidentiality

It is important for Statistics Canada to protect the confidential information that it collects. Owing to the very nature of a microdata file, various measures are taken to fulfil this commitment.

##### (a) Reduced Level of Detail

Data for small geographic areas are not available in this product. The user will find information only for selected census metropolitan areas, the provinces and the territories. Further, the data have been aggregated in such a way as to preserve confidentiality while, at the same time, providing as much detail as possible in order to maintain the analytical value of the file. For example, the data on occupation do not indicate “Physician”, but rather the more general category “Occupations in Medicine and Health”. This category also includes other medical occupations, such as “Nurse”. For some variables, such as ethnic origin, less detailed information is available in some geographic areas than in other areas.

##### (b) Data Not Available

For selected variables, the codes of a few records have been changed to indicate **Not Available**, in order to guarantee the confidentiality of the data.

### (c) Low and High Income Limits

The PUMF contains low and high income limits. Thus, the data on total income and sources of income are adjusted proportionally. Users will find more information on this subject in Chapter IV, “Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability”.

Users wishing to learn more details on the census concepts and definitions can refer to the *1996 Census Dictionary*, listed in the bibliography.

## **2. Target Population for the Individuals File**

The target population includes all Canadian citizens and landed immigrants having a usual place of residence in Canada or residing abroad on a military base or on a diplomatic mission. The file also includes data on non-permanent residents of Canada, that is, persons who hold a student or employment authorization or a Minister’s permit or who are refugee claimants. This is the same target population as in 1991. However, as non-permanent residents were not enumerated before 1991 (except in 1941), users wishing to make comparisons over time will have to take this factor into consideration. For further information on this subject, see Chapter IV, “Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability”.

The file excludes institutional residents, residents of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements, and foreign residents, namely foreign diplomats, members of the Armed Forces of another country who are stationed in Canada, and residents of another country who are visiting Canada temporarily.

## **B. New Features**

### **1. 1996 Census**

The questions on fertility and religion did not appear in the 1996 questionnaire, since they are asked every 10 years.

In 1996, four new questions were added: Aboriginal self-reporting, population group, unpaid activities and method of transportation used to get to work.

### **2. PUMF on Individuals**

#### (a) Description of Variables

As the numeric variables such as age, income, sources of income and number of hours worked indicate real values, the frequency tables that appeared in the 1991 PUMFs were deleted for these variables.

(b) Quality Factors

In the 1996 PUMFs, the information relating to the quality factors was moved. Instead of including them in Chapter II in the variable description, users will now find them in Appendix B.

The quality factors for each variable are presented for each of the geographic areas available in the file. Information on how to use these factors for measuring the quality of estimates is found in Chapter III, “Sampling Method and Data Quality”.

(c) Sampling Method and Data Quality

The formulas that appeared in this chapter in 1991 have been eliminated. A new, simplified method has been developed to determine the quality of the estimates. To learn how to determine the quality of an estimate, see Chapter III, “Sampling Method and Data Quality”.

## Chapter I. Record Layout

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
1	2	1-2	N	PROVP	Province/Territory
2	3	3-5	N	CMAPUMFP	Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)
3	1	6	N	HHCLASSP	Household Classification
4	2	7-8	N	HTYPEP	Household Type
5	1	9	N	UNITSP	Household Size
6	2	10-11	N	HHINCP	Total Household Income Groups
7	1	12	N	EFSTATP	Economic Family Status
8	1	13	N	EFSIZEP	Number of Persons in the Economic Family
9	2	14-15	N	CFSTATP	Census Family Status
10	1	16	N	CFSIZEP	Number of Persons in the Census Family
11	1	17	N	LFPRESCP	Presence and Combination of Never-married Sons and/or Daughters at Home in the Census Family
12	1	18	N	MSCFINCP	Major Source of Census Family Income
13	2	19-20	N	CFINCP	Total Census Family Income Groups
14	2	21-22	N	HHSTATP	Relationship to Household Reference Person (Person 1)
15	2	23-24	N	AGEP	Age
16	1	25	N	SEXP	Sex
17	1	26	N	MARSTLP	Legal Marital Status
18	1	27	N	MARSTHP	Historical Comparability Indicator of Marital Status
19	2	28-29	N	POBP	Place of Birth
20	2	30-31	N	CITOTHP	Citizenship Other than Canadian
21	1	32	N	CITIZENP	Citizenship
22	1	33	N	IMMPOPP	Immigrant Status Indicator
23	2	34-35	N	YRIMMIGP	Year of Immigration
24	2	36-37	N	IMMIAGEP	Age at Immigration
25	1	38	N	VISMNP	Visible Minority Indicator
26	1	39	N	ABSRP	Aboriginal Self-reporting
27	1	40	N	REGINP	Registered or Treaty Indian Indicator
28	1	41	N	BNFNMEMP	Member of an Indian Band or First Nation
29	2	42-43	N	ETHNICRP	Ethnic Origin
30	1	44	N	DUETHNCP	Dutch (Netherlands) Ethnic Origin

<b>Field</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Title</b>
31	1	45	N	GEETHNCP	German Ethnic Origin
32	1	46	N	HUETHNCP	Hungarian (Magyar) Ethnic Origin
33	1	47	N	POETHNCP	Polish Ethnic Origin
34	1	48	N	UKETHNCP	Ukrainian Ethnic Origin
35	1	49	N	GRETHNCP	Greek Ethnic Origin
36	1	50	N	ITETHNCP	Italian Ethnic Origin
37	1	51	N	PRETHNCP	Portuguese Ethnic Origin
38	1	52	N	SPETHNCP	Spanish Ethnic Origin
39	1	53	N	JEETHNCP	Jewish Ethnic Origin
40	1	54	N	CAETHNCP	Canadian Ethnic Origin
41	1	55	N	CHETHNCP	Chinese Ethnic Origin
42	1	56	N	FIETHNCP	Filipino Ethnic Origin
43	1	57	N	VIETHNCP	Vietnamese Ethnic Origin
44	1	58	N	LBETHNCP	Lebanese Ethnic Origin
45	1	59	N	ABETHNCP	Aboriginal Ethnic Category
46	1	60	N	BAETHNCP	Balkan Ethnic Category
47	1	61	N	WAETHNCP	West Asian Ethnic Category
48	1	62	N	SOETHNCP	South Asian Ethnic Category
49	1	63	N	LCETHNCP	Latin, Central and South American Ethnic Category
50	1	64	N	AFETHNCP	African Ethnic Category
51	1	65	N	CRETHNCP	Caribbean Ethnic Category
52	1	66	N	OLNP	Knowledge of Official Languages
53	2	67-68	N	MTNP	Mother Tongue
54	2	69-70	N	HLNP	Home Language
55	1	71	N	FOLP	First Official Language Spoken
56	1	72	N	NOLP	Knowledge of Non-official Languages
57	1	73	N	NOLABOP	Knowledge of an Aboriginal Language
58	1	74	N	NOLGERP	Knowledge of German Language
59	1	75	N	NOLNETP	Knowledge of Netherlandic Languages
60	1	76	N	NOLITAP	Knowledge of Italian Language
61	1	77	N	NOLSPAP	Knowledge of Spanish Language
62	1	78	N	NOLPORP	Knowledge of Portuguese Language
63	1	79	N	NOLPOLP	Knowledge of Polish Language
64	1	80	N	NOLUKRP	Knowledge of Ukrainian Language



<b>Field</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Title</b>
65	1	81	N	NOLGREP	Knowledge of Greek Language
66	1	82	N	NOLCHIP	Knowledge of Chinese Language
67	1	83	N	NOLVIEP	Knowledge of Austro-Asiatic Languages
68	1	84	N	NOLIRAP	Knowledge of Other Indo-Iranian Languages
69	1	85	N	NOLPUNP	Knowledge of Punjabi Language
70	1	86	N	NOLARAP	Knowledge of Arabic Language
71	1	87	N	SCHATTP	School Attendance
72	1	88	N	HGRADP	Highest Grade of Elementary or Secondary School
73	1	89	N	SECGRADP	Secondary School Graduation Certificate
74	2	90-91	N	HLOSP	Highest Level of Schooling
75	1	92	N	TRNUCP	Trades and Other Non-university Certificates
76	2	93-94	N	DGREEP	Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma
77	2	95-96	N	DGMFSP	Major Field of Study
78	1	97	N	PSUVP	Years of University
79	1	98	N	PSOTP	Years of Other Non-university Education
80	2	99-100	N	TOTSCHP	Total Years of Schooling
81	1	101	N	MOB5P	Mobility Status - 5 Years Ago (Place of Residence)
82	1	102	N	MOB1P	Mobility Status - 1 Year Ago (Place of Residence)
83	2	103-104	N	PROV5P	Province/Territory of Residence 5 Years Ago
84	2	105-106	N	PROV1P	Province/Territory of Residence 1 Year Ago
85	2	107-108	N	LFACTP	Labour Force Activity
86	1	109	N	POWP	Place of Work
87	1	110	N	DISTP	Commuting Distance
88	1	111	N	MODEP	Mode of Transportation
89	1	112	N	COWP	Class of Worker
90	1	113	N	FPTWKP	Full-time or Part-time Weeks Worked in 1995
91	3	114-116	N	HRSWKP	Hours Worked for Pay or in Self-employment
92	1	117	N	LSTWKP	When Last Worked for Pay or in Self-employment
93	2	118-119	N	WKSWKP	Weeks Worked in 1995
94	2	120-121	N	OCC91P	Occupation (Employment Equity Designations - Based on the National Occupational Classification)

<b>Field</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Title</b>
95	2	122-123	N	SOC91P	Occupation (Based on 1991 Standard Occupational Classification [SOC91])
96	1	124	N	UPHWKP	Unpaid Work: Hours Spent Doing Unpaid Housework
97	1	125	N	UPKIDP	Unpaid Work: Hours Spent Looking after Children, Without Pay
98	1	126	N	UPSRP	Unpaid Work: Hours Spent Providing Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors
99	2	127-128	N	IND80P	Industry (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)
100	7	129-135	N	TOTINCP	Total Income
101	7	136-142	N	WAGESP	Wages and Salaries
102	7	143-149	N	SELFIP	Self-employment Income
103	7	150-156	N	CHDBNP	Federal Child Tax Benefit
104	7	157-163	N	OASGIP	Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
105	7	164-170	N	CQPPBP	Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits
106	7	171-177	N	UICBNP	Unemployment Insurance Benefits
107	7	178-184	N	GOVTIP	Other Income from Government Sources
108	7	185-191	N	TGOVTP	Total Government Transfer Payments
109	7	192-198	N	INVSTP	Investment Income
110	7	199-205	N	RETIRP	Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities, Including Those from RRSPs and RRIFs
111	7	206-212	N	OTINCP	Other Money Income
112	1	213	N	INCSTP	Income Status (1995 Low Income Cut-offs)
113	1	214	N	TENURP	Tenure
114	1	215	N	RCONDP	Tenure - Condominium
115	4	216-219	N	OMPP	Owner's Major Payments (Monthly)
116	4	220-223	N	GROS RTP	Monthly Gross Rent
117	1	224	N	NUHMAINP	Number of Household Maintainers
118	1	225	N	PRMAINP	Primary Household Maintainer Indicator
119	2	226-227	N	ROOMP	Number of Rooms
120	1	228	N	CONDWELP	Condition of Dwelling
121	6	229-234	N	VALUEP	Value of Dwelling
122	2	235-236	N	WEIGHTP	Weight of Individuals

## **Chapter II. Description of Variables**

Chapter II provides detailed information on the 122 variables contained in the database. Each variable has a mnemonic code, which users must utilize in order to extract a variable.

In the 1996 PUMFs, the information on quality measures has been moved to another location. To find this information, see Appendix B for the quality factors and Chapter III, “Sampling Method and Data Quality”, for the instructions on how to use these factors to measure the quality of the estimates.

**PROVP** – Field 1

### **PROVINCE/TERRITORY**

Province and territory refer to the major political divisions of Canada. From a statistical point of view, they are a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified. The ten provinces combined with the two territories cover the complete country.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
10	Newfoundland	15,199	
11	Prince Edward Island	3,690	
12	Nova Scotia	24,999	
13	New Brunswick	20,268	
24	Quebec	195,696	
35	Ontario	295,633	
46	Manitoba	30,564	
47	Saskatchewan	27,128	
48	Alberta	74,144	
59	British Columbia	102,494	
60	Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories	2,633	

**CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)**

The general concept of a census metropolitan area (CMA) is one of a very large **urban area**, together with adjacent **urban** and **rural areas** which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area. A CMA is delineated around an urban area (called the **urban core** and having a population of at least **100,000, based on the previous census**).

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
999	Not applicable	313,727	Persons not living in CMAs
205	Halifax	9,159	
421	Québec	18,441	
462	Montréal	91,323	
499	Sherbrooke (433) and Trois-Rivières (442)	7,841	
505	Ottawa - Hull	27,804	
532	Oshawa	7,405	
535	Toronto	117,580	
537	Hamilton	17,162	
539	St. Catharines - Niagara	10,216	
541	Kitchener	10,537	
555	London	10,943	
559	Windsor	7,659	
599	Sudbury (580) and Thunder Bay (595)	7,868	
602	Winnipeg	18,335	
799	Regina (705) and Saskatoon (725)	11,332	
825	Calgary	22,666	
835	Edmonton	23,728	
933	Vancouver	50,388	
935	Victoria	8,334	

## HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFICATION

### Household

Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other non-family persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

### Private Household

Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.

### Other Households

Refers to a person or group of persons who occupy a collective dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada and to a person or group of persons residing together outside Canada on government, military or diplomatic postings.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Private household	787,833	
2	Other households	4,615	

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Refers to the basic division of private households into **family** and **non-family households**. **Family household** refers to a household that contains at least one census family, that is, a married couple with or without never-married sons or daughters, or a couple living common-law with or without never-married sons or daughters, or a lone parent living with one of more never-married sons or daughters (lone-parent family). **One-family household** refers to a single census family (with or without non-family persons) that occupies a private dwelling. **Multiple-family household** refers to one in which two or more census families (with or without additional non-family persons) occupy the same private dwelling.

**Non-family household** refers to either one person living alone in a private dwelling or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but who do not constitute a census family.

**Reported for:** Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Family households:		
	One-family households:		
	All couples:		
	Now-married couples:		
	Without never-married sons or daughters:		
1	Without additional persons	114,460	
2	With additional persons	10,602	
	With never-married sons or daughters:		
3	Without additional persons	349,544	
4	With additional persons	33,071	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
	Common-law couples:		
	Without never-married sons or daughters:		
5	Without additional persons	23,991	
6	With additional persons	2,689	
	With never-married sons or daughters:		
7	Without additional persons	41,130	
8	With additional persons	3,671	
	Lone-parent families:		
9	Without additional persons	65,350	
10	With additional persons	16,714	
11	Multiple-family households	23,966	
	Non-family households:		
12	One person only	71,955	
13	Two or more persons	30,690	



**HOUSEHOLD SIZE**

Refers to the number of persons in a **private household**.

**Reported for:** Population in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	1	
9	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	One person	71,955	
2	Two persons	190,082	
3	Three persons	152,804	
4	Four persons	205,064	
5	Five persons	104,748	
6	Six persons	40,471	
7	Seven or more persons	22,708	

**TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME GROUPS**

The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household 15 years of age and over. (See also Remarks under “Total Income”.)

**Reported for:** Population in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
99	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada
1	Loss	1,052	
2	No income	933	
3	\$1 to \$1,999	8,595	
4	\$2,000 - \$4,999	13,083	
5	\$5,000 - \$7,999	12,860	
6	\$8,000 - \$9,999	8,884	
7	\$10,000 - \$14,999	41,808	
8	\$15,000 - \$19,999	44,060	
9	\$20,000 - \$24,999	45,967	
10	\$25,000 - \$29,999	44,446	
11	\$30,000 - \$34,999	46,748	
12	\$35,000 - \$39,999	46,516	
13	\$40,000 - \$44,999	47,418	
14	\$45,000 - \$49,999	45,597	
15	\$50,000 - \$54,999	46,099	
16	\$55,000 - \$59,999	40,911	
17	\$60,000 - \$64,999	39,879	
18	\$65,000 - \$69,999	34,535	
19	\$70,000 - \$74,999	31,581	
20	\$75,000 - \$84,999	51,236	
21	\$85,000 - \$99,999	51,347	
22	\$100,000 - \$119,999	38,582	
23	\$120,000 or more	35,144	Females in all areas and males in the Atlantic region
	\$120,000 - \$149,999		Males in all other areas

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
24	\$150,000 - \$199,999	6,246	Applicable only to males not living in the Atlantic region
25	\$200,000 or more	4,306	Applicable only to males not living in the Atlantic region

## ECONOMIC FAMILY STATUS

Refers to the classification of the population according to whether or not they are members of an economic family. For a chart of the Economic and Census Family Membership and Family Status classifications, see Appendix A (Figure 15 of the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE).

**Economic family persons** refer to two or more household members who are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption, and thereby constitute an economic family.

**Unattached individuals** refer to household members who are not members of an economic family. A person living with non-relatives **only** or a person living alone is always an unattached individual.

**Reported for:** Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Economic family person:		
1	Member of an economic family which does not include a census family	9,821	Economic family ≠ census family
2	Member of an economic family which includes a census family but has no additional non-family persons	609,494	Economic family = census family
3	Member of an economic family which includes a census family and has additional non-family persons	46,855	Economic family = census family + non-family persons
4	Member of an economic family which includes two or more census families but has no additional non-family persons	18,456	Economic family = two or more census families
5	Member of an economic family which includes two or more census families and has additional non-family persons	3,753	Economic family = two or more census families + non-family persons
6	Not an economic family person	99,454	Unattached individuals

**EFSIZEP** – Field 8

**NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to the number of persons in the individual's economic family.

**Reported for:** Population in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	1	
9	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Unattached individual	99,453	Persons living alone or with non-relatives only
	Persons in economic family:		
2	Two persons	180,760	
3	Three persons	147,472	
4	Four persons	201,435	
5	Five persons	101,402	
6	Six persons	37,270	
7	Seven or more persons	20,040	

## CENSUS FAMILY STATUS

Refers to the classification of the population according to whether or not they are members of a census family. For a chart of the Economic and Census Family Membership and Family Status classifications, see Appendix A (Figure 15 of the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE).

**Family persons** refer to household members who belong to a census family. They, in turn, are further classified as follows:

**Spouses** refer to persons of opposite sex who are legally married to each other and living in the same dwelling.

**Common-law partners** are two persons of opposite sex who are not legally married to each other but live together as husband and wife in the same dwelling.

**Lone parent** refers to a mother or father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more never-married sons and/or daughters.

**Never-married sons and/or daughters** refer to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters who have never married (regardless of age) and are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s). Sons and daughters who are currently or were previously married, or who are living common-law, are not considered to be members of their parent(s)' census family even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those never-married sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of their parent(s)' census family.

**Non-family persons** refer to household members who do not belong to a census family. They may be **related** to Person 1 (the household reference person) (e.g., Person 1's divorced brother, brother-in-law, cousin, grandparent) or **unrelated** (e.g., lodger, room-mate, employee). A person living alone is always a non-family person.

**Note:** Use the “Census Family Status” variable to identify male and female spouses or male and female common-law partners, not the “Marital Status” variable. See definitions under “Legal Marital Status” variable and the “Historical Comparability Indicator of Marital Status” for definitional changes from previous censuses.

**Reported for:** Population in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
99	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Family person:		
1	Male spouse	161,504	
2	Male common-law partner	25,349	
3	Male lone parent	5,294	
4	Female spouse	161,500	
5	Female common-law partner	25,517	
6	Female lone parent	26,166	
7	Never-married son or daughter in a now-married couple family	190,202	
8	Never-married son or daughter in a common-law couple family	20,474	
9	Never-married son or daughter in a male lone-parent family	7,661	
10	Never-married son or daughter in a female lone-parent family	41,639	
	Non-family person:		
11	Living with relatives	23,073	Persons living with relatives other than spouse, common-law partner, or never-married sons or daughters. May also include non-relatives.
12	Living with non-relatives only	27,499	
13	Living alone	71,955	

**CFSIZEP** – Field 10

**NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE CENSUS FAMILY**

Refers to the number of persons in the individual's census family.

**Reported for:** Population in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	1	
9	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Non-family persons	122,526	
	Persons in census family:		
2	Two persons	190,304	
3	Three persons	147,918	
4	Four persons	200,895	
5	Five persons	90,454	
6	Six persons	25,989	
7	Seven or more persons	9,746	



**PRESENCE AND COMBINATION OF NEVER-MARRIED SONS AND/OR  
DAUGHTERS AT HOME IN THE CENSUS FAMILY**

This variable classifies the population 15 years of age and over in census families in private households into those with no children at home and those with children at home. Those persons with children at home are further classified on the basis of the age groups of all of their children.

**Note:** The term “never-married sons and/or daughters” is also referred to as “children” in the census. It includes all blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters who have never married (regardless of age), in census families (in private households), and are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s). Sons and daughters who are currently or were previously married, or who are living common-law, are not considered to be members of their parent(s)’ census family even if they are living in the same dwelling.

In previous years, this variable was derived only for females 15 years of age and over in private households.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over in census families in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	287,758	Persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada, persons less than 15 years of age and all non-family persons
1	No never-married sons or daughters present	252,753	
2	At least one less than 2 years old, none greater than 5 years old	27,615	
3	None less than 2 years old, at least one aged 2 to 5 years, none greater than 5 years old	22,159	
4	At least one less than 6 years old, at least one 6 years or older	35,360	
5	None less than 6 years old, at least one aged 6 to 14 years	81,674	
6	None less than 15 years old, at least one 15 years or older	85,129	

**MAJOR SOURCE OF CENSUS FAMILY INCOME**

The major source of income of census families indicates that income component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of a census family. The amounts of income in the various sources were combined into five components as follows: wages and salaries, net self-employment income (farm and non-farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income (retirement pensions and other money income). The absolute values for these components were compared and the component with the largest absolute value was designated as the major source of income.

**Reported for:** Persons in census families in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	127,142	Persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada and non-family persons
1	No income	902	
2	Wages and salaries	473,649	
3	Self-employment income	36,384	
4	Government transfer payments	116,575	
5	Investment income	12,327	
6	Other income	25,469	

### TOTAL CENSUS FAMILY INCOME GROUPS

The total income of a census family is the sum of the total incomes of individuals 15 years of age and over that are members of the family. (See also Remarks under “Total Income”.)

**Reported for:** Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	127,142	Persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada and non-family persons
1	Loss	934	
2	No income	902	
3	\$1 to \$1,999	5,772	
4	\$2,000 - \$4,999	11,640	
5	\$5,000 - \$7,999	8,665	
6	\$8,000 - \$9,999	6,285	
7	\$10,000 - \$14,999	24,921	
8	\$15,000 - \$19,999	34,971	
9	\$20,000 - \$24,999	39,364	
10	\$25,000 - \$29,999	37,402	
11	\$30,000 - \$34,999	40,131	
12	\$35,000 - \$39,999	40,528	
13	\$40,000 - \$44,999	41,536	
14	\$45,000 - \$49,999	40,404	
15	\$50,000 - \$54,999	41,215	
16	\$55,000 - \$59,999	36,715	
17	\$60,000 - \$64,999	36,112	
18	\$65,000 - \$69,999	30,817	
19	\$70,000 - \$74,999	27,988	
20	\$75,000 - \$84,999	44,796	
21	\$85,000 - \$99,999	43,965	
22	\$100,000 - \$119,999	32,299	
23	\$120,000 or more	29,095	Females in all areas and males in the Atlantic region
	\$120,000 - \$149,999		Males in all other areas

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
24	\$150,000 - \$199,999	5,028	Applicable only to males not living in the Atlantic region
25	\$200,000 or more	3,821	Applicable only to males not living in the Atlantic region

**RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON (PERSON 1)**

Refers to the relationship of household members to the household reference person (Person 1). A person may be **related** to Person 1 through blood, marriage, adoption or common-law (e.g., spouse, common-law partner, son or daughter, father or mother) or **unrelated** to Person 1 (e.g., lodger, room-mate, employee). (For a complete definition of “Relationship to Household Reference Person (Person 1)”, see *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.)

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	Person 1	300,611	
2	Person 1’s spouse or common-law partner	183,118	
3	Person 1’s son or daughter	261,119	
4	Person 1’s father or mother	3,732	
5	Person 1’s brother or sister	4,982	
6	Person 1’s son-in-law or daughter-in-law	2,201	
7	Person 1’s father-in-law or mother-in-law	2,758	
8	Person 1’s brother-in-law or sister-in-law	1,891	
9	Other relatives of Person 1	9,491	Aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, grandchildren, grandparents, etc. - including their respective spouses and children, if applicable
10	Persons not related to Person 1	22,545	Lodgers, room-mates, employees, etc. - including their respective spouses and children, if applicable

**AGEP** – Field 15

## **AGE**

Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 14, 1996). This variable is derived from date of birth.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

**Note:** This variable shows the single years of age from 0 to 84 years of age. Persons 85 years of age and older are grouped into only one category, under Code 85.

The value 98 stands for **Not available**. In this file, the number of “Not available” for this variable is 58.

**SEXP** – Field 16

**SEX**

Refers to the gender of the respondent.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	Female	403,335	
2	Male	389,113	

**LEGAL MARITAL STATUS**

Refers to the legal conjugal status of a person. Common-law partners may have any legal marital status other than “Legally married (and not separated)”. Data on legal marital status are available for 1991 and 1996. For a longer historical perspective, use the “Historical Comparability Indicator of Marital Status” variable.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	3	
1	Divorced	45,140	Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried
2	Legally married (and not separated)	327,269	Persons whose male spouse or female spouse is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained
3	Separated, but still legally married	18,882	Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce
4	Never married (single)	364,952	Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried
5	Widowed	36,202	Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried



**HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY INDICATOR OF MARITAL STATUS**

In 1991 and 1996, a direct question on common-law status was included. Before 1991, persons living common-law were instructed to report themselves as married in the “Marital Status” variable. To conduct longer historical comparisons with previous censuses, this variable includes common-law partners under the “Married” category. To examine the legal marital status of common-law partners, use the “Legal Marital Status” variable.

**Note:** To separate the now-married and common-law populations, use the “Census Family Status” variable.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	3	
1	Divorced	31,667	
2	Married (including common-law)	378,227	Male spouses, female spouses and common-law partners
3	Separated	15,904	
4	Never married (single)	332,025	
5	Widowed	34,622	

**POBP** – Field 19 (QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND WESTERN PROVINCES)

**PLACE OF BIRTH**

Refers to the specific provinces or territories if born in Canada, or to countries/regions if born outside Canada.

**Note:** Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 14, 1996.

Census respondents born in an area of Canada which was part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth, but which has since become a province of Canada, were to report their place of birth according to present provincial boundaries. Persons born in Newfoundland and Labrador before that province joined Confederation in 1949 were to report “Newfoundland”.

Persons born in the six counties of Northern Ireland were to report “United Kingdom”, while persons born in any of the other counties of the Republic of Ireland were to write in “Eire” in the space provided.

Respondents born in the former USSR, the former Yugoslavia or the former Czechoslovakia were to report the name of the independent country or republic according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 14, 1996.

If the respondent was not sure of the country of birth because of boundary changes, the name of the nearest city, state or province was to be written in the space provided.

For reasons of confidentiality, individuals in the Atlantic provinces and the territories cannot be coded to the same level of detail as those of Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces. Rather, they are coded to aggregate values of the variable.

For a comparison of places of birth available in 1996, 1991 and 1986, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE (Appendix J).

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
98	Not available	38	
	<b>Born in Canada:</b>		
1	Newfoundland	4,248	
2	Nova Scotia	5,722	
3	New Brunswick	4,851	
4	Quebec	182,301	
5	Ontario	207,679	
6	Manitoba	32,820	
7	Saskatchewan	36,949	
8	Alberta	54,116	
9	British Columbia	54,069	
10	Other province or territory	1,611	
	<b>Born outside Canada:</b>		
11	United States	7,069	
	<b>Europe:</b>		
12	United Kingdom	18,019	
13	Germany	5,258	
14	Italy	9,159	
15	Netherlands	3,380	
16	Poland	5,264	
17	Portugal	4,340	
18	USSR, former (European component)	3,061	Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania; Belarus; Republic of Moldova; Russian Federation; Ukraine; USSR, n.i.e.
19	Yugoslavia, former	3,440	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM); Slovenia; Yugoslavia
20	Other Europe	12,912	Austria; Belgium; Czech Republic; Slovakia; Czechoslovakia, n.i.e.; France; Greece; Hungary; Romania; Denmark; Finland; Iceland; Norway; Sweden; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Monaco; Switzerland; Bulgaria; Republic of Ireland (Eire); Albania; Andorra; Gibraltar; Malta; San Marino; Spain; Vatican City State

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
21	West Central Asia and the Middle East	6,064	Iran; Lebanon; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakstan; Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan; Afghanistan; Bahrain; Cyprus; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syria; Turkey; United Arab Emirates; Yemen; Palestine/West Bank/Gaza Strip ( <b>see Note at end of table</b> )
	Southern Asia:		
22	India	6,554	
23	Other Southern Asia	3,410	Sri Lanka; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan
	Eastern and South-east Asia:		
24	China, People's Republic of	6,569	
25	Hong Kong	6,955	
26	Philippines	5,340	
27	Viet Nam	3,945	
28	Other Eastern and South-east Asia	6,268	South Korea; Taiwan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Japan; Laos; Macau; Malaysia; Mongolia; Myanmar; North Korea; Singapore; Thailand
	Africa:		
29	Eastern Africa	2,856	Burundi; Comoros; Djibouti; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Kenya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mayotte; Mozambique; Reunion; Rwanda; Seychelles; Somalia; United Republic of Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
30	Other Africa	3,842	Algeria; Egypt; Libya; Morocco; Sudan; Tunisia; Western Sahara; Botswana; Lesotho; Namibia; Republic of South Africa; Swaziland; Angola; Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Nigeria; Sao Tome and Principe; Saint Helena; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo; Zaire
31	Central America, South America, Caribbean and Bermuda	16,225	El Salvador; Belize; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Guyana; Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); French Guiana; Paraguay; Peru; Suriname; Uruguay; Venezuela; Jamaica; Trinidad and Tobago; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; Cayman Islands; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Martinique; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Turks and Caicos Islands; British Virgin Islands; U.S. Virgin Islands
32	Other	1,325	Other countries and regions not elsewhere identified

**Note:** Palestine refers to pre-1948 British mandate Palestine. West Bank and Gaza Strip are the territories referred to in the Declaration of Principles, signed by Israel and the PLO in 1993. However, since responses to the census are self-reported, it is not clear that responses of “Palestine”, “Gaza Strip” or “West Bank” were in reference to these territories as defined.

**POBP** – Field 19 (ATLANTIC PROVINCES AND THE TERRITORIES)

**PLACE OF BIRTH**

Refers to the specific provinces or territories if born in Canada, or to countries/regions if born outside Canada.

**Note:** Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 14, 1996.

Census respondents born in an area of Canada which was part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth, but which has since become a province of Canada, were to report their place of birth according to present provincial boundaries. Persons born in Newfoundland and Labrador before that province joined Confederation in 1949 were to report “Newfoundland”.

Persons born in the six counties of Northern Ireland were to report “United Kingdom”, while persons born in any of the other counties of the Republic of Ireland were to write in “Eire” in the space provided.

Respondents born in the former USSR, the former Yugoslavia or the former Czechoslovakia were to report the name of the independent country or republic according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 14, 1996.

If the respondent was not sure of the country of birth because of boundary changes, the name of the nearest city, state or province was to be written in the space provided.

For reasons of confidentiality, individuals in the Atlantic provinces and the territories cannot be coded to the same level of detail as those of Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces. Rather, they are coded to aggregate values of the variable.

For a comparison of places of birth available in 1996, 1991 and 1986, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE (Appendix J).

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
98	Not available	11	
	Born in Canada:		
33	Born in province of residence	54,784	
	Born outside province of residence:		
34	East	3,593	
35	Quebec	1,235	
36	Ontario	2,741	
37	West	1,738	
	Born outside Canada:		
11	United States	700	
	Europe:		
12	United Kingdom	699	
13	Germany	201	
15	Netherlands	102	
38	Other Europe	330	Austria; Belgium; France; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Monaco; Switzerland; Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia, n.i.e.; Czech Republic; Slovakia; Hungary; Poland; Romania; Republic of Ireland (Eire); Denmark; Finland; Iceland; Norway; Sweden; Albania; Andorra; Gibraltar; Greece; Italy; Malta; Portugal; San Marino; Spain; Vatican City State; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM); Slovenia; Yugoslavia; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and USSR, n.i.e.
39	Asia	452	All countries of Asia, including Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, South-east Asia, West Central Asia and the Middle East
40	Other	203	The countries of Africa, South and Central America, Caribbean and Bermuda, Oceania and other countries and regions not elsewhere specified



**CITOTHP** – Field 20 (QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND THE WESTERN PROVINCES)

**CITIZENSHIP OTHER THAN CANADIAN**

The census citizenship question refers not only to Canadian citizenship status but also to citizenships of countries other than Canada. In the 1991 citizenship question, respondents were asked to indicate if they were citizens of their country of birth and/or citizens of another country. In 1996, these two mark boxes were removed and respondents were to write in the name(s) of the country(ies), other than Canada, where they held citizenship.

This new variable refers to citizenship(s) other than Canadian held by respondents, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status. For respondents who reported a single citizenship other than Canadian, countries of citizenship are shown separately, subject to confidentiality constraints. Respondents who indicated multiple citizenships other than Canadian (e.g., France and Spain) are aggregated under the “Multiple citizenship other than Canadian” code.

**Note:** For reasons of confidentiality, individuals in the Atlantic provinces and the territories cannot be coded to the same level of detail as those of Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces. Rather, they are coded to aggregate values of the variable.

**Reported for:** Total population, including non-permanent residents, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
98	Not available	59	
99	Not applicable	664,143	Persons who hold Canadian citizenship (by birth or by naturalization) only

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
	Citizenship other than Canadian:		Citizens of at least one country other than Canada, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status
	Single citizenship other than Canadian:		Citizens of only one country other than Canada, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status
1	United States	5,442	Puerto Rico; U.S. Virgin Islands; Guam; American Samoa
2	Other America and Caribbean	6,730	Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; Guyana; Paraguay; Peru; Suriname; Uruguay; Venezuela; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Haiti; Jamaica; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Saint Lucia; Trinidad and Tobago
3	United Kingdom and related	11,883	British citizens and dependent territories (Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands [Malvinas], Gibraltar, Montserrat, Saint Helena, Pitcairn, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Virgin Islands and Hong Kong)
4	Italy	2,423	
5	Poland	2,224	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
6	Other Europe	11,589	Austria; Belgium; France and dependencies (French Polynesia, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Wallis and Futana); Germany; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Monaco; Netherlands and dependencies (Netherlands Antilles and Aruba); Switzerland; Belarus; Bulgaria; Czech Republic; Czechoslovakia, n.i.e.; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Republic of Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Slovakia; USSR, n.i.e.; Ukraine; Republic of Ireland (Eire); Denmark (includes Faroe Islands and Greenland); Finland; Iceland; Norway; Sweden; Albania; Andorra; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Greece; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Malta; Portugal and dependency (Macau); San Marino; Slovenia; Spain; Vatican City State; Yugoslavia; French responses

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
7	Africa	2,734	Benin; Burkina Faso; Cape Verde; Côte d'Ivoire; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo; Burundi; Comoros; Djibouti; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Kenya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mozambique; Rwanda; Seychelles; Somalia; United Republic of Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe; Algeria; Egypt; Libya; Morocco; Sudan; Tunisia; Western Sahara; Angola; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Sao Tome and Principe; Zaire; Botswana; Lesotho; Namibia; Republic of South Africa; Swaziland
8	India	2,924	
9	Philippines	2,279	
10	West Central Asia and the Middle East	3,815	Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Cyprus; Georgia; Iran; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan; Bahrain; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syria; United Arab Emirates; Yemen; Palestine/West Bank/Gaza Strip ( <b>see Note at end of table</b> )

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
11	Eastern Asia	3,929	People's Republic of China; Japan; North Korea; South Korea; Mongolia; Taiwan
12	Other Southern Asia and South-east Asia	4,079	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Singapore; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka
13	Other single citizenship other than Canadian, n.i.e.	1,048	Australia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; New Zealand and dependencies (includes Niue, Tokelau and Cook Islands); Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; and persons who reported "Stateless" as their country of citizenship
15	Multiple citizenship other than Canadian	358	Citizens of more than one country other than Canada, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status

**Note:** Palestine refers to pre-1948 British mandate Palestine. West Bank and Gaza Strip are the territories referred to in the Declaration of Principles, signed by Israel and the PLO in 1993. However, since responses to the census are self-reported, it is not clear that responses of "Palestine", "Gaza Strip" or "West Bank" were in reference to these territories as defined.

**CITOTHP** – Field 20 (ATLANTIC PROVINCES AND THE TERRITORIES)

**CITIZENSHIP OTHER THAN CANADIAN**

The census citizenship question refers not only to Canadian citizenship status but also to citizenships of countries other than Canada. In the 1991 citizenship question, respondents were asked to indicate if they were citizens of their country of birth and/or citizens of another country. In 1996, these two mark boxes were removed and respondents were to write in the name(s) of the country(ies), other than Canada, where they held citizenship.

This new variable refers to citizenship(s) other than Canadian held by respondents, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status. For respondents who reported a single citizenship other than Canadian, countries of citizenship are shown separately, subject to confidentiality constraints. Respondents who indicated multiple citizenships other than Canadian (e.g., France and Spain) are aggregated under the “Multiple citizenship other than Canadian” code.

**Note:** For reasons of confidentiality, individuals in the Atlantic provinces and the territories cannot be coded to the same level of detail as those of Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces. Rather, they are coded to aggregate values of the variable.

**Reported for:** Total population, including non-permanent residents, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
98	Not available	13	
99	Not applicable	65,425	Persons who hold Canadian citizenship (by birth or by naturalization) only
	Citizenship other than Canadian:		Citizens of at least one country other than Canada, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status
	Single citizenship other than Canadian:		Citizens of only one country other than Canada, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status
1	United States	496	Puerto Rico; U.S. Virgin Islands; Guam; American Samoa

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
3	United Kingdom and related	332	British citizens and dependent territories (Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands [Malvinas], Gibraltar, Montserrat, Saint Helena, Pitcairn, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Virgin Islands and Hong Kong)
14	Other single citizenship other than Canadian, n.i.e.	517	Other countries not elsewhere identified
15	Multiple citizenship other than Canadian	6	Citizens of more than one country other than Canada, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status

## CITIZENSHIP

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to indicate this fact.

**Note:** Canadian citizens were asked to distinguish between Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization. Persons who were born outside Canada and who are Canadian citizens by birth were requested to report “Canada, by birth”.

In 1996, a space was provided for a write-in response as well as the mark-in responses of “Canada, by birth” and “Canada, by naturalization”. Respondents could write in a country of citizenship other than Canada. Multiple responses to the citizenship question were accepted.

In 1971, respondents were asked to indicate their country of citizenship and specific countries reported were then coded. In 1981, 1986 and 1991, this coding operation was eliminated. For those censuses, citizenship information for specific countries is available, but only for respondents who indicated the same country for citizenship and place of birth.

**Reported for:** Total population, including non-permanent residents, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	1	
	Canadian citizenship:		
1	Canada, by birth	650,346	Canada, by birth; Canada, by birth and other country(ies)
2	Canada, by naturalization	99,522	Canada, by naturalization; Canada, by naturalization and other country(ies)
	Citizenship other than Canadian:		
3	Other country(ies)	42,579	Citizens of country(ies) other than Canada; persons who are stateless



**IMMIGRANT STATUS INDICATOR**

Classifies the population according to whether they are non-immigrants, landed immigrants, or non-permanent residents. **A landed immigrant** is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. **A non-permanent resident** is a person who holds a student authorization, an employment authorization, a Minister’s permit or who is a refugee claimant at the time of the 1996 Census, and family members living with them. **A non-immigrant** is a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth.

**Note:** The inclusion of the non-permanent resident population represents a change for the 1991 and 1996 Censuses. Previous censuses excluded persons holding authorizations, visas and permits, as well as refugee claimants (except in 1941). Users should be aware of this expanded population when making comparative analyses across census years.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	1	
	Permanent residents:		
1	Non-immigrants	650,346	
2	Immigrants	137,603	
3	Non-permanent residents	4,498	

**YRIMMIGP** – Field 23 (QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND THE WESTERN PROVINCES)

**YEAR OF IMMIGRATION**

This refers to the year landed immigrant status was first obtained. A **landed immigrant** is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

**Note:** For reasons of confidentiality, individuals in the Atlantic provinces and the territories cannot be coded to the same level of detail as those of Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces. Rather, they are coded to aggregate values of the variable.

**Reported for:** Persons who are, or have been, landed immigrants, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
98	Not available	50	
99	Not applicable	590,491	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
1	Before 1946	3,690	
2	1946-1950	4,295	
3	1951	2,159	
4	1952	2,137	
5	1953-1955	5,587	
6	1956	2,346	
7	1957	3,541	
8	1958-1960	4,916	
9	1961-1962	2,123	
10	1963-1965	5,247	
11	1966	2,655	
12	1967	3,244	
13	1968-1970	8,024	
14	1971-1972	4,843	
15	1973-1975	9,846	
16	1976-1977	4,765	
17	1978-1979	4,199	
18	1980	3,239	
19	1981	2,590	
20	1982-1983	4,208	
21	1984-1985	4,002	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
22	1986	2,528	
23	1987	3,248	
24	1988	3,777	
25	1989	4,671	
26	1990	5,219	
27	1991	4,854	
28	1992	5,712	
29	1993	5,769	
30	1994	5,120	
31	1995-1996	6,564	First four months of 1996 only

**YRIMMIGP** – Field 23 (ATLANTIC PROVINCES AND THE TERRITORIES)

**YEAR OF IMMIGRATION**

This refers to the year landed immigrant status was first obtained. A **landed immigrant** is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

**Note:** For reasons of confidentiality, individuals in the Atlantic provinces and the territories cannot be coded to the same level of detail as those of Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces. Rather, they are coded to aggregate values of the variable.

**Reported for:** Persons who are, or have been, landed immigrants, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
98	Not available	12	
99	Not applicable	64,353	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
32	Before 1961	620	
33	1961-1970	434	
34	1971-1980	553	
35	1981-1990	455	
36	1991-1996	362	First four months of 1996 only

## AGE AT IMMIGRATION

Refers to the age at which the respondent first obtained landed immigrant status. A **landed immigrant** is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

**Note:** This is a derived variable based on year of immigration, year of birth and an estimated month of immigration.

**Reported for:** Population who are, or have been, landed immigrants, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	66,809	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories and a few other records in other regions
99	Not applicable	590,491	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
1	0-4 years	13,586	
2	5-12 years	19,526	
3	13-19 years	18,146	
4	20-24 years	21,419	
5	25-29 years	20,413	
6	30-34 years	14,660	
7	35-39 years	9,484	
8	40-44 years	5,793	
9	45-49 years	3,512	
10	50-54 years	2,575	
11	55-59 years	2,257	
12	60 years and over	3,777	

## VISIBLE MINORITY INDICATOR

Refers to whether the person is a member of a visible minority in Canada.

In 1996, information used to identify persons who are in a visible minority was taken from the population group question (Question 19). In 1991, the main source of information used to identify persons in a visible minority was the ethnic origin question, but other cultural variables such as place of birth, mother tongue and religion were also used as supplementary information. Caution should be used in comparing visible minority data across censuses.

The visible minority variable indicates the total number of persons who met or did not meet the criteria for inclusion in any of the following groups: Black, South Asian, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Southeast Asian, Filipino, Arab/West Asian, Latin American, Visible Minority, n.i.e., or Multiple Visible Minority.

The “Visible Minority, n.i.e.” group includes respondents who reported a single write-in response indicating a Pacific Islander group (for example, “Fijian” or “Polynesian”) or another single write-in response likely to be a visible minority group (for example, “Guyanese” or “West Indian”).

The “Multiple Visible Minority” group includes persons who reported two or more visible minority groups. Multiple responses were counted separately from single responses to avoid giving preference to one group and to avoid counting individuals twice. For example, persons who checked both “Chinese” and “Southeast Asian” were assigned to the “Multiple Visible Minority” response category. These persons were not counted in the “Chinese” and “Southeast Asian” categories.

For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE. Also refer to the uncatalogued document entitled *1996 User Guide: Visible Minority and Population Group*.

**Reported for:** Total population and Aboriginal population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	21,895	Aboriginal population
1	Black	16,139	
2	South Asian	18,381	
3	Chinese	23,886	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
4	Other visible minority	30,544	Korean; Japanese; Southeast Asian; Filipino; Arab/West Asian; Latin American; Visible Minority, n.i.e.; Multiple Visible Minority
5	Not a visible minority	681,603	

### ABORIGINAL SELF-REPORTING

Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis and Inuit (Eskimo). In 1991 and previous censuses, Aboriginal persons were determined using the ethnic origin question, based primarily on the ancestry dimension. The 1996 question shifts the focus away from the background of one’s ancestors and on to the individual’s own perception of their Aboriginal identity. Respondents were asked to mark as many Aboriginal responses as they felt appropriate.

In 1996, 779,790 persons reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group. However, the total Aboriginal identity population was 799,010. Included in this figure are 19,220 persons who did not identify with an Aboriginal group but who reported being a Treaty or Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation. For users interested in deriving counts for the total Aboriginal identity population, include those who had at least one self-reported Aboriginal response (North American Indian and/or Métis and/or Inuit) and/or those who were Registered/Treaty Indians and/or Band/First Nation members.

There are different ways to define the Aboriginal population in Canada. The data here are for persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group. The 1996 Census also provides information on persons with Aboriginal ethnic origin/ancestry. Depending on the application, data on either identity or ethnic origin/ancestry may be appropriate for defining the Aboriginal population.

**Note:** See Chapter IV on Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability, regarding “Comparability of Data on Self-reported Aboriginal Population”, “Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements” and “Registered Indian Status and Indian Band/First Nation Membership”.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Non-Aboriginal population	770,553	All non-Aboriginal responses
2	Single North American Indian	14,933	
3	Single Métis	5,726	



<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
4	Single Inuit	1,060	
5	Multiple Aboriginal responses	176	North American Indian and Métis, North American Indian and Inuit, Métis and Inuit, North American Indian, Métis and Inuit

**REGISTERED OR TREATY INDIAN INDICATOR**

Registered Indians refer to those persons who reported they were registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* and can prove descent from a Band/First Nation that signed a treaty.

**Note:** The following instructions were provided to respondents:

Mark **Yes** for persons who:

- are registered as Indians under the *Indian Act* of Canada;
- are Treaty Indians, **only if** they are registered as Indians under the *Indian Act* of Canada;
- have become registered as Indians since June 1985, when **Bill C-31** changed the *Indian Act* of Canada.

All other persons should answer **No** to this question.

Also answer **No** to this question for persons who may be entitled to, but for some reason have not registered, under the provisions of the *Indian Act*.

See Chapter IV on Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability, regarding “Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements” and “Registered Indian Status and Indian Band/First Nation Membership”.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	Registered under the <i>Indian Act</i>	13,840	
2	Not registered under the <i>Indian Act</i>	778,608	

**BNFNMEMP** – Field 28

**MEMBER OF AN INDIAN BAND OR FIRST NATION**

Refers to those persons who reported being a member of an Indian Band or a First Nation of Canada.

**Note:** No instructions were provided to respondents.

See Chapter IV on Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability, regarding “Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements” and “Registered Indian Status and Indian Band/First Nation Membership”.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	Member of an Indian Band or First Nation of Canada	13,816	
2	Not a member of an Indian Band or First Nation of Canada	778,632	

### **ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent's ancestors belonged.

The ethnic origin question refers to the “roots” of the population of Canada and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality.

Caution should be used in comparing ethnic origin data across censuses. Comparability of data between the 1996 Census and previous censuses has been affected by several factors including changes in the question wording, format, examples, instructions and data processing, as well as by the social environment at the time of the census.

In both 1996 and 1991, respondents were asked “To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?”. However, in 1996, the format of the ethnic origin question was changed. The 1991 Census question included 15 mark-in categories and two write-in boxes. The 1996 question did not include any mark-in categories. Respondents were required to write in their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in boxes. In 1996, the ethnic origin question gave 24 examples: French, English, German, Scottish, Canadian, Italian, Irish, Chinese, Cree, Micmac, Métis, Inuit (Eskimo), Ukrainian, Dutch, East Indian, Polish, Portuguese, Jewish, Haitian, Jamaican, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chilean and Somali.

It should be noted that, prior to the 1981 Census, only the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported. If multiple ethnic origins were reported, only one origin was captured, resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent. In 1981, this restriction was removed, allowing for multiple ethnic origins. One write-in space was provided on the 1981 questionnaire, in addition to the mark-in boxes.

The 1986 Census questionnaire allowed respondents to write in up to three ethnic origins not included in the mark-in boxes. In 1991, respondents could write in up to two ethnic origins not included in the mark-in circles. In 1996, four write-in boxes were provided on the questionnaire and up to six ethnic origins were captured.

For more information on the comparability of ethnic origin data between censuses, see Chapter IV on Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

This variable enables users to determine the ethnic distribution of the population based on selected single responses (persons who provided one ethnic origin only) and selected multiple response categories (those who reported more than one ethnic origin). There is no double counting of the population in this variable. Persons who provided more than one ethnic origin are included in only one of the multiple response categories. The sum of single and multiple responses is equal to the total population.

This variable also enables users to derive total counts for British Isles and French ethnic categories which are similar to the ethnic categories described in Fields 30 to 51. The “British Isles single ethnic category” can be obtained from Code 1 and the “British Isles multiple ethnic category” can be obtained by combining Codes 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 40, 41 and 42. Counts for “Total British Isles origins” can be derived by adding the “British Isles single ethnic category” and the “British Isles multiple ethnic category”. The “French single ethnic category” can be obtained from Code 2 and the “French multiple ethnic category” can be obtained by combining Codes 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41 and 42. Counts for “Total French origins” can be derived by adding the “French single ethnic category” and the “French multiple ethnic category”. Users should be careful when interpreting total counts for the French and British Isles ethnic categories because persons who reported both British Isles and French origins will be counted more than once. For example, a person who responded “British Isles and French” will be included in both the “British Isles multiple ethnic category” and the “French multiple ethnic category”.

For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE. Also refer to the uncatalogued document entitled *1996 User Guide: Ethnic Origin*.

**Note:** Counts are for this region only. Counts for all Canada may be obtained by adding both regional counts together.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	37	
	Single origins:		
1	British Isles origins	73,355	English; Irish; Scottish; Welsh; British, n.i.e.
2	French origins	69,803	French; Acadian
3	Dutch (Netherlands) origins	8,393	Dutch (Netherlands); Frisian
4	German	19,389	
5	Other Western European origins	2,307	Austrian; Belgian; Flemish; Luxembourg; Swiss
6	Hungarian (Magyar)	2,589	
7	Polish	7,255	
8	Ukrainian	9,125	
9	Balkan origins	4,503	Albanian; Bosnian; Bulgarian; Croatian; Macedonian; Serbian; Slovenian; Yugoslav, n.i.e.
10	Greek	3,970	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
11	Italian	20,038	
12	Portuguese	6,795	
13	Spanish	1,984	
14	Jewish	5,432	
15	Other European origins	10,009	Finnish; Danish; Icelandic; Norwegian; Swedish; Scandinavian, n.i.e.; Estonian; Latvian; Lithuanian; Byelorussian; Czech; Czechoslovakian; Slovak; Romanian; Russian; Cypriot; Maltese; Basque; Gypsy (Roma); Slav; European, n.i.e.
16	African origins	3,622	Black; Burundian; East African; Eritrean; Ethiopian, Ghanaian; Kenyan; Mauritian; Nigerian; Rwandan; Somali; South African; Sudanese; Tanzanian; Ugandan; Zairian; African (Black), n.i.e.; Other African, n.i.e.
17	Lebanese	2,303	
18	Other Arab origins	2,608	Algerian; Berber; Egyptian; Iraqi; Jordanian; Moroccan; Maghrebi, n.i.e.; Palestinian; Syrian; Tunisian; Arab, n.i.e.
19	West Asian origins	2,918	Afghan, Armenian; Iranian; Israeli; Kurd; Turk; West Asian, n.i.e.
20	South Asian origins	15,947	Bangladeshi; Bengali; East Indian; Goan; Gujarati; Pakistani; Punjabi; Sinhalese; Sri Lankan; Tamil; South Asian, n.i.e.
21	Chinese origins	22,315	Chinese; Taiwanese
22	Filipino	5,584	
23	Vietnamese	3,031	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
24	Other East and Southeast Asian origins	4,420	Burmese; Cambodian; Laotian; Thai; Indonesian; Japanese; Korean; Malay; Mongolian; Tibetan; East/Southeast Asian, n.i.e.; Asian, n.i.e.
25	Latin, Central and South American origins	3,325	Argentinian; Brazilian; Central/South American Indian; Chilean; Colombian; Costa Rican; Ecuadorian; Guatemalan; Hispanic; Honduran; Mexican; Nicaraguan; Panamanian; Paraguayan; Peruvian; Salvadorean; Uruguayan; Venezuelan; Latin/Central/South American, n.i.e.
26	Caribbean origins	8,613	Antiguan; Bahamian; Barbadian; Bermudan; Cuban; Grenadian; Guyanese; Haitian; Jamaican; Kittitian/Nevisian; St. Lucian; Trinidadian/Tobagonian; Vincentian/Grenadinian; West Indian; Caribbean, n.i.e.
27	Aboriginal origins	11,822	Inuit; Métis; North American Indian
28	Canadian	134,829	
29	Other single origins	2,405	American; Australian; Fijian; New Zealander; Pacific Islander, n.i.e.; Polynesian; Québécois
	Multiple origins:		
30	British Isles only	38,232	More than one of the following: English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, or British, n.i.e.
31	British Isles and French	19,260	British Isles origin(s) and French origin(s)
32	British Isles and Canadian	27,510	British Isles origin(s) and Canadian

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
33	British Isles and other	58,504	British Isles origin(s) and other origin(s)
34	British Isles, Canadian and other	15,610	British Isles origin(s), Canadian and other origin(s)
35	French only	103	French and Acadian
36	French and Canadian	15,017	French origin(s) and Canadian
37	French and other	11,533	French origin(s) and other origin(s)
38	French, Canadian and other	3,195	French origin(s), Canadian and other origin(s)
39	Canadian and Other	15,462	Canadian and other origin(s)
40	British Isles, French and Canadian	6,360	British Isles origin(s), French origin(s) and Canadian
41	British Isles, French and other	13,113	British Isles origin(s), French origin(s) and other origin(s)
42	British Isles, French, Canadian and other	2,997	British Isles origin(s), French origin(s), Canadian and other origin(s)
43	Other multiple origins	30,037	All remaining multiple origins



### **ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent's ancestors belonged.

The ethnic origin question refers to the “roots” of the population of Canada and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality.

Caution should be used in comparing ethnic origin data across censuses. Comparability of data between the 1996 Census and previous censuses has been affected by several factors including changes in the question wording, format, examples, instructions and data processing, as well as by the social environment at the time of the census.

In both 1996 and 1991, respondents were asked “To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?”. However, in 1996, the format of the ethnic origin question was changed. The 1991 Census question included 15 mark-in categories and two write-in boxes. The 1996 question did not include any mark-in categories. Respondents were required to write in their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in boxes. In 1996, the ethnic origin question gave 24 examples: French, English, German, Scottish, Canadian, Italian, Irish, Chinese, Cree, Micmac, Métis, Inuit (Eskimo), Ukrainian, Dutch, East Indian, Polish, Portuguese, Jewish, Haitian, Jamaican, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chilean and Somali.

It should be noted that, prior to the 1981 Census, only the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported. If multiple ethnic origins were reported, only one origin was captured, resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent. In 1981, this restriction was removed, allowing for multiple ethnic origins. One write-in space was provided on the 1981 questionnaire, in addition to the mark-in boxes.

The 1986 Census questionnaire allowed respondents to write in up to three ethnic origins not included in the mark-in boxes. In 1991, respondents could write in up to two ethnic origins not included in the mark-in circles. In 1996, four write-in boxes were provided on the questionnaire and up to six ethnic origins were captured.

For more information on the comparability of ethnic origin data between censuses, see Chapter IV on Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

This variable enables users to determine the ethnic distribution of the population based on selected single responses (persons who provided one ethnic origin only) and selected multiple response categories (those who reported more than one ethnic origin). There is no double counting of the population in this variable. Persons who provided more than one ethnic origin are included in only one of the multiple response categories. The sum of single and multiple responses is equal to the total population.

This variable also enables users to derive total counts for British Isles and French ethnic categories which are similar to the ethnic categories described in Fields 30 to 51. The “British Isles single ethnic category” can be obtained from Code 1 and the “British Isles multiple ethnic category” can be obtained by combining Codes 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 40, 41, and 42. Counts for “Total British Isles origins” can be derived by adding the “British Isles single ethnic category” and the “British Isles multiple ethnic category”. The “French single ethnic category” can be obtained from Code 2 and the “French multiple ethnic category” can be obtained by combining Codes 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41 and 42. Counts for “Total French origins” can be derived by adding the “French single ethnic category” and the “French multiple ethnic category”. Users should be careful when interpreting total counts for the French and British Isles ethnic categories because persons who reported both British Isles and French origins will be counted more than once. For example, a person who responded “British Isles and French” will be included in both the “British Isles multiple ethnic category” and the “French multiple ethnic category”.

For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE. Also refer to the uncatalogued document entitled *1996 User Guide: Ethnic Origin*.

**Note:** Counts are for this region only. Counts for all Canada may be obtained by adding both regional counts together.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	6	
	Single origins:		
1	British Isles origins	17,544	English; Irish; Scottish; Welsh; British, n.i.e.
2	French origins	4,776	French; Acadian
4	German	722	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
44	Other European origins	961	Austrian; Belgian; Dutch (Netherlands); Flemish; Frisian; Luxembourger; Swiss; Finnish; Danish; Icelandic; Norwegian; Swedish; Scandinavian, n.i.e.; Estonian; Latvian; Lithuanian; Byelorussian; Czech; Czechoslovakian; Slovak; Hungarian (Magyar); Polish; Romanian; Russian; Ukrainian; Albanian; Bosnian; Bulgarian; Croatian; Macedonian; Serbian; Slovenian; Yugoslav, n.i.e.; Cypriot; Greek; Italian; Maltese; Portuguese; Spanish; Basque; Gypsy (Roma); Jewish; Slav; European, n.i.e.
45	Asian origins	430	Afghan, Armenian; Iranian; Israeli; Kurd; Turk; West Asian, n.i.e.; Bangladeshi; Bengali; East Indian; Goan; Gujarati; Pakistani; Punjabi; Sinhalese; Sri Lankan; Tamil; South Asian, n.i.e.; Burmese; Cambodian; Chinese; Filipino; Laotian; Thai; Vietnamese; Indonesian; Japanese; Korean; Malay; Mongolian; Taiwanese; Tibetan; East/Southeast Asian, n.i.e.; Asian, n.i.e.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
46	African and Caribbean origins	191	Black; Burundian; East African; Eritrean; Ethiopian; Ghanaian; Kenyan; Mauritian; Nigerian; Rwandan; Somali; South African; Sudanese; Tanzanian; Ugandan; Zairian; African (Black), n.i.e.; Other African, n.i.e.; Antiguan; Bahamian; Barbadian; Bermudan; Cuban; Grenadian; Guyanese; Haitian; Jamaican; Kittitian/Nevisian; St. Lucian; Trinidadian/Tobagonian; Vincentian/Grenadinian; West Indian; Caribbean, n.i.e.
27	Aboriginal origins	1,576	Inuit; Métis; North American Indian
28	Canadian	13,440	
47	Other single origins	248	Algerian; Berber; Egyptian; Iraqi; Jordanian; Lebanese; Moroccan; Maghrebi, n.i.e.; Palestinian; Syrian; Tunisian; Arab, n.i.e.; Argentinian; Brazilian; Central/South American Indian; Chilean; Colombian; Costa Rican; Ecuadorian; Guatemalan; Hispanic; Honduran; Mexican; Nicaraguan; Panamanian; Paraguayan; Peruvian; Salvadorean; Uruguayan; Venezuelan; Latin/Central/South American, n.i.e.; American; Australian; Fijian; New Zealander; Pacific Islander, n.i.e.; Polynesian; Québécois

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
	Multiple origins:		
30	British Isles only	6,352	More than one of the following: English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, or British, n.i.e.
31	British Isles and French	4,221	British Isles origin(s) and French origin(s)
32	British Isles and Canadian	5,187	British Isles origin(s) and Canadian
33	British Isles and other	3,586	British Isles origin(s) and other origin(s)
34	British Isles, Canadian and other	1,177	British Isles origin(s), Canadian and other origin(s)
35	French only	202	French and Acadian
36	French and Canadian	1,379	French origin(s) and Canadian
37	French and other	532	French origin(s) and other origin(s)
38	French, Canadian and other	176	French origin(s), Canadian and other origin(s)
39	Canadian and other	726	Canadian and other origin(s)
40	British Isles, French and Canadian	1,269	British Isles origin(s), French origin(s) and Canadian
41	British Isles, French and other	1,205	British Isles origin(s), French origin(s) and other origin(s)
42	British Isles, French, Canadian and other	276	British Isles origin(s), French origin(s), Canadian and other origin(s)
43	Other multiple origins	607	All remaining multiple origins

**DUTCH (NETHERLANDS) ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent’s ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Dutch (Netherlands) ethnic origin includes Dutch and Frisian.

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Dutch (Netherlands) single ethnic origin	8,393	Persons who reported Dutch (Netherlands) or Frisian as their only ethnic origin
2	Dutch (Netherlands) multiple ethnic origin	15,214	Persons who reported Dutch (Netherlands) or Frisian as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	702,015	Persons who did not report Dutch (Netherlands) or Frisian as their ethnic origin

**GERMAN ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent’s ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	43	
1	German single ethnic origin	20,111	Persons who reported German as their only ethnic origin
2	German multiple ethnic origin	56,390	Persons who reported German as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	715,904	Persons who did not report German as their ethnic origin

### HUNGARIAN (MAGYAR) ETHNIC ORIGIN

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent's ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Hungarian (Magyar) single ethnic origin	2,589	Persons who reported Hungarian (Magyar) as their only ethnic origin
2	Hungarian (Magyar) multiple ethnic origin	4,422	Persons who reported Hungarian (Magyar) as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	718,611	Persons who did not report Hungarian (Magyar) as their ethnic origin



**POLISH ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent’s ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Polish single ethnic origin	7,255	Persons who reported Polish as their only ethnic origin
2	Polish multiple ethnic origin	14,285	Persons who reported Polish as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	704,082	Persons who did not report Polish as their ethnic origin

**UKRAINIAN ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent's ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Ukrainian single ethnic origin	9,125	Persons who reported Ukrainian as their only ethnic origin
2	Ukrainian multiple ethnic origin	19,111	Persons who reported Ukrainian as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	697,386	Persons who did not report Ukrainian as their ethnic origin

**GREEK ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent's ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Greek single ethnic origin	3,970	Persons who reported Greek as their only ethnic origin
2	Greek multiple ethnic origin	1,521	Persons who reported Greek as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	720,131	Persons who did not report Greek as their ethnic origin

**ITALIAN ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent's ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Italian single ethnic origin	20,038	Persons who reported Italian as their only ethnic origin
2	Italian multiple ethnic origin	12,879	Persons who reported Italian as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	692,705	Persons who did not report Italian as their ethnic origin

**PORTUGUESE ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent's ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Portuguese single ethnic origin	6,795	Persons who reported Portuguese as their only ethnic origin
2	Portuguese multiple ethnic origin	2,143	Persons who reported Portuguese as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	716,684	Persons who did not report Portuguese as their ethnic origin

**SPANISH ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent’s ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Spanish single ethnic origin	1,984	Persons who reported Spanish as their only ethnic origin
2	Spanish multiple ethnic origin	3,457	Persons who reported Spanish as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	720,181	Persons who did not report Spanish as their ethnic origin

**JEWISH ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent’s ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Jewish single ethnic origin	5,432	Persons who reported Jewish as their only ethnic origin
2	Jewish multiple ethnic origin	4,335	Persons who reported Jewish as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	715,855	Persons who did not report Jewish as their ethnic origin

**CANADIAN ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent's ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	43	
1	Canadian single ethnic origin	148,269	Persons who reported Canadian as their only ethnic origin
2	Canadian multiple ethnic origin	96,341	Persons who reported Canadian as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	547,795	Persons who did not report Canadian as their ethnic origin



**CHINESE ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent's ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Chinese ethnic origin includes Chinese and Taiwanese.

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Chinese single ethnic origin	22,315	Persons who reported Chinese or Taiwanese as their only ethnic origin
2	Chinese multiple ethnic origin	3,280	Persons who reported Chinese or Taiwanese as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	700,027	Persons who did not report Chinese or Taiwanese as their ethnic origin

**FILIPINO ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent’s ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Filipino single ethnic origin	5,584	Persons who reported Filipino as their only ethnic origin
2	Filipino multiple ethnic origin	1,204	Persons who reported Filipino as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	718,834	Persons who did not report Filipino as their ethnic origin

**VIETNAMESE ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent’s ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Vietnamese single ethnic origin	3,031	Persons who reported Vietnamese as their only ethnic origin
2	Vietnamese multiple ethnic origin	746	Persons who reported Vietnamese as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	721,845	Persons who did not report Vietnamese as their ethnic origin

**LEBANESE ETHNIC ORIGIN**

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent's ancestors belonged. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding single and multiple origins. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic origins because persons who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted more than once.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Lebanese single ethnic origin	2,303	Persons who reported Lebanese as their only ethnic origin
2	Lebanese multiple ethnic origin	1,120	Persons who reported Lebanese as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	722,199	Persons who did not report Lebanese as their ethnic origin

### ABORIGINAL ETHNIC CATEGORY

Ethnic categories refer to the broader groupings used to classify responses to the ethnic origin question. Ethnic categories are composed of smaller units which are referred to as ethnic groups or ethnic origins. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Aboriginal ethnic category refers to persons who reported at least one Aboriginal ethnic origin. This includes North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. Persons who reported a single response to any of the above are included in “Aboriginal single ethnic category”. Persons who reported a combination of any of the above origins or who reported Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins are included in “Aboriginal multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each ethnic category can be derived by adding single and multiple categories. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic categories because persons who reported origins which are included in more than one ethnic category are counted more than once. For example, a person who responded “North American Indian and Irish” is included in both the “Aboriginal multiple ethnic category” and the “British Isles multiple ethnic category”.

There are different ways to define the Aboriginal population in Canada. The data shown here are for persons who reported Aboriginal ethnic origin/ancestry. The 1996 Census also provides information on persons who self-identified with an Aboriginal group (see “Aboriginal Self-reporting” variable). Depending on the application, data on either ethnic origin/ancestry or identity may be appropriate for defining the Aboriginal population.

See Chapter IV on Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability, regarding “Comparability of Data on Self-reported Aboriginal Population”, “Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements” and “Registered Indian Status and Indian Band/First Nation Membership”.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	43	
1	Aboriginal single ethnic category	13,398	Persons who reported only one Aboriginal origin

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
2	Aboriginal multiple ethnic category	17,324	Persons who reported more than one Aboriginal origin; persons who reported Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins
3	Other	761,683	Persons who did not report an Aboriginal origin

**BALKAN ETHNIC CATEGORY**

Ethnic categories refer to the broader groupings used to classify responses to the ethnic origin question. Ethnic categories are composed of smaller units which are referred to as ethnic groups or ethnic origins. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Balkan ethnic category refers to persons who reported at least one Balkan ethnic origin. This includes Albanian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Macedonian, Serbian, Slovenian and Yugoslav, n.i.e. Persons who reported a single response to any of the above are included in “Balkan single ethnic category”. Persons who reported a combination of any of the above origins or who reported Balkan and non-Balkan origins are included in “Balkan multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each ethnic category can be derived by adding single and multiple categories. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic categories because persons who reported origins which are included in more than one ethnic category are counted more than once. For example, a person who responded “Serbian and Italian” is included in both the “Balkan multiple ethnic category” and the “Italian multiple ethnic category”.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Balkan single ethnic category	4,503	Persons who reported only one Balkan origin
2	Balkan multiple ethnic category	2,840	Persons who reported more than one Balkan origin; persons who reported Balkan and non-Balkan origins
3	Other	718,279	Persons who did not report a Balkan origin

### WEST ASIAN ETHNIC CATEGORY

Ethnic categories refer to the broader groupings used to classify responses to the ethnic origin question. Ethnic categories are composed of smaller units which are referred to as ethnic groups or ethnic origins. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

West Asian ethnic category refers to persons who reported at least one West Asian ethnic origin. This includes Afghan, Armenian, Iranian, Israeli, Kurd, Turk and West Asian, n.i.e. Persons who reported a single response to any of the above are included in “West Asian single ethnic category”. Persons who reported a combination of any of the above origins or who reported West Asian and non-West-Asian origins are included in “West Asian multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each ethnic category can be derived by adding single and multiple categories. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic categories because persons who reported origins which are included in more than one ethnic category are counted more than once. For example, a person who responded “Turk and Yugoslav” is included in both the “West Asian multiple ethnic category” and the “Balkan multiple ethnic category”.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	West Asian single ethnic category	2,918	Persons who reported only one West Asian origin
2	West Asian multiple ethnic category	925	Persons who reported more than one West Asian origin; persons who reported West Asian and non-West-Asian origins
3	Other	721,779	Persons who did not report a West Asian origin



### SOUTH ASIAN ETHNIC CATEGORY

Ethnic categories refer to the broader groupings used to classify responses to the ethnic origin question. Ethnic categories are composed of smaller units which are referred to as ethnic groups or ethnic origins. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

South Asian ethnic category refers to persons who reported at least one South Asian ethnic origin. This includes Bangladeshi, Bengali, East Indian, Goan, Gujarati, Pakistani, Punjabi, Sinhalese, Sri Lankan, Tamil and South Asian, n.i.e. Persons who reported a single response to any of the above are included in “South Asian single ethnic category”. Persons who reported a combination of any of the above origins or who reported South Asian and non-South-Asian origins are included in “South Asian multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each ethnic category can be derived by adding single and multiple categories. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic categories because persons who reported origins which are included in more than one ethnic category are counted more than once. For example, a person who responded “East Indian and Chinese” is included in both the “South Asian multiple ethnic category” and the “Chinese multiple ethnic category”.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	South Asian single ethnic category	15,947	Persons who reported only one South Asian origin
2	South Asian multiple ethnic category	3,639	Persons who reported more than one South Asian origin; persons who reported South Asian and non-South-Asian origins
3	Other	706,036	Persons who did not report a South Asian origin

**LATIN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN ETHNIC CATEGORY**

Ethnic categories refer to the broader groupings used to classify responses to the ethnic origin question. Ethnic categories are composed of smaller units which are referred to as ethnic groups or ethnic origins. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Latin, Central and South American ethnic category refers to persons who reported at least one Latin, Central and South American ethnic origin. This includes Argentinian, Brazilian, Central/South American Indian, Chilean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Hispanic, Honduran, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Paraguayan, Peruvian, Salvadorean, Uruguayan, Venezuelan and Latin/Central/South American, n.i.e. Persons who reported a single response to any of the above are included in “Latin, Central and South American single ethnic category”. Persons who reported a combination of any of the above origins or who reported Latin, Central and South American and non-Latin, Central and South American origins are included in “Latin, Central and South American multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each ethnic category can be derived by adding single and multiple categories. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic categories because persons who reported origins which are included in more than one ethnic category are counted more than once. For example, a person who responded “Argentinian and Armenian” is included in both the “Latin, Central and South American multiple ethnic category” and the “West Asian multiple ethnic category”.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Latin, Central and South American single ethnic category	3,325	Persons who reported only one Latin, Central and South American origin

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
2	Latin, Central and South American multiple ethnic category	1,926	Persons who reported more than one Latin, Central and South American origin; persons who reported Latin, Central and South American and non-Latin, Central and South American origins
3	Other	720,371	Persons who did not report a Latin, Central and South American origin

### AFRICAN ETHNIC CATEGORY

Ethnic categories refers to the broader groupings used to classify responses to the ethnic origin question. Ethnic categories are composed of smaller units which are referred to as ethnic groups or ethnic origins. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

African ethnic category refers to persons who reported at least one African ethnic origin. This includes Black, Burundian, East African, Eritrean, Ethiopian, Ghanaian, Kenyan, Mauritian, Nigerian, Rwandan, Somali, South African, Sudanese, Tanzanian, Ugandan, Zairian, African (Black), n.i.e. and Other African, n.i.e. Persons who reported a single response to any of the above are included in “African single ethnic category”. Persons who reported a combination of any of the above origins or who reported African and non-African origins are included in “African multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each category can be derived by adding single and multiple categories. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic categories because persons who reported origins which are included in more than one ethnic category are counted more than once. For example, a person who responded “Tanzanian and East Indian” is included in both the “African multiple ethnic category” and the “South Asian multiple ethnic category”.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	African single ethnic category	3,622	Persons who reported only one African ethnic origin
2	African multiple ethnic category	2,213	Persons who reported more than one African origin; persons who reported African and non-African origins
3	Other	719,787	Persons who did not report an African origin

**CARIBBEAN ETHNIC CATEGORY**

Ethnic categories refers to the broader groupings used to classify responses to the ethnic origin question. Ethnic categories are composed of smaller units which are referred to as ethnic groups or ethnic origins. (For more information on ethnic origin, see variable ETHNICRP.)

Caribbean ethnic category refers to persons who reported at least one Caribbean ethnic origin. This includes Antiguan, Bahamian, Barbadian, Bermudan, Cuban, Grenadian, Guyanese, Haitian, Jamaican, Kittitian/Nevisian, St. Lucian, Trinidadian/Tobagonian, Vincentian/Grenadinian, West Indian and Caribbean, n.i.e. Persons who reported a single response to any of the above are included in “Caribbean single ethnic category”. Persons who reported a combination of any of the above origins or who reported Caribbean and non-Caribbean origins are included in “Caribbean multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each category can be derived by adding single and multiple categories. Users should be careful when interpreting multiple ethnic categories because persons who reported origins which are included in more than one ethnic category are counted more than once. For example, a person who responded “Guyanese and East Indian” is included in both the “Caribbean multiple ethnic category” and the “South Asian multiple ethnic category”.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Caribbean single ethnic category	8,613	Persons who reported only one Caribbean ethnic origin
2	Caribbean multiple ethnic category	4,055	Persons who reported more than one Caribbean origin; persons who reported Caribbean and non-Caribbean origins
3	Other	712,954	Persons who did not report a Caribbean origin

### KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French or in neither of the official languages of Canada.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	English only	531,597	
2	French only	113,588	
3	Both English and French	134,229	
4	Neither English nor French	13,034	

MTNP – Field 53 (QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND THE WESTERN PROVINCES)

**MOTHER TONGUE**

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

**Note:** Each category of the non-official languages, Codes 4 to 17, includes (i) persons who have reported only this language (single response) and (ii) persons who have reported this language in combination with either English or French. Other single and multiple responses involving a non-official language are included in Code 18. For example, a person who reported Swahili or a person who reported Spanish and Portuguese are included in “Other”.

Counts are for this region only. Counts for all of Canada may be obtained by adding both regional counts together.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	33	
1	English single responses	413,433	
2	French single responses	176,150	
3	English and French	2,876	
	Non-official languages:		
4	Aboriginal languages	4,331	Algonquian languages; Athapaskan languages; Haida; Iroquoian languages; Kutenai; Salish languages; Siouan languages; Tlingit; Tsimshian languages; Wakashan languages; Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.; Inuktitut (Eskimo)
5	German	12,338	
6	Netherlandic languages	3,850	Dutch; Flemish; Frisian
7	Italian	13,287	
8	Spanish	5,939	
9	Portuguese	5,661	
10	Polish	5,832	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
11	Ukrainian	4,419	
12	Greek	3,291	
13	Chinese	19,825	
14	Austro-Asiatic languages	3,426	Khmer (Cambodian); Vietnamese; Austro- Asiatic languages, n.i.e.
15	Arabic	3,900	
16	Punjabi	5,485	
17	Other Indo-Iranian languages	6,222	Bengali; Gujarati; Hindi; Konkani; Kurdish; Marathi; Pashto; Persian (Farsi); Sindhi; Sinhalese; Urdu; Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.
18	Other	35,361	See paragraph on “Non- official languages”.



**MOTHER TONGUE**

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

**Note:** Code 4 includes (i) persons who have reported only this language (single response) and (ii) persons who have reported this language in combination with either English or French. Other single and multiple responses involving a non-official language are included in Code 19. For example, a person who reported Swahili or a person who reported Spanish and Portuguese are included in “Other”.

Counts are for this region only. Counts for all of Canada may be obtained by adding both regional counts together.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	4	
1	English single responses	56,535	
2	French single responses	7,948	
3	English and French	245	
	Non-official languages:		
4	Aboriginal languages	837	Algonquian languages; Athapaskan languages; Haida; Iroquoian languages; Kutenai; Salish languages; Siouan languages; Tlingit; Tsimshian languages; Wakashan languages; Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.; Inuktitut (Eskimo)
19	Other	1,220	See paragraph on “Non-official languages”.

**HOME LANGUAGE**

Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census.

**Note:** Each category of the non-official languages, Codes 4 to 14, includes (i) persons who have reported only this language (single response) and (ii) persons who have reported this language in combination with either English or French. Other single and multiple responses involving a non-official language are included in Code 15. For example, a person who reported Swahili or a person who reported Spanish and Portuguese are included in “Other”.

Counts are for this region only. Counts for all of Canada may be obtained by adding both regional counts together.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	33	
1	English single responses	470,752	
2	French single responses	169,772	
3	English and French	3,216	
	Non-official languages:		
4	Aboriginal languages	2,688	Algonquian languages; Athapaskan languages; Haida; Iroquoian languages; Kutenai; Salish languages; Siouan languages; Tlingit; Tsimshian languages; Wakashan languages; Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.; Inuktitut (Eskimo)
5	German	3,088	
6	Italian	5,849	
7	Spanish	3,896	
8	Portuguese	3,279	
9	Polish	3,269	
10	Chinese	16,294	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
11	Austro-Asiatic languages	2,895	Khmer (Cambodian); Vietnamese; Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.
12	Arabic	2,449	
13	Punjabi	4,193	
14	Other Indo-Iranian languages	4,046	Bengali; Gujarati; Hindi; Konkani; Kurdish; Marathi; Pashto; Persian (Farsi); Sindhi; Sinhalese; Urdu; Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.
15	Other	29,940	See paragraph on “Non-official languages”.

**HLNP – Field 54 (ATLANTIC PROVINCES AND THE TERRITORIES)**

**HOME LANGUAGE**

Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census.

**Note:** Code 4 includes (i) persons who have reported only this language (single response) and (ii) persons who have reported this language in combination with either English or French. Other single and multiple responses involving a non-official language are included in Code 16. For example, a person who reported Swahili or a person who reported Spanish and Portuguese are included in “Other”.

Counts are for this region only. Counts for all of Canada may be obtained by adding both regional counts together.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
98	Not available	4	
1	English single responses	58,505	
2	French single responses	6,818	
3	English and French	227	
	Non-official languages:		
4	Aboriginal languages	620	Algonquian languages; Athapaskan languages; Haida; Iroquoian languages; Kutenai; Salish languages; Siouan languages; Tlingit; Tsimshian languages; Wakashan languages; Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.; Inuktitut (Eskimo)
16	Other	615	See paragraph on “Non-official languages”.

**FOLP** – Field 55

**FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN**

Refers to a derived variable specified within the framework of the implementation of the *Official Languages Act*. For further information on the derivation of this variable, refer to the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	English first spoken	581,371	
2	French first spoken	191,295	
3	Both English and French	7,121	
4	Neither English nor French	12,661	

**KNOWLEDGE OF NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES**

Refers to the language or languages, other than English or French, in which the individual can conduct a conversation. This question was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	One non-official language known	140,565	
2	Two non-official languages known	14,619	
3	Three or more non-official languages known	3,808	
4	No non-official languages known	633,456	

**KNOWLEDGE OF AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	37	
1	Aboriginal language known	6,589	
2	Aboriginal language unknown	785,822	

**KNOWLEDGE OF GERMAN LANGUAGE**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in German. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	German language known	17,716	
2	German language unknown	707,910	



**KNOWLEDGE OF NETHERLANDIC LANGUAGES**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in a Netherlandic language. Netherlandic languages include Dutch, Flemish and Frisian. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Netherlandic languages known	4,626	Dutch; Flemish; Frisian
2	Netherlandic languages unknown	721,000	

**KNOWLEDGE OF ITALIAN LANGUAGE**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in Italian. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Italian language known	18,941	
2	Italian language unknown	706,685	

**KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH LANGUAGE**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in Spanish. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Spanish language known	13,982	
2	Spanish language unknown	711,644	

**KNOWLEDGE OF PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in Portuguese. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Portuguese language known	6,949	
2	Portuguese language unknown	718,677	

**KNOWLEDGE OF POLISH LANGUAGE**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in Polish. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Polish language known	7,054	
2	Polish language unknown	718,572	

**KNOWLEDGE OF UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in Ukrainian. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Ukrainian language known	5,937	
2	Ukrainian language unknown	719,689	

**KNOWLEDGE OF GREEK LANGUAGE**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in Greek. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Greek language known	4,406	
2	Greek language unknown	721,220	

**KNOWLEDGE OF CHINESE LANGUAGE**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in Chinese. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Chinese language known	21,968	
2	Chinese language unknown	703,658	



**KNOWLEDGE OF AUSTRO-ASIATIC LANGUAGES**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in an Austro-Asiatic language. Austro-Asiatic languages include Khmer (Cambodian), Vietnamese and Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Austro-Asiatic languages known	4,782	Khmer (Cambodian); Vietnamese; Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.
2	Austro-Asiatic languages unknown	720,844	

**KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in an Indo-Iranian language other than Punjabi. Other Indo-Iranian languages include Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani, Kurdish, Marathi, Pashto, Persian (Farsi), Sindhi, Sinhalese, Urdu and Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Other Indo-Iranian languages known	9,790	Bengali; Gujarati; Hindi; Konkani; Kurdish; Marathi; Pashto; Persian (Farsi); Sindhi; Sinhalese; Urdu; Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.
2	Other Indo-Iranian languages unknown	715,836	

**KNOWLEDGE OF PUNJABI LANGUAGE**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in Punjabi. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Punjabi language known	6,739	
2	Punjabi language unknown	718,887	

**KNOWLEDGE OF ARABIC LANGUAGE**

Refers to whether or not the individual can conduct a conversation in Arabic. The question on knowledge of non-official languages was asked in the 1991 and the 1996 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
8	Not available	33	
9	Not applicable	66,789	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Arabic language known	5,898	
2	Arabic language unknown	719,728	

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE**

Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at school, college or university during the eight-month period between September 1995 and May 14, 1996. Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Attendance is excluded for courses taken for leisure, recreation or personal interest.

Attendance is considered to be full time if the person was taking 75% or more of the normal course load in the grade or year in which the person is registered. Short-term courses of six weeks or less taken during the day are considered to be part-time attendance. If the person attended both full time and part time during the reference period, then only full time is to be recorded.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Did not attend in past eight months	517,739	
2	Attended full time in past eight months	77,480	
3	Attended part time in past eight months	32,016	

**HIGHEST GRADE OF ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL**

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended according to the province where the education was obtained, or according to the province of residence in the event this education was received outside Canada.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Less than Grade 5	16,694	No schooling or attended Grade 4 or less
2	Grades 5 to 8	65,454	
3	Grade 9	36,714	
4	Grade 10	66,072	
5	Grade 11	78,143	
6	Grade 12	229,136	
7	Grade 13	135,022	13 or more years

**SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATION CERTIFICATE**

Refers to the possession of a secondary school graduation certificate or its equivalent regardless of whether other educational qualifications were held or not.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Without secondary certificate:		
1	Without further training	217,837	
2	With further training	66,976	
	With secondary certificate:		
3	Without further training	90,169	
4	With further training	252,253	

**HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING**

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be above other non-university. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

**Note:** In 1976 and 1971, this variable was denoted as “Level of Schooling”. In 1971, it was defined as the “highest grade or year of elementary, secondary school or university ever attended and whether or not additional training in the form of vocational or postsecondary non-university was present”. In 1976, the definition was slightly revised to emphasize completion (rather than attendance) beyond the secondary level: “Level of Schooling” referred to the highest grade or year of elementary/secondary school attended, or the highest year of postsecondary non-university or university completed by the person.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
99	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Less than Grade 5	15,994	No schooling or attended Grade 4 or less
2	Grades 5 to 8	59,479	
3	Grades 9 to 13	142,364	
4	Secondary (high) school graduation certificate	90,169	
5	Trades certificate or diploma	23,104	
	Other non-university education only:		
6	Without trades or other non-university certificate or diploma	40,526	
7	With trades certificate or diploma	39,286	
8	With other non-university certificate or diploma	72,319	



<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
	University:		
9	Without certificate, diploma or degree	20,566	
10	With university or other non-university certificate or diploma	39,972	Trades certificate, non-university certificate or diploma below bachelor level
11	With bachelor or first professional degree	58,017	Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry
12	With certificate or diploma above bachelor level	8,713	
13	With master's degree(s)	13,841	
14	With earned doctorate	2,885	

**TRADES AND OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATES**

Refers to the possession of either a trades certificate or diploma, or another non-university certificate or diploma, or both, regardless of whether other educational qualifications are held or not. This variable also indicates whether a secondary school graduation certificate was reported or not.

**Note:** See the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE, for comparisons with other census years.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Neither trades nor other non-university certificate	449,564	
2	Trades certificate only, without secondary certificate	33,172	
3	Other non-university certificate only, without secondary certificate	21,894	
4	Both trades and other non-university certificates, without secondary certificate	3,704	
5	Trades certificate only, with secondary certificate	36,356	
6	Other non-university certificate only, with secondary certificate	66,876	
7	Both trades and other non-university certificates, with secondary certificate	15,669	

**DGREEP** – Field 76

**HIGHEST DEGREE, CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA**

Refers to the highest degree, certificate or diploma obtained.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
99	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	No degree, certificate or diploma	230,675	
2	Secondary/high school graduation certificate or equivalent	144,514	
3	Trades certificate or diploma	65,949	
4	Other non-university certificate or diploma	88,271	
5	University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	14,375	
6	Bachelor's degree(s)	55,070	
7	University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	8,715	
8	Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	2,940	
9	Master's degree(s)	13,841	
10	Earned doctorate	2,885	

### MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY

Refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary degree, certificate or diploma.

**Note:** The major field of study classification structure consists of the major and minor categories listed below, which are further subdivided into about 425 unit groups. For the details of the unit groups, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE (Appendix L).

Data on major field of study were not available in 1981.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Educational, recreational and counselling services	26,677	Groups 001 to 046
2	Fine and applied arts	14,020	Groups 047 to 079
3	Humanities and related fields	15,731	Groups 080 to 124
4	Social sciences and related fields	24,377	Groups 125 to 187
	Commerce, management and business administration:		Groups 188 to 220
5	Business and commerce	12,565	Groups 188 to 191
6	Financial management	13,673	Groups 192 to 195
7	Industrial and institutional management and administration	6,751	Groups 196 to 205
8	Marketing, merchandising, retailing and sales	4,389	Groups 206 to 210
9	Secretarial science	18,621	Groups 211 to 220
10	Agricultural and biological sciences/ technologies	11,852	Groups 221 to 266
11	Engineering and applied sciences	10,465	Groups 267 to 301
	Engineering and applied science technologies and trades:		Groups 302 to 369
12	Building technologies	12,431	Groups 308 to 317
13	Data processing and computer science technologies	5,502	Groups 318 to 321

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
14	Electronic and electrical technologies	7,841	Groups 322 to 327
15	Other engineering and applied science technologies and trades	29,791	Groups 302 to 307; Groups 328 to 369
	Health professions, sciences and technologies:		Groups 370 to 441
16	Nursing	11,765	Groups 399 to 406
17	Other health professions, sciences and technologies	16,559	Groups 370 to 398; Groups 407 to 441
18	Mathematics and physical sciences	8,579	Groups 442 to 480
19	All other	457	Groups 481 and 482
20	No postsecondary qualifications	375,189	Group 485

**YEARS OF UNIVERSITY**

Refers to the total number of completed years (or less than one year of completed courses) of education at educational institutions which confer a degree, certificate or diploma upon successful completion of a program of studies.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
0	None	483,241	
1	Less than 1 year (of completed courses)	15,509	
2	1 year	14,100	
3	2 years	17,265	
4	3 years	23,724	
5	4 years	34,931	
6	5 years	16,768	
7	6 years or more	21,697	

**YEARS OF OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION**

Refers to the total number of completed years (or less than one year of completed courses) of training at non-university educational institutions which do not grant degrees and are not at the elementary or secondary level.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
0	None	414,489	
1	Less than 1 year (of completed courses)	38,634	
2	1 year	48,228	
3	2 years	65,293	
4	3 years	38,820	
5	4 years or more	21,771	

**TOTAL YEARS OF SCHOOLING**

Refers to the total sum of the years (or grades) of schooling at the elementary, secondary, university and other non-university levels.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
99	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Less than Grade 5 or never	16,527	
2	5 to 8 years of schooling	63,443	
3	9 years of schooling	34,153	
4	10 years of schooling	57,686	
5	11 years of schooling	55,715	
6	12 years of schooling	121,087	
7	13 years of schooling	66,597	
8	14 to 17 years of schooling	165,772	
9	18 or more years of schooling	46,255	



**MOBILITY STATUS - 5 YEARS AGO (PLACE OF RESIDENCE)**

Refers to the relationship between a person’s usual place of residence on Census Day and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier on May 14, 1991. A person is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists; otherwise, a person is classified as a **mover** and this categorization is called Mobility Status (5 Years Ago). Within the category **movers**, a further distinction is made between **non-migrants** and **migrants**; this difference is called migration status.

**Non-movers** are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address which they occupied five years earlier.

**Movers** are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided five years earlier.

**Non-migrants** are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address **but** in the same census subdivision (CSD) that they occupied five years earlier.

**Migrants** are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD within Canada five years earlier (**internal migrants**) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier (**external migrants**).

**Note:** All geographic areas reflect their 1996 boundaries, even when referred to as places of residence in 1991. This applies to all geostatistical areas that are subject to boundary changes between censuses.

The various mobility status or migration status categories are defined as follows:

Mobility Status Universe	- MOB5P EQ 1 to 6
Non-movers	- MOB5P EQ 1
Movers	- MOB5P EQ 2 to 6
Non-migrants	- MOB5P EQ 2
Migrants	- MOB5P EQ 3 to 6
Internal migrants	- MOB5P EQ 3 to 5
Intraprovincial migrants	- MOB5P EQ 3 and 4
Interprovincial migrants	- MOB5P EQ 5
External migrants	- MOB5P EQ 6
Mobility Status Universe Exclusions	- MOB5P EQ 9

**Reported for:** Population 5 years of age and over residing in Canada, excluding institutional residents and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	54,530	Persons less than 5 years of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
1	Non-movers	418,356	Same dwelling
	Movers:		
2	Non-migrants	170,693	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
	Migrants:		
	Internal migrants:		
	Intraprovincial migrants:		
3	Different CSD, same census division (CD)	35,004	
4	Different CD, same province	64,111	
5	Interprovincial migrants	24,470	Different province
6	External migrants	25,284	Outside Canada

**MOBILITY STATUS - 1 YEAR AGO (PLACE OF RESIDENCE)**

Refers to the relationship between a person’s usual place of residence on Census Day and his/her usual place of residence one year earlier on May 14, 1995. A person is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists; otherwise, a person is classified as a **mover** and this categorization is called Mobility Status (1 Year Ago). Within the category **movers**, a further distinction is made between **non-migrants** and **migrants**; this difference is called migration status.

**Non-movers** are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address which they occupied one year earlier.

**Movers** are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided one year earlier.

**Non-migrants** are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address **but** in the same census subdivision (CSD) that they occupied one year earlier.

**Migrants** are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD within Canada one year earlier (**internal migrants**) or who were living outside Canada one year earlier (**external migrants**).

**Note:** All geographic areas reflect their 1996 boundaries, even when referred to as places of residence in 1995. This applies to all geostatistical areas that are subject to boundary changes between censuses.

The various mobility status or migration status categories are defined as follows:

Mobility Status Universe	- MOB1P EQ 1 to 6
Non-movers	- MOB1P EQ 1
Movers	- MOB1P EQ 2 to 6
Non-migrants	- MOB1P EQ 2
Migrants	- MOB1P EQ 3 to 6
Internal migrants	- MOB1P EQ 3 to 5
Intraprovincial migrants	- MOB1P EQ 3 and 4
Interprovincial migrants	- MOB1P EQ 5
External migrants	- MOB1P EQ 6
Mobility Status Universe Exclusions	- MOB1P EQ 9

**Reported for:** Population 1 year of age and over residing in Canada, excluding institutional residents and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	11,310	Persons less than 1 year of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
1	Non-movers	661,395	Same dwelling
	Movers:		
2	Non-migrants	70,392	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
	Migrants:		
	Internal migrants:		
	Intraprovincial migrants:		
3	Different CSD, same census division (CD)	13,182	
4	Different CD, same province	21,950	
5	Interprovincial migrants	8,072	Different province
6	External migrants	6,147	Outside Canada

**PROVINCE/TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO**

Refers to the person’s usual province or territory of residence on May 14, 1991, five years prior to Census Day. This concept applies only to the “Mobility Status (5 Years Ago)” subuniverse. See MOB5P for more information.

**Reported for:** Internal migrants 5 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
99	Not applicable	668,863	Non-movers, non-migrants, external migrants, persons less than 5 years of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
1	Lived in Newfoundland 5 years ago	2,335	
2	Lived in Prince Edward Island 5 years ago	492	
3	Lived in Nova Scotia 5 years ago	3,243	
4	Lived in New Brunswick 5 years ago	2,522	
5	Lived in Quebec 5 years ago	31,002	
6	Lived in Ontario 5 years ago	44,798	
7	Lived in Manitoba 5 years ago	3,867	
8	Lived in Saskatchewan 5 years ago	4,697	
9	Lived in Alberta 5 years ago	12,492	
10	Lived in British Columbia 5 years ago	17,536	
11	Lived in Yukon or N.W.T. 5 years ago	601	

**PROVINCE/TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO**

Refers to the person’s usual province or territory of residence on May 14, 1995, one year prior to Census Day. This concept applies only to the “Mobility Status (1 Year Ago)” subuniverse. See MOB1P for more information.

**Reported for:** Interprovincial and intraprovincial migrants 1 year of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	749,244	Non-movers, non-migrants, external migrants, persons less than 1 year of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
1	Lived in Newfoundland 1 year ago	842	
2	Lived in Prince Edward Island 1 year ago	187	
3	Lived in Nova Scotia 1 year ago	1,215	
4	Lived in New Brunswick 1 year ago	971	
5	Lived in Quebec 1 year ago	10,467	
6	Lived in Ontario 1 year ago	15,288	
7	Lived in Manitoba 1 year ago	1,448	
8	Lived in Saskatchewan 1 year ago	1,624	
9	Lived in Alberta 1 year ago	4,442	
10	Lived in British Columbia 1 year ago	6,482	
11	Lived in Yukon or N.W.T. 1 year ago	238	

## LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. Respondents were classified as either **employed**, **unemployed** or **not in the labour force**.

### Employed

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 14, 1996):

- (a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment; or
- (b) were absent from their job or business for the entire week because of vacation, illness, a labour dispute at their place of work or other reasons.

### Unemployed

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 14, 1996), were without paid work and were available for work and either:

- (a) had actively looked for work in the past four weeks; or
- (b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

### Not in the Labour Force

Refers to those persons 15 years of age and over who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 14, 1996), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes persons who did not work for pay or in self-employment in the week prior to enumeration and (a) did not look for paid work in the four weeks prior to enumeration, (b) were not on temporary lay-off and (c) did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less. It also includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but were not available to start work in the week prior to enumeration.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	6	
99	Not applicable	165,213	Persons who are less than 15 years of age

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
1	Employed - Worked	352,980	
2	Employed - Absent	16,150	
3	Unemployed - Lay-off - Did not look	4,363	
4	Unemployed - Lay-off - Looked for full-time work	6,653	
5	Unemployed - Lay-off - Looked for part-time work	439	
6	Unemployed - New job - Did not look	1,662	
7	Unemployed - New job - Looked for full-time work	3,056	
8	Unemployed - New job - Looked for part-time work	619	
9	Unemployed - Looked for full-time work	18,612	
10	Unemployed - Looked for part-time work	5,961	
11	Not in the labour force - Last worked in 1996	12,679	
12	Not in the labour force - Last worked in 1995	21,294	
13	Not in the labour force - Last worked prior to 1995	129,832	
14	Not in the labour force - Never worked	52,929	

The various labour force groups can be obtained by combining the codes in the following manner:

Total labour force	Codes 1 to 10
Employed labour force	Codes 1 and 2
Unemployed labour force	Codes 3 to 10
Not in the labour force	Codes 11 to 14



**PLACE OF WORK**

Refers to the place of work status of persons who have worked since January 1, 1995. The variable usually relates to the individual's job during the week prior to enumeration (May 14, 1996). However, if the person had not worked during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 1995, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked at some time since January 1, 1995

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	361,676	Persons who, since January 1, 1995, had not worked and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Worked at home	34,516	Persons whose job is located in the same building as their place of residence (includes farmers)
2	Usual place of work was in same census subdivision (CSD) as place of residence	177,084	
3	Usual place of work was in different CSD, in the same province/territory as the place of residence	174,289	
4	Usual place of work was in different province/territory from the place of residence	5,294	
5	Worked outside Canada	2,588	
6	No fixed workplace address	37,001	Persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift

### COMMUTING DISTANCE

Commuting distance is calculated, in kilometres, as the straight line distance between the respondent's residence and his or her usual workplace location. The variable usually relates to the individual's job in the week prior to enumeration (May 14, 1996). However, if the person had not worked in that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 1995, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked at some time since January 1, 1995 and who have a usual place of work status

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	435,781	Persons who, since January 1, 1995, had not worked, all persons less than 15 years of age, persons who work at home, outside Canada or have no fixed workplace address
1	Distance less than 5 km	140,278	
2	Distance 5 to 9.9 km	78,279	
3	Distance 10 to 14.9 km	44,498	
4	Distance 15 to 19.9 km	27,394	
5	Distance 20 to 24.9 km	17,488	
6	Distance 25 to 29.9 km	11,049	
7	Distance greater than or equal to 30 km	37,681	

### MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

Persons who indicated in the place of work question that they either had no fixed workplace address, or specified a usual place of work address, were asked to identify the mode of transportation they most frequently used to commute between home and work. The variable usually relates to the individual's job in the week prior to enumeration (May 14, 1996). However, if the person had not worked during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 1995, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked at some time since January 1, 1995 and who reported a usual place of work, or had no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	398,780	Persons who, since January 1, 1995, had not worked, all persons less than 15 years of age and persons who work at home or outside Canada.
1	Car, truck or van - as driver	280,334	
2	Car, truck or van - as passenger	32,295	
3	Public transit	41,833	
4	Walked to work	29,448	
5	Bicycle	4,955	
6	Motorcycle	451	
7	Taxicab	779	
8	Other method	3,573	

## CLASS OF WORKER

This variable classifies persons who reported a job into those who (a) worked mainly for wages, salaries, commissions or payments “in kind” (payments in goods or services rather than money), (b) worked without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member, (c) worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help. The job reported was the one held in the week prior to enumeration if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 1995, if the person was not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

“Incorporation status” refers to the legal status of a business or farm. It is directed at persons who were mainly self-employed, either with or without paid help in the job reported (i.e. their job in the week prior to enumeration or that of longest duration since January 1, 1995). An **incorporated business** is a business or farm which has been formed into a legal corporation, having a legal entity under either federal or provincial laws. An **unincorporated business** or farm has no separate legal entity, but may be a partnership, family business or owner-operated business.

### (1) Wage and Salary Earners

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1995 and indicated that, in the job reported, they were working mainly for wages, salaries, tips or commissions. Also included are persons who worked for a piece-rate; those who worked for payment “in kind” in non-family enterprises, such as members of a religious order, who received free room and board or other supplies in lieu of cash; salespersons on commission working for only one company and not maintaining an office or staff; and those who worked in someone else’s private household at such jobs as baby-sitting and cleaning.

### (2) Self-employed

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1995 and for whom the job reported consisted mainly of operating a business or professional practice, alone or in a partnership. This includes operating a farm whether the land is rented or owned, working on a freelance or contract basis to do a job (e.g., architects, private duty nurses). It also includes operating a direct distributorship selling and delivering products such as cosmetics, newspapers, brushes and soap products, and fishing with own equipment or with equipment in which the person has a share.

Respondents were to specify if their business was incorporated or unincorporated as well as if they had paid help or no paid help. It should be noted that new tax laws in 1980

permitted for the first time to deduct a spouse's wages as expenses. Consequently, self-employed persons who decided to pay wages to their spouse to take advantage of the new law changed status from "without paid help" to "with paid help" between 1971 and 1981. This change should be kept in mind when comparing data between the 1971 Census and subsequent censuses.

**(3) Unpaid Family Workers (Worked Without Pay for a Relative in a Family Business or Farm)**

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1995, for whom the job reported consisted mainly of work without regular money wages for a relative who was a member of the same household, at tasks contributing to the operation of the business or farm owned or operated by the relative. **The unpaid family worker concept does not refer to the work done in unpaid household activities.**

While 1996, 1991, 1986 and 1981 Census data are directly comparable for this category, the data between 1971 and the other census years may not be strictly comparable because of small changes in definitions. For instance, females who were unpaid family workers, worked as farm labourers and did less than 20 hours of unpaid work a week were excluded from the labour force according to the 1971 definitions. These persons are included in the employed labour force in 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996. Also, new tax laws, mentioned earlier, changed the status of some people from "unpaid family workers" to "paid workers" between 1971 and 1981.

In addition, there were some data quality problems with the 1981 data which led to undercounting the unpaid family worker category. In 1986, an apparent dramatic increase from 1981 in this category of worker was due more to better reporting in 1986 than an actual increase in the number of unpaid family workers.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	361,676	Persons who did not work since January 1, 1995 and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Paid workers (wage and salary earners) and unpaid family workers	377,238	
2	Paid workers (self-employed incorporated without paid help)	6,525	
3	Paid workers (self-employed incorporated with paid help)	10,860	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
4	Self-employed without paid help unincorporated	25,666	
5	Self-employed with paid help unincorporated	10,483	

**Note:**

- (1) Paid workers include wage and salary earners and self-employed in incorporated companies. The latter are included because they are considered employees of their own companies and thus, paid workers.
- (2) Self-employed persons with paid help are often grouped under the category “employers”. Self-employed persons without paid help are classified as “own account” or “independent” workers.

**FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WEEKS WORKED IN 1995**

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked for pay or in self-employment in 1995. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 1995 were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

Weeks worked in 1995 included weeks of paid vacation or sick leave with pay or paid absence on training courses.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked in 1995

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	375,656	Persons who worked in 1996 only, worked before 1995 or never worked and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Worked mainly full-time weeks in 1995	319,648	
2	Worked mainly part-time weeks in 1995	97,144	

## HOURS WORKED FOR PAY OR IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Refers to the actual number of hours that persons 15 years of age and over worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. This includes hours worked for wages, salaries, tips, commissions, piece-rate payments or payments “in kind” (payments in goods or services rather than money). Hours worked in one’s own business, farm or professional practice or hours worked without pay in a family business or farm owned or operated by a relative living in the same household are also included.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable shows the number of hours worked from 1 to 99 hours.

The value 0 includes all persons who, in the week prior to enumeration, were unemployed, not in the labour force, or employed but absent from their job.

The value 100 includes the persons who have worked 100 hours or more during the reference week.

The value 999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.

The value 998 stands for **Not available**. In this file, the number of “Not available” for this variable is 6.



**LSTWKP** – Field 92

**WHEN LAST WORKED FOR PAY OR IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT**

Refers to the year or period in which persons 15 years of age and over last worked for pay or in self-employment, even if only for a few days.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	165,213	Persons who are less than 15 years of age
1	Before 1995	140,084	
2	In 1995	42,838	
3	In 1996	387,934	
4	Never worked	56,379	

**WEEKS WORKED IN 1995**

Refers to the number of weeks in 1995 during which persons 15 years of age and over worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours. It includes weeks of paid vacation, weeks on sick leave with pay and all weeks in which training was paid for by the employer.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 1995

This variable shows the actual number of weeks (between 1 and 52 weeks) worked in 1995.

The value 0 includes persons who worked in 1996 only.

The value 99 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons who worked before 1995 only, or never worked and all persons less than 15 years of age.

**OCCUPATION (EMPLOYMENT EQUITY DESIGNATIONS – BASED ON THE  
NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION)**

Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1995. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The National Occupational Classification (NOC) was developed by Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC). It is the classification primarily used by Human Resources Development Canada to classify occupational data. Although Statistics Canada normally disseminates occupational data based on the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, the NOC was used to derive this variable because HRDC defines its employment equity groups on the basis of the NOC.

The NOC is a three-tiered hierarchical arrangement of occupational groups. It consists of 26 major groups, 139 minor groups and 522 unit groups (for ease of implementation, 16 of the NOC unit groups had to be collapsed into 8 groups, resulting in a total of 514 unit groups). Each unit group has a unique four-digit code. The first three digits of this code indicate the minor and major groups to which the unit group belongs.

Direct comparisons can be made between 1996 and 1991 Census occupational data using this variable but cannot be compared with data from other censuses. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE and the *National Occupational Classification*, Catalogue No. MP53-25/1-1993E.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who have worked since January 1, 1995

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
99	Not applicable	361,676	Persons who did not work since January 1, 1995 and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Senior managers	4,208	Major group 00
2	Middle and other managers	33,192	Major groups 01-09
3	Professionals	60,298	Major groups 11, 21, 31, 41, 51
4	Semi-professionals and technicians	24,707	Major groups 22, 32, 42, 52

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
5	Supervisors	5,343	Minor groups 121, 621
6	Supervisors: crafts and trades	15,117	Minor groups 721, 722, 821, 822, 825, 921, 922
7	Administrative and senior clerical personnel	23,428	Minor groups 122-124
8	Skilled sales and service personnel	19,924	Minor groups 622-627
9	Skilled crafts and trades workers	31,665	Major group 73 Minor groups 723-729, 823, 824, 826, 923
10	Clerical personnel	47,462	Major group 14
11	Intermediate sales and service personnel	54,190	Major groups 34, 64
12	Semi-skilled manual workers	49,517	Major groups 74, 84, 94, 95
13	Other sales and service personnel	44,275	Major group 66
14	Other manual workers	17,446	Major groups 76, 86, 96

**OCCUPATION (BASED ON 1991 STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION [SOC91])**

Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1995. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (1991 SOC) is the only occupational classification to which 1996 Census data are coded.

The 1991 SOC is composed of 10 broad occupational categories. These categories are subdivided into 47 major groups which, in turn, are subdivided into 139 minor groups, which are further subdivided into 514 unit groups. At the unit group level, occupation titles are classified on the basis of the education, training or skill level required to enter the job, as well as the kind of work performed, as determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation.

For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE and the *Standard Occupational Classification, 1991*, Catalogue No. 12-565E.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who have worked since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	361,676	Persons who did not work since January 1, 1995 and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Senior management occupations (A0)	4,208	
2	Other management occupations (A1, A2, A3)	33,192	
3	Professional occupations in business and finance (B0)	7,293	
4	Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations (B1, B2, B3)	23,428	
5	Clerical occupations and clerical supervisors (B4, B5)	50,229	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
6	Occupations in natural and applied sciences (C0, C1)	20,779	
7	Professional occupations in health, registered nurses and supervisors (D0, D1)	11,334	
8	Technical, assisting and related occupations in health (D2, D3)	9,511	
9	Occupations in social science, government services and religion (E0, E2)	11,786	
10	Teachers and professors (E1)	17,306	
11	Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (F0, F1)	11,888	
12	Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers (G1)	11,353	
13	Retail trade supervisors, salespersons, sales clerks and cashiers (G2, G3, G011)	26,938	
14	Chefs and cooks, supervisors, and other occupations in food and beverage service (G4, G5, G012)	16,266	
15	Occupations in protective services (G6)	7,484	
16	Childcare and home support workers (G8)	11,794	
17	Service supervisors, occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport and sales and service occupations, n.e.c. (G7, G9, G013, G014, G015, G016)	42,238	
18	Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation (H0)	4,099	
19	Construction trades (H1)	9,359	
20	Other trades occupations (H2, H3, H4, H5)	20,307	
21	Transport and equipment operators (H6, H7)	16,554	
22	Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations (H8)	9,395	
23	Occupations unique to primary industries (I0, I1, I2)	21,225	
24	Supervisors, machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing (J0, J1, J2)	24,705	
25	Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities (J3)	8,101	

**UNPAID WORK: HOURS SPENT DOING UNPAID HOUSEWORK**

Refers to the number of hours persons spent doing unpaid housework, yard work or home maintenance in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. It includes hours spent doing housework for one's own household or the household of others.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
0	None	72,328	
1	Less than 5 hours	142,094	
2	5 to 14 hours	190,476	
3	15 to 29 hours	120,998	
4	30 to 59 hours	71,370	
5	60 hours or more	29,969	

UPKIDP – Field 97

**UNPAID WORK: HOURS SPENT LOOKING AFTER CHILDREN,  
WITHOUT PAY**

Refers to the number of hours persons spent taking care of their own or someone else's children without pay in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
0	None	385,218	
1	Less than 5 hours	61,386	
2	5 to 14 hours	63,728	
3	15 to 29 hours	42,740	
4	30 to 59 hours	32,946	
5	60 hours or more	41,217	



UPSRP – Field 98

**UNPAID WORK: HOURS SPENT PROVIDING UNPAID CARE OR ASSISTANCE TO SENIORS**

Refers to the number of hours persons spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	165,213	Persons less than 15 years of age
0	None	523,848	
1	Less than 5 hours	67,891	
2	5 to 9 hours	20,553	
3	10 hours or more	14,943	

**INDUSTRY (1980 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)**

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked, as indicated by the name of the employer (or the name of the person's own business if self-employed) and the kind of business, industry or service engaged in by this establishment. If not employed during the week prior to enumeration, the information was to relate to the person's job of longest duration since January 1, 1995. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Direct comparisons can be made between 1996, 1991 and 1986 Census industry data using this variable. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE, section on Labour Market Activities: Industry (Based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification) and the *Standard Industrial Classification, 1980*, Catalogue No. 12-501E.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	361,676	Persons who did not work since January 1, 1995 and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Agriculture	14,856	Division A
2	Other primary industries	9,768	Divisions B, C, D
3	Manufacturing	60,205	Division E
4	Construction	24,687	Division F
5	Transportation and storage	17,638	Division G
6	Communication and other utilities	13,026	Division H
7	Wholesale trade	20,818	Division I
8	Retail trade	54,119	Division J
9	Finance, insurance and real estate	22,901	Divisions K, L
10	Business services	27,963	Division M
11	Government services: Federal	11,256	Division N, Major group 81
12	Government services: Other	15,955	Division N, Major groups 82, 83, 84
13	Educational services	30,232	Division O
14	Health and social services	41,940	Division P
15	Accommodation, food and beverage services	31,140	Division Q
16	Other services	34,268	Division R

## TOTAL INCOME

Refers to the total money income received by individuals 15 years of age and over during the calendar year 1995 from the sources listed below.

### **(1) Wages and Salaries**

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, unemployment insurance, etc. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, as well as all types of casual earnings in the 1995 calendar year. The value of taxable allowances and benefits provided by employers, such as free lodging and free automobile use, is excluded.

### **(2) Net Farm Self-employment Income**

Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 1995 from the operation of a farm, either on own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was reported. Also included are cash advances, dividends from cooperatives, gross insurance proceeds and all rebates and farm-support payments to farmers from federal, provincial and regional agricultural programs (e.g., milk subsidies and marketing board payments). However, the value of income "in kind", such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

### **(3) Net Non-farm Self-employment Income**

Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 1995 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share was reported. Also included is net income from persons baby-sitting in their own homes, self-employed fishermen, hunters and trappers, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as from free-lance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

### **(4) Federal Child Tax Benefits**

Refers to federal Child Tax benefits paid during calendar year 1995 to parents with dependent children under 18 years of age. No information was collected from the respondents on Child Tax benefits. Instead, these were calculated in the course of processing and assigned, where applicable, to one of the parents in the census family on the basis of information on children in the family and the family income. These calculations took into account the variations in the benefit rates in Quebec and Alberta, as well as the supplementary family allowances in Quebec.

### **(5) Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement**

Refers to Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements paid to persons 65 years of age and over, and spouses' allowances paid to 60- to 64-year-old spouses of old age security recipients or widow(er)s by only the federal government during the calendar year 1995. In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with "Benefits from Canada/Quebec Pension Plan". In subsequent censuses, information on these benefits was collected in a separate question. See "**Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits**".

### **(6) Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits**

Refers to benefits received in calendar year 1995 from the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, e.g., retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions. It does not include lump-sum death benefits. In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with "Old Age Security (OAS) Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)". In subsequent censuses, information on OAS and GIS was collected in a separate question. See "**Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement**".

### **(7) Benefits from Unemployment Insurance**

Refers to total Unemployment Insurance benefits received in calendar year 1995, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishermen received under the federal Unemployment Insurance Program.

### **(8) Other Income from Government Sources**

Refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (federal Child Tax benefits, Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial or municipal programs in calendar year 1995. This source includes social assistance payments received by persons in need, such as mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable to work, elderly individuals, the blind and the disabled. Included are provincial income supplement payments to the elderly and provincial payments to the elderly to help offset accommodation costs. Also included are other transfer payments such as payments received from training programs sponsored by the federal and provincial government, The Atlantic Groundfish Strategy (TAGS) payments for employees in the fishing industry, regular payments from provincial automobile insurance plans, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependents of veterans and workers' compensation. Additionally, any amounts received in 1995 for refundable provincial tax credits and the federal goods and services tax credits are included.

### **(9) Dividends, Interest on Bonds, Deposits and Savings Certificates, and Other Investment Income**

Refers to interest received during calendar year 1995 from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

### **(10) Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities, Including Those from RRSPs and RRIFs**

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1995 as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of overcontributions. In the 1981 Census, retirement pensions were included in "Other Money Income".

### **(11) Other Money Income**

Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 1995 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, wage-loss replacement benefits and strike pay. In the 1981 Census, this variable included "Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities".

### **Receipts Not Counted as Income**

Gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received of property taxes, refunds of pension contributions were excluded, as well as all income "in kind" such as free meals, living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

## Remarks

No income information was collected from institutional residents in the 1996 Census. Individuals immigrating to Canada in 1996 have zero income. Also, because of response problems, all individuals in Hutterite colonies were assigned zero income. Furthermore, data on households, economic families, unattached individuals, census families and non-family persons relate to private households only.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no income.

The value 1 was assigned to cases where the sum of negative and positive amounts in income sources equaled zero.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.

## WAGES AND SALARIES

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, Unemployment Insurance, etc. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, as well as all types of casual earnings in the 1995 calendar year. The value of taxable allowances and benefits provided by employers, such as free lodging and free automobile use, is excluded.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no wages and salaries.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.

**SELFIP** – Field 102

### **SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME**

Refers to the total income received by individuals 15 years of age and over during calendar year 1995 as net income from farm self-employment and/or from non-farm self-employment.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no self-employment income.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.



### FEDERAL CHILD TAX BENEFIT

Refers to federal Child Tax benefits paid during calendar year 1995 to parents with dependent children under 18 years of age. No information was collected from the respondents on Child Tax benefits. Instead, these were calculated in the course of processing and assigned, where applicable, to one of the parents in the census family on the basis of information on children in the family and the family income. These calculations took into account the variations in the benefit rates in Quebec and Alberta, as well as the supplementary family allowances in Quebec.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no federal Child Tax benefit.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.

**OASGIP** – Field 104

**OLD AGE SECURITY PENSION AND GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT**

Refers to Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements paid to persons 65 years of age and over, and spouses' allowances paid to 60- to 64-year-old spouses of old age security recipients or widow(er)s solely by the federal government and only during the calendar year 1995. In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with "Benefits from Canada/Quebec Pension Plan". In subsequent censuses, information on these benefits was collected in a separate question. See "**Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits**".

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.

### CANADA OR QUEBEC PENSION PLAN BENEFITS

Refers to benefits received during calendar year 1995 from the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, e.g., retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions. Does not include lump-sum death benefits.

In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with "Old Age Security (OAS) Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)". In subsequent censuses, information on OAS and GIS was collected in a separate question. See "**Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement**".

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Refers to total Unemployment Insurance benefits received during calendar year 1995 before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishermen received under the federal Unemployment Insurance Program.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no Unemployment Insurance benefits.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.

### OTHER INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES

Refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (federal Child Tax benefits, Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial or municipal programs during calendar year 1995. This source includes social assistance payments received by persons in need, such as mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable to work, elderly individuals, the blind and the disabled. Included are provincial income supplement payments to the elderly and provincial payments to the elderly to help offset accommodation costs. Also included are other transfer payments such as payments received from training programs sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, The Atlantic Groundfish Strategy (TAGS) payments for employees in the fishing industry, regular payments from provincial automobile insurance plans, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans and workers' compensation. Additionally, any amounts received in 1995 for refundable provincial tax credits and the federal goods and services tax credits are included.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no other income from government sources.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.

**TGOVTP** – Field 108

### **TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS**

Refers to the total income from all transfer payments received from federal, provincial or municipal governments during calendar year 1995. This variable is derived by summing the amounts in:

- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement;
- Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits;
- Unemployment Insurance benefits;
- federal Child Tax benefits;
- other income from government sources.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no total government transfer payments.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.

## INVESTMENT INCOME

Refers to interest received during calendar year 1995 from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no investment income.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.

**RETIRP** – Field 110

**RETIREMENT PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION AND ANNUITIES,  
INCLUDING THOSE FROM RRSPs AND RRIFs**

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1995 as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of overcontributions.

In the 1981 Census, retirement pensions were included in “Other Money Income”. In other censuses, information on these pensions was collected separately.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.



### OTHER MONEY INCOME

Refers to all regular cash income received during calendar year 1995 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, wage-loss replacement benefits and strike pay.

In the 1981 Census, this variable included “Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities”.

**Reported for:** Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no other money income.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons less than 15 years of age.

**INCOME STATUS (1995 LOW INCOME CUT-OFFS)**

On the basis of the total income of an economic family or an unattached individual, size of the family and size of the area of residence, the position of each unattached individual and economic family is determined in relation to Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (LICOs). These cut-offs are based on national family expenditure data and are updated yearly by changes in the consumer price index.

The concept of an economic family is broader than that of a census family in that an economic family consists of all persons related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption living together. Unattached individuals are persons either living alone or living in a household where they are not related to another person. Where an economic family consists of more than a census family, all individuals that make up the economic family carry the income status of that economic family.

The incidence of low income is the percentage of economic families or unattached individuals in a given category below the applicable low income cut-off.

**Reported for:** Economic families and unattached individuals 15 years of age and over in private households, excluding economic families and unattached individuals living in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	NOTAPPCBL The concept is not applicable.	8,023	Economic families and unattached individuals who are not covered by the low income concept
1	ABOVELINE The total income of the economic family unit in 1995 was not below the low income cut-off point for it.	627,939	
2	BELOWLINE The total income of the economic family unit in 1995 was below the low income cut-off point for it.	156,486	

## TENURE

Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling.

**Note:** For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category, Band housing, has been created for the 1991 and 1996 Census products. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

In order to protect the confidentiality of data in the 1996 Public Use Microdata File (PUMF), the categories “Rented” and “Band Housing” have been combined as in the 1991 PUMF. Furthermore, gross rent data for individuals living in Band housing have been imputed to prevent inadvertent disclosure of individual information.

Users should be cautioned when using housing and shelter cost data for analyses focussed entirely or largely on Aboriginal population.

**Reported for:** Total population, excluding persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Owned (with or without mortgage)	551,604	Persons in households that own their dwelling
2	Rented (for cash, other) or Band housing	236,229	Persons in households that rent their dwelling or live in Band housing

**TENURE - CONDOMINIUM**

Refers to whether or not the dwelling is part of a registered condominium.

**Reported for:** Population in owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	259,380	Persons in farm dwellings, persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada and persons in tenant-occupied dwellings
1	Condominium	29,142	Persons in owner-occupied dwellings that are part of a condominium
2	Not a condominium	503,926	Persons in owner-occupied dwellings that are not part of a condominium

**OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS (MONTHLY)**

Refers to the total average monthly payments made by owner households to secure shelter. Owner's major payments include payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services, monthly mortgage payments, property taxes (municipal and school) and, for 1991 and 1996 only, condominium fees.

**Reported for:** Population in owner-occupied private dwellings, excluding farms and tenant-occupied dwellings

This variable shows the actual dollar amount for owner's major payments between \$100 and \$1,099.

The value 99 includes the persons for which the owner's major payments are under \$100.

The value 1100 includes the persons for which the owner's major payments are \$1,100 and over.

The value 9999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons in farm dwellings, persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada and persons in tenant-occupied dwellings.

### MONTHLY GROSS RENT

Refers to the total average monthly payments paid by tenant households to secure shelter. Gross rent includes payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services and monthly cash rent. No data are available on the individual components of this variable. Only data on the total of the main rental expenses (gross rent) are published.

**Reported for:** Population in tenant-occupied private dwellings, excluding farms and owner-occupied dwellings

The value 99 includes the persons for which the monthly gross rent is under \$100.

The value 1100 includes the persons for which the monthly gross rent is \$1,100 and over.

The value 9999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons in farm dwellings, persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada and persons in owner-occupied dwellings.

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINERS**

Refers to the number of persons in the household who pay the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity, etc., for the dwelling. If no person in the household is responsible for such payments, Person 1 is considered to be the only household maintainer.

**Note:** A major conceptual modification was introduced in this variable for the 1991 Census: for the first time, respondents in private households were able to identify more than one person as responsible for the shelter expenses. The maximum allowable number was six. In order for a person identified as being responsible for the household payments to be considered as the household maintainer, that person must be 15 years of age or older and be related to Person 1 in terms other than as a lodger or an employee (or as a member of a lodger’s or an employee’s census family).

In the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, only one person could be counted as the household maintainer. Comparisons with the 1991 and 1996 Censuses can be made using the “Primary Household Maintainer Indicator” variable.

**Reported for:** Private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	One maintainer in the household	459,479	
2	Two maintainers in the household	308,582	
3	Three or more maintainers in the household	19,772	

**PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER INDICATOR**

Refers to the first person identified as being the household maintainer. This will normally be the person who contributes the greatest amount toward the payments for shelter expenses; in the case where two people share these expenses equally, the first person listed on the household maintainer question on the census questionnaire is chosen as the primary household maintainer.

**Note:** In the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, only one person could be counted as being the household maintainer. Comparisons with the 1991 Census can be carried out for persons who fall into the “Primary Household Maintainer” category listed below (Code 1). Also see Note under the “Number of Household Maintainers” variable.

Due to changes in questionnaire design and data capture, the method of identifying the primary household maintainer in 1996 differs slightly from that of 1991. These changes may affect households where two or more persons contribute toward shelter expenses. As a result, the characteristics of the primary household maintainer in 1996 may not be strictly comparable to those released in the 1991 Census.

**Reported for:** Population in private households

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Primary household maintainer	299,939	
2	Not primary household maintainer	487,894	



**ROOMP** – Field 119

### NUMBER OF ROOMS

Refers to the number of rooms in a dwelling. A **room** is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living.

**Reported for:** Occupied private dwellings

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
99	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	One room	4,227	
2	Two rooms	10,568	
3	Three rooms	37,202	
4	Four rooms	81,015	
5	Five rooms	132,574	
6	Six rooms	134,899	
7	Seven rooms	117,793	
8	Eight rooms	107,842	
9	Nine rooms	67,207	
10	Ten or more rooms	94,506	

**CONDITION OF DWELLING**

Refers to whether, in the judgement of the respondent, the dwelling requires any repairs (excluding desirable remodelling or additions).

**Reported for:** Occupied private dwellings

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Counts</b>	<b>Includes</b>
9	Not applicable	4,615	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Only regular maintenance needed	501,994	Painting, furnace cleaning, etc.
2	Minor repairs needed	217,877	Missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, etc.
3	Major repairs needed	67,962	Defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls or ceilings, etc.

**VALUEP** – Field 121

### **VALUE OF DWELLING**

Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

**Reported for:** Population in owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings

This variable shows the actual dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold for amounts between \$20,000 and \$199,999.

The value 19999 includes the persons for which the value of dwelling is \$19,999 or less.

The value 200000 includes the persons for which the value of dwelling is \$200,000 and over.

The value 999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons in farm dwellings, persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada and persons in tenant-occupied dwellings.

**WEIGHTP** – Field 122

### **WEIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS**

Corresponds to the number of persons represented by the record. Therefore, the weighting factor must be used to get the required estimate.

## Chapter III. Sampling Method and Data Quality

This chapter contains notes on the sampling method and the quality of data relating to the file. It is divided into the following sections:

- A. Sampling Method
- B. Estimation
- C. Data Reliability

In the first section, the reader will find information on the target universe and the sampling plan used. The section on estimation covers the weighting concept and the definitions of the different usual estimators. The section on data reliability covers sampling error, defines the quality factor, presents the estimation of the coefficient of variation in terms of the estimated result, presents the guidelines for releasing an estimate and briefly explains the non-sampling error.

### A. Sampling Method

#### 1. Target Population

The target population in the file includes all Canadian citizens and landed immigrants having a usual place of residence in Canada or residing abroad, on a military base or on a diplomatic mission. The file also includes data on non-permanent residents of Canada, that is, persons who hold a student or employment authorization or a Minister's permit or who are refugee claimants.

The file excludes institutional residents, residents of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements and foreign residents, namely foreign diplomats, members of the Armed Forces of another country who are stationed in Canada and residents of another country who are visiting Canada temporarily.

#### 2. Sampling Plan

The individual microdata sample is selected using a two-phase sampling plan. The one-fifth (2B data) sample collected during the 1996 Census constitutes the first phase of sampling. The second phase of sampling consists in selecting the sample of individuals from the first-phase sample. The end result is a self-weighting sample, representing 2.8% of the target universe.

##### (a) First Phase of Sampling

In the 1996 Census, four out of five households were enumerated using a short questionnaire consisting of seven questions of a demographic and linguistic nature. The remaining households received a long questionnaire that, in addition to the seven

questions found on the short questionnaire, contained 47 other questions covering a wide range of topics.

The first phase of sampling for the microdata file on individuals is the sampling of the households having completed the long census questionnaire. The sampling of this first phase is divided into two strata: the first (canvasser area stratum) includes all the enumeration areas where all households are enumerated by interviewers and must complete a long questionnaire; the second stratum includes the areas where one household in five was selected systematically to respond to the long questionnaire.

Before beginning the second phase of sampling, two operations are performed on the first-phase sample. The first is to assign each individual in the first-phase sample a weighting factor (or weight), which will be used in selecting the sample. Two criteria have to be met in determining this factor: first, the total of all the weights assigned to the individuals in the first-phase sample in a given geographic stratification area (see the list in the following pages) and stratum have to equal the total number of individuals in that area and stratum. Secondly, each individual in the first-phase sample within an area and stratum has to have the same weighting factor so that the census sampling plan will be respected. Since there was no sampling in the canvasser area stratum, the factor equals 1. In the second stratum, all the final weights assigned by the census to each individual in the first-phase sample for each given geographic area are added. The result equals the **total number of individuals** in that stratum and area. This result is then divided by the **number of individuals in the first-phase sample** in the same stratum and area. The result of this process is the weight assigned to each individual in the first-phase sample in the second stratum of that area. The result is close to 5. At this point, all individuals in the first-phase sample in a given area and stratum have the same weight. Slight differences will occur because of adjustments to take into account persons who were not enumerated because their dwelling was classified erroneously as vacant.

The second operation is to create databases representative of the first-phase sample in order to assign a different frame for selecting the units for each of the microdata files to be eventually produced: individuals, households and families. In this way, there would be no possible overlap among the files. Here is how the first-phase sample is divided into frames. First, private households are sorted by the census subdivision, the enumeration area and the number of persons in the household. Within each group created by a different combination of these characteristics, the households are randomly mixed. The first household is then assigned systematically to Frame No. 1, the second to Frame No. 2, and so on to the last household. The next stage is to transfer the frame indicator from the household level to the person level. All persons in private households are therefore divided into different frames according to the indicator assigned to their household. Persons in collective households are randomly mixed within groups formed by the census subdivision, the enumeration area, the sex, the age and the marital status. In the same manner as for private households, they are also assigned to each one of the frames. Finally, each person frame is formed by all the information relating to persons in private and collective households with the indicator for the frame in question.

To select the sample of individuals, a person frame is chosen at random from among the frames created previously.

(b) Second Phase of Sampling

The second phase of sampling is the selection of the sample of individuals. This sampling is selected using a two-stage plan where the first stage is the random choice of the selection frame (or database) and the second stage is the selection of individuals in the chosen frame.

Since our objective is to have a self-weighting sample representing 2.8% of the target universe, individuals are selected systematically, in proportion to their weight, with a sampling interval equal to 9. However, before the actual selection is made, the records are first divided into subgroups or geographic strata to ensure that the sample is fully representative of these groups. The records are subdivided into the following 60 geographic areas:

**Geographic areas**

1. Province of Newfoundland: CMA/CA area
2. Province of Newfoundland: other urban area
3. Province of Newfoundland: other rural area
  
4. Province of Prince Edward Island
  
5. Halifax CMA
6. Province of Nova Scotia: other CMA/CA area
7. Province of Nova Scotia: other urban area
8. Province of Nova Scotia: other rural area
  
9. Province of New Brunswick: CMA/CA area
10. Province of New Brunswick: other urban area
11. Province of New Brunswick: other rural area
  
- Montréal CMA:
12. Census subdivision of Montréal
13. Census subdivision of Laval
14. Montréal CMA: other area
  
15. Québec CMA
16. Ottawa - Hull CMA: Hull area
17. Sherbrooke CMA and Trois-Rivières CMA
18. Province of Quebec: other CMA/CA area
19. Province of Quebec: other urban area
20. Province of Quebec: other rural area

- Hamilton CMA:
21. Census subdivision of Hamilton
  22. Hamilton CMA: other area
  23. Kitchener CMA
  24. London CMA
  25. Oshawa CMA
  26. Ottawa - Hull CMA: Ottawa area
  27. St. Catharines - Niagara CMA
  28. Sudbury CMA and Thunder Bay CMA
- Toronto CMA:
29. Census subdivision of Toronto
  30. Census subdivision of North York
  31. Census subdivision of Scarborough
  32. Census subdivision of Mississauga
  33. Census subdivision of Etobicoke
  34. Toronto CMA: other area
35. Windsor CMA
  36. Province of Ontario: other CMA/CA area
  37. Province of Ontario: other urban area
  38. Province of Ontario: other rural area
39. Winnipeg CMA
  40. Province of Manitoba: other CMA/CA area
  41. Province of Manitoba: other urban area
  42. Province of Manitoba: other rural area
43. Regina CMA and Saskatoon CMA
  44. Province of Saskatchewan: other CMA/CA area
  45. Province of Saskatchewan: other urban area
  46. Province of Saskatchewan: other rural area
47. Calgary CMA
- Edmonton CMA:
48. Census subdivision of Edmonton
  49. Edmonton CMA: other area
50. Province of Alberta: other CMA/CA area
  51. Province of Alberta: other urban area
  52. Province of Alberta: other rural area



- Vancouver CMA:
53. Census subdivision of Vancouver
  54. Census subdivision of Surrey
  55. Vancouver CMA : other area
  56. Victoria CMA
  57. Province of British Columbia: other CMA/CA area
  58. Province of British Columbia: other urban area
  59. Province of British Columbia: other rural area
60. Yukon Territory – Northwest Territories

Once distributed within these geographic areas, the records are then further divided into different strata (or subgroups). The following variables are used to define the strata (by order of importance):

- Immigration status
  - Non-permanent resident
  - Permanent resident
- Type of dwelling
  - Collective
  - Non-collective
- Type of area
  - Urban
  - Rural
- Sex
- Labour force activity
  - In the labour force
  - Not in the labour force
- Age groups
  - Persons under 15 years of age
  - Persons 15 to 29 years of age
  - Persons 30 to 44 years of age
  - Persons 45 to 64 years of age
  - Persons 65 to 84 years of age
  - Persons 85 years and over
- Marital status
  - Single
  - Married
  - Other
- Ethnic origin
  - British
  - Canadian - Quebecers
  - European
  - Asian
  - Other

The procedure for defining each stratum is as follows. First, persons are separated according to their immigrant status (permanent resident or non-permanent resident). Then, within the first two subgroups formed, they are separated according to the second stratification variable, and so on, through to the last stratification variable.

It should be noted that, for some smaller subgroups, a limited number of variables are used for the creation of strata. Thus, for the following subgroups made up of non-permanent residents, persons living in collective dwellings and persons enumerated in enumeration areas where there was no sampling (interview area stratum), only the “Sex” and “Age” variables are used in the series of stratification. Thus, for persons enumerated in Prince Edward Island, in the Yukon Territory and in the Northwest Territories, only the variables “Sex”, “Labour Market Activities” and “Age” are used in the series of stratification.

Finally, within each group, the sequence of individuals is randomly modified.

### (c) Sampling

The sample is selected systematically using a sampling interval equal to 9 and a random start between 1 and 9. The probability of selection **of a record** is proportional to its selection weight determined during the first phase of sampling. To elaborate, the weight of the first individual in the frame is added to the random start. Then, the result is compared to the sampling interval: if it is greater than or equal to the sampling interval, the individual is selected; otherwise, we go to the next individual, we add his or her weight to the previous total and again the result is compared to the sampling interval. When an individual is selected, we carefully subtract the sampling interval from the cumulative total before selecting another individual. The sample size is equal to 2.8% of the target population. The file contains 792,448 records on individuals.

## **B. Estimation**

This section introduces the concept of weighting and briefly summarizes the usual estimators.

### **1. Weighting**

The microdata file contains a record for each selected unit in the sample. Each record contains a certain number of characteristics or variables described in Chapter II. Thus, each of these units represents, on average, many other units that are not part of the sample. To represent all these other units in the estimation process, we have added a variable called “WEIGHTP” (weighting of individuals) to the file; it corresponds to the number of units (including the unit selected) represented by each record from the file. The sample selection method is carried out in such a way that this variable would be constant for all the records. The sample is referred to as a “self-weighting” sample.

The WEIGHTP variable is equal to 36 in the file.

The weighting factor therefore indicates the number of times a record must be repeated to obtain population estimates. For example, to estimate the number of persons who speak Chinese at home in Canada in the targeted universe, one must first obtain the number of records belonging to this category in the file and then multiply the resultant number by the weighting factor (36).

**Note:** Users must refrain from publishing unweighted tables and from conducting analyses based on unweighted data from the microdata file. As the sample is self-weighted, the use of weights has no impact on the value of a result such as a mean or a ratio; it does however have an impact on the estimate of a total.

## 2. Usual Estimators

The microdata file contains two types of variables: numerical variables such as income and nominal variables such as mother tongue. The estimators often used for the two types of variables are:

### (a) Nominal or Qualitative Variables

#### (i) Total

At the sample level, a total for one region is obtained by counting the “units” that have the characteristic(s) sought in the region.

The total at the population level is obtained by multiplying this number of units having the characteristic(s) sought in the region by the weighting factor (36).

#### **Example 1:**

We are interested in estimating the total number of women aged 25 years and over in Edmonton, for whom the highest level of schooling attained is a master’s degree or a doctorate. We must first find the number of records in the file as follows:

$$\text{CMAPUMFP} = 835, \text{SEXP} = 1, 25 \leq \text{AGEP} \leq 85, \text{HLOSP} = 13 \text{ or } 14$$

We therefore obtain a total of 179 records that meet all of these conditions. Note that we have to specify  $\text{AGEP} \leq 85$  to eliminate the records for which age is not available, that is  $\text{AGEP} = 98$ .

To obtain an estimate at the population level for the total number of women 25 years and over in Edmonton for whom the highest level of schooling attained is a master’s degree or a doctorate, we must multiply this number by 36. Therefore, the result is  $179 \times 36 = 6,444$ .

## (ii) Proportion

We can visualise a proportion as the ratio of two totals. The estimate of a proportion is obtained by first calculating the total number of “units” in the sample that have the characteristic(s) sought and then dividing it by the total number of sample units on which we want to base the estimate. Note that the denominator may represent all the individuals in a geographic area or a subset of individuals within a geographic area.

Note also that, for estimating proportions or averages, it is not necessary to use the weighting factor, because when the numerator and denominator are multiplied by the same weight, namely 36, the two operations cancel each other out.

### **Example 2:**

We are interested in estimating the proportion of individuals in the Montréal CMA who are immigrants. In this case, the total in the numerator is the number of records in the sample for which the immigrant status indicator is “immigrant” in the Montréal CMA; in other words, we are counting the records for which  $IMMPOPP = 2$  and  $CMAPUMFP = 462$ . We then divide this number by the total in the denominator, which is the number of individuals in the Montréal CMA, that is, the number of records such that  $CMAPUMFP = 462$ . We thus obtain the following proportion:  $16,203 / 91,323 = 0.1774$ , or almost 18% of the individuals in the Montréal CMA who are immigrants. Thus, in this example, the total in the denominator is based on the total number of individuals in a geographic area.

### **Example 3:**

We are interested in estimating the following proportion: out of all males aged 20 to 45 in the Vancouver CMA, the proportion whose legal marital status is “divorced”. In this case, the total in the numerator is the number of individuals in the Vancouver CMA who are male, aged 20 to 45 and divorced, that is, the number of records for which  $CMAPUMFP = 933$ ,  $SEXP = 2$ ,  $20 \leq AGE \leq 45$  et  $MARSTLP = 1$ . This total must then be divided by the denominator, which consists of the number of individuals in the Vancouver CMA who are male and aged 20 to 45, that is, the number of records for which  $CMAPUMFP = 933$ ,  $SEXP = 2$ ,  $20 \leq AGE \leq 45$ . The result is  $521 / 10,631 = 0.049$ , meaning that approximately 5% of the males aged 20 to 45 in Vancouver are divorced. Thus in this example, the total in the denominator is based on a subset of records in a geographic area.

## (iii) Ratio

The estimate of a ratio may be the ratio of two totals or two proportions. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the totals to appear respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other. To estimate the ratio of two proportions, simply obtain the proportions to be used respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other.

(b) Numerical or Quantitative Variables

(i) Total

At the population level, a total for one region or for a subset of individuals within a geographic area is obtained by first identifying the records targeted by the region or by the subset. We then total the values of the variable for these units and we multiply this total by the weighting factor (36).

(ii) Average

To estimate the average of a variable in a given geographic area, the given values of the variable for the sample records that belong to the region are totalled and the result of this sum is divided by the number of sample units in the region. It is possible that we will want to estimate the average of a variable for a subset of individuals in a given area. In this case, it is necessary to sum the given values of the variable for the records in the sample that belong to the subgroup in question and divide this result by the number of units in the sample that are in the same subgroup.

**Example 4:**

We want to estimate the total average income of women aged 15 years and over in Ontario. At the numerator level, the values for the variable “total income” (TOTINCP) for female individuals (SEXP = 1) 15 years or over (AGEP ≥ 15) in the province of Ontario (PROVP = 35) are totalled and the result is divided by the number of female individuals 15 years and over in Ontario, that is, the number of records in the file for which SEXP = 1,  $15 \leq \text{AGEP} \leq 85$  et PROVP = 35. The result obtained is :

$$2,265,867,543 / 120,954 = \$18,733.30$$

Note also that, for estimating proportions or averages, it is not necessary to use the weighting factor, because when the numerator and denominator are multiplied by the same weight, namely 36, the two operations cancel each other out.

(iii) Ratio

The estimate of a ratio may be the ratio of two totals or two averages. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the totals to appear respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other. To estimate the ratio of two averages, simply obtain the averages to be used respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other.

## C. Data Reliability

As the microdata file covers a sample of “units” in the census sample, there is not necessarily complete agreement between the estimates established from the file and the results based on the population as a whole. The observed difference is attributable to two types of intrinsic errors: sampling errors and non-sampling errors.

### 1. Sampling Error

The sampling error is an error attributable to the fact that the study covers only a fraction of the population. Different samples would have given us different estimators. In general, these differences are represented by the sampling variance. The procedure to be used to obtain an estimate of the sampling variability is explained in the following section.

### 2. Estimation of the Sampling Variability

“Coefficient of Variation” is a measure frequently used to determine the degree of sampling variability. This is simply the relationship of the standard error of an estimate to the value of that estimate or, in other words, the standard error expressed as a percentage of the targeted estimate.

Three factors must be considered when estimating the coefficient of variation of a result:

- the nature of the variables involved;
- the number of records in the sample on which the estimation is based;
- the quality factor associated with the result.

#### (a) Nature of Variables Involved

Depending on whether an estimate is for a nominal variable or a numerical variable, the procedure for obtaining the coefficient of variation associated with the estimate is slightly different. Further on in this document, you will find the steps to follow in order to calculate the coefficient of variation when estimating a total for a nominal variable or the average of the records for a numerical variable. You will also find out how to obtain approximate coefficients of variation for other types of estimation following these same instructions.

#### (b) Number of Records Targeted by the Estimate

In the case of an estimate for a nominal variable, the coefficient of variation of the estimate mainly depends on the number of records that have the desired characteristic(s). In the case of an estimate for a numerical variable, the coefficient of variation depends on the number of records on which the estimate is based, but also on the variation associated with the variable for this set of records. Note that the set of records on which the

estimate is based may be made up of all the records in a given area or of a subgroup of records within an area.

(c) Determination of the Quality Factor

When a sampling plan for a targeted universe is prepared, some variables require a certain amount of control. These are the stratification or sort variables. For example, in the Individuals File, sex was considered one of these variables. However, it is not possible to exercise this type of control over all the file variables. It is hoped that control of key variables in the sample selection will keep sampling error down in the uncontrolled variables.

It is therefore only natural to expect the sample to be more effective for the control variables than for the other variables. In other words, the variables that are controlled have a smaller sampling error than other variables. The ratio of the coefficient of variation for the sampling plan applied to the coefficient of variation for a simple random sampling plan is used to measure sampling plan effectiveness for one variable. When the ratio is equal to 1, the plan applied is as effective as a simple random sampling plan. When the ratio is smaller than 1, the plan applied is more effective than a simple random sampling plan. When it is greater than 1, the plan used is less effective.

Appendix B lists the quality factors associated with each variable. For each variable, you will find quality factors for each of the geographic areas available in the file. These factors are actually a weighted average of the quality factors associated with each of the categories of a variable in a given geographic area. They represent the measure of effectiveness of the sampling plan. When the value XXX appears, this indicates that, for that area, the variable is degenerated, meaning that it takes only one value.

The quality factor is a component essential for calculating the coefficient of variation of the plan associated with a result. The method used to determine the quality factor is the following:

- If only one nominal or numeric variable is considered in the estimate of a result, the quality factor associated with the variable corresponding to the geographic area on which the estimate of the result is based is used.
- If the result applies to a set of geographic areas, then it is necessary to use the highest of the quality factors for the geographic areas included in the set. For example, if we estimate the number of female individuals in the Atlantic provinces, we must then take the quality factor for the variable SEXF which corresponds to the province of Nova Scotia (0.545), as it is the highest of the quality factors for the Atlantic provinces for SEXF (Nfld. => 0.336, P.E.I. => 0.216 and N.B. => 0.355).

If more than one variable is considered in determining the result, the highest factor among the ones observed for each of these variables must be used, always in the geographic area targeted by the result.

### Example 5:

The file shows that, in Canada, the number of males with a salary greater than zero but less than \$10,000 is 2,262,204 (62,839 x 36). To establish this result, the variables SEXP and TOTINCP were used. The corresponding quality factor for the SEXP variable for the “Canada” region is 0.457. In the case of the variable TOTINCP, the quality factor for the “Canada” region is 0.873. The highest quality factor between the two is 0.873. We must then use the quality factor 0.873 to calculate the coefficient of variation as it is the highest factor among all the factors associated with the variables implicated in the estimation.

### 3. Calculation of the Quality of an Estimate

As previously mentioned, a measure often used to obtain the quality of an estimate is the coefficient of variation. In using the following guidelines based on the type of estimate that you are interested in, you will obtain an interval within which the coefficient of variation of your estimate is located. If you want to obtain a count for the coefficient of variation of your estimate instead of an interval, the method to obtain the estimate of that value by linear interpolation [point (d)] is found after the instructions.

#### (a) To Estimate a Total for a Nominal or Qualitative Variable

- First calculate the number of records with the characteristic(s) asked by the estimate, that is «NOBS».
- Find the quality factor to be used for this estimate by following the instructions given previously [Section C. 2. (c)]. This quality factor is called QF.
- Follow the instructions below whether you use Table 1 or the calculation sheet (the spreadsheet is located in c:\rec96cen\document\qualeng.xls, assuming that the installation defaults were used):

#### **If you are using Table 1:**

- Perform the following division:  $E = \text{NOBS} / (\text{QF})^2$ .
- Go to the “Nominal” row in Table 1 and find **the highest value V** on the row which is smaller or equal to the value E.

#### **If you are using the calculation sheet:**

- Enter the value of the quality factor QF at the designated place at the top of the calculation sheet. At that moment, the figures in the calculation sheet will be adjusted at the requested quality factor.



- Go to the “Nominal” row in the calculation sheet and find **the highest value V** on the row which is smaller or equal to the value NOBS.
- Find the alphabetic code in the column corresponding to that value V and check the meaning of this code given following the table.

**Example 1 (continued):**

Refer to Example 1 found in the previous section. We wanted to estimate the total number of women 25 years and over in Edmonton for whom the highest level of schooling attained is a master’s degree or a doctorate. There are 179 records in the file that meet the condition  $CMAPUMFP = 835$ ,  $SEXP = 1$ ,  $25 \leq AGE \leq 85$ ,  $HLOSP = 13$  or 14.

We now have the following quality factors for the region of Edmonton: for the variable  $SEXP$ , the quality factor is 0.383; for  $AGE$ , it is 0.807, and for the variable  $HLOSP$ , it is 0.917. We must then use 0.917 as the quality factor, as it is the highest.

**If we use Table 1:**

- Let us find now the value of E:  $E = 179 / (0.917)^2 = 212.8$ .
- If we look at the “Nominal” row in the Table 1, we see that the highest value V smaller or equal to 212.8 is 97. This value is located in Column D, which gives a coefficient of variation between 5.0% and 10%.

**If we use the calculation sheet:**

- Enter the value of the quality factor, 0.917, at the designated place at the top of the calculation sheet. At that moment, the figures in the calculation sheet will be adjusted to the requested quality factor.
- If we look at the “Nominal” row in the calculation sheet, we see that the highest value V smaller or equal to 179 (NOBS) is 82. This value is located in Column D, which gives a coefficient of variation between 5.0% and 10%.

**Conclusion :** We estimate that there are 6,444 ( $179 \times 36$ ) female individuals 25 years and over in Edmonton for whom the highest level of schooling attained is a master’s degree or a doctorate. The coefficient of variation associated with that result is estimated at between 5.0% and 10%.

(b) To Estimate a Proportion for a Nominal or Qualitative Variable

**If the denominator is based on the total of records for a geographic area**

When the denominator represents the set of records for a geographic area, follow the instructions for estimating the total for a nominal variable [C.3(a)] for the total of the proportion found in the numerator only. It is not necessary to calculate the coefficient of variation of the denominator, since this number is fixed in accordance with the sampling plan used.

**If the denominator is based on a subgroup of records in a geographic area**

When the denominator represents a subgroup of records for a geographic area, follow the instructions for estimating the total for a nominal variable [C.3(a)] for the totals of the proportion in the numerator and in the denominator separately. The coefficient of variation for estimating such a proportion will lie within the highest of the two intervals obtained.

**Example 3 (continued):**

For Example 3 in the previous section, proceed in the same way as for Example 1, treating the totals in the numerator and denominator separately. We will start with the numerator. In the numerator, there are 521 records that satisfy the condition  $C_{MAPUMFP} = 933$ ,  $SEXP = 2$ ,  $20 \leq AGE_P \leq 45$  et  $MARSTLP = 1$ . In this case, the quality factor to be used is 0.746, that is, the highest of the quality factors for the Vancouver CMA for variables  $SEXP$  (0.441),  $AGE_P$  (0.746) et  $MARSTLP$  (0.644). Note that, for the remaining of this example, Table 1 will be used.

Let us find the value of E:  $E = 521 / (0.746)^2 = 936$ .

If we look at the row indicating “Nominal” in the table, we see that the highest value V smaller or equal to 936 is 389. This value is located in Column C, which gives a coefficient of variation between 2.5% and 5%.

We will now consider the denominator. In the denominator, there are 10,631 records that satisfy the condition  $C_{MAPUMFP} = 933$ ,  $SEXP = 2$ ,  $20 \leq AGE_P \leq 45$ . In this case, the quality factor to be used is 0.746, that is, the highest of the quality factors for the Vancouver CMA for variables  $SEXP$  (0.441) et  $AGE_P$  (0.746).

Let us find the value of E:  $E = 10\,631 / (0.746)^2 = 19,103$ .

If we look at the “Nominal” row in the table, we see that the highest value V obtained which is smaller than or equal to 19,103 is 9,722. This value is located in column A, which gives a coefficient of variation of this estimate which is between 0% and 1%.

Thus, we can say that the coefficient of variation for this proportion lies between 2.5% and 5%, that is, the highest interval between the proportion found in the numerator and the one found in the denominator. If you would like a more precise estimate of the coefficient of variation, follow the instructions at the end of this chapter which concern linear interpolation and more complex estimators.

**Conclusion:** We estimate that the proportion of men between 20 and 45 years of age in Vancouver that are divorced is approximately 5% (521 / 10,631). The coefficient of variation associated with that result is estimated between 2.5% and 5%.

(c) To Estimate an Average for a Nominal or Quantitative Variable

To calculate the quality of an estimate in this case, you will need to calculate the **sampling** coefficient of variation for the numerical variable in question for the set of records on which the estimate is based. This coefficient of variation, expressed as a percentage, may be calculated using different statistical software programs or spreadsheet programs (if the number of records on which the estimate is based does not exceed the maximum number of records that the spreadsheet program can read). In general, statistical software programs calculate this statistic directly. On the other hand, if you use a spreadsheet program, you will probably have to calculate the value of the standard deviation (SD) and the value of the mean (MEAN) separately. You will then have to calculate the value of the sampling coefficient of variation (CV) as follows:

$$CV = (SD / MEAN) \times 100$$

In the Quality of Estimates table, there are different values for the sampling coefficient of variation (CV) in the left column underneath the row labelled “Nominal”. For example, the value 10 indicates that the sampling coefficient of variation (CV) is equal to 10%. Note that, for continuous variables, the row labelled “Nominal” cannot be used. Instead, use the row corresponding to the value closest to the sampling coefficient of variation calculated for your estimate.

- First calculate the number of records with the characteristic(s) asked by the estimate, in that is “NOBS”.
- Calculate the sampling coefficient of variation (CV) with the help of a statistical software or a spreadsheet. This value must be a percentage.
- Find the quality factor to be used for this estimate by following the instructions given previously (Section C. 3). This quality factor is called QF.

Follow the instructions below whether you use Table 1 or the calculation sheet:

**If you are using Table 1:**

- Perform the following division:  $E = \text{NOBS} / (\text{QF})^2$ .
- Go to the row corresponding to the value closest to the calculated CV value in Table 1 and find **the highest value V** on the row which is smaller or equal to the value E.

**If you are using the calculation sheet:**

- Enter the value of the quality factor QF at the designated place at the top of the calculation sheet. At that moment, the figures in the calculation sheet will be adjusted using the requested quality factor.
  - Go to the row corresponding to the value closest to the calculated CV value in the calculation sheet and find **the highest value V** on the row which is smaller or equal to the value NOBS.
- Find the alphabetic code in the column corresponding to that value V and check the meaning of this code in the explanatory text following the table.

**Example 4 (continued):**

Refer to Example 4 in the previous section. We are interested in the following estimate: the total average income for women 15 years and over in Ontario. In the file, there are 120,954 records for which  $\text{SEXP} = 1$ ,  $15 \leq \text{AGEP} \leq 85$  and  $\text{PROV} = 35$ . This number is placed at the denominator.

The quality factor to use in this case is 0.970, which is the highest among the quality factors for the variables SEX (0.367), AGE (0.794) and TOTINCP (0.970) for the province of Ontario.

If we consider all the records in the file, such as  $\text{SEXP} = 1$ ,  $15 \leq \text{AGEP} \leq 85$  and  $\text{PROVP} = 35$ , and if we calculate the sampling coefficient of variation of the variable TOTINCP for this subgroup of records, the value  $\text{CV} = 97\%$  is obtained. Note that, for the remaining of this example, Table 1 will be used.

Let us find the value of E:  $E = 120,954 / (0.970)^2 = 128,551$ .

If we look at the row indicating “100%” (the closest value to  $\text{CV} = 97\%$ ) in Table 1, we see that the highest value V obtained which is smaller than or equal to 128,551 is 9,722. This value is located in Column A, which gives a coefficient of variation between 0% and 1%.

**Conclusion:** We estimate that the average income of women 15 years and over in Ontario is \$18,733.30. The coefficient of variation associated with that result is estimated at between 0% and 1%.

(d) To Obtain an Approximation of the Coefficient of Variation by Linear Interpolation

If you want a figure instead of an interval for the coefficient of variation for your estimate, you can obtain an estimate by using linear interpolation within the interval obtained. Here is how to use this method:

- L : the row identified in Table 1 or on the calculation sheet for the estimate in question (row labelled “Nominal” or row corresponding to the value closest to the CV value, whichever is appropriate);
- C\* : the percentage corresponding to the upper boundary of the interval obtained;
- N\* : the number of the cell corresponding to the interval obtained and row L;
- C\* : the percentage corresponding to the lower boundary of the interval obtained;
- N\* : the number in the cell to the left of the cell containing N\*;
- X : if Table 1 was used, then take X = E; if the calculation sheet was used, use X = NOBS.

An approximation of the coefficient of variation (CVEST) is obtained by applying the following linear interpolation formula:

$$CVEST = C_* + [((C^* - C_*) / (N^* - N_*)) \times (N^* - X)]$$

If the interval obtained is in Column A, take the value CVEST = 1%. To return to Example 3 in the preceding section, we obtained the interval 2.5 à 5 % for the numerator. In this case, we have

$$\begin{array}{lll} L = \text{“Nominal”}; & C^* = 5\%; & C_* = 2.5\%; \\ N^* = 1.556; & N_* = 389; & X = E = 936. \end{array}$$

We therefore obtain

$$CVEST = 2.5\% + [(5\% - 2.5\%) / (1.556 - 389)) \times (1.556 - 936)] = 3.8\%.$$

(e) For all Other Types of Estimates in a Nominal or Numeric Case

Most of the more complex estimates, such as the estimate of the parameters of a linear model, may be written as a function of totals, proportions or averages. To obtain the quality associated with this type of estimates, first follow the instructions given above for each of the components separately. Then calculate the estimates for each of the coefficients of variation by linear interpolation. An approximation of the coefficient of variation of the estimate is obtained by calculating the square root of the sum of the squares of these estimates of coefficients of variation.

If we continue with the example given for linear interpolation, we obtain an approximation of the coefficient of variation of the proportion by means of the following equation:

$$[(0.038)^2 + (0.01)^2]^{1/2} = 3.9\%$$

**Table 1. Quality of Estimates**

Alphabetic code for the quality of estimates (See the following page for the meaning of these codes.)							
CV(%)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nominal	9,722	1,556	389	97	36	16	9
10	97	16	4	1	0	0	0
20	389	62	16	4	1	1	0
30	875	140	35	9	3	1	1
40	1,556	249	62	16	6	2	1
50	2,431	389	97	24	9	4	2
60	3,500	560	140	35	13	6	3
70	4,764	762	191	48	17	8	4
80	6,222	996	249	62	23	10	6
90	7,875	1,260	315	79	29	13	7
100	9,722	1,556	389	97	36	16	9
110	11,764	1,882	471	118	43	19	11
120	14,000	2,240	560	140	51	22	13
130	16,431	2,629	657	164	60	26	15
140	19,056	3,049	762	191	70	30	17
150	21,875	3,500	875	219	80	35	20
175	29,774	4,764	1,191	298	109	48	27
200	38,889	6,222	1,556	389	143	62	35
225	49,219	7,875	1,969	492	181	79	44
250	60,764	9,722	2,431	608	223	97	55
275	73,524	11,764	2,941	735	270	118	66
300	87,500	14,000	3,500	875	321	140	79
325	102,691	16,431	4,108	1,027	377	164	93
350	119,097	19,056	4,764	1,191	437	191	107
375	136,719	21,875	5,469	1,367	502	219	123
400	155,556	24,889	6,222	1,556	571	249	140
450	196,875	31,500	7,875	1,969	723	315	178
500	243,056	38,889	9,722	2,431	893	389	219
550	294,097	47,056	11,764	2,941	1,080	471	265
600	350,000	56,000	14,000	3,500	1,286	560	316
650	410,764	65,722	16,431	4,108	1,509	657	370
700	476,389	76,222	19,056	4,764	1,750	762	430
750	546,875	87,500	21,875	5,469	2,009	875	493
800	622,222	99,556	24,889	6,222	2,285	996	561
850	702,430	112,389	28,097	7,024	2,580	1,124	633
900	787,500	126,000	31,500	7,875	2,893	1,260	710
950	877,430	140,389	35,097	8,774	3,223	1,404	791
1,000	972,222	155,556	38,889	9,722	3,571	1,556	877

## Guidelines for Releasing Estimates

Category	Alphabetic Code	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Recommendation
<b>Unrestricted</b>	A	0.0 – 1.0	Estimates may be included in a general release without restriction. The letter A indicates that the estimate is very reliable. The letter B indicates that the estimate is reliable, but less so than one from category A, and so on.
	B	1.0 – 2.5	
	C	2.5 – 5.0	
	D	5.0 – 10.0	
	E	10.0 – 16.5	
<b>Restricted</b>	F	16.5 – 25.0	The estimates are sufficiently reliable for specific purposes, but must be used with caution. When these estimates are used, it is preferable to point out that their sampling variance is higher.
	G	25.0 – 33.3	
<b>Not to be released</b>		Over 33.3	If the value obtained is lower than the value shown in column G, it is therefore preferable not to release these estimates. We suggest that you delete them from your statistical tables.

### 4. Non-sampling Error

Sampling error is only one component of the total error in a survey. Non-sampling error may also contribute to the total error. This type of error is introduced, for example, when imputing data referring to cases of non-response or of obvious reporting errors (response error), when a person is overlooked or counted more than once (coverage error), or at the time of coding or data capture (processing error). Furthermore, some measures, such as changing the codes of a few variables to “Not available” for certain records are necessary to comply with the confidentiality criteria. Measurements of sampling variability studied in the preceding sections take into account only observed variability in census data. Therefore, they do not reflect inaccuracies introduced into the census data and the sample by non-sampling error, and by measures taken to meet the confidentiality criteria.



## **Chapter IV. Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability**

### **A. Adjustments to Geographic Areas**

Users should be aware that census geographic areas are subject to change from one census to the next. Therefore, when using data from two or more censuses, users must be aware of, and take into consideration, any changes to the geographic limits and/or the conceptual definition of the areas being compared. Users wishing to obtain additional information in this regard should refer to the following electronic reference tool: *GeoRef, 1996 Census*, Catalogue No. 92F00085XCB.

### **B. Population Counts Based on Usual Place of Residence**

The population counts shown here for a particular area represent the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered “non-permanent residents” (see Section C below). In most areas, there is little difference between the number of usual residents and the number of people staying in the area on Census Day. For certain places, however, such as tourist or vacation areas, or those including large work camps, the number of people staying in the area at any particular time could significantly exceed the number of usual residents shown here.

### **C. Non-permanent Residents**

In 1991 and 1996, the Census of Population enumerated both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who held a student or employment authorization, Minister’s permit or who were refugee claimants, as well as family members living with them, at the time of the census.

Prior to 1991, only permanent residents of Canada were included in the census. (The only exception to this occurred in 1941.) Non-permanent residents were considered foreign residents and were not enumerated.

Today in Canada, non-permanent residents make up a significant segment of the population, especially in several census metropolitan areas. Their presence can affect the demand for such government services as health care, education, employment programs and language training. The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the census facilitates comparisons with provincial and territorial statistics (marriages, divorces, births and deaths) which include this population. In addition, this inclusion of non-permanent

residents brings the Canadian practice closer to the UN recommendation that long-term residents (persons living in a country for one year or longer) be enumerated in the census.

According to the 1991 Census, there were 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1% of the total population. There were fewer non-permanent residents in Canada at the time of the 1996 Census: 166,715 non-permanent residents or 0.6% of the total population in 1996.

Total population counts, as well as counts for all variables, are affected by this change in the census universe. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 or 1996 with data from previous censuses in geographic areas where there is an important concentration of non-permanent residents. These include the major census metropolitan areas in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Although every attempt has been made to enumerate non-permanent residents, factors such as language difficulties and the reluctance to complete a government form or understand the need to participate may have affected the enumeration of this population and resulted in undercounting.

## **D. Visible Minorities**

Counts of the visible minority population in Canada were first produced using the 1981 Census data. Data on the visible minority population in 1981, 1986 and 1991 were derived primarily from responses to the ethnic origin question, in conjunction with responses from the place of birth and mother tongue questions. For the 1996 Census, a new question was introduced in order to measure the visible minority population more directly. Because of this difference in the method of collecting data, caution should be used in comparing visible minority data between the 1996 Census and previous censuses.

## **E. Labour Characteristics**

### **1. Comparability of Labour Force Activity Data With Those of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)**

While the 1996 Census definitions were designed to be as consistent as possible with the Labour Force Survey definitions, the two vehicles differ with respect to the number and wording of the questions used to obtain this information.

The census and LFS also differ with respect to coverage, methodology and reference period. The census data cover all persons 15 years and over excluding institutional residents, whereas the LFS data also exclude residents of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian reserves, most non-permanent residents, as well as members of the Armed Forces and persons living abroad. Census questionnaires were completed by the respondents, whereas the LFS questionnaires were completed by

interviewers. The census was taken on May 14, 1996, and most of the labour force activity data covered the previous week. The monthly LFS data which most closely approximate the census data are those which were collected in May or June 1996. The data relate to the reference weeks ending May 18 and May 11 respectively.

## **2. Comparability of Labour Force Activity Data With Those of Previous Censuses**

Differences between the 1996 Census definitions and those of 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 for the “Employed”, “Unemployed” and “Not in the labour force” categories must be taken into consideration when making comparisons with data published in other census years.

In 1971 (and in 1976), institutional residents were asked the labour force questions and were classified as “Not in the labour force”. Since 1981, institutional residents have not been asked the labour force questions and have been excluded from the population 15 years and over. Female farm labourers who were unpaid family workers and who “helped without pay” for less than 20 hours a week were also classified as “Not in the labour force” in 1971. Since 1976, these persons have been classified as “Employed”. In 1971, persons who were both “Looking for work” and “Absent” were considered as “Unemployed” rather than “Employed”.

In 1976, two new questions were added in order to determine unemployment status. The first was a question on definite arrangements to report to a new job at a future date (reworded since 1981 to specify that the job was to start in four weeks or less). The second was a question on availability for work. Since 1981, more detailed response categories have been included in the “Availability for work” question. In addition, the reference period for persons who were on temporary lay-off in the reference week, which was 30 days in 1971 and 1976, was changed to 26 weeks in 1981 and then removed altogether in 1986, 1991 and 1996. The reference period for the “Looking for work” question also changed from “last week” in 1971 and 1976 to “during the last four weeks” in 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

In 1976, 1981, 1991 and 1996, a school attendance question was available and was utilized to edit the labour force activity variable (or assist in the classification of persons as either “Unemployed” or “Not in the labour force”). The 1986 Census, however, did not contain a school attendance question. As a result, the 1986 Census labour force counts are affected slightly by this processing change.

## **3. Number of Weeks Worked**

The data for the 40-48 and 49-52 weeks worked categories for 1995 must be interpreted with caution because some respondents tend to exclude their paid leave of absence due to vacation or for other reasons from their work weeks, when in fact such leave of absence should be included. As a result, the 49-52 week category may be understated.

#### 4. Industry Divisions

Division N – Government Service Industries: The entire Government Service Industries division is a difficult area to code. Users should be cautious when dealing with estimates of the Government Service Industries division taken from the census. Census respondents tend to give the response “government” for any number of administrative government or government-related activities. The classification calls for most government-related activities to be coded to divisions other than Government Service Industries. For example, road maintenance services or postal services are not coded to the Government Service Industries division. For these industries and others of similar type, detailed descriptions are required for accurate coding. Detailed descriptions are often not given on census questionnaires.

Division P – Health and Social Service Industries and Division R – Other Service Industries: These two divisions are affected by changes in the instructions given to coders for the coding of “babysitters”. In 1986 and 1991, the instructions read:

Babysitters who perform this task in their own home are coded to 979 – Other Personal and Household Services.

Babysitters who perform childcare in another person’s home (including live-in babysitters) are coded to 974 – Private Households.

Babysitters who are employed by an agency are coded to 864 – Non-institutional Social Services.

In 1996, the instructions read:

Babysitters who babysit in another person’s home are coded to 979 – Other Personal and Household Services (e.g., this code would include teenagers doing babysitting for neighbours).

Babysitters who take children into their own home are coded to 864 – Non-institutional Social Services.

Exceptions:

Live-in babysitters/nannies who perform childcare in another person’s home are coded to 974 – Private Households.

Babysitters who are employed by an agency (whether or not they work in their own home) are coded to 979 – Other Personal and Household Services.

These instructions differ significantly. Only the live-in babysitters/nannies received the same code in 1991 and 1996. At the division level, these revisions should lead to fewer respondents coded to Division R and more respondents coded to Division P. Users should be aware of these changes when trying to make comparisons between the 1996 Census data and those from the 1986 and/or 1991 Censuses.

## F. Language

### 1. Comparability and Quality of Data on Mother Tongue

The mother tongue question read as follows for the 1996 Census: “What is the language that this person **first learned** at home **in childhood** and **still understands**?”. This phrasing was identical to that used for the 1991 Census.

The short questionnaire (Form 2A) contained only one language question, the one on mother tongue. In 1996, it bore the title of **Language First Learned at Home in Childhood**. However, the long questionnaire (Form 2B) comprised four language-related questions. The title **Language** preceded these questions. The question on mother tongue came last, following the two questions on the knowledge of languages (official and non-official), and the question on language spoken most often at home. The layout of these questions was identical to the one used for the 1991 Census.

In 1996, as in 1991, the respondents could check English or French or write a non-official language in the write-in answer space. As in 1991, an automatic coding system was used again to process the write-in answers.

The following changes were brought to the 1996 language classification:

- The category “Attikamek” was introduced in 1996; it was included with “Cree” in 1991.
- In 1996, Blackfoot includes Blood and Piegan; in 1991, they were included with “Algonquian languages, n.i.e.”.
- In 1996, Malecite includes Passamaquoddy; in 1991, it was included with “Algonquian languages, n.i.e.”.
- In 1996, Micmac includes Souriquois ; in 1991, it was included with “Algonquian languages, n.i.e.”.
- The category “Algonquian” was introduced in 1996; in 1991, it was included in the category “Algonquian languages, n.i.e.”.
- In 1996, Chipewyan included Yellowknife; in 1991, it was included in the category “Athapaskan languages, n.i.e.”.
- The category “Dene” was introduced in 1996; it was included with Chipewyan in 1991.
- The categories “Shuswap”, “Thompson (Ntlakapamux)” and “Salish languages, n.i.e.” were introduced in 1996; they were included with the category “Salish languages” in 1991.
- The category “Gitksan” was introduced in 1996; it was included with the category “Tsimshian” in 1991.
- The category “Nishga” was introduced in 1996; it was included with the category “Wakashan languages” in 1991.
- The categories “Amharic”, “Somali” and “Tingringa” were introduced in 1996; they were included with the category “Semitic languages” in 1991.

- The category “Baluchi” was deleted in 1996; it is now with the category “Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.”.
- The category “Konkani” was introduced in 1996; it was included with the category “Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.” in 1991.
- The category “Kannada” was introduced in 1996; it was included with the category “Dravidian languages, n.i.e.” in 1991.
- The category “Twi” was introduced in 1996; it was included with the category “Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.” in 1991.

At the processing level, the “Non-official languages” category was eliminated since, in 1996, only one write-in answer was processed. These answers were quite rare and have little impact on data comparability.

The table below gives the main answer categories of the question on mother tongue. The complete data (100%) and the data taken from the long questionnaire (distributed to 20% of the households) are included.

The 1996 distributions show the notable difference between the data taken from the short form (100%) and the data taken from the long form (20%). The proportion of multiple responses was 3.3% and 1.4% respectively. This difference is probably due to the fact that, in the first case, the question on mother tongue was the only language question asked while, in the second case, other language questions were asked before the question on mother tongue. Respondents would be less likely to report two or more mother tongues if they were first able to indicate their language proficiency. Accordingly, there was a higher proportion of single responses in the responses taken from the long form (20%); this increase applied to French and especially to non-official languages, while a decrease was noted for English.

**Table 2. Main Answer Categories of the Question on Mother Tongue, 1991 and 1996 Censuses**

Answer Categories	1991		1996	
	100%	20%	100%	20%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Single responses	97.4%	98.9%	96.7%	98.6%
English	60.5%	59.9%	59.3%	59.2%
French	23.8%	24.1%	22.9%	23.3%
Non-official languages	13.1%	14.9%	14.5%	16.1%
Multiple responses	2.6%	1.1%	3.3%	1.4%

## 2. Home Language

For the 1996 Census, the question on language spoken at home read as follows: “What language does this person speak **most often** at home?”. As for the question on mother tongue, it was expressed in the following terms: “What is the language that this person **first learned** at home **in childhood** and **still understands**?”. This wording was identical to the one used for the 1991 Census.

The 2B questionnaire (20%) comprised four language-related questions and the title **Language** preceded these questions. The question on home language appeared after the two questions on knowledge of languages (official and non-official) and preceded the question on mother tongue.

Changes to the collection and processing of data affected figures for both mother tongue and home language.

Some changes have also been incorporated in the language classifications used in census products. They are the same changes as those incorporated in the mother tongue enumerated above.

At the processing level, the “Non-official languages” category was eliminated since, in 1996, only one write-in answer was processed. These answers were quite rare and have little impact on data comparability.

The table below gives the main response categories of the question on home language. Statistics are taken from the long questionnaire (distributed to 20% of the households).

**Table 3. Main Answer Categories of the Question on Home Language, 1991 and 1996 Censuses**

<b>Answer Categories</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1996</b>
Total population	100.0%	100.0%
Single responses	98.2%	98.0%
English	67.5%	66.7%
French	23.0%	22.3%
Non-official languages	7.7%	9.0%
Multiple responses	1.8%	2.0%

## 3. Knowledge of Languages

The question on knowledge of official languages was the first of a series of four questions asked in the language module. The wording of the question was as follows: “Can this person speak English or French well enough to conduct a conversation?”. The question was followed by the instruction “Mark one circle only”. Four checked

responses were possible for this question: “English only”, “French only”, “Both English and French” and “Neither English nor French”. The response categories and the position of the question did not change since 1991.

The question on the knowledge of non-official languages appeared after the question on the knowledge of official languages and read as follows: “What language(s), **other than English or French**, can this person speak well enough to conduct a conversation?”. The respondent could check the None response or write one or more languages in the three boxes available for the write-in responses. The position of the question did not change since 1991.

## **G. Comparability of 1996 Place of Work Data With Those of Previous Censuses**

### **1. Universe and Sample Design**

In the 1996, 1991 and 1981 Censuses, responses to the place of work question were obtained from the 20% sample, compared to the 33.3% sample used in the 1971 Census. The 20% sample data are weighted to provide estimates for the entire population. In the case of the 1996 Census, the place of work universe contained over 3,200,000 persons, weighted to represent over 15,500,000 persons.

### **2. Design of the Place of Work Question**

The place of work question was asked in virtually the same format in each of the 1991, 1981 and 1971 Censuses. However, for the 1996 Census, the term “No fixed workplace address” replaced “No usual place of work”. In addition, the 1996 Census questionnaire was modified by adding a check box for the “No fixed workplace address” response category.

In censuses previous to 1996, respondents were instructed to write “No usual place of work” in the address fields provided, if applicable. It is believed that censuses previous to 1996 have undercounted the number of persons having “No fixed workplace address”. The change in the design of the 1996 place of work question has had a significant effect on the responses provided. The 1996 place of work data are not strictly comparable with data collected from previous censuses.

For the 1996 Census, a total of three changes were introduced to the place of work question to make it easier to understand, and encourage respondents to provide complete workplace address responses:

- the “County” of work write-in box was removed;
- the “No fixed workplace address” response category was made explicit;
- an illustrative example was included on the questionnaire to assist respondents in providing a **complete** workplace address.



### 3. Imputation Methodology

In the 1971 Census, respondents who provided inaccurate or incomplete information, or no information at all, were assigned to the category “Not stated”. This “Not stated” category also included partial responses, such as a province of work or province and census division of work.

In the 1996, 1991 and 1981 Censuses, the “Not stated” category no longer existed. Instead, seven-digit census subdivision of work codes (Standard Geographical Classification [SGC] codes) were assigned to affected records through edit and imputation programs. To facilitate this process, characteristics of a “Not stated” record were matched with those of a donor record.

### 4. Comparability of 1996 Place of Work Data

One difficulty with respect to historical comparability of place of work data, and this is not unique to place of work, is that the boundaries of geographic areas can change; this can greatly affect comparability between censuses. Annexations, incorporations and amalgamations of geographic areas can create difficulties when comparing spatial units and structures which change over time.

Working at home can be measured in different ways. In the census, the “Worked at home” category applies to persons who live and work at the same physical location, such as farmers, teleworkers and work camp workers. The 1996 Census Guide instructed persons who work part of their time at home and part of their time at an employer’s address to indicate that they worked at home if **most** of their work time was spent working at home (e.g., 3 days out of 5).

Statistics Canada’s 1995 Survey of Work Arrangements asked respondents whether they did **some** or **all** of their paid work at home. Differences between the 1996 Census and the 1995 Survey of Work Arrangements work at home data are largely the result of differences in the way work at home is measured.

## H. Comparability of Data on Ethnic Origin

From every decennial census since 1901, it has been possible to determine the relative size of Canada’s various ethnic groups to find out whether particular groups made up a large or small proportion of the total population and to compare the characteristics of one group with those of another. However, comparability of ethnic origin data between the 1996 Census and previous censuses has been affected by several factors including changes in the question format, wording, examples, instructions and data processing. The measurement of ethnicity is also affected by the social environment at the time of the census, changes in the respondent’s understanding or views about ethnicity, the respondent’s awareness of their family background and the length of time since immigration.

## **1. Change in the Format of the Ethnic Origin Question**

In each census between 1971 and 1991, the ethnic origin question has asked about the ethnic or cultural group(s) of the respondent or the respondent's ancestors. Respondents were provided with a number of mark-in or check-off groups with which to indicate their ethnic origin(s). The mark-in groups included on the census questionnaire varied slightly between censuses because these ethnic origins were generally chosen and listed based on the frequency of single response reporting in the previous census. In 1986, a mark-in for "Black" was added to the questionnaire in response to data requirements resulting from the new *Employment Equity Act*. In each census from 1971 to 1991, there was at least one mark-in for Canada's Aboriginal population and an "Other" category, under which respondents could specify their ethnic origin on one or more write-in lines.

In 1996, the format of the ethnic origin question changed substantially. Although the wording of the ethnic origin question itself did not change from 1991, the mark-in categories provided to respondents from 1971 to 1991 were no longer present. Instead, respondents were asked to specify their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in spaces. Twenty-four examples of ethnic groups were provided in order to assist respondents in understanding the intent of the question. Because it was the fifth most frequently reported single ethnic origin in 1991, "Canadian" appeared as the fifth example on the 1996 Census questionnaire.

Although it is likely that data for all ethnic groups have been affected to some extent by changes in the format of the ethnic origin question between censuses, counts for some groups have been affected more than others. The increase in the reporting of multiple responses and the increase in the reporting of "Canadian" are the most noticeable results of changes in the format of the ethnic origin question. However, data comparability has also been affected for several ethnic groups and categories, in particular British Isles, French, Black, African and Caribbean.

## **2. Increase in Reporting of Multiple Ethnic Origins**

The number of multiple ethnic origin responses provided by respondents has grown each census. While in 1971 the reporting of multiple ethnic origins was not permitted in the census, in 1981, 12% of the population reported multiple ethnic origins. This proportion increased to 28% in 1986 and 29% in 1991. In 1996, 36% of census respondents reported multiple ethnic origins.

The increase in multiple response reporting has not only affected overall data comparability for the ethnic origin variable, but it has also affected comparability for specific ethnic groups. This is particularly true because some ethnic groups are more likely than others to report multiple responses.

An increase in multiple response reporting among members of a certain ethnic group may lead to a decrease in single response reporting for that ethnic group. Data users must take into account both single and multiple response counts (or total response counts) before

making any conclusions about the relative size of an ethnic group and about changes in its size over time.

### **3. Increase in Reporting of “Canadian” Ethnic Origin**

The number of census respondents reporting “Canadian” as their ethnic origin has grown considerably over the past decade. While just 0.5% of the total population reported “Canadian” as a single or multiple ethnic origin in 1986, 3.8% reported “Canadian” in 1991 and 30.9% reported “Canadian” in 1996.

Although the increase in the reporting of “Canadian” may be the result of a number of factors, the change in the format of the ethnic origin question has perhaps had the most significant impact on counts for this group. It is likely that many respondents who checked a mark-in category in the 1991 Census ethnic origin question wrote in “Canadian” in the 1996 Census, either as a single response or in combination with other responses.

The increase in the reporting of “Canadian” ethnic origin appears to have had a major impact on the reporting of French, British Isles and other ethnic origins. Groups that have been in Canada the longest appear to be most likely to report “Canadian” as their ethnic origin.

### **4. Comparability of Data for British Isles, French and European Origins**

The change in the format of the ethnic origin question in 1996 has affected counts for “French”, “English”, “Irish”, “Scottish”, “Welsh”, and “British, n.i.e.” to a significant degree. Total response counts for “French” and “English” as well as single response counts for “Irish” and “Scottish” have decreased both as a result of the inclusion of “Canadian” as an example in the ethnic origin question and as a result of the removal of the mark-in groups from the census questionnaire.

While total response counts for European groups other than British Isles and French have not changed considerably since 1991, single counts for some European ethnic groups (for example, German, Ukrainian and Jewish) have also decreased as a result of the change in format of the ethnic origin question.

In addition to changes in the reporting of “French” ethnic origin, users should be aware of changes in the composition of the “French origins” ethnic category between the 1996 Census and previous censuses. In 1996, “French origins” included “French” and “Acadian”. In 1991, “French origins” included “French”, “Acadian” and “Québécois”. In 1986, “French origins” included “French”, “Acadian”, “Québécois” and “French Canadian”. In 1996, “Québécois” was moved from “French origins” to the “Other origins” category. In 1996 and 1991, “French Canadian” was made a multiple response of “French” and “Canadian”. Nevertheless, these changes do not appear to have had a significant impact on comparability for the “French origins” category because of relatively small counts for “French Canadian” (prior to 1996) and “Québécois”.

## **5. Comparability of Data for Black, African and Caribbean Origins**

Caution must be used in comparing data for Black, African and Caribbean origins between censuses because of changes in the format of the ethnic origin question and the examples listed on the census questionnaire.

Prior to 1986, “Black” was not listed on the census questionnaire, although respondents could specify “Black” ethnic origin in the write-in space. In light of the recommendations of the Special Committee on the Participation of Visible Minorities in Canadian Society in the report *Equality Now!* and of the Abella Commission of Inquiry on Equality in Employment, the mark-in response “Black” was added to the census questionnaire in 1986. It was included again as a mark-in category in 1991.

Some respondents objected to the presence of “Black” as an ethnic group in the 1991 Census questionnaire. In 1996, the “Black” mark-in group was replaced with the examples “Haitian”, “Jamaican” and “Somali” and respondents were required to write-in their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in spaces. As well, a new question was added to the 1996 Census questionnaire in order to measure the visible minority population, including Blacks, more directly.

The removal of the “Black” mark-in circle from the census ethnic origin question has resulted in the decreased reporting of “Black” and the increased reporting of African and Caribbean origins. Many respondents who checked the “Black” mark-in category in 1991 are likely to have chosen a different term to indicate their ancestry in 1996. Some persons may have chosen to use the general term “African”, while others may have chosen to report a more specific African or Caribbean origin, such as “Ghanaian” or “Barbadian”.

In 1996, a decision was made to aggregate the “Black origins” ethnic category with the “African origins” ethnic category. In 1991, the “Black origins” ethnic category comprised the groups “Black”, “Ghanaian” and “African Black, n.i.e.”. The “African origins” ethnic category comprised the groups “Ethiopian”, “Somali” and “Other African, n.i.e.”.

### **I. Aboriginal Population**

#### **1. Comparability of Data on Self-reported Aboriginal Population**

In 1991 and previous censuses, the Aboriginal population was determined using the ethnic origin question, based primarily on the ancestry dimension. Again in 1996, respondents could report their Aboriginal ethnic origin/ancestry. However, a new question was included on the 1996 Census. The Aboriginal self-reporting question allowed respondents to define themselves as Aboriginal if they personally identified with at least one Aboriginal group (i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit).

It is important to note that the 1996 self-reported Aboriginal data are **not** comparable with either the 1991 or 1996 ethnic origin/ancestry figures. The 1996 Aboriginal self-reporting count of 779,790 is much different from the 1996 Aboriginal ethnic origin/ancestry count of 1.1 million because the concepts behind the two counts are very different. For example, there are some people who have Aboriginal ancestors who do not see themselves as Aboriginal and vice versa.

The concept of Aboriginal self-reporting was first used in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and differs slightly from the concept used in the 1996 Census. The APS question asked: “With which Aboriginal group do **you** identify?”. The interviewer read a list of responses that included “North American Indian”, “Inuit”, “Métis”, “Another Aboriginal group” and “Don’t identify with an Aboriginal group”. All applicable responses were checked. The 1996 Census identity question asked “Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)?”. Respondents could check “No”, “Yes, North American Indian”, “Yes, Métis” and/or “Yes, Inuit”. The reporting of more than one Aboriginal response was allowed (i.e. North American Indian and Métis). Despite wording differences between the 1991 APS and the 1996 Census and despite the fact that there were some differences in the Indian reserves and settlements that did not participate in the 1991 APS and the 1996 Census, the questions yield comparable results, as shown in the 1993 National Census Test.

## **2. Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements**

On some Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 1996 Census, enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed. Moreover, some Indian reserves and Indian settlements were enumerated late or the quality of the collected data was considered inadequate. These geographic areas (a total of 77) are called “incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements”.

Data for 1996 are therefore not available for the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements and are not included in tabulations. While for higher level geographic areas (Canada, provinces, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations) the impact of the missing data is very small, the impact can be significant for smaller areas, where the affected Indian reserves and Indian settlements account for a higher proportion of the population.

## **3. Registered Indian Status and Indian Band/First Nation Membership**

In the 1996 Census, taken in May 1996, some 488,000 persons reported being registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. This figure is substantially lower than the Indian Register count (610,900) of December 1996 published by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND). The difference between the census and the DIAND figure may be explained by several factors pertinent to each data source. However, the main factors contributing to the lower Registered Indian count from the 1996 Census are as follows:

- missing information due to the fact that there were 77 Indian reserves and Indian settlements not included in the census count. These were Indian reserves and Indian settlements where enumeration was not permitted, was interrupted, occurred too late or where the quality of the data collected was considered inadequate. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development’s registration count included Registered Indians outside Canada;
- the census does not capture self-reported Aboriginal information for institutionalized populations;
- the undercoverage of the population residing on enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements as well as the undercoverage of Registered Indians living off Indian reserves and Indian settlements has an impact;
- methodological differences, as well as differences in concepts and definitions between the two sources, also account for a small part of the difference.

Any use of the census-based Registered Indian status data must take into account the incomplete coverage of the total Registered Indian population. Furthermore, because of the very close link between Indian registration and Indian Band/First Nation membership, caution should be used in interpreting data reported for Indian Band/First Nation membership.

Nevertheless, the Registered Indian status and Indian Band/First Nation data, combined with other demographic and socio-economic information from the census, contribute to the overall portrait of the Aboriginal population throughout the various regions of Canada.

#### **4. Special Note**

In order to protect the confidentiality of data in the 1996 Public Use Microdata File (PUMF), the categories “Rented” and “Band housing” have been combined as in the 1991 PUMF. Furthermore, gross rent data for individuals living in Band housing have been imputed to prevent inadvertent disclosure of individual information.

Users should be cautioned when using housing and shelter cost data for analyses focussed entirely or largely on Aboriginal population.

## **J. Number of Bedrooms**

Users of 1996 Census data on number of bedrooms are cautioned that the counts for dwellings having no bedroom may be too high, due to the editing procedure used in processing the 1996 data. It is estimated that, at the national level, the counts for dwellings with no bedroom may be over-reported by 25%. These dwellings would have been classified as having one bedroom. The over-reporting is concentrated among dwellings with two rooms.

## **K. Income**

### **1. Income Data**

The 1996 Census collected income information from all individuals, 15 years and over, in private households and non-institutional residents of collective households. The family and household income statistics shown for individuals in this file are for those in private households only.

Census income statistics are subject to sampling variability. Although such sampling variability may be quite small for large population groups, its effects cannot be ignored in the case of very small subgroups of population in an area or in a particular category. This is because, all other things being equal, the larger the sample size, the smaller is the error. For this reason, published income data for areas below the provincial level, where the non-institutional population was less than 250, have been suppressed. The users of this microdata file are strongly advised to exercise caution in the interpretation of statistics based on relatively small totals.

### **2. Income Status**

Income status refers to the position of the economic families and unattached individuals in relation to Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs. These cut-offs are determined separately for families of different sizes and living in areas of different degrees of urbanization.<sup>1</sup> For the 1996 Census, low income cut-offs were revised on the basis of data from the 1992 National Family Expenditure Survey. The revised (1992) cut-offs were updated in 1995 to reflect the changes in the consumer price index since 1992. Table 4 shows the 1995 matrix of low income cut-offs.

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<sup>1</sup> The census and the Survey of Consumer Finances, from which low income statistics are published annually, differ slightly when applying the "Size of Area" classification to derive incidence of low income. The census takes into account the density of population to designate an enumeration area (EA) as urban and the total population of contiguous urban EAs determines the size of area. The survey takes complete census metropolitan areas (CMAs) or census agglomerations (CAs) and classifies these into size of area by total population within the CMA/CA boundaries. The overall impact of this difference is negligible.

The concept of an economic family is broader than that of a census family in that an economic family consists of all persons related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption living together, while a census family consists of persons with a husband-wife (including now-married and common-law partners) or parent-(never-married) child relationship. Unattached individuals are persons either living alone or living in a household where they are not related to another person. Where an economic family consists of more than a census family, each of the units making up the economic family carries the income status of the economic family.

For the purposes of low income statistics, economic families and unattached individuals in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories are excluded. The low income cut-offs were based on certain expenditure-income patterns which were not available from survey data for the entire population.

For further details on conceptual and coverage aspects, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE. (See also *Income Distribution by Size in Canada*, 1995, Catalogue No. 13-207.)



**Table 4. Low Income Cut-offs for Economic Families and Unattached Individuals, 1995**

Family size	Size of area of residence				
	500,000 or more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Small urban areas	Rural areas (farm and non-farm)
	Dollars				
1	16,874	14,473	14,372	13,373	11,661
2	21,092	18,091	17,965	16,716	14,576
3	26,232	22,500	22,343	20,790	18,129
4	31,753	27,235	27,046	25,167	21,944
5	35,494	30,445	30,233	28,132	24,530
6	39,236	33,654	33,420	31,096	27,116
7 or more	42,978	36,864	36,607	34,061	29,702

### 3. Rounding and Adjustment of High Incomes and Losses

In planning this microdata file, it was deemed essential to utilize procedures to guard against the possibility of associating a particular income with an identifiable individual, family or household. To accomplish this, the incomes of individuals selected for this microdata file were subjected to the following rounding and adjustment procedure.

The incomes of individuals on this file were subjected to two separate operations. Initially, the amounts in wages, self-employment income (farm plus non-farm), investment income, retirement pensions, other money income and total income were rounded to the limits as specified in Table 5. This rounding procedure created certain inconsistencies between the sum of sources of income and total income. These inconsistencies were rectified by applying an adjustment procedure as specified in Table 6. Government transfer payments were not subject to these rounding and adjustment procedures.

After the individual records had been rounded and adjusted, the income variables on this microdata file were derived, i.e. employment income, government transfer payments, investment income, retirement pension, all other money income and total income.

The number of records affected by this procedure and its impact on individual income are summarized in the following Tables 7 to 13.

Table 7 provides a distribution of individuals who had one or more sources of income and/or total income outside the limits imposed by confidentiality considerations.

Table 8 provides a summary of the changes, at the sample level, in the aggregate and average individual income, by source, as a result of the rounding/adjustment procedure.

Tables 9 and 10 provide distributions of the weighted aggregate income in 1995, by source and province, respectively, from the census and the Public Use Microdata File.

Table 11 provides a comparison of the aggregate income in 1995, by source, from the census, the Public Use Microdata File and personal income estimates from the System of National Accounts.

Table 12 provides a comparison of the average income of individuals in 1995, by province, from the census and the Public Microdata File.

Table 13 provides comparable 1995 individual income size distributions, for Canada, from the census and the Public Use Microdata File.

**Table 5. High and Low Income Limits**

(1) In addition to the total income, the following income sources were subject to lower and upper limits for all individuals 15 years and over in the sample on this microdata file:

- (a) Wages and salaries
- (b) Income from self-employment
- (c) Investment income
- (d) Retirement pensions
- (e) Other money income

(2) The limits were as follows:

	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>
Limit 1 (L1)	-\$30,000	\$120,000
Limit 2 (L2)	-\$50,000	\$200,000

(3) Amounts above or below the limits in (2) above were rounded to the appropriate limits as indicated in (4) below.

(4)

Individual Income	<u>Atlantic Region</u>	<u>Other Regions</u>
Males	L1	L2
Females	L1	L1
Family/Household Income		
One income recipient – female	L1	L1
One income recipient – male	L1	L2
All other families/households	L2	L2

(5) In cases where only total income was beyond the limit, as a first step, it was rounded to the applicable limit.

(6) To ensure consistency between the sum of sources and total income, individual records were then subjected to the adjustment procedure described in Table 6.

**Table 6. Adjustments Made to Remove Inconsistencies Introduced by Rounding**

After the rounding of applicable sources and/or total income as outlined in Table 5, individual sources and total income were subjected to the following adjustment routine in order to ensure consistency between the sum of sources and total income:

(1) Adjustment of Sources

- (a) If  $A > 0$  and  $B > 0$  and  $A < B$ , then  $S_f = (S_i) (C/D)$
- (b) If  $A < 0$  and  $B < 0$  and  $A > B$ , then  $S_{ef} = S_e + A - B$
- (c) No adjustment in all other cases

(2) Adjustment of Total Income

- (a)  $Y = \text{Sum of sources (after adjustments in 1. above and including transfer payments)}$
- (b)  $Y = 1$  if sum of adjusted sources and transfer payments = 0

- A = Total income after rounding
- B = Sum of sources after rounding
- C = A less transfer payments
- D = B less transfer payments
- $S_i$  = Rounded wages, self-employment, investment, retirement and other money income
- $S_f$  = Final wages, self-employment, investment, retirement and other money income on PUMF
- $S_e$  = Rounded self-employment income
- $S_{ef}$  = Final self-employment income on PUMF
- Y = Final total income on PUMF

**Table 7. Distribution of Individuals (Unweighted Sample) With Incomes Outside Positive and Negative Limits in 1995, PUMF (Individuals), 1996 Census**

<b>Source Outside Limits</b>	<b>Sample Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
One source	1,431	70.5
Wages and salaries	837	41.3
Self-employment income	403	19.9
Investment income	158	7.8
Retirement income	25	1.2
Other income	8	0.4
Two sources	38	1.9
Wages and salaries	6	0.3
Self-employment income	22	1.1
Investment income	3	0.1
Retirement income	3	0.1
Other income	4	0.2
Three sources	1	0.0
Wages, self-employment and investment	1	0.0
Total income only	559	27.6
Number of individuals with rounding to source(s)	2,029	100.0

**Table 8. Number of Individuals (Unweighted Sample), Their Original and Changed Aggregate and Average Incomes by Source and Composition of Income in 1995, PUMF (Individuals), 1996 Census**

<b>Number, Aggregate Income, Average Income and Composition of Income</b>	<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	<b>Self-employment Income</b>	<b>Government Transfers</b>	<b>Investment Income</b>	<b>Retirement Pensions</b>	<b>Other Money Income</b>	<b>Total Income</b>
1. Number of records							
(a) Total	627,235	627,235	627,235	627,235	627,235	627,235	627,235
(b) With income	385,095 1,400	46,708 700	413,953 0	146,235 1,333	63,987 320	26,109 106	579,483 2,023
(c) Changed							
(d) % changed (c/b)	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
2. Aggregate income (\$'000)							
(a) Original	10,208,276	817,720	2,037,783	688,308	734,409	136,338	14,622,835
(b) Change	-152,690	-36,311	0	-38,291	-6,453	-1,696	-235,440
(c) Final	10,055,586	781,409	2,037,783	650,017	727,956	134,642	14,387,395
(d) % change (b/a)	-1.5	-4.4	0.0	5.6	-0.9	-1.2	-1.6
3. Average income (\$)							
(a) Original	26,508	17,507	4,923	4,707	11,477	5,222	25,234
(b) Change	-396	-777	0	-262	-100	-65	-406
(c) Final	26,112	16,730	4,923	4,445	11,377	5,157	24,828
4. Composition of income (%)							
(a) Original	69.81	5.59	13.94	4.71	5.02	0.93	100.0
(b) Final	69.89	5.43	14.16	4.52	5.06	0.94	100.0

**Table 9. Comparison Between Census and PUMF Income Estimates (Weighted) by Source of Income, 1996 Census**

Income Source	Census Income Estimates <sup>(1)</sup>	PUMF Income Estimates	Difference PUMF/Census
	\$'000,000		percent
Wages and salaries	367,740	362,001	-1.6
Self-employment income	29,261	28,131	-3.9
Investment income	25,126	23,401	-6.9
Retirement income	26,353	26,206	-0.6
Other money income	5,007	4,847	-3.2
Government transfer payments	75,524	73,360	-2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>527,010</b>	<b>517,946</b>	<b>-1.7</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> 1996 Census of Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 10. Distribution of Aggregate Income of Individuals in 1995 by Province or Territory, Census and PUMF (Individuals) Estimates, 1996 Census**

Provinces or Territories	Census <sup>(1)</sup>	PUMF	Census <sup>(1)</sup>	PUMF	Difference PUMF/Census
	\$'000,000		percent		
Newfoundland	7,644	7,469	1.5	1.4	-2.3
Prince Edward Island	2,033	2,010	0.4	0.4	-1.1
Nova Scotia	14,266	13,975	2.7	2.7	-2.0
New Brunswick	11,178	10,961	2.1	2.1	-1.9
Quebec	119,657	118,294	22.7	22.8	-1.1
Ontario	213,647	209,325	40.5	40.4	-2.0
Manitoba	18,266	17,986	3.5	3.5	-1.5
Saskatchewan	15,940	15,836	3.0	3.1	-0.7
Alberta	50,200	48,970	9.5	9.5	-2.4
British Columbia	72,372	71,288	13.7	13.8	-1.5
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories <sup>(2)</sup>	1,807	1,833	0.3	0.4	1.4
<b>Canada</b>	<b>527,010</b>	<b>517,946</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-1.7</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> 1996 Census of Canada, unpublished data.

<sup>(2)</sup> The rounding and adjustment procedures for income data, applied to all records on the PUMF, result in a slightly lower aggregate income than on the main census database. The sampling variability in the PUMF estimates is significantly larger than in the main census estimates because of the difference in the underlying sample sizes. This factor has produced a slightly larger estimate for the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories from the PUMF.

**Table 11. Comparison Between Census, PUMF and Adjusted<sup>(1)</sup> Personal Income Estimates by Source of Income, 1995**

Income Source	Census Income Estimates	PUMF Income Estimates	Adjusted Personal Income Estimates	Census/ Personal Income	Difference PUMF/ Personal Income
	\$'000,000			percent	
Wages and salaries	367,740	362,001	367,278	0.1	-1.4
Self-employment income	29,261	28,131	28,267	3.5	-0.5
Investment income	25,125	23,401	41,593	-39.6	-43.7
Government transfer payments	73,524	73,360	85,816	-14.3	-14.5
<b>Total<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>495,650</b>	<b>486,893</b>	<b>522,954</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-6.9</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Adjustments to the personal income estimates in the national accounts were to compensate for differences in concept and coverage.

<sup>(2)</sup> Total of comparable sources only; excludes retirement pensions and other money income.



**Table 12. Average Income of Individuals in 1995 by Province or Territory, Census and PUMF (Individuals)**

Provinces or Territories	Census <sup>(1)</sup>	PUMF	Difference
	dollars		percent
Newfoundland	19,710	19,331	-1.9
Prince Edward Island	20,527	20,107	-2.0
Nova Scotia	21,552	21,189	-1.7
New Brunswick	20,755	20,499	-1.2
Quebec	23,198	23,013	-0.8
Ontario	27,309	26,804	-1.8
Manitoba	22,667	22,293	-1.6
Saskatchewan	22,541	22,530	0.0
Alberta	26,138	25,607	-2.0
British Columbia	26,295	25,958	-1.3
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories <sup>(2)</sup>	29,035	29,211	0.5
<b>Canada</b>	<b>25,196</b>	<b>24,828</b>	<b>-1.5</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> 1996 Census of Canada, The Nation: 1996 Census of Population, Catalogue No. 3F0029XDB96001.

<sup>(2)</sup> The rounding and adjustment procedures for income data, applied to all records on the PUMF, result in a slightly lower aggregate income than on the main census database. The sampling variability in the PUMF estimates is significantly larger than in the main census estimates because of the difference in the underlying sample sizes. This factor has produced a slightly larger estimate for the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories from the PUMF.

**Table 13. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 15 Years and Over, With Income, by 1995 Income Size Groups, Canada, Census and PUMF (Individuals), 1996 Census**

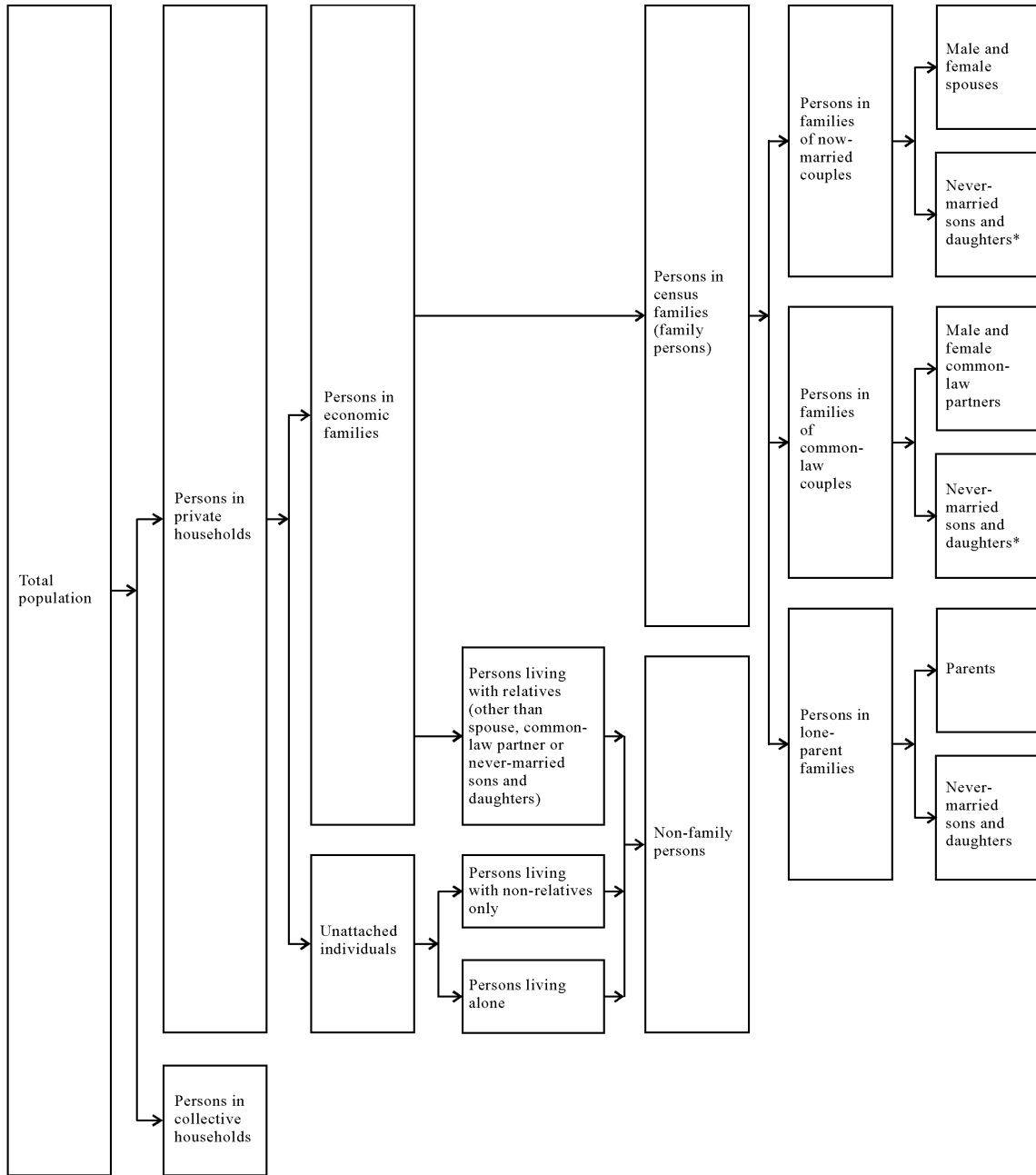
Income Size Group	Census <sup>(1)</sup>	PUMF
	percent	
Under \$2,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	8.3	8.3
\$ 2,000 - \$ 4,999	6.8	6.8
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	12.8	12.6
\$10,000 - \$14,999	14.0	13.9
\$15,000 - \$19,999	10.0	10.0
\$20,000 - \$24,999	8.5	8.5
\$25,000 - \$29,999	7.6	7.7
\$30,000 - \$34,999	7.0	7.0
\$35,000 - \$39,999	5.4	5.4
\$40,000 - \$44,999	4.7	4.6
\$45,000 - \$49,999	3.3	3.3
\$50,000 - \$59,999	5.0	5.0
\$60,000 - \$74,999	3.6	3.7
\$75,000 and over	3.1	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Average income	\$25,196	\$24,828
Median income <sup>(3)</sup>	\$19,126	\$19,161

<sup>(1)</sup> 1996 Census of Canada, The Nation: 1996 Census of Population, Catalogue No. 93F0029XDB96001.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes loss.

<sup>(3)</sup> Median income calculated from the distribution in this table.

## Appendix A. Economic and Census Family Membership and Family Status



\* May or may not be present.

## Appendix B. Data Quality Factors for the Individuals File

<b>HHCLASSP</b>		<b>HTYPEP</b>	
Field 3		Field 4	
Geography Level		Geography Level	
<b>NATIONAL</b>		<b>NATIONAL</b>	
Canada	0.415	Canada	1.016
<b>PROVINCIAL</b>		<b>PROVINCIAL</b>	
Newfoundland	0.646	Newfoundland	1.003
Prince Edward Island	0.494	Prince Edward Island	0.920
Nova Scotia	0.572	Nova Scotia	1.079
New Brunswick	0.716	New Brunswick	0.910
Quebec	0.319	Quebec	1.100
Ontario	0.519	Ontario	0.989
Manitoba	0.196	Manitoba	1.100
Saskatchewan	0.409	Saskatchewan	0.987
Alberta	0.331	Alberta	0.939
British Columbia	0.294	British Columbia	0.976
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.261	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.147
<b>REGIONAL</b>		<b>REGIONAL</b>	
Halifax	0.579	Halifax	1.053
Québec	0.319	Québec	1.217
Montréal	0.272	Montréal	0.982
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.211	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.322
Ottawa - Hull	0.658	Ottawa - Hull	1.288
Oshawa	0.612	Oshawa	1.038
Toronto	0.452	Toronto	1.058
Hamilton	0.671	Hamilton	0.901
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.480	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.962
Kitchener	0.306	Kitchener	0.873
London	0.486	London	0.820
Windsor	0.366	Windsor	1.299
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.372	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.785
Winnipeg	0.206	Winnipeg	1.198
Regina and Saskatoon	0.415	Regina and Saskatoon	1.005
Calgary	0.206	Calgary	0.919
Edmonton	0.517	Edmonton	0.963
Vancouver	0.279	Vancouver	1.039
Victoria	0.557	Victoria	0.966

**UNITSP**

Field 5

**HHINCP**

Field 6

Geography Level

Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.777

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.318

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.744

Prince Edward Island 0.935

Nova Scotia 0.784

New Brunswick 0.671

Quebec 0.759

Ontario 0.765

Manitoba 0.763

Saskatchewan 0.817

Alberta 0.883

British Columbia 0.778

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.930

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.299

Prince Edward Island 1.412

Nova Scotia 1.367

New Brunswick 1.308

Quebec 1.294

Ontario 1.340

Manitoba 1.318

Saskatchewan 1.317

Alberta 1.270

British Columbia 1.327

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.127

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.779

Québec 0.739

Montréal 0.751

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.714

Ottawa - Hull 0.770

Oshawa 0.720

Toronto 0.737

Hamilton 0.824

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.634

Kitchener 0.857

London 0.776

Windsor 0.815

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.778

Winnipeg 0.714

Regina and Saskatoon 0.844

Calgary 0.890

Edmonton 0.923

Vancouver 0.788

Victoria 0.633

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.266

Québec 1.319

Montréal 1.285

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.396

Ottawa - Hull 1.402

Oshawa 1.422

Toronto 1.393

Hamilton 1.287

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.368

Kitchener 1.284

London 1.236

Windsor 1.247

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.315

Winnipeg 1.341

Regina and Saskatoon 1.334

Calgary 1.207

Edmonton 1.282

Vancouver 1.397

Victoria 1.258

**EFSTATP**

Field 7

**EFSIZEP**

Field 8

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.114

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.865

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.116

Prince Edward Island 1.235

Nova Scotia 1.025

New Brunswick 1.257

Quebec 1.030

Ontario 1.222

Manitoba 1.154

Saskatchewan 0.719

Alberta 1.198

British Columbia 0.974

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.272

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.802

Prince Edward Island 0.957

Nova Scotia 0.927

New Brunswick 0.745

Quebec 0.858

Ontario 0.855

Manitoba 0.782

Saskatchewan 0.841

Alberta 0.957

British Columbia 0.886

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.960

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.942

Québec 0.714

Montréal 1.066

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.442

Ottawa - Hull 1.218

Oshawa 1.415

Toronto 1.323

Hamilton 1.027

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.536

Kitchener 1.062

London 1.031

Windsor 0.972

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.681

Winnipeg 1.339

Regina and Saskatoon 0.763

Calgary 1.336

Edmonton 1.193

Vancouver 1.017

Victoria 0.998

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.964

Québec 0.796

Montréal 0.874

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.853

Ottawa - Hull 0.826

Oshawa 0.751

Toronto 0.886

Hamilton 0.873

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.591

Kitchener 0.882

London 0.930

Windsor 0.846

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.808

Winnipeg 0.748

Regina and Saskatoon 0.968

Calgary 1.087

Edmonton 0.950

Vancouver 0.900

Victoria 0.984

**CFSTATP**

Field 9

**CFSIZEP**

Field 10

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

## NATIONAL

Canada	0.617	Canada	0.938
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## PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.560	Newfoundland	0.942
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Prince Edward Island	0.635	Prince Edward Island	0.939
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Nova Scotia	0.629	Nova Scotia	0.966
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New Brunswick	0.528	New Brunswick	0.817
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Quebec	0.709	Quebec	0.903
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Ontario	0.583	Ontario	0.967
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Manitoba	0.618	Manitoba	0.873
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Saskatchewan	0.587	Saskatchewan	0.899
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Alberta	0.550	Alberta	1.013
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British Columbia	0.612	British Columbia	0.911
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Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.929	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.014
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## REGIONAL

## REGIONAL

Halifax	0.674	Halifax	1.082
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Québec	0.836	Québec	0.803
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Montréal	0.672	Montréal	0.920
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Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.752	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.858
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Ottawa - Hull	0.802	Ottawa - Hull	0.789
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Oshawa	0.567	Oshawa	0.933
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Toronto	0.573	Toronto	1.083
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Hamilton	0.526	Hamilton	0.861
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St. Catharines - Niagara	0.566	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.834
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Kitchener	0.537	Kitchener	0.962
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London	0.619	London	0.862
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Windsor	0.617	Windsor	0.830
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Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.618	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.094
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Winnipeg	0.625	Winnipeg	0.831
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Regina and Saskatoon	0.575	Regina and Saskatoon	0.999
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Calgary	0.538	Calgary	1.110
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Edmonton	0.566	Edmonton	1.039
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Vancouver	0.609	Vancouver	1.015
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Victoria	0.722	Victoria	0.976
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**PRESCHP**

Field 11

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.865

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.777

Prince Edward Island 1.004

Nova Scotia 0.822

New Brunswick 0.838

Quebec 0.866

Ontario 0.873

Manitoba 0.721

Saskatchewan 0.763

Alberta 0.969

British Columbia 0.856

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.082

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.877

Québec 0.854

Montréal 0.777

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.680

Ottawa - Hull 0.972

Oshawa 0.615

Toronto 0.888

Hamilton 1.028

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.864

Kitchener 0.935

London 0.802

Windsor 0.706

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.042

Winnipeg 0.701

Regina and Saskatoon 0.793

Calgary 1.079

Edmonton 1.006

Vancouver 0.945

Victoria 0.731

**MSCFINCP**

Field 12

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.182

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.482

Prince Edward Island 1.253

Nova Scotia 1.407

New Brunswick 1.054

Quebec 1.147

Ontario 1.156

Manitoba 0.940

Saskatchewan 1.210

Alberta 1.309

British Columbia 1.226

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.051

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.114

Québec 1.461

Montréal 1.149

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.720

Ottawa - Hull 0.837

Oshawa 1.976

Toronto 1.079

Hamilton 1.139

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.355

Kitchener 1.225

London 1.157

Windsor 1.153

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.762

Winnipeg 0.929

Regina and Saskatoon 1.485

Calgary 1.297

Edmonton 1.145

Vancouver 1.288

Victoria 1.342



**CFINCP**

Field 13

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.321

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.326

Prince Edward Island 1.353

Nova Scotia 1.389

New Brunswick 1.368

Quebec 1.286

Ontario 1.321

Manitoba 1.303

Saskatchewan 1.348

Alberta 1.323

British Columbia 1.358

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.124

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.391

Québec 1.427

Montréal 1.257

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.384

Ottawa - Hull 1.508

Oshawa 1.269

Toronto 1.367

Hamilton 1.233

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.384

Kitchener 1.290

London 1.292

Windsor 1.262

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.352

Winnipeg 1.349

Regina and Saskatoon 1.345

Calgary 1.297

Edmonton 1.324

Vancouver 1.411

Victoria 1.348

**HHSTATP**

Field 14

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.548

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.492

Prince Edward Island 0.614

Nova Scotia 0.493

New Brunswick 0.469

Quebec 0.580

Ontario 0.561

Manitoba 0.593

Saskatchewan 0.515

Alberta 0.523

British Columbia 0.487

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.782

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.498

Québec 0.695

Montréal 0.559

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.593

Ottawa - Hull 0.593

Oshawa 0.422

Toronto 0.607

Hamilton 0.483

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.494

Kitchener 0.556

London 0.599

Windsor 0.491

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.500

Winnipeg 0.611

Regina and Saskatoon 0.510

Calgary 0.529

Edmonton 0.526

Vancouver 0.481

Victoria 0.557

**AGEP**

Field 15

**SEXP**

Field 16

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

## NATIONAL

Canada	0.775	Canada	0.457
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## PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.860	Newfoundland	0.336
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Prince Edward Island	0.937	Prince Edward Island	0.216
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Nova Scotia	0.761	Nova Scotia	0.545
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New Brunswick	0.716	New Brunswick	0.355
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Quebec	0.763	Quebec	0.623
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Ontario	0.794	Ontario	0.367
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Manitoba	0.797	Manitoba	0.559
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Saskatchewan	0.731	Saskatchewan	0.659
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Alberta	0.794	Alberta	0.364
---------	-------	---------	-------

British Columbia	0.730	British Columbia	0.414
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Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.672	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.239
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## REGIONAL

## REGIONAL

Halifax	0.855	Halifax	0.591
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Québec	0.773	Québec	0.386
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Montréal	0.706	Montréal	0.799
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Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.614	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.350
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Ottawa - Hull	0.758	Ottawa - Hull	0.731
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Oshawa	0.675	Oshawa	0.430
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Toronto	0.778	Toronto	0.249
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Hamilton	0.787	Hamilton	0.265
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St. Catharines - Niagara	0.669	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.338
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Kitchener	0.634	Kitchener	0.631
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London	0.739	London	0.567
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Windsor	0.739	Windsor	0.774
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Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.952	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.536
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Winnipeg	0.858	Winnipeg	0.690
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Regina and Saskatoon	0.882	Regina and Saskatoon	0.772
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Calgary	0.899	Calgary	0.326
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Edmonton	0.807	Edmonton	0.383
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Vancouver	0.746	Vancouver	0.441
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Victoria	0.849	Victoria	0.676
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**MARSTLP**

Field 17

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.543

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.610

Prince Edward Island 0.778

Nova Scotia 0.584

New Brunswick 0.478

Quebec 0.577

Ontario 0.519

Manitoba 0.585

Saskatchewan 0.530

Alberta 0.460

British Columbia 0.581

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.721

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.899

Québec 0.837

Montréal 0.495

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.530

Ottawa - Hull 0.848

Oshawa 0.441

Toronto 0.426

Hamilton 0.416

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.618

Kitchener 0.609

London 0.597

Windsor 0.474

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.663

Winnipeg 0.642

Regina and Saskatoon 0.406

Calgary 0.380

Edmonton 0.534

Vancouver 0.644

Victoria 0.812

**MARSTHP**

Field 18

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.576

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.457

Prince Edward Island 0.837

Nova Scotia 0.565

New Brunswick 0.517

Quebec 0.689

Ontario 0.524

Manitoba 0.575

Saskatchewan 0.529

Alberta 0.535

British Columbia 0.572

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.722

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.707

Québec 0.850

Montréal 0.699

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.533

Ottawa - Hull 0.817

Oshawa 0.476

Toronto 0.460

Hamilton 0.441

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.563

Kitchener 0.454

London 0.481

Windsor 0.422

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.539

Winnipeg 0.633

Regina and Saskatoon 0.442

Calgary 0.537

Edmonton 0.576

Vancouver 0.578

Victoria 0.849

**POBP**

Field 19

**CITOTHP**

Field 20

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.072

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.195

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.137

Prince Edward Island 0.908

Nova Scotia 1.019

New Brunswick 1.073

Quebec 1.167

Ontario 1.062

Manitoba 1.108

Saskatchewan 1.012

Alberta 1.024

British Columbia 0.968

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.169

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.297

Prince Edward Island 1.023

Nova Scotia 0.961

New Brunswick 1.285

Quebec 1.199

Ontario 1.214

Manitoba 1.205

Saskatchewan 1.318

Alberta 1.087

British Columbia 1.213

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.965

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.901

Québec 1.180

Montréal 1.332

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.115

Ottawa - Hull 0.889

Oshawa 0.916

Toronto 1.070

Hamilton 0.955

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.976

Kitchener 1.194

London 0.964

Windsor 1.258

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.045

Winnipeg 1.248

Regina and Saskatoon 1.141

Calgary 1.023

Edmonton 0.947

Vancouver 1.103

Victoria 0.844

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.167

Québec 1.235

Montréal 1.368

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.087

Ottawa - Hull 1.180

Oshawa 0.960

Toronto 1.255

Hamilton 1.156

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.074

Kitchener 1.233

London 1.076

Windsor 1.302

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.140

Winnipeg 1.235

Regina and Saskatoon 1.378

Calgary 1.078

Edmonton 0.995

Vancouver 1.253

Victoria 1.075

**CITIZENP**

Field 21

**IMMPOPP**

Field 22

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.030

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.02

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.228

Prince Edward Island 1.242

Nova Scotia 0.954

New Brunswick 0.935

Quebec 1.076

Ontario 0.950

Manitoba 1.005

Saskatchewan 1.166

Alberta 0.987

British Columbia 1.178

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.956

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.224

Prince Edward Island 1.249

Nova Scotia 0.952

New Brunswick 0.942

Quebec 1.055

Ontario 0.915

Manitoba 0.993

Saskatchewan 1.178

Alberta 0.984

British Columbia 1.242

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.950

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.934

Québec 1.129

Montréal 1.253

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.191

Ottawa - Hull 0.805

Oshawa 0.991

Toronto 1.073

Hamilton 0.999

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.115

Kitchener 1.293

London 0.835

Windsor 0.895

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.981

Winnipeg 0.946

Regina and Saskatoon 1.435

Calgary 0.926

Edmonton 1.006

Vancouver 1.173

Victoria 1.331

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.931

Québec 1.129

Montréal 1.212

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.203

Ottawa - Hull 0.780

Oshawa 0.990

Toronto 0.990

Hamilton 0.978

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.116

Kitchener 1.380

London 0.806

Windsor 0.914

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.978

Winnipeg 0.924

Regina and Saskatoon 1.460

Calgary 0.932

Edmonton 1.001

Vancouver 1.279

Victoria 1.371

**YRIMMIGP**

Field 23

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.069

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.161

Prince Edward Island 0.758

Nova Scotia 1.089

New Brunswick 1.089

Quebec 1.081

Ontario 1.068

Manitoba 1.035

Saskatchewan 1.010

Alberta 1.084

British Columbia 1.049

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.042

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.110

Québec 1.098

Montréal 1.130

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.165

Ottawa - Hull 1.120

Oshawa 1.043

Toronto 1.120

Hamilton 1.150

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.037

Kitchener 1.066

London 1.016

Windsor 1.115

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.017

Winnipeg 1.036

Regina and Saskatoon 1.133

Calgary 1.250

Edmonton 1.020

Vancouver 1.151

Victoria 0.965

**IMMIAGEP**

Field 24

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.957

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 0.984

Ontario 0.964

Manitoba 0.941

Saskatchewan 0.931

Alberta 0.901

British Columbia 0.936

**REGIONAL**

Québec 0.985

Montréal 0.993

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.005

Ottawa - Hull 1.047

Oshawa 0.973

Toronto 0.913

Hamilton 1.033

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.884

Kitchener 0.914

London 1.055

Windsor 0.936

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.980

Winnipeg 0.956

Regina and Saskatoon 0.894

Calgary 0.929

Edmonton 0.840

Vancouver 0.956

Victoria 0.782

**VISMNP**

Field 25

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.042

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.983

Prince Edward Island 1.103

Nova Scotia 0.948

New Brunswick 0.914

Quebec 0.977

Ontario 1.106

Manitoba 1.011

Saskatchewan 1.210

Alberta 0.952

British Columbia 1.065

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.134

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.377

Québec 0.723

Montréal 1.060

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.452

Ottawa - Hull 1.130

Oshawa 1.295

Toronto 0.850

Hamilton 0.798

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.583

Kitchener 0.997

London 1.371

Windsor 1.919

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.084

Winnipeg 0.963

Regina and Saskatoon 1.347

Calgary 1.007

Edmonton 1.024

Vancouver 0.885

Victoria 2.588

**ABSRP**

Field 26

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.054

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.002

Prince Edward Island 0.837

Nova Scotia 1.067

New Brunswick 0.881

Quebec 1.059

Ontario 1.089

Manitoba 0.833

Saskatchewan 0.932

Alberta 1.165

British Columbia 1.009

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.980

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.546

Québec 1.178

Montréal 1.252

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.344

Ottawa - Hull 1.651

Oshawa 1.126

Toronto 0.986

Hamilton 1.062

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.772

Kitchener 0.967

London 1.183

Windsor 2.050

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.546

Winnipeg 0.869

Regina and Saskatoon 1.191

Calgary 0.810

Edmonton 1.757

Vancouver 1.129

Victoria 1.272

**REGINP**

Field 27

**BNFMEMP**

Field 28

Geography Level

Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.109

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.088

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.486

Prince Edward Island 1.113

Nova Scotia 1.041

New Brunswick 0.822

Quebec 1.118

Ontario 1.142

Manitoba 0.702

Saskatchewan 0.895

Alberta 1.265

British Columbia 1.085

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.002

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.460

Prince Edward Island 1.089

Nova Scotia 0.946

New Brunswick 0.825

Quebec 1.092

Ontario 1.099

Manitoba 0.677

Saskatchewan 0.889

Alberta 1.307

British Columbia 1.097

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.092

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.224

Québec 1.129

Montréal 1.189

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.287

Ottawa - Hull 1.241

Oshawa 1.480

Toronto 1.014

Hamilton 1.087

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.544

Kitchener 2.290

London 1.874

Windsor 1.797

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.560

Winnipeg 0.593

Regina and Saskatoon 1.093

Calgary 1.054

Edmonton 2.004

Vancouver 1.141

Victoria 0.978

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.171

Québec 1.255

Montréal 1.185

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.110

Ottawa - Hull 1.240

Oshawa 1.480

Toronto 0.945

Hamilton 1.064

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.549

Kitchener 2.071

London 1.939

Windsor 1.444

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.623

Winnipeg 0.590

Regina and Saskatoon 1.058

Calgary 1.090

Edmonton 2.073

Vancouver 1.166

Victoria 1.212



**ETHNICRP**

Field 29

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.112

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.069

Prince Edward Island 1.432

Nova Scotia 1.071

New Brunswick 1.098

Quebec 1.106

Ontario 1.128

Manitoba 1.081

Saskatchewan 1.134

Alberta 1.161

British Columbia 1.058

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.996

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.015

Québec 1.048

Montréal 1.131

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.176

Ottawa - Hull 1.098

Oshawa 1.091

Toronto 1.144

Hamilton 1.038

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.110

Kitchener 1.138

London 0.972

Windsor 1.012

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.036

Winnipeg 1.115

Regina and Saskatoon 1.270

Calgary 1.215

Edmonton 1.211

Vancouver 1.038

Victoria 1.037

**DUETHNCP**

Field 30

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.121

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 1.065

Ontario 1.090

Manitoba 1.414

Saskatchewan 1.275

Alberta 1.288

British Columbia 1.071

**REGIONAL**

Québec 1.269

Montréal 0.740

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.985

Ottawa - Hull 1.049

Oshawa 1.450

Toronto 0.894

Hamilton 1.333

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.990

Kitchener 1.097

London 1.161

Windsor 1.298

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.663

Winnipeg 1.511

Regina and Saskatoon 1.345

Calgary 1.496

Edmonton 0.903

Vancouver 1.016

Victoria 0.936

**GEETHNCP**

Field 31

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.248

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.128

Prince Edward Island 1.095

Nova Scotia 1.128

New Brunswick 1.942

Quebec 1.167

Ontario 1.375

Manitoba 1.117

Saskatchewan 1.048

Alberta 1.381

British Columbia 0.957

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.989

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.077

Québec 1.062

Montréal 0.984

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.407

Ottawa - Hull 1.161

Oshawa 0.801

Toronto 1.369

Hamilton 0.991

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.314

Kitchener 1.105

London 1.121

Windsor 1.467

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.056

Winnipeg 1.080

Regina and Saskatoon 1.123

Calgary 1.180

Edmonton 1.506

Vancouver 0.892

Victoria 1.098

**HUETHNCP**

Field 32

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.217

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.264

Ontario 1.170

Manitoba 1.383

Saskatchewan 1.485

Alberta 1.330

British Columbia 1.063

## REGIONAL

Québec 1.648

Montréal 1.112

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.156

Ottawa - Hull 1.357

Oshawa 0.981

Toronto 1.115

Hamilton 1.202

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.709

Kitchener 1.077

London 0.902

Windsor 0.843

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.816

Winnipeg 1.251

Regina and Saskatoon 1.785

Calgary 1.619

Edmonton 1.320

Vancouver 0.924

Victoria 1.084

**POETHNCP**

Field 33

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.210

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 1.185

Ontario 1.214

Manitoba 1.197

Saskatchewan 1.373

Alberta 1.077

British Columbia 1.306

**REGIONAL**

Québec 0.908

Montréal 1.297

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.632

Ottawa - Hull 1.542

Oshawa 1.207

Toronto 1.137

Hamilton 1.746

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.243

Kitchener 0.808

London 0.797

Windsor 0.936

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.206

Winnipeg 1.470

Regina and Saskatoon 1.616

Calgary 0.966

Edmonton 1.148

Vancouver 1.358

Victoria 1.632

**UKETHNCP**

Field 34

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.091

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 1.147

Ontario 1.046

Manitoba 1.236

Saskatchewan 1.217

Alberta 1.020

British Columbia 1.085

**REGIONAL**

Québec 0.916

Montréal 0.875

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.959

Ottawa - Hull 1.954

Oshawa 1.140

Toronto 1.084

Hamilton 1.097

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.211

Kitchener 0.978

London 1.509

Windsor 1.353

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.531

Winnipeg 1.456

Regina and Saskatoon 1.359

Calgary 0.683

Edmonton 1.137

Vancouver 1.006

Victoria 0.942

**GRETHNCP**

Field 35

**ITETHNCP**

Field 36

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.323

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.160

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.372

Ontario 1.324

Manitoba 0.961

Saskatchewan 1.237

Alberta 1.476

British Columbia 1.248

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.186

Ontario 1.192

Manitoba 1.129

Saskatchewan 1.127

Alberta 1.058

British Columbia 1.107

## REGIONAL

Québec 1.144

Montréal 1.458

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.549

Ottawa - Hull 1.229

Oshawa 1.993

Toronto 1.258

Hamilton 1.167

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.698

Kitchener 1.070

London 0.919

Windsor 0.914

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.644

Winnipeg 0.850

Regina and Saskatoon 1.174

Calgary 1.609

Edmonton 1.553

Vancouver 1.405

Victoria 0.687

## REGIONAL

Québec 1.159

Montréal 1.086

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.319

Ottawa - Hull 1.144

Oshawa 1.029

Toronto 1.127

Hamilton 0.932

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.162

Kitchener 1.148

London 1.924

Windsor 1.259

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.907

Winnipeg 1.407

Regina and Saskatoon 1.054

Calgary 1.174

Edmonton 0.776

Vancouver 0.957

Victoria 0.835

**PRETHNCP**

Field 37

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.206

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 0.888

Ontario 1.224

Manitoba 2.078

Saskatchewan 0.942

Alberta 1.497

British Columbia 1.362

**REGIONAL**

Québec 0.597

Montréal 0.850

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.922

Ottawa - Hull 1.379

Oshawa 1.692

Toronto 1.257

Hamilton 1.405

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.837

Kitchener 0.870

London 1.109

Windsor 1.397

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.048

Winnipeg 2.665

Regina and Saskatoon 1.053

Calgary 1.955

Edmonton 1.207

Vancouver 1.418

Victoria 1.461

**SPETHNCP**

Field 38

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.362

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 1.491

Ontario 1.366

Manitoba 1.186

Saskatchewan 1.136

Alberta 1.135

British Columbia 1.378

**REGIONAL**

Québec 1.828

Montréal 1.581

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.521

Ottawa - Hull 1.446

Oshawa 0.910

Toronto 1.182

Hamilton 1.757

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.560

Kitchener 0.975

London 2.038

Windsor 0.823

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.069

Winnipeg 0.980

Regina and Saskatoon 1.192

Calgary 0.860

Edmonton 1.223

Vancouver 1.295

Victoria 1.021

**JEETHNCP**

Field 39

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.076

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.206

Ontario 1.121

Manitoba 0.765

Saskatchewan 0.705

Alberta 0.841

British Columbia 1.058

## REGIONAL

Québec 1.062

Montréal 1.219

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.095

Ottawa - Hull 1.353

Oshawa 1.528

Toronto 1.277

Hamilton 1.294

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.726

Kitchener 0.654

London 1.097

Windsor 0.906

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.788

Winnipeg 0.678

Regina and Saskatoon 0.541

Calgary 0.703

Edmonton 0.866

Vancouver 1.122

Victoria 1.217

**CAETHNCP**

Field 40

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.029

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.069

Prince Edward Island 2.022

Nova Scotia 1.087

New Brunswick 1.009

Quebec 0.946

Ontario 1.005

Manitoba 1.360

Saskatchewan 1.255

Alberta 1.211

British Columbia 0.916

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.038

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.836

Québec 1.025

Montréal 0.859

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.048

Ottawa - Hull 1.038

Oshawa 0.589

Toronto 1.022

Hamilton 1.025

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.283

Kitchener 1.336

London 0.828

Windsor 1.110

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.069

Winnipeg 1.629

Regina and Saskatoon 1.117

Calgary 1.281

Edmonton 1.135

Vancouver 0.612

Victoria 1.734

**CHETHNCP**

Field 41

**FIETHNCP**

Field 42

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.319

Canada 1.249

## PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.292

Quebec 0.956

Ontario 1.209

Ontario 1.452

Manitoba 1.474

Manitoba 0.818

Saskatchewan 1.526

Saskatchewan 1.585

Alberta 1.643

Alberta 1.449

British Columbia 1.355

British Columbia 1.118

## REGIONAL

## REGIONAL

Québec 1.052

Québec 1.054

Montréal 1.473

Montréal 1.054

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.305

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières XXX

Ottawa - Hull 1.943

Ottawa - Hull 1.209

Oshawa 0.878

Oshawa 2.021

Toronto 0.850

Toronto 1.188

Hamilton 1.777

Hamilton 1.568

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.776

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.931

Kitchener 1.782

Kitchener 1.809

London 1.296

London 1.042

Windsor 1.605

Windsor 1.763

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.815

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.452

Winnipeg 1.614

Winnipeg 0.988

Regina and Saskatoon 1.412

Regina and Saskatoon 1.476

Calgary 2.096

Calgary 2.088

Edmonton 1.345

Edmonton 1.197

Vancouver 0.907

Vancouver 1.196

Victoria 1.544

Victoria 1.368

**VIETHNCP**

Field 43

**LBETHNCP**

Field 44

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

## NATIONAL

Canada	1.556	Canada	1.199
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## PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec	1.656	Quebec	1.524
Ontario	1.488	Ontario	1.103
Manitoba	1.759	Manitoba	0.769
Saskatchewan	1.472	Saskatchewan	0.898
Alberta	1.387	Alberta	1.230
British Columbia	1.642	British Columbia	1.043

## REGIONAL

## REGIONAL

Québec	1.235	Québec	0.949
Montréal	1.837	Montréal	1.860
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.897	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	2.686
Ottawa - Hull	1.998	Ottawa - Hull	1.021
Oshawa	1.073	Oshawa	2.493
Toronto	1.364	Toronto	1.071
Hamilton	1.204	Hamilton	1.414
St. Catharines - Niagara	3.124	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.937
Kitchener	0.820	Kitchener	1.305
London	0.918	London	1.022
Windsor	2.369	Windsor	1.555
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.813	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.279
Winnipeg	2.795	Winnipeg	0.917
Regina and Saskatoon	1.122	Regina and Saskatoon	0.735
Calgary	1.713	Calgary	1.141
Edmonton	1.294	Edmonton	1.034
Vancouver	1.254	Vancouver	0.809
Victoria	2.262	Victoria	1.219



**ABETHNCP**

Field 45

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.966

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.175

Prince Edward Island 0.671

Nova Scotia 1.217

New Brunswick 1.021

Quebec 0.845

Ontario 1.047

Manitoba 0.790

Saskatchewan 1.028

Alberta 0.973

British Columbia 0.901

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.051

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.788

Québec 1.173

Montréal 0.680

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.419

Ottawa - Hull 1.212

Oshawa 0.784

Toronto 1.219

Hamilton 1.557

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.169

Kitchener 1.037

London 0.637

Windsor 1.105

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.933

Winnipeg 0.781

Regina and Saskatoon 1.487

Calgary 0.728

Edmonton 1.348

Vancouver 0.965

Victoria 1.159

**BAETHNCP**

Field 46

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.204

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.112

Ontario 1.246

Manitoba 1.302

Saskatchewan 1.193

Alberta 1.466

British Columbia 1.042

## REGIONAL

Québec 0.957

Montréal 0.775

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.007

Ottawa - Hull 1.365

Oshawa 1.133

Toronto 1.396

Hamilton 1.070

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.024

Kitchener 1.133

London 1.163

Windsor 1.128

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.836

Winnipeg 1.254

Regina and Saskatoon 0.931

Calgary 1.916

Edmonton 1.183

Vancouver 0.970

Victoria 1.825

**WAETHNCP**

Field 47

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.353

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.598

Ontario 1.200

Manitoba 0.784

Saskatchewan 1.098

Alberta 1.464

British Columbia 1.483

## REGIONAL

Québec 1.912

Montréal 1.354

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.675

Ottawa - Hull 1.221

Oshawa 1.684

Toronto 1.201

Hamilton 1.119

St. Catharines - Niagara 2.001

Kitchener 1.605

London 1.799

Windsor 1.474

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.054

Winnipeg 1.307

Regina and Saskatoon 1.147

Calgary 1.154

Edmonton 1.725

Vancouver 1.222

Victoria 2.855

**SOETHNCP**

Field 48

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.274

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.198

Ontario 1.323

Manitoba 0.841

Saskatchewan 1.163

Alberta 1.362

British Columbia 1.374

## REGIONAL

Québec 1.508

Montréal 1.287

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.936

Ottawa - Hull 1.036

Oshawa 1.161

Toronto 1.289

Hamilton 1.118

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.785

Kitchener 2.625

London 1.740

Windsor 1.696

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.270

Winnipeg 0.699

Regina and Saskatoon 1.075

Calgary 1.574

Edmonton 1.562

Vancouver 1.124

Victoria 3.361

**LCETHNCP**

Field 49

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.470

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 1.782

Ontario 1.399

Manitoba 1.317

Saskatchewan 2.346

Alberta 1.525

British Columbia 0.857

**REGIONAL**

Québec 0.858

Montréal 2.080

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.872

Ottawa - Hull 1.225

Oshawa 1.345

Toronto 1.539

Hamilton 1.386

St. Catharines - Niagara 2.189

Kitchener 2.117

London 1.157

Windsor 1.084

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.086

Winnipeg 0.873

Regina and Saskatoon 3.144

Calgary 0.901

Edmonton 2.142

Vancouver 0.768

Victoria 0.995

**AFETHNCP**

Field 50

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.403

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 1.518

Ontario 1.371

Manitoba 1.070

Saskatchewan 2.241

Alberta 1.482

British Columbia 1.096

**REGIONAL**

Québec 1.067

Montréal 1.346

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.340

Ottawa - Hull 1.345

Oshawa 1.124

Toronto 1.418

Hamilton 1.357

St. Catharines - Niagara 2.669

Kitchener 1.508

London 1.946

Windsor 1.204

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.781

Winnipeg 1.070

Regina and Saskatoon 0.846

Calgary 1.788

Edmonton 1.076

Vancouver 1.286

Victoria 1.165

**CRETHNCP**

Field 51

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.247

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.298

Ontario 1.250

Manitoba 0.738

Saskatchewan 1.361

Alberta 1.434

British Columbia 1.126

## REGIONAL

Québec 0.925

Montréal 1.505

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.311

Ottawa - Hull 0.845

Oshawa 1.407

Toronto 1.481

Hamilton 1.468

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.025

Kitchener 1.305

London 1.014

Windsor 1.135

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.924

Winnipeg 0.576

Regina and Saskatoon 1.850

Calgary 1.789

Edmonton 1.468

Vancouver 1.146

Victoria 1.407

**OLNP**

Field 52

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.968

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.945

Prince Edward Island 0.377

Nova Scotia 1.026

New Brunswick 0.841

Quebec 0.904

Ontario 1.065

Manitoba 0.804

Saskatchewan 1.057

Alberta 0.889

British Columbia 0.923

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.168

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.192

Québec 0.896

Montréal 0.926

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.905

Ottawa - Hull 1.463

Oshawa 0.847

Toronto 1.128

Hamilton 1.168

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.134

Kitchener 1.076

London 0.846

Windsor 0.981

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.082

Winnipeg 0.627

Regina and Saskatoon 0.989

Calgary 0.868

Edmonton 0.857

Vancouver 0.958

Victoria 0.733

**MTNP**

Field 53

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.111

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.178

Prince Edward Island 0.767

Nova Scotia 1.137

New Brunswick 0.914

Quebec 1.083

Ontario 1.043

Manitoba 1.363

Saskatchewan 1.275

Alberta 1.175

British Columbia 1.232

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.063

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.280

Québec 1.129

Montréal 1.074

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.389

Ottawa - Hull 1.337

Oshawa 1.208

Toronto 1.094

Hamilton 0.915

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.974

Kitchener 1.364

London 1.172

Windsor 1.041

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.886

Winnipeg 1.650

Regina and Saskatoon 1.323

Calgary 1.575

Edmonton 1.046

Vancouver 1.149

Victoria 1.535

**HLNP**

Field 54

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.193

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.423

Prince Edward Island 1.520

Nova Scotia 1.273

New Brunswick 0.936

Quebec 1.121

Ontario 1.156

Manitoba 1.478

Saskatchewan 1.168

Alberta 1.241

British Columbia 1.310

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.200

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 2.108

Québec 0.881

Montréal 1.025

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.679

Ottawa - Hull 1.499

Oshawa 1.560

Toronto 1.154

Hamilton 1.294

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.966

Kitchener 1.586

London 1.588

Windsor 0.845

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.852

Winnipeg 1.795

Regina and Saskatoon 1.296

Calgary 1.420

Edmonton 1.103

Vancouver 1.205

Victoria 2.121

**FOLP**

Field 55

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.998

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.258

Prince Edward Island 0.656

Nova Scotia 1.109

New Brunswick 0.836

Quebec 1.006

Ontario 0.983

Manitoba 0.826

Saskatchewan 1.236

Alberta 1.090

British Columbia 0.917

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.278

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.597

Québec 1.013

Montréal 0.967

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.955

Ottawa - Hull 1.488

Oshawa 1.105

Toronto 1.057

Hamilton 0.999

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.145

Kitchener 1.084

London 1.011

Windsor 0.542

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.935

Winnipeg 0.670

Regina and Saskatoon 0.994

Calgary 1.379

Edmonton 0.894

Vancouver 0.834

Victoria 0.934

**NOLP**

Field 56

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.119

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.934

Prince Edward Island 0.830

Nova Scotia 0.875

New Brunswick 1.091

Quebec 1.204

Ontario 1.082

Manitoba 1.494

Saskatchewan 0.986

Alberta 1.092

British Columbia 1.108

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.242

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.967

Québec 1.063

Montréal 1.389

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.911

Ottawa - Hull 0.936

Oshawa 1.267

Toronto 1.206

Hamilton 0.884

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.696

Kitchener 1.609

London 0.872

Windsor 0.986

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.089

Winnipeg 1.880

Regina and Saskatoon 0.846

Calgary 1.655

Edmonton 0.774

Vancouver 1.210

Victoria 1.719

**NOLABOP**

Field 57

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.014

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.860

Prince Edward Island 0.986

Nova Scotia 1.199

New Brunswick 0.898

Quebec 1.119

Ontario 0.975

Manitoba 0.869

Saskatchewan 0.960

Alberta 0.945

British Columbia 1.031

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.117

## REGIONAL

Halifax 2.295

Québec 1.685

Montréal 0.941

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.984

Ottawa - Hull 1.104

Oshawa 0.984

Toronto 0.843

Hamilton 0.587

St. Catharines - Niagara 2.546

Kitchener XXX

London 1.419

Windsor 0.943

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.056

Winnipeg 0.894

Regina and Saskatoon 1.074

Calgary 1.041

Edmonton 1.009

Vancouver 0.860

Victoria 0.867

**NOLGERP**

Field 58

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.106

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.116

Ontario 1.161

Manitoba 1.370

Saskatchewan 0.900

Alberta 0.992

British Columbia 0.983

## REGIONAL

Québec 1.558

Montréal 1.033

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.820

Ottawa - Hull 1.086

Oshawa 0.694

Toronto 1.400

Hamilton 0.911

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.613

Kitchener 0.890

London 1.208

Windsor 0.878

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.049

Winnipeg 1.547

Regina and Saskatoon 1.093

Calgary 0.801

Edmonton 1.181

Vancouver 1.115

Victoria 0.642

**NOLNETP**

Field 59

**NOLITAP**

Field 60

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.981

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.060

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 0.964

Ontario 0.980

Manitoba 1.172

Saskatchewan 0.898

Alberta 0.929

British Columbia 1.021

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.113

Ontario 1.019

Manitoba 1.247

Saskatchewan 1.267

Alberta 0.993

British Columbia 1.015

## REGIONAL

Québec 0.668

Montréal 0.852

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.153

Ottawa - Hull 1.051

Oshawa 1.013

Toronto 0.984

Hamilton 0.876

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.070

Kitchener 0.920

London 1.087

Windsor 0.911

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.286

Winnipeg 0.832

Regina and Saskatoon 0.865

Calgary 1.108

Edmonton 0.801

Vancouver 0.744

Victoria 1.055

## REGIONAL

Québec 1.395

Montréal 1.242

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.936

Ottawa - Hull 0.878

Oshawa 1.385

Toronto 1.058

Hamilton 1.066

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.163

Kitchener 1.041

London 1.001

Windsor 1.239

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.791

Winnipeg 1.561

Regina and Saskatoon 1.155

Calgary 1.281

Edmonton 0.959

Vancouver 0.883

Victoria 1.378



**NOLSPAP**

Field 61

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.204

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 1.241

Ontario 1.180

Manitoba 1.336

Saskatchewan 1.541

Alberta 1.208

British Columbia 1.069

**REGIONAL**

Québec 0.769

Montréal 1.619

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.265

Ottawa - Hull 0.974

Oshawa 1.245

Toronto 1.136

Hamilton 1.035

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.948

Kitchener 1.883

London 0.739

Windsor 1.025

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.870

Winnipeg 1.478

Regina and Saskatoon 2.188

Calgary 1.128

Edmonton 1.453

Vancouver 1.277

Victoria 1.063

**NOLPORP**

Field 62

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.165

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 0.938

Ontario 1.158

Manitoba 2.338

Saskatchewan 0.686

Alberta 1.462

British Columbia 1.184

**REGIONAL**

Québec 0.804

Montréal 0.896

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.040

Ottawa - Hull 1.914

Oshawa 1.334

Toronto 1.046

Hamilton 1.483

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.881

Kitchener 0.915

London 1.000

Windsor 0.816

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.236

Winnipeg 3.176

Regina and Saskatoon 1.642

Calgary 1.569

Edmonton 0.971

Vancouver 1.085

Victoria 1.160

**NOLPOLP**

Field 63

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.247

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 1.379

Ontario 1.322

Manitoba 1.224

Saskatchewan 0.873

Alberta 1.069

British Columbia 1.013

**REGIONAL**

Québec 1.249

Montréal 1.442

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.754

Ottawa - Hull 1.520

Oshawa 0.946

Toronto 1.152

Hamilton 2.272

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.226

Kitchener 1.044

London 0.654

Windsor 1.572

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.404

Winnipeg 1.436

Regina and Saskatoon 1.038

Calgary 0.797

Edmonton 1.359

Vancouver 0.960

Victoria 0.825

**NOLUKRP**

Field 64

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.008

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 0.821

Ontario 1.006

Manitoba 1.487

Saskatchewan 1.048

Alberta 0.998

British Columbia 1.223

**REGIONAL**

Québec 0.792

Montréal 0.680

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières XXX

Ottawa - Hull 1.401

Oshawa 0.931

Toronto 0.898

Hamilton 1.132

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.573

Kitchener 1.370

London 0.673

Windsor 1.115

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.746

Winnipeg 1.813

Regina and Saskatoon 0.871

Calgary 0.931

Edmonton 1.141

Vancouver 1.434

Victoria 1.361

**NOLGREP**

Field 65

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.175

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 1.021

Ontario 1.275

Manitoba 0.700

Saskatchewan 1.527

Alberta 1.249

British Columbia 1.180

**REGIONAL**

Québec 0.480

Montréal 1.395

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières XXX

Ottawa - Hull 0.887

Oshawa 1.560

Toronto 1.147

Hamilton 1.315

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.997

Kitchener 1.046

London 0.637

Windsor 1.019

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.100

Winnipeg 0.909

Regina and Saskatoon 1.194

Calgary 0.828

Edmonton 1.846

Vancouver 1.367

Victoria 0.836

**NOLCHIP**

Field 66

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.339

**PROVINCIAL**

Quebec 1.352

Ontario 1.207

Manitoba 1.589

Saskatchewan 1.903

Alberta 1.607

British Columbia 1.281

**REGIONAL**

Québec 1.364

Montréal 1.378

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.656

Ottawa - Hull 1.436

Oshawa 1.151

Toronto 0.988

Hamilton 1.605

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.744

Kitchener 1.340

London 1.095

Windsor 1.555

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.800

Winnipeg 1.918

Regina and Saskatoon 1.505

Calgary 2.328

Edmonton 1.257

Vancouver 0.994

Victoria 1.430

**NOLVIEP**

Field 67

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.460

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.496

Ontario 1.525

Manitoba 1.439

Saskatchewan 1.478

Alberta 1.414

British Columbia 1.238

## REGIONAL

Québec 0.950

Montréal 1.742

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.709

Ottawa - Hull 1.903

Oshawa 1.067

Toronto 1.456

Hamilton 0.943

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.164

Kitchener 0.585

London 0.499

Windsor 0.787

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.638

Winnipeg 2.015

Regina and Saskatoon 1.227

Calgary 1.808

Edmonton 1.306

Vancouver 1.087

Victoria 1.640

**NOLIRAP**

Field 68

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.218

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 0.950

Ontario 1.318

Manitoba 0.952

Saskatchewan 0.874

Alberta 1.345

British Columbia 1.522

## REGIONAL

Québec 2.005

Montréal 0.967

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.835

Ottawa - Hull 1.380

Oshawa 1.514

Toronto 1.190

Hamilton 1.589

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.467

Kitchener 2.574

London 0.925

Windsor 1.754

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.340

Winnipeg 0.919

Regina and Saskatoon 0.791

Calgary 1.332

Edmonton 1.124

Vancouver 1.398

Victoria 2.518

**NOLPUNP**

Field 69

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.232

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 0.800

Ontario 1.575

Manitoba 0.883

Saskatchewan 0.570

Alberta 1.334

British Columbia 1.269

## REGIONAL

Québec XXX

Montréal 1.659

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières XXX

Ottawa - Hull 0.940

Oshawa 2.551

Toronto 1.500

Hamilton 1.694

St. Catharines - Niagara 2.463

Kitchener 1.881

London 1.132

Windsor 2.719

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.605

Winnipeg 1.235

Regina and Saskatoon 1.363

Calgary 1.115

Edmonton 1.843

Vancouver 1.097

Victoria 2.884

**NOLARAP**

Field 70

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.287

## PROVINCIAL

Quebec 1.282

Ontario 1.366

Manitoba 0.936

Saskatchewan 1.478

Alberta 1.348

British Columbia 1.078

## REGIONAL

Québec 1.898

Montréal 1.235

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.776

Ottawa - Hull 0.930

Oshawa 1.516

Toronto 1.670

Hamilton 1.077

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.493

Kitchener 1.747

London 1.106

Windsor 1.089

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.446

Winnipeg 1.107

Regina and Saskatoon 1.625

Calgary 1.232

Edmonton 1.525

Vancouver 0.947

Victoria 1.304

**SCHATTP**

Field 71

**HGRADP**

Field 72

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

## NATIONAL

Canada	0.814	Canada	0.974
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## PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.767	Newfoundland	0.818
Prince Edward Island	0.744	Prince Edward Island	1.057
Nova Scotia	0.695	Nova Scotia	0.933
New Brunswick	0.765	New Brunswick	0.969
Quebec	0.755	Quebec	0.996
Ontario	0.843	Ontario	0.960
Manitoba	0.922	Manitoba	1.033
Saskatchewan	0.984	Saskatchewan	1.022
Alberta	0.717	Alberta	0.926
British Columbia	0.875	British Columbia	1.008
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.047	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.919

## REGIONAL

## REGIONAL

Halifax	0.764	Halifax	0.763
Québec	0.551	Québec	1.043
Montréal	0.767	Montréal	1.005
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.760	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.857
Ottawa - Hull	0.851	Ottawa - Hull	1.138
Oshawa	0.737	Oshawa	0.967
Toronto	0.690	Toronto	0.943
Hamilton	0.792	Hamilton	1.220
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.762	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.860
Kitchener	0.830	Kitchener	1.012
London	0.775	London	1.154
Windsor	0.606	Windsor	0.824
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.875	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.142
Winnipeg	0.957	Winnipeg	1.015
Regina and Saskatoon	1.099	Regina and Saskatoon	1.016
Calgary	0.656	Calgary	0.776
Edmonton	0.675	Edmonton	1.099
Vancouver	0.849	Vancouver	1.083
Victoria	1.006	Victoria	0.953

**SECGRADP**

Field 73

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.953

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.982

Prince Edward Island 1.160

Nova Scotia 1.067

New Brunswick 0.939

Quebec 0.911

Ontario 0.969

Manitoba 0.831

Saskatchewan 1.052

Alberta 1.083

British Columbia 0.866

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.890

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.044

Québec 0.994

Montréal 0.888

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.048

Ottawa - Hull 0.817

Oshawa 0.787

Toronto 0.996

Hamilton 0.917

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.734

Kitchener 1.174

London 1.000

Windsor 0.805

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.832

Winnipeg 0.718

Regina and Saskatoon 0.932

Calgary 1.097

Edmonton 1.148

Vancouver 0.818

Victoria 0.767

**HLOSP**

Field 74

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.939

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.959

Prince Edward Island 0.927

Nova Scotia 0.935

New Brunswick 0.966

Quebec 0.927

Ontario 0.957

Manitoba 0.960

Saskatchewan 1.000

Alberta 0.950

British Columbia 0.875

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.988

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.915

Québec 0.891

Montréal 0.978

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.914

Ottawa - Hull 0.875

Oshawa 0.916

Toronto 0.956

Hamilton 0.967

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.739

Kitchener 0.904

London 0.947

Windsor 0.906

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.021

Winnipeg 0.905

Regina and Saskatoon 0.964

Calgary 0.990

Edmonton 0.917

Vancouver 0.871

Victoria 0.855

**TRNUCP**

Field 75

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.928

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.806

Prince Edward Island 0.910

Nova Scotia 1.031

New Brunswick 1.035

Quebec 0.894

Ontario 0.971

Manitoba 0.879

Saskatchewan 0.935

Alberta 0.856

British Columbia 0.908

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.941

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.896

Québec 0.893

Montréal 0.901

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.748

Ottawa - Hull 0.992

Oshawa 0.975

Toronto 1.030

Hamilton 0.965

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.851

Kitchener 1.021

London 0.766

Windsor 0.829

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.767

Winnipeg 0.808

Regina and Saskatoon 0.939

Calgary 0.827

Edmonton 0.872

Vancouver 0.821

Victoria 0.808

**DGREEP**

Field 76

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.939

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.945

Prince Edward Island 1.041

Nova Scotia 0.988

New Brunswick 0.974

Quebec 0.909

Ontario 0.941

Manitoba 0.951

Saskatchewan 1.020

Alberta 0.995

British Columbia 0.903

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.894

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.833

Québec 0.773

Montréal 0.907

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.988

Ottawa - Hull 0.852

Oshawa 0.823

Toronto 0.978

Hamilton 0.945

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.710

Kitchener 0.974

London 0.806

Windsor 0.822

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.973

Winnipeg 0.877

Regina and Saskatoon 0.917

Calgary 1.142

Edmonton 0.934

Vancouver 0.872

Victoria 0.989



**DGMFSP**

Field 77

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.944

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.826

Prince Edward Island 1.099

Nova Scotia 0.991

New Brunswick 0.947

Quebec 0.951

Ontario 0.938

Manitoba 0.891

Saskatchewan 1.064

Alberta 1.007

British Columbia 0.885

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.858

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.937

Québec 0.770

Montréal 1.006

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.864

Ottawa - Hull 0.816

Oshawa 0.963

Toronto 0.964

Hamilton 0.946

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.794

Kitchener 0.882

London 1.041

Windsor 0.920

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.775

Winnipeg 0.894

Regina and Saskatoon 0.955

Calgary 1.171

Edmonton 0.858

Vancouver 0.743

Victoria 1.067

**PSUVP**

Field 78

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.984

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.863

Prince Edward Island 0.945

Nova Scotia 1.114

New Brunswick 0.960

Quebec 0.942

Ontario 1.034

Manitoba 0.842

Saskatchewan 1.167

Alberta 1.134

British Columbia 0.800

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.861

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.169

Québec 1.101

Montréal 1.000

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.977

Ottawa - Hull 0.764

Oshawa 0.625

Toronto 1.097

Hamilton 1.315

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.752

Kitchener 1.248

London 0.886

Windsor 0.830

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.759

Winnipeg 0.759

Regina and Saskatoon 1.129

Calgary 1.230

Edmonton 1.202

Vancouver 0.824

Victoria 0.668

**PSOTP**

Field 79

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.927

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.859

Prince Edward Island 1.040

Nova Scotia 0.962

New Brunswick 0.843

Quebec 0.987

Ontario 0.931

Manitoba 1.012

Saskatchewan 0.936

Alberta 0.778

British Columbia 0.895

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.947

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.920

Québec 1.046

Montréal 0.991

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.880

Ottawa - Hull 0.966

Oshawa 0.773

Toronto 0.957

Hamilton 0.995

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.803

Kitchener 1.160

London 0.890

Windsor 0.797

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.107

Winnipeg 0.829

Regina and Saskatoon 0.825

Calgary 0.569

Edmonton 0.852

Vancouver 0.926

Victoria 0.844

**TOTSCHP**

Field 80

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.929

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.866

Prince Edward Island 0.966

Nova Scotia 0.965

New Brunswick 0.932

Quebec 0.939

Ontario 0.925

Manitoba 0.948

Saskatchewan 0.999

Alberta 0.925

British Columbia 0.898

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.936

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.913

Québec 0.933

Montréal 0.943

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.925

Ottawa - Hull 1.049

Oshawa 0.923

Toronto 0.955

Hamilton 0.982

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.832

Kitchener 0.960

London 0.925

Windsor 0.882

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.882

Winnipeg 0.945

Regina and Saskatoon 0.992

Calgary 0.975

Edmonton 0.910

Vancouver 0.840

Victoria 0.826

**MOB5P**

Field 81

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.180

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.301

Prince Edward Island 1.024

Nova Scotia 1.039

New Brunswick 1.314

Quebec 1.086

Ontario 1.248

Manitoba 1.297

Saskatchewan 1.087

Alberta 1.061

British Columbia 1.239

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.181

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.191

Québec 1.023

Montréal 0.919

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.004

Ottawa - Hull 1.100

Oshawa 1.135

Toronto 1.308

Hamilton 1.036

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.463

Kitchener 1.181

London 1.457

Windsor 1.416

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.767

Winnipeg 1.362

Regina and Saskatoon 0.919

Calgary 0.965

Edmonton 1.028

Vancouver 1.157

Victoria 1.504

**MOB1P**

Field 82

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.214

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.221

Prince Edward Island 0.997

Nova Scotia 1.188

New Brunswick 1.411

Quebec 1.149

Ontario 1.269

Manitoba 0.887

Saskatchewan 1.095

Alberta 1.460

British Columbia 1.108

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.110

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.159

Québec 1.022

Montréal 1.261

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.996

Ottawa - Hull 1.198

Oshawa 0.665

Toronto 1.320

Hamilton 1.341

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.214

Kitchener 1.322

London 0.713

Windsor 1.225

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.280

Winnipeg 0.652

Regina and Saskatoon 1.227

Calgary 1.390

Edmonton 1.462

Vancouver 1.228

Victoria 0.702

**PROV5P**

Field 83

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.209

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.222

Prince Edward Island 1.035

Nova Scotia 1.068

New Brunswick 1.433

Quebec 1.026

Ontario 1.237

Manitoba 1.028

Saskatchewan 1.061

Alberta 1.214

British Columbia 1.566

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.978

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.026

Québec 1.553

Montréal 0.772

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.722

Ottawa - Hull 1.100

Oshawa 1.554

Toronto 1.407

Hamilton 0.958

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.073

Kitchener 1.219

London 0.874

Windsor 0.950

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.043

Winnipeg 1.160

Regina and Saskatoon 1.003

Calgary 0.750

Edmonton 1.356

Vancouver 1.860

Victoria 1.214

**PROV1P**

Field 84

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.177

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.169

Prince Edward Island 1.328

Nova Scotia 1.325

New Brunswick 1.273

Quebec 1.124

Ontario 1.277

Manitoba 1.017

Saskatchewan 0.986

Alberta 1.092

British Columbia 1.091

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.087

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.210

Québec 1.260

Montréal 1.168

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.908

Ottawa - Hull 1.236

Oshawa 1.693

Toronto 1.158

Hamilton 0.913

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.074

Kitchener 1.069

London 1.309

Windsor 0.777

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.798

Winnipeg 1.020

Regina and Saskatoon 1.197

Calgary 0.998

Edmonton 1.174

Vancouver 1.146

Victoria 1.155

**LFACTP**

Field 85

**POWP**

Field 86

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

## NATIONAL

Canada	0.739	Canada	0.957
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## PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.844	Newfoundland	1.168
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Prince Edward Island	0.899	Prince Edward Island	1.095
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Nova Scotia	0.965	Nova Scotia	0.721
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New Brunswick	0.827	New Brunswick	1.052
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Quebec	0.684	Quebec	0.981
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Ontario	0.682	Ontario	0.929
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Manitoba	0.805	Manitoba	1.087
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Saskatchewan	0.641	Saskatchewan	0.965
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Alberta	0.753	Alberta	0.991
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British Columbia	0.903	British Columbia	0.931
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Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.075	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.006
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## REGIONAL

## REGIONAL

Halifax	1.323	Halifax	0.714
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Québec	1.090	Québec	0.745
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Montréal	0.688	Montréal	1.136
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Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.712	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.895
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Ottawa - Hull	0.660	Ottawa - Hull	0.835
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Oshawa	0.699	Oshawa	0.687
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Toronto	0.708	Toronto	0.891
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Hamilton	0.848	Hamilton	0.838
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St. Catharines - Niagara	0.579	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.849
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Kitchener	0.844	Kitchener	0.719
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London	0.556	London	1.364
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Windsor	0.537	Windsor	0.977
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Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.897	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.685
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Winnipeg	0.773	Winnipeg	1.181
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Regina and Saskatoon	0.579	Regina and Saskatoon	0.982
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Calgary	0.574	Calgary	0.928
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Edmonton	0.809	Edmonton	0.886
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Vancouver	0.944	Vancouver	1.019
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Victoria	0.656	Victoria	0.868
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**DISTP**

Field 87

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.918

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.908

Prince Edward Island 0.934

Nova Scotia 0.891

New Brunswick 0.854

Quebec 0.939

Ontario 0.898

Manitoba 1.129

Saskatchewan 0.760

Alberta 0.899

British Columbia 0.944

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.947

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.980

Québec 0.944

Montréal 0.952

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.832

Ottawa - Hull 1.049

Oshawa 0.968

Toronto 0.918

Hamilton 0.980

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.887

Kitchener 0.850

London 0.943

Windsor 0.788

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.719

Winnipeg 1.277

Regina and Saskatoon 0.652

Calgary 1.003

Edmonton 0.878

Vancouver 1.025

Victoria 0.990

**MODEP**

Field 88

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.910

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.965

Prince Edward Island 0.910

Nova Scotia 0.952

New Brunswick 0.801

Quebec 0.944

Ontario 0.968

Manitoba 0.981

Saskatchewan 0.813

Alberta 0.697

British Columbia 0.837

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.978

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.849

Québec 0.764

Montréal 0.935

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.885

Ottawa - Hull 0.846

Oshawa 0.789

Toronto 1.040

Hamilton 1.151

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.997

Kitchener 0.745

London 0.747

Windsor 0.767

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.794

Winnipeg 1.073

Regina and Saskatoon 0.710

Calgary 0.549

Edmonton 0.825

Vancouver 0.805

Victoria 0.958

**COWP**

Field 89

**FPTWKP**

Field 90

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.960

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.951

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.017

Prince Edward Island 0.637

Nova Scotia 0.824

New Brunswick 0.953

Quebec 1.057

Ontario 0.954

Manitoba 0.880

Saskatchewan 0.900

Alberta 0.874

British Columbia 0.933

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.880

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.909

Prince Edward Island 0.821

Nova Scotia 1.088

New Brunswick 1.088

Quebec 1.041

Ontario 0.917

Manitoba 1.141

Saskatchewan 0.946

Alberta 0.934

British Columbia 0.782

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.909

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.556

Québec 0.855

Montréal 1.223

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.753

Ottawa - Hull 1.234

Oshawa 1.255

Toronto 0.965

Hamilton 0.920

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.157

Kitchener 0.760

London 1.162

Windsor 0.945

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.787

Winnipeg 0.903

Regina and Saskatoon 0.763

Calgary 0.691

Edmonton 0.751

Vancouver 0.900

Victoria 1.132

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.931

Québec 0.860

Montréal 1.222

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.141

Ottawa - Hull 0.936

Oshawa 1.090

Toronto 0.842

Hamilton 0.935

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.212

Kitchener 0.755

London 1.124

Windsor 0.586

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.649

Winnipeg 1.355

Regina and Saskatoon 0.908

Calgary 0.835

Edmonton 0.889

Vancouver 0.802

Victoria 0.720

**HRSWKP**

Field 91

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.821

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.796

Prince Edward Island 0.910

Nova Scotia 0.974

New Brunswick 0.904

Quebec 0.751

Ontario 0.782

Manitoba 0.925

Saskatchewan 0.823

Alberta 0.847

British Columbia 0.956

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.002

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.161

Québec 1.047

Montréal 0.739

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.788

Ottawa - Hull 0.830

Oshawa 0.729

Toronto 0.741

Hamilton 0.960

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.691

Kitchener 0.830

London 0.765

Windsor 0.683

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.951

Winnipeg 0.944

Regina and Saskatoon 0.809

Calgary 0.860

Edmonton 0.799

Vancouver 0.990

Victoria 0.758

**LSTWKP**

Field 92

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.732

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.918

Prince Edward Island 1.019

Nova Scotia 0.915

New Brunswick 0.909

Quebec 0.644

Ontario 0.707

Manitoba 0.817

Saskatchewan 0.615

Alberta 0.796

British Columbia 0.801

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.069

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 1.317

Québec 0.967

Montréal 0.603

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.598

Ottawa - Hull 0.610

Oshawa 0.649

Toronto 0.775

Hamilton 0.864

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.680

Kitchener 0.723

London 0.525

Windsor 0.501

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.895

Winnipeg 0.723

Regina and Saskatoon 0.510

Calgary 0.751

Edmonton 0.777

Vancouver 0.875

Victoria 0.614



**WKSWKP**

Field 93

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.922

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.014

Prince Edward Island 0.923

Nova Scotia 0.935

New Brunswick 0.930

Quebec 0.913

Ontario 0.908

Manitoba 0.909

Saskatchewan 0.914

Alberta 0.998

British Columbia 0.914

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.960

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.838

Québec 0.937

Montréal 1.028

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.043

Ottawa - Hull 0.909

Oshawa 1.105

Toronto 0.868

Hamilton 0.798

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.902

Kitchener 0.710

London 0.832

Windsor 1.161

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.036

Winnipeg 0.901

Regina and Saskatoon 0.847

Calgary 1.110

Edmonton 1.002

Vancouver 0.907

Victoria 0.873

**OCC91P**

Field 94

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.927

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.929

Prince Edward Island 0.833

Nova Scotia 0.882

New Brunswick 0.940

Quebec 0.942

Ontario 0.937

Manitoba 0.919

Saskatchewan 0.914

Alberta 0.955

British Columbia 0.864

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.926

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.885

Québec 0.900

Montréal 0.957

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.906

Ottawa - Hull 0.919

Oshawa 0.865

Toronto 0.943

Hamilton 0.965

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.993

Kitchener 1.136

London 0.949

Windsor 0.904

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.953

Winnipeg 0.925

Regina and Saskatoon 0.936

Calgary 1.006

Edmonton 0.961

Vancouver 0.888

Victoria 0.821

**SOC91P**

Field 95

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.929

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.907

Prince Edward Island 0.968

Nova Scotia 0.927

New Brunswick 0.912

Quebec 0.949

Ontario 0.920

Manitoba 0.945

Saskatchewan 0.941

Alberta 0.923

British Columbia 0.920

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.886

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.932

Québec 0.918

Montréal 0.955

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.928

Ottawa - Hull 0.923

Oshawa 0.871

Toronto 0.904

Hamilton 0.970

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.000

Kitchener 1.008

London 0.925

Windsor 0.887

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.968

Winnipeg 0.990

Regina and Saskatoon 0.942

Calgary 0.923

Edmonton 0.944

Vancouver 0.941

Victoria 0.855

**UPHWKP**

Field 96

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.937

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.931

Prince Edward Island 1.035

Nova Scotia 0.986

New Brunswick 0.908

Quebec 1.002

Ontario 0.913

Manitoba 0.920

Saskatchewan 0.946

Alberta 0.897

British Columbia 0.899

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.081

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.998

Québec 0.859

Montréal 1.102

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.983

Ottawa - Hull 0.979

Oshawa 0.773

Toronto 0.918

Hamilton 0.935

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.189

Kitchener 0.788

London 0.860

Windsor 0.921

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.050

Winnipeg 0.843

Regina and Saskatoon 0.890

Calgary 0.951

Edmonton 0.886

Vancouver 0.946

Victoria 0.922

**UPKIDP**

Field 97

**UPSRP**

Field 98

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

## NATIONAL

Canada	0.959	Canada	1.101
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## PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.808	Newfoundland	1.016
Prince Edward Island	0.907	Prince Edward Island	1.375
Nova Scotia	0.773	Nova Scotia	1.051
New Brunswick	1.076	New Brunswick	1.456
Quebec	0.937	Quebec	1.108
Ontario	0.975	Ontario	1.128
Manitoba	0.974	Manitoba	0.940
Saskatchewan	0.854	Saskatchewan	0.901
Alberta	0.992	Alberta	1.159
British Columbia	0.997	British Columbia	1.006
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.123	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.270

## REGIONAL

## REGIONAL

Halifax	0.699	Halifax	0.826
Québec	1.286	Québec	1.052
Montréal	0.842	Montréal	1.065
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.959	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.667
Ottawa - Hull	1.013	Ottawa - Hull	1.510
Oshawa	1.010	Oshawa	2.082
Toronto	0.912	Toronto	1.060
Hamilton	1.068	Hamilton	1.297
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.749	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.913
Kitchener	0.891	Kitchener	0.881
London	0.965	London	0.905
Windsor	0.871	Windsor	1.348
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.861	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.465
Winnipeg	0.957	Winnipeg	0.838
Regina and Saskatoon	0.957	Regina and Saskatoon	0.877
Calgary	0.950	Calgary	1.686
Edmonton	0.993	Edmonton	0.929
Vancouver	1.111	Vancouver	1.087
Victoria	0.728	Victoria	1.051

**IND80P**

Field 99

**TOTINCP**

Field 100

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

## NATIONAL

Canada	0.943	Canada	0.873
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## PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.883	Newfoundland	0.786
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Prince Edward Island	0.916	Prince Edward Island	0.828
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Nova Scotia	0.920	Nova Scotia	0.898
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New Brunswick	0.935	New Brunswick	0.782
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Quebec	0.980	Quebec	0.784
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Ontario	0.931	Ontario	0.970
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Manitoba	0.886	Manitoba	0.840
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Saskatchewan	0.983	Saskatchewan	0.880
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Alberta	0.927	Alberta	0.822
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British Columbia	0.943	British Columbia	0.833
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Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.911	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.003
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## REGIONAL

## REGIONAL

Halifax	0.918	Halifax	0.931
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Québec	1.004	Québec	0.800
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Montréal	0.969	Montréal	0.705
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Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.897	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.777
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Ottawa - Hull	0.936	Ottawa - Hull	1.157
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Oshawa	0.910	Oshawa	0.793
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Toronto	0.923	Toronto	0.928
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Hamilton	0.979	Hamilton	0.903
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St. Catharines - Niagara	0.816	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.818
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Kitchener	0.995	Kitchener	0.942
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London	0.897	London	1.160
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Windsor	0.904	Windsor	0.848
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Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.853	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.843
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Winnipeg	0.872	Winnipeg	0.850
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Regina and Saskatoon	1.057	Regina and Saskatoon	0.911
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Calgary	0.889	Calgary	0.772
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Edmonton	0.961	Edmonton	0.801
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Vancouver	0.974	Vancouver	0.847
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Victoria	0.936	Victoria	1.245
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**WAGESP**

Field 101

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.856

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.036

Prince Edward Island 1.085

Nova Scotia 0.861

New Brunswick 0.900

Quebec 0.816

Ontario 0.880

Manitoba 0.890

Saskatchewan 0.862

Alberta 0.787

British Columbia 0.850

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.055

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.970

Québec 1.022

Montréal 0.818

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.668

Ottawa - Hull 1.062

Oshawa 0.810

Toronto 0.841

Hamilton 0.832

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.622

Kitchener 0.858

London 0.891

Windsor 0.752

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.793

Winnipeg 0.889

Regina and Saskatoon 0.763

Calgary 0.703

Edmonton 0.740

Vancouver 0.964

Victoria 0.667

**SELFIP**

Field 102

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.946

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.867

Prince Edward Island 0.798

Nova Scotia 0.898

New Brunswick 1.043

Quebec 0.922

Ontario 0.911

Manitoba 0.747

Saskatchewan 0.928

Alberta 1.139

British Columbia 1.022

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.029

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.892

Québec 0.810

Montréal 1.051

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.822

Ottawa - Hull 0.987

Oshawa 0.711

Toronto 0.934

Hamilton 0.916

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.958

Kitchener 0.787

London 0.570

Windsor 0.836

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.993

Winnipeg 0.696

Regina and Saskatoon 0.818

Calgary 1.330

Edmonton 1.142

Vancouver 1.019

Victoria 0.889

**CHDBNP**

Field 103

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.782

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.706

Prince Edward Island 0.683

Nova Scotia 0.814

New Brunswick 0.801

Quebec 0.848

Ontario 0.757

Manitoba 0.786

Saskatchewan 0.824

Alberta 0.766

British Columbia 0.729

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.854

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.938

Québec 1.119

Montréal 0.782

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.675

Ottawa - Hull 0.805

Oshawa 0.616

Toronto 0.745

Hamilton 0.797

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.743

Kitchener 0.723

London 0.891

Windsor 0.648

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.849

Winnipeg 0.781

Regina and Saskatoon 0.848

Calgary 0.764

Edmonton 0.791

Vancouver 0.745

Victoria 0.564

**OASGIP**

Field 104

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.708

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.662

Prince Edward Island 0.936

Nova Scotia 0.793

New Brunswick 0.648

Quebec 0.645

Ontario 0.780

Manitoba 0.847

Saskatchewan 0.555

Alberta 0.604

British Columbia 0.687

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.619

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.045

Québec 0.663

Montréal 0.661

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.915

Ottawa - Hull 0.541

Oshawa 0.969

Toronto 0.828

Hamilton 0.743

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.890

Kitchener 0.893

London 0.334

Windsor 0.779

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.979

Winnipeg 0.750

Regina and Saskatoon 0.471

Calgary 0.478

Edmonton 0.581

Vancouver 0.757

Victoria 0.698

**CQPPBP**

Field 105

**UICBNP**

Field 106

## Geography Level

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

## NATIONAL

Canada	0.774	Canada	0.934
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## PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.956	Newfoundland	1.151
Prince Edward Island	0.896	Prince Edward Island	1.090
Nova Scotia	0.879	Nova Scotia	1.033
New Brunswick	0.925	New Brunswick	0.654
Quebec	0.722	Quebec	0.998
Ontario	0.757	Ontario	0.884
Manitoba	0.725	Manitoba	0.769
Saskatchewan	0.702	Saskatchewan	1.034
Alberta	0.952	Alberta	1.004
British Columbia	0.734	British Columbia	0.916
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.037	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.201

## REGIONAL

## REGIONAL

Halifax	1.065	Halifax	0.953
Québec	0.764	Québec	0.846
Montréal	0.732	Montréal	0.975
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.644	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.840
Ottawa - Hull	0.887	Ottawa - Hull	0.765
Oshawa	0.946	Oshawa	1.173
Toronto	0.704	Toronto	0.943
Hamilton	0.663	Hamilton	0.883
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.985	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.995
Kitchener	0.967	Kitchener	0.809
London	0.648	London	0.904
Windsor	0.668	Windsor	1.027
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.600	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.824
Winnipeg	0.663	Winnipeg	0.757
Regina and Saskatoon	0.486	Regina and Saskatoon	0.912
Calgary	1.164	Calgary	1.313
Edmonton	0.805	Edmonton	0.992
Vancouver	0.802	Vancouver	1.018
Victoria	0.518	Victoria	0.571

**GOVTIP**

Field 107

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.882

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.747

Prince Edward Island 0.888

Nova Scotia 0.825

New Brunswick 0.843

Quebec 0.929

Ontario 0.900

Manitoba 0.828

Saskatchewan 0.791

Alberta 0.863

British Columbia 0.835

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.001

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.834

Québec 0.942

Montréal 0.984

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.908

Ottawa - Hull 1.113

Oshawa 0.741

Toronto 0.857

Hamilton 0.890

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.862

Kitchener 1.035

London 1.001

Windsor 0.778

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.981

Winnipeg 0.835

Regina and Saskatoon 0.810

Calgary 0.891

Edmonton 0.847

Vancouver 0.843

Victoria 0.774

**TGOVTP**

Field 108

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.882

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.871

Prince Edward Island 0.915

Nova Scotia 0.896

New Brunswick 0.890

Quebec 0.912

Ontario 0.878

Manitoba 0.877

Saskatchewan 0.813

Alberta 0.873

British Columbia 0.856

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.968

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.956

Québec 0.958

Montréal 0.890

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.822

Ottawa - Hull 0.993

Oshawa 0.642

Toronto 0.891

Hamilton 0.868

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.758

Kitchener 1.054

London 0.867

Windsor 0.763

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.884

Winnipeg 0.869

Regina and Saskatoon 0.773

Calgary 0.865

Edmonton 0.874

Vancouver 0.882

Victoria 0.819



**INVSTP**

Field 109

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.986

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.045

Prince Edward Island 0.989

Nova Scotia 0.972

New Brunswick 1.053

Quebec 1.050

Ontario 0.993

Manitoba 0.979

Saskatchewan 0.823

Alberta 1.011

British Columbia 0.860

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.851

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.778

Québec 1.209

Montréal 0.915

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.918

Ottawa - Hull 0.753

Oshawa 0.989

Toronto 0.914

Hamilton 0.959

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.930

Kitchener 1.016

London 0.987

Windsor 1.293

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.034

Winnipeg 0.958

Regina and Saskatoon 0.726

Calgary 1.011

Edmonton 1.108

Vancouver 0.703

Victoria 1.056

**RETIRP**

Field 110

## Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 0.834

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.747

Prince Edward Island 0.802

Nova Scotia 0.864

New Brunswick 0.766

Quebec 0.767

Ontario 0.958

Manitoba 0.813

Saskatchewan 0.758

Alberta 0.793

British Columbia 0.677

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.993

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.836

Québec 0.921

Montréal 0.722

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.664

Ottawa - Hull 0.667

Oshawa 1.024

Toronto 1.039

Hamilton 0.870

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.867

Kitchener 1.046

London 0.670

Windsor 0.802

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.946

Winnipeg 0.710

Regina and Saskatoon 0.743

Calgary 0.614

Edmonton 0.744

Vancouver 0.625

Victoria 0.991

**OTINCP**

Field 111

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.922

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.946

Prince Edward Island 0.875

Nova Scotia 0.850

New Brunswick 1.070

Quebec 0.938

Ontario 0.887

Manitoba 0.921

Saskatchewan 0.803

Alberta 0.948

British Columbia 0.985

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.979

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.889

Québec 0.935

Montréal 0.942

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.822

Ottawa - Hull 1.075

Oshawa 1.081

Toronto 0.823

Hamilton 0.804

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.836

Kitchener 0.861

London 0.807

Windsor 0.835

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.782

Winnipeg 1.066

Regina and Saskatoon 0.660

Calgary 0.842

Edmonton 1.167

Vancouver 1.064

Victoria 0.924

**INCSTP**

Field 112

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.101

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.067

Prince Edward Island 0.951

Nova Scotia 1.501

New Brunswick 1.077

Quebec 0.872

Ontario 1.162

Manitoba 0.978

Saskatchewan 1.179

Alberta 1.296

British Columbia 1.155

Yukon and Northwest Territories XXX

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.034

Québec 0.615

Montréal 0.835

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.981

Ottawa - Hull 1.275

Oshawa 1.605

Toronto 1.016

Hamilton 1.071

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.973

Kitchener 1.135

London 1.435

Windsor 1.390

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.132

Winnipeg 0.821

Regina and Saskatoon 1.121

Calgary 1.404

Edmonton 1.090

Vancouver 1.397

Victoria 1.017

**TENURP**

Field 113

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.120

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.321

Prince Edward Island 1.581

Nova Scotia 1.828

New Brunswick 1.332

Quebec 1.161

Ontario 1.037

Manitoba 1.584

Saskatchewan 1.127

Alberta 1.165

British Columbia 0.856

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.754

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.276

Québec 1.292

Montréal 1.052

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.194

Ottawa - Hull 0.741

Oshawa 1.534

Toronto 1.067

Hamilton 1.061

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.405

Kitchener 1.108

London 0.621

Windsor 0.854

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.142

Winnipeg 1.708

Regina and Saskatoon 1.078

Calgary 1.436

Edmonton 0.986

Vancouver 0.812

Victoria 0.985

**RCONDP**

Field 114

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.125

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.569

Prince Edward Island 0.869

Nova Scotia 1.529

New Brunswick 1.621

Quebec 1.051

Ontario 1.084

Manitoba 1.143

Saskatchewan 0.935

Alberta 1.066

British Columbia 1.223

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.797

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.266

Québec 1.223

Montréal 1.053

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.538

Ottawa - Hull 0.741

Oshawa 0.918

Toronto 1.013

Hamilton 1.214

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.807

Kitchener 1.398

London 1.027

Windsor 1.451

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.765

Winnipeg 1.242

Regina and Saskatoon 0.798

Calgary 0.788

Edmonton 1.465

Vancouver 1.390

Victoria 1.104

**OMPP**

Field 115

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.297

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.301

Prince Edward Island 1.259

Nova Scotia 1.228

New Brunswick 1.309

Quebec 1.293

Ontario 1.337

Manitoba 1.267

Saskatchewan 1.285

Alberta 1.236

British Columbia 1.268

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.128

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.972

Québec 1.462

Montréal 1.229

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.264

Ottawa - Hull 1.266

Oshawa 1.152

Toronto 1.262

Hamilton 1.462

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.031

Kitchener 1.577

London 1.539

Windsor 1.348

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.197

Winnipeg 1.333

Regina and Saskatoon 1.195

Calgary 1.322

Edmonton 1.139

Vancouver 1.188

Victoria 1.261

**GROS RTP**

Field 116

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.218

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.374

Prince Edward Island 1.335

Nova Scotia 1.396

New Brunswick 1.242

Quebec 1.253

Ontario 1.220

Manitoba 1.324

Saskatchewan 1.138

Alberta 1.111

British Columbia 1.140

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.034

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.499

Québec 1.214

Montréal 1.282

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.939

Ottawa - Hull 1.388

Oshawa 1.207

Toronto 1.215

Hamilton 1.289

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.296

Kitchener 1.114

London 1.208

Windsor 1.144

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.219

Winnipeg 1.478

Regina and Saskatoon 1.086

Calgary 1.102

Edmonton 1.011

Vancouver 1.161

Victoria 1.059

**NUHMAINP**

Field 117

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.266

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.088

Prince Edward Island 1.030

Nova Scotia 1.088

New Brunswick 1.185

Quebec 1.261

Ontario 1.383

Manitoba 0.965

Saskatchewan 1.011

Alberta 1.239

British Columbia 1.208

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.289

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.737

Québec 1.906

Montréal 1.183

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.892

Ottawa - Hull 1.227

Oshawa 2.889

Toronto 1.626

Hamilton 0.910

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.580

Kitchener 1.773

London 1.045

Windsor 0.835

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.969

Winnipeg 0.771

Regina and Saskatoon 0.684

Calgary 1.277

Edmonton 1.229

Vancouver 1.455

Victoria 1.622

**PRMAINP**

Field 118

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 0.494

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.500

Prince Edward Island 0.568

Nova Scotia 0.484

New Brunswick 0.537

Quebec 0.567

Ontario 0.467

Manitoba 0.517

Saskatchewan 0.454

Alberta 0.458

British Columbia 0.446

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.838

## REGIONAL

Halifax 0.474

Québec 0.542

Montréal 0.674

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.438

Ottawa - Hull 0.439

Oshawa 0.473

Toronto 0.483

Hamilton 0.517

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.489

Kitchener 0.523

London 0.490

Windsor 0.275

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.423

Winnipeg 0.515

Regina and Saskatoon 0.430

Calgary 0.469

Edmonton 0.479

Vancouver 0.458

Victoria 0.438

**ROOMP**

Field 119

Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.300

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 1.347

Prince Edward Island 1.257

Nova Scotia 1.169

New Brunswick 1.374

Quebec 1.355

Ontario 1.286

Manitoba 1.146

Saskatchewan 1.163

Alberta 1.239

British Columbia 1.378

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.087

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.944

Québec 1.303

Montréal 1.475

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.152

Ottawa - Hull 1.275

Oshawa 1.216

Toronto 1.355

Hamilton 1.334

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.224

Kitchener 1.267

London 1.194

Windsor 1.168

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.173

Winnipeg 1.073

Regina and Saskatoon 0.958

Calgary 1.067

Edmonton 1.303

Vancouver 1.450

Victoria 1.130

**CONDWELP**

Field 120

Geography Level

**NATIONAL**

Canada 1.214

**PROVINCIAL**

Newfoundland 0.996

Prince Edward Island 0.741

Nova Scotia 1.172

New Brunswick 0.948

Quebec 1.331

Ontario 1.181

Manitoba 1.261

Saskatchewan 1.271

Alberta 1.209

British Columbia 1.175

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.212

**REGIONAL**

Halifax 0.986

Québec 1.204

Montréal 1.385

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.673

Ottawa - Hull 0.816

Oshawa 1.264

Toronto 1.142

Hamilton 1.074

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.594

Kitchener 1.509

London 1.473

Windsor 1.143

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.390

Winnipeg 1.241

Regina and Saskatoon 0.963

Calgary 1.577

Edmonton 0.668

Vancouver 1.202

Victoria 0.690

**VALUEP**

Field 121

## Geography Level

## NATIONAL

Canada 1.349

## PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 1.259

Prince Edward Island 1.276

Nova Scotia 1.298

New Brunswick 1.276

Quebec 1.430

Ontario 1.249

Manitoba 1.303

Saskatchewan 1.343

Alberta 1.360

British Columbia 1.534

Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.190

## REGIONAL

Halifax 1.384

Québec 1.519

Montréal 1.503

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.103

Ottawa - Hull 1.567

Oshawa 1.481

Toronto 1.078

Hamilton 1.558

St. Catharines - Niagara 1.358

Kitchener 1.264

London 1.156

Windsor 1.775

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.202

Winnipeg 1.353

Regina and Saskatoon 1.380

Calgary 0.982

Edmonton 1.709

Vancouver 1.654

Victoria 1.515

## **Appendix C. 1996 User Guide: Visible Minority and Population Group**

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### DEFINITION OF VISIBLE MINORITIES

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The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". The visible minority population includes the following groups: Chinese, South Asian, Black, Arab/West Asian, Filipino, Southeast Asian, Latin American, Japanese, Korean and Pacific Islander.

Counts of the visible minority population in Canada were first produced using 1981 Census data. Data on the visible minority population in 1981, 1986 and 1991 were derived primarily from responses to the ethnic origin question, in conjunction with responses from the place of birth and mother tongue questions. For the 1996 Census, a new question was introduced in order to measure the visible minority population more directly. Because of this difference in the method of collecting data, caution should be used in comparing visible minority data between the 1996 Census and previous censuses.

For more information on the definition of the visible minority subgroups and on visible minority data collected in previous censuses, please refer to "Collecting Census Data on Canada's Visible Minority Population: A Historical Perspective" (Karen Kelly, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, March 1995, Product 89F0031MPE, 1995).

### POPULATION GROUP AND VISIBLE MINORITIES IN THE 1996 CENSUS

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#### Population Group Question

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In 1996, Question 19, called "population group", was included in the census in order to obtain information on the visible minority population for employment equity purposes. The 1996 Census was the first census to ask a direct question to provide data on visible minorities.



Question 19 was included on the 1996 2B Census form, or the "long" form, which is provided to 20% of the population, excluding institutional residents. Persons who reported "Yes" to Question 18 (Aboriginal Identity, known in the 1996 Census Dictionary as Aboriginal Self-Reporting) were asked to skip the population group question. The population group question collected information on visible minorities by asking respondents to mark or specify one or more of the following groups:

- White
- Chinese
- South Asian (e.g. East Indian, Pakistani, Punjabi, Sri Lankan)
- Black (e.g. African, Haitian, Jamaican, Somali)
- Arab/West Asian (e.g. Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, Moroccan)
- Filipino
- Southeast Asian (e.g. Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese)
- Latin American
- Japanese
- Korean
- Other - Specify

A note on the census questionnaire informed respondents that Question 19 collects information to support programs which promote equal opportunity for everyone to share in the social, cultural and economic life of Canada.

In addition, the 1996 Census Guide provided the following instructions:

This question tells us about the groups that make up the visible minority population (Chinese, South Asian, Black, Arab/West Asian, Filipino, South East Asian, Latin American, Japanese and Korean). The Employment Equity Regulations that accompany the Employment Equity Act define visible minorities as persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are "non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour".

Population group should not be confused with citizenship or nationality.

For persons who belong to more than one group, mark the circles that apply. Do not print "bi-racial" or "mixed" in the box provided.

The mark-in response categories listed in the 1996 population group question, with the exception of "White", were based on the visible minority groups identified by the "Employment Equity Technical Reference Papers", published by Employment and Immigration Canada in 1987. After "White", the groups were listed in order of the frequency (largest number) of visible minority counts derived from the 1991 Census.

Due to the relatively small counts derived for the Pacific Islander visible minority group in 1991, this group was not included in the list of mark-in response categories for the population group question in 1996. Counts for Pacific Islanders were obtained from write-in responses in 1996.

## Visible Minority and Population Group Variables

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Two main variables were produced from the 1996 population group question: the visible minority variable and the population group variable. The visible minority variable provides data on the visible minority population as defined for federal employment equity purposes by the Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee on Employment Equity Data (includes the Canadian Human Rights Commission, Human Resources Development Canada, the Public Service Commission of Canada, Statistics Canada and the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat). The population group variable provides data as reported on the census questionnaire. Legends for the visible minority and population group variables are shown in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively.

### Visible Minority Variable

The visible minority variable includes the following categories: Black, South Asian, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Southeast Asian, Filipino, Arab/West Asian, Latin American, Visible minority, n.i.e. and Multiple visible minority. Respondents who were not counted in the visible minority population, including respondents who reported a single response of "White" and respondents who reported Aboriginal Identity in Question 18 (known as Aboriginal Self-Reporting in the 1996 Census Dictionary), are included in the "All Others" category.

Because counts for the Pacific Islander visible minority group were small, a decision was made not to disseminate data for this group as a separate category. Persons who reported a single response indicating a Pacific Islander group are included in "Visible minority, n.i.e." in the visible minority variable. Persons who reported another single write-in response which is likely to indicate a visible minority group, for example "Guyanese", "Mauritian", "South American" or "West Indian", are also included in "Visible minority, n.i.e.".

In Question 19, a small proportion of respondents (1%) provided a multiple response including at least one visible minority group. Because of this, decisions had to be made regarding the aggregation of multiple responses from Question 19 to the visible minority variable.

Persons who reported a response of Black, Chinese, South Asian, Filipino, Southeast Asian, Japanese, Korean or Pacific Islander in combination with "White" or a write-in response are included in the visible minority count for the specific visible minority group reported. For example, respondents who checked "Black" and "White" are included in the "Black" count. Respondents who checked "Black" and wrote-in "French" or "West Indian" are also included in the "Black" count.

Persons who reported "Latin American" and "White" or "Arab/West Asian" and "White" have been excluded from the visible minority population. Persons who reported "Latin American" or "Arab/West Asian" and who provided a European write-in such as "Spanish" or "French" have been excluded from the visible minority population as well. These persons are included in the "All Others" category in the visible minority

variable. However, persons who reported "Latin American" or "Arab/West Asian" and a non-European write-in response are included in the visible minority population. For example, respondents who checked "Latin American" and wrote-in "Peruvian" are included in the "Latin American" count. Respondents who reported "Arab/West Asian" and wrote-in "Lebanese" are included in the "Arab/West Asian" count.

Persons who reported more than one visible minority group in Question 19 are included in the "Multiple visible minority" category in the visible minority variable. This includes respondents who reported two or more of the following groups: Black, Chinese, South Asian, Filipino, Southeast Asian, Japanese, Korean, Latin American, Arab/West Asian, or Pacific Islander. For example, respondents who checked "Chinese" and "Southeast Asian" or who reported "South Asian" and "Black" are included in the "Multiple visible minority" category.

#### Population Group Variable

In comparison with the visible minority variable, the population group variable does not provide data on the visible minority population as defined for federal employment equity purposes. Rather, the population group variable provides data which more closely match the mark-in categories in Question 19.

The population group variable includes the following response categories: White, Chinese, South Asian, Black, Arab/West Asian, Filipino, Southeast Asian, Latin American, Japanese, Korean and Other. A multiple responses category is also provided and includes all persons who provided more than one response to Question 19. The "All Others" category in population group tables includes only respondents who reported "Yes" to Question 18 (Aboriginal Identity, known in the 1996 Census Dictionary as Aboriginal Self-Reporting).

Counts for the groups listed in population group tables do not match counts provided for the same groups listed in visible minority tables. This is because multiple responses were not allocated to the mark-in categories for the population group variable. Although the population group variable is useful in examining response patterns for Question 19, it is not recommended for use in the analysis of the visible minority population as defined for employment equity purposes. The visible minority variable should be used for employment equity purposes.

APPENDIX 1

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VISIBLE MINORITY POPULATION (14)

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Visible Minority Population (14)

1. Total - Total population by visible minority population
2. Total visible minority population(1)
3. Black
4. South Asian
5. Chinese
6. Korean
7. Japanese
8. Southeast Asian
9. Filipino
10. Arab/West Asian
11. Latin American
12. Visible minority, n.i.e.(2)
13. Multiple visible minority(3)
14. All others(4)

(1) Includes respondents who belong to a visible minority group.

(2) Includes respondents who reported a single write-in response indicating a Pacific Islander group (for example, "Fijian" or "Polynesian") or another single write-in response likely to be a visible minority group (for example, "Guyanese", "Mauritian", "South American" or "West Indian").

(3) Includes respondents who reported more than one visible minority group by checking two or more mark-in circles, for example, "Black and South Asian".

(4) Includes respondents who reported "Yes" to Question 18 (Aboriginal Identity, known in the 1996 Census Dictionary as Aboriginal Self-Reporting) as well as respondents who were not considered to be members of a visible minority group.

APPENDIX 2

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POPULATION GROUPS (15)

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Population Groups (15)

1. Total - Population groups
2. Single responses(1)
3. White
4. Chinese
5. South Asian
6. Black
7. Arab/West Asian
8. Filipino
9. Southeast Asian
10. Latin American
11. Japanese
12. Korean
13. Other(2)
14. Multiple responses(3)
15. All others(4)

(1) Includes respondents who reported one population group only.

(2) Includes respondents who reported a single write-in response which was not included in the population groups listed above. This includes respondents who reported a single response indicating a Pacific Islander group (for example, "Fijian" or "Polynesian") or a single write-in response such as "Canadian", "Guyanese", "Italian", "Portuguese", "South American" or "West Indian".

(3) Includes respondents who checked two or more mark-in circles and respondents who checked one mark-in circle and wrote-in a response. Examples of multiple responses include: "White and Canadian", "White and Italian", "Chinese and Southeast Asian" and "Black and West Indian".

(4) Includes respondents who reported "Yes" to Question 18 (Aboriginal Identity, known in the 1996 Census Dictionary as Aboriginal Self-Reporting).

## **Appendix D. 1996 User Guide: Ethnic Origin**

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### ETHNIC ORIGIN

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A person's ethnic origin is the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which their ancestors belong. Ethnic origin refers to a person's "roots" and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality. Canadians belong to a wide variety of ethnic or cultural groups, including North American Indian, French, English, Chinese, Italian, German, East Indian, Ukrainian, Filipino, Greek, Jamaican, etc.

Data on ethnic or racial origins have been collected in all but one national census since Confederation in 1867. From every decennial census since 1901, it has been possible to determine the relative size of Canada's various ethnic groups to find out whether particular groups made up a large or small proportion of the total population and to compare the characteristics of one group with those of another.

Since 1970, the demand for statistical information on diversity has increased as a result of new federal government policy in the areas of multiculturalism and employment equity. (Please refer to the visible minority population variable for more information on employment equity.) Today, ethnic origin data are used extensively by government agencies, ethnocultural associations, researchers and members of the business community for a wide range of activities, including health promotion, social service planning, communications and marketing.

## ETHNIC ORIGIN IN THE 1996 CENSUS

=====  
Ethnic origin data are collected on the 2B census questionnaire which is provided to a 20% sample of the population, excluding institutional residents. The 1996 Census ethnic origin question asked respondents:

To which ethnic or cultural groups(s) did this person's ancestors belong?

For example, French, English, German, Scottish, Canadian, Italian, Irish, Chinese, Cree, Micmac, Métis, Inuit (Eskimo), Ukrainian, Dutch, East Indian, Polish, Portuguese, Jewish, Haitian, Jamaican, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chilean, Somali, etc.

Specify as many groups as applicable.

In addition, the following instructions were provided to respondents:

### QUESTION 17 - Ethnic Origin

-----  
This question refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of a person's ancestors. An ancestor is someone from whom a person is descended and is usually more distant than a grandparent. Other than Aboriginal persons, most people can trace their origins to their ancestors who first came to this continent. Ancestry should not be confused with citizenship or nationality.

For all persons, report the specific ethnic or cultural group to which their ancestors belonged, not the language that they spoke. For example, report "Haitian" rather than "French", or "Austrian" rather than "German".

For persons of East Indian or South Asian origins, report a specific group, do not report "Indian". For example, report "East Indian from India", "East Indian from Guyana", or indicate the specific group such as "Punjabi" or "Tamil".

For persons with "Aboriginal" ancestors, report a specific group. For example, report "Cree", "Micmac", "Ojibway", "North American Indian", "Métis". Do not report "Indian".

The format of the 1996 ethnic origin question was different from that used in previous censuses. For information on the comparability of ethnic origin data between censuses, please refer to the sections entitled "Historical Information on Ethnic Origin" and "Data Comparability", below.

## ETHNIC GROUPS AND CATEGORIES

=====  
Ethnic origin data are divided into about 160 ethnic groups and 26 ethnic categories and sub-categories for the 1996 Census. An "ethnic category" is a subtotal or aggregation of selected, specific ethnic groups. For example, the ethnic category "Aboriginal origins" is the sum of the "North American Indian", "Métis" and "Inuit" ethnic groups.

In some cases, ethnic categories include ethnic sub-categories as well as ethnic groups. An ethnic sub-category is also a subtotal or aggregation of selected, specific ethnic groups, but one that fits into a broader ethnic category itself. An example of an ethnic sub-category is "Baltic origins". "Baltic origins" includes the ethnic groups "Estonian", "Latvian" and "Lithuanian", but "Baltic origins" itself is an ethnic group in the "Eastern European" ethnic category.

In 1996, the 26 ethnic categories and sub-categories used to disseminate ethnic origin data are:

- British Isles origins
- French origins
- European origins
  - Western European origins
  - Northern European origins
    - Scandinavian origins
  - Eastern European origins
    - Baltic origins
    - Czech and Slovak origins
  - Southern European origins
    - Balkan origins
  - Other European origins
- Asian, Arab, African and Pacific Islands origins
  - Arab origins
    - Maghrebi origins
  - West Asian origins
  - South Asian origins
  - East and Southeast Asian origins
    - Indo-Chinese origins
  - African origins
  - Pacific Islands origins
- Latin American, Caribbean, Aboriginal and Other origins
  - Latin, Central and South American origins
  - Caribbean origins
  - Aboriginal origins
  - Other origins

A figure showing the stratification of ethnic groups and ethnic categories is included in the "1996 Census Dictionary", Catalogue 92-351-XPE.

#### SINGLE, MULTIPLE AND TOTAL RESPONSES

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Since 1981 when respondents were first permitted to report more than one ethnic origin in the census, a distinction has been made between single and multiple ethnic origin responses. A "single" response occurs when a respondent provides one ethnic origin only. A "multiple" response occurs when a respondent provides two or more ethnic origins. "Total" responses indicate the sum of single and multiple responses.

To illustrate, 729,455 respondents in Canada listed "Italian" as their only ethnic origin in 1996. The single response count for Italian was



thus 729,455. Another 478,025 respondents listed "Italian" in addition to one or more other ethnic origins; the multiple response count for Italian was therefore 478,025 in 1996. Overall, 1,207,475 respondents reported at least some Italian ancestry; the sum of the Italian single (729,455) and Italian multiple (478,025) response counts is equal to the total response count for Italian, which is 1,207,475.

Ethnic origin data disseminated for the 1996 Census are generally presented in one of two ways:

- (1) in tables which show the distribution of the total population by ethnic origin

for example, Nation Series Table 93F0026XDB96002: Total Population by Ethnic Categories (36) and Sex (3), for Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Metropolitan Areas, 1996 Census (20% Sample Data)

- (2) in tables which show the number of respondents who provided single and multiple responses for each ethnic group

for example, Nation Series Table 93F0026XDB96001, Population by Ethnic Origin (188) and Sex (3), Showing Single and Multiple Responses (3), for Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Metropolitan Areas, 1996 Census (20% Sample Data).

Tables which show the distribution of the total population by ethnic origin provide single response counts for all ethnic categories and multiple response counts for 14 selected categories. In these tables, there is no double counting of the population. The sum of single and multiple responses is equal to the total population. Persons who provided more than one ethnic origin are included in one of the 14 combinations of multiple responses, based on the presence of British, French, Canadian and other responses. For example, a person who responded "Chinese and Canadian" is included in the "Canadian and other" multiple response category. A person who reported "Chinese and Vietnamese" is included in the "Other multiple origins" response category.

In contrast, in tables which show the number of respondents who provided single and multiple responses for each ethnic group, there is double counting of the population. Respondents who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted in the multiple response column for each ethnic origin they reported. For example, a respondent giving the ethnic origin "French and Vietnamese" is counted in the multiple response column for both the "French" and "Vietnamese" ethnic groups. This respondent is counted in the multiple response column for the "French origins" ethnic category and the "East and Southeast Asian origins" ethnic category.

In tables which show single and multiple responses for both ethnic groups and ethnic categories, users may obtain a count for each ethnic category and avoid the problem of double counting within categories. For example, a respondent giving the ethnic origin combination of "Chinese and Vietnamese" is included in the multiple response column

for both "Chinese" and "Vietnamese". However, this respondent is counted only once in the multiple response column for "East and Southeast Asian origins".

#### HISTORICAL INFORMATION ON ETHNIC ORIGIN

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Comparability of ethnic origin data between the 1996 Census and previous censuses has been affected by several factors including changes in the question format, wording, examples, instructions and data processing. The measurement of ethnicity is also affected by the social environment at the time of the census, changes in the respondent's understanding or views about ethnicity, the respondent's awareness of their family background and the length of time since immigration. The following sections provide information on how changes in question format and processing in particular have influenced the data for ethnic origin in the 1996 Census.

Changes in the collection and processing of ethnic origin data, 1971 to 1996

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Since 1971, the census ethnic origin question has been asked on the "long form", which is provided to a sample of the Canadian population (33.3% in 1971 and 20% each census thereafter), excluding institutional residents.

In each census year from 1971 to 1996, the ethnic origin question has asked about the ethnic or cultural group(s) of the respondent or the respondent's ancestors. Although the wording of the ethnic origin question has not varied a great deal, the format of the ethnic origin question has changed considerably over the years. (Please refer to "Table 1: Comparison of ethnic origin questions and data, 1971 to 1996", below.)

In each of the ethnic origin questions asked in censuses between 1971 and 1991, respondents were provided with a number of mark-in or check-off groups with which to indicate their ethnic origin(s). The mark-in groups included on the census questionnaire varied slightly between censuses because these ethnic origins were generally chosen and listed based on the frequency of single response reporting in the previous census. In 1986, a mark-in for "Black" was added to the questionnaire in response to data requirements resulting from the new employment equity legislation. Nevertheless, in each census prior to 1996, there was at least one mark-in for Canada's Aboriginal population and an "Other" category, under which respondents could specify their ethnic origin on one or more write-in lines.

In 1996, the format of the ethnic origin question changed substantially. Although the wording of the ethnic origin question itself did not change, the mark-in categories provided to respondents from 1971 to 1991 were no longer present. Instead, respondents were asked to specify their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in spaces. A list of 24 example ethnic origins was provided in order to assist respondents in understanding the intent of the question. It is

important to note that "Canadian" was one of the examples included on the 1996 Census questionnaire.

Instructions provided alongside the census ethnic origin question have not stayed constant over time, but have been altered to suit the changing format of the question as well as the social environment. In 1971, the ethnic origin question asked for the ethnic or cultural group of the respondent's ancestors on the "male side" and only one ethnic origin could be reported. Beginning in 1981, ethnicity was no longer defined as emanating from the paternal ancestor and respondents could report one or more ethnic groups on the male and/or female side. Although respondents were not specifically advised that they could provide more than one ethnic origin, this marked the first time that multiple responses were accepted in the census.

In the 1986 Census, respondents were specifically instructed to mark or specify as many ethnic groups as they felt were applicable to them and were permitted to write in up to three origins other than those shown in the mark-in circles. This instruction was retained on the questionnaire in 1991 and in 1996. In 1991, respondents were permitted to write in up to two additional origins other than those shown in the mark-ins. In 1996, up to six ethnic origins were captured from the four write-in spaces provided on the questionnaire.

The following table depicts some of the major differences in the ethnic origin question format and data collected in the 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses.

Table 1: Comparison of ethnic origin questions and data, 1971 to 1996

Census Year	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996
Ethnic origin question	To what ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors (on the male side) belong to this continent?	To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?	To which ethnic or cultural groups do you or did your ancestors belong?	To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?	To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?
Number of mark-in categories	13	15	15	15	0
Number of write-in lines	1	1	3	2	4
Instruction to specify as many groups as applicable	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of responses permitted	1	16	18	17	6
Proportion of multiple responses	--	12%	28%	29%	36%
Proportion of "Canadian" responses (1)	--	--	0.5%	3.8%	30.9%

(1) Includes single and multiple responses of "Canadian".

DATA COMPARABILITY  
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Changes in question format and processing have affected the comparability of ethnic origin data between censuses. Although it is likely that data for all ethnic groups have been affected to some extent by these changes, counts for some groups have been affected more than others. The increase in the reporting of multiple responses and the increase in the reporting of "Canadian" (Table 1, above) are the most noticeable results of changes in the format of the ethnic origin question. However, data comparability has also been affected for several ethnic groups and categories, in particular British Isles, French, Black, African and Caribbean. The following sections of this report discuss comparability issues for each of these groups.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for single and multiple response counts for selected ethnic groups in 1996 and 1991. For a comparison of ethnic groups disseminated in the 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, please refer to Appendix 2.

Increase in reporting of multiple ethnic origins  
-----

The number of multiple ethnic origin responses provided by respondents has grown with each census. While in 1971 multiple ethnic origins were not permitted in the census, in 1981, 12% of the population reported multiple ethnic origins (Table 1, above). This proportion increased to 28% in 1986 and 29% in 1991. In 1996, 36% of census respondents reported multiple ethnic origins.

The increase in multiple response reporting has affected overall data comparability for the ethnic origin variable. It has also affected data comparability for specific ethnic groups. This is particularly true because some ethnic origins are more likely to be reported in multiple combinations than are other ethnic origins.

An increase in multiple response reporting among members of a certain ethnic group may lead to a decrease in single response reporting for that ethnic group. Data users must take into account both single and multiple response counts (or total response counts) before making any conclusions about the relative size of an ethnic group and about changes in its size over time.

Increase in reporting of "Canadian" ethnic origin  
-----

The number of census respondents reporting "Canadian" ethnic origin has grown considerably over the past decade. While just 0.5% of the total population reported "Canadian" as a single or multiple ethnic origin in 1986, 3.8% reported "Canadian" in 1991 and 30.9% reported "Canadian" in 1996 (Table 1, above). Although the increase in the reporting of "Canadian" may be the result of a number of factors, the change in the format of the ethnic origin question has perhaps had the most significant impact on counts for this group.

In the 1991, 1986, 1981 and 1971 Censuses, "Canadian" was not listed as one of the mark-in categories or as an example in the ethnic origin question. In the 1996 Census, the mark-in groups included in previous censuses were replaced with an open-ended question including "Canadian" as an example ethnic origin. Because it was the fifth most frequently reported single ethnic origin in 1991, "Canadian" appeared as the fifth example on the 1996 Census questionnaire.

#### Comparability of data for British Isles, French and other origins

-----

The increase in the reporting of "Canadian" ethnic origin appears to have had a major impact on the reporting of British Isles, French and other ethnic origins. It is likely that many respondents who checked a mark-in category in the 1991 Census ethnic origin question wrote in "Canadian" in the 1996 Census, either as a single response or in combination with other responses.

Groups that have been in Canada the longest appear to be more likely to report "Canadian" as their ethnic origin. The removal of the mark-in groups from the census questionnaire has affected overall counts for "English", "Irish", "Scottish", "Welsh", "British, n.i.e." and "French" to a significant degree. (Please refer to Appendix 1 for single and multiple response counts for selected ethnic groups in 1996 and 1991.) While total counts for European ethnic groups other than British Isles and French have not changed considerably since 1991, single counts for some European ethnic groups have decreased. These findings indicate that a number of respondents may have written in "Canadian" as their only ethnic origin in 1996, while others may have written in "Canadian" in addition to a British Isles, French or European origin.

In addition to changes in the reporting of "French" ethnic origin, users should be aware of changes in the composition of the "French Origins" ethnic category between the 1996 Census and previous censuses. In 1996, French origins included "French" and "Acadian". In 1991, French origins included "French", "Acadian" and "Québécois". In 1986, French origins included "French", "Acadian", "Québécois" and "French Canadian". In 1996, "Québécois" was moved from "French Origins" to the "Other Origins" category. In 1996 and 1991, "French Canadian" was made a multiple response of "French" and "Canadian". Nevertheless, these changes do not appear to have had a significant impact on comparability for the French origins category because of relatively small counts for "Québécois" and "French Canadian".

#### Comparability of data for Black, African and Caribbean origins

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As for other ethnic groups, caution must be used in comparing data for Black, African and Caribbean origins between censuses because of changes in the format of the ethnic origin question and the examples listed on the census questionnaire.

Prior to 1986, "Black" was not listed on the census questionnaire, although respondents could specify "Black" ethnic origin in the write-in space. In light of the recommendations of the Special Committee on the Participation of Visible Minorities in Canadian Society in the report "Equality Now!" and of the Abella Commission of Inquiry on

Equality in Employment, the mark-in response "Black" was added to the census questionnaire in 1986. It was included again as a mark-in category in 1991.

Some respondents objected to the presence of "Black" as an ethnic group in the 1991 Census. In 1996, the "Black" mark-in group was replaced with the examples "Haitian", "Jamaican" and "Somali" and respondents were required to write in their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in spaces. As well, a new question was added to the 1996 Census questionnaire in order to measure the visible minority population, including Blacks, more directly.

The removal of the "Black" mark-in circle from the census ethnic origin question has resulted in the decreased reporting of "Black" and the increased reporting of African and Caribbean origins. (Please refer to Appendix 1 for single and multiple response counts for "Black" in 1996 compared with 1991.) Many respondents who checked the "Black" mark-in category in 1991 are likely to have chosen a different term to indicate their ancestry in 1996. Some persons may have chosen to use the general term "African", while others may have chosen to report a more specific African or Caribbean origin, such as "Ghanaian" or "Barbadian".

In 1996, a decision was made to aggregate the "Black Origins" ethnic category with the "African Origins" ethnic category. In 1991, the "Black Origins" ethnic category comprised the groups "Black", "Ghanaian" and "African Black, n.i.e.". The "African Origins" ethnic category comprised the groups "Ethiopian", "Somali" and "Other African".

Users should refer to the visible minority variable for data for "Black". The visible minority variable is derived from the "population group" question (Question 19), which was included in the 1996 Census in order to provide data on visible minorities. "Black" was listed as a separate mark-in category in the population group question.

The increase in the reporting of specific African and Caribbean origins has resulted in changes in the dissemination of data for these groups. In 1996, data tables show an additional number of specific African and Caribbean origins which had been included in broader African and Caribbean ethnic groupings in previous censuses because they did not have counts high enough to disseminate separately. Twelve African ethnic origins have been added for 1996: Burundian, East African, Eritrean, Kenyan, Mauritian, Nigerian, Rwandan, South African, Sudanese, Tanzanian, Ugandan and Zairian. Seven Caribbean ethnic origins have also been added: Antiguan, Bahamian, Bermudan, Grenadian, Kittitian/ Nevisian, St. Lucian and Vincentian/Grenadinian. For a comparison of African and Caribbean ethnic groups disseminated in 1996, 1991 and 1986, please refer to Appendix 2.

APPENDIX 1

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SINGLE AND MULTIPLE RESPONSE COUNTS FOR SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS, 1996  
AND 1991

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Please refer to the section of this document entitled "Data Comparability" for a discussion of the comparability of ethnic origin data between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.

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Ethnic Origin	1996		1991	
	Single Responses	Multiple Responses	Single Responses	Multiple Responses
Total population	18,303,625	10,224,495	19,199,790	7,794,250
Canadian	5,326,995	3,479,285	765,095	267,935
French	2,665,250	2,932,595	6,129,680	2,239,535
English	2,048,275	4,783,820	3,958,405	4,646,720
Chinese(1)	800,470	121,115	586,645	66,000
Italian	729,455	478,025	750,055	397,720
German	726,145	2,030,990	911,560	1,882,220
Scottish	642,970	3,617,870	893,125	3,355,240
Irish	504,030	3,263,580	725,660	3,057,695
North American Indian	394,555	472,675	365,375	418,605
Ukrainian	331,680	694,790	406,645	647,650
Dutch (Netherlands)(2)	313,880	602,335	358,180	603,415
Polish	265,930	520,805	272,805	467,905
Jewish	195,810	155,900	245,840	123,725
Jamaican	128,570	60,200	20,910	15,595
Haitian	72,330	11,350	22,885	21,095
Québécois	55,635	24,760	6,575	4,985
Métis	49,800	170,940	75,150	137,500
Inuit	33,280	16,570	30,090	19,165
Black	27,920	19,425	214,270	124,020

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(1) In 1991, "Taiwanese" was included in "Chinese". In 1996, "Taiwanese" was collected as a separate response.

(2) In 1991, "Frisian" was included in "Dutch (Netherlands)". In 1996, "Frisian" was collected as a separate response.



APPENDIX 2

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COMPARISON OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE 1996, 1991, AND 1986 CENSUSES

1996 Classification	1991 Classification	1986 Classification
English	English*	English*
Irish	Irish*	Irish*
Scottish	Scottish*	Scottish*
Welsh	Welsh	Welsh
British, n.i.e.	Other British, n.i.e.	British, n.i.e., Other British
Acadian	Acadian	Acadian
French	French*	French*
Austrian	Austrian	Austrian
Belgian	Belgian	Belgian
Dutch (Netherlands)	Dutch (Netherlands)*	Dutch (Netherlands)*
Flemish	Flemish	Belgian
Frisian	Dutch (Netherlands)*	Dutch (Netherlands)*
German	German*	German*
Luxembourger	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Swiss	Swiss	Swiss
Danish	Danish	Danish
Finnish	Finnish	Finnish
Icelandic	Icelandic	Icelandic
Norwegian	Norwegian	Norwegian
Swedish	Swedish	Swedish
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	Scandinavian, n.i.e.	Scandinavian, n.i.e.
Byelorussian	Byelorussian	Byelorussian
Czech	Czech	Czech
Czechoslovakian	Czechoslovakian	Czechoslovakian
Estonian	Estonian	Estonian
Hungarian (Magyar)	Hungarian (Magyar)	Hungarian (Magyar)
Latvian	Latvian	Latvian
Lithuanian	Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Polish	Polish*	Polish*
Romanian	Romanian	Romanian
Russian	Russian	Russian
Slovak	Slovak	Slovak
Ukrainian	Ukrainian*	Ukrainian*
Albanian	Albanian	Albanian
Bosnian	Yugoslav, n.i.e.	Yugoslav, n.i.e.
Bulgarian	Bulgar	Bulgar
Croatian	Croatian	Croatian
Cypriot	Cypriot	Cypriot
Greek	Greek	Greek
Italian	Italian*	Italian*
Macedonian	Macedonian	Macedonian
Maltese	Maltese	Maltese
Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese

Serbian	Serbian	Serbian
Slovenian	Slovenian	Slovenian
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	Yugoslav, n.i.e.	Yugoslav, n.i.e.
Basque	Basque	Other European, n.i.e.
Gypsy (Roma)	Other European, n.i.e.	Other European, n.i.e.
Jewish	Jewish*	Jewish*
Slav	Other European, n.i.e.	Other European, n.i.e.
European, n.i.e.	Other European, n.i.e.	Other European, n.i.e.
Afghan	Afghan	Other Asian, n.i.e.
Armenian	Armenian	Armenian
Iranian	Iranian	Iranian
Israeli	Israeli	Israeli
Kurd	Kurdish	Arab, n.i.e.
Turk	Turk	Turk
West Asian, n.i.e.	West Asian, n.i.e.	Not included
Algerian	Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Berber	Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Egyptian	Egyptian	Egyptian
Iraqi	Iraqi	Arab, n.i.e.
Jordanian	Arab, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Lebanese	Lebanese	Lebanese
Moroccan	Moroccan	Arab, n.i.e.
Palestinian	Palestinian	Palestinian
Syrian	Syrian	Syrian
Tunisian	Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Arab, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi, n.i.e.	Bangladeshi, n.i.e.
Bengali	Bengali	Bengali, n.i.e.
East Indian	East Indian, n.i.e.	East Indian, n.i.e.
Goan	East Indian, n.i.e.	East Indian, n.i.e.
Gujarati	East Indian, n.i.e.	East Indian, n.i.e.
Pakistani	Pakistani, n.i.e.	Pakistani, n.i.e.
Punjabi	Punjabi	Punjabi
Sinhalese	Sinhalese	Sinhalese
Sri Lankan	Sri Lankan, n.i.e.	Sri Lankan, n.i.e.
Tamil	Tamil	Tamil
South Asian, n.i.e.	East Indian, n.i.e.	East Indian, n.i.e.
Burmese	Burmese	Burmese
Cambodian	Cambodian	Cambodian
Chinese	Chinese*	Chinese*
Filipino	Filipino	Filipino
Indonesian	Indonesian	Indonesian
Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
Korean	Korean	Korean
Laotian	Laotian	Laotian
Malay	Malay	Malay
Mongolian	Other Asian, n.i.e.	Other Asian, n.i.e.
Taiwanese	Chinese*	Chinese*

Thai	Thai	Thai
Tibetan Other	Asian, n.i.e.	Other Asian, n.i.e.
Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
East/Southeast Asian, n.i.e	Other Asian, n.i.e.	Other Asian, n.i.e.
Asian, n.i.e. (1)		
Black	Black*, Other Black (2)	Black*, Other Black (2)
Burundian	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
East African	Other African, n.i.e.	Other African, n.i.e.
Eritrean	Ethiopian	African Black
Ethiopian	Ethiopian	African Black
Ghanaian	Ghanaian	African Black
Kenyan	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Mauritian	Other African, n.i.e.	Other African, n.i.e.
Nigerian	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Rwandan African	Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Somali	Somali	African Black
South African	Other African, n.i.e.	Other African, n.i.e.
Sudanese	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Tanzanian	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Ugandan	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Zairian	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
African (Black), n.i.e.	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Other African, n.i.e.	Other African, n.i.e.	Other African, n.i.e.
Fijian	Fijian	Fijian
Polynesian	Polynesian	Polynesian
Pacific Islander, n.i.e. (3)		Other Pacific Islanders
Argentinian	Argentinian	Argentinian
Brazilian	Brazilian	Brazilian
Central/South American Indian	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Chilean	Chilean	Chilean
Colombian	Colombian	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Costa Rican	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Ecuadorian	Ecuadorian	Ecuadorian
Guatemalan	Guatemalan	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Hispanic	Hispanic	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Honduran	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Mexican	Mexican	Mexican
Nicaraguan	Nicaraguan	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Panamanian	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Paraguayan	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Peruvian	Peruvian	Peruvian
Salvadorean	Salvadorean	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins

Uruguayan	Uruguayan	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Venezuelan	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Antiguan	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
Bahamian	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
Barbadian	Barbadian	Other West Indian
Bermudan	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
Cuban	Cuban	Cuban
Grenadian	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
Guyanese	Guyanese	Other West Indian
Haitian	Haitian	Haitian
Jamaican	Jamaican	Jamaican
Kittitian/Nevisian	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
St. Lucian	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	Trinidadian and Tobagonian	Other West Indian
Vincentian/Grenadinian	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
West Indian	West Indian, n.i.e. (4)	Other West Indian(4)
Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other Caribbean, n.i.e. (5)	Other Caribbean, n.i.e. (5)
Inuit(Eskimo) (6)	Inuit/Eskimo* (6)	Inuit*
Métis	Métis*	Métis*
North American Indian	North American Indian*	North American Indian*
American	American	American
Australian	Australian/New Zealander	Australian/New Zealander
Canadian	Canadian	Canadian
New Zealander	Australian/New Zealander	Australian/New Zealander
Québécois	Québécois	Québécois
Other, n.i.e.	Other, n.i.e.	Other, n.i.e.

\* Self-coded answers

Note: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

#### Endnotes

(1) The change in the ethnic origin question to an open-ended format in 1996 led to an increase in general "Asian" responses. As a result, a new ethnic group for "Asian, n.i.e." was added in 1996.

(2) Ethnic origin data for "Black" in 1996 are not comparable with those of previous censuses due to changes in question format and examples. In 1996, a new question was introduced to measure the visible minority population, including Blacks, more directly. For further information, see Population Group.

(3) As a result of low response counts, "Pacific Islander" was not available on the 1991 Census database or in published output. "Pacific Islander" data in 1991 were included with Australian/New Zealander if born in Australia or New Zealand, or Polynesian if born in French Polynesia, or Fijian if born elsewhere.

(4) Data for Other West Indian and West Indian, n.i.e. are not comparable between 1986 and 1991. In 1986, Other West Indian was a general category which included responses of "West Indian" as well as other British West Indian origins. In 1991 and 1996, West Indian, n.i.e. included only responses of "West Indian". Other British West Indian origins were included in Other Caribbean, n.i.e. (see Endnote 5).

(5) Data for Other Caribbean, n.i.e. are not comparable between 1986 and 1991. In 1986, Other Caribbean, n.i.e. included mainly non-British West Indian origins. In 1991 and 1996, it included both British West Indian origins as well as other Caribbean origins (see Endnote 4).

(6) The category of "Inuit/Eskimo" is shown as "Inuit" in the 1991 and 1996 published output. Eskimo was added to the 1991 and 1996 Census questionnaires in order to avoid response errors.

# How to Get Help

## 1. Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada regional reference centres are located across the country. Each centre has a complete collection of current publications and reference documents which can be consulted or purchased, along with microcomputer diskettes, CD-ROMs, maps and other products and services, including CANSIM.

Each Reference Centre provides a wide range of additional services. On the one hand, the Dissemination Services: a free telephone enquiries line for the most recent basic data. On the other hand, Advisory Services: identification of your needs, establishing sources or availability of data, consolidation and integration of data coming from different sources and development of profiles, analysis of highlights or tendencies and, finally, training on products, services, Statistics Canada concepts and also the use of statistical data.

For more information about the services provided by regional reference centres, you can call or visit the closest centre. The locations are listed below. If you are outside the local calling area, please dial the toll-free number.

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National toll-free **enquiries** line (Canada and United States): 1 800 263-1136

Telecommunications device for the **hearing-impaired**: 1 800 363-7629

Toll-free **order only** line (Canada and United States): 1 800 267-6677  
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## List of Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres

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Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3X8

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Local calls: (902) 426-5331

Fax number: (902) 426-9538

E-mail: <http://atlantic.info@statcan.ca>

### Quebec Region

Statistics Canada

Advisory Services

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Guy Favreau Complex

4th floor, East Tower

Montréal, Quebec H2Z 1X4

Toll-free number: 1 800 263-1136

Local calls: (514) 283-5725

Fax number: (514) 283-9350

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Statistical Reference Centre

R.H. Coats Building Lobby

Holland Avenue

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

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Local calls: (613) 951-8116

Fax number: (613) 951-0581

E-mail: <http://infostats@statcan.ca>

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Local calls: (204) 983-4020  
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E-mail: <http://statswpg@escape.ca>

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Advisory Services  
Park Plaza, Suite 440  
2365 Albert Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 4K1  
Toll-free number: 1 800 263-1136  
Local calls: (306) 780-5405  
Fax number: (306) 780-5403  
E-mail: <http://statcan@sympatico.sk.ca>

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Advisory Services  
Park Square, 9th floor  
10001 Bellamy Hill  
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3B6  
Toll-free number: 1 800 263-1136  
Local calls: (403) 495-3027  
Fax number: (403) 495-5318

Statistics Canada  
Advisory Services  
Discovery Place, Room 201  
3553-31 Street N.W.  
Calgary, Alberta T2L 2K7  
Toll-free number: 1 800 263-1136  
Local calls: (403) 292-6717  
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E-mail: <http://degagnej@cadvision.com>

### **Pacific Region**

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Local calls: (604) 666-3691  
Fax number: (604) 666-4863  
E-mail: <http://stcvan@statcan.ca>

## **2. Other**

### **Canadian Universities – Data Liberation Initiative (DLI)**

This pilot project provides Canadian universities with affordable access to Statistics Canada's files and databases for teaching and research purposes. Universities participating pay an annual subscription fee and supply support services such as personnel, equipment and software. Statistics Canada provides data files, technical assistance and storage via file transfer protocol (FTP) over the Internet. The DLI gives universities access to public use microdata files, large databases such as census profiles and CANSIM, and geography data such as boundary files. Statistics Canada provides

copies of all products distributed exclusively on CD-ROM. With the DLI, universities no longer have to form consortiums (consortiums were an innovative, efficient way for a number of institutions to share the cost of expensive data). Under the DLI, as under the consortium arrangements, access to the files is restricted by contract to the student population, teaching staff and other employees of participating universities.

To find out more about the DLI, send an e-mail to [http://berigan@statcan.ca](mailto:berigan@statcan.ca).

### **Internet**

Statistics Canada's Talon service – named after Canada's first official statistician, Jean Talon – was set up in February 1994. Talon can be found at: <http://www.statcan.ca>.

At all times during the census dissemination cycle, this web site offers users a selection of material from the various reference products, a complete issue of *The Daily*, available on the date of release for each variable, containing highlights and selected analysis, and three or four supporting tables for each variable. Also, users have access to detailed information on census products and services through IPS (Information on Products and Services system). IPS is a one-stop searchable repository of all Statistics Canada publications, products and services. With IPS, users can perform organized and efficient searches to find out what publications or electronic products, microdata files, or services are available in their area of interest.



## Other Related Products

Statistics Canada. *1996 Census Public Use Microdata Files – Families File*. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1999, Catalogue No. 95M0012XCB.

Statistics Canada. *1996 Census Public Use Microdata Files – Households and Housing File*. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1999, Catalogue No. 95M0011XCB.

Statistics Canada. *1996 Census Catalogue*. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, October 1997, Catalogue No. 92-350-XPE.

Statistics Canada. *1996 Census Handbook*. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, June 1997, Catalogue No. 92-352-XPE.

Statistics Canada. *1996 Census Dictionary*. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, January 1997, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

Statistics Canada. *1991 Census Public Use Microdata Files Documentation and User Guide – Individual File*. Ottawa: Industry, Science and Technology Canada, March 1994, Catalogue No. 95M0007GPE.

Statistics Canada. *1991 Census Public Use Microdata Files Documentation and User Guide – Family File*. Ottawa: Industry, Science and Technology Canada, February 1994, Catalogue No. 95M0009GPE.

Statistics Canada. *1991 Census Public Use Microdata Files Documentation and User Guide – Household and Housing File*. Ottawa: Industry, Science and Technology Canada, March 1994, Catalogue No. 95M0008GPE.

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