



2001 Census Public Use Microdata File

**Individuals File
User Documentation**

2nd Revision

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Introduction

The *2001 Census Public Use Microdata File (PUMF) on Individuals* contains data based on a 2.7% 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 your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre, listed under the heading "How to Obtain More Information".

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 others.

(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 *2001 Census Dictionary*, listed in the bibliography.

2. Target Population for the Individuals File

The target population includes all Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who have a usual place of residence in Canada or who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission. The file also includes data on non-permanent residents of Canada, that is, persons from another country who held an employment authorization, a student authorization or a Minister's permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the census. This is the same target population as in 1996. 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. 2001 Census

The question on religion, which is asked every 10 years, was re-introduced in 2001.

In 2001, two new questions were added: one on the birthplace of parents and the other on the language of work. A second part was also added to the question on home language.

In view of the legal recognition of same-sex couples, the census definition of a common-law couple was changed to "two people of the opposite sex or of the same sex who live together as a couple but who are not legally married to each other".

The question on fertility was not asked in the 2001 census.

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 1996 PUMFs were deleted for these variables.

(b) Conversion Factors

The conversion factors for each variable shown in Appendix B 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

To learn how to determine the quality of an estimate, refer to Chapter III, Sampling Method and Data Quality.

Chapter I. Record Layout

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
1	2	1-2	N	PROVP	Province or territory
2	3	3-5	N	CMA	Census metropolitan area (CMA)
3	2	6-7	N	HHSTATP	Relationship to household reference person (Person 1)
4	1	8	N	NUHMAINP	Number of household maintainers
5	1	9	N	PRMAINP	Primary household maintainer indicator
6	1	10	N	HHCLASSP	Household classification
7	2	11-12	N	HTYPEP	Household type
8	1	13	N	UNITSP	Household size
9	2	14-15	N	ROOMP	Number of rooms
10	1	16	N	CONDWELP	Condition of dwelling
11	6	17-22	N	VALUEP	Value of dwelling
12	1	23	N	TENURP	Tenure
13	1	24	N	RCONDP	Tenure – condominium
14	4	25-28	N	OMPP	Owner's major payments (monthly)
15	4	29-32	N	GROS RTP	Monthly gross rent
16	1	33	N	EFSTATP	Economic family status
17	1	34	N	EFSIZEP	Number of persons in the economic family
18	2	35-36	N	CFSTATP	Census family status
19	1	37	N	CFSIZEP	Number of persons in the census family
20	1	38	N	PRESCP	Presence and combination of children at home in the census family
21	2	39-40	N	AGEP	Age
22	1	41	N	SEXP	Sex
23	1	42	N	MARSTLP	Legal marital status
24	1	43	N	MARSTHP	Historical comparability indicator of marital status
25	2	44-45	N	POBP	Place of birth
26	2	46-47	N	POBPA	Place of birth
27	1	48	N	POBMTHRP	Place of birth of mother
28	1	49	N	POBFTHRP	Place of birth of father
29	1	50	N	GENSTPOB	Generation status
30	1	51	N	CITOTHP	Citizenship other than Canadian
31	2	52-53	N	CITOTHPA	Citizenship other than Canadian
32	1	54	N	CITIZENP	Citizenship
33	1	55	N	IMMPOPP	Immigrant status indicator
34	1	56	N	YRIMMIG	Year of immigration
35	2	57-58	N	YRIMMIGA	Year of immigration
36	2	59-60	N	IMMIAGEP	Age at immigration
37	1	61	N	VISMINP	Visible minority indicator
38	1	62	N	ABSRP	Aboriginal identity
39	1	63	N	REGINP	Registered or treaty Indian indicator
40	1	64	N	BNFNMEMP	Member of an Indian band or first nation
41	2	65-66	N	ETHNICR	Ethnic origin

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
42	2	67-68	N	ETHNICRA	Ethnic origin
43	1	69	N	ABETHNCP	Aboriginal ethnic category
44	1	70	N	AFETHNCP	African ethnic category
45	1	71	N	BAETHNCP	Balkan ethnic category
46	1	72	N	CAETHNCP	Canadian ethnic origin
47	1	73	N	CHETHNCP	Chinese ethnic origin
48	1	74	N	CRETHNCP	Caribbean ethnic category
49	1	75	N	DUETHNCP	Dutch (Netherlands) ethnic origin
50	1	76	N	FIETHNCP	Filipino ethnic origin
51	1	77	N	GEETHNCP	German ethnic origin
52	1	78	N	GRETHNCP	Greek ethnic origin
53	1	79	N	HUETHNCP	Hungarian (Magyar) ethnic origin
54	1	80	N	ITETHNCP	Italian ethnic origin
55	1	81	N	JEETHNCP	Jewish ethnic origin
56	1	82	N	LBETHNCP	Lebanese ethnic origin
57	1	83	N	LCETHNCP	Latin, Central and South American ethnic category
58	1	84	N	POETHNCP	Polish ethnic origin
59	1	85	N	PRETHNCP	Portuguese ethnic origin
60	1	86	N	SOETHNCP	South Asian ethnic category
61	1	87	N	SPETHNCP	Spanish ethnic origin
62	1	88	N	UKETHNCP	Ukrainian ethnic origin
63	1	89	N	VIETHNCP	Vietnamese ethnic origin
64	1	90	N	WAETHNCP	West Asian ethnic category
65	1	91	N	RELIGRP	Religion group
66	2	92-93	N	RELIGRPA	Religion group
67	1	94	N	OLNP	Knowledge of official languages
68	1	95	N	MTNP	Mother tongue
69	2	96-97	N	MTNPA	Mother tongue
70	1	98	N	HLNP	Home language most often spoken
71	2	99-100	N	HLNPA	Home language most often spoken
72	1	101	N	HLNBP	Home languages spoken on a regular basis
73	1	102	N	FOLP	First official language spoken
74	1	103	N	NOLP	Knowledge of non-official languages
75	1	104	N	NOLABOP	Knowledge of an Aboriginal language
76	1	105	N	NOLARAP	Knowledge of Arabic language
77	1	106	N	NOLCHIP	Knowledge of Chinese language
78	1	107	N	NOLGERP	Knowledge of German language
79	1	108	N	NOLGREP	Knowledge of Greek language
80	1	109	N	NOLIRAP	Knowledge of other Indo-Iranian languages
81	1	110	N	NOLITAP	Knowledge of Italian language
82	1	111	N	NOLNETP	Knowledge of Netherlandic languages
83	1	112	N	NOLPOLP	Knowledge of Polish language
84	1	113	N	NOLPORP	Knowledge of Portuguese language
85	1	114	N	NOLPUNP	Knowledge of Punjabi language

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
86	1	115	N	NOLSPAP	Knowledge of Spanish language
87	1	116	N	NOLUKRP	Knowledge of Ukrainian language
88	1	117	N	NOLVIEP	Knowledge of Austro-Asiatic languages
89	1	118	N	WLNAP	Language used most often at work
90	1	119	N	WLNBP	Languages used on a regular basis at work
91	1	120	N	SCHATTP	School attendance
92	1	121	N	HGRADP	Highest grade of elementary or secondary schooling
93	1	122	N	SECGRADP	Secondary (high) school graduation certificate
94	2	123-124	N	HLOSP	Highest level of schooling
95	1	125	N	TRNUCP	Trades and college certificates or diplomas
96	2	126-127	N	DGREEP	Highest degree, certificate or diploma
97	2	128-129	N	DGMFSP	Major field of study
98	1	130	N	PSUVP	Years of university
99	1	131	N	PSOTP	Years of college education
100	2	132-133	N	TOTSCHP	Total years of schooling
101	1	134	N	MOB5P	Mobility status – place of residence 5 years ago
102	1	135	N	MOB1P	Mobility status – place of residence 1 year ago
103	2	136-137	N	PROV5P	Province or territory of residence 5 years ago
104	2	138-139	N	PROV1P	Province or territory of residence 1 year ago
105	1	140	N	POWP	Place of work status
106	1	141	N	DISTP	Commuting distance
107	1	142	N	MODEP	Mode of transportation
108	2	143-144	N	LFACTP	Labour force activity (in reference week)
109	1	145	N	COWP	Class of worker
110	1	146	N	FPTWKP	Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2000
111	3	147-149	N	HRSWKP	Hours worked for pay or in self-employment (in reference week)
112	1	150	N	LSTWKP	When last worked for pay or in self-employment
113	2	151-152	N	WKSWKP	Weeks worked in 2000
114	2	153-154	N	NOCHRDP	Occupation (Employment Equity designations – based on the National Occupational Classification)
115	2	155-156	N	NOCS01P	Occupation (based on the 2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics [NOC–S 2001])
116	2	157-158	N	IND80P	Industry (based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification [SIC])
117	2	159-160	N	NAICSP	Industry (based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System [NAICS])
118	1	161	N	UPHWKP	Unpaid work: hours spent doing unpaid housework

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
119	1	162	N	UPKIDP	Unpaid work: hours spent looking after children, without pay
120	1	163	N	UPSRP	Unpaid work: hours spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors
121	2	164-165	N	HHINCP	Total household income groups
122	2	166-167	N	HHINCPA	Total household income groups
123	2	168-169	N	CFINCP	Total census family income groups
124	2	170-171	N	CFINCPA	Total census family income groups
125	1	172	N	MSCFINCP	Major source of census family income
126	7	173-179	N	TOTINCP	Total income
127	7	180-186	N	WAGESP	Wages and salaries
128	7	187-193	N	SELFIP	Self-employment income
129	7	194-200	N	CHDBNP	Canada child tax benefit
130	7	201-207	N	OASGIP	Old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement
131	7	208-214	N	CQPPBP	Canada or Quebec pension plan benefits
132	7	215-221	N	UICBNP	Employment insurance benefits
133	7	222-228	N	GOVTIP	Other income from government sources
134	7	229-235	N	TGOVTP	Total government transfer payments
135	7	236-242	N	INVSTP	Investment income
136	7	243-249	N	RETIRP	Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs
137	7	250-256	N	OTINCP	Other money income
138	1	257	N	INCSTP	Income status (2000 low income cut-offs)
139	9	258-266	F	WEIGHTP	Individuals weighting factor
140	6	267-272	N	PPSORT	Unique record identifier

Chapter II. Description of Variables

Chapter II provides detailed information on the 140 variables contained in the database. Each variable has a mnemonic code used to extract the variable.

In the 2001 PUMFs, the information on quality measures is found in Appendix B, Conversion Factors for the Individuals file, and in Chapter III, Sampling Method and Data Quality, which contains instructions on how to use the factors to measure the quality of the estimates.

PROVP – Field 1**PROVINCE OR TERRITORY**

Province and territory refer to the major political units of Canada. From a statistical point of view, province and territory are basic areas for which data are tabulated. Canada is divided into ten provinces and three territories.

A new territory called **Nunavut** came into effect on April 1, 1999. Nunavut includes three census divisions (Baffin Region, Keewatin Region, and Kitikmeot Region) that were formerly the eastern portion of the Northwest Territories.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
10	Newfoundland and Labrador	13,681	
11	Prince Edward Island	3,576	
12	Nova Scotia	24,309	
13	New Brunswick	19,481	
24	Quebec	192,584	
35	Ontario	305,013	
46	Manitoba	29,841	
47	Saskatchewan	25,524	
48	Alberta	79,987	
59	British Columbia	104,564	
60	Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2,495	

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

A census metropolitan area (CMA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a large urban area (known as the **urban core**). The census population count of the urban core is at least 100,000 to form a census metropolitan area. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
999	Not applicable	304,444	Persons not living in selected CMAs
205	Halifax	9,646	
421	Québec	18,201	
462	Montréal	91,444	
499	Sherbrooke (433) and Trois-Rivières (442)	7,708	
505	Ottawa–Hull	28,377	
532	Oshawa	7,946	
535	Toronto	125,643	
537	Hamilton	17,723	
539	St. Catharines–Niagara	10,047	
541	Kitchener	11,088	
555	London	11,568	
559	Windsor	8,256	
599	Sudbury (580) and Thunder Bay (595)	7,407	
602	Winnipeg	18,272	
799	Regina (705) and Saskatoon (725)	10,799	
825	Calgary	25,565	
835	Edmonton	25,379	
933	Vancouver	53,219	
935	Victoria	8,323	

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, common-law or adoption (e.g. spouse, common-law partner, son or daughter, father or mother) or **unrelated** (e.g. lodger, room-mate or employee).

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Person 1	313,458	
2	Person 1's spouse or common-law partner	186,107	
3	Person 1's son or daughter	254,456	
4	Person 1's father or mother	3,551	
5	Person 1's brother or sister	4,858	
6	Person 1's son-in-law or daughter-in-law	1,878	
7	Person 1's father-in-law or mother-in-law	2,920	
8	Person 1's brother-in-law or sister-in-law	1,670	
9	Other relatives of Person 1	10,272	Aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, grandchildren, grandparents, etc. – including their respective spouses or common-law partners and children, if applicable
10	Persons not related to Person 1	21,885	Lodgers, room-mates, employees, etc – including their respective spouses or common-law partners and children, if applicable

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINERS

Refers to the number of persons in a household who pay the rent or mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity bills, and so on, 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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses can be made using the "Primary Household Maintainer Indicator" variable.

Reported for: Private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	3,170	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	One maintainer in the household	449,417	
2	Two maintainers in the household	328,202	
3	Three or more maintainers in the household	20,266	

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 of a household where two people share these expenses equally, the first person listed in the household maintainer response 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 2001, 1996 and 1991 Censuses can be carried out for persons who fall into the "Primary Household Maintainer" category listed below (Code 1). Also see the 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 2001 and 1996 differs slightly from that of 1991. These changes may affect the number of households where two or more persons contribute toward shelter expenses. As a result, the characteristics of the primary household maintainer in 2001 and 1996 may not be strictly comparable to those released in the 1991 Census.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	3,170	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Primary household maintainer	313,268	
2	Not primary household maintainer	484,617	

HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFICATION**Household**

Refers to a person or a 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 a 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 a group of persons who occupy a collective dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, or to a person or a 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	797,885	
2	Other households	3,170	

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 children, or a couple living common-law with or without children, or a lone parent living with one or more children (lone-parent family). **One-family household** refers to a single census family (with or without other non-family persons) that occupies a private dwelling. **Multiple-family household** refers to a household 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	3,170	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Family households:		
	One-family households:		
	All couples:		
	Married couples:		
	Without children:		
1	Without additional persons	120,155	
2	With additional persons	6,584	
	With children:		
3	Without additional persons	334,554	
4	With additional persons	25,789	
	Common-law couples:		
	Without children:		
5	Without additional persons	30,972	
6	With additional persons	2,914	
	With children:		
7	Without additional persons	49,582	
8	With additional persons	3,347	
	Lone-parent families:		
9	Without additional persons	71,134	
10	With additional persons	14,891	
11	Multiple-family households	31,064	
	Non-family households:		
12	One person only	80,818	
13	Two or more persons	26,081	

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

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

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	3,170	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	One person	80,818	
2	Two persons	203,842	
3	Three persons	152,244	
4	Four persons	198,750	
5	Five persons	100,521	
6	Six persons	40,833	
7	Seven or more persons	20,877	

ROOMP – Field 9**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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	3,170	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	One room	3,125	
2	Two rooms	6,617	
3	Three rooms	36,579	
4	Four rooms	81,434	
5	Five rooms	128,485	
6	Six rooms	133,957	
7	Seven rooms	118,881	
8	Eight rooms	111,400	
9	Nine rooms	70,538	
10	Ten or more rooms	106,869	

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	3,170	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Only regular maintenance needed	508,286	Painting, furnace cleaning, etc.
2	Minor repairs needed	222,656	Missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, railing or siding, etc.
3	Major repairs needed	66,943	Defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls or ceilings, etc.

VALUEP – Field 11

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.

TENURE

Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling, or when the dwelling is Band housing (on an Indian reserve or settlement).

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, 1996 and 2001 Census products. For further information, see the *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE.

In order to protect the confidentiality of data in the 2001 Public Use Microdata File (PUMF), the categories “Rented” and “Band Housing” have been combined as in the 1991 and 1996 PUMFs. 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 institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	3,170	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Owned (with or without mortgage)	573,225	Persons in households that own their dwelling
2	Rented (for cash, other) or Band housing	224,660	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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	241,710	Persons in farm dwellings, persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada and persons in tenant-occupied dwellings
1	Condominium	36,319	Persons in owner-occupied dwellings that are part of a condominium
2	Not a condominium	523,026	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, 1996 and 2001, 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 (except for the monthly cash rent). Only data on the total of the main rental expenses (gross rent) are published.

Note: 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: 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.

ECONOMIC FAMILY STATUS

Refers to the classification of the population according to whether or not the persons are members of an economic family. For a chart of the Economic and Census Family Membership and Family Status classifications, see Appendix A (Figure 14 of the *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE).

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. Persons living alone are included in this category.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	3,170	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	6,053	Economic family ≠ census family
2	Member of an economic family which includes a census family but has no additional non-family persons	621,591	Economic family = census family
3	Member of an economic family which includes a census family and has additional non-family persons	33,598	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	26,330	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	2,794	Economic family = two or more census families + non-family persons
6	Not an economic family person	107,519	Unattached individuals

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	3,170	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Unattached individual	107,519	Persons living alone or with non-relatives only
	Persons in economic family:		
2	Two persons	195,289	
3	Three persons	146,704	
4	Four persons	195,257	
5	Five persons	96,758	
6	Six persons	37,804	
7	Seven or more persons	18,554	

CENSUS FAMILY STATUS

Refers to the classification of the population according to whether or not the persons are members of a census family. For a chart of the Economic and Census Family Membership and Family Status classifications, see Appendix A (Figure 14 of the *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE).

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 or of the same sex who are not legally married to each other, but live together as a couple in the same dwelling.

Lone parent refers to a mother or a father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.

Children refer to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s). The category of **children** can be further distinguished as follows:

Never-married sons and/or daughters in a census family, as used in censuses prior to 2001.

Other sons and/or daughters in a census family who would not have been included in the census family of their parents according to the previous concept.

Grandchildren living in the same household as their grandparent(s), with no parents present.

Non-family persons refer to household members who do not belong to a **census family**. They may be **related** to Person 1 (e.g. Person 1's sister, brother-in-law, cousin, grandparent), or **unrelated** to Person 1 (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 the "Legal Marital Status" variable and the "Historical Comparability Indicator of Marital Status" for definitional changes from previous censuses.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	3,170	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Family person:		
1	Male spouse	159,664	

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
2	Male common-law partner	31,240	
3	Male lone parent	6,701	
4	Female spouse	159,488	
5	Female common-law partner	31,106	
6	Female lone parent	28,862	
7	Child in a now-married couple family	179,814	
8	Child in a common-law couple family	24,717	
9	Child in a male lone-parent family	9,479	
10	Child in a female lone-parent family	44,279	
	Non-family person:		
11	Living with relatives	15,016	Persons living with relatives other than their spouse, common-law partner, or never-married sons or daughters. May also include non-relatives.
12	Living with non-relatives only	26,701	
13	Living alone	80,818	

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	3,170	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Non-family persons	122,535	
	Persons in census family:		
2	Two persons	208,347	
3	Three persons	150,508	
4	Four persons	196,255	
5	Five persons	85,575	
6	Six persons	25,491	
7	Seven or more persons	9,174	

**PRESENCE AND COMBINATION OF CHILDREN AT HOME
IN THE CENSUS FAMILY**

This variable classifies the population 15 years of age and over in census families in private households under persons with no children at home and persons 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 “children” refers to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as to grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s).

In the 2001 Census, several changes were made to the census family concepts. For additional information, see the Census Family Composition and Census Family Status definitions in the Family Universe.

In the 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses, this variable was derived only for females 15 years and over in private households. In the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, this variable was derived for both females and males 15 years and over in private households.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	279,111	Persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada, persons less than 15 years of age and all non-family persons
1	No child present	269,879	
2	At least one child under 2 years, none over 5 years	23,769	
3	At least one child under 2 years, at least one child over 5 years	7,415	
4	None under 2 years, at least one child 2-5 years, none over 5 years	20,033	
5	None under 2 years, at least one child 2-5 years, at least one child over 5 years	25,411	
6	None under 6 years, at least one child 6-14 years	83,926	
7	None under 15 years, at least one child 15-24 years	64,950	
8	None under 25 years, at least one child 25 years or older	26,561	

AGEP – Field 21

AGE

Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 15, 2001). 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.

SEXP – Field 22

SEX

Refers to the gender of the respondent.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Female	407,195	
2	Male	393,860	

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, 1996 and 2001. For a longer historical perspective, use the “Historical Comparability Indicator of Marital Status” variable.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Divorced	49,780	Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried
2	Legally married (and not separated)	323,403	Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained
3	Separated, but still legally married	19,586	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 legally married (single)	371,134	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	37,152	Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried

HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY INDICATOR OF MARITAL STATUS

In 1991, 1996 and 2001, 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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Divorced	34,777	
2	Married (including common-law)	385,854	Male spouses, female spouses and common-law partners
3	Separated	16,228	
4	Never married (single)	328,754	
5	Widowed	35,442	

PLACE OF BIRTH

Refers to specific provinces or territories for respondents who were born in Canada, or to specific countries if born outside Canada.

Note: Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 15, 2001.

Census respondents born in an area of Canada that was formerly part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth but which is now a part of Nunavut were to report "Nunavut".

Persons born in Newfoundland or Labrador before that province joined Confederation in 1949 were to report "Newfoundland".

Persons born in any of the six counties of Northern Ireland were to report "United Kingdom", while persons born in one of the counties of the Republic of Ireland were to report "EIRE".

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 15, 2001.

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 a comparison of places of birth available in 2001, 1996 and 1991, see the *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE (Appendix J).

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	145	
	Born in Canada:		
1	Born in province of residence	549,712	
	Born outside province of residence:		
2	East	19,192	
3	Quebec	14,376	
4	Ontario	19,875	
5	West	43,475	
	Born outside Canada:		
6	United States	7,532	
	Europe:		
7	United Kingdom	16,985	
8	Germany	5,076	
9	Netherlands	3,168	
10	Other European countries	38,415	Austria; Belgium; France; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Monaco; Switzerland; Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia, n.i.e.; Czech Republic; Slovakia; Hungary;

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
			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; Slovenia; Yugoslavia; Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania; Belarus; Republic of Moldova; Russian Federation; Ukraine; USSR, n.i.e.
11	Asia	56,356	All countries of Asia, including Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, South-East Asia, West Central Asia and the Middle East
12	Other countries and regions	26,748	The countries of Africa, South and Central America, Caribbean and Bermuda, Oceania and other countries and regions not elsewhere classified

PLACE OF BIRTH

Refers to specific provinces or territories for respondents who were born in Canada, or to specific countries if born outside Canada.

Note: Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 15, 2001. For reasons of confidentiality, individual responses 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 the “Not applicable” category.

Census respondents born in an area of Canada that was formerly part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth but which is now a part of Nunavut were to report “Nunavut”.

Persons born in Newfoundland or Labrador before that province joined Confederation in 1949 were to report “Newfoundland”.

Persons born in any of the six counties of Northern Ireland were to report “United Kingdom”, while persons born in one of the counties of the Republic of Ireland were to report “EIRE”.

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 15, 2001.

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 a comparison of places of birth available in 2001, 1996 and 1991, see the *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE (Appendix J).

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	18	
99	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
	Born in Canada:		
1	Newfoundland and Labrador	4,428	
2	Nova Scotia	5,542	
3	New Brunswick	4,829	
4	Quebec	178,842	
5	Ontario	210,853	
6	Manitoba	31,939	
7	Saskatchewan	35,094	
8	Alberta	55,862	
9	British Columbia	56,844	
10	Other province or territory	1,519	
	Born outside Canada:		
11	United States	6,887	

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
	Europe:		
12	United Kingdom	16,322	
13	Germany	4,879	
14	Italy	8,583	
15	Netherlands	3,073	
16	Poland	4,858	
17	Portugal	4,207	
18	France	2,068	
19	Greece	2,066	
20	USSR, former (European component)	3,594	Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania; Belarus; Republic of Moldova; Russian Federation; Ukraine; USSR, n.i.e.
21	Yugoslavia, former	3,932	Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Macedonia; Slovenia; Yugoslavia
22	Other Europe	8,763	Austria; Belgium; Czech Republic; Slovakia; Czechoslovakia, n.i.e.; 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
23	West Central Asia and the Middle East	8,042	Iran; Lebanon; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakhstan; 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 (see Note at end of table)
	Southern Asia:		
24	India	8,684	
25	Other Southern Asia	5,438	Sri Lanka; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan
	Eastern and South-East Asia:		
26	China, People's Republic of	9,330	
27	Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region	6,443	
28	Philippines	6,451	
29	Viet Nam	4,011	
30	Other Eastern and South-East Asia	7,582	South Korea; Taiwan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; East-Timor; Indonesia; Japan; Laos; Macau; Malaysia; Mongolia; Myanmar; North Korea; Singapore; Thailand
	Africa:		
31	Eastern Africa	3,048	Burundi; Comoros; Djibouti; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Kenya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mayotte;

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
			Mozambique; Réunion; Rwanda; Seychelles; Somalia; United Republic of Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe
32	Other Africa	5,155	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; Republic of the 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; The Democratic Republic of Congo
33	Central America, South America, Caribbean and Bermuda	16,881	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
34	Oceania	1,429	American Samoa; Australia; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Pitcairn; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna
35	Other	17	Other countries and regions not elsewhere classified

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.

PLACE OF BIRTH OF MOTHER

Refers to the country where the respondent's mother was born.

Respondents were asked to indicate the place of birth of their mother according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 15, 2001.

Responses: Born in Canada; Born outside Canada – Specify country.

For places of birth collected in the 2001 Census, see the *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE (Appendix J).

A question on the birthplace of parents was last asked in the 1971 Census.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	133	
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Born in Canada	429,162	
	Born outside Canada:		
2	United States	11,867	
3	Europe	118,078	Austria; Belgium; France; United Kingdom; Germany; Italy; Netherlands; 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; Malta; Portugal; San Marino; Spain; Vatican City State; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Slovenia; Yugoslavia; Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania; Belarus; Republic of Moldova; Russian Federation; Ukraine; USSR, n.i.e.
4	Asia	59,020	All countries of Asia, including Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, South-East Asia, West Central Asia and the Middle East
5	Other countries and regions	27,701	The countries of Africa, South and Central America, Caribbean and Bermuda, Oceania and other countries and regions not elsewhere classified

PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER

Refers to the country where the respondent's father was born.

Respondents were asked to indicate the place of birth of their father according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 15, 2001.

Responses: Born in Canada; Born outside Canada – Specify country.

For places of birth collected in the 2001 Census, see the *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE (Appendix J).

A question on the birthplace of parents was last asked in the 1971 Census.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	133	
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Born in Canada	421,331	
	Born outside Canada:		
2	United States	11,333	
3	Europe	125,957	Austria; Belgium; France; United Kingdom; Germany; Italy; Netherlands; 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; Malta; Portugal; San Marino; Spain; Vatican City State; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Slovenia; Yugoslavia; Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania; Belarus; Republic of Moldova; Russian Federation; Ukraine; USSR, n.i.e.
4	Asia	59,646	All countries of Asia, including Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, South-East Asia, West Central Asia and the Middle East
5	Other countries and regions	27,561	The countries of Africa, South and Central America, Caribbean and Bermuda, Oceania and other countries and regions not elsewhere classified

GENERATION STATUS

Generation status of the respondent, i.e. “1st”, “2nd” or “3rd +” generation, refers to whether the respondent or the respondent’s parents were born in or outside Canada.

Note: Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth, as well as the place of birth of their parents, according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 15, 2001.

A question on the birthplace of parents was last asked in the 1971 Census.

First generation refers to persons 15 years of age and over who were born outside Canada.

Second generation refers to persons 15 years of age and over who were born in Canada and had at least one parent born outside Canada.

Third generation and over refers to persons 15 years of age and over who were born in Canada and whose parents were born in Canada.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	133	
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	1st generation	144,578	
	2nd generation:		
2	Both parents born outside Canada	54,492	
3	One parent born outside Canada	50,607	
4	3rd generation and over	396,151	

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, two answer circles were provided for respondents to indicate if they were citizens of their country of birth and/or citizens of another country. In 1996 and 2001, these two answer circles 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. Responses of individuals who indicated multiple citizenships other than Canadian (e.g. France and Spain) are aggregated under the "Multiple citizenships other than Canadian" code.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	145	
9	Not applicable	758,922	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 country of citizenship other than Canada:		Citizens of only one country other than Canada, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status
1	United States	6,464	Puerto Rico; U.S. Virgin Islands; Guam; American Samoa
2	United Kingdom and related	3,484	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 [Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China])
3	Other single countries of citizenship other than Canada, n.i.e.	31,878	Other countries not elsewhere identified
4	Multiple citizenships other than Canadian	162	Citizens of more than one country other than Canada, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status

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, two answer circles were provided for respondents to indicate if they were citizens of their country of birth and/or citizens of another country. In 1996 and 2001, these two answer circles 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. Responses of individuals who indicated multiple citizenships other than Canadian (e.g. France and Spain) are aggregated under the "Multiple citizenships other than Canadian" code.

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, responses of 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 the "Not applicable" category.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	18	
99	Not applicable	759,839	Persons who hold Canadian citizenship (by birth or by naturalization) only and persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
	Citizenship other than Canadian:		Citizens of at least one country other than Canada, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status
	Single country of citizenship other than Canada:		Citizens of only one country other than Canada, regardless of their Canadian citizenship status
1	United States	6,169	Puerto Rico; U.S. Virgin Islands; Guam; American Samoa
2	Other America and Caribbean	3,944	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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
3	United Kingdom and related	3,349	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 [Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China])
4	Italy	1,204	
5	Poland	539	
6	Other Europe	6,525	Austria; Belgium; France and dependencies (French Polynesia, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and Wallis and Futuna); 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
7	Africa	2,227	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; Republic of the Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Sao Tome and Principe; The Democratic Republic of Congo;

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
			Botswana; Lesotho; Namibia; Republic of South Africa; Swaziland
8	India	3,227	
9	Philippines	1,659	
10	West Central Asia and the Middle East	2,387	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 (see Note at end of table)
11	Eastern Asia	6,295	People's Republic of China; Japan; North Korea; South Korea; Mongolia; Taiwan
12	Other Southern Asia and South-East Asia	2,839	Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; East Timor; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Singapore; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka
13	Other single country of citizenship other than Canadian, n.i.e.	675	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
14	Multiple citizenships other than Canadian	159	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.

CITIZENSHIP

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to provide the name of the other country(ies).

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 2001, as in 1996, a space was provided for a write-in response, as well as for 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 also accepted.

In the 1971 Census, respondents were asked to indicate specific countries of citizenship. In 1981, 1986 and 1991, the format of the question was changed. For those censuses, citizenship information for specific countries is available, but only for respondents who indicated the same country for their citizenship and their place of birth.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	145	
	Canadian citizenship:		
1	Canada, by birth	648,571	Canada, by birth; Canada, by birth and other country(ies)
2	Canada, by naturalization	110,351	Canada, by naturalization; Canada, by naturalization and other country(ies)
	Citizenship other than Canadian:		
3	Other country(ies)	41,988	Citizens of one or more countries 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 from another country who had an employment authorization, a student authorization, or a Minister's permit, or who was a refugee claimant at the time of the census, and family members living here with him or her. A **non-immigrant** is a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth. Although most non-immigrants were born in Canada, a small number of them were born outside Canada to Canadian parents.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	145	
	Permanent residents:		
1	Non-immigrants	648,571	
2	Immigrants	147,050	
3	Non-permanent residents	5,289	

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

This refers to the year in which 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.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	145	
9	Not applicable	653,860	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
1	Before 1961	24,325	
2	1961-1970	20,063	
3	1971-1980	25,083	
4	1981-1990	28,033	
5	1991-1995	23,536	
6	1996-2001	26,010	First four months of 2001 only

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Refers to the year in which 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, responses of 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 the “Not applicable” category.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	18	
99	Not applicable	656,174	Canadian citizens by birth, non-permanent residents and persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Before 1946	2,216	
2	1946-1950	3,562	
3	1951	1,806	
4	1952	1,783	
5	1953-1955	4,873	
6	1956	2,036	
7	1957	3,085	
8	1958-1960	4,432	
9	1961-1962	1,846	
10	1963-1965	4,988	
11	1966	2,440	
12	1967	3,081	
13	1968-1970	7,319	
14	1971-1972	4,380	
15	1973-1975	9,129	
16	1976-1977	4,391	
17	1978-1979	3,722	
18	1980	2,983	
19	1981	2,333	
20	1982-1983	4,008	
21	1984-1985	3,684	
22	1986	2,304	
23	1987	3,051	
24	1988	3,199	
25	1989	4,336	
26	1990	4,780	
27	1991	4,262	
28	1992	4,651	
29	1993	4,961	
30	1994	4,705	
31	1995	4,756	

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
32	1996	4,917	
33	1997	5,088	
34	1998	4,016	
35	1999	4,443	
36	2000-2001	7,297	First four months of 2001 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: Age at immigration is calculated using the year of immigration, the year of birth, and an estimated month of immigration.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	145	
99	Not applicable	653,860	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
1	0-4 years	13,959	
2	5-12 years	21,227	
3	13-19 years	19,293	
4	20-24 years	21,976	
5	25-29 years	22,194	
6	30-34 years	16,823	
7	35-39 years	11,207	
8	40-44 years	7,119	
9	45-49 years	4,262	
10	50-54 years	2,847	
11	55-59 years	2,410	
12	60 years and over	3,733	

VISIBLE MINORITY INDICATOR

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

In 2001 and 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: Chinese, South Asian, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Southeast Asian, Arab, West Asian, Japanese, Korean, 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 *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE. Also refer to the document entitled *2001 Census Visible Minority and Population Group User Guide*, Catalogue No. 92-401-GIE.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	145	
1	Chinese	27,632	
2	South Asian	24,657	
3	Black	17,899	
4	Other visible minority	37,072	Filipino; Latin American; Southeast Asian; Arab; West Asian; Japanese; Korean; Visible Minority, n.i.e.; Multiple Visible Minority
5	Not a visible minority	693,650	White population and Aboriginal population

ABORIGINAL IDENTITY

Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo), and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation. In 1991 and previous censuses, Aboriginal persons were determined using the ethnic origin question (ancestry). The 1996 Census included a question on the individual's own perception of his/her Aboriginal identity. The 2001 Census question is the same as the one used in 1996.

Caution should be exercised in analyzing trends for Aboriginal peoples based on previous census data. Over time, patterns in Aboriginal self-identification have changed. In recent years, a growing number of people who had not previously identified with an Aboriginal group are now doing so. Changes in Aboriginal participation in the census over time also result in comparability issues.

There are different ways to define the Aboriginal population in Canada. The 2001 Census also provides information on persons who reported at least one Aboriginal group to the ethnic origin question. Depending on the application, data on either identity or ethnic origin/ancestry may be appropriate for defining the Aboriginal population.

Note: See “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” in Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Non-Aboriginal population	776,169	All non-Aboriginal responses
2	Single North American Indian	15,873	
3	Single Métis	7,023	
4	Single Inuit	1,210	
5	Multiple Aboriginal responses	151	North American Indian and Métis; North American Indian and Inuit; Métis and Inuit; North American Indian, Métis and Inuit
6	Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	629	Those who identified themselves as Registered Indians and/or Band members without Aboriginal identity response

REGISTERED OR TREATY INDIAN INDICATOR

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

All other persons should mark **No**, including persons who may be entitled to register under provisions of the *Indian Act*, but for some reason have not.

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

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Registered under the <i>Indian Act</i>	14,305	
2	Not registered under the <i>Indian Act</i>	786,750	

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

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Member of an Indian Band or First Nation of Canada	14,183	
2	Not a member of an Indian Band or First Nation of Canada	786,872	

ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

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 2001 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 2001, 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 spaces. The 2001 and 1996 questions did not include any mark-in categories. Respondents were required to write in their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in spaces. 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. In 2001, the ethnic origin question gave 25 examples: Canadian, French, English, Chinese, Italian, German, Scottish, Irish, Cree, Micmac, Métis, Inuit (Eskimo), East Indian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Polish, Portuguese, Filipino, Jewish, Greek, 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.

For more information on the comparability of ethnic origin data between censuses, see Chapter IV, 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 (persons who reported more than one ethnic origin). There is no double counting of the population of 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.

For further information, see the *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE. Also refer to the document entitled *2001 Census Ethnic Origin User Guide*, Catalogue No. 92-403-GIE.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes/Excludes
98	Not available	145	
	Single origins:		
1	British Isles origins	72,346	British, n.i.e.; English; Irish; Scottish; Welsh
2	French origins	29,379	Acadian, French
3	Other European origins	101,221	Albanian; Austrian; Basque; Belgian; Bosnian; Bulgarian; Byelorussian; Croatian; Cypriot;

Code	Description	Counts	Includes/Excludes
			Czech; Czechoslovakian; Danish; Dutch (Netherlands); Estonian; European, n.i.e.; Finnish; Flemish; Frisian; German; Greek; Gypsy (Roma); Hungarian (Magyar); Icelandic; Italian; Jewish; Kosovar; Latvian; Lithuanian; Luxembourger; Macedonian; Maltese; Montenegrin; Norwegian; Polish; Portuguese; Romanian; Russian; Scandinavian, n.i.e.; Serbian; Sicilian; Slav (European); Slovak; Slovenian; Spanish; Swedish; Swiss; Ukrainian; Yugoslav, n.i.e.
4	African origins	5,045	African (Black), n.i.e.; African, n.i.e.; Afrikaner; Akan; Angolan; Ashanti; Black; Burundian; Cameroonian; Congolese, n.o.s.; East African; Eritrean; Ethiopian; Ghanaian; Guinean, n.o.s.; Ibo; Ivoirean; Kenyan; Malagasy; Malian; Mauritian; Nigerian; Oromo; Rwandan; Senegalese; Seychellois; Sierra Leonean; Somali; South African; Sudanese; Tanzanian; Togolese; Ugandan; Yoruba; Zairian; Zimbabwean
5	Arab origins	6,359	Algerian; Arab, n.i.e.; Berber; Egyptian; Iraqi; Jordanian; Kuwaiti; Lebanese; Libyan; Maghrebi, n.i.e.; Moroccan; Palestinian; Saudi Arabian; Syrian; Tunisian; Yemeni
6	West Asian origins	4,381	Afghan; Armenian; Assyrian; Azerbaijani; Georgian; Iranian; Israeli; Kurd; Pashtun; Tartar; Turk; West Asian, n.i.e.
7	South Asian origins	21,672	Bangladeshi; Bengali; East Indian; Goan; Gujarati; Kashmiri; Pakistani; Punjabi; Nepali; Sinhalese; Sri Lankan; Tamil; South Asian, n.i.e.
8	East and Southeast origins	41,270	Asian, n.o.s.; Burmese; Cambodian; Chinese; East/Southeast Asian, n.i.e.; Filipino; Hmong; Indonesian; Japanese; Khmer; Korean; Laotian; Malaysian; Mongolian; Taiwanese; Thai; Tibetan; Vietnamese
9	Latin, Central and South American origins	3,969	Argentinian; Belizean; Bolivian; Brazilian; Central/South American Indian; Chilean; Colombian; Costa Rican; Ecuadorian; Guatemalan; Hispanic; Honduran; Latin/Central/South American, n.i.e.; Maya; Mexican; Nicaraguan;

Code	Description	Counts	Includes/Excludes
			Panamanian; Paraguayan; Peruvian; Salvadorean; Uruguayan; Venezuelan
10	Caribbean origins	8,744	Antiguan; Bahamian; Barbadian; Bermudan; Carib; Caribbean, n.i.e.; Cuban; Dominican, n.o.s.; Grenadian; Guyanese; Haitian; Jamaican; Kittitian/Nevisian; Martinique; Puerto Rican; St. Lucian; Trinidadian/Tobagonian; Vincentian/Grenadinian; West Indian
11	Aboriginal origins	14,913	Inuit; Métis; North American Indian
12	Canadian origins	182,648	
13	Provincial origins	1,938	Newfoundlander; Québécois; Other provincial or regional groups
14	Other single origins	990	American; Australian; Fijian; Hawaiian; Maori; New Zealander; Pacific Islander, n.i.e.; Polynesian
	Multiple origins:		
15	British Isles only	39,511	More than one of the following origins: British, n.i.e.; English; Irish; Scottish; Welsh
16	British Isles and French	16,170	British Isles and French (Acadian, French)
17	British Isles and Canadian	34,564	
18	British Isles and other	55,573	British Isles and any other origins except French and Canadian
19	British Isles, Canadian and other	16,828	British Isles, Canadian and any other origins except French
20	French only	278	French and Acadian
21	French and Canadian	38,455	
22	French and other	7,652	French and any other origins except British Isles and Canadian
23	French, Canadian and other	3,456	French, Canadian and any other origins except British Isles
24	Canadian and other	17,896	Canadian and other origins except British Isles and French
25	British Isles, French and Canadian	9,936	
26	British Isles, French and other	9,347	British Isles, French and other except Canadian
27	British Isles, French, Canadian and other	3,234	
28	Other multiple origins	53,135	Multiple responses which DO NOT include a British Isles and/or French and/or Canadian component

ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

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 2001 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 2001, 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 spaces. The 1996 and 2001 questions did not include any mark-in categories. Respondents were required to write in their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in spaces. 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. In 2001, the ethnic origin question gave 25 examples: Canadian, French, English, Chinese, Italian, German, Scottish, Irish, Cree, Micmac, Métis, Inuit (Eskimo), East Indian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Polish, Portuguese, Filipino, Jewish, Greek, 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.

For more information on the comparability of ethnic origin data between censuses, see Chapter IV, 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 (persons who reported more than one ethnic origin). There is no double counting of the population of 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.

For further information, see the *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE. Also refer to the document entitled *2001 Census Ethnic Origin User Guide*, Catalogue No. 92-403-GIE.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes/Excludes
98	Not available	18	
99	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
	Single origins:		
1	Canadian	162,657	Includes only single responses of Canadian
2	English	33,905	Includes only single responses of English

Code	Description	Counts	Includes/Excludes
3	Irish	10,954	Includes only single responses of Irish
4	Scottish	13,844	Includes only single responses of Scottish
5	French	26,786	Includes single responses of French and Acadian
6	German	18,385	Includes only single responses of German
7	Dutch (Netherlands)	8,225	Includes single responses of Dutch (Netherlands) and Frisian
8	Ukrainian	8,880	Includes only single responses of Ukrainian
9	Polish	6,813	Includes only single responses of Polish
10	Hungarian (Magyar)	2,415	Includes only single responses of Hungarian
11	Portuguese	6,845	Includes only single responses of Portuguese
12	Italian	19,661	Includes single responses of Italian and Sicilian
13	Greek	3,891	Includes only single responses of Greek
14	Jewish	5,007	Includes only single responses of Jewish
15	Jamaican	3,631	Includes only single responses of Jamaican
16	Lebanese	2,394	Includes only single responses of Lebanese
17	East Indian	15,557	Includes only single responses of East Indian
18	Chinese	25,469	Includes single responses of Chinese and Taiwanese
19	Filipino	7,154	Includes only single responses of Filipino
20	Vietnamese	3,212	Includes only single responses of Vietnamese
21	Korean	2,611	Includes only single responses of Korean
22	Other British origins	2,244	Includes single responses of Welsh and British, n.i.e.
23	Western European origins	2,242	Includes single responses of Austrian, Belgian, Flemish, Luxembourger and Swiss but excludes German, Dutch (Netherlands) and Frisian
24	Eastern European origins	5,475	Includes single responses of Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Byelorussian, Czech, Czechoslovakian, Slovak, Romanian and Russian, but excludes Ukrainian, Polish and Hungarian (Magyar)
25	Northern European origins	4,234	Includes single responses of Finnish, Danish, Icelandic,

Code	Description	Counts	Includes/Excludes
			Norwegian, Swedish and Scandinavian, n.i.e.
26	Southern European origins	2,184	Includes single responses of Cypriot, Maltese and Spanish, but excludes Italian, Sicilian, Portuguese and Greek
27	Balkan origins	5,087	Includes single responses of Albanian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Kosovar, Macedonian, Montenegrin, Serbian, Slovenian and Yugoslav, n.i.e.
28	Other European origins	331	Includes single responses of Basque, Gypsy (Roma), Slav (European) and European, n.i.e., but excludes Jewish
29	African origins	4,906	Includes single responses of Afrikaner, Akan, Angolan, Ashanti, Black, Burundian, Cameroonian, Congolese, n.o.s., East African, Eritrean, Ethiopian, Ghanaian, Guinean, n.o.s., Ibo, Ivoirean, Kenyan, Malagasy, Malian, Mauritian, Nigerian, Oromo, Rwandan, Senegalese, Seychellois, Sierra Leonean, Somali, South African, Sudanese, Tanzanian, Togolese, Ugandan, Yoruba, Zairian, Zimbabwean, African (Black), n.i.e., and African, n.i.e.
30	Other Arab origins	3,788	Includes single responses of Egyptian, Iraqi, Jordanian, Kuwaiti, Libyan, Algerian, Berber, Moroccan, Tunisian, Maghrebi, n.i.e., Palestinian, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, Yemeni and Arab, n.i.e., but excludes Lebanese
31	West Asian origins	4,360	Includes single responses of Afghan, Armenian, Assyrian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, Iranian, Israeli, Kurd, Pashtun, Tartar, Turk and West Asian, n.i.e.
32	South Asian origins	6,001	Includes single responses of Bangladeshi, Bengali, Goan, Gujarati, Kashmiri, Pakistani, Punjabi, Nepali, Sinhalese, Sri Lankan, Tamil and South Asian, n.i.e., but excludes East Indian

Code	Description	Counts	Includes/Excludes
33	East and Southeast Asian origins	2,615	Includes single responses Burmese, Cambodian, Khmer, Laotian, Thai, Hmong, Indonesian, Japanese, Malaysian, Mongolian, Tibetan, Asian, n.o.s., East/Southeast Asian, n.i.e., but excludes Chinese, Taiwanese, Filipino, Korean and Vietnamese
34	Latin, Central and South American origins	3,952	Includes single responses of Argentinian, Belizean, Bolivian, Brazilian, Central/South American Indian, Chilean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Hispanic, Honduran, Maya, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Paraguayan, Peruvian, Salvadorean, Uruguayan, Venezuelan and Latin/Central/South American, n.i.e.
35	Caribbean origins	5,092	Includes single responses of Antiguan, Bahamian, Barbadian, Bermudan, Carib, Cuban, Dominican, n.o.s., Grenadian, Guyanese, Haitian, Kittitian/Nevisian, Martinique, Puerto Rican, St. Lucian, Trinidadian/Tobagonian, Vincentian/Grenadinian, West Indian and Caribbean, n.i.e., but excludes Jamaican
36	Aboriginal origins	13,133	Includes single responses of North American Indian, Métis and Inuit
37	Provincial origins	1,875	Includes single response of Newfoundlander, Québécois, and other provincial or regional groups
38	Other single origins	954	Includes single responses of Australian, Fijian, Hawaiian, Maori, Polynesian, Pacific Islander, n.i.e., New Zealander and American origins
	Multiple origins:		
39	CBFP only (Canadian, British, French and provincial origins only)	122,671	Includes more than one of the following: Canadian and/or English and/or Irish and/or Scottish and/or Welsh and/or British, n.i.e. and/or French and/or Acadian and/or Québécois and/or Newfoundlander, and/or provincial origins
40	CBFP and others	108,547	Includes more than one of the following: Canadian and/or English and/or Irish and/or Scottish and/or Welsh and/or British, n.i.e. and/or French and/or Acadian and/or

Code	Description	Counts	Includes/Excludes
			Newfoundlander and/or Québécois and/or other provincial origins AND other origins, but excludes Aboriginal
41	Aboriginal only	312	Includes more than one of the following: North American Indian and/or Métis and/or Inuit
42	Aboriginal and CBFP	11,291	Includes more than one of the following: North American Indian and/or Métis and/or Inuit AND Canadian and/or English and/or Irish and/or Scottish and/or Welsh and/or British, n.i.e. and/or French and/or Acadian and/or Newfoundlander and/or Québécois and/or provincial origins
43	Aboriginal , CBFP and others	5,938	Includes more than one of the following: North American Indian and/or Métis and/or Inuit AND Canadian and/or English and/or Irish and/or Scottish and/or Welsh and/or British, n.i.e. and/or French and/or Acadian and/or Newfoundlander and/or Québécois and/or provincial origins AND other origins
44	Aboriginal and others	1,472	Includes more than one of the following: North American Indian and/or Métis and/or Inuit AND Other origins, but excludes CBFP
45	Other origins only	30,495	Includes multiple responses with no components of Canadian and/or English and/or Irish and/or Scottish and/or Welsh and/or British, n.i.e. and/or French and/or Acadian and/or Newfoundlander and/or Québécois and/or other provincial groups and/or North American Indian and/or Métis and/or Inuit

ABORIGINAL 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 the ETHNICR variable.)

“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 the 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 the 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 reported “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 an Aboriginal ethnic origin or an Aboriginal ancestry. The 2001 Census also provides information on persons who self-identified with an Aboriginal group (see the “Aboriginal Identity” variable). Depending on the application, data on either ethnic origin/ancestry or identity may be appropriate for defining the Aboriginal population.

Comparability of the ethnic origin data from the 2001 Census with previous censuses has been affected by several factors, including changes in the question format, wording, examples, instructions and data processing, as well as by the social environment at the time of the census. Changes in Aboriginal participation in the census over time also result in comparability issues.

See “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” in Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Aboriginal single ethnic category	14,913	Persons who reported only one Aboriginal origin
2	Aboriginal multiple ethnic category	21,054	Persons who reported more than one Aboriginal origin; persons who reported Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins
3	Other	765,088	Persons who did not report an Aboriginal origin

AFRICAN 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 the ETHNICR variable.)

“African ethnic category” refers to persons who reported at least one African ethnic origin. This includes Afrikaner; Akan; Angolan; Ashanti; Black; Burundian; Cameroonian; Congolese, n.o.s.; East African; Eritrean; Ethiopian; Ghanaian; Guinean, n.o.s.; Ibo; Ivoirian; Kenyan; Malagasy; Malian; Mauritanian; Nigerian; Oromo; Rwandan; Senegalese; Seychellois; Sierra Leonean; Somali; South African; Sudanese; Tanzanian; Togolese; Ugandan; Yoruba; Zairian; Zimbabwean; African (Black), n.i.e.; and African, n.i.e. Persons who reported a single response to any of the above are included in the “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 the “African multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each category can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	African single ethnic category	4,906	Persons who reported only one African origin
2	African multiple ethnic category	2,706	Persons who reported more than one African origin; persons who reported African and non-African origins
3	Other	729,883	Persons who did not report an African 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 the ETHNICR variable.)

“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 the “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 the “Balkan multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each ethnic category can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic responses 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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Balkan single ethnic category	5,059	Persons who reported only one Balkan origin
2	Balkan multiple ethnic category	3,117	Persons who reported more than one Balkan origin; persons who reported Balkan and non-Balkan origins
3	Other	729,319	Persons who did not report a Balkan origin

CANADIAN ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Canadian single ethnic origin	162,657	Persons who reported "Canadian" as their only ethnic origin
2	Canadian multiple ethnic origin	120,165	Persons who reported "Canadian" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	454,673	Persons who did not report "Canadian" as their ethnic origin

CHINESE ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Chinese ethnic origin includes Chinese and Taiwanese.

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Chinese single ethnic origin	25,469	Persons who reported "Chinese" or "Taiwanese" as their only ethnic origin
2	Chinese multiple ethnic origin	4,143	Persons who reported "Chinese" or "Taiwanese" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	707,883	Persons who did not report "Chinese" or "Taiwanese" as their ethnic origin

CARIBBEAN 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 the ETHNICR variable.)

“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 the “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 the “Caribbean multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each category can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic responses 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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Caribbean single ethnic category	8,633	Persons who reported only one Caribbean origin
2	Caribbean multiple ethnic category	4,530	Persons who reported more than one Caribbean origin; persons who reported Caribbean and non-Caribbean origins
3	Other	724,332	Persons who did not report a Caribbean origin

DUTCH (NETHERLANDS) ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

The Dutch (Netherlands) ethnic origin includes Dutch and Frisian.

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Dutch (Netherlands) single ethnic origin	8,225	Persons who reported "Dutch (Netherlands)" or "Frisian" as their only ethnic origin
2	Dutch (Netherlands) multiple ethnic origin	15,061	Persons who reported "Dutch (Netherlands)" or "Frisian" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	714,209	Persons who did not report "Dutch (Netherlands)" or "Frisian" as their ethnic origin

FILIPINO ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Filipino single ethnic origin	7,154	Persons who reported "Filipino" as their only ethnic origin
2	Filipino multiple ethnic origin	1,631	Persons who reported "Filipino" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	728,710	Persons who did not report "Filipino" as their ethnic origin

GERMAN ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	German single ethnic origin	18,385	Persons who reported "German" as their only ethnic origin
2	German multiple ethnic origin	52,249	Persons who reported "German" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	666,861	Persons who did not report "German" as their ethnic origin

GREEK ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Greek single ethnic origin	3,891	Persons who reported "Greek" as their only ethnic origin
2	Greek multiple ethnic origin	1,861	Persons who reported "Greek" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	731,743	Persons who did not report "Greek" as their ethnic origin

HUNGARIAN (MAGYAR) ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Hungarian (Magyar) single ethnic origin	2,415	Persons who reported "Hungarian (Magyar)" as their only ethnic origin
2	Hungarian (Magyar) multiple ethnic origin	4,611	Persons who reported "Hungarian (Magyar)" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	730,469	Persons who did not report "Hungarian (Magyar)" as their ethnic origin

ITALIAN ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Italian single ethnic origin	19,652	Persons who reported "Italian" as their only ethnic origin
2	Italian multiple ethnic origin	14,028	Persons who reported "Italian" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	703,815	Persons who did not report "Italian" as their ethnic origin

JEWISH ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Jewish single ethnic origin	5,007	Persons who reported "Jewish" as their only ethnic origin
2	Jewish multiple ethnic origin	4,337	Persons who reported "Jewish" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	728,151	Persons who did not report "Jewish" as their ethnic origin

LEBANESE ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Lebanese single ethnic origin	2,394	Persons who reported "Lebanese" as their only ethnic origin
2	Lebanese multiple ethnic origin	1,173	Persons who reported "Lebanese" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	733,928	Persons who did not report "Lebanese" as their ethnic 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 the ETHNICR variable.)

“Latin, Central and South American ethnic category” refers to persons who reported at least one Latin, Central or 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 the “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 the “Latin, Central and South American multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each ethnic category can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic responses 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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Latin, Central and South American single ethnic category	3,911	Persons who reported only one origin belonging to the “Latin, Central and South American origin” category
2	Latin, Central and South American multiple ethnic category	2,476	Persons who reported more than one origin belonging to the “Latin, Central and South American origin” category OR persons who reported one or more origins belonging to the “Latin, Central and South American origin” category AND who reported one or more origins not belonging to the “Latin, Central and South American origin” category
3	Other	731,108	Persons who did not report one or more origins belonging to the “Latin, Central and South American origin” category

POLISH ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Polish single ethnic origin	6,813	Persons who reported "Polish" as their only ethnic origin
2	Polish multiple ethnic origin	14,777	Persons who reported "Polish" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	715,905	Persons who did not report "Polish" as their ethnic origin

PORTUGUESE ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Portuguese single ethnic origin	6,845	Persons who reported "Portuguese" as their only ethnic origin
2	Portuguese multiple ethnic origin	2,716	Persons who reported "Portuguese" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	727,934	Persons who did not report "Portuguese" as their ethnic 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 the ETHNICR variable.)

“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 the “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 the “South Asian multiple ethnic category”.

Total counts for each ethnic category can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	South Asian single ethnic category	21,529	Persons who reported only one South Asian origin
2	South Asian multiple ethnic category	4,131	Persons who reported more than one South Asian origin; persons who reported South Asian and non-South-Asian origins
3	Other	711,835	Persons who did not report a South Asian origin

SPANISH ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Spanish single ethnic origin	1,799	Persons who reported "Spanish" as their only ethnic origin
2	Spanish multiple ethnic origin	3,880	Persons who reported "Spanish" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	731,816	Persons who did not report "Spanish" as their ethnic origin

UKRAINIAN ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Ukrainian single ethnic origin	8,880	Persons who reported "Ukrainian" as their only ethnic origin
2	Ukrainian multiple ethnic origin	20,032	Persons who reported "Ukrainian" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	708,583	Persons who did not report "Ukrainian" as their ethnic origin

VIETNAMESE ETHNIC ORIGIN

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

Total counts for each ethnic origin can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple origin responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic origin responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Vietnamese single ethnic origin	3,212	Persons who reported "Vietnamese" as their only ethnic origin
2	Vietnamese multiple ethnic origin	858	Persons who reported "Vietnamese" as one of their ethnic origins
3	Other	733,425	Persons who did not report "Vietnamese" as their ethnic 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 the ETHNICR variable.)

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

Total counts for each ethnic category can be derived by adding counts of single and multiple responses. Users should be careful when interpreting counts of multiple ethnic responses 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	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	West Asian single ethnic category	4,360	Persons who reported only one West Asian origin
2	West Asian multiple ethnic category	1,233	Persons who reported more than one West Asian origin; persons who reported West Asian and non-West-Asian origins
3	Other	731,902	Persons who did not report a West Asian origin

RELIGION GROUP

Refers to the specific religious denominations, groups or bodies as well as other religiously defined communities or systems of belief.

The classification structure of the religion data is organized or grouped under four main headings.

For further information, see the *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE (Appendix L). Also refer to the document entitled *2001 Census Religion User Guide*, Catalogue No. 92-402-GIE.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Catholic	349,735	Roman Catholic, Ukrainian Catholic, Polish National Catholic Church and Other Catholic
2	Protestant	233,811	United Church, Anglican, Lutheran, Adventist, Moravian, etc.
3	Other religions	85,189	Christian Orthodox such as Greek Orthodox, Romanian Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, etc., Christian, n.i.e., Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist, Hindu, Sikh, Baha'i, Jains, Shinto, Taoist, Zoroastrian and smaller Eastern religions, religions not encompassed in the previous categories such as Pagan, Scientology, Rastafarian, etc.
4	No religious affiliation	132,320	"Humanist", "Agnostic", "Atheist", "No religion", "Existentialism", "Darwinism"

RELIGION GROUP

Refers to the specific religious denominations, groups or bodies as well as other religiously defined communities or systems of belief.

The classification structure of the religion data is organized or grouped under 12 main headings.

For further information, see the 2001 Census Dictionary, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE (Appendix L). Also refer to the document entitled *2001 Census Religion User Guide*, Catalogue No. 92-402-GIE.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Catholic	322,844	Roman Catholic, Ukrainian Catholic, Polish National Catholic Church and Other Catholic
2	Protestant	204,138	United Church, Anglican, Lutheran, Adventist, Moravian, etc.
3	Christian Orthodox	12,871	Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, etc.
4	Christian not identified elsewhere	20,606	Persons who are classified as Christian without specifying further such as "St-Anthony Church", "Jesus is my Saviour", and persons who answered "Christian"
5	Muslim	15,490	
6	Jewish	8,863	
7	Buddhist	7,982	
8	Hindu	7,955	
9	Sikh	7,406	
10	Eastern religions	1,016	Baha'i, Jains, Shinto, Taoist, Zoroastrian and smaller Eastern religions
11	All other religions	1,629	Religions not encompassed in the previous categories such as Pagan, Scientology, Rastafarian, etc.
12	No religious affiliation	126,713	"Humanist", "Agnostic", "Atheist", "No religion", "Existentialism", "Darwinism"

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	145	
1	English only	540,968	
2	French only	107,111	
3	Both English and French	140,866	
4	Neither English nor French	11,965	

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 5. For example, a person who reported Swahili or a person who reported Spanish and Portuguese is included in “Other”.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	145	
1	English single responses	468,842	
2	French single responses	181,501	
3	English and French	3,060	
	Non-official languages:		
4	Aboriginal languages	4,955	Algonquian languages; Athapaskan languages; Haida; Iroquoian languages; Kutenai; Salish languages; Siouan languages; Tlingit; Tsimshian languages; Wakashan languages; Inuktitut (Eskimo); Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.
5	Other	142,552	See “Note”

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 is included in "Other".

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	18	
99	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	English single responses	415,361	
2	French single responses	173,867	
3	English and French	2,832	
	Non-official languages:		
4	Aboriginal languages	4,053	Algonquian languages; Athapaskan languages; Haida; Iroquoian languages; Kutenai; Salish languages; Siouan languages; Tlingit; Tsimshian languages; Wakashan languages; Inuktitut (Eskimo); Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.
5	German	11,602	
6	Netherlandic languages	3,572	Dutch; Flemish; Frisian
7	Italian	12,660	
8	Spanish	6,521	
9	Portuguese	5,797	
10	Polish	5,475	
11	Ukrainian	4,035	
12	Greek	3,214	
13	Chinese	22,966	Cantonese; Mandarin; Hahka; Chinese, n.o.s.
14	Austro-Asiatic languages	3,713	Khmer (Cambodian); Vietnamese; Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.
15	Arabic	5,289	
16	Punjabi	7,210	
17	Other Indo-Iranian languages	9,588	Bengali; Gujarati; Hindi; Konkani; Kurdish; Marathi; Pashto; Persian (Farsi); Sindhi; Sinhalese; Urdu; Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.
18	Other	39,740	See "Note"

HOME LANGUAGE MOST OFTEN SPOKEN

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 5. For example, a person who reported Swahili or a person who reported Spanish and Portuguese is included in “Other”.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	145	
1	English single responses	534,201	
2	French single responses	174,439	
3	English and French	2,999	
	Non-official languages:		
4	Aboriginal languages	3,420	Algonquian languages; Athapaskan languages; Haida; Iroquoian languages; Kutenai; Salish languages; Siouan languages; Tlingit; Tsimshian languages; Wakashan languages; Inuktitut (Eskimo); Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.
5	Other	85,851	See “Note”

HOME LANGUAGE MOST OFTEN SPOKEN

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 is included in "Other".

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	18	
99	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	English single responses	478,628	
2	French single responses	167,963	
3	English and French	2,788	
	Non-official languages:		
4	Aboriginal languages	2,753	Algonquian languages; Athapaskan languages; Haida; Iroquoian languages; Kutenai; Salish languages; Siouan languages; Tlingit; Tsimshian languages; Wakashan languages; Inuktitut (Eskimo); Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.
5	German	3,163	
6	Italian	5,909	
7	Spanish	4,754	
8	Portuguese	3,410	
9	Polish	3,226	
10	Chinese	19,472	Cantonese; Mandarin; Hakka; Chinese, n.o.s.
11	Austro-Asiatic languages	3,339	Khmer (Cambodian); Vietnamese; Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.
12	Arabic	3,941	
13	Punjabi	6,242	
14	Other Indo-Iranian languages	7,561	Bengali; Gujarati; Hindi; Konkani; Kurdish; Marathi; Pashto; Persian (Farsi); Sindhi; Sinhalese; Urdu; Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.
15	Other	24,346	See "Note"

HOME LANGUAGES SPOKEN ON A REGULAR BASIS

Refers to other languages spoken on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the census. These languages differ from the language(s) spoken most often at home by the respondent.

Note: Code 5 includes (i) persons who have reported one or more non-official languages and (ii) persons who have reported one non-official language and English or French.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	145	
1	"No" single responses	710,392	No other language spoken on a regular basis at home
2	"English" single responses	42,131	
3	"French" single responses	14,023	
4	English and French	626	
5	Non-official languages	33,738	See "Note"

FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Refers to a variable specified within the framework of the *Official Languages Act*.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	145	
1	English	592,332	
2	French	189,390	
3	Both English and French	7,565	
4	Neither English nor French	11,623	

NOLP – Field 74

KNOWLEDGE OF NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Refers to languages, other than English or French, in which the respondent can conduct a conversation.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	145	
1	One non-official language known	149,691	
2	Two non-official languages known	19,417	
3	Three or more non-official languages known	4,627	
4	No non-official languages known	627,175	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Aboriginal language known	6,322	
2	No Aboriginal language known	794,733	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Arabic language known	7,711	
2	Arabic language unknown	729,784	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Chinese language known	25,178	Cantonese; Mandarin; Hakka; Chinese, n.o.s.
2	Chinese language unknown	712,317	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	German language known	16,727	
2	German language unknown	720,768	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Greek language known	4,292	
2	Greek language unknown	733,203	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Other Indo-Iranian languages known	14,641	Bengali; Gujarati; Hindi; Konkani; Kurdish; Marathi; Pashto; Persian (Farsi); Sindhi; Sinhalese; Urdu; Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.
2	Other Indo-Iranian languages unknown	722,854	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Italian language known	18,295	
2	Italian language unknown	719,200	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Netherlandic languages known	4,299	Dutch; Flemish; Frisian
2	Netherlandic languages unknown	733,196	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Polish language known	6,572	
2	Polish language unknown	730,923	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Portuguese language known	7,144	
2	Portuguese language unknown	730,351	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Punjabi language known	9,024	
2	Punjabi language unknown	728,471	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Spanish language known	15,969	
2	Spanish language unknown	721,526	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Ukrainian language known	5,459	
2	Ukrainian language unknown	732,036	

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, 1996 and 2001 Censuses. Respondents were able to write in up to three non-official languages.

Reported for: Total population, excluding institutional residents

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
9	Not applicable	63,542	Persons from the Atlantic provinces and the territories
1	Austro-Asiatic languages known	4,955	Khmer (Cambodian); Vietnamese; Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.
2	Austro-Asiatic languages unknown	732,540	

LANGUAGE USED MOST OFTEN AT WORK

Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2000

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	79	
9	Not applicable	342,675	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2000, and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	English	349,484	
2	French	92,468	
3	Non-official language	6,421	
4	English and French	7,228	
5	Other multiple responses	2,700	

LANGUAGES USED ON A REGULAR BASIS AT WORK

Refers to other languages used on a regular basis at work by the individual.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2000

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	79	
9	Not applicable	342,675	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2000, and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	No other language used	401,088	
2	English	28,545	
3	French	16,779	
4	Non-official language	10,835	
5	English and French	53	
6	Other multiple responses	1,001	

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at school, college or university during the nine-month period between September 2000 and May 15, 2001. 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 attendance is to be recorded.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Not attending school	541,228	
2	Attending school full time	74,673	
3	Attending school part time	30,060	

HIGHEST GRADE OF ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOLING

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary (high) school **attended** according to the province where the education was obtained, or in the event this education was received outside Canada, the equivalent level of schooling according to the province or territory of residence.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Less than Grade 5	14,653	No schooling or attended Grade 4 or less
2	Grades 5 to 8	54,445	
3	Grade 9	32,106	
4	Grade 10	60,787	
5	Grade 11	77,093	
6	Grade 12	255,048	
7	Grade 13	151,829	13 or more years

SECONDARY (HIGH) SCHOOL GRADUATION CERTIFICATE

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

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Without high school graduation certificate:		
1	Without further training	202,340	
2	With further training	67,791	
	With high school graduation certificate:		
3	Without further training	91,053	
4	With further training	284,777	

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary (high) school attended, or to the highest year of university or college education completed. University education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than college education. 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: Prior to 2001, the college sector was referred to as the “postsecondary non-university sector”. The term was changed to “college” to reflect more accurately the majority of the institutions in this sector, which includes non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Less than Grade 5	14,056	
2	Grades 5 to 8	49,390	
3	Grades 9 to 13	138,894	
4	Secondary (high) school graduation certificate	91,053	
5	Trades certificate or diploma	22,605	
	College:		
6	Without trades or college certificate or diploma	41,694	
7	With trades certificate or diploma	43,085	
8	With college certificate or diploma	78,335	
	University:		
9	Without certificate, diploma or degree	28,393	
10	With university or college certificate or diploma	38,627	
11	With bachelor or first professional degree	68,615	
12	With certificate or diploma above bachelor level	10,346	
13	With master's degree(s)	17,323	
14	With earned doctorate	3,545	

TRADES AND COLLEGE CERTIFICATES OR DIPLOMAS

Refers to the possession of either a trades certificate or diploma, or college certificate or diploma, or both, regardless of whether other educational qualifications are held or not. This variable also indicates whether or not a secondary (high) school graduation certificate was reported.

Note: Prior to 2001, the college sector was referred to as the “postsecondary non-university sector”. The term was changed to “college” to reflect more accurately the majority of the institutions in this sector, which includes non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Neither trades nor college certificate or diploma	449,872	
2	Trades certificate or diploma only, without high school graduation certificate	34,418	
3	Other college certificate or diploma only, without high school graduation certificate	25,404	
4	Both trades and college certificates or diplomas, without high school graduation certificate	3,652	
5	Trades certificate or diploma only, with high school graduation certificate	39,909	
6	Other college certificate or diploma only, with high school graduation certificate	74,968	
7	Both trades and college certificates or diplomas, with high school graduation certificate	17,738	

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 and employees

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	No degree, certificate or diploma	214,795	
2	High school graduation certificate	148,685	
3	Trades certificate or diploma	70,051	
4	College certificate or diploma	96,373	
5	University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	16,228	
	University degree:		
6	Bachelor's degree	65,296	
7	University certificate above bachelor level	10,346	
8	Medical degree	3,319	
9	Master's degree	17,323	
10	Earned doctorate	3,545	

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. The major field of study classification structure consists of 10 broad or major categories: educational, recreational and counselling services; fine and applied arts; humanities and related fields; social sciences and related fields; commerce, management and business administration; agricultural, biological, nutritional, and food sciences; engineering and applied sciences; applied science technologies and trades; health professions and related technologies; and mathematics, computer and physical sciences. This structure is, in turn, subdivided into over 100 "minor" classification categories and about 980 "unit" groups.

In the previous censuses, there were approximately 450 MFS codes. In 2001, there are over 900. This expansion was undertaken as a response to the adaptation by Statistics Canada of the U.S. Classification of Instructional Programs (or CIP) as the standard system for measuring Canada's educational output. The expanded code set will be used to create a concordance between the MFS and CIP. The major field of study data from the 2001 Census will use the 450 MFS codes, not the expanded set.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over with a postsecondary degree, certificate or diploma, excluding institutional residents and employees

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Educational, recreational and counselling services	29,273	Groups 001 to 046
2	Fine and applied arts	15,658	Groups 047 to 079
3	Humanities and related fields	18,192	Groups 080 to 124
4	Social sciences and related fields	27,959	Groups 125 to 187
	Commerce, management and business administration:		Groups 188 to 220
5	Business and commerce	17,284	Groups 188 to 191
6	Financial management	15,407	Groups 192 to 195
7	Industrial and institutional management and administration	6,257	Groups 196 to 205
8	Marketing, merchandising, retailing and sales	5,142	Groups 206 to 210
9	Office administration, secretarial and clerical	17,703	Groups 211 to 220
10	Agricultural, biological, nutritional, and food sciences	13,385	Groups 221 to 266
11	Engineering and applied sciences	13,314	Groups 267 to 301
	Applied science technologies and trades:		Groups 302 to 369
12	Building technologies	13,024	Groups 308 to 317
13	Data processing and computer technologies	8,235	Groups 318 to 321
14	Electronic and electrical technologies	7,711	Groups 322 to 327
15	Other engineering technologies, n.e.c.	31,181	Groups 302 to 307; Groups 328 to 369
	Health professions and related technologies:		Groups 370 to 441

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
16	Nursing	12,221	Groups 399 to 406
17	Alternative medicine and other health sciences	19,018	Groups 370 to 398; Groups 407 to 441
18	Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	10,820	Groups 442 to 480
19	All other	697	Groups 481 and 482
20	No postsecondary qualifications	363,480	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 and employees

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
0	None	479,113	
1	Less than 1 year (of completed courses)	17,282	
2	1 year	14,678	
3	2 years	18,924	
4	3 years	26,109	
5	4 years	42,874	
6	5 years	20,134	
7	6 years or more	26,847	

YEARS OF COLLEGE EDUCATION

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

Note: Prior to 2001, the college sector was referred to as the “postsecondary non-university sector”. The term was changed to “college” to reflect more accurately the majority of the institutions in this sector, which includes non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
0	None	409,757	
1	Less than 1 year (of completed courses)	41,741	
2	1 year	48,588	
3	2 years	74,761	
4	3 years	45,058	
5	4 years or more	26,056	

TOTSCHP – Field 100**TOTAL YEARS OF SCHOOLING**

Refers to the total sum of the years (or grades) of schooling at the elementary, high school, university and college levels.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Less than Grade 5 or no schooling	14,496	
2	5 to 8 years of schooling	52,757	
3	9 years of schooling	29,918	
4	10 years of schooling	52,989	
5	11 years of schooling	51,362	
6	12 years of schooling	127,554	
7	13 years of schooling	71,220	
8	14 to 17 years of schooling	184,101	
9	18 or more years of schooling	61,564	

MOBILITY STATUS – PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence five years earlier. 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 movers category, 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 as the one at which they resided 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) as the one they lived in five years earlier.

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

Note: All geographic areas reflect their 2001 boundaries, even when referred to as places of residence in 1996. 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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	46,245	Persons less than 5 years of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
1	Non-movers	438,552	Same dwelling
	Movers:		
2	Non-migrants	169,408	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
	Migrants:		
	Internal migrants:		
	Intraprovincial migrants:		
3	Different CSD, same census division (CD)	29,915	
4	Different CD, same province	66,157	
5	Interprovincial migrants	24,570	Different province
6	External migrants	26,208	Outside Canada

MOBILITY STATUS – PLACE OF RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence one year earlier. 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 of 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 as the one at which they resided 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) as the one they lived in one year earlier.

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

Note: All geographic areas reflect their 2001 boundaries, even when referred to as places of residence in 2000. 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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	22	
9	Not applicable	8,994	Persons less than 1 year of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
1	Non-movers	678,965	Same dwelling
	Movers:		
2	Non-migrants	64,640	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
	Migrants:		
	Internal migrants:		
	Intraprovincial migrants:		
3	Different CSD, same census division (CD)	10,733	
4	Different CD, same province	22,097	
5	Interprovincial migrants	7,754	Different province
6	External migrants	7,850	Outside Canada

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the person's usual province or territory of residence on May 15, 1996, five years prior to Census Day. This concept applies to the Mobility Status (5 Years Ago) subuniverse only.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	680,413	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	2,447	
2	Lived in Prince Edward Island 5 years ago	469	
3	Lived in Nova Scotia 5 years ago	2,936	
4	Lived in New Brunswick 5 years ago	2,771	
5	Lived in Quebec 5 years ago	32,255	
6	Lived in Ontario 5 years ago	40,885	
7	Lived in Manitoba 5 years ago	3,790	
8	Lived in Saskatchewan 5 years ago	4,559	
9	Lived in Alberta 5 years ago	11,628	
10	Lived in British Columbia 5 years ago	18,233	
11	Lived in Yukon, Northwest Territories or Nunavut 5 years ago	669	

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO

Refers to the person's usual province or territory of residence on May 15, 2000, one year prior to Census Day. This concept applies to the Mobility Status (1 Year Ago) subuniverse only.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	22	
99	Not applicable	760,449	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	700	
2	Lived in Prince Edward Island 1 year ago	168	
3	Lived in Nova Scotia 1 year ago	990	
4	Lived in New Brunswick 1 year ago	937	
5	Lived in Quebec 1 year ago	10,804	
6	Lived in Ontario 1 year ago	13,513	
7	Lived in Manitoba 1 year ago	1,272	
8	Lived in Saskatchewan 1 year ago	1,584	
9	Lived in Alberta 1 year ago	4,291	
10	Lived in British Columbia 1 year ago	6,124	
11	Lived in Yukon, the Northwest Territories or Nunavut 1 year ago	201	

PLACE OF WORK STATUS

Refers to the place of work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2000. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2000, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked at some time since January 1, 2000

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	342,675	Persons who, since January 1, 2000, had not worked and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Worked at home	36,391	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 the place of residence	213,767	
3	Usual place of work was in different CSD, in same census division as the place of residence	89,435	
4	Usual place of work was in different census division, in same province/territory as the place of residence	67,850	
5	Usual place of work was in different province/territory from the place of residence	4,996	
6	Worked outside Canada	2,958	
7	No fixed workplace address	42,983	Persons who do not go to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift

COMMUTING DISTANCE

Refers to the distance, in kilometres, between the respondent's residence and his or her usual workplace location. The variable relates to non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2000. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2000, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked at some time since January 1, 2000, and who had a usual place of work

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	425,007	Persons who, since January 1, 2000, had not worked, all persons less than 15 years of age, persons who worked at home, outside Canada or had no fixed workplace address
1	Distance less than 5 km	142,065	
2	Distance 5 to 9.9 km	86,210	
3	Distance 10 to 14.9 km	48,611	
4	Distance 15 to 19.9 km	29,832	
5	Distance 20 to 24.9 km	18,808	
6	Distance 25 to 29.9 km	12,035	
7	Distance greater than or equal to 30 km	38,487	

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

Refers to the mode of transportation to work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2000. Persons who indicate in the place of work question that they either had no fixed workplace address, or specified a usual workplace address, are asked to identify the mode of transportation they most frequently use to commute from home to work. The variable usually relates to the individual's job in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2000, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked at some time since January 1, 2000, at a usual workplace address, or had no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	382,024	Persons who, since January 1, 2000, 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	300,827	
2	Car, truck or van – as passenger	32,165	
3	Public transit	46,052	
4	Walked to work	29,522	
5	Bicycle	5,353	
6	Motorcycle	398	
7	Taxicab	959	
8	Other method	3,755	

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY (in Reference Week)

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 (May 15, 2001). Respondents were classified as either **employed**, or **unemployed**, or as **not in the labour force**. The **labour force** includes the **employed** and the **unemployed**.

Employed (in Reference Week)

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001):

- (a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice;
- (b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Unemployed (in Reference Week)

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:

- (a) had actively looked for paid 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 (in Reference Week)

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Labour Force (in Reference Week)

Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).

In past censuses, this was called "Total Labour Force".

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Employed – Worked	381,344	
2	Employed – Absent	15,961	
3	Unemployed – Lay-off – Did not look for	4,064	

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
	work		
4	Unemployed – Lay-off – Looked for full-time work	4,475	
5	Unemployed – Lay-off – Looked for part-time work	318	
6	Unemployed – New job – Did not look for work	1,677	
7	Unemployed – New job – Looked for full-time work	2,553	
8	Unemployed – New job – Looked for part-time work	750	
9	Unemployed – Looked for full-time work	12,928	
10	Unemployed – Looked for part-time work	4,932	
11	Not in the labour force – Last worked in 2001	18,761	
12	Not in the labour force – Last worked in 2000	18,514	
13	Not in the labour force – Last worked before 2000	134,055	
14	Not in the labour force – Never worked	45,629	

Note: 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

CLASS OF WORKER

This variable classifies persons who reported a job into the following categories:

- (a) persons who worked mainly for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rates, or payments “in kind” (payments in goods or services rather than money);
- (b) persons who worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help, operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership;
- (c) persons who worked without pay in a family business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member; unpaid family work does not include unpaid housework, unpaid child care, unpaid care to seniors and volunteer work.

The job reported was the one held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001) if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000, if the person was not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were asked to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Incorporation Status

Refers to the legal status of a business, farm or professional practice. 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 [Sunday to Saturday] prior to enumeration [May 15, 2001] or the one of longest duration since January 1, 2000). An **incorporated business** is a business, farm or professional practice that has been formed into a legal corporation, thus constituting a legal entity under either federal or provincial laws. An **unincorporated business**, farm or professional practice is not a separate legal entity, but may be a partnership, family business or owner-operated business.

The question on incorporation is often used in conjunction with **Labour Market Activities: Class of Worker** data, since self-employed persons who reported their farm or business as incorporated can be included with paid workers in certain types of analysis.

Wage and Salary Earners

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 2000, and who indicated that in the job reported, they were working mainly for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rates or payments “in kind” (payments in goods or services rather than money). Some examples include: those who worked in someone else’s private household at such jobs as babysitting and cleaning; salespersons on commission working for only one company and not maintaining an office or staff; and 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.

Self-employed

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 2000, and for whom the job reported consisted mainly of operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in a partnership. Some examples include: 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); 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 the respondent, 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.

Unpaid Family Workers (Worked Without Pay for a Relative in a Family Business, Farm or Professional Practice)

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked without regular money wages, for a relative who was a member of the same household. The job reported consisted mainly of tasks contributing to the operation of a business, farm or professional practice, owned or operated by the relative.

Census data are directly comparable for this category from 1981 to 2001. The 1971 Census may not be strictly comparable to subsequent censuses because of conceptual changes in the 1981 Census. 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, 1996 and 2001. 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 that led to the underestimation of the "unpaid family workers". 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, 2000

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	342,675	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2000 and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Paid workers (wage and salary earners) and unpaid family workers	404,546	
2	Paid workers (self-employed incorporated without paid help)	6,733	
3	Paid workers (self-employed incorporated with paid help)	10,378	
4	Self-employed unincorporated without paid help	26,407	
5	Self-employed unincorporated with paid help	10,316	

Note:

- (a) "Paid workers" includes wage and salary earners and self-employed persons in incorporated companies (the latter are included because they are considered employees of their own companies and thus, paid workers).
- (b) 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 2000

Refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2000. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2000 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.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2000

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	356,740	Persons who worked in 2001 only, worked before 2000 or never worked and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Worked mainly full-time weeks in 2000	345,814	
2	Worked mainly part-time weeks in 2000	98,501	

HOURS WORKED FOR PAY OR IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT (in Reference Week)

Refers to the **actual** number of hours that persons worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001). 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, farm or professional practice, owned or operated by a relative living in the same household are also included.

Excluded are hours during which the respondent was absent, with or without pay, for part of the week because of illness, vacation, or other reasons.

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 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.

WHEN LAST WORKED FOR PAY OR IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Refers to the year or period in which persons 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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
1	Before 2000	139,794	
2	In 2000	32,992	
3	In 2001	425,388	
4	Never worked	47,787	

WEEKS WORKED IN 2000

Refers to the number of weeks in 2000 during which persons 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

This variable shows the actual number of weeks (from 1 to 52 weeks) worked in 2000.

The value 0 includes persons who worked in 2001 only.

The value 99 stands for **Not applicable**, and it is applied to persons who worked before 2000 only or who never worked, and to 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 main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. 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 primarily used by HRDC to classify occupational data. Although Statistics Canada normally disseminates occupational data based on the 2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics, the NOC was used to derive the "Occupation" 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, 140 minor groups and 520 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.

The NOC was revised for 2001. Therefore, 2001 data are not directly comparable with data from the 1996 and 1991 Censuses. The following table summarizes the changes affecting the employment equity categories.

1991 / 1996 NOC Code	Employment Equity Category in 1996 and 1991	Employment Equity Category in 2001
1421	Clerical personnel	Semi-professionals and technicians
6470	Intermediate sales and service personnel	Semi-professionals and technicians
6631	Other sales and service personnel	Intermediate sales and service personnel
6671*	Other sales and service personnel	Intermediate sales and service personnel
9510	Semi-skilled manual workers	Skilled crafts and trades workers

* Only part of this unit group changed employment equity categories in 2001.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2000

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	342,675	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2000 and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Senior managers	5,814	Major group 00
2	Middle and other managers	40,261	Major groups 01-09
3	Professionals	70,026	Major groups 11, 21, 31, 41, 51
4	Semi-professionals and technicians	35,304	Major groups 22, 32, 42, 52
5	Supervisors	5,892	Minor groups 121, 621

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
6	Supervisors: crafts and trades	14,503	Minor groups 721, 722, 821, 822, 825, 921, 922
7	Administrative and senior clerical personnel	24,544	Minor groups 122-124
8	Skilled sales and service personnel	19,055	Minor groups 622-627
9	Skilled crafts and trades workers	36,609	Major group 73 Minor groups 723-729, 823, 824, 826, 923
10	Clerical personnel	43,497	Major group 14
11	Intermediate sales and service personnel	51,757	Major groups 34, 64
12	Semi-skilled manual workers	49,467	Major groups 74, 84, 94, 95
13	Other sales and service personnel	43,765	Major group 66
14	Other manual workers	17,886	Major groups 76, 86, 96

**OCCUPATION (BASED ON THE 2001 NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL
CLASSIFICATION FOR STATISTICS [NOC–S 2001])**

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 main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 2001 occupation data are classified according to the 2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC–S 2001). This classification is composed of four levels of aggregation. There are 10 broad occupational categories containing 47 major groups that are further subdivided into 140 minor groups. At the most detailed level, there are 520 occupation unit groups. Occupation unit groups are formed 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 information on the NOC–S 2001, see the *National Occupational Classification for Statistics, 2001*, Catalogue No. 12-583-XPE.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2000

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	342,675	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2000, and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Senior management occupations (A0)	5,814	
2	Other management occupations (A1, A2, A3)	40,261	
3	Professional occupations in business and finance (B0)	10,581	
4	Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations (B1, B2, B3)	24,544	
5	Clerical occupations and clerical supervisors (B4, B5)	45,835	
6	Occupations in natural and applied sciences (C0, C1)	28,788	
7	Professional occupations in health, registered nurses and supervisors (D0, D1)	11,711	
8	Technical, assisting and related occupations in health (D2, D3)	11,448	
9	Occupations in social science, government services and religion (E0, E2)	18,023	
10	Teachers and professors (E1)	17,445	
11	Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (F0, F1)	13,318	
12	Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers (G1)	9,660	

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
13	Retail trade supervisors, salespersons, sales clerks and cashiers (G2, G3, G011)	28,158	
14	Chefs and cooks, supervisors, and other occupations in food and beverage service (G4, G5, G012)	15,971	
15	Occupations in protective services (G6)	7,076	
16	Childcare and home support workers (G8)	8,435	
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)	42,847	
18	Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation (H0)	3,626	
19	Construction trades (H1)	10,102	
20	Other trades occupations (H2, H3, H4, H5)	24,704	
21	Transport and equipment operators (H6, H7)	17,634	
22	Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations (H8)	10,124	
23	Occupations unique to primary industries (I0, I1, I2)	20,375	
24	Supervisors, machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing (J0, J1, J2)	23,263	
25	Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities (J3)	8,637	

INDUSTRY (BASED ON THE 1980 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION [SIC])

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001), data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The variable "Industry (based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification [SIC])" permits direct comparisons between 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census industry data.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2000

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	51	
99	Not applicable	342,675	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2000, and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Agriculture	13,623	Division A
2	Other primary industries	9,526	Divisions B, C, D
3	Manufacturing	63,963	Division E
4	Construction	26,811	Division F
5	Transportation and storage	18,886	Division G
6	Communication and other utilities	13,037	Division H
7	Wholesale trade	23,553	Division I
8	Retail trade	55,837	Division J
9	Finance, insurance and real estate	24,457	Divisions K, L
10	Business services	37,785	Division M
11	Government services: Federal	10,361	Division N, Major group 81
12	Government services: Other	15,153	Division N, Major groups 82, 83, 84
13	Educational services	32,177	Division O
14	Health and social services	46,177	Division P
15	Accommodation, food and beverage services	32,747	Division Q
16	Other services	34,236	Division R

**INDUSTRY (BASED ON THE 1997 NORTH AMERICAN
INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM [NAICS])**

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs were required to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 2001 industry data are produced according to the 1997 NAICS. The NAICS provides enhanced industry comparability among the three North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) trading partners (Canada, United States and Mexico). This classification consists of a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of industries structured into 20 sectors, 99 subsectors and 300 industry groups. The criteria used to create these categories are similarity of input structures, labour skills or production processes used by the establishment. For further information on the classification, see *North American Industry Classification System, Canada, 1997*, Catalogue No. 12-501-XPE.

The variable "Industry (based on the 1997 NAICS)" does not permit direct comparison to any previous census industry data. The 1980 Standard Industrial Classification should be used for comparisons between the 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 2000

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	753	
99	Not applicable	342,675	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2000, and all persons less than 15 years of age
1	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17,035	Sector 11
2	Mining and oil and gas extraction	4,863	Sector 21
3	Utilities	3,296	Sector 22
4	Construction	25,475	Sector 23
5	Manufacturing	62,816	Sectors 31-33
6	Wholesale trade	19,712	Sector 41
7	Retail trade	52,373	Sectors 44-45
8	Transportation and warehousing	22,156	Sectors 48-49
9	Information and cultural industries	11,990	Sector 51
10	Finance and insurance	18,357	Sector 52
11	Real estate and rental and leasing	7,435	Sector 53
12	Professional, scientific and technical services	28,489	Sector 54
13	Management of companies and enterprises	439	Sector 55
14	Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	18,189	Sector 56
15	Educational services	30,329	Sector 61
16	Health care and social assistance	43,928	Sector 62
17	Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,501	Sector 71
18	Accommodation and food services	32,318	Sector 72
19	Other services (except public administration)	22,479	Sector 81
20	Public administration	26,447	Sector 91

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 (May 15, 2001). It includes hours spent doing unpaid housework for members of one's own household, for other family members outside the household, and for friends or neighbours.

Unpaid housework does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
0	None	67,280	
1	Less than 5 hours	151,632	
2	5 to 14 hours	203,671	
3	15 to 29 hours	128,021	
4	30 to 59 hours	68,074	
5	60 hours or more	27,283	

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

Refers to the number of hours persons spent looking after children without pay. It includes hours spent providing unpaid child care for members of one's own household, for other family members outside the household, for friends or neighbours, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).

Unpaid child care does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
0	None	400,175	
1	Less than 5 hours	62,803	
2	5 to 14 hours	64,044	
3	15 to 29 hours	44,265	
4	30 to 59 hours	33,457	
5	60 hours or more	41,217	

**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 of one's own household, to other senior family members outside the household, and to friends or neighbours in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).

Unpaid care or assistance to seniors does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, religious organization, charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	155,094	Persons less than 15 years of age
0	None	528,334	
1	Less than 5 hours	74,954	
2	5 to 9 hours	25,095	
3	10 to 19 hours	8,862	
4	20 hours or more	8,716	

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME GROUPS

The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	3,170	Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
1	Loss	559	
2	No income	1,230	
3	\$1 - \$1,999	6,456	
4	\$2,000 - \$4,999	7,767	
5	\$5,000 - \$7,999	11,421	
6	\$8,000 - \$9,999	7,996	
7	\$10,000 - \$14,999	31,148	
8	\$15,000 - \$19,999	33,172	
9	\$20,000 - \$24,999	37,596	
10	\$25,000 - \$29,999	37,616	
11	\$30,000 - \$34,999	40,083	
12	\$35,000 - \$39,999	42,274	
13	\$40,000 - \$44,999	42,913	
14	\$45,000 - \$49,999	40,747	
15	\$50,000 - \$54,999	41,438	
16	\$55,000 - \$59,999	38,361	
17	\$60,000 - \$64,999	38,830	
18	\$65,000 - \$69,999	35,062	
19	\$70,000 - \$74,999	33,103	
20	\$75,000 - \$84,999	58,389	
21	\$85,000 - \$99,999	66,069	
22	\$100,000 - \$119,999	58,308	
23	\$120,000 or more	87,347	

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME GROUPS

The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

Reported for: Males in private households who are not living in the Atlantic region

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	438,708	Persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada, females, and males in the Atlantic region
1	Loss	277	
2	No income	657	
3	\$1 - \$1,999	3,035	
4	\$2,000 - \$4,999	3,253	
5	\$5,000 - \$7,999	4,950	
6	\$8,000 - \$9,999	3,365	
7	\$10,000 - \$14,999	10,384	
8	\$15,000 - \$19,999	12,098	
9	\$20,000 - \$24,999	15,467	
10	\$25,000 - \$29,999	16,064	
11	\$30,000 - \$34,999	17,485	
12	\$35,000 - \$39,999	18,847	
13	\$40,000 - \$44,999	19,399	
14	\$45,000 - \$49,999	18,601	
15	\$50,000 - \$54,999	19,178	
16	\$55,000 - \$59,999	17,628	
17	\$60,000 - \$64,999	18,265	
18	\$65,000 - \$69,999	16,420	
19	\$70,000 - \$74,999	15,673	
20	\$75,000 - \$84,999	28,002	
21	\$85,000 - \$99,999	31,772	
22	\$100,000 - \$119,999	28,217	
23	\$120,000 - \$149,999	21,503	
24	\$150,000 - \$199,999	12,655	
25	\$200,000 or more	9,152	

TOTAL CENSUS FAMILY INCOME GROUPS

The total income of a census family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

Reported for: Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	125,574	Persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada and non-family persons
1	Loss	489	
2	No income	1,199	
3	\$1 - \$1,999	3,230	
4	\$2,000 - \$4,999	7,137	
5	\$5,000 - \$7,999	8,644	
6	\$8,000 - \$9,999	5,626	
7	\$10,000 - \$14,999	17,873	
8	\$15,000 - \$19,999	22,431	
9	\$20,000 - \$24,999	31,188	
10	\$25,000 - \$29,999	31,484	
11	\$30,000 - \$34,999	34,137	
12	\$35,000 - \$39,999	36,966	
13	\$40,000 - \$44,999	37,820	
14	\$45,000 - \$49,999	36,280	
15	\$50,000 - \$54,999	36,939	
16	\$55,000 - \$59,999	34,085	
17	\$60,000 - \$64,999	34,713	
18	\$65,000 - \$69,999	31,634	
19	\$70,000 - \$74,999	29,649	
20	\$75,000 - \$84,999	52,152	
21	\$85,000 - \$99,999	58,292	
22	\$100,000 - \$119,999	50,320	
23	\$120,000 or more	73,193	

TOTAL CENSUS FAMILY INCOME GROUPS

The total income of a census family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

Reported for: Males in census families in private households not living in the Atlantic region

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	491,763	Persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada, non-family persons, females, and males in the Atlantic region
1	Loss	231	
2	No income	605	
3	\$1 to \$1,999	1,430	
4	\$2,000 - \$4,999	2,858	
5	\$5,000 - \$7,999	3,530	
6	\$8,000 - \$9,999	2,233	
7	\$10,000 - \$14,999	6,935	
8	\$15,000 - \$19,999	8,915	
9	\$20,000 - \$24,999	13,020	
10	\$25,000 - \$29,999	13,540	
11	\$30,000 - \$34,999	14,866	
12	\$35,000 - \$39,999	16,444	
13	\$40,000 - \$44,999	16,961	
14	\$45,000 - \$49,999	16,495	
15	\$50,000 - \$54,999	16,903	
16	\$55,000 - \$59,999	15,670	
17	\$60,000 - \$64,999	16,256	
18	\$65,000 - \$69,999	14,837	
19	\$70,000 - \$74,999	13,935	
20	\$75,000 - \$84,999	24,934	
21	\$85,000 - \$99,999	28,027	
22	\$100,000 - \$119,999	24,393	
23	\$120,000 - \$149,999	18,007	
24	\$150,000 - \$199,999	10,325	
25	\$200,000 or more	7,942	

MAJOR SOURCE OF CENSUS FAMILY INCOME

The major source of income of census families refers to that component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of a census family. Various combinations of income sources can be used to derive this classification. For example, at the most detailed level, the income sources are combined into five components: wages and salaries, self-employment income (farm and non-farm), government transfer payments, investment income, and other income. The absolute values for these components are compared, and the largest one is designated as the major source of income.

Reported for: Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	125,574	Persons in collective households, persons in households outside Canada and non-family persons
1	No income	1,199	
2	Wages and salaries	496,338	
3	Self-employment income	35,655	
4	Government transfer payments	100,036	
5	Investment income	10,911	
6	Other income	31,342	

TOTAL INCOME

Refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2000 by persons 15 years of age and over:

Wages and Salaries (Total)

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions and Employment Insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 2000. The value of taxable allowances and benefits provided by employers, such as free lodging and free automobile use, is excluded.

Net Farm Income

Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 2000 from the operation of a farm, either on the respondent's own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was reported. Included with gross receipts are cash advances received in 2000, dividends from cooperatives, rebates and farm-support payments to farmers from federal, provincial and regional agricultural programs (e.g. milk subsidies and marketing board payments) and gross insurance proceeds such as payments from the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA). The value of income "in kind", such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

Net Non-farm Income from Unincorporated Business and/or Professional Practice

Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 2000 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 babysitting in their own homes, persons providing room and board to non-relatives, self-employed fishers, hunters and trappers, operators of direct distributorships (such as those selling and delivering cosmetics), as well as freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

Canada Child Tax Benefits

Refers to payments received under the Canada Child Tax Benefit program during calendar year 2000 by eligible parents with dependent children under 18 years of age. No information on these benefits was collected from respondents. Instead, these were calculated 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. Included with the Canada Child Tax Benefit is the National Child Benefit Supplement (NCBS) for low-income families with children. The NCBS is the federal contribution to the National Child Benefit (NCB), a joint initiative of federal, provincial and territorial governments. Also included under this program are child benefits and earned income supplements provided by certain provinces and territories.

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 to the Allowance or Allowance for the survivor paid to 60- to 64-year-old spouses of old age security recipients or widow(er)s by the federal government during the calendar year 2000.

Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan

Refers to benefits received during calendar year 2000 from the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan (e.g. retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions). It does not include lump-sum death benefits.

Benefits from Employment Insurance

Refers to total Employment Insurance benefits received during calendar year 2000, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishers received under the federal Employment Insurance Program.

Other Income from Government Sources

Refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (Canada Child Tax Benefits, Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Employment Insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial or municipal programs during the calendar year 2000. 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 persons with disabilities. Included are provincial income supplement payments to seniors and provincial payments 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, regular payments from provincial automobile insurance plans, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans, and workers' compensation. Additionally, refundable provincial tax credits, the Alberta Energy Tax Refund and refunds of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) or Quebec Sales Tax (QST) received in 2000 are included.

Dividends, Interest on Bonds, Deposits and Savings Certificates, and Other Investment Income

Refers to interest received during calendar year 2000 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.

Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities, Including Those from RRSPs and RRIFs

Refers to all regular income received by the respondent during calendar year 2000 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".

Other Money Income

Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 2000 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire. For example, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay and royalties are included. 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 2001 Census. Individuals immigrating to Canada in 2001 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 showing the actual amount received in 2000, except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

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 equalled 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 and Employment Insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, as well as types of casual earnings during calendar year 2000. 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 2000, except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

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.

SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Refers to the total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2000 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 2000, except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

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.

CANADA CHILD TAX BENEFIT

Refers to payments received under the Canada Child Tax Benefit program paid during calendar year 2000 by eligible parents with dependent children under 18 years of age. No information on these benefits was collected from respondents. Instead, these were calculated 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. Included with the Canada Child Tax Benefit is the National Child Benefit supplement (NCBS) for low-income families with children. The NCBS is the federal contribution to the National Child Benefit (NCB), a joint initiative of federal, provincial and territorial governments. Also included under this program are child benefits and earned income supplements provided by certain provinces and territories.

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

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 2000. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

The value 0 stands for **No Canada Child Tax benefit**.

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

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 to the Allowance or Allowance for the survivor paid to 60- to 64-year-old spouses of old age security recipients or widow(er)s by the federal government during the calendar year 2000.

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

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 2000. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

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 2000 from the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan (e.g. retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions). Does not include lump-sum death 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 2000. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

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.

EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Refers to total Employment Insurance benefits received during calendar year 2000, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishers received under the federal Employment 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 2000. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

The value 0 stands for **No Employment 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 (Canada Child Tax Benefits, Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Employment Insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial or municipal programs during calendar year 2000. 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 persons with disabilities. Included are provincial income supplement payments to seniors and provincial payments 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, regular payments from provincial automobile insurance plans, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans, and workers' compensation. Additionally, refundable provincial tax credits, the Alberta Energy Tax Refund and refunds of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) or Quebec Sales Tax (QST) received in 2000 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 2000. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

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.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Refers to total income from all transfer payments received from federal, provincial or municipal governments during calendar year 2000. This variable is the sum of the amounts reported in:

- the Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement;
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan;
- benefits from Employment Insurance;
- Canada 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 2000. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

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 2000 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 showing the actual amount received in 2000, except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

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.

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

Refers to all regular income received by the respondent during calendar year 2000 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.

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

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 2000, except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

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 2000 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire. For example, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay and royalties 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 2000, except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV, Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

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 (2000 LOW INCOME CUT-OFFS)

On the basis of the total income of an economic family or an unattached individual, the size of the family and the size of the area of residence, the income status of each unattached individual and economic family is determined in relation to Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (LICOs) (see text for details). 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 living together and related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. 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, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	NOTAPPCBL The concept is not applicable.	6,464	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 2000 was not below the low income cut-off point for it.	663,641	
2	BELOWLINE The total income of the economic family unit in 2000 was below the low income cut-off point for it.	130,950	

WEIGHTP – Field 139

INDIVIDUALS WEIGHTING FACTOR

This variable corresponds to the number of persons represented by the record. It is the weighting factor that must be used to obtain the required estimate.

PPSORT – Field 140

UNIQUE RECORD IDENTIFIER

This variable is not part of the standard record layout. Built/included in the file for administrative purposes only.

Chapter III. Sampling Method and Data Quality

This chapter provides notes on the sampling method and the quality of the data related to the file. It includes the following sections:

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

In Section A, the target population is defined, and the way in which the sample was selected is explained. Section B covers the concept of weighting and briefly describes the usual estimators. Finally, Section C describes how to estimate the sampling error. Table 1, Quality of Estimates, as well as the guidelines for releasing estimates can also be found in Section C.

A. Sampling Method

1. Target Population

The target population in the file includes all Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who have a usual place of residence in Canada or who are abroad, either 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, and members of their family living with them.

The file excludes the following population groups: institutional residents, employees who reside in the institution in which they work and members of their family living with them, residents of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements, and foreign residents (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 microdata sample for individuals is selected using a two-phase sampling plan. The first-phase sample consists of the one-fifth sample of the population (2B data) collected in the 2001 Census. This sample is a two-stage sample: the first stage is the sample of households having received the long census questionnaire and the second stage is the set of individuals belonging to those households. The second phase of sampling is the selection of the sample of individuals from the first-phase sample. The final sample makes up 2.7% of the target universe.

(a) First Phase of Sampling

In the 2001 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 questionnaire containing, in addition to the seven questions on the short questionnaire, 59 questions covering a wide range of topics.

The first phase of sampling for the microdata file on individuals is the sampling of households that completed the long census questionnaire. The sample in this first phase is divided into two strata: one stratum (the canvasser area stratum) includes all households which were enumerated by interviewers and had to complete a long questionnaire; the other stratum includes the sampled households (one household in five) selected systematically to complete the long questionnaire. Each household is given a weighting factor by the census. This weighting factor ranges between 1 and 25, and is not necessarily a whole number. Each household may thus represent a number of Canadian households. Only records that belong to the target population are in the first-phase sample.

Before the second phase of sampling begins, two operations are performed on the first-phase sample. The first operation involves removing from the first-phase sample the samples selected for postcensal surveys. (This is not done for the samples from the household and family files.) The second operation involves updating the weighting factors assigned by the census so that the sum of the weighting factors remains the same as it was before the samples were removed. For each postcensal survey, the target population and the sample are identified. The weighting factor of each record varies as follows:

1. If the record is not in the target population of the postcensal survey, its weighting factor does not change.
2. If the record is in the sample for the postcensal survey, its weighting factor is changed to 0 and the record is excluded from the first-phase sample.
3. If the record is in the target population but not in the sample, its weighting factor is multiplied by the quotient of the weighting factor of the population in the geographic area over the difference between the weighting factor of the population and the weighting factor of the postcensal survey's sample.

For each geographic area identified below, the sum of the weighting factors for the target population and the chosen sample was computed. The resulting weighting factors are the new first-phase weighting factors, which will be used for the purpose of final sample selection.

(b) Second Phase of Sampling

The second phase of sampling is the selection of the sample of individuals. This sample is selected in proportion to the first-phase weighting factors.

Since the objective is to have a self-weighted sample making up 2.7% of the target universe, individuals are selected systematically, in proportion to their weighting factor, with a sampling interval of 37. It is important to note that the final result is not a self-weighted sample. This is explained in Section A. 2. c) below.

Before the sample selection is performed, the records are divided into subsets or geographic strata to ensure that the sample is fully representative. The records are subdivided into the following 49 geographic areas:

Geographic Areas

1. Province of Newfoundland and Labrador: CMA*/CA**
2. Province of Newfoundland and Labrador: other urban area
3. Province of Newfoundland and Labrador: other rural area
4. Province of Prince Edward Island
5. Halifax CMA
6. Province of Nova Scotia: other CMA/CA
7. Province of Nova Scotia: other urban area
8. Province of Nova Scotia: other rural area
9. Province of New Brunswick: CMA/CA
10. Province of New Brunswick: other urban area
11. Province of New Brunswick: other rural area
12. Québec CMA
13. Montréal CMA
14. Sherbrooke CMA and Trois-Rivières CMA
15. Ottawa–Hull CMA (Quebec part): Hull area
16. Province of Quebec: other CMA
17. Province of Quebec: other urban area

18. Province of Quebec: other rural area
19. Oshawa CMA
20. Toronto CMA
21. Hamilton CMA
22. St. Catharines–Niagara CMA
23. Kitchener CMA
24. London CMA
25. Ottawa–Hull CMA (Ontario part): Ottawa area
26. Windsor CMA
27. Sudbury CMA and Thunder Bay CMA
28. Province of Ontario: other CMA
29. Province of Ontario: other urban area
30. Province of Ontario: other rural area
31. Winnipeg CMA
32. Province of Manitoba: other CMA
33. Province of Manitoba: other urban area
34. Province of Manitoba: other rural area
35. Regina CMA and Saskatoon CMA
36. Province of Saskatchewan: other CMA
37. Province of Saskatchewan: other urban area
38. Province of Saskatchewan: other rural area
39. Calgary CMA
40. Edmonton CMA
41. Province of Alberta: other CMA
42. Province of Alberta: other urban area
43. Province of Alberta: other rural area
44. Vancouver CMA
45. Victoria CMA
46. Province of British Columbia: other CMA
47. Province of British Columbia: other urban area
48. Province of British Columbia: other rural area
49. Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Nunavut

*Census metropolitan area

**Census agglomeration

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

- Immigrant status
 - Non-permanent resident
 - Permanent resident
- Type of dwelling
 - Collective
 - Non-collective
- Type of area
 - Urban
 - Rural
- Sex
- Labour market activity

- In the labour force – employed
- In the labour force – unemployed
- 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 of age and over
- Marital status
 - Single
 - Married
 - Other
- Ethnic origin
 - British
 - Canadian or Quebecer
 - European
 - Asian
 - Other

The procedure used 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 subsets 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 subsets, a limited number of variables are used for the creation of strata. Thus, for the subsets made up of non-permanent residents, persons living in collective dwellings and persons enumerated in enumeration areas where there was no sampling (c canvasser area stratum), only the “sex” and “age groups” variables are used for the stratification. Similarly, for persons enumerated in Prince Edward Island, in the Yukon Territory and in the Northwest Territories, only the variables “sex”, “labour market activity” and “age groups” are used for the stratification.

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

(c) Sampling

The sample is selected systematically using a sampling interval of 37 and a random start between 1 and 37. The probability of selection of a record is proportional to its selection weighting factor determined during the first phase of sampling. To be more precise, the weighting factor of the first individual in the database 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 weighting factor to the previous total and again the result is compared to the sampling interval. When an individual is selected, we subtract the sampling interval from the cumulative total before selecting another individual. The sample size is equal to 2.7% of the target population. The file contains 801,055 records.

Since certain components of the target population were excluded in constructing this sample, we end up with a biased sample. To remedy this situation, the sample is post-stratified; in other words, the weighting factors are adjusted to make the sample more representative of the population. The variables selected for post-stratification are sex, the sampling age groups, and the geographic areas in the Individuals File. These variables were chosen because they both minimized the adjustments of weighting factors and “improved” the sample. For the Ottawa–Hull area, Quebec part, and the territories, the number of age groups was reduced because there were too few records. The 31 geographic areas are listed below.

1. Province of Newfoundland and Labrador
2. Province of Prince Edward Island
3. Halifax CMA
4. Province of Nova Scotia: other area
5. Province of New Brunswick
6. Québec CMA
7. Montréal CMA
8. Sherbrooke CMA and Trois-Rivières CMA
9. Ottawa–Hull CMA (Quebec part): Hull area
10. Province of Quebec: other area
11. Oshawa CMA
12. Toronto CMA
13. Hamilton CMA
14. St. Catharines–Niagara CMA
15. Kitchener CMA
16. London CMA
17. Ottawa–Hull CMA (Ontario part): Ottawa area
18. Windsor CMA
19. Sudbury CMA and Thunder Bay CMA
20. Province of Ontario: other area
21. Winnipeg CMA
22. Province of Manitoba: other area
23. Regina CMA and Saskatoon CMA
24. Province of Saskatchewan: other area
25. Calgary CMA
26. Edmonton CMA
27. Province of Alberta: other area
28. Vancouver CMA
29. Victoria CMA
30. Province of British Columbia: other area
31. Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Nunavut

For each geographic area, age group and sex, the weighting factors of the target population were totalled and divided by the number of records in the sample for that set. The result is the record weighting factor. In the file, the weighting factor variable is `WEIGHTP`.

B. Estimation

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. Now, 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, the file contains a variable called “`WEIGHTP`” (weighting of individuals), which corresponds to the number of units (including the selected unit) represented by each record in the file.

The WEIGHTP variable is different for each record in the file. The smallest value is 35.545 777 and the largest is 39.464 996.

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, it is necessary to total the weighting factors of all records belonging to this category in the file.

Note: Users must refrain from publishing unweighted tables and from conducting analyses based on unweighted data from the microdata file.

2. Usual Estimators

The microdata file contains two types of variables: numeric 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 area is obtained by counting the “units” that have the characteristics sought in the area.

The total at the population level is obtained by adding the weighting factor of all the units having the characteristics sought in the area.

Example 1:

We want to estimate the total number of women aged 25 years and over, living in Edmonton, and 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 for which:

$$\text{CMAP} = 835, \text{SEXP} = 1, \text{AGEP} \geq 25 \text{ and } \text{HLOSP} = 13 \text{ or } 14$$

and total the WEIGHTP variable for all those records. We therefore obtain a total of 267 records that meet all of these conditions. Consequently, the result is 9,770.

(ii) Proportion

We can define 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.

Example 2:

We want to estimate the proportion of individuals living in the Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA) who are immigrants. In this case, the total in the numerator is the sum of the weighting factors of records in the sample for which the immigrant status indicator is “immigrant” in the Montréal CMA; in other words, WEIGHTP is totalled for the records for which IMMPOPP = 2 and CMAP = 462. This number is then divided by the total in the denominator, which is the number of individuals in the Montréal CMA, that is, by the sum of WEIGHTP for records such that CMAP = 462. This produces the following proportion: $620,463 / 3,380,643 = 0.1835$. In other words, a little over 18% of the individuals in the Montréal CMA 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 want to estimate the following proportion: out of all males aged 20 to 45 living 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 living in the Vancouver CMA who are male, aged 20 to 45 and divorced, that is, the sum of the WEIGHTP variable for records for which CMAP = 933, SEX = 2, $20 \leq \text{AGEP} \leq 45$ and MARSTLP = 1. This total is then divided by the denominator, which is the sum of WEIGHTP for all individuals residing in the Vancouver CMA who are male and aged 20 to 45, that is, the sum of WEIGHTP for records for which CMAP = 933, SEX = 2 and $20 \leq \text{AGEP} \leq 45$. The result is $17,760 / 395,770 = 0.0449$, which means that approximately 4.5% of men 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 can be defined as 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) Numeric or Quantitative Variables

(i) Total

At the population level, a total for one area or for a subset of individuals within an area is obtained by first identifying the records targeted by the area or by the subset. WEIGHTP is then multiplied by the value of the variable for each unit, and the results are totalled.

(ii) Average

To estimate the average of a variable in a given geographic area, WEIGHTP is multiplied by the given value of the variable for the sample records that belong to the area, the results are totalled, and the total is divided by the sum of the WEIGHTP values for the sample units in the area. 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 multiply WEIGHTP by the given value of the variable for the sample records that belong to the subset in question, total the results and divide this total by the sum of the WEIGHTP values for the sample units that are in the same subset.

Example 4:

We want to estimate the total average income of women aged 15 years and over living in Ontario. In the numerator, WEIGHTP is multiplied by the value of the “total income” variable (TOTINCP) for each female individual (SEX = 1) aged 15 or over (AGEP ≥ 15) in the province of Ontario (PROVP = 35); the results are then totalled, and the total is divided by the sum of WEIGHTP for female individuals 15 years of age and over in Ontario, that is, for all records in the file for which SEX = 1, AGE ≥ 15 and PROVP = 35. The result obtained is:

$$110,232,499,093 / 4,665,889 = \$23,625.19$$

(iii) Ratio

The estimate of a ratio may be defined as 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 yielded different estimates. In general, these differences are represented by the sampling variability. The procedure for estimating the sampling variability is described in the next section.

2. Estimation of the Sampling Variability

The “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 conversion factor associated with the result.

(a) Nature of Variables Involved

Depending on whether an estimate is for a nominal variable or a numeric variable, the procedure for obtaining the coefficient of variation associated with the estimate is slightly different. The procedure for computing the coefficient of variation when estimating a total for a nominal variable or the average of the records for a numeric variable will be presented later in this report. The procedure for obtaining approximate coefficients of variation for other types of estimates using the same instructions will also be described.

(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 numeric variable, the coefficient of variation depends not only 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 subset of records within an area.

(c) Determining the Conversion Factor

When a sampling plan for a target universe is developed, some variables require a certain amount of control. They are the stratification or sort variables. For the Individuals File, for example, immigrant status was considered one of those variables. However, it is impossible to control all the variables in the file. It is hoped that controlling key variables in the sample selection process will keep the sampling error down in the uncontrolled variables.

The sampling plan must be taken into account in computing the sampling error. The Individuals File does not contain all the necessary information. Estimating the sampling error involves a series of steps based on the ratio of the coefficient of variation associated with the actual sampling plan, which is applied to the

ratio associated with a simple random sampling plan. This ratio will be referred to as the “conversion factor” in the remainder of the report.

Appendix B lists the conversion factors associated with each variable. For each variable, conversion factors are provided for each geographic area available in the file. These factors are actually a weighted average of the conversion factors for the categories of each variable in a given geographic area. A value of XXX indicates that, for that area, the variable is degenerate, which means that it takes only one value. The factors can be very high when they are based on a very small number of records.

The conversion factor is an essential component for calculating the coefficient of variation of the plan associated with a result. The method used to determine the conversion factor is described below.

- If only one nominal or numeric variable is considered in estimating a result, the conversion factor for 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 the highest of the conversion factors for the geographic areas included in the set must be used. For example, if the number of female individuals in the Atlantic provinces is being estimated, the conversion factor for the SEXP variable for Prince Edward Island (1.1090) must be used, since it is the highest of the conversion factors for the Atlantic provinces for SEXP (N.L. => 1.1010, N.S. => 0.7250 and N.B. => 0.5980).
- If more than one variable is involved, the highest of the factors observed for each variable within the geographic area concerned must be used.

Example 5:

The file shows that, in Canada, the number of males with a salary greater than zero but less than \$10,000 is 1,531,400. To establish this result, the variables SEXP and WAGESP were used. The conversion factor for the SEXP variable for the “Canada” area is 0.5880. The conversion factor for the WAGESP variable for the “Canada” area is 0.4790. The higher of the two conversion factors is 0.5880. Consequently, this conversion factor must be used to calculate the coefficient of variation since it is the higher of the two factors for the variables involved in the estimate.

3. Calculation of the Quality of an Estimate

As previously mentioned, the coefficient of variation is often used as a measure of the quality of an estimate. The method of computing the coefficient of variation depends on the type of estimate involved. The instructions below will yield an interval within which the estimate’s coefficient of variation is located. If a specific value is required instead of an interval, linear interpolation must be used; that method is described in point (d) below.

Three methods can be used. Two are presented below. The third, more visual and faster, is described in the document entitled *Quality: User Guide*. It involves using a number of buttons and drop-down lists. Two versions are available, one for MACs (QualityMac.xls), which may possibly be used in less recent versions of Excel, and one for PCs (Quality.xls). Both versions reduce the number of calculations required and make it unnecessary to look for conversion factors in Appendix B.

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

- First, find the number of records with the characteristics required by the estimate, that is, “NOBS”.
- Then find the conversion factor to be used for this estimate by following the instructions given previously (see Section C. 2. [c]). This conversion factor will be referred to as “CF”.

- Follow the instructions below for either Table 1 or the spreadsheet (both are located at the end of this chapter).

If you are using Table 1:

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

If you are using the spreadsheet:

- Enter the value of the conversion factor in the specified location at the top of the spreadsheet. The figures in the spreadsheet will automatically adjust for the conversion factor.
 - Go to the “Nominal” row in the spreadsheet and find **the highest value V** in the row, which is less than or equal to NOBS.
- Find the alphabetic code in the column corresponding to V and check its meaning in the text below the table.

Example 1 (Concluded):

Refer to Example 1 in the previous section. The object was to estimate the total number of women aged 25 and over, living in Edmonton, and whose highest level of schooling was a master’s degree or a doctorate. There are 267 records in the file that meet the condition CMAP = 835, SEXP = 1, AGE \geq 25 and HLOSP = 13 or 14.

The conversion factors for the Edmonton area are as follows: 1.4400 for the SEXP variable, 0.8300 for AGE, and 0.8070 for HLOSP. Consequently, 1.4400 must be used as the conversion factor, since it is the highest.

If you are using Table 1:

- Let us find now the value of E: $E = 267 / (1.4400)^2 = 128.8$.
- If we look at the “Nominal” row in Table 1, we see that the highest value V less than or equal to 128.8 is 97. This value is located in Column D, and it corresponds to a coefficient of variation interval between 5.0% and 10.0%.

If you are using the spreadsheet:

- Enter the value of the conversion factor, 1.4400, in the specified location at the top of the spreadsheet. The figures in the spreadsheet will automatically adjust for the conversion factor.
- If we look at the “Nominal” row in the spreadsheet, we see that the highest value V less than or equal to 267 (NOBS) is 202. This value is located in Column D, and it corresponds to a coefficient of variation interval between 5.0% and 10.0%.

Conclusion: We estimate that there are 9,770 female individuals 25 years of age and over who live in Edmonton and 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 10.0%.

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

If the denominator is based on all the records in a geographic area

When the denominator represents all the records in a geographic area, follow the instructions for estimating the total for a nominal variable (see Section 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 subset of records in a geographic area

When the denominator represents a subset of records in a geographic area, follow the instructions for estimating the total for a nominal variable (see Section 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 (Concluded):

For Example 3 in the previous section, we will 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 481 records that meet the condition CMAP = 933, SEX = 2, $20 \leq \text{AGEP} \leq 45$ and MARSTLP = 1. In this case, the conversion factor to be used is 1.1390, the highest of the conversion factors in the Vancouver CMA for SEX (1.1390), AGEP (0.7860) and MARSTLP (0.8920). Note that, for the remainder of this example, Table 1 will be used.

Let us find the value of E: $E = 481 / (1.1390)^2 = 370.8$.

If we look at the "Nominal" row in Table 1, we see that the highest value V less than or equal to 371 is 97. This value is located in Column D, and it corresponds to a coefficient of variation interval between 5.0% and 10.0%.

We will now consider the denominator. The figure in the denominator is 10,701, the number of records that meet the condition CMAP = 933, SEX = 2, and $20 \leq \text{AGEP} \leq 45$. In this case, the conversion factor to be used is 1.1390, the highest of the conversion factors in the Vancouver CMA for SEX (1.1390) and AGEP (0.7860).

Let us find the value of E: $E = 10,701 / (1.1390)^2 = 8,248.5$.

If we look at the "Nominal" row in Table 1, we see that the highest value V obtained which is less than or equal to 8,248 is 1,557. This value is located in Column B, and it corresponds to a coefficient of variation interval between 1.0% and 2.5%.

Thus, we can say that the coefficient of variation for this proportion lies between 5.0% and 10.0%, that is, the highest interval between the proportion found in the numerator and the one found in the denominator. If a more precise estimate of the coefficient of variation is required, follow the instructions on linear interpolation and more complex estimators presented at the end of the chapter.

Conclusion: We estimate that the proportion of divorced men aged between 20 and 45 who live in Vancouver is approximately 4.5% ($17,760 / 395,770$). The coefficient of variation associated with that result is estimated at between 2.5% and 5.0%.

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

To measure the quality of an estimate in this case, you will need to calculate the **sampling** coefficient of variation for the numeric variable in question for all 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. If you use a spreadsheet program, you will probably have to compute the standard deviation (SD) and the mean (MEAN) separately. You must not use the WEIGHTP variable to calculate the coefficient of variation, the mean and the standard deviation. Then you will have to compute the sampling coefficient of variation (CV) as follows:

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

Table 1, Quality of Estimates, which is located at the end of this chapter, lists different values for the sampling CV in the left column underneath the “Nominal” row. For example, the value 10 indicates that the sampling CV is equal to 10.0%. For continuous variables, do not use the “Nominal” row. Instead, use the row corresponding to the value closest to the sampling CV computed for the estimate.

- First, find the number of records that have the characteristics required by the estimate, that is, NOBS.
- Then calculate the sampling CV, using statistical software or a spreadsheet program. This value must be in the form of a percentage.
- Find the conversion factor you need to use for this estimate by following the instructions provided above (see Section C. 3).

Follow the instructions below whether you use Table 1 or the spreadsheet:

If you are using Table 1:

- Perform the following division: $E = NOBS / (CF)^2$.
- In Table 1, go to the row with the value closest to the sampling CV you computed and find **the highest value V** in the row, which is less than or equal to E.

If you are using the spreadsheet:

- Enter the value of the conversion factor in the specified location at the top of the spreadsheet. The figures in the spreadsheet will automatically adjust for the conversion factor.
- In the spreadsheet, go to the row with the value closest to the CV you computed and find **the highest value V** in the row, which is less than or equal to NOBS.
- Find the alphabetic code in the column corresponding to V and check its meaning in the text below the table.

Example 4 (Concluded):

Refer to Example 4 in the previous section. The object is to compute the following estimation: the total average income for women 15 years of age and over who live in Ontario. In the file, there are 126,059 records for which SEX = 1, AGE ≥ 15 and PROV = 35. This number is the denominator.

The conversion factor to be used is 1.6270, the highest among the conversion factors for the SEX (0.4730), AGE (1.6270) and TOTINCP (0.6340) for the province of Ontario.

If you take all the records in the file such that $SEXP = 1$, $AGEP \geq 15$ and $PROVP = 35$, and compute the sampling CV of the TOTINCP variable for that subset of records, you will obtain $CV = 126.0\%$. Note that Table 1 will be used for the remainder of this example.

Then calculate E: $E = 126,059 / (1.6270)^2 = 47,621$.

In Table 1, look at the row for "130%" (the closest value to $CV = 126.0\%$). The largest value V obtained that is less than or equal to 47,621 is 26,173. This value is located in Column A, and it corresponds to a CV interval between 0.0% and 1.0%.

Conclusion: We estimate that the average income of women 15 years of age and over who live in Ontario is \$23,625.19. The coefficient of variation associated with that result is estimated at between 0.0% and 1.0%.

(d) Approximation of the Coefficient of Variation by Linear Interpolation

If a specific value is required instead of an interval for the estimate's coefficient of variation, an estimate can be obtained by using linear interpolation within the interval. This method is used in the following way:

- L : the row identified in Table 1 or on the spreadsheet for the estimate in question ("Nominal" row or row with the value closest to the CV, whichever is appropriate);
- C^* : the percentage corresponding to the upper boundary of the interval obtained;
- N^* : the number in the cell corresponding to the interval obtained and to 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 spreadsheet 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 appears in Column A, take $CVEST = 1\%$. If we return to Example 3 in the preceding section, we obtained the interval between 5.0% and 10.0% for the numerator. In this case, we have

$$\begin{array}{lll} L = \text{"Nominal"}; & C^* = 10.0\%; & C_* = 5.0\%; \\ N^* = 389; & N_* = 97; & X = E = 371. \end{array}$$

We therefore obtain

$$CVEST = 5.0\% + [((10.0\% - 5.0\%) / (389 - 97)) \times (389 - 371)] = 5.3\%.$$

(e) For All Other Types of Estimates in the Case of a Nominal or Numeric Variable

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 measure the quality of this type of estimate, follow the instructions provided earlier for each component separately. Then compute the estimate for each CV by linear interpolation. An approximation of the CV of the estimate is obtained by computing the square root of the sum of the squares of these estimates of CVs obtained by linear interpolation.

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

$$[(0.053)^2 + (0.013)^2]^{1/2} = 5.5\%$$

The second value (1.3%) is obtained in the same way when we consider the denominator:

$L^* = \text{"Nominal"};$	$C^* = 2.5\%;$	$C^* = 1.0\%;$
$N^* = 9,730;$	$N^* = 1,557;$	$X = E = 8,249.$

$$CV_{EST} = 1.0\% + [((2.5\% - 1.0\%) / (9,730 - 1,557)) \times (9,730 - 8,249)] = 1.3\%.$$

Table 1. Quality of Estimates

Alphabetic codes for the quality of estimates (See below the table for the meaning of these codes.)							
CV (%)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nominal	9,730	1,557	389	97	36	16	9
10	9,827	1,572	393	98	36	16	9
20	10,119	1,619	405	101	37	16	9
30	10,605	1,697	424	106	39	17	10
40	11,286	1,806	451	113	41	18	10
50	12,162	1,946	486	122	45	19	11
60	13,232	2,117	529	132	49	21	12
70	14,497	2,320	580	145	53	23	13
80	15,957	2,553	638	160	59	26	14
90	17,611	2,818	704	176	65	28	16
100	19,459	3,114	778	195	71	31	18
110	21,503	3,440	860	215	79	34	19
120	23,741	3,798	950	237	87	38	21
130	26,173	4,188	1,047	262	96	42	24
140	28,800	4,608	1,152	288	106	46	26
150	31,622	5,059	1,265	316	116	51	29
175	39,527	6,324	1,581	395	145	63	36
200	48,649	7,784	1,946	486	179	78	44
225	58,986	9,438	2,359	590	217	94	53
250	70,541	11,286	2,822	705	259	113	64
275	83,311	13,330	3,332	833	306	133	75
300	97,297	15,568	3,892	973	357	156	88
325	112,500	18,000	4,500	1,125	413	180	101
350	128,919	20,627	5,157	1,289	474	206	116
375	146,554	23,449	5,862	1,466	538	234	132
400	165,405	26,465	6,616	1,654	608	265	149
450	206,757	33,081	8,270	2,068	759	331	186
500	252,973	40,476	10,119	2,530	929	405	228
550	304,054	48,649	12,162	3,041	1,117	486	274
600	360,000	57,600	14,400	3,600	1,322	576	325
650	420,811	67,330	16,832	4,208	1,546	673	379
700	486,486	77,838	19,459	4,865	1,787	778	439
750	557,027	89,124	22,281	5,570	2,046	891	502
800	632,432	101,189	25,297	6,324	2,323	1,012	570
850	712,703	114,032	28,508	7,127	2,618	1,140	643
900	797,838	127,654	31,914	7,978	2,931	1,277	719
950	-	142,054	35,514	8,878	3,261	1,421	801
1,000	-	157,232	39,308	9,827	3,610	1,572	886

Guidelines for Releasing Estimates

Category	Alphabetic Code	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Recommendation
Unrestricted	A	0.0 – 1.0	The 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	
Restricted	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 variability is higher.
	G	25.0 – 33.3	
Not to be released		Over 33.3	If the value obtained is lower than the value shown in Column G, it is preferable not to release these estimates. It is recommended that they be removed from the statistical tables.

4. Non-sampling Error

Sampling error is only one of the components of a survey's total error. 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 missed 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 the limits of 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: *GeoSuite, 2001 Census*, Catalogue No. 92F0150XCB.

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 persons considered as “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 areas 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, 1996 and 2001, the Census of Population enumerated both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons from another country who had an employment authorization, a student authorization, or a Minister's permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the census, and family members living with them.

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 United Nations (UN) recommendation that long-term residents (persons living in a country for one year or more) be enumerated in the census.

According to the 1996 Census, there were 166,715 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing 0.6% of the total population. There were more non-permanent residents in Canada at the time of the 2001 Census: 198,640 non-permanent residents or 0.7% of the total population.

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, 1996 or 2001 with data from previous censuses for geographic areas where there is an important concentration of non-permanent residents, namely 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 barriers, the reluctance to complete a government form or the difficulty to understand the need to participate may have affected the enumeration of this population and resulted in undercounting.

D. Comparability of Data on the Visible Minority Population

In 2001, a note on the census questionnaire informed respondents that this information is collected to support programs which promote equal opportunity for everyone to share in the social, cultural and economic life of Canada.

The 1996 Census was the first time a question on the population group was asked in the census and used to derive counts for visible minorities. Prior to 1996, data on visible minorities were derived from responses to the ethnic origin question, in conjunction with other ethnocultural information, such as language, place of birth and religion.

The mark-in response categories listed in the 2001 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, and used for federal employment equity programs. After "White", population groups were listed in order of the frequency (largest number) of visible minority counts derived from the 1996 Census. The 1996 Arab/West Asian mark-in response category was split into two separate categories in 2001.

Three of the population groups included on the 2001 Census questionnaire were followed by examples in parentheses. Examples were provided for only a few of the population groups to serve as guidelines and to help respondents who may be more familiar with one term instead of another (e.g. East Indian instead of South Asian, Vietnamese instead of Southeast Asian, Iranian instead of West Asian). The examples were listed in alphabetical order and were based on ethnic groups reported in the 1996 Census.

E. Comparability of Labour Force Activity Data With Those of Previous Censuses (1971-2001) and With the Labour Force Survey

Historical Census Comparability

Census **Labour Force Activity** concepts have remained fairly consistent since 1971. However, some changes in the questions asked, in processing, as well as some minor conceptual changes, have been introduced throughout the past six censuses. These differences need to be taken into consideration whenever data from two or more census years are being compared. Derived variables which take into account as many of these differences as possible are available and they should be used in doing historical comparisons. For more information, refer to the definition Labour Market Activities: Historical Labour Force Activity (based on the 1971 Concepts) – (in Reference Week).

Population

For all census years, the labour force activity questions were asked of the population 15 years of age and over. Since 1981, **institutional residents** have not been asked the labour force questions and are therefore excluded from this population. In 1976 and 1971, even though the institutional residents were asked the labour force questions, they were included in the "Not in the labour force" category.

Employed

In 1971, the "Employed" group consisted of three categories: persons who worked in the reference week for pay or in self-employment, persons with a job but not at work during the reference week, and persons who worked in the reference week without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice. Data were obtained from three separate questions.

In 1971 also, female farm labourers who were unpaid family workers and who "helped without pay" for less than 20 hours a week were excluded from the "Employed" category and classified as "Not in the labour force". As well, in 1971, persons who indicated that they were both "absent from job" and "looking for work" were considered unemployed.

In 1976, the “Employed” group was derived from similar questions as in 1971. However, female farm labourers who worked less than 20 hours of unpaid work a week were classified as employed. In addition, persons who were both “looking for work” and “absent from work” were included in the “Employed” group. Persons absent without pay on training courses or on educational leave were to mark “Yes, absent” if the job was being held for their return.

In 1981, only one question on hours worked in the reference week was asked. Persons were to report both hours worked for pay or in self-employment and hours worked without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice. A combined question on “temporary lay-off and absent from work” was asked for the first time in 1981. Persons that were absent from work because of training courses had to be paid to be considered as absent from work. No changes were made to the “Employed” category in either 1986, 1991, 1996 or 2001.

Unemployed

In 1971, the “Unemployed” category consisted of two groups: persons who looked for work in the reference week and persons who were on temporary lay-off during the reference week. According to the *1971 Census Guide*, respondents were to mark “Yes” to the “Looking for work” question if they would have looked for work, but did not because they were temporarily ill or believed that no work was available in the community. The Guide also instructed respondents to include themselves on lay-off only if they had been in that situation for 30 days or less.

In 1976, two new questions were added to the questionnaire in order to determine unemployment status. The first was a question on availability for work in the reference week. This question provided for “Yes” or “No” responses only. Instructions in the Guide requested persons still in school, those who already had a job, were temporarily ill or who had personal or family responsibilities, to consider themselves unavailable. Persons unavailable for work were classified as “Not in the labour force”. The “Availability” question was only asked of persons who looked for work in the reference week. The second new question asked respondents if they had a new job to start at a future date. In addition to these new questions, a new processing restriction was applied. Persons on lay-off or with a new job to start, who were in full-time attendance at elementary or secondary school at any time since September 1975, were considered unavailable for work. Therefore, in 1976, persons were considered unemployed if they were “on lay-off” or had a “new job to start in the future” and were not in full-time attendance at elementary or secondary school. Persons who looked for work in the reference week and were available to work were also included in the “Unemployed”.

In 1981, the reference period for the “Looking for work” question was increased to the past four weeks instead of the reference week. The “Availability” question was expanded to include more detailed response categories: already had a job; temporary illness or disability; personal or family responsibilities; going to school; or other reasons. Only persons who marked “going to school” or “other reasons” were considered unavailable for work. The “New job to start at a future date” question was reworded to specify that the job was to start within four weeks of the reference week. Persons on temporary lay-off were identified by a question which combined information on lay-off and absences from a job. The reference period for lay-off was extended to 26 weeks. As in 1976, persons on lay-off or with a new job to start were considered unavailable if they had been in full-time attendance at elementary or secondary school at any time since September 1980. Persons who looked for work and who responded “going to school” or “other reasons” were considered unavailable regardless of whether they were on lay-off or had a new job to start.

In 1986, the reference period for temporary lay-off was removed and the phrase “from a job to which the person expects to return” was added to the questionnaire. The 1986 questionnaire did not include a question on school attendance. It was therefore not possible to apply the school attendance criterion to persons on lay-off or with a new job to start.

In 1991, 1996 and 2001, the questions asked to determine unemployment status were the same as those asked in 1986. In addition, since 1991, a “School attendance” question was included on the

questionnaire. Persons on temporary lay-off or with a new job to start who did not look for work were available for work, and therefore “Unemployed”, if they were not in full-time attendance at elementary or secondary school at any time since September of the year preceding the census. Persons on temporary lay-off or with a new job to start who looked for full-time work were available for work, and therefore “Unemployed”, if they did not respond “going to school” or “other reasons” to the “Availability” question, and if they were not in full-time attendance at elementary or secondary school at any time since September of the year preceding the census. Persons on temporary lay-off or with a new job to start who looked for part-time work were available for work, and therefore “Unemployed”, if they did not respond “going to school” or “other reasons” to the “Availability” question.

The processing of unemployment data in 1991, in 1996 and in 2001 was similar to that of 1981. There was, however, a change introduced for students in full-time attendance at elementary or secondary school at any time since the previous September. In 1991, 1996 and 2001, these persons were considered unavailable for work if they had looked for full-time work in the past four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force

The “Not in the labour force” category is a residual group. Persons who are not “Employed” or “Unemployed” fall into this category provided they are in the population for which labour force activity is relevant. The main differences for this group are the inclusion of **institutional residents** in 1976 and 1971 and the inclusion of persons not in the “Unemployed” category in each of the census years between 1976 and 2001, because they were considered unavailable for work. In 1971, female farm labourers who did less than 20 hours of unpaid work were classified as “Not in the labour force”.

Comparability With the Labour Force Survey

The census and the Labour Force Survey (LFS) collect data on the labour market activity of persons aged 15 and over, excluding institutional residents, during the week preceding the date of collection. On the basis of their activities, people are placed in one of the following categories: employed, unemployed and not in the labour force. Nevertheless, even though both instruments measure labour market activity, there are many fundamental differences between them.

Some of those differences are as follows:

- enumeration method;
- coverage;
- sample size;
- reference period;
- number of questions and their content;
- method used to derive the labour force categories.

1. Enumeration Method

In the census, the method used for most respondents is self-enumeration; that is, people complete the questionnaire themselves. The LFS is administered by experienced interviewers using the computer-assisted interviewing technique.

2. Coverage

The census provides complete coverage of the Canadian population, including the households of diplomatic personnel and other Canadian government employees living outside Canada. The census also includes non-permanent residents (refugee claimants and holders of student authorizations, employment authorizations and Minister's permits).

The LFS includes non-permanent residents, but excludes persons living in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves, full-time members of the Armed Forces

and institutional residents. Households of diplomatic personnel and other Canadian government employees outside Canada are also excluded.

3. Sample Size

In most parts of Canada, every fifth household receives the full census questionnaire (Form 2B), which contains the questions from which labour force activity data are derived. On Indian reserves and in northern and remote areas, all households receive the full questionnaire to improve the precision of the data on populations that are considered too small to be sampled.

The LFS is based on a sample of about 52,000 households in Canada.

4. Reference Period

The reference period for the census was the week of Sunday, May 6 to Saturday, May 12, 2001. The reference period for the May 2001 Labour Force Survey was the week of Sunday, May 13 to Saturday, May 19.

5. Number of Questions and Their Content

The census questionnaire includes five questions on labour market activities: number of hours worked for pay or in self-employment; temporary lay-off or absence from job or business; existence of definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks; search for paid work (full-time or part-time) during the past four weeks; and availability to start a job during the last week if one had been available. There are three possible sequences of questions depending on the respondent's situation. For example, a respondent who reports having worked one or more hours during the reference week is not required to answer the other four questions.

The LFS contains some 20 questions, and there are several different sequences in which they can be asked, in whole or in part. The interview is computer-assisted, which makes it possible to tailor the sequence and content of the questions to the respondent. The method also provides the opportunity to clarify and correct responses as the interview progresses.

6. Method Used to Derive the Labour Force Categories

There are a number of differences in the method used to derive the labour force categories. Two are described below:

(a) Employed Self-employed Workers

In the census, self-employed workers who have no work during reference week and do not report working any hours or being absent from work would be classified as "Unemployed" or "Not in the labour force", depending on their responses to the other questions.

In the LFS, the same self-employed workers may be coded as "Employed" if they attributed their absence to not having any work during the reference week. The census does not ask the reason for their absence.

(b) Persons on Lay-off

In both the census and the LFS, persons on lay-off are classified as "Unemployed" if they are available for work, or as "Not in the labour force" if they are not available for work during the reference week. However, the concepts of "lay-off" and "availability for work" are not the same in the two surveys.

According to the LFS, persons on lay-off have been temporarily released by their employers, because of business conditions. They must have a definite date to return to work, or an indication that they will be recalled in the future. The lay-off period must not exceed one year, and seasonal workers are not

included in this category. According to the census, persons on lay-off expect to return to their jobs. No limit is specified for returning to work or for the duration of the lay-off. Seasonal workers are not explicitly excluded from this category.

In the LFS, persons on lay-off are available for work during the week preceding the survey if they reported being available or if they reported the reason for their unavailability as not "going to school" and not "other reasons". Whether they are looking for a job or not is not considered.

According to the census, the variables used to determine whether someone on temporary lay-off is available for work during the week preceding Census Day depend on whether the person was not looking for work, was looking for a full-time job, or was looking for a part-time job.

For more information about the LFS, please consult the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543. For further information about census data on labour force activity, please contact the census labour market analysts.

Cautionary Notes: Industry – 1980 Standard Industrial Classification

331 – Small Electrical Appliance Industry

331 – Small Electrical Appliance Industry and 338 – Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry both manufacture electrical products. Coders had some difficulty in differentiating between these products because of insufficient detail in the responses provided by respondents. Hence, a number of responses that should have been coded to 331 – Small Electrical Appliance Industry were miscoded to 338 – Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry. Users should be cautious when using these estimates.

338 – Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry

For this industry, census respondents tended to give general responses that would have been applicable for any number of activities in major group 33 – Electrical and Electronic Products Industries. Coders therefore had some difficulty in coding some responses to industry group 338 – Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry and there were a number of miscodes. Caution should be exercised when using these estimates.

401 – Residential Building and Development and 429 – Other Trade Work

Construction activities are difficult to code. Census respondents do not generally provide sufficient information to code these establishments in great detail. There were a number of miscodes to 401 – Residential Building and Development and to 429 – Other Trade Work. Users should exercise caution when using these data.

692 – Direct Sellers

Persons coded to 692 – Direct Sellers are engaged in the direct distribution of products, and are self employed or are paid on a commission basis. Hence, the coding of this industry can only be done properly with detailed responses and adequate supplemental information. For example, a newspaper delivery boy needs to also identify himself as being self-employed in order to be coded to this industry. Typically, responses for this industry tend to be vague or contradictory. Coders had significant difficulty in coding to this industry. Estimates for 692 – Direct Sellers should be used with caution.

859 – Other Educational Services

There was some confusion in the 2001 coding of 'vocational' activities. Vocational guidance centres should have been coded to 859 – Other Educational Services and vocational post-secondary education services should have been coded to 852 – Post-secondary non-university education. Respondents who

worked in vocational education services but provided general responses, such as 'education', were miscoded to 859 – Other Educational Services. Respondents who reported their work activity as college or other vocational instructors were also miscoded to 859 – Other Educational Services. Users should exercise caution when using these estimates.

Cautionary Notes: Occupation

Broad Occupational Category A – Management Occupations

Census data for occupation groups in Broad Occupational Category A – Management Occupations should be used with caution. Some coding errors were made in assigning the appropriate level of management, e.g. senior manager as opposed to middle manager, and in determining the appropriate area of specialization or activity, e.g. a manager of a health care program in a hospital as opposed to a government manager in health policy administration. Some non-management occupations have also been miscoded to management due to confusion over titles such as program manager, project manager, etc. Data users may wish to use data for management occupations in conjunction with other variables such as income, age and education.

A334 – Other Managers in Public Administration

Census data for A334 – Other Managers in Public Administration should be used with extreme caution due to a high level of coding error. Coding errors were made in assigning the appropriate management level, e.g. senior manager as opposed to middle manager, and in determining the appropriate area of specialization, e.g. managers in economic and social policy administration have been miscoded to this group. Some non-management occupations have also been miscoded to A334 due to confusion over titles such as program manager, project manager, etc.

E037 – Program Officers Unique to Government

Census data for E037 – Program Officers Unique to Government should be used with extreme caution due to a high level of coding error. Coding errors were made with respect to the appropriate area of specialization, e.g. economic and social policy researchers and officers have been miscoded to this group. As well, a number of vague responses such as 'civil servant' and 'fonctionnaire' were wrongly assigned this code.

G111 – Sales Representatives, Wholesale Trade (Non-Technical)

2001 Census data are showing an under-estimate of persons in G111 – Sales Representatives, Wholesale Trade (Non-Technical). A high number of vague responses have resulted in some of these occupations being miscoded to other sales occupations such as G211 – Retail Salespersons and Sales Clerks and A131 – Sales Marketing and Advertising Managers.

G121 – Technical Sales Specialists, Wholesale Trade

2001 Census data are showing an under-estimate of persons in G121 – Technical Sales Specialists, Wholesale Trade. A high number of vague responses have resulted in some of these occupations being miscoded to other sales occupations such as G211 – Retail Salespersons and Sales Clerks and A131 – Sales Marketing and Advertising Managers.

G982 – Ironing, Pressing and Finishing Occupations

2001 Census data are showing an over-estimate of persons in G982 – Ironing, Pressing and Finishing Occupations due to miscoding of some workers in pressing occupations in clothing manufacturing to this group. These responses should have been coded to J319 – Other Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities. Data users may want to consider excluding persons in industry (NAICS) sub-sector 315 – Clothing Manufacturing from the estimates for G982.

H512 – Tailors, Dressmakers, Furriers and Milliners

2001 Census data are showing an over-estimate of persons in H512 – Tailors, Dressmakers, Furriers and Milliners due to miscoding of some responses of 'couturier' and 'seamstress' in clothing manufacturing to this group.

J111 – Central Control and Process Operators, Mineral and Metal Processing

J121 – Machine Operators, Mineral and Metal Processing

Data for J111 – Central Control and Process Operators, Mineral and Metal Processing and J121 – Machine Operators, Mineral and Metal Processing should be used with caution. There is some overlap of responses coded to these two groups as respondents do not always provide enough information to allow coders to distinguish between them.

J113 – Pulping Control Operators

J142 – Pulp Mill Machine Operators

Data for J113 – Pulping Control Operators and J142 – Pulp Mill Machine Operators should be used with caution. There is some overlap of responses coded to these two groups as respondents do not always provide enough information to allow coders to distinguish between them.

J114 – Papermaking and Coating Control Operators

J143 – Papermaking and Finishing Machine Operators

Data for J114 – Papermaking and Coating Control Operators and J143 – Papermaking and Finishing Machine Operators should be used with caution. There is some overlap of responses coded to these two groups as respondents do not always provide enough information to allow coders to distinguish between them.

J319 – Other Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities

2001 Census data are showing an under-estimate of persons in J319 – Other Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities due to miscoding of some workers in pressing occupations in clothing manufacturing to G982 – Ironing, Pressing and Finishing Occupations.

F. Language

1. Question on the Mother Tongue

The mother tongue question read as follows for the 2001 Census: "What is the language that this person **first learned** at home **in childhood** and **still understands**?" This wording was identical to that used for the 1996 Census.

The 2001 Census short questionnaire (Form 2A) contained only one language question, the one on mother tongue. Four language questions were included in the section on sociocultural information in the long questionnaire (Form 2B). The question on mother tongue came last, following the two questions on the knowledge of languages (official and non-official), and the two-part question on language(s) spoken at home (most often and regularly). The format of these four questions was identical to the one used for the 1996 Census, except for the addition of the part question on the language(s) spoken regularly at home. For the 2001 Census, a language of work question was included in the labour market activities section.

On the French version of all census forms, for all questions in the language module where there is a choice of responses available, the order in which the choices appear was modified since 1996 in order to give precedence to the "French" category. The actual wording of the questions on knowledge of official languages and non-official languages also reflects this change.

In 2001, as in 1996, the respondent could check “English” or “French”, or write a non-official language in the write-in space, and an automatic coding system was used to process the write-in answers.

The following changes were brought to the 2001 language classification:

- The 1996 “Chinese, n.o.s.” category contains all responses of “Chinese”, including “Mandarin”, “Cantonese” and “Hakka”. Therefore it is not equivalent to the 2001 “Chinese, n.o.s.” category but rather, equal to the sum of the 2001 “Chinese, n.o.s.”, “Mandarin”, “Cantonese” and “Hakka” categories.
- “Chinese, n.o.s.” includes anyone responding “Chinese” with no other precision, along with other dialects not otherwise specified.
- The spelling of the “Attikamekw” category has been modified. In 1996, it was written “Attikamek”.

Table 1. Percentage Distribution of Main Response Categories of the Question on the Mother Tongue, 1996 and 2001 Censuses

Response Categories	1996		2001	
	100% data (%)	20% data (%)	100% data (%)	20% data (%)
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single responses	96.7	98.6	95.8	98.7
English	59.3	59.2	59.4	58.6
French	22.9	23.3	22.1	22.6
Non-official language	14.5	16.1	14.4	17.6
Multiple responses	3.3	1.4	4.2	1.3

2. Question on the Language Spoken Most Often at Home

For the 2001 Census, the question on the language spoken most often at home read as follows: “What language does this person speak **most often** at home?”

This question has been changed since the 1996 Census. Until that census, respondents were required to indicate only the language spoken most often at home; this question now constitutes part (a) of the question asked in 2001. The other part (part [b]) on languages spoken on a regular basis at home was added in 2001. This was done in order to reflect the complete linguistic situation of some Canadian households. In 2001, the following instructions were provided to respondents in the 2001 Census Guide:

Part (a)

Report the language spoken **most often** at home. Report more than one language only if all languages are spoken equally often.

For a person who lives alone:

- report the language in which you feel most comfortable.

For a child who has not yet learned to speak:

- report the language spoken most often to this child at home. If two languages are spoken, report the language spoken most often. If both languages are used equally often, report both languages.

Part (b)

Report any other languages that the person speaks at home on a regular basis, but not as often as the language reported in part (a).

The long questionnaire (Form 2B) comprised five language-related questions. Four of them were included in the sociocultural information section. In this section, the question on mother tongue came last, following the two questions on the knowledge of languages (official and non-official), and the two-part question on language(s) spoken at home (most often and regularly). The layout of these questions was identical to the one used for the 1996 Census, except for the addition of the part question on language(s) spoken regularly at home. For the 2001 Census, a language of work question was included in the labour market activities section.

On the French version of all census forms, for all questions in the language module where there is a choice of responses available, the order in which the choices appear was modified since 1996 in order to give precedence to the "French" category. The actual wording of the questions on knowledge of official languages and non-official languages also reflects this change.

Some changes have also been made to the language classifications used in the census products. They are the same changes as those made to the mother tongue classification mentioned above.

The table below gives the main response categories of the question on the language spoken most often at home. Statistics are taken from the long questionnaire (distributed to 20% of the households).

Table 2. Percentage Distribution of Main Response Categories of the Question on the Language Spoken Most Often at Home, 1996 and 2001 Censuses

Response Categories	1996 (%)	2001 (%)
Total population	100.0	100.0
Single responses	98.0	98.2
English	66.7	66.7
French	22.3	21.2
Non-official languages	9.0	9.8
Multiple responses	2.0	1.8

3. Question on the Language Spoken on a Regular Basis at Home

For the 2001 Census, the question on the language spoken on a regular basis at home read as follows: "Does this person speak any other languages **on a regular basis** at home?" This part question on home language(s) was asked for the first time in that census.

This question has been changed since the 1996 Census. Until that census, respondents were required to indicate only the language spoken most often at home; this question now constitutes part (a) of the question asked in 2001. The other part question (part [b] above) on languages spoken on a regular basis at home was added in 2001. This was done in order to reflect the complete linguistic situation of some Canadian households. In 2001, the following instructions were provided to respondents in the 2001 Census Guide:

Part (a)

Report the language spoken **most often** at home. Report more than one language only if all languages are spoken equally often.

For a person who lives alone:

- report the language in which you feel most comfortable.

For a child who has not yet learned to speak:

- report the language spoken most often to this child at home. If two languages are spoken, report the language spoken most often. If both languages are used equally often, report both languages.

Part (b)

Report any other languages that the person speaks at home on a regular basis, but not as often as the language reported in part (a).

The long questionnaire (Form 2B) comprised five language-related questions. Four of them were included in the sociocultural information section. In this section, the question on mother tongue came last, following the two questions on the knowledge of languages (official and non-official), and the two-part question on language(s) spoken at home (most often and regularly). The layout of these questions was identical to the one used for the 1996 Census, except for the addition of the question on language spoken regularly at home. For the 2001 Census, a language of work question was included with the labour market activities section.

On the French version of all census forms, for all questions in the language module where there is a choice of responses available, the order in which the choices appear was modified since 1996 in order to give precedence to the "French" category. The actual wording of the questions on knowledge of official languages and non-official languages also reflects this change.

Some changes have also been made to the language classifications used in the census products. They are the same changes as those made to the mother tongue language classification mentioned above.

The table below gives the main response categories of the question on language spoken on a regular basis at home. Statistics are taken from the long questionnaire (distributed to 20% of the households).

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Main Response Categories of the Question on the Language Spoken on a Regular Basis at Home, 2001 Census

Response Categories	2001 (%)
Total population	100.0
None	88.7
Single responses	11.0
English	5.3
French	1.8
Non-official languages	4.0
Multiple responses	0.3

4. Questions on the Knowledge of Official and Non-official Languages

The question on the knowledge of official languages was the first of a series of four questions in the sociocultural information section. 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". There were four mark-in response choices 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 1996.

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 mark in the "None"

response or write in one or more languages in the three spaces available for the write-in responses. The position of the question did not change since 1996.

On the French version of all census forms, for all questions in the language module where there is a choice of responses available, the order in which the choices appear was modified since 1996 in order to give precedence to the "French" category. The actual wording of the questions on knowledge of official languages and non-official languages also reflects this change.

5. Question on the Language Used Most Often at Work

The question on language used most often at work was asked for the first time in the 2001 Census and read as follows: "In this job, what language did this person use **most often**?" This question was included in the module on work-related questions and was asked only to persons aged 15 and over.

Instructions from the Census Guide were as follows:

Part (a)

For persons whose job requires mostly dealing with customers, clients or peers, report the language used most often.

For persons whose job requires mostly writing, report the language written most often.

For persons who are deaf, hard of hearing or who have a speech disability, report a sign language if it is used most often at work.

Report **only languages used** in performing a job or a major task.

Report two languages only if they are used **equally** often.

Do **not** report a language used only during coffee, lunch or other rest breaks.

Part (b)

Report any other languages that this person may use on a regular basis in performing a job or a major task, though not as often as the main language reported in part (a).

Do **not** report a language used only during coffee, lunch or other rest breaks.

On the French version of all census forms, for all questions in the language module where there is a choice of responses available, the order in which the choices appear was modified since 1996 in order to give precedence to the "French" category. The actual wording of the questions on knowledge of official languages and non-official languages also reflects this change.

Some changes have also been made to the language classifications used in the census products. They are the same changes as those made to the mother tongue classification mentioned above.

The table below gives the main response categories of the question on the language used most often at work. Statistics are taken from the long questionnaire (distributed to 20% of the households).

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Main Response Categories of the Question on the Language Used Most Often at Work, 2001 Census

Response Categories	2001 (%)
Total population	100.0
Single responses	97.8
English	76.3
French	20.1
Non-official languages	1.4
Multiples responses	2.2

6. Question on the Language Used on a Regular Basis at Work

The question on language used on a regular basis at work was asked for the first time in the 2001 Census and read as follows: “Did this person use any other languages **on a regular basis** in this job?” This question was included in the module on work-related questions and was asked only to persons aged 15 and over.

Instructions from the Census Guide were as follows:

Part (a)

For persons whose job requires mostly dealing with customers, clients or peers, report the language used most often.

For persons whose job requires mostly writing, report the language written most often.

For persons who are deaf, hard of hearing or who have a speech disability, report a sign language if it is used most often at work.

Report only **languages used** in performing a job or a major task.

Report two languages only if they are used **equally** often.

Do **not** report a language used only during coffee, lunch or other rest breaks.

Part (b)

Report any other languages that this person may use on a regular basis in performing a job or a major task, though not as often as the main language reported in part (a).

Do **not** report a language used only during coffee, lunch or other rest breaks.

On the French version of all census forms, for all questions in the language module where there is a choice of responses available, the order in which the choices appear was modified since 1996 in order to give precedence to the “French” category. The actual wording of the questions on knowledge of official languages and non-official languages also reflects this change.

Some changes have also been made to the language classifications used in the census products. They are the same changes as those made to the mother tongue classification mentioned above.

The table below gives the main response categories of the question on the language used on a regular basis at work. Statistics are taken from the long questionnaire (distributed to 20% of the households).

Table 5. Percentage Distribution of Main Response Categories of the Question on the Language Used on a Regular Basis at Work, 2001 Census

Response Categories	2001 (%)
Total population	100.0
None	87.5
Single responses	12.3
English	6.2
French	3.7
Non-official languages	2.4
Multiple responses	0.2

G. Comparability of 2001 Place of Work Data With Those of Previous Censuses

1. Universe and Sample Design

In the 2001, 1996, 1991 and 1981 Censuses, responses to the place of work question were obtained from the 20% sample, instead of the 33.3% sample used in the 1971 Census. The 20% sample data are weighted to provide estimates for the entire population.

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 question was modified: a check box for the “No fixed workplace address” response category was added.

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, only the following three changes were made to the place of work question, to make it easier to understand and to encourage respondents to provide complete workplace address responses:

- The “County” of work write-in space 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.

The 2001 place of work question was changed slightly from 1996 to include the phrase “most of the time”. The question read “At what address did this person usually work most of the time?”

3. Imputation Methodology

In the 1971 Census, respondents who provided inaccurate or incomplete information, or no information at all, were assigned to the “Not stated” category. This category also included partial responses, such as a province of work or province and census division of work.

In the 2001, 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, the characteristics of a “Not stated” record were matched with those of a donor record.

4. Comparability of 2001 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.

Between 1996 and 2001, municipal restructuring in many provinces resulted in numerous census subdivision boundary changes.

5. Comparability of Census Work at Home Data With Those of Other Surveys

Working at home can be defined 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 work at home data from the 1996 Census and the 1995 Survey of Work Arrangements are largely the result of differences in the way work at home is defined.

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 2001 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 respondents’ understanding or views about ethnicity, the respondents’ 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 from 1971 to 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 responses with which to indicate their ethnic origin(s). The mark-in responses included on the census questionnaire varied slightly between censuses because the 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 response for Canada’s Aboriginal population and an “Other” category, under which respondents could specify their ethnic origin in one or more write-in spaces.

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 responses 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 origins 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. Likewise, “Canadian” appeared as the first example on the 2001 Census questionnaire because it was the most frequently reported single ethnic origin in 1996.

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 in 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, 29% in 1991, 36% in 1996 and finally 38% in 2001.

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 of members of some ethnic groups who 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 reaching 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, 30.9% reported "Canadian" in 1996 and 39% reported "Canadian" in 2001.

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 had perhaps the most significant impact on counts for this group. It is likely that many respondents who checked a mark-in response in the 1991 Census ethnic origin question wrote in "Canadian" in the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, either as a single response or in combination with other responses.

The increase in the reporting of "Canadian" 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 responses from the census questionnaire.

While total response counts for European categories other than British Isles origins and French origins 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", users should be aware of changes in the composition of the "French origins" ethnic category between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses and previous censuses. In 1996 and 2001, "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” as an 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 response 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 response 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 response 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 response 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 and 2001, 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 the 1991 Census 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 or ancestry. However, a new question was included on the 1996 Census questionnaire: the Aboriginal self-reporting question, which 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). The same question was asked in the 2001 Census.

It is important to note that the 2001 self-reported Aboriginal data are **not** comparable with either the 1991, 1996 or 2001 ethnic origin or ancestry figures. The 2001 Aboriginal self-reporting count of 952,890 is not the same as the 2001 Aboriginal ethnic origin or ancestry count of 1,319,890 because the concepts behind the two counts are very different. For example, some persons who have Aboriginal ancestors do not see themselves as Aboriginal (and vice versa).

The concept of Aboriginal self-reporting first used in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) 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 Aboriginal 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 differences in the Indian reserves and settlements that did not participate in the 1991 APS and the 1996 Census, the questions yielded 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 2001 Census, enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed. In 2001, a total of 30 Indian reserves and Indian settlements were incompletely enumerated by the census.

Data for 2001 are 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 2001 Census, some 558,180 persons reported being registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. This figure is substantially lower than the Indian Register count (690,000) in 2001, published by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). The difference between the census and the INAC 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 2001 Census are as follows:

- There is missing information on account of the 30 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 or occurred too late, or where the quality of the data collected was considered inadequate.
- The INAC registration count includes Registered Indians outside Canada.
- 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.
- The census does not capture self-reported Aboriginal information for institutionalized populations.

Users 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 2001 Public Use Microdata File (PUMF), the “Rented” and “Band housing” categories have been combined as in the 1996 and 1991 PUMFs. 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 the Aboriginal population.

J. Income

1. Income Data

The 2001 Census collected income information from all individuals 15 years and over in private households and from 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 the error. For this reason, published income data for areas below the provincial level, where the non-institutional population was less than 250 or the number of households was less than 40, 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.¹ For the 2001 Census, low income cut-offs were revised on the basis of data from the 1992 Family Expenditure in Canada (national survey), now known as the Survey of Household Spending. The revised (1992) cut-offs were updated in 2000 to reflect the changes in the consumer price index since 1992. Table 6 shows the 2000 matrix of low income cut-offs.

The concept of an economic family is broader than that of a census family in that an economic family consists of all persons living together who are related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption, 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.

¹ The census and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), 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 a block as urban, and the total population of contiguous urban blocks 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 estimated to be negligible.

For the purposes of low income statistics, economic families and unattached individuals in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are excluded.² 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 *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE.

Table 6. Low Income Cut-offs for Economic Families and Unattached Individuals, 2000

Family Size	Size of Area of Residence				
	500,000 or more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Small urban regions	Rural (farm and non-farm)
	dollars				
1	18,371	15,757	15,648	14,561	12,696
2	22,964	19,697	19,561	18,201	15,870
3	28,560	24,497	24,326	22,635	19,738
4	34,572	29,653	29,448	27,401	23,892
5	38,646	33,148	32,917	30,629	26,708
6	42,719	36,642	36,387	33,857	29,524
7 or more	46,793	40,137	39,857	37,085	32,340

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 7. This rounding procedure created certain inconsistencies between the sum of sources of income and the total income. These inconsistencies were rectified by applying an adjustment procedure as specified in Table 8. 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. wages and salaries, self-employment income, government transfer payments, investment income, retirement pensions, 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 9 to 15.

Table 9 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 10 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 11 and 12 provide distributions of the weighted aggregate income in 2000, by source and province or territory, respectively, from the census and the Public Use Microdata File.

² The concept does not apply to persons on Indian reserves. However, for the purposes of this file, an income status was estimated for these individuals.

Table 13 provides a comparison of the aggregate income in 2000, by source, from the census, the Public Use Microdata File and personal income estimates from the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Table 14 provides a comparison of the average income of individuals in 2000, by province or territory, from the census and the Public Microdata File.

Table 15 provides comparable 2000 individual income size distributions, for Canada, from the census and the Public Use Microdata File.

Table 7. 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 of age and over in the sample on this microdata file:		
(a) Wages and salaries (b) Self-employment income (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 the 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 the total income, individual records were then subjected to the adjustment procedure described in Table 8.		

Table 8. Adjustments Made to Remove Inconsistencies Introduced by Rounding

After the rounding of applicable sources and/or total income as outlined in Table 7, individual sources and total income were subjected to the following adjustment routine in order to ensure consistency between the sum of sources and the 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 = 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, and self-employment, investment, retirement and other money income
S_f = Final wages, and 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 9. Distribution of Individuals (Unweighted Sample) With Incomes Outside Positive and Negative Limits in 2000, PUMF (Individuals), 2001 Census

Source Outside Limits	Sample Count	Percent
One source	3,591	81.0
Wages and salaries	2,476	55.9
Self-employment income	775	17.5
Investment income	291	6.6
Retirement pensions	37	0.8
Other money income	12	0.3
Two sources	102	2.3
Wages and self-employment income	22	0.5
Wages and investment income	64	1.4
Wages and retirement income	3	0.1
Wages and other money income	2	0.0
Self-employment income and investment income	7	0.2
Investment income and retirement income	4	0.1
Three sources	0	0.0
Total income only	739	16.7
Number of individuals with rounding to source(s)	4,432	100.0

Table 10. Number of Individuals 15 Years of Age and Over (Weighted Sample), Their Original and Changed Aggregate and Average Incomes by Source and Composition of Income in 2000, PUMF (Individuals), 2001 Census

Number, Aggregate Income, Average Income and Composition of Income	Wages and Salaries	Self-employment Income	Government Transfer Payments	Investment Income	Retirement Pensions	Other Money Income	Total Income
1. Number of records							
(a) Total	23,901,359	23,901,359	23,901,359	23,901,359	23,901,359	23,901,359	23,901,359
(b) With income	15,262,199	1,759,265	15,775,527	5,158,157	2,826,379	1,072,804	22,728,142
(c) Change	51,063	25,084	0	44,966	6,941	2,067	73,228
(d) % change (c/b)	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3
2. Aggregate income (\$'000,000)							
(a) Original	482,511	39,248	78,807	31,053	39,798	5,793	677,211
(b) Change	-15,247	-3,259	0	-3,457	-372	-80	-22,416
(c) Final	467,264	35,989	78,807	27,596	39,426	5,713	654,795
(d) % change (b/a)	-3.2	-8.3	0.0	-11.1	-0.9	-1.4	-3.3
3. Average income (\$)							
(a) Original	31,615	22,309	4,996	6,020	14,081	5,400	29,796
(b) Change	-999	-1,852	0	-670	-132	-75	-986
(c) Final	30,616	20,457	4,996	5,350	13,949	5,325	28,810
4. Composition of income (%)							
(a) Original	71.25	5.80	11.64	4.59	5.88	0.86	100.00
(b) Final	71.36	5.50	12.04	4.21	6.02	0.87	100.00

Table 11. Comparison Between Census and PUMF Income Estimates (Weighted) for 2000, by Source of Income, 2001 Census

Income Source	Census Income Estimates	PUMF Income Estimates	Difference PUMF/Census
	\$'000,000		percent
Wages and salaries	482,140	467,264	-3.1
Self-employment income	39,175	35,989	-8.1
Investment income	30,724	27,596	-10.2
Retirement pensions	39,823	39,426	-1.0
Other money income	5,808	5,713	-1.6
Government transfer payments ¹	78,769	78,807	0.0
Total	676,438	654,795	-3.2

¹ 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 government transfer payments from the PUMF.

Table 12. Distribution of Aggregate Income of Individuals in 2000 by Province or Territory, Census and PUMF (Individuals) Estimates, 2001 Census

Provinces or Territories	Census	PUMF	Census	PUMF	Difference PUMF/Census
	\$'000,000		percent		
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,771	8,634	1.3	1.3	-1.6
Prince Edward Island	2,450	2,385	0.4	0.4	-2.7
Nova Scotia	17,495	16,948	2.6	2.6	-3.1
New Brunswick	13,478	13,282	2.0	2.0	-1.5
Quebec	149,357	146,809	22.1	22.4	-1.7
Ontario	282,592	269,714	41.8	41.2	-4.6
Manitoba	22,016	21,738	3.3	3.3	-1.3
Saskatchewan	18,656	18,391	2.8	2.8	-1.4
Alberta	71,055	68,458	10.5	10.5	-3.7
British Columbia	88,560	86,413	13.1	13.2	-2.4
Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut ¹	2,010	2,023	0.3	0.3	0.6
Canada²	676,438	654,795	100.0	100.0	-3.2

¹ 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, Northwest Territories and Nunavut from the PUMF.

² Components may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 13. Comparison Between Census, PUMF and Adjusted¹ Personal Income Estimates for 2000, by Source of Income

Source of Income	Census Income Estimates	PUMF Income Estimates	Adjusted Personal Income Estimates	Census/ Personal Income	Difference PUMF/ Personal Income
	\$'000,000			percent	
Wages and salaries	482,140	467,264	481,668	0.1	-3.0
Self-employment income	39,175	35,989	39,578	-1.0	-9.1
Investment income	30,724	27,596	45,402	-32.3	-39.2
Government transfer payments ²	78,769	78,807	90,789	-13.2	-13.2
Total³	630,808	609,656	657,437	-4.1	-7.3

¹ Adjustments to the personal income estimates in the national accounts were to compensate for differences in concept and coverage.

² 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 government transfer payments from the PUMF.

³ Total of comparable sources only; excludes retirement pensions and other money income.

Table 14. Average Income of Individuals in 2000 by Province or Territory, Census and PUMF (Individuals), 2001 Census

Provinces or Territories	Census ¹	PUMF	Difference
	dollars		percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	22,620	22,245	-1.7
Prince Edward Island	23,709	23,119	-2.5
Nova Scotia	25,297	24,487	-3.2
New Brunswick	24,091	23,774	-1.3
Quebec	27,125	26,674	-1.7
Ontario	32,865	31,354	-4.6
Manitoba	26,416	26,102	-1.2
Saskatchewan	25,811	25,421	-1.5
Alberta	31,350	30,195	-3.7
British Columbia	29,613	28,869	-2.5
Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut ²	31,956	32,035	-0.2
Canada	29,769	28,810	-3.2

¹ 2001 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 97F0020XCB01046.

² 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, Northwest Territories and Nunavut from the PUMF.

Table 15. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 15 Years of Age and Over, With Income, by 2000 Income Size Groups, Canada, Census and PUMF (Individuals), 2001 Census

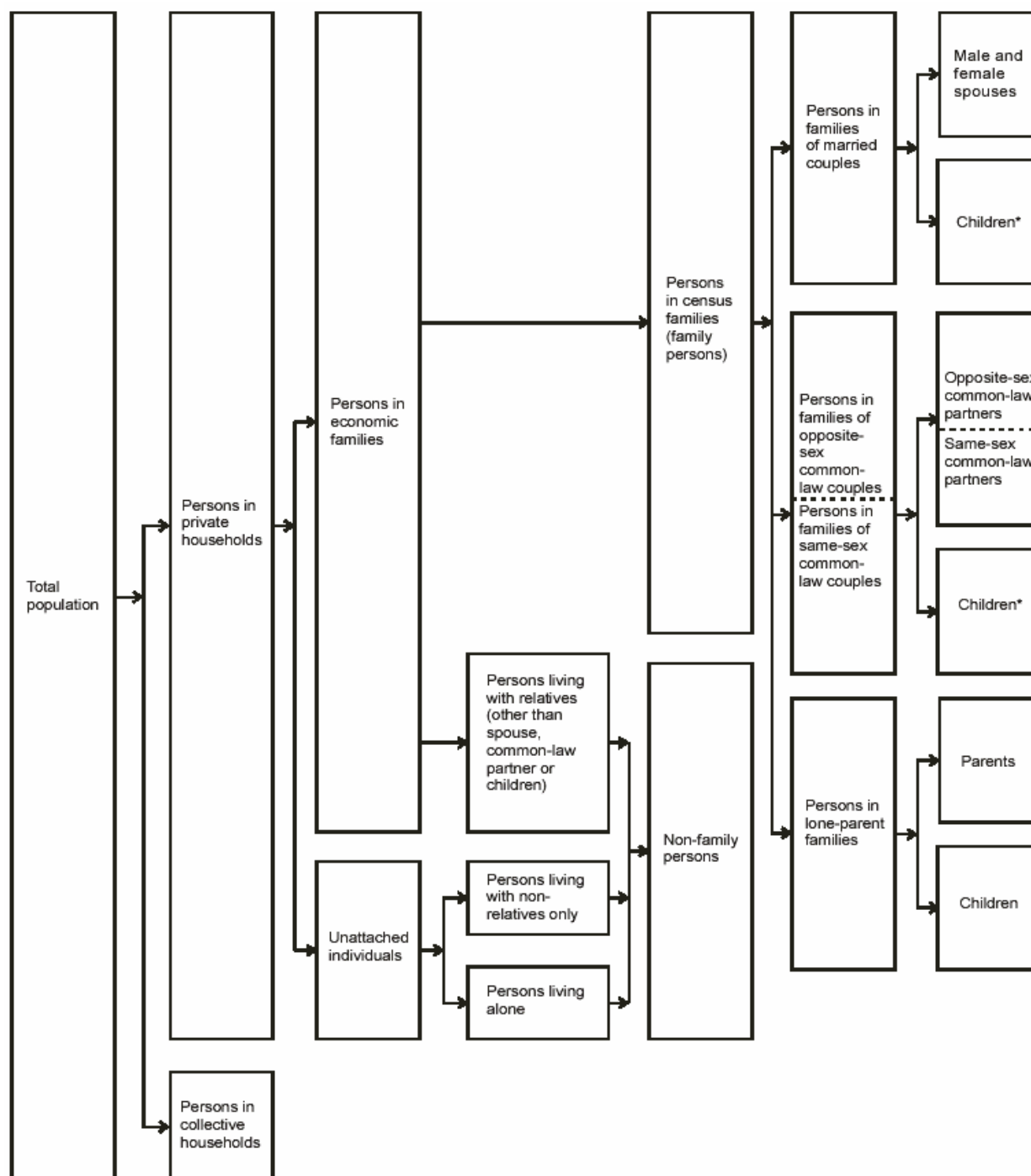
Income Size Groups	Census ¹	PUMF
	percent	
Under \$2,000 ²	6.9	6.9
\$ 2,000 - \$ 4,999	6.1	6.0
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	10.9	10.9
\$10,000 - \$14,999	12.2	12.2
\$15,000 - \$19,999	9.9	9.9
\$20,000 - \$24,999	8.3	8.2
\$25,000 - \$29,999	7.4	7.4
\$30,000 - \$34,999	7.3	7.3
\$35,000 - \$39,999	5.8	5.8
\$40,000 - \$44,999	5.2	5.2
\$45,000 - \$49,999	3.7	3.7
\$50,000 - \$59,999	5.9	5.9
\$60,000 - \$74,999	5.2	5.2
\$75,000 and over	5.3	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$29,769	\$28,830
Median income ³	\$22,120	\$22,468

¹ 2001 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 97F0020XCB01040.

² Includes loss.

³ Median income for PUMF 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. Conversion Factors

HHSTATP

Field 3

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada	0.926
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PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador	1.088
Prince Edward Island	0.757
Nova Scotia	0.726
New Brunswick	0.73
Quebec (province of)	1.471
Ontario	0.974
Manitoba	0.617
Saskatchewan	0.738
Alberta	0.739
British Columbia	1.203
Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1.098

REGIONAL

Halifax	0.636
Nova Scotia without Halifax	0.783
Québec (city of)	0.727
Montréal	0.905
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.776
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side)	1.1
Quebec without the specified CMAs	1.251
Ottawa-Hull	0.9
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side)	0.9
Oshawa	1.282
Toronto	0.948
Hamilton	1.264
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.008
Kitchener	0.913
London	0.826
Windsor	0.88
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.806
Ontario without the specified CMAs	0.588
Winnipeg	0.814
Manitoba without Winnipeg	0.793
Regina and Saskatoon	0.932
Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon	0.501
Calgary	1.055
Edmonton	0.777
Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary	0.9
Vancouver	1.176
Victoria	0.638
British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria	0.911

NUHMAINP

Field 4

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada	0.918
--------	-------

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador	0.844
Prince Edward Island	0.806
Nova Scotia	0.814
New Brunswick	1.618
Quebec (province of)	1.475
Ontario	1.275
Manitoba	0.858
Saskatchewan	1.121
Alberta	1.281
British Columbia	1.272
Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	0.894

REGIONAL

Halifax	0.776
Nova Scotia without Halifax	0.911
Québec (city of)	1.167
Montréal	0.99
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.129
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side)	1.922
Quebec without the specified CMAs	1.286
Ottawa-Hull	1.326
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side)	1.326
Oshawa	1.67
Toronto	1.453
Hamilton	0.693
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.702
Kitchener	1.542
London	1.414
Windsor	1.378
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.787
Ontario without the specified CMAs	1.149
Winnipeg	1.429
Manitoba without Winnipeg	1.068
Regina and Saskatoon	1.573
Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon	0.869
Calgary	1.306
Edmonton	1.42
Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary	1.857
Vancouver	0.965
Victoria	0.989
British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria	1.665

PRMAINP

Field 5

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.915

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.45
 Prince Edward Island 0.586
 Nova Scotia 0.624
 New Brunswick 0.51
 Quebec (province of) 1.567
 Ontario 0.728
 Manitoba 0.671
 Saskatchewan 0.67
 Alberta 0.72
 British Columbia 1.072
 Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.815

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.691
 Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.885
 Québec (city of) 0.447
 Montréal 0.807
 Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.966
 Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.969
 Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.375
 Ottawa-Hull 0.729
 Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.729
 Oshawa 1.582
 Toronto 1.022
 Hamilton 1.198
 St. Catharines-Niagara 1.133
 Kitchener 0.78
 London 0.585
 Windsor 0.733
 Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.933
 Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.688
 Winnipeg 0.977
 Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.256
 Regina and Saskatoon 0.777
 Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.465
 Calgary 0.815
 Edmonton 0.847
 Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.315
 Vancouver 1.062
 Victoria 0.584
 British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.603

HHCLASSP

Field 6

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 4.465

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 6.504
 Prince Edward Island 5.959
 Nova Scotia 5.467
 New Brunswick 4.624
 Quebec (province of) 4.422
 Ontario 5.752
 Manitoba 2.569
 Saskatchewan 3.586
 Alberta 3.567
 British Columbia 5.625
 Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 2.242

REGIONAL

Halifax 4.882
 Nova Scotia without Halifax 6.234
 Québec (city of) 3.132
 Montréal 5.326
 Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 3.544
 Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 6.036
 Quebec without the specified CMAs 4.478
 Ottawa-Hull 4.641
 Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 4.641
 Oshawa 4.913
 Toronto 6.179
 Hamilton 6.098
 St. Catharines-Niagara 4.126
 Kitchener 6.503
 London 6.785
 Windsor 7.025
 Sudbury and Thunder Bay 6.265
 Ontario without the specified CMAs 4.973
 Winnipeg 3.805
 Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.909
 Regina and Saskatoon 5.59
 Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 2.946
 Calgary 6.309
 Edmonton 5.804
 Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.316
 Vancouver 6.561
 Victoria 4.054
 British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 5.199

HTYPEP

Field 7

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.285

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.263

Prince Edward Island 1.783

Nova Scotia 1.199

New Brunswick 1.041

Quebec (province of) 1.13

Ontario 1.46

Manitoba 0.883

Saskatchewan 1.171

Alberta 1.306

British Columbia 1.145

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.897

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.026

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.074

Québec (city of) 1.085

Montréal 1.013

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.229

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.477

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.4

Ottawa-Hull 1.194

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.194

Oshawa 1.373

Toronto 1.325

Hamilton 1.264

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.863

Kitchener 1.248

London 1.214

Windsor 1.112

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.857

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.062

Winnipeg 1.072

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.103

Regina and Saskatoon 1.324

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.194

Calgary 1.115

Edmonton 1.1

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.369

Vancouver 1.215

Victoria 1.141

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.084

UNITSP

Field 8

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.336

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.171

Prince Edward Island 1.418

Nova Scotia 1.185

New Brunswick 1.004

Quebec (province of) 1.296

Ontario 1.188

Manitoba 0.913

Saskatchewan 1.139

Alberta 1.619

British Columbia 1.413

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.8

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.878

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.449

Québec (city of) 1.067

Montréal 1.102

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.997

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.108

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.369

Ottawa-Hull 1.276

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.276

Oshawa 1.048

Toronto 1.38

Hamilton 1.254

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.43

Kitchener 1.174

London 1.182

Windsor 0.93

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.305

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.184

Winnipeg 1.082

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.087

Regina and Saskatoon 1.031

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.377

Calgary 1.297

Edmonton 1.405

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.49

Vancouver 1.246

Victoria 0.99

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.409

ROOMP

Field 9

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.252

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.248

Prince Edward Island 1.242

Nova Scotia 1.308

New Brunswick 1.214

Quebec (province of) 1.303

Ontario 1.131

Manitoba 1.021

Saskatchewan 1.453

Alberta 1.351

British Columbia 1.573

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.147

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.25

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.17

Québec (city of) 1.171

Montréal 1.22

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.315

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.379

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.252

Ottawa-Hull 1.246

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.246

Oshawa 1.213

Toronto 1.207

Hamilton 1.3

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.235

Kitchener 1.199

London 1.079

Windsor 1.316

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.062

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.936

Winnipeg 0.906

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.101

Regina and Saskatoon 1.529

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.118

Calgary 1.425

Edmonton 1.364

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.192

Vancouver 1.481

Victoria 1.299

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.328

CONDWELP

Field 10

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.166

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.85

Prince Edward Island 1.179

Nova Scotia 1.127

New Brunswick 0.902

Quebec (province of) 0.785

Ontario 1.25

Manitoba 1.219

Saskatchewan 1.163

Alberta 1.434

British Columbia 1.071

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.179

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.075

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.479

Québec (city of) 1.181

Montréal 1.148

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.647

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.936

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.892

Ottawa-Hull 1.631

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.631

Oshawa 1.389

Toronto 1.227

Hamilton 1.032

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.401

Kitchener 1.429

London 1.102

Windsor 1.157

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.766

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.31

Winnipeg 0.779

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.599

Regina and Saskatoon 1.071

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.969

Calgary 1.076

Edmonton 1.216

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.401

Vancouver 1.069

Victoria 0.829

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.796

VALUEP

Field 11

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.275

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.695

Prince Edward Island 1.259

Nova Scotia 1.79

New Brunswick 1.192

Quebec (province of) 1.134

Ontario 1.417

Manitoba 2.109

Saskatchewan 1.557

Alberta 1.592

British Columbia 1.719

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.914

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.451

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.896

Québec (city of) 1.294

Montréal 1.83

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.682

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.346

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.242

Ottawa-Hull 1.816

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.816

Oshawa 1.741

Toronto 2.667

Hamilton 1.485

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.668

Kitchener 1.76

London 1.911

Windsor 1.848

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.779

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.498

Winnipeg 2.229

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.655

Regina and Saskatoon 1.696

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.304

Calgary 2.44

Edmonton 1.294

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.27

Vancouver 2.367

Victoria 2.248

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.313

TENURP

Field 12

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.484

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.193

Prince Edward Island 1.317

Nova Scotia 1.126

New Brunswick 1.509

Quebec (province of) 0.831

Ontario 1.05

Manitoba 0.969

Saskatchewan 1.152

Alberta 1.873

British Columbia 1.448

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.622

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.312

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.059

Québec (city of) 1.209

Montréal 0.7

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.302

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.987

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.279

Ottawa-Hull 1.283

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.283

Oshawa 1.741

Toronto 1.471

Hamilton 0.982

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.15

Kitchener 1.351

London 1.236

Windsor 0.846

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.26

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.116

Winnipeg 1.145

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.622

Regina and Saskatoon 1.483

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.774

Calgary 1.337

Edmonton 1.643

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.044

Vancouver 1.284

Victoria 0.911

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.871

RCONDP

Field 13

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.209

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.123

Prince Edward Island 1.035

Nova Scotia 1.167

New Brunswick 1.437

Quebec (province of) 0.756

Ontario 1.09

Manitoba 0.78

Saskatchewan 0.689

Alberta 1.364

British Columbia 1.273

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.466

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.284

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.936

Québec (city of) 1.329

Montréal 0.813

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.364

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.964

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.133

Ottawa-Hull 1.21

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.21

Oshawa 2.076

Toronto 1.58

Hamilton 1.151

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.032

Kitchener 1.414

London 1.263

Windsor 0.827

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.187

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.152

Winnipeg 1.199

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.167

Regina and Saskatoon 1.285

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.152

Calgary 0.934

Edmonton 1.158

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.909

Vancouver 1.434

Victoria 0.935

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.695

OMPP

Field 14

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.639

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 2.123

Prince Edward Island 2.487

Nova Scotia 1.941

New Brunswick 1.314

Quebec (province of) 1.136

Ontario 1.599

Manitoba 1.459

Saskatchewan 1.246

Alberta 1.54

British Columbia 1.412

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.908

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.438

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.82

Québec (city of) 1.867

Montréal 1.497

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.065

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 2.038

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.371

Ottawa-Hull 1.275

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.275

Oshawa 1.372

Toronto 1.411

Hamilton 1.694

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.527

Kitchener 1.961

London 1.544

Windsor 1.625

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.131

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.408

Winnipeg 1.61

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.495

Regina and Saskatoon 1.826

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.03

Calgary 1.746

Edmonton 1.429

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.509

Vancouver 1.429

Victoria 1.82

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.77

GROS RTP

Field 15

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.372

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 3.013

Prince Edward Island 2.41

Nova Scotia 2.228

New Brunswick 1.811

Quebec (province of) 1.684

Ontario 1.753

Manitoba 1.57

Saskatchewan 1.477

Alberta 2.31

British Columbia 1.895

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.64

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.868

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.968

Québec (city of) 1.44

Montréal 1.624

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.44

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.942

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.373

Ottawa-Hull 1.612

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.612

Oshawa 2.154

Toronto 2.218

Hamilton 1.771

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.807

Kitchener 1.822

London 1.817

Windsor 2.089

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.573

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.938

Winnipeg 1.903

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.412

Regina and Saskatoon 1.933

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.862

Calgary 1.885

Edmonton 1.729

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.835

Vancouver 1.917

Victoria 1.637

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 2.478

EFSTATP

Field 16

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.477

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.947

Prince Edward Island 2.028

Nova Scotia 1.224

New Brunswick 1.138

Quebec (province of) 1.402

Ontario 1.61

Manitoba 1.355

Saskatchewan 1.441

Alberta 0.977

British Columbia 1.151

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.137

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.955

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.175

Québec (city of) 1.358

Montréal 0.959

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.04

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.008

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.763

Ottawa-Hull 1.848

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.848

Oshawa 1.237

Toronto 1.437

Hamilton 1.99

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.689

Kitchener 1.527

London 1.381

Windsor 1.417

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.961

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.018

Winnipeg 1.437

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.964

Regina and Saskatoon 1.226

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.169

Calgary 1.431

Edmonton 0.906

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.117

Vancouver 1.508

Victoria 1.101

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.055

EFSIZEP

Field 17

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.148

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.082

Prince Edward Island 1.482

Nova Scotia 1.16

New Brunswick 0.927

Quebec (province of) 1.24

Ontario 1.006

Manitoba 1.011

Saskatchewan 1.179

Alberta 1.531

British Columbia 1.417

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.857

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.893

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.488

Québec (city of) 1.017

Montréal 1.028

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.234

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.094

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.301

Ottawa-Hull 1.055

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.055

Oshawa 1.103

Toronto 1.262

Hamilton 1.267

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.347

Kitchener 1.125

London 1.201

Windsor 0.937

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.133

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.162

Winnipeg 1.073

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.961

Regina and Saskatoon 1.106

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.351

Calgary 1.237

Edmonton 1.342

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.747

Vancouver 1.22

Victoria 1.01

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.475

CFSTATP

Field 18

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.047

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.11

Prince Edward Island 0.918

Nova Scotia 0.788

New Brunswick 1.055

Quebec (province of) 0.924

Ontario 1.034

Manitoba 1.018

Saskatchewan 1.084

Alberta 1.004

British Columbia 0.854

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.873

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.856

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.766

Québec (city of) 1.13

Montréal 0.814

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.815

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.178

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.239

Ottawa-Hull 1.109

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.109

Oshawa 0.862

Toronto 0.864

Hamilton 1.138

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.087

Kitchener 1.082

London 0.873

Windsor 0.993

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.081

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.861

Winnipeg 0.948

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.002

Regina and Saskatoon 1.027

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.818

Calgary 1.136

Edmonton 1.09

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.889

Vancouver 0.98

Victoria 0.827

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.893

CFSIZEP

Field 19

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.223

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.145

Prince Edward Island 1.439

Nova Scotia 1.014

New Brunswick 0.949

Quebec (province of) 1.161

Ontario 0.944

Manitoba 1.181

Saskatchewan 1.227

Alberta 1.359

British Columbia 1.497

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.799

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.976

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.382

Québec (city of) 1.033

Montréal 1.066

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.115

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.227

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.338

Ottawa-Hull 1.05

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.05

Oshawa 1.267

Toronto 1.262

Hamilton 1.268

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.464

Kitchener 1.079

London 1.366

Windsor 0.971

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.096

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.053

Winnipeg 1.196

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.17

Regina and Saskatoon 1.124

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.447

Calgary 1.08

Edmonton 1.508

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.512

Vancouver 1.273

Victoria 1.095

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.431

PRESCP

Field 20

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.999

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.875

Prince Edward Island 1.269

Nova Scotia 0.99

New Brunswick 1.263

Quebec (province of) 0.954

Ontario 0.88

Manitoba 1.251

Saskatchewan 1.549

Alberta 0.983

British Columbia 0.972

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.057

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.664

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.128

Québec (city of) 0.843

Montréal 0.849

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.121

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.158

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.813

Ottawa-Hull 1.185

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.185

Oshawa 0.961

Toronto 0.932

Hamilton 1.016

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.17

Kitchener 1.129

London 1.063

Windsor 1.461

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.071

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.147

Winnipeg 1.372

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.883

Regina and Saskatoon 1.257

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.397

Calgary 1.05

Edmonton 0.878

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.507

Vancouver 1.013

Victoria 0.919

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.022

AGEP

Field 21

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.17

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.718

Prince Edward Island 0.666

Nova Scotia 0.906

New Brunswick 0.93

Quebec (province of) 0.855

Ontario 1.627

Manitoba 0.982

Saskatchewan 0.893

Alberta 0.946

British Columbia 0.84

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.966

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.608

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.908

Québec (city of) 0.445

Montréal 0.922

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.06

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.264

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.076

Ottawa-Hull 0.647

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.647

Oshawa 1.016

Toronto 0.945

Hamilton 1.178

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.341

Kitchener 1.214

London 0.932

Windsor 1.87

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.62

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.872

Winnipeg 1.169

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.868

Regina and Saskatoon 1.573

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.504

Calgary 1.191

Edmonton 0.83

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.981

Vancouver 0.786

Victoria 1.192

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.693

SEXP

Field 22

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.588

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.101

Prince Edward Island 1.109

Nova Scotia 0.725

New Brunswick 0.598

Quebec (province of) 1.019

Ontario 0.473

Manitoba 0.486

Saskatchewan 1.058

Alberta 0.817

British Columbia 0.804

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.177

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.113

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.115

Québec (city of) 1.168

Montréal 1.1

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.512

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.952

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.49

Ottawa-Hull 1.325

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.325

Oshawa 0.749

Toronto 0.594

Hamilton 1.204

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.147

Kitchener 1.401

London 0.743

Windsor 1.114

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.108

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.651

Winnipeg 0.457

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.586

Regina and Saskatoon 0.733

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.893

Calgary 0.528

Edmonton 1.44

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.508

Vancouver 1.139

Victoria 0.799

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.493

MARSTLP

Field 23

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.924

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.233

Prince Edward Island 0.718

Nova Scotia 0.741

New Brunswick 1.436

Quebec (province of) 0.939

Ontario 1.194

Manitoba 0.993

Saskatchewan 1.427

Alberta 1.289

British Columbia 0.809

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.792

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.763

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.887

Québec (city of) 0.911

Montréal 0.971

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.415

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.808

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.962

Ottawa-Hull 0.969

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.969

Oshawa 0.663

Toronto 0.844

Hamilton 1.236

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.97

Kitchener 1.213

London 0.95

Windsor 1.413

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.032

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.55

Winnipeg 1.314

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.033

Regina and Saskatoon 1.369

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.999

Calgary 1.842

Edmonton 0.727

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.845

Vancouver 0.892

Victoria 0.863

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.582

MARSTHP

Field 24

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.79

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.08

Prince Edward Island 0.77

Nova Scotia 0.6

New Brunswick 1.444

Quebec (province of) 0.869

Ontario 1.475

Manitoba 0.814

Saskatchewan 1.377

Alberta 1.118

British Columbia 1.073

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.652

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.657

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.737

Québec (city of) 0.913

Montréal 0.718

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.093

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.508

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.592

Ottawa-Hull 1.09

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.09

Oshawa 0.903

Toronto 0.88

Hamilton 1.256

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.213

Kitchener 1.319

London 1.06

Windsor 1.201

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.994

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.888

Winnipeg 0.96

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.032

Regina and Saskatoon 1.408

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.837

Calgary 1.716

Edmonton 0.799

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.91

Vancouver 1.288

Victoria 0.835

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.771

POBP

Field 25

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.907

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.432

Prince Edward Island 0.944

Nova Scotia 1.695

New Brunswick 0.962

Quebec (province of) 1.25

Ontario 1.56

Manitoba 1.076

Saskatchewan 1.148

Alberta 0.938

British Columbia 1.038

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.91

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.443

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.782

Québec (city of) 1.328

Montréal 1.051

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.258

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.783

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.748

Ottawa-Hull 0.908

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.908

Oshawa 1.805

Toronto 1.104

Hamilton 1.663

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.35

Kitchener 1.188

London 1.149

Windsor 1.401

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.896

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.26

Winnipeg 1.174

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.905

Regina and Saskatoon 1.105

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.131

Calgary 1.09

Edmonton 0.927

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.749

Vancouver 0.98

Victoria 1.085

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.003

POBPA

Field 26

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.289

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 1.238

Ontario 1.552

Manitoba 1.043

Saskatchewan 1.191

Alberta 0.995

British Columbia 1.062

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 1.338

Montréal 1.044

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.258

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.795

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.75

Ottawa-Hull 0.867

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.867

Oshawa 1.771

Toronto 1.183

Hamilton 1.634

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.328

Kitchener 1.144

London 1.123

Windsor 1.402

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.878

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.239

Winnipeg 1.142

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.884

Regina and Saskatoon 1.149

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.121

Calgary 1.108

Edmonton 0.917

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.781

Vancouver 1.106

Victoria 1.16

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.018

POBMTHRP

Field 27

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.102

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.168

Prince Edward Island 1.044

Nova Scotia 1.254

New Brunswick 0.958

Quebec (province of) 1.055

Ontario 1.316

Manitoba 0.825

Saskatchewan 0.881

Alberta 0.876

British Columbia 0.845

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.591

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.16

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.978

Québec (city of) 0.776

Montréal 1.055

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.959

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.882

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.036

Ottawa-Hull 1.218

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.218

Oshawa 1.178

Toronto 1.115

Hamilton 1.172

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.45

Kitchener 1.083

London 1.18

Windsor 1.559

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.844

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.366

Winnipeg 1.249

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.83

Regina and Saskatoon 0.948

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.099

Calgary 0.908

Edmonton 0.783

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.235

Vancouver 1.164

Victoria 0.687

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.517

POBFTHRP

Field 28

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.185

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.181

Prince Edward Island 1.044

Nova Scotia 1.197

New Brunswick 1.174

Quebec (province of) 0.948

Ontario 1.489

Manitoba 1.024

Saskatchewan 1.215

Alberta 0.804

British Columbia 0.716

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.93

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.014

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.898

Québec (city of) 0.604

Montréal 1.073

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.013

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.79

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.054

Ottawa-Hull 1.147

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.147

Oshawa 1.101

Toronto 1.238

Hamilton 1.047

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.433

Kitchener 1.062

London 1.197

Windsor 1.588

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.605

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.486

Winnipeg 1.362

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.681

Regina and Saskatoon 0.789

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.413

Calgary 0.989

Edmonton 0.767

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.406

Vancouver 0.998

Victoria 1.037

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.38

GENSTPOB

Field 29

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.145

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.223

Prince Edward Island 0.964

Nova Scotia 1.126

New Brunswick 1.004

Quebec (province of) 1.114

Ontario 1.509

Manitoba 0.893

Saskatchewan 1

Alberta 0.9

British Columbia 0.605

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.637

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.015

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.98

Québec (city of) 0.56

Montréal 1.176

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.971

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.96

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.049

Ottawa-Hull 1.041

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.041

Oshawa 1.248

Toronto 1.27

Hamilton 1.122

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.718

Kitchener 0.987

London 1.133

Windsor 1.578

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.638

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.304

Winnipeg 1.18

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.71

Regina and Saskatoon 0.768

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.366

Calgary 0.818

Edmonton 0.761

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.498

Vancouver 0.967

Victoria 1.003

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.102

CITOTHP

Field 30

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.534

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 2.971

Prince Edward Island 2.936

Nova Scotia 2.243

New Brunswick 2.411

Quebec (province of) 1.683

Ontario 1.623

Manitoba 1.845

Saskatchewan 2.649

Alberta 2.091

British Columbia 1.307

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.518

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.751

Nova Scotia without Halifax 2.769

Québec (city of) 2.316

Montréal 1.494

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.315

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.996

Quebec without the specified CMAs 4.278

Ottawa-Hull 1.398

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.398

Oshawa 2.661

Toronto 1.245

Hamilton 1.48

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.59

Kitchener 1.666

London 1.861

Windsor 1.354

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.431

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.97

Winnipeg 1.821

Manitoba without Winnipeg 2.626

Regina and Saskatoon 2.027

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 3.175

Calgary 1.191

Edmonton 2.229

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.46

Vancouver 1.084

Victoria 1.594

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.658

CITOTHPA

Field 31

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.508

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 1.693

Ontario 1.592

Manitoba 1.855

Saskatchewan 2.651

Alberta 2.079

British Columbia 1.297

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 2.319

Montréal 1.513

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.319

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.997

Quebec without the specified CMAs 4.277

Ottawa-Hull 1.406

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.406

Oshawa 2.653

Toronto 1.213

Hamilton 1.469

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.601

Kitchener 1.676

London 1.844

Windsor 1.362

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.428

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.97

Winnipeg 1.827

Manitoba without Winnipeg 2.622

Regina and Saskatoon 2.032

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 3.175

Calgary 1.208

Edmonton 2.203

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.458

Vancouver 1.091

Victoria 1.585

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.664

CITIZENP

Field 32

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.463

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 2.021

Prince Edward Island 1.689

Nova Scotia 1.421

New Brunswick 1.592

Quebec (province of) 1.442

Ontario 2.033

Manitoba 1.554

Saskatchewan 1.412

Alberta 0.896

British Columbia 0.945

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.759

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.244

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.727

Québec (city of) 1.709

Montréal 1.474

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.473

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.522

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.33

Ottawa-Hull 0.754

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.754

Oshawa 2.321

Toronto 1.203

Hamilton 1.667

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.41

Kitchener 1.417

London 1.194

Windsor 1.645

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.286

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.957

Winnipeg 1.563

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.368

Regina and Saskatoon 1.166

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.868

Calgary 0.8

Edmonton 1.136

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.373

Vancouver 0.774

Victoria 1.043

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.461

IMMPOPP

Field 33

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.481

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 2.024

Prince Edward Island 1.666

Nova Scotia 1.43

New Brunswick 1.602

Quebec (province of) 1.471

Ontario 2.148

Manitoba 1.547

Saskatchewan 1.408

Alberta 0.816

British Columbia 0.852

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.746

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.271

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.733

Québec (city of) 1.703

Montréal 1.498

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.477

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.531

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.332

Ottawa-Hull 0.753

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.753

Oshawa 2.396

Toronto 1.368

Hamilton 1.736

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.438

Kitchener 1.464

London 1.103

Windsor 1.727

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.304

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.993

Winnipeg 1.616

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.32

Regina and Saskatoon 1.143

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.873

Calgary 0.785

Edmonton 1.13

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.316

Vancouver 0.775

Victoria 1.039

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.432

YRIMMIG

Field 34

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.52

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 2.322

Prince Edward Island 1.728

Nova Scotia 1.446

New Brunswick 1.745

Quebec (province of) 1.529

Ontario 1.959

Manitoba 1.459

Saskatchewan 1.423

Alberta 0.858

British Columbia 0.865

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.707

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.393

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.79

Québec (city of) 1.687

Montréal 1.526

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.552

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.552

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.542

Ottawa-Hull 0.822

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.822

Oshawa 2.27

Toronto 1.335

Hamilton 1.673

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.374

Kitchener 1.411

London 1.223

Windsor 1.625

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.37

Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.064

Winnipeg 1.511

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.352

Regina and Saskatoon 1.2

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.829

Calgary 0.866

Edmonton 1.013

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.403

Vancouver 0.852

Victoria 0.991

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.465

YRIMMIGA

Field 35

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.588

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 1.539

Ontario 1.891

Manitoba 1.47

Saskatchewan 1.424

Alberta 0.854

British Columbia 0.899

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 1.696

Montréal 1.544

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.551

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.552

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.536

Ottawa-Hull 0.859

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.859

Oshawa 2.257

Toronto 1.25

Hamilton 1.59

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.374

Kitchener 1.398

London 1.28

Windsor 1.636

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.371

Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.045

Winnipeg 1.517

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.35

Regina and Saskatoon 1.205

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.835

Calgary 0.836

Edmonton 1.022

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.395

Vancouver 0.93

Victoria 1.005

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.437

IMMIAGEP

Field 36

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.525

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 2.318

Prince Edward Island 1.721

Nova Scotia 1.445

New Brunswick 1.744

Quebec (province of) 1.531

Ontario 1.892

Manitoba 1.437

Saskatchewan 1.424

Alberta 0.823

British Columbia 0.91

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.715

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.381

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.789

Québec (city of) 1.688

Montréal 1.529

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.541

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.54

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.536

Ottawa-Hull 0.851

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.851

Oshawa 2.239

Toronto 1.188

Hamilton 1.565

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.344

Kitchener 1.401

London 1.239

Windsor 1.643

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.356

Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.044

Winnipeg 1.474

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.336

Regina and Saskatoon 1.204

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.829

Calgary 0.783

Edmonton 0.999

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.384

Vancouver 0.916

Victoria 1.004

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.419

VISMINT

Field 37

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.164

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 3.221

Prince Edward Island 3.393

Nova Scotia 1.82

New Brunswick 3.002

Quebec (province of) 1.663

Ontario 1.273

Manitoba 1.948

Saskatchewan 2.023

Alberta 1.372

British Columbia 1.251

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.394

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.839

Nova Scotia without Halifax 2.186

Québec (city of) 2.499

Montréal 1.454

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.233

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.731

Quebec without the specified CMAs 3.91

Ottawa-Hull 1.619

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.619

Oshawa 1.535

Toronto 1.055

Hamilton 1.582

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.718

Kitchener 1.272

London 1.776

Windsor 1.186

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.999

Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.039

Winnipeg 2.056

Manitoba without Winnipeg 2.472

Regina and Saskatoon 1.602

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 3.061

Calgary 1.242

Edmonton 1.693

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.076

Vancouver 1.122

Victoria 1.077

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.509

ABSRP

Field 38

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.61

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.871

Prince Edward Island 3.909

Nova Scotia 2.233

New Brunswick 1.931

Quebec (province of) 2.74

Ontario 2.538

Manitoba 1.09

Saskatchewan 1.298

Alberta 1.436

British Columbia 1.61

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.675

REGIONAL

Halifax 2.874

Nova Scotia without Halifax 2.106

Québec (city of) 3.751

Montréal 5.393

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 4.694

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 2.415

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.919

Ottawa-Hull 3.451

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 3.451

Oshawa 2.709

Toronto 4.527

Hamilton 2.512

St. Catharines-Niagara 2.449

Kitchener 3.13

London 2.271

Windsor 2.791

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.255

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.829

Winnipeg 1.651

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.047

Regina and Saskatoon 1.436

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.49

Calgary 1.993

Edmonton 1.516

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.318

Vancouver 2.269

Victoria 1.675

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.492

REGINP

Field 39

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 2.212

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 4.09

Prince Edward Island 4.326

Nova Scotia 2.776

New Brunswick 2.284

Quebec (province of) 3.483

Ontario 3.153

Manitoba 1.005

Saskatchewan 1.229

Alberta 1.955

British Columbia 2.221

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.62

REGIONAL

Halifax 5.078

Nova Scotia without Halifax 2.355

Québec (city of) 4.492

Montréal 8.709

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 8.116

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 3.986

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.339

Ottawa-Hull 5.025

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 5.025

Oshawa 4.317

Toronto 6.569

Hamilton 3.886

St. Catharines-Niagara 3.833

Kitchener 4.926

London 2.901

Windsor 4.773

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.531

Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.194

Winnipeg 1.809

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.346

Regina and Saskatoon 1.595

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.291

Calgary 2.894

Edmonton 2.495

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.687

Vancouver 3.304

Victoria 2.397

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.68

BNFNMEMP

Field 40

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 2.19

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 3.013

Prince Edward Island 4.382

Nova Scotia 2.667

New Brunswick 2.388

Quebec (province of) 3.493

Ontario 3.1

Manitoba 0.988

Saskatchewan 1.229

Alberta 2.051

British Columbia 2.064

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.674

REGIONAL

Halifax 5.168

Nova Scotia without Halifax 2.228

Québec (city of) 4.278

Montréal 9.387

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 6.355

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 4.106

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.344

Ottawa-Hull 5.189

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 5.189

Oshawa 4.513

Toronto 6.506

Hamilton 3.884

St. Catharines-Niagara 3.927

Kitchener 5.623

London 2.893

Windsor 5.713

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.58

Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.26

Winnipeg 2.009

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.397

Regina and Saskatoon 1.64

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.19

Calgary 2.898

Edmonton 2.731

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.665

Vancouver 3.242

Victoria 2.185

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.692

ETHNICR

Field 41

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.179

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.909

Prince Edward Island 1.155

Nova Scotia 1.504

New Brunswick 1.391

Quebec (province of) 1.006

Ontario 1.38

Manitoba 1.269

Saskatchewan 1.368

Alberta 1.075

British Columbia 1.244

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.787

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.216

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.282

Québec (city of) 1.215

Montréal 1.133

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.032

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.886

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.088

Ottawa-Hull 1.237

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.237

Oshawa 1.379

Toronto 1.235

Hamilton 1.236

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.23

Kitchener 1.108

London 1.429

Windsor 1.024

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.292

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.413

Winnipeg 1.498

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.19

Regina and Saskatoon 1.26

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.149

Calgary 1.04

Edmonton 1.16

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.294

Vancouver 1.187

Victoria 1.034

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.172

ETHNICRA

Field 42

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.179

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 0.995

Ontario 1.294

Manitoba 1.238

Saskatchewan 1.343

Alberta 1.345

British Columbia 1.333

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 1.261

Montréal 1.083

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.017

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.827

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.047

Ottawa-Hull 1.242

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.242

Oshawa 1.322

Toronto 1.374

Hamilton 1.216

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.173

Kitchener 0.995

London 1.198

Windsor 1.147

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.167

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.463

Winnipeg 1.363

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.295

Regina and Saskatoon 1.335

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.062

Calgary 1.12

Edmonton 1.448

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.072

Vancouver 1.287

Victoria 1.037

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.163

Original factors

ABETHNCP

Field 43

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.376

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.644

Prince Edward Island 2.81

Nova Scotia 1.479

New Brunswick 1.63

Quebec (province of) 1.995

Ontario 1.859

Manitoba 1.088

Saskatchewan 1.259

Alberta 1.106

British Columbia 1.328

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.785

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.67

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.541

Québec (city of) 2.252

Montréal 2.353

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.291

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.594

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.635

Ottawa-Hull 1.883

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.883

Oshawa 1.739

Toronto 3.009

Hamilton 2.117

St. Catharines-Niagara 2.068

Kitchener 2.548

London 1.824

Windsor 2.212

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.615

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.722

Winnipeg 1.558

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.885

Regina and Saskatoon 1.16

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.316

Calgary 1.7

Edmonton 1.114

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.96

Vancouver 1.889

Victoria 1.362

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.214

AFETHNCP

Field 44

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.066

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.446

Ontario 3.207

Manitoba 3.475

Saskatchewan 4.709

Alberta 3.416

British Columbia 3.937

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 5.067

Montréal 2.632

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 4.029

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 3.424

Quebec without the specified CMAs 11.013

Ottawa-Hull 2.045

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.045

Oshawa 3.11

Toronto 2.704

Hamilton 2.987

St. Catharines-Niagara 3.931

Kitchener 3.264

London 3.163

Windsor 2.678

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 4.482

Ontario without the specified CMAs 5.567

Winnipeg 3.051

Manitoba without Winnipeg 6.488

Regina and Saskatoon 3.604

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 6.944

Calgary 3.108

Edmonton 2.971

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 4.873

Vancouver 3.316

Victoria 3.406

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 5.069

BAETHNCP

Field 45

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.166

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 5.359

Ontario 2.554

Manitoba 3.608

Saskatchewan 3.797

Alberta 3.396

British Columbia 3.048

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 5.293

Montréal 4.58

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 4.191

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 3.823

Quebec without the specified CMAs 11.657

Ottawa-Hull 2.867

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.867

Oshawa 2.563

Toronto 2.854

Hamilton 1.845

St. Catharines-Niagara 2.251

Kitchener 1.995

London 2.351

Windsor 1.853

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.613

Ontario without the specified CMAs 3.87

Winnipeg 3.23

Manitoba without Winnipeg 5.161

Regina and Saskatoon 3.182

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 5.013

Calgary 2.74

Edmonton 2.896

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 4.493

Vancouver 2.808

Victoria 3.077

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 3.507

CAETHNCP

Field 46

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.243

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 1.002

Ontario 1.574

Manitoba 1.694

Saskatchewan 2.164

Alberta 0.879

British Columbia 1.029

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 1.25

Montréal 1.099

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.97

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.855

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.979

Ottawa-Hull 0.96

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.96

Oshawa 1.504

Toronto 1.371

Hamilton 1.177

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.484

Kitchener 0.911

London 1.148

Windsor 1.333

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.34

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.493

Winnipeg 1.447

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.199

Regina and Saskatoon 1.337

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 2.051

Calgary 0.882

Edmonton 1.002

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.158

Vancouver 1.186

Victoria 1.156

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.362

CHETHNCP

Field 47

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.939

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 2.849

Ontario 1.571

Manitoba 2.62

Saskatchewan 2.864

Alberta 1.819

British Columbia 1.256

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 5.607

Montréal 2.142

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 7.256

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 3.767

Quebec without the specified CMAs 9.272

Ottawa-Hull 2.547

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.547

Oshawa 2.645

Toronto 1.334

Hamilton 2.257

St. Catharines-Niagara 3.061

Kitchener 2.566

London 2.754

Windsor 2.017

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 3.844

Ontario without the specified CMAs 4.306

Winnipeg 2.286

Manitoba without Winnipeg 4.879

Regina and Saskatoon 2.243

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 4.623

Calgary 1.371

Edmonton 1.488

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 3.658

Vancouver 1.552

Victoria 1.723

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 3.229

CRETHNCP

Field 48

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.99

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 2.641

Ontario 1.725

Manitoba 3.342

Saskatchewan 5.82

Alberta 3.786

British Columbia 4.683

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 5.547

Montréal 2.243

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 7.681

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 3.878

Quebec without the specified CMAs 8.676

Ottawa-Hull 2.08

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.08

Oshawa 2.496

Toronto 1.38

Hamilton 2.181

St. Catharines-Niagara 4.213

Kitchener 2.306

London 3.076

Windsor 3.293

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 4.505

Ontario without the specified CMAs 4.449

Winnipeg 2.948

Manitoba without Winnipeg 5.844

Regina and Saskatoon 4.446

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 9.297

Calgary 3.282

Edmonton 3.184

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 6.697

Vancouver 4.396

Victoria 3.485

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 5.889

DUETHNCP

Field 49

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.077

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 5.185

Ontario 1.969

Manitoba 1.581

Saskatchewan 1.537

Alberta 2.002

British Columbia 1.586

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 7.191

Montréal 4.728

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 6.47

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 4.069

Quebec without the specified CMAs 6.194

Ottawa-Hull 2.232

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.232

Oshawa 2.035

Toronto 2.291

Hamilton 1.739

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.348

Kitchener 2.009

London 1.912

Windsor 2.218

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.735

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.297

Winnipeg 1.554

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.857

Regina and Saskatoon 1.627

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.831

Calgary 1.801

Edmonton 1.64

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.195

Vancouver 2.059

Victoria 1.663

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.198

FIETHNCP

Field 50

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.144

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 5.582

Ontario 2.484

Manitoba 2.071

Saskatchewan 4.67

Alberta 2.788

British Columbia 3.223

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 34.002

Montréal 4.277

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 11.531

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 6.847

Quebec without the specified CMAs 24.528

Ottawa-Hull 3.3

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 3.3

Oshawa 4.858

Toronto 1.938

Hamilton 3.423

St. Catharines-Niagara 4.693

Kitchener 5.882

London 4.211

Windsor 3.04

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 6.439

Ontario without the specified CMAs 6.901

Winnipeg 1.871

Manitoba without Winnipeg 8.149

Regina and Saskatoon 3.346

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 8.05

Calgary 2.123

Edmonton 2.481

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 5.264

Vancouver 2.79

Victoria 3.453

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 4.415

GEETHNCP

Field 51

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.794

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 2.813

Ontario 1.176

Manitoba 1.571

Saskatchewan 1.303

Alberta 1.074

British Columbia 0.968

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 3.167

Montréal 2.379

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 3.049

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 2.625

Quebec without the specified CMAs 3.376

Ottawa-Hull 1.398

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.398

Oshawa 1.702

Toronto 1.601

Hamilton 2.065

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.007

Kitchener 1.418

London 1.168

Windsor 1.985

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.058

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.066

Winnipeg 1.128

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.571

Regina and Saskatoon 1.484

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.556

Calgary 1.502

Edmonton 1.404

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.235

Vancouver 1.113

Victoria 1.019

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.919

GRETHNCP

Field 52

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.107

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.208

Ontario 2.745

Manitoba 5.451

Saskatchewan 5.963

Alberta 5.024

British Columbia 4.552

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 9.443

Montréal 2.46

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 7.343

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 10.107

Quebec without the specified CMAs 10.73

Ottawa-Hull 3.575

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 3.575

Oshawa 3.049

Toronto 2.265

Hamilton 3.183

St. Catharines-Niagara 4.931

Kitchener 3.276

London 3.078

Windsor 3.085

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 4.287

Ontario without the specified CMAs 5.321

Winnipeg 4.7

Manitoba without Winnipeg 9.343

Regina and Saskatoon 4.336

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 10.044

Calgary 4.168

Edmonton 4.944

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 7.203

Vancouver 3.888

Victoria 4.135

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 5.484

HUETHNCP

Field 53

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.282

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 5.888

Ontario 3.02

Manitoba 3.684

Saskatchewan 1.875

Alberta 2.366

British Columbia 2.794

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 9.465

Montréal 4.595

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 8.686

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 7.575

Quebec without the specified CMAs 11.921

Ottawa-Hull 3.561

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 3.561

Oshawa 2.957

Toronto 3.045

Hamilton 2.607

St. Catharines-Niagara 2.327

Kitchener 2.593

London 2.614

Windsor 2.218

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 3.987

Ontario without the specified CMAs 3.132

Winnipeg 3.373

Manitoba without Winnipeg 4.104

Regina and Saskatoon 1.684

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.943

Calgary 2.485

Edmonton 3.106

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.352

Vancouver 2.93

Victoria 2.579

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 2.592

ITETHNCP

Field 54

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.962

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 1.585

Ontario 1.281

Manitoba 2.524

Saskatchewan 3.438

Alberta 2.176

British Columbia 1.703

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 3.233

Montréal 1.184

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 3.409

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 2.932

Quebec without the specified CMAs 3.481

Ottawa-Hull 1.708

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.708

Oshawa 1.723

Toronto 1.832

Hamilton 2.138

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.208

Kitchener 2.123

London 2.116

Windsor 1.801

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.38

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.784

Winnipeg 2.354

Manitoba without Winnipeg 3.764

Regina and Saskatoon 3.093

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 4.053

Calgary 1.643

Edmonton 2.152

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.582

Vancouver 1.729

Victoria 1.961

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.923

JEETHNCP

Field 55

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.056

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 2.584

Ontario 2.484

Manitoba 2.481

Saskatchewan 5.755

Alberta 4.009

British Columbia 3.274

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 9.561

Montréal 1.957

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 16.205

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 6.88

Quebec without the specified CMAs 11.467

Ottawa-Hull 2.304

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.304

Oshawa 4.571

Toronto 2.188

Hamilton 3.508

St. Catharines-Niagara 4.303

Kitchener 4.636

London 3.386

Windsor 4.587

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 6.811

Ontario without the specified CMAs 5.213

Winnipeg 2.058

Manitoba without Winnipeg 6.694

Regina and Saskatoon 4.149

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 9.926

Calgary 2.997

Edmonton 3.929

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 6.631

Vancouver 2.798

Victoria 3.195

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 4.808

LBETHNCP

Field 56

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.158

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.528

Ontario 4.086

Manitoba 8.57

Saskatchewan 8.737

Alberta 3.691

British Columbia 7.558

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 8.53

Montréal 2.84

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 10.238

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 2.737

Quebec without the specified CMAs 11.033

Ottawa-Hull 2.168

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.168

Oshawa 5.175

Toronto 4.687

Hamilton 5.397

St. Catharines-Niagara 6.568

Kitchener 5.991

London 3.022

Windsor 2.062

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 5.559

Ontario without the specified CMAs 6.778

Winnipeg 7.605

Manitoba without Winnipeg 12.499

Regina and Saskatoon 8.524

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 8.852

Calgary 3.153

Edmonton 3.388

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 7.003

Vancouver 6.97

Victoria 5.927

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 9.445

LCETHNCP

Field 57

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.219

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.095

Ontario 2.981

Manitoba 3.703

Saskatchewan 5.886

Alberta 3.796

British Columbia 3.247

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 4.538

Montréal 2.726

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 3.698

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 3.18

Quebec without the specified CMAs 8.403

Ottawa-Hull 2.892

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.892

Oshawa 5.15

Toronto 2.443

Hamilton 3.122

St. Catharines-Niagara 3.985

Kitchener 2.717

London 3.255

Windsor 3.372

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 4.688

Ontario without the specified CMAs 4.927

Winnipeg 3.442

Manitoba without Winnipeg 4.478

Regina and Saskatoon 4.543

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 9.493

Calgary 3.308

Edmonton 3.194

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 4.389

Vancouver 3.104

Victoria 3.53

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 4.193

POETHNCP

Field 58

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.089

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.537

Ontario 1.633

Manitoba 2.574

Saskatchewan 1.526

Alberta 1.501

British Columbia 1.922

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 7.036

Montréal 2.929

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 5.79

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 2.999

Quebec without the specified CMAs 5.859

Ottawa-Hull 2.479

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.479

Oshawa 2.032

Toronto 1.642

Hamilton 1.74

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.986

Kitchener 2.025

London 1.496

Windsor 1.814

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.645

Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.058

Winnipeg 1.976

Manitoba without Winnipeg 2.136

Regina and Saskatoon 1.677

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.258

Calgary 2.291

Edmonton 1.63

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.443

Vancouver 2.141

Victoria 2.101

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.86

PRETHNCP

Field 59

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.25

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.431

Ontario 1.973

Manitoba 2.742

Saskatchewan 8.489

Alberta 4.302

British Columbia 3.608

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 5.274

Montréal 2.82

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 6.162

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 2.555

Quebec without the specified CMAs 9.305

Ottawa-Hull 3.54

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 3.54

Oshawa 2.323

Toronto 1.683

Hamilton 2.206

St. Catharines-Niagara 5.281

Kitchener 1.619

London 2.493

Windsor 4.725

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 4.092

Ontario without the specified CMAs 3.403

Winnipeg 2.293

Manitoba without Winnipeg 5.729

Regina and Saskatoon 5.726

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 23.231

Calgary 4.099

Edmonton 3.483

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 6.851

Vancouver 3.427

Victoria 2.718

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 3.812

SOETHNCP

Field 60

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.065

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.018

Ontario 2.362

Manitoba 2.541

Saskatchewan 3.947

Alberta 2.445

British Columbia 1.75

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 11.36

Montréal 2.34

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 10.295

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 5.333

Quebec without the specified CMAs 13.358

Ottawa-Hull 1.956

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.956

Oshawa 2.23

Toronto 1.865

Hamilton 2.515

St. Catharines-Niagara 3.697

Kitchener 2.021

London 2.558

Windsor 2.649

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 4.564

Ontario without the specified CMAs 4.025

Winnipeg 2.205

Manitoba without Winnipeg 6.651

Regina and Saskatoon 2.774

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 7.771

Calgary 2.053

Edmonton 1.951

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 4.68

Vancouver 1.337

Victoria 2.118

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 2.001

SPETHNCP

Field 61

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.128

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.684

Ontario 3.143

Manitoba 4.072

Saskatchewan 5.322

Alberta 3.469

British Columbia 3.077

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 5.136

Montréal 2.968

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 8.101

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 3.648

Quebec without the specified CMAs 7.11

Ottawa-Hull 3.229

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 3.229

Oshawa 3.191

Toronto 2.914

Hamilton 3.484

St. Catharines-Niagara 4.125

Kitchener 3.319

London 3.647

Windsor 3.233

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 5.507

Ontario without the specified CMAs 4.56

Winnipeg 3.56

Manitoba without Winnipeg 6.321

Regina and Saskatoon 4.508

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 5.983

Calgary 3.141

Edmonton 3.476

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 4.581

Vancouver 2.806

Victoria 2.956

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 3.765

UKETHNCP

Field 62

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.938

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 5.006

Ontario 2.097

Manitoba 1.655

Saskatchewan 1.22

Alberta 1.006

British Columbia 1.418

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 9.129

Montréal 4.039

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 11.471

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 4.021

Quebec without the specified CMAs 8.7

Ottawa-Hull 2.457

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.457

Oshawa 1.59

Toronto 2.126

Hamilton 1.762

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.548

Kitchener 2.099

London 2.184

Windsor 1.911

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.154

Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.058

Winnipeg 1.282

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.382

Regina and Saskatoon 1.167

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.14

Calgary 1.336

Edmonton 1.368

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.465

Vancouver 1.926

Victoria 1.53

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.484

VIETHNCP

Field 63

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.16

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 4.393

Ontario 3.833

Manitoba 4.465

Saskatchewan 6.219

Alberta 3.178

British Columbia 3.564

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 7.097

Montréal 3.238

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 8.674

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 5.604

Quebec without the specified CMAs 17.903

Ottawa-Hull 3.208

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 3.208

Oshawa 6.764

Toronto 3.158

Hamilton 3.924

St. Catharines-Niagara 8.38

Kitchener 3.428

London 4.149

Windsor 3.713

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 10.104

Ontario without the specified CMAs 7.537

Winnipeg 3.794

Manitoba without Winnipeg 10.018

Regina and Saskatoon 4.271

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 16.442

Calgary 2.492

Edmonton 3.088

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 10.036

Vancouver 2.892

Victoria 4.773

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 5.642

WAETHNCP

Field 64

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.071

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.681

Ontario 2.742

Manitoba 6.761

Saskatchewan 9.407

Alberta 4.985

British Columbia 3.171

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 9.853

Montréal 2.76

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 7.768

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 5.774

Quebec without the specified CMAs 15.911

Ottawa-Hull 2.85

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.85

Oshawa 5.077

Toronto 2.216

Hamilton 3.609

St. Catharines-Niagara 4.924

Kitchener 3.004

London 3.385

Windsor 3.74

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 10.078

Ontario without the specified CMAs 7.554

Winnipeg 5.783

Manitoba without Winnipeg 12.529

Regina and Saskatoon 6.382

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 23.24

Calgary 3.554

Edmonton 4.966

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 13.172

Vancouver 2.485

Victoria 4.559

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 8.062

RELIGRP

Field 65

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.446

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.932

Prince Edward Island 0.892

Nova Scotia 1.36

New Brunswick 1.464

Quebec (province of) 1.941

Ontario 1.091

Manitoba 0.824

Saskatchewan 0.884

Alberta 1.1

British Columbia 1.082

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.825

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.02

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.18

Québec (city of) 1.151

Montréal 1.682

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.534

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.775

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.765

Ottawa-Hull 1.155

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.155

Oshawa 1.298

Toronto 1.433

Hamilton 1.654

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.198

Kitchener 0.76

London 1.545

Windsor 1.181

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.268

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.098

Winnipeg 0.837

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.804

Regina and Saskatoon 0.953

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.02

Calgary 1.102

Edmonton 1.102

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.297

Vancouver 1.416

Victoria 1.311

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.235

RELIGRPA

Field 66

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.255

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 1.91

Ontario 1.083

Manitoba 0.847

Saskatchewan 0.89

Alberta 1.078

British Columbia 1.081

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 1.149

Montréal 1.635

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.54

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.789

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.764

Ottawa-Hull 1.186

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.186

Oshawa 1.292

Toronto 1.3

Hamilton 1.616

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.17

Kitchener 0.793

London 1.586

Windsor 1.175

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.273

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.105

Winnipeg 0.854

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.841

Regina and Saskatoon 0.957

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.001

Calgary 1.144

Edmonton 1.089

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.282

Vancouver 1.348

Victoria 1.318

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.234

OLNP

Field 67

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.6

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.447

Prince Edward Island 1.166

Nova Scotia 1.019

New Brunswick 1.764

Quebec (province of) 1.63

Ontario 2.078

Manitoba 1.244

Saskatchewan 1.622

Alberta 1.385

British Columbia 1.635

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.929

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.886

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.041

Québec (city of) 1.501

Montréal 1.504

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.924

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.702

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.06

Ottawa-Hull 2.056

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.056

Oshawa 1.925

Toronto 2.114

Hamilton 1.742

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.581

Kitchener 1.03

London 1.342

Windsor 1.277

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.754

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.976

Winnipeg 1.302

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.87

Regina and Saskatoon 1.217

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.884

Calgary 1.151

Edmonton 1.117

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.394

Vancouver 1.612

Victoria 1.296

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.613

MTNP

Field 68

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.139

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 2.365

Prince Edward Island 1.403

Nova Scotia 1.284

New Brunswick 1.812

Quebec (province of) 0.913

Ontario 1.249

Manitoba 1.304

Saskatchewan 1.335

Alberta 1.443

British Columbia 0.747

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.561

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.5

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.088

Québec (city of) 1.448

Montréal 0.753

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.346

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.124

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.529

Ottawa-Hull 1.197

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.197

Oshawa 2.08

Toronto 0.952

Hamilton 2.27

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.093

Kitchener 1.471

London 1.548

Windsor 0.993

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.915

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.091

Winnipeg 1.419

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.099

Regina and Saskatoon 1.042

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.491

Calgary 1.058

Edmonton 0.86

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.71

Vancouver 0.831

Victoria 0.965

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.003

MTNPA

Field 69

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.035

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 0.933

Ontario 1.254

Manitoba 1.302

Saskatchewan 1.338

Alberta 1.473

British Columbia 0.826

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 1.45

Montréal 0.827

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.347

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.112

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.527

Ottawa-Hull 1.284

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.284

Oshawa 2.044

Toronto 1.065

Hamilton 2.14

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.11

Kitchener 1.462

London 1.496

Windsor 1.048

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.874

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.135

Winnipeg 1.425

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.139

Regina and Saskatoon 1.084

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.488

Calgary 1.131

Edmonton 0.912

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.679

Vancouver 0.976

Victoria 0.971

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.022

HLNP

Field 70

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.353

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 2.882

Prince Edward Island 1.76

Nova Scotia 1.777

New Brunswick 1.709

Quebec (province of) 1.051

Ontario 1.099

Manitoba 1.436

Saskatchewan 1.613

Alberta 1.497

British Columbia 1.374

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.681

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.92

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.437

Québec (city of) 1.911

Montréal 0.966

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.273

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.558

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.491

Ottawa-Hull 1.349

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.349

Oshawa 2.396

Toronto 1.257

Hamilton 1.893

St. Catharines-Niagara 2.213

Kitchener 1.955

London 1.521

Windsor 1.395

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.022

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.431

Winnipeg 2.007

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.328

Regina and Saskatoon 1.38

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.567

Calgary 1.147

Edmonton 2.748

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.124

Vancouver 1.507

Victoria 1.194

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.429

HLNPA

Field 71

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.248

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 1.072

Ontario 1.136

Manitoba 1.432

Saskatchewan 1.62

Alberta 1.512

British Columbia 1.369

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 1.916

Montréal 0.997

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.276

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.559

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.491

Ottawa-Hull 1.389

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.389

Oshawa 2.385

Toronto 1.277

Hamilton 1.884

St. Catharines-Niagara 2.182

Kitchener 1.883

London 1.508

Windsor 1.41

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.024

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.436

Winnipeg 1.956

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.32

Regina and Saskatoon 1.41

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.559

Calgary 1.178

Edmonton 2.607

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.123

Vancouver 1.516

Victoria 1.209

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.442

HLNBP

Field 72

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.753

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 2.987

Prince Edward Island 1.957

Nova Scotia 1.698

New Brunswick 1.729

Quebec (province of) 1.07

Ontario 1.658

Manitoba 1.342

Saskatchewan 1.617

Alberta 1.443

British Columbia 1.069

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.547

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.398

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.681

Québec (city of) 1.418

Montréal 1.024

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.506

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.437

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.9

Ottawa-Hull 0.93

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.93

Oshawa 1.87

Toronto 1.611

Hamilton 1.741

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.555

Kitchener 1.69

London 1.692

Windsor 1.195

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.295

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.259

Winnipeg 2.073

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.335

Regina and Saskatoon 1.818

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.265

Calgary 1.678

Edmonton 1.319

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.765

Vancouver 1.197

Victoria 1.294

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 2.07

FOLP

Field 73

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.293

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 3.634

Prince Edward Island 1.709

Nova Scotia 1.581

New Brunswick 1.693

Quebec (province of) 1.1

Ontario 1.937

Manitoba 1.315

Saskatchewan 2.171

Alberta 2.163

British Columbia 1.826

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 2.48

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.813

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.313

Québec (city of) 1.85

Montréal 1.069

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.429

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.921

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.602

Ottawa-Hull 1.315

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.315

Oshawa 2.464

Toronto 2.257

Hamilton 2.15

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.899

Kitchener 1.825

London 2.33

Windsor 1.704

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.048

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.18

Winnipeg 1.497

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.495

Regina and Saskatoon 2.845

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 2.433

Calgary 1.801

Edmonton 1.62

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.21

Vancouver 2.151

Victoria 1.817

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 2.059

NOLP

Field 74

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.408

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 2.02

Prince Edward Island 1.905

Nova Scotia 1.383

New Brunswick 1.951

Quebec (province of) 0.943

Ontario 1.415

Manitoba 2.202

Saskatchewan 1.251

Alberta 1.065

British Columbia 1.087

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.945

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.176

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.595

Québec (city of) 1.377

Montréal 0.808

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.411

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.991

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.216

Ottawa-Hull 0.895

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.895

Oshawa 2.25

Toronto 0.988

Hamilton 1.91

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.056

Kitchener 1.918

London 1.459

Windsor 0.945

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.606

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.244

Winnipeg 1.95

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.642

Regina and Saskatoon 1.084

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.113

Calgary 0.743

Edmonton 1.068

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.831

Vancouver 0.757

Victoria 0.915

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.496

NOLABOP

Field 75

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 3.274

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 3.732

Prince Edward Island 8.451

Nova Scotia 3.666

New Brunswick 3.762

Quebec (province of) 3.82

Ontario 6.098

Manitoba 2.108

Saskatchewan 1.698

Alberta 2.614

British Columbia 4.158

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.755

REGIONAL

Halifax 25.588

Nova Scotia without Halifax 2.93

Québec (city of) 13.917

Montréal 16.731

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 11.536

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 10.106

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.299

Ottawa-Hull 12.459

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 12.459

Oshawa XXX

Toronto 15.579

Hamilton 12.711

St. Catharines-Niagara 14.432

Kitchener 20.28

London 16.883

Windsor 25.54

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 3.303

Ontario without the specified CMAs 3.609

Winnipeg 2.823

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.727

Regina and Saskatoon 3.633

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.457

Calgary 6.231

Edmonton 3.535

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.874

Vancouver 8.661

Victoria 5.283

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 2.925

NOLARAP

Field 76

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.989

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 2.579

Ontario 2.686

Manitoba 7.405

Saskatchewan 6.519

Alberta 3.175

British Columbia 5.549

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 5.56

Montréal 2.063

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 4.892

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 2.392

Quebec without the specified CMAs 12.025

Ottawa-Hull 1.733

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.733

Oshawa 5.138

Toronto 2.63

Hamilton 2.776

St. Catharines-Niagara 4.226

Kitchener 4.027

London 2.111

Windsor 1.858

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 6.812

Ontario without the specified CMAs 7.639

Winnipeg 6.206

Manitoba without Winnipeg 19.74

Regina and Saskatoon 4.584

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 14.785

Calgary 2.651

Edmonton 2.822

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 6.322

Vancouver 4.402

Victoria 7.403

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 11.08

NOLCHIP

Field 77

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.018

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.16

Ontario 1.624

Manitoba 3.289

Saskatchewan 3.439

Alberta 1.909

British Columbia 1.19

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 6.784

Montréal 2.317

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 11.468

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 4.519

Quebec without the specified CMAs 17.331

Ottawa-Hull 2.448

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.448

Oshawa 4.016

Toronto 1.532

Hamilton 2.763

St. Catharines-Niagara 3.567

Kitchener 2.732

London 3.152

Windsor 2.274

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 4.626

Ontario without the specified CMAs 5.509

Winnipeg 2.736

Manitoba without Winnipeg 6.586

Regina and Saskatoon 2.779

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 5.525

Calgary 1.406

Edmonton 1.777

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 4.433

Vancouver 1.453

Victoria 1.599

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 4.118

NOLGERP

Field 78

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.054

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.407

Ontario 2.533

Manitoba 1.532

Saskatchewan 1.65

Alberta 1.803

British Columbia 1.697

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 3.409

Montréal 2.949

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 4.37

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 3.919

Quebec without the specified CMAs 4.73

Ottawa-Hull 2.164

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.164

Oshawa 2.412

Toronto 2.283

Hamilton 2.077

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.936

Kitchener 1.43

London 2.089

Windsor 2.707

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.311

Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.944

Winnipeg 1.899

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.251

Regina and Saskatoon 1.613

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.733

Calgary 2.152

Edmonton 1.818

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.884

Vancouver 1.939

Victoria 2.104

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.707

NOLGREP

Field 79

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador	XXX
Prince Edward Island	XXX
Nova Scotia	XXX
New Brunswick	XXX
Quebec (province of)	3.254
Ontario	3.249
Manitoba	7.274
Saskatchewan	7.211
Alberta	7.12
British Columbia	5.502
Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax	XXX
Nova Scotia without Halifax	XXX
Québec (city of)	15.203
Montréal	2.429
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	8.684
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side)	13.047
Quebec without the specified CMAs	14.506
Ottawa-Hull	4.767
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side)	4.767
Oshawa	4.513
Toronto	2.519
Hamilton	4.015
St. Catharines-Niagara	6.081
Kitchener	3.89
London	3.635
Windsor	3.247
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	5.444
Ontario without the specified CMAs	6.894
Winnipeg	5.877
Manitoba without Winnipeg	XXX
Regina and Saskatoon	5.258
Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon	12.543
Calgary	5.727
Edmonton	6.778
Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary	11.251
Vancouver	4.571
Victoria	6.063
British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria	8.244

NOLIRAP

Field 80

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.931

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador	XXX
Prince Edward Island	XXX
Nova Scotia	XXX
New Brunswick	XXX
Quebec (province of)	3.487
Ontario	2.396
Manitoba	3.531
Saskatchewan	4.912
Alberta	2.587
British Columbia	2.028
Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax	XXX
Nova Scotia without Halifax	XXX
Québec (city of)	12.027
Montréal	2.572
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	8.231
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side)	7.994
Quebec without the specified CMAs	20.907
Ottawa-Hull	1.964
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side)	1.964
Oshawa	3.008
Toronto	2.086
Hamilton	3.006
St. Catharines-Niagara	4.222
Kitchener	2.044
London	2.697
Windsor	2.643
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	5.454
Ontario without the specified CMAs	5.16
Winnipeg	2.966
Manitoba without Winnipeg	8.096
Regina and Saskatoon	3.405
Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon	10.461
Calgary	2.318
Edmonton	2.272
Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary	7.307
Vancouver	1.954
Victoria	4.245
British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria	3.658

NOLITAP

Field 81

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.888

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 1.806

Ontario 1.778

Manitoba 3.799

Saskatchewan 7.068

Alberta 3.479

British Columbia 2.882

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 4.133

Montréal 1.318

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 5.367

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 4.001

Quebec without the specified CMAs 6.073

Ottawa-Hull 2.142

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.142

Oshawa 2.372

Toronto 2.037

Hamilton 1.899

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.383

Kitchener 2.963

London 2.709

Windsor 1.671

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.76

Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.786

Winnipeg 3.257

Manitoba without Winnipeg 8.07

Regina and Saskatoon 5.126

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 12.436

Calgary 2.799

Edmonton 3.186

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 6.267

Vancouver 2.77

Victoria 3.294

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 3.483

NOLNETP

Field 82

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.129

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 8.526

Ontario 3.272

Manitoba 4.14

Saskatchewan 5.117

Alberta 3.101

British Columbia 3.317

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 17.015

Montréal 7.354

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 11.469

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 6.522

Quebec without the specified CMAs 10.524

Ottawa-Hull 4.292

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 4.292

Oshawa 2.971

Toronto 4.739

Hamilton 2.797

St. Catharines-Niagara 2.733

Kitchener 3.461

London 2.243

Windsor 5.845

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 4.093

Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.556

Winnipeg 4.568

Manitoba without Winnipeg 3.59

Regina and Saskatoon 4.238

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 6.207

Calgary 3.444

Edmonton 3.19

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.922

Vancouver 3.753

Victoria 3.186

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 3.138

NOLPOLP

Field 83

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.081

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 5.031

Ontario 2.447

Manitoba 3.362

Saskatchewan 4.414

Alberta 3.07

British Columbia 4.2

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 12.902

Montréal 3.818

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 13.264

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 5.944

Quebec without the specified CMAs 11.575

Ottawa-Hull 3.412

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 3.412

Oshawa 2.738

Toronto 2.084

Hamilton 2.203

St. Catharines-Niagara 2.453

Kitchener 2.877

London 2.469

Windsor 2.71

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 3.349

Ontario without the specified CMAs 3.913

Winnipeg 2.954

Manitoba without Winnipeg 4.31

Regina and Saskatoon 4.356

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 4.435

Calgary 3.121

Edmonton 2.673

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 5.041

Vancouver 3.839

Victoria 5.22

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 5.167

NOLPORP

Field 84

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.187

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.467

Ontario 2.255

Manitoba 3.326

Saskatchewan 11.996

Alberta 5.548

British Columbia 4.316

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 5.5

Montréal 2.811

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 6.787

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 2.534

Quebec without the specified CMAs 10.008

Ottawa-Hull 3.859

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 3.859

Oshawa 3.408

Toronto 1.706

Hamilton 2.456

St. Catharines-Niagara 6.692

Kitchener 1.783

London 2.532

Windsor 5.804

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 4.812

Ontario without the specified CMAs 4.199

Winnipeg 2.717

Manitoba without Winnipeg 8.514

Regina and Saskatoon 8.102

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 32.856

Calgary 5.529

Edmonton 3.89

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 11.657

Vancouver 4.103

Victoria 3.949

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 4.702

NOLPUNP

Field 85

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.978

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 6.349

Ontario 3.429

Manitoba 3.588

Saskatchewan 7.659

Alberta 3.087

British Columbia 2.313

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) XXX

Montréal 4.58

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières XXX

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 13.049

Quebec without the specified CMAs 49.023

Ottawa-Hull 4.065

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 4.065

Oshawa 5.252

Toronto 2.887

Hamilton 3.083

St. Catharines-Niagara 8.007

Kitchener 3.214

London 6.121

Windsor 3.823

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 11.357

Ontario without the specified CMAs 8.088

Winnipeg 2.988

Manitoba without Winnipeg 10.623

Regina and Saskatoon 5.232

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 18.998

Calgary 2.434

Edmonton 2.706

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 9.15

Vancouver 1.858

Victoria 3.04

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 2.087

NOLSPAP

Field 86

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.272

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 1.608

Ontario 2.211

Manitoba 2.803

Saskatchewan 3.737

Alberta 2.403

British Columbia 2.078

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 1.921

Montréal 1.769

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 2.08

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.867

Quebec without the specified CMAs 2.992

Ottawa-Hull 2.112

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.112

Oshawa 3.1

Toronto 2.092

Hamilton 2.589

St. Catharines-Niagara 2.932

Kitchener 2.251

London 3.041

Windsor 2.454

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.998

Ontario without the specified CMAs 3.28

Winnipeg 2.723

Manitoba without Winnipeg 3.586

Regina and Saskatoon 2.926

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 5.33

Calgary 2.097

Edmonton 2.331

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 3.472

Vancouver 2.113

Victoria 2.287

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 2.62

NOLUKRP

Field 87

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.011

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 8.299

Ontario 3.674

Manitoba 2.23

Saskatchewan 1.937

Alberta 2.328

British Columbia 4.224

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) XXX

Montréal 6.051

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 22.905

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) XXX

Quebec without the specified CMAs 21.941

Ottawa-Hull 4.779

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 4.779

Oshawa 3.065

Toronto 3.196

Hamilton 3.587

St. Catharines-Niagara 3.375

Kitchener 5.601

London 5.371

Windsor 3.834

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 2.481

Ontario without the specified CMAs 5.584

Winnipeg 2.279

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.955

Regina and Saskatoon 2.032

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.979

Calgary 3.655

Edmonton 2.117

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.535

Vancouver 4.632

Victoria 4.173

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 3.988

NOLVIEP

Field 88

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.119

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 3.828

Ontario 3.567

Manitoba 4.1

Saskatchewan 5.957

Alberta 2.981

British Columbia 3.298

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 6.983

Montréal 2.809

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 8.144

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 5.686

Quebec without the specified CMAs 16.862

Ottawa-Hull 2.792

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.792

Oshawa 6.071

Toronto 3.072

Hamilton 3.301

St. Catharines-Niagara 6.291

Kitchener 3.588

London 3.194

Windsor 3.266

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 11.311

Ontario without the specified CMAs 6.914

Winnipeg 3.354

Manitoba without Winnipeg 12.548

Regina and Saskatoon 3.986

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 18.986

Calgary 2.467

Edmonton 2.533

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 7.889

Vancouver 2.725

Victoria 4.55

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 5.533

WLNAP

Field 89

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.782

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.212

Prince Edward Island 1.047

Nova Scotia 1.083

New Brunswick 0.972

Quebec (province of) 1.069

Ontario 1.582

Manitoba 1.325

Saskatchewan 1.247

Alberta 0.739

British Columbia 0.593

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.541

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.745

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.151

Québec (city of) 1.229

Montréal 1.1

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.537

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.284

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.594

Ottawa-Hull 1.08

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.08

Oshawa 0.572

Toronto 1.559

Hamilton 0.85

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.155

Kitchener 1.009

London 0.898

Windsor 1.242

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.667

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.062

Winnipeg 1.058

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.976

Regina and Saskatoon 0.639

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.266

Calgary 1.216

Edmonton 0.578

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.261

Vancouver 0.88

Victoria 1.724

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.958

WLNBP

Field 90

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.859

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.188

Prince Edward Island 0.991

Nova Scotia 1.053

New Brunswick 0.789

Quebec (province of) 1.397

Ontario 1.44

Manitoba 1.356

Saskatchewan 1.216

Alberta 0.677

British Columbia 0.683

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.294

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.723

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.158

Québec (city of) 1.508

Montréal 1.392

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.388

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.256

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.61

Ottawa-Hull 1.033

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.033

Oshawa 0.594

Toronto 1.318

Hamilton 0.999

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.002

Kitchener 1.096

London 1.036

Windsor 1.179

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.4

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.049

Winnipeg 1.159

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.979

Regina and Saskatoon 0.736

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.192

Calgary 1.324

Edmonton 0.532

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.197

Vancouver 0.634

Victoria 1.843

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.968

SCHATTP

Field 91

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.41

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.801

Prince Edward Island 0.833

Nova Scotia 0.833

New Brunswick 1.286

Quebec (province of) 1.307

Ontario 1.731

Manitoba 1.198

Saskatchewan 1.103

Alberta 0.932

British Columbia 1.116

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.044

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.692

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.765

Québec (city of) 0.753

Montréal 1.289

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.842

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.047

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.085

Ottawa-Hull 1.12

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.12

Oshawa 1.134

Toronto 1.118

Hamilton 0.621

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.215

Kitchener 1.321

London 1.155

Windsor 1.893

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.151

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.665

Winnipeg 1.141

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.816

Regina and Saskatoon 1.266

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.533

Calgary 1.189

Edmonton 0.544

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.749

Vancouver 1.224

Victoria 0.894

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.998

HGRADP

Field 92

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.055

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.022

Prince Edward Island 1.222

Nova Scotia 1.105

New Brunswick 0.824

Quebec (province of) 1.235

Ontario 1.162

Manitoba 0.629

Saskatchewan 0.901

Alberta 0.665

British Columbia 1.009

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.848

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.672

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.19

Québec (city of) 1.074

Montréal 0.9

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.058

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.402

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.248

Ottawa-Hull 1.035

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.035

Oshawa 0.882

Toronto 1.247

Hamilton 0.94

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.026

Kitchener 1.327

London 1.158

Windsor 1.325

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.36

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.004

Winnipeg 0.679

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.767

Regina and Saskatoon 0.846

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.732

Calgary 1.201

Edmonton 1.117

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.904

Vancouver 1.041

Victoria 1.004

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.958

SECGRADP

Field 93

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.995

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.95

Prince Edward Island 1.137

Nova Scotia 0.958

New Brunswick 1.237

Quebec (province of) 1.262

Ontario 1.048

Manitoba 0.65

Saskatchewan 1.15

Alberta 1.145

British Columbia 1.222

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.739

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.914

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.209

Québec (city of) 1.06

Montréal 1.104

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.067

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.486

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.244

Ottawa-Hull 0.906

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.906

Oshawa 1.142

Toronto 1.263

Hamilton 1.307

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.957

Kitchener 0.97

London 1.195

Windsor 1.097

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.037

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.972

Winnipeg 0.895

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.653

Regina and Saskatoon 1.112

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.784

Calgary 1.175

Edmonton 0.839

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.286

Vancouver 0.953

Victoria 1.192

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.023

HLOSP

Field 94

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.072

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.076

Prince Edward Island 1.141

Nova Scotia 1.276

New Brunswick 1.165

Quebec (province of) 1.136

Ontario 1.036

Manitoba 0.921

Saskatchewan 0.935

Alberta 0.988

British Columbia 0.986

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.867

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.001

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.314

Québec (city of) 0.803

Montréal 1.065

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.144

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.115

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.174

Ottawa-Hull 1.066

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.066

Oshawa 1.094

Toronto 0.962

Hamilton 1.276

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.899

Kitchener 0.968

London 1.012

Windsor 1.228

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.035

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.047

Winnipeg 1.106

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.816

Regina and Saskatoon 1.076

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.617

Calgary 1.218

Edmonton 0.807

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.039

Vancouver 0.963

Victoria 0.862

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.95

TRNUCP

Field 95

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.005

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.768

Prince Edward Island 1.267

Nova Scotia 1.588

New Brunswick 0.823

Quebec (province of) 0.976

Ontario 0.968

Manitoba 0.843

Saskatchewan 1.236

Alberta 1.252

British Columbia 0.961

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.713

REGIONAL

Halifax 1

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.461

Québec (city of) 1.161

Montréal 0.823

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.921

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.474

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.214

Ottawa-Hull 0.865

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.865

Oshawa 1.354

Toronto 0.896

Hamilton 0.704

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.87

Kitchener 1.463

London 1.336

Windsor 1.83

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.852

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.852

Winnipeg 0.823

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.802

Regina and Saskatoon 1.538

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.632

Calgary 1.401

Edmonton 1.099

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.227

Vancouver 0.887

Victoria 0.776

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.112

DGREEP

Field 96

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.03

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.838

Prince Edward Island 1.093

Nova Scotia 1.203

New Brunswick 1.287

Quebec (province of) 1.245

Ontario 1.015

Manitoba 0.959

Saskatchewan 1.07

Alberta 1.02

British Columbia 1.146

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.756

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.018

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.195

Québec (city of) 0.778

Montréal 1.062

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.116

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.259

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.326

Ottawa-Hull 0.96

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.96

Oshawa 1.213

Toronto 1.027

Hamilton 1.247

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.933

Kitchener 1.02

London 1.01

Windsor 1.345

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.92

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.202

Winnipeg 1.03

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.692

Regina and Saskatoon 1.159

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.634

Calgary 1.125

Edmonton 0.797

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.057

Vancouver 1.062

Victoria 1.006

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.995

DGMFSP

Field 97

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.949

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.779

Prince Edward Island 0.987

Nova Scotia 1.189

New Brunswick 0.912

Quebec (province of) 0.848

Ontario 1.114

Manitoba 0.891

Saskatchewan 1.335

Alberta 1.174

British Columbia 1.075

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.814

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.897

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.3

Québec (city of) 0.892

Montréal 0.79

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.811

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.402

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.215

Ottawa-Hull 1.023

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.023

Oshawa 1.253

Toronto 1.253

Hamilton 1.003

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.923

Kitchener 1.105

London 1.095

Windsor 1.444

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.037

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.847

Winnipeg 1.092

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.743

Regina and Saskatoon 1.386

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.788

Calgary 1.068

Edmonton 0.897

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.117

Vancouver 0.932

Victoria 1.008

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.147

PSUVP

Field 98

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.995

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.959

Prince Edward Island 0.712

Nova Scotia 1.029

New Brunswick 0.861

Quebec (province of) 0.802

Ontario 1.376

Manitoba 1.141

Saskatchewan 1.085

Alberta 0.817

British Columbia 1.112

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.941

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.022

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.4

Québec (city of) 0.826

Montréal 1.024

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.269

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.424

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.887

Ottawa-Hull 1.191

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.191

Oshawa 1.018

Toronto 1.399

Hamilton 0.846

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.29

Kitchener 0.731

London 1.414

Windsor 1.648

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.148

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.813

Winnipeg 1.32

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.715

Regina and Saskatoon 1.141

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.737

Calgary 1.076

Edmonton 0.589

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.615

Vancouver 0.914

Victoria 1.003

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.107

PSOTP

Field 99

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.157

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.765

Prince Edward Island 1.126

Nova Scotia 1.504

New Brunswick 1.359

Quebec (province of) 0.898

Ontario 1.238

Manitoba 0.927

Saskatchewan 1.079

Alberta 1.3

British Columbia 0.96

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.549

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.089

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.452

Québec (city of) 0.959

Montréal 0.937

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.052

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.294

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.924

Ottawa-Hull 0.842

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.842

Oshawa 0.952

Toronto 1.217

Hamilton 0.851

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.846

Kitchener 1.246

London 1.235

Windsor 1.618

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.314

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.854

Winnipeg 0.725

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.029

Regina and Saskatoon 1.496

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.554

Calgary 1.395

Edmonton 0.949

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.299

Vancouver 1.003

Victoria 0.927

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.143

TOTSCHP

Field 100

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.186

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.084

Prince Edward Island 0.889

Nova Scotia 1.047

New Brunswick 0.968

Quebec (province of) 1.253

Ontario 1.132

Manitoba 0.806

Saskatchewan 1.117

Alberta 0.886

British Columbia 0.865

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.838

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.845

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.085

Québec (city of) 1.061

Montréal 1.007

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.045

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.231

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.305

Ottawa-Hull 1.431

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.431

Oshawa 1.047

Toronto 1.055

Hamilton 1.154

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.903

Kitchener 1.018

London 1.36

Windsor 1.222

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.08

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.033

Winnipeg 0.958

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.83

Regina and Saskatoon 1.057

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.789

Calgary 1.205

Edmonton 1.031

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.991

Vancouver 1.047

Victoria 0.841

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.834

MOB5P

Field 101

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.043

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.178

Prince Edward Island 1.811

Nova Scotia 1.25

New Brunswick 1.106

Quebec (province of) 0.951

Ontario 0.997

Manitoba 1.314

Saskatchewan 0.987

Alberta 1.267

British Columbia 1.232

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.046

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.007

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.051

Québec (city of) 1.143

Montréal 1.035

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.09

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.223

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.262

Ottawa-Hull 1.175

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.175

Oshawa 1.199

Toronto 1.941

Hamilton 1.526

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.125

Kitchener 1.379

London 0.939

Windsor 0.771

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.157

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.092

Winnipeg 1.121

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.106

Regina and Saskatoon 1.139

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.71

Calgary 1.174

Edmonton 0.887

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.237

Vancouver 1.309

Victoria 1.147

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.22

MOB1P

Field 102

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.422

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.094

Prince Edward Island 1.248

Nova Scotia 1.113

New Brunswick 1.062

Quebec (province of) 1.384

Ontario 1.301

Manitoba 1.289

Saskatchewan 1.803

Alberta 1.439

British Columbia 1.119

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.731

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.003

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.592

Québec (city of) 1.11

Montréal 0.953

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.02

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.47

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.47

Ottawa-Hull 1.215

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.215

Oshawa 1.191

Toronto 1.649

Hamilton 1.16

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.163

Kitchener 1.192

London 0.85

Windsor 0.988

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.009

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.053

Winnipeg 1.268

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.551

Regina and Saskatoon 1.598

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.385

Calgary 1.168

Edmonton 1.082

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.68

Vancouver 1.158

Victoria 1.251

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.936

PROV5P

Field 103

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.809

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.74
 Prince Edward Island 1.498
 Nova Scotia 1.233
 New Brunswick 1.05
 Quebec (province of) 1.333
 Ontario 1.722
 Manitoba 1.878
 Saskatchewan 1.14
 Alberta 1.351
 British Columbia 1.159
 Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.046

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.087
 Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.078
 Québec (city of) 1.56
 Montréal 1.098
 Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.477
 Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.252
 Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.557
 Ottawa-Hull 2.251
 Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 2.251
 Oshawa 1.863
 Toronto 1.532
 Hamilton 1.115
 St. Catharines-Niagara 1.271
 Kitchener 1.407
 London 1.089
 Windsor 1.426
 Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.322
 Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.689
 Winnipeg 1.734
 Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.628
 Regina and Saskatoon 1.115
 Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.007
 Calgary 0.951
 Edmonton 1.487
 Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.318
 Vancouver 1.068
 Victoria 1.332
 British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.094

PROV1P

Field 104

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.813

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.316
 Prince Edward Island 1.499
 Nova Scotia 1.999
 New Brunswick 1.641
 Quebec (province of) 1.706
 Ontario 1.579
 Manitoba 2.435
 Saskatchewan 1.345
 Alberta 1.819
 British Columbia 1.646
 Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.099

REGIONAL

Halifax 2.152
 Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.686
 Québec (city of) 1.666
 Montréal 1.623
 Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.308
 Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.853
 Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.35
 Ottawa-Hull 1.905
 Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.905
 Oshawa 1.433
 Toronto 1.648
 Hamilton 1.661
 St. Catharines-Niagara 1.683
 Kitchener 1.677
 London 1.41
 Windsor 1.839
 Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.663
 Ontario without the specified CMAs 2.016
 Winnipeg 2.012
 Manitoba without Winnipeg 2.052
 Regina and Saskatoon 1.367
 Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.365
 Calgary 1.577
 Edmonton 1.571
 Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.543
 Vancouver 1.677
 Victoria 1.286
 British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.434

POWP

Field 105

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.272

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.07
 Prince Edward Island 0.916
 Nova Scotia 1.082
 New Brunswick 0.814
 Quebec (province of) 1.162
 Ontario 1.102
 Manitoba 1.185
 Saskatchewan 1.177
 Alberta 0.81
 British Columbia 0.735
 Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.687

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.717
 Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.068
 Québec (city of) 1.225
 Montréal 1.184
 Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.373
 Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.275
 Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.664
 Ottawa-Hull 1.059
 Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.059
 Oshawa 0.812
 Toronto 1.388
 Hamilton 0.987
 St. Catharines-Niagara 0.988
 Kitchener 1.115
 London 0.978
 Windsor 1.233
 Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.251
 Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.209
 Winnipeg 0.984
 Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.074
 Regina and Saskatoon 0.988
 Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.13
 Calgary 0.967
 Edmonton 1.052
 Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.983
 Vancouver 0.849
 Victoria 1.447
 British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.076

DISTP

Field 106

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.001

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.206
 Prince Edward Island 1.251
 Nova Scotia 1.255
 New Brunswick 1.072
 Quebec (province of) 1.005
 Ontario 0.953
 Manitoba 1.102
 Saskatchewan 1.226
 Alberta 0.974
 British Columbia 0.824
 Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.99
 Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.231
 Québec (city of) 1.237
 Montréal 1.071
 Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.412
 Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.358
 Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.829
 Ottawa-Hull 1.137
 Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.137
 Oshawa 0.825
 Toronto 1.45
 Hamilton 1.342
 St. Catharines-Niagara 0.893
 Kitchener 0.823
 London 0.848
 Windsor 0.916
 Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.137
 Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.89
 Winnipeg 1.107
 Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.187
 Regina and Saskatoon 0.982
 Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.172
 Calgary 0.901
 Edmonton 1.08
 Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.237
 Vancouver 0.863
 Victoria 1.353
 British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.188

MODEP

Field 107

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.276

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.866

Prince Edward Island 1.313

Nova Scotia 1.34

New Brunswick 0.882

Quebec (province of) 1.02

Ontario 1.011

Manitoba 1.209

Saskatchewan 1.203

Alberta 0.788

British Columbia 0.695

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.204

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.846

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.402

Québec (city of) 1.241

Montréal 1.116

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.129

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.444

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.665

Ottawa-Hull 1.009

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.009

Oshawa 0.998

Toronto 1.248

Hamilton 1.39

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.027

Kitchener 1.11

London 0.898

Windsor 0.857

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.378

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.276

Winnipeg 0.863

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.282

Regina and Saskatoon 0.867

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.261

Calgary 0.954

Edmonton 0.739

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.108

Vancouver 0.733

Victoria 1.389

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.9

LFACTP

Field 108

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.157

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.929

Prince Edward Island 0.945

Nova Scotia 1.016

New Brunswick 0.956

Quebec (province of) 0.865

Ontario 1.194

Manitoba 1.116

Saskatchewan 1.175

Alberta 0.717

British Columbia 0.762

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.733

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.83

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.096

Québec (city of) 1.092

Montréal 1.006

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.069

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.582

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.926

Ottawa-Hull 1.008

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.008

Oshawa 0.886

Toronto 1.194

Hamilton 1.071

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.278

Kitchener 1.1

London 1.001

Windsor 1.243

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.387

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.877

Winnipeg 1.094

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.78

Regina and Saskatoon 0.866

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.2

Calgary 1.275

Edmonton 0.781

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.818

Vancouver 1.007

Victoria 1.283

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.001

COWP

Field 109

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.49

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.179

Prince Edward Island 1.117

Nova Scotia 1.171

New Brunswick 0.745

Quebec (province of) 1.166

Ontario 1.172

Manitoba 1.385

Saskatchewan 1.125

Alberta 0.851

British Columbia 0.773

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.548

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.951

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.276

Québec (city of) 1.361

Montréal 1.211

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.625

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.64

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.629

Ottawa-Hull 0.831

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.831

Oshawa 0.69

Toronto 1.347

Hamilton 1.256

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.158

Kitchener 0.986

London 1.155

Windsor 1.151

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.615

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.95

Winnipeg 1.229

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.932

Regina and Saskatoon 0.672

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.119

Calgary 1.631

Edmonton 0.849

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.224

Vancouver 0.636

Victoria 1.54

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.191

FPTWKP

Field 110

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.677

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.91

Prince Edward Island 0.793

Nova Scotia 1.16

New Brunswick 0.668

Quebec (province of) 1.217

Ontario 1.212

Manitoba 1.316

Saskatchewan 1.041

Alberta 1.016

British Columbia 0.867

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.252

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.801

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.37

Québec (city of) 1.472

Montréal 1.123

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.539

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.52

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.72

Ottawa-Hull 1.076

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.076

Oshawa 0.594

Toronto 1.392

Hamilton 0.931

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.012

Kitchener 0.948

London 0.931

Windsor 1.259

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.448

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.163

Winnipeg 1.044

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.035

Regina and Saskatoon 0.665

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.071

Calgary 1.285

Edmonton 0.846

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.895

Vancouver 0.999

Victoria 1.682

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.786

HRSWKP

Field 111

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.266

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.746

Prince Edward Island 0.749

Nova Scotia 1.233

New Brunswick 0.738

Quebec (province of) 0.668

Ontario 1.194

Manitoba 1.367

Saskatchewan 0.917

Alberta 0.822

British Columbia 0.755

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.371

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.967

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.886

Québec (city of) 0.715

Montréal 1.286

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.736

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 2.523

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.668

Ottawa-Hull 0.583

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.583

Oshawa 0.85

Toronto 1.394

Hamilton 1.388

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.452

Kitchener 1.485

London 1.434

Windsor 0.606

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.703

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.504

Winnipeg 0.958

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.082

Regina and Saskatoon 0.699

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.872

Calgary 1.2

Edmonton 0.514

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.547

Vancouver 1.036

Victoria 1.353

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.138

LSTWKP

Field 112

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.398

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.061

Prince Edward Island 0.907

Nova Scotia 1.083

New Brunswick 0.904

Quebec (province of) 1.018

Ontario 1.174

Manitoba 1.19

Saskatchewan 1.164

Alberta 0.645

British Columbia 0.697

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.62

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.916

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.106

Québec (city of) 1.194

Montréal 1.03

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.275

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.556

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.921

Ottawa-Hull 0.869

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.869

Oshawa 1.11

Toronto 1.232

Hamilton 0.943

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.238

Kitchener 1.137

London 1.001

Windsor 1.236

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.326

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.766

Winnipeg 1.078

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.845

Regina and Saskatoon 0.884

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.115

Calgary 1.087

Edmonton 0.641

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.036

Vancouver 1.079

Victoria 1.319

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.911

WKSWKP

Field 113

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.114

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.014

Prince Edward Island 0.947

Nova Scotia 0.951

New Brunswick 1.206

Quebec (province of) 1.284

Ontario 1.332

Manitoba 1.512

Saskatchewan 1.371

Alberta 0.868

British Columbia 1.197

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.538

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.848

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.963

Québec (city of) 1.161

Montréal 1.563

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.298

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.629

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.117

Ottawa-Hull 1.891

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.891

Oshawa 0.835

Toronto 1.36

Hamilton 1.115

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.193

Kitchener 1.202

London 1.286

Windsor 1.593

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.521

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.321

Winnipeg 1.177

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.725

Regina and Saskatoon 1.066

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.6

Calgary 1.462

Edmonton 0.854

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.878

Vancouver 1.175

Victoria 1.179

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.96

NOCHRD

Field 114

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.394

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.063

Prince Edward Island 1.159

Nova Scotia 1.006

New Brunswick 0.841

Quebec (province of) 1.223

Ontario 1.09

Manitoba 1.215

Saskatchewan 1.086

Alberta 0.97

British Columbia 0.798

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.649

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.869

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.083

Québec (city of) 1.17

Montréal 1.157

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.271

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.375

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.796

Ottawa-Hull 1.035

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.035

Oshawa 0.821

Toronto 1.182

Hamilton 0.984

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.109

Kitchener 1.003

London 1.071

Windsor 1.094

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.162

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.943

Winnipeg 1.076

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.926

Regina and Saskatoon 0.836

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.069

Calgary 1.251

Edmonton 0.955

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.989

Vancouver 0.885

Victoria 1.34

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.954

NOCS01P

Field 115

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.369

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.074

Prince Edward Island 1.151

Nova Scotia 1.056

New Brunswick 0.878

Quebec (province of) 1.149

Ontario 1.089

Manitoba 1.176

Saskatchewan 1.167

Alberta 0.946

British Columbia 0.819

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.748

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.929

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.161

Québec (city of) 1.19

Montréal 1.117

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.281

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.322

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.82

Ottawa-Hull 0.997

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.997

Oshawa 0.789

Toronto 1.16

Hamilton 0.937

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.044

Kitchener 1.009

London 0.951

Windsor 1.173

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.294

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.955

Winnipeg 1.009

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.971

Regina and Saskatoon 0.868

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.13

Calgary 1.234

Edmonton 0.882

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.964

Vancouver 0.866

Victoria 1.335

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.997

IND80P

Field 116

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.399

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.07

Prince Edward Island 0.976

Nova Scotia 0.979

New Brunswick 0.952

Quebec (province of) 1.207

Ontario 1.175

Manitoba 1.11

Saskatchewan 1.196

Alberta 0.788

British Columbia 0.817

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.812

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.901

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.031

Québec (city of) 1.205

Montréal 1.186

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.249

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.246

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.816

Ottawa-Hull 0.902

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.902

Oshawa 0.842

Toronto 1.163

Hamilton 1.027

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.051

Kitchener 0.958

London 0.938

Windsor 1.122

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.382

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.018

Winnipeg 0.998

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.976

Regina and Saskatoon 0.847

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.122

Calgary 1.115

Edmonton 0.9

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.063

Vancouver 0.833

Victoria 1.373

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.965

NAICSP

Field 117

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.339

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.085

Prince Edward Island 1.049

Nova Scotia 0.994

New Brunswick 0.994

Quebec (province of) 1.261

Ontario 1.189

Manitoba 1.167

Saskatchewan 1.151

Alberta 0.832

British Columbia 0.785

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.834

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.866

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.077

Québec (city of) 1.203

Montréal 1.203

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.244

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.23

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.836

Ottawa-Hull 0.941

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.941

Oshawa 0.874

Toronto 1.127

Hamilton 0.966

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.052

Kitchener 0.969

London 0.952

Windsor 1.12

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.419

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.033

Winnipeg 1.077

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.007

Regina and Saskatoon 0.898

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.107

Calgary 1.177

Edmonton 0.884

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.07

Vancouver 0.843

Victoria 1.338

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.95

UPHWKP

Field 118

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.035

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.991

Prince Edward Island 1.013

Nova Scotia 1.143

New Brunswick 1.096

Quebec (province of) 0.904

Ontario 0.933

Manitoba 1.05

Saskatchewan 0.852

Alberta 1.067

British Columbia 1.211

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.985

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.894

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.116

Québec (city of) 0.946

Montréal 0.851

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.136

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.251

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.973

Ottawa-Hull 0.881

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.881

Oshawa 1.004

Toronto 1.263

Hamilton 0.938

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.998

Kitchener 0.89

London 1.01

Windsor 1.222

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.224

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.958

Winnipeg 1.148

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.93

Regina and Saskatoon 0.868

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.729

Calgary 1.29

Edmonton 0.736

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.004

Vancouver 1.028

Victoria 1.248

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.995

UPKIDP

Field 119

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.03

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.852

Prince Edward Island 0.871

Nova Scotia 1.003

New Brunswick 1.16

Quebec (province of) 1.014

Ontario 1.382

Manitoba 1.094

Saskatchewan 1.049

Alberta 1.006

British Columbia 0.969

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.775

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.021

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.005

Québec (city of) 1.157

Montréal 1.116

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.847

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.019

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.311

Ottawa-Hull 0.821

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.821

Oshawa 1.214

Toronto 1.106

Hamilton 0.892

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.265

Kitchener 1.3

London 1.016

Windsor 1.447

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.938

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.412

Winnipeg 1.036

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.846

Regina and Saskatoon 0.93

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.94

Calgary 0.894

Edmonton 0.81

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.305

Vancouver 0.877

Victoria 1.311

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.876

UPSRP

Field 120

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.966

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.053

Prince Edward Island 1.173

Nova Scotia 1.294

New Brunswick 0.982

Quebec (province of) 0.914

Ontario 1.032

Manitoba 0.965

Saskatchewan 0.881

Alberta 0.913

British Columbia 0.954

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.096

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.733

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.579

Québec (city of) 0.698

Montréal 0.795

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.131

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.971

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.162

Ottawa-Hull 1.389

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.389

Oshawa 0.903

Toronto 0.979

Hamilton 0.853

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.002

Kitchener 0.731

London 1.251

Windsor 2.139

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.185

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.135

Winnipeg 0.943

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.818

Regina and Saskatoon 0.89

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.799

Calgary 1.46

Edmonton 0.687

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.895

Vancouver 0.759

Victoria 1.269

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.004

HHINCP

Field 121

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.177

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.286

Prince Edward Island 1.276

Nova Scotia 1.36

New Brunswick 1.184

Quebec (province of) 1.264

Ontario 1.243

Manitoba 1.373

Saskatchewan 1.141

Alberta 1.28

British Columbia 1.252

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.029

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.326

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.288

Québec (city of) 1.137

Montréal 1.307

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.152

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.241

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.138

Ottawa-Hull 1.179

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.179

Oshawa 1.249

Toronto 1.522

Hamilton 1.303

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.281

Kitchener 1.199

London 1.196

Windsor 1.44

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.315

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.3

Winnipeg 1.323

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.291

Regina and Saskatoon 1.184

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.116

Calgary 1.113

Edmonton 1.138

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.294

Vancouver 1.157

Victoria 1.16

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.353

HHINCPA

Field 122

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.931

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 1.09

Ontario 0.777

Manitoba 0.856

Saskatchewan 0.982

Alberta 0.865

British Columbia 0.962

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.131

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 1.082

Montréal 1.054

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.753

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.995

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.323

Ottawa-Hull 1.219

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.219

Oshawa 0.917

Toronto 0.928

Hamilton 1.1

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.142

Kitchener 1.27

London 0.885

Windsor 1.103

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.113

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.962

Winnipeg 0.762

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.946

Regina and Saskatoon 0.853

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.9

Calgary 0.741

Edmonton 1.208

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.834

Vancouver 1.108

Victoria 0.96

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.855

CFINCP

Field 123

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.204

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.178

Prince Edward Island 1.253

Nova Scotia 1.357

New Brunswick 1.201

Quebec (province of) 1.299

Ontario 1.206

Manitoba 1.33

Saskatchewan 1.295

Alberta 1.274

British Columbia 1.099

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.929

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.305

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.237

Québec (city of) 1.169

Montréal 1.161

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.152

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.209

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.201

Ottawa-Hull 1.341

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.341

Oshawa 1.218

Toronto 1.393

Hamilton 1.357

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.18

Kitchener 1.207

London 1.176

Windsor 1.308

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.19

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.114

Winnipeg 1.328

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.225

Regina and Saskatoon 1.152

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.239

Calgary 1.266

Edmonton 1.091

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.316

Vancouver 1.047

Victoria 1.142

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.241

CFINCPA

Field 124

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.799

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador XXX

Prince Edward Island XXX

Nova Scotia XXX

New Brunswick XXX

Quebec (province of) 0.972

Ontario 0.882

Manitoba 1.253

Saskatchewan 0.865

Alberta 0.797

British Columbia 1.083

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.183

REGIONAL

Halifax XXX

Nova Scotia without Halifax XXX

Québec (city of) 1.124

Montréal 1.033

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.745

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.904

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.165

Ottawa-Hull 1.483

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.483

Oshawa 0.945

Toronto 1.033

Hamilton 1.121

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.835

Kitchener 1.546

London 0.74

Windsor 1.206

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.05

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.958

Winnipeg 0.878

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.18

Regina and Saskatoon 0.785

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.74

Calgary 0.847

Edmonton 1.412

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.038

Vancouver 1.25

Victoria 0.581

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.853

MSCFINCP

Field 125

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.6

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.744

Prince Edward Island 1.175

Nova Scotia 1.427

New Brunswick 1.26

Quebec (province of) 1.308

Ontario 1.317

Manitoba 1.135

Saskatchewan 1.367

Alberta 1.414

British Columbia 0.915

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.201

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.081

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.158

Québec (city of) 1.29

Montréal 1.208

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.939

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.443

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.333

Ottawa-Hull 1.591

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.591

Oshawa 1.148

Toronto 1.679

Hamilton 1.504

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.562

Kitchener 0.986

London 1.345

Windsor 1.077

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.208

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.921

Winnipeg 1.046

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.075

Regina and Saskatoon 0.899

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.72

Calgary 1.083

Edmonton 0.939

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 2.041

Vancouver 0.931

Victoria 0.881

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.968

TOTINCP

Field 126

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.633

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.605

Prince Edward Island 0.582

Nova Scotia 1.695

New Brunswick 0.992

Quebec (province of) 1.015

Ontario 0.634

Manitoba 1.369

Saskatchewan 1.167

Alberta 0.951

British Columbia 0.606

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.682

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.011

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.357

Québec (city of) 0.845

Montréal 0.949

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.664

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.041

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.032

Ottawa-Hull 0.828

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.828

Oshawa 0.896

Toronto 0.565

Hamilton 1.09

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.808

Kitchener 1.056

London 0.904

Windsor 1.601

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.843

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.727

Winnipeg 0.943

Manitoba without Winnipeg 2.019

Regina and Saskatoon 1.98

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.114

Calgary 1.442

Edmonton 1.406

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.082

Vancouver 0.481

Victoria 1.199

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.575

WAGESP

Field 127

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.479

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.903

Prince Edward Island 0.535

Nova Scotia 1.346

New Brunswick 0.87

Quebec (province of) 0.745

Ontario 0.527

Manitoba 1.308

Saskatchewan 0.805

Alberta 1.479

British Columbia 0.369

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.633

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.739

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.129

Québec (city of) 1.07

Montréal 0.61

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.975

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.399

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.169

Ottawa-Hull 0.53

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.53

Oshawa 0.807

Toronto 0.66

Hamilton 1.712

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.257

Kitchener 0.849

London 0.947

Windsor 1.172

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.426

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.955

Winnipeg 0.836

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.83

Regina and Saskatoon 1.223

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.018

Calgary 1.528

Edmonton 1.345

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.205

Vancouver 0.347

Victoria 1.024

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.628

SELFIP

Field 128

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.233

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.689

Prince Edward Island 0.47

Nova Scotia 1.955

New Brunswick 0.742

Quebec (province of) 1.029

Ontario 1.238

Manitoba 0.429

Saskatchewan 0.934

Alberta 1.096

British Columbia 1.65

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.61

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.825

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.199

Québec (city of) 1.068

Montréal 0.848

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.667

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.981

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.315

Ottawa-Hull 1.176

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.176

Oshawa 0.666

Toronto 0.563

Hamilton 1.061

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.999

Kitchener 0.923

London 0.821

Windsor 1.263

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.197

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.503

Winnipeg 0.931

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.255

Regina and Saskatoon 1.579

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.735

Calgary 1.515

Edmonton 0.721

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.14

Vancouver 1.474

Victoria 1.454

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.394

CHDBNP

Field 129

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.028

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 0.619

Prince Edward Island 0.709

Nova Scotia 0.679

New Brunswick 1.017

Quebec (province of) 0.507

Ontario 1.257

Manitoba 1.249

Saskatchewan 0.798

Alberta 0.82

British Columbia 1.672

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.726

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.104

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.503

Québec (city of) 1.246

Montréal 1.3

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.08

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.976

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.177

Ottawa-Hull 0.538

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.538

Oshawa 0.653

Toronto 1.409

Hamilton 1.139

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.763

Kitchener 1.268

London 1.014

Windsor 1.418

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.089

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.762

Winnipeg 1.434

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.08

Regina and Saskatoon 1.054

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.5

Calgary 0.715

Edmonton 0.672

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.264

Vancouver 0.924

Victoria 1.727

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.614

OASGIP

Field 130

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.659

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.16

Prince Edward Island 1.034

Nova Scotia 1.044

New Brunswick 0.565

Quebec (province of) 0.794

Ontario 0.847

Manitoba 0.718

Saskatchewan 0.77

Alberta 1.367

British Columbia 1.128

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.43

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.159

Nova Scotia without Halifax 0.67

Québec (city of) 1.072

Montréal 1.358

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.099

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.081

Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.532

Ottawa-Hull 0.606

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.606

Oshawa 0.536

Toronto 1.349

Hamilton 1.177

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.265

Kitchener 0.957

London 0.875

Windsor 0.85

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.74

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.877

Winnipeg 0.556

Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.896

Regina and Saskatoon 0.609

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.116

Calgary 0.965

Edmonton 0.599

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.253

Vancouver 0.585

Victoria 1.933

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.844

CQPPBP

Field 131

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.269

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.29

Prince Edward Island 0.709

Nova Scotia 1.111

New Brunswick 1.082

Quebec (province of) 0.784

Ontario 0.975

Manitoba 1.232

Saskatchewan 0.559

Alberta 0.544

British Columbia 0.601

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.082

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.547

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.063

Québec (city of) 0.815

Montréal 0.735

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.841

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.064

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.19

Ottawa-Hull 1.176

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.176

Oshawa 0.656

Toronto 1.112

Hamilton 0.845

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.675

Kitchener 0.723

London 0.767

Windsor 1.039

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.181

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.706

Winnipeg 1.088

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.033

Regina and Saskatoon 0.876

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.881

Calgary 0.699

Edmonton 0.48

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.427

Vancouver 0.625

Victoria 1.947

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.875

UICBNP

Field 132

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.373

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.007

Prince Edward Island 1.298

Nova Scotia 1.53

New Brunswick 0.737

Quebec (province of) 0.964

Ontario 0.507

Manitoba 1.291

Saskatchewan 0.603

Alberta 0.787

British Columbia 0.651

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.709

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.071

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.221

Québec (city of) 1.878

Montréal 0.863

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.915

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.782

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.138

Ottawa-Hull 0.858

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.858

Oshawa 1.167

Toronto 1.237

Hamilton 1.045

St. Catharines-Niagara 0.796

Kitchener 1.582

London 1.022

Windsor 1.377

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.892

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.13

Winnipeg 0.758

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.685

Regina and Saskatoon 0.91

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.493

Calgary 0.535

Edmonton 0.778

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.253

Vancouver 0.556

Victoria 0.541

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.486

GOVTIP

Field 133

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.677

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.191
 Prince Edward Island 1.675
 Nova Scotia 1.273
 New Brunswick 1.256
 Quebec (province of) 0.984
 Ontario 1.252
 Manitoba 0.966
 Saskatchewan 0.433
 Alberta 1.511
 British Columbia 0.911
 Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.874

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.141
 Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.028
 Québec (city of) 1.04
 Montréal 0.388
 Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.538
 Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.157
 Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.585
 Ottawa-Hull 1.019
 Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.019
 Oshawa 1.003
 Toronto 0.987
 Hamilton 1.518
 St. Catharines-Niagara 1.189
 Kitchener 0.758
 London 0.615
 Windsor 1.17
 Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.912
 Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.174
 Winnipeg 1.24
 Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.528
 Regina and Saskatoon 0.938
 Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.904
 Calgary 1.156
 Edmonton 0.878
 Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.188
 Vancouver 1.626
 Victoria 0.877
 British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.852

TGOVTP

Field 134

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.538

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.243
 Prince Edward Island 1.291
 Nova Scotia 1.663
 New Brunswick 0.595
 Quebec (province of) 0.665
 Ontario 0.925
 Manitoba 0.844
 Saskatchewan 0.663
 Alberta 1.178
 British Columbia 0.635
 Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.818

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.461
 Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.074
 Québec (city of) 1.304
 Montréal 0.879
 Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.714
 Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1
 Quebec without the specified CMAs 0.667
 Ottawa-Hull 1.225
 Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.225
 Oshawa 0.702
 Toronto 1.579
 Hamilton 1.596
 St. Catharines-Niagara 1.546
 Kitchener 1.249
 London 1.038
 Windsor 0.839
 Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.214
 Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.28
 Winnipeg 0.91
 Manitoba without Winnipeg 0.447
 Regina and Saskatoon 1.091
 Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.273
 Calgary 1.042
 Edmonton 0.559
 Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.037
 Vancouver 1.113
 Victoria 1.274
 British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.681

INVSTP

Field 135

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 1.257

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.122

Prince Edward Island 0.893

Nova Scotia 0.969

New Brunswick 0.984

Quebec (province of) 1.68

Ontario 1.391

Manitoba 0.665

Saskatchewan 1.512

Alberta 0.712

British Columbia 0.803

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.878

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.586

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.387

Québec (city of) 1.381

Montréal 1.097

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.087

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.653

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.464

Ottawa-Hull 1.541

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.541

Oshawa 1.449

Toronto 0.833

Hamilton 1.009

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.072

Kitchener 1.346

London 0.847

Windsor 0.86

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.389

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.844

Winnipeg 0.767

Manitoba without Winnipeg 2.278

Regina and Saskatoon 1.598

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 0.9

Calgary 1.178

Edmonton 0.668

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 0.878

Vancouver 0.815

Victoria 1.405

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.372

RETIRP

Field 136

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.932

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.218

Prince Edward Island 0.841

Nova Scotia 1.332

New Brunswick 1.296

Quebec (province of) 0.892

Ontario 1.209

Manitoba 1.725

Saskatchewan 0.744

Alberta 0.679

British Columbia 0.397

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 0.647

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.976

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.585

Québec (city of) 0.914

Montréal 0.879

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.589

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 0.903

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.199

Ottawa-Hull 0.663

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 0.663

Oshawa 1.492

Toronto 1.517

Hamilton 0.83

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.662

Kitchener 0.933

London 0.667

Windsor 0.974

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.43

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.832

Winnipeg 1.303

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.311

Regina and Saskatoon 1.24

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.569

Calgary 0.508

Edmonton 0.641

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.205

Vancouver 0.704

Victoria 0.854

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 0.675

OTINCP

Field 137

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.731

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.743

Prince Edward Island 0.904

Nova Scotia 0.831

New Brunswick 1.211

Quebec (province of) 1.418

Ontario 1.158

Manitoba 1.377

Saskatchewan 2.03

Alberta 0.799

British Columbia 1.389

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1.276

REGIONAL

Halifax 0.475

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.387

Québec (city of) 1.346

Montréal 1.068

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.003

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.197

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.602

Ottawa-Hull 1.071

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.071

Oshawa 0.946

Toronto 0.844

Hamilton 1.248

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.157

Kitchener 1.064

London 1.503

Windsor 2.078

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.887

Ontario without the specified CMAs 0.892

Winnipeg 0.962

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.289

Regina and Saskatoon 1.224

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.781

Calgary 0.409

Edmonton 0.963

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.274

Vancouver 0.6

Victoria 0.973

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.435

INCSTP

Field 138

Geography Level

NATIONAL

Canada 0.947

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland and Labrador 1.156

Prince Edward Island 1.079

Nova Scotia 1.275

New Brunswick 1.627

Quebec (province of) 1.119

Ontario 1.048

Manitoba 1.748

Saskatchewan 1.391

Alberta 1.153

British Columbia 1.364

Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut XXX

REGIONAL

Halifax 1.237

Nova Scotia without Halifax 1.122

Québec (city of) 0.817

Montréal 1.228

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.95

Ottawa-Hull (Quebec side) 1.401

Quebec without the specified CMAs 1.253

Ottawa-Hull 1.204

Ottawa-Hull (Ontario side) 1.204

Oshawa 1.35

Toronto 1.789

Hamilton 1.142

St. Catharines-Niagara 1.603

Kitchener 1.127

London 1.757

Windsor 1.558

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.836

Ontario without the specified CMAs 1.342

Winnipeg 1.498

Manitoba without Winnipeg 1.413

Regina and Saskatoon 1.492

Saskatchewan without Regina and Saskatoon 1.326

Calgary 1.405

Edmonton 0.92

Alberta without Edmonton and Calgary 1.203

Vancouver 1.064

Victoria 1.279

British Columbia without Vancouver and Victoria 1.674

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How to Get Help

Regional Reference Centres

The Advisory Services Division of Statistics Canada provides an information dissemination network across the country through eight regional reference centres.

Advisory Services can provide assistance in helping you identify your informational needs, establish sources of available data, consolidate and integrate data from different sources, develop profiles, provide analysis of highlights or tendencies and, finally, provide training on products, services, Statistics Canada concepts and the use of statistical data.

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- **1 800 267-6677** – Toll-free products and services sales line
- **1 800 363-7629** – National TTY line (teletype machine)
- **1 877 287-4369** – Toll-free fax number

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OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0T6

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Prairies, NWT and Nunavut Advisory Services
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Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 4K1
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Statistics Canada
Pacific Plaza, Suite 900
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Edmonton, Alberta T5J 4J3
Toll-free number: 1 800 263-1136
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Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 6C7
Toll-free number: 1 800 263-1136
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

Other Related Products

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Canadian Universities – Data Liberation Initiative (DLI)

This ongoing project provides Canadian universities with affordable access to Statistics Canada's files and databases for teaching and research purposes. Participating universities pay an annual subscription fee and supply support services such as personnel, equipment and software. For its part, Statistics Canada provides data files, technical assistance and storage by means of file transfer protocol (FTP) over the Internet. The DLI activities are supported by a dedicated group located in the Statistics Canada Library and Information Centre.

This initiative complements the Depository Services Program by giving universities access to public use microdata files, large databases such as census profiles and CANSIM, and geographic data such as boundary files.

Under the DLI, access to the files is restricted by signed agreements to the student population, teaching staff and other employees of participating universities.

To find out more about the DLI, send an e-mail to sivyer@statcan.ca.

Internet

The Statistics Canada Talon service, named after Canada's first official statistician, Jean Talon, was launched in February 1995. The Talon site can be found at <http://www.statcan.ca>.

At all times during the census dissemination cycle, this website offers users a selection of material from the various census reference products and a complete issue of *The Daily*, which is available on the date of release for each variable and contains highlights, selected analyses and three or four supporting tables for each variable.

Users also have access to detailed information on census products and services through the Online Catalogue (OLC). The OLC is a one-stop searchable repository of all Statistics Canada publications, products and services. With the OLC, users can perform organized and efficient searches to find out what publications, electronic products, microdata files, or services are available in their area of interest.