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2006 Census Public Use Microdata File (PUMF)

Hierarchical File

Documentation and User guide

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Table of contents

List of tables

Page

Chapter 1 – Universes

Chapter 5 – Other factors affecting data reliability

Introduction

The *Hierarchical File, 2006 Census (Public Use Microdata Files)* is a collection of records depicting individuals' responses to the 2006 Census. The Hierarchical File (PUMF) provides important information about the composition and structure of Canadian families and households. The file allows users to explore the demographic, socio-cultural, ethno-cultural, housing and economic characteristics of census families, economic families and private households, as well as the individuals that define these units. The micro-data file permits users to group and manipulate the census data to suit their analytical needs. It is a powerful research tool for anyone interested in modelling and performing statistical regressions.

The Hierarchical File (PUMF) contains 124,358 private households with a total of 309,841 individual records, representing approximately 1% of the population in private households in private occupied dwellings in Canada. Each individual record contains 99 variables and was drawn from a sample of one-fifth of the Canadian population (sample data from the census 2B questionnaire). Rigorous steps were taken to preserve and maintain the confidentiality and anonymity of the identity of the persons found in the file.

Since the 1971 Census, Statistics Canada has traditionally produced three public use microdata files: the Individuals File, the Families File and the Households and Housing File. To meet users' needs and allow international comparison of PUMFs, Statistics Canada produced two files for the 2006 Census: the Individuals File (released March 2010) and the present Hierarchical File.

This user guide is divided into five chapters: Chapter 1 contains the record layout, an indispensable tool for using the file. Chapter 2 defines the census universes that can be studied using the Hierarchical File (PUMF). Chapter 3 defines and provides detailed information about the variables available for analysis in the PUMF dataset. Chapters 4 and 5 respectively deal with the sampling method and factors affecting data quality and reliability.

Users wanting more details on the concepts and definitions of census variables can consult the *2006 Census Dictionary*, online at http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/english/census06/reference/dictionary/index.cfm.

Other information on the 2006 Census may also be obtained by contacting Statistics Canada's regional reference centres, which are listed in the section entitled 'How to get help.'

A Important considerations

A.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 actions are taken to fulfil this commitment.

A.1.a Reduced level of detail

Data for small geographic areas are not available in this product. The smallest geographic unit in the 2006 Hierarchical File (PUMF) is the census metropolitan area (CMA) and the latter has been further restricted to five of the six most populated census metropolitan areas in Canada. The Ottawa-Gatineau CMA was excluded due to confidentiality risks incurred by using the region variable to split the CMA into two smaller, less populated geographic regions. Also, due to confidentiality concerns some provinces and territories have been aggregated to create a geographic region, for example: Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are grouped under the term 'Northern Canada.'

Furthermore, the data have been aggregated in such a way as to preserve confidentiality, while at the same time, providing analytical detail as to the structure and composition of the different census universes, .i.e.: households, economic families and census families. For example, the National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) – occupation variable does not have a 'physician'

category, but rather the more general 'Health occupations' category. This category also includes other medical occupations, such as 'nurse.'

A.1.b Data not available

For a few records, the codes for certain variables were changed to indicate **Not available**, so as to guarantee data confidentiality. Users must make sure to exclude them from their calculations.

A.1.c Lower and upper income limits

The PUMF contains lower and upper income limits. Extreme values have been replaced by a common value as described in chapter 5.

A.2 Target population

The 2006 Hierarchical File (PUMF) target population is persons in private households in private occupied dwellings in Canada, interpreted as all Canadian citizens and landed immigrants living in **private** households on Census Day. 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.

The file excludes households who are living in collective dwellings or residing overseas, who are located on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements, or households of 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

The hierarchical structure of the file is a new feature in the line of census public use microdata files. It is intended to replace the 'household and housing' and 'families' flat files. The new format contains the census records of all persons who make up the private households which were selected to create the 1% sample. Each person level record contains a household identifier, an economic family identifier, a census family identifier and a person identifier allowing users to aggregate data according to census universes. All identifiers are unique within the universes they define, for example, all members of a same household share the same household identifier and that identifier is unique amongst households, the same can be said for economic family identifiers and census family identifiers. Consequently, persons are the smallest unit of measure therefore each person identifier is unique within the file.

B.1 Changes in the content of the 2006 Census questionnaire

New variables were inserted to reflect the content of the 2006 Census questionnaire.

• **Income.** For some respondents, Statistics Canada has income data obtained directly from Canada Revenue Agency. As a result, the 2006 PUMF now includes the 'after-tax income' and 'income tax paid' variables.

• **Education.** The 2B questionnaire for the 2006 Census contained a new question on the location of study and for the first time the major field of study was coded based on the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2000. The 2006 PUMF includes these new variables, which indicate, firstly, the province or territory (in Canada) or the country (outside Canada) where the highest certificate, diploma or degree was obtained and, secondly, the major field of study.

• **Religion.** The question on religion was not asked in the 2006 Census.

Chapter 1 – Universes

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.

The 2006 hierarchical PUMF contains 124,358 private households.

Dwelling, private, occupied by usual residents:

Refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day.

The number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents is equal to the number of private households in the 2006, 2001, 1996, 1991, 1986, 1981 and 1976 Censuses

The 2006 hierarchical PUMF contains 124,358 private dwellings occupied by usual residents.

Economic Family:

Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. For 2006, foster children are included.

The economic family concept requires only that family members be related by blood, marriage[1], common-law[2] or adoption. By contrast, the census family concept requires that family members be either a male or female spouse, a male or female common-law partner, a male or female lone parent, or a child with a parent present. The concept of economic family may therefore refer to a larger group of persons than does the census family concept. For example, a widowed mother living with her married son and daughter-in-law would be treated as a person not in a census family. That same person would, however, be counted as a member of an economic family along with her son and daughter-in-law. Two or more related census families living together also constitute **one** economic family as, for example, a man and his wife living with their married son and daughter-in-law. Two or more brothers or sisters living together, apart from their parents, will form an economic family, but not a census family, since they do not meet the requirements for the latter. All census family persons are economic family persons. For 2006, foster children are considered economic family members.

The 2006 hierarchical PUMF contains 87,763 economic families.

Census Family:

Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

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

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[1] For 2006, married spouses may be of opposite or same sex.

[2] Note that as of 2001, same-sex partners are considered to be common-law partners. Thus they are considered **related** and members of the same economic family.

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, the sons or 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). When sons or daughters study or have a summer job elsewhere but return to live with their parent(s) during the year, these sons and daughters are considered members of the census family of their parent(s).

For 2006, a married couple may be of opposite or same sex.

For the 2001 Census, several changes were made to the census family concept:

- Two persons living in a same-sex common-law relationship, along with any of their children residing in the household, are considered a census family.
- Children in a census family can have been previously married (as long as they are not currently living with a spouse or common-law partner). Previously, they had to be 'never married'.
- A grandchild living in a three-generation household where the parent (middle generation) is never-married will, contrary to previous censuses, now be considered as a child in the census family of his or her parent, provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law partner, or child. Traditionally, the census family usually consisted of the two older generations.
- A grandchild of another household member, where a middle-generation parent is not present, will now be considered as a child in the census family of his or her grandparent, provided the grandchild is not living with his or her own spouse, common-law partner, or child. Traditionally, such a grandchild would not be considered as the member of a census family.

As of 2001, the write-in responses for Question 6 (Relationship to Person 1) on the Forms 2A and 3A (2A only in 1996) were not captured, but were classified as 'Other write-ins'. The write-in responses on Forms 2B, 2C, 2D and 3B (Forms 2B, 2C, 2D and 3 in 1996) were captured as reported by respondents. Unlike for censuses prior to 1996, the published output on families will be produced from the sample database.

In censuses prior to 1991, the families of married couples and those of opposite-sex common-law couples together constituted '**husband-wife families**' and appeared as such in most census family tables.

The 2006 hierarchical PUMF contains 88,939 census families.

Basic Counts of Different Units in Hierarchical PUMF, 2006

	Identification Criterion	Hierarchical PUMF		Census Estimates	PUMF to Census Ratio
		Unweighted records count	Weighted Estimate		
Persons in Private Households	all records	309,841	30,990,488	31,074,405	99.73%
Private households	PRIHM = 1	124,358	12,438,364	12,437,470	100.01%
Persons not in an economic family	EF_RP = 0	43,104	4,311,289	4,317,005	99.87%
Persons in an economic family	EF_RP = 1 or EF_RP = 2	266,737	26,679,199	26,757,400	99.71%
Economic families	EF_RP = 1	87,763	8,778,109	8,782,350	99.95%
Persons not in a census family	CF_RP = 0	49,549	4,955,922	4,961,015	99.90%
Persons in a census family	CF_RP = 1 or CF_RP = 2	260,292	26,034,566	26,113,390	99.70%
Census families	CF_RP = 1	88,939	8,895,734	8,896,840	99.99%

Chapter 2 – Record Layout

Geography

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
18	4	50-52	Num	CMA	Census metropolitan area
75	3	154	Num	REGION	Region

Households

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
32	3	85	Num	HHMAINP	Person responsible for household payments
72	3	151	Num	PRIHM	Primary household maintainer indicator

Families and Family Composition

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
12	3	42	Num	CF_Rp	Census Family reference person
13	3	43-44	Num	CFSTAT	Detailed Census family status and household living arrangements
22	3	56	Num	EF_Rp	Economic family reference person

Demography

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
6	3	33-34	Num	AGEGRP	Age groups
52	3	116	Num	MARST	Legal marital status
53	3	117	Num	MARSTH	Historical comparability indicator of marital status
80	3	160	Num	SEX	Sex

Place of Birth, Immigration and Citizenship

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
7	3	35-36	Num	AGEIMM	Age at immigration
15	3	47	Num	CITIZEN	Citizenship
16	3	48	Num	CITOTH	Citizenship other than Canadian
28	3	71	Num	GENSTAT	Generation status
41	3	103	Num	IMMSTAT	Immigrant status
68	3	147	Num	POB	Place of birth of respondent
69	3	148	Num	POBF	Place of birth of father
70	3	149	Num	POBM	Place of birth of mother
101	3	347	Num	YRIMM	Year of immigration

Visible Minority

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
90	3	206	Num	VISMIN	Visible minority population

Aboriginal Population

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
5	3	32	Num	ABOID	Aboriginal identity
9	3	38	Num	BFNMEMB	Band or First Nation membership
74	3	153	Num	REGIND	Registered or Treaty Indian

Ethnic Origin

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
24	3	64-65	Num	ETHDER	Derived single and selected multiple ethnic origins

Language

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
26	3	69	Num	FOL	First official language spoken
33	3	86	Num	HLAEN	Home language – English component – Part A
34	3	87	Num	HLAFR	Home language – French component – Part A
35	3	88-89	Num	HLANO	Home language – Non-official language component – Part A
36	3	90	Num	HLBEN	Home language – English component – Part B
37	3	91	Num	HLBFR	Home language – French component – Part B

38	3	92	Num	HLBNO	Home language – Non-official language component – Part B
42	3	104	Num	KOL	Knowledge of official language
46	3	110	Num	LWAEN	Language of work – English component – Part A
47	3	111	Num	LWAFR	Language of work – French component – Part A
48	3	112	Num	LWANO	Language of work – Non-official language component – Part A
49	3	113	Num	LWBEN	Language of work – English component – Part B
50	3	114	Num	LWBFR	Language of work – French component – Part B
51	3	115	Num	LWBNO	Language of work – Non-official language component – Part B
60	3	131	Num	MTNEN	Mother tongue – English component
61	3	132	Num	MTNFR	Mother tongue – French component
62	3	133-134	Num	MTNNO	Mother tongue – Non-official language component
66	3	141-142	Num	NOL	Single and multiple responses to the non-official language question

Education

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
8	3	37	Num	ATTSCH	Attendance at school
14	3	45-46	Num	CIP	Major field of study (based on the CIP Canada 2000)
31	3	83-84	Num	HDGREE	Highest certificate, diploma or degree
44	3	107-108	Num	LOCSTUD	Location of study
54	3	118-119	Num	MFS	Major field of study (based on the MFS Classification – Historical)
81	3	161-162	Num	SSGRAD	High school graduation certificate or equivalent

Mobility

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
55	3	120	Num	MOB1	Mobility status – Place of residence 1 year ago
56	3	121	Num	MOB5	Mobility status – Place of residence 5 years ago
76	3	155	Num	REGION1	Region of residence 1 year ago
77	3	156	Num	REGION5	Region of residence 5 years ago

Journey to Work

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
20	3	54	Num	DIST	Commuting distance to work
57	3	122	Num	MODE	Mode of transportation to work
71	3	150	Num	POWST	Place of work status
73	3	152	Num	PWREGION	Region of work

Labour Market Activities

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
19	3	53	Num	COW	Class of worker
27	3	70	Num	FPTWK	Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2005
39	4	93-95	Num	HRSWRK	Hours worked for pay or in self-employment
43	3	105-106	Num	LFACT	Labour force activity
45	3	109	Num	LSTWRK	When last worked for pay or in self-employment
63	3	135-136	Num	NAICS	Industry (based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System [NAICS 2002])
64	3	137-138	Num	NOCHRD	Occupation (Employment equity designations – based on the National Occupational Classification)
65	3	139-140	Num	NOCS	Occupation (based on the 2006 National Occupational Classification for Statistics [NOC-S 2006])
91	3	207-208	Num	WKSWRK	Weeks worked in 2005
92	3	209-210	Num	WRKACT	Work activity in 2005

Unpaid Work

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
85	3	178	Num	UPHWRK	Hours spent doing unpaid housework
86	3	179	Num	UPKID	Hours spent looking after children, without pay
87	3	180	Num	UPSR	Hours spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors

Income

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
23	6	57-63	Num	EMPIN	Employment income

30	6	76-82	Num	GTRFS	Total government transfer payments
40	6	96-102	Num	INCTAX	Income tax paid
59	6	124-130	Num	MRKINC	Market income
83	6	164-170	Num	TOTINC	Total income of individual
84	6	171-177	Num	TOTINC_AT	Total after-tax income of individual

Dwelling: Housing and shelter cost

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
10	3	39	Num	BROOMH	Number of bedrooms
11	3	40-41	Num	BUILTH	Period of construction
17	3	49	Num	CONDO	Tenure – Condominium
21	3	55	Num	DTYPE	Structural type of dwelling
25	4	66-68	Num	FCOND	Condominium fees
29	4	72-75	Num	GROSRT	Gross rent (monthly)
58	3	123	Num	MORGH	Presence of mortgage
67	4	143-146	Num	OMP	Owner's major payments (monthly)
78	3	157	Num	REPAIR	Condition of dwelling
79	3	158-159	Num	ROOM	Number of rooms
82	3	163	Num	TENUR	Tenure
88	6	181-187	Num	VALUE	Value of dwelling

Weighting

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
89	17	188-205	Num	WEIGHT	Individuals weighting factor
93	16	211-227	Num	WT1	Replicate PUMF weight
94	16	228-244	Num	WT2	Replicate PUMF weight
95	16	245-261	Num	WT3	Replicate PUMF weight
96	16	262-278	Num	WT4	Replicate PUMF weight
97	16	279-295	Num	WT5	Replicate PUMF weight
98	16	296-312	Num	WT6	Replicate PUMF weight
99	16	313-329	Num	WT7	Replicate PUMF weight
100	16	330-346	Num	WT8	Replicate PUMF weight

Identifier

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
3	6	14-21	Num	CF_ID	Census Family identifier
2	6	7-13	Num	EF_ID	Economic Family identifier
1	6	1-6	Num	HH_ID	Household identifier
4	6	22-31	Num	PP_ID	Person identifier

Chapter 3 – Variable Descriptions

Geography

CMA – Census metropolitan area

Field: 18 **Size:** 4 **Position:** 50-52 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA) where current residence is located (2006). Please note that contrary to the variables CMA1 and CMA5, the variable CMA does not distinguish between the non-CMA/CA areas of the territories and those in the rest of the country. Users interested in making this distinction for comparability purposes may use the variable province of residence (PR).

Direct variable: Form 2B

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
462	Montréal	35,711	
535	Toronto	50,353	
825	Calgary	10,678	
835	Edmonton	10,181	
933	Vancouver	20,811	
999	Other census metropolitan areas, Census Agglomerations and other geographies	182,107	Persons not living in selected census metropolitan areas
	Total	**309,841**	

REGION – Region

Field: 75 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 154 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the region of Canada where the current residence is located (on May 16, 2006).

Derived variable: Form 2B

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Eastern Canada	22,422	Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
2	Quebec	73,860	
3	Ontario	119,484	
4	Prairies	52,699	Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
5	British Columbia	40,383	
6	Northern Canada	993	Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
	Total	**309,841**	

HHMAINP – Person responsible for household payments

Field: 32 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 85 **Type:** Num

Description:
Indicates whether the person is or is not a household maintainer.

Derived variable: H1

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	Person is not responsible for household payments	135,657	
1	Person is responsible for household payments	174,184	
	Total	**309,841**	

PRIHM – Primary household maintainer indicator

Field: 72 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 151 **Type:** Num

Description:
The first person in the household identified as being the household maintainer.

This variable identifies the first household maintainer entered in Question H1.
Due to changes in questionnaire design and data capture, the method of identifying the primary household maintainer in 2006, 2001 and 1996 differs slightly from that of 1991. These changes may affect households where two or more persons contribute towards shelter expenses. As a result, the characteristics of the primary household maintainer in 2006, 2001 and 1996 may not be strictly comparable to those released in the 1991 Census. In the 1981 and 1986 censuses, only one person could be counted as being the household maintainer. Comparisons with the 2006, 2001, 1996 and 1991 censuses can be carried out using the Primary household maintainer variable.

Derived variable: Question H1

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	Person is not primary maintainer	185,483	
1	Person is primary maintainer	124,358	
9	Not applicable		Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**309,841**	

CF_Rp – Census Family reference person

Field: 12 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 42 **Type:** Num

Description:
Census family reference person. There is one reference person per family. In a couple census family, with or without children, the spouse or partner who is listed first on the census questionnaire is the reference person. In a lone-parent census family, the lone parent is the reference person.
Reported for: Persons in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	Not a member of Census family	49,549	
1	Reference person for a Census family	88,939	
2	Census family member	171,353	
	Total	**309,841**	

CFSTAT – Detailed Census family status and household living arrangements

Field: 13 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 43-44 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the classification of the population according to whether or not the persons are members of a census family.

Derived variable: Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Male, married spouse (Husband)	61,173	
2	Female, married spouse (Wife)	61,159	
3	Male – Common-law partner	13,688	
4	Female – Common-law partner	13,626	
5	Male parent in lone-parent family	2,796	
6	Female parent in lone-parent family	11,317	
7	Child of married couple	64,386	
8	Child of common-law couple	10,747	
9	Child in lone-parent family with male parent	4,002	
10	Child in lone-parent family with female parent	17,398	
11	Person not in a Census family but living with other relatives	6,445	
12	Person living alone	33,290	
13	Person living with non-relatives only	9,814	
99	Not applicable		Persons in collective households and persons in households outside Canada
	Total	**309,841**	

EF_Rp – Economic family reference person

Field: 22 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 56 **Type:** Num

Description:
There is one reference person per family. In the census, the economic family reference person is the one listed first on the questionnaire who is at least 15 years of age and not the child or grandchild of someone else in the household.
Reported for: Persons in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	Not a member of Economic family	43,104	
1	Reference person for a Economic family	87,763	
2	Economic family member	178,974	
	Total	**309,841**	

AGEGRP – Age groups

Field: 6 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 33-34 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 16, 2006). This variable is derived from date of birth.

Derived variable: Question 3

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	0 to 9 years	34,028	
2	10 to 14 years	19,994	
3	15 to 19 years	21,285	
4	20 to 24 years	20,358	
5	25 to 29 years	19,333	
6	30 to 34 years	19,682	
7	35 to 39 years	21,818	
8	40 to 44 years	25,695	
9	45 to 49 years	25,881	
10	50 to 54 years	23,336	
11	55 to 64 years	36,811	
12	65 to 74 years	22,448	
13	75 years and over	17,578	
88	Not available	1,594	
	Total	**309,841**	

MARST – Legal marital status

Field: 52 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 116 **Type:** Num

Description:
Legal marital status of the person. The categories are: Legally married (and not separated); Separated, but still legally married; Divorced; Widowed; Never legally married (single). In 2006, married same-sex spouses are included in the category 'Legally married (and not separated).'
Note: When comparing the census results to other Statistics Canada data sources, it appears there is a slight overestimation of persons aged 15, 16 and 17 who are recorded as married, common-law, separated, divorced or widowed. The data for those ages should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Direct variable: Question 4

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Divorced	20,717	
2	Legally married (and not separated)	123,959	
3	Separated, but still legally married	7,570	
4	Never legally married (single)	143,503	
5	Widowed	14,092	
	Total	**309,841**	

MARSTH – Historical comparability indicator of marital status

Field: 53 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 117 **Type:** Num

Description:
Marital status of the person – Historical. The categories are: Married or common-law; Separated; Divorced; Widowed; Never married (single). Since 2001, same-sex common-law partners are included in the category 'Married or common-law.' In 2006, same-sex married spouses are included in the category 'Married or common-law.' For legal marital status, use the legal marital status variable (MARST).
Note: When comparing the census results to other Statistics Canada data sources, it appears there is a slight overestimation of persons aged 15, 16 and 17 who are recorded as married, common-law, separated, divorced or widowed. The data for those ages should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Derived variable: Questions 4 and 5

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Divorced	14,418	
2	Now married or living in common-law	151,271	
3	Separated	6,307	
4	Never married (single)	124,413	
5	Widowed	13,432	
	Total	**309,841**	

SEX – Sex

Field: 80 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 160 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the gender of the respondent

Direct variable: Question 2

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Female	157,706	
2	Male	152,135	
	Total	**309,841**	

AGEIMM – Age at immigration

Field: 7 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 35-36 **Type:** Num

Description:

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.

Age at immigration is calculated using the year of immigration, the year of birth, and an estimated month of immigration. Respondents who answered 'Yes' to the landed immigrant status question (Question 11) were asked to answer the year of immigration question (Question 12) by reporting the year in which they first obtained landed immigrant status. People who answered 'No' to Question 11 will not have gone through the immigration process and, thus, do not have a year of immigration or an age at immigration. These people are Canadian citizens by birth or non-permanent residents (people from another country who have a study or work permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the census, and family members living here with them). Age at immigration data are available since the 1981 Census. Censuses taken earlier than in 1981 had only periods of immigration, i.e., ranges of years, which made it impossible to calculate the age at immigration.

Derived variable: Questions 3 and 12

Reported for: Persons in private households who are, or have been, landed immigrants

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	0 to 4 years	5,395	
2	5 to 9 years	5,412	
3	10 to 14 years	4,652	
4	15 to 19 years	5,271	
5	20 to 24 years	8,308	
6	25 to 29 years	8,953	
7	30 to 34 years	6,671	
8	35 to 39 years	4,688	
9	40 to 44 years	2,964	
10	45 to 49 years	1,794	
11	50 to 54 years	1,121	
12	55 to 59 years	926	
13	60 years and over	1,369	
88	Not available	4,269	
99	Not applicable	248,048	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
	Total	**309,841**	

CITIZEN – Citizenship

Field: 15 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 47 **Type:** Num

Description:

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).

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 2006, as in 1996 and 2001, 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. Data for the 2006 Census, as in 1996 and 2001, will not be published for all countries of citizenship and dual citizenship. Unpublished data relating to persons who indicated dual citizenship are available upon special request, subject to restrictions imposed to ensure confidentiality.

Direct variable: Question 10

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Canada, by birth	244,464	Canada, by birth; Canada, by birth and other country(ies)
2	Canada, by naturalization	45,297	Canada, by naturalization; Canada, by naturalization and other country(ies)
3	Other country(ies)	14,676	Citizens of one or more countries other than Canada; persons who are stateless
8	Not available	5,404	
	Total	**309,841**	

CITOTH – Citizenship other than Canadian

Field: 16 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 48 **Type:** Num

Description:
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, 2001 and 2006, these two answer circles were removed, and respondents were instructed 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.

Direct variable: Question 10

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	United States of America	1,638	
2	Other America and Caribbean	1,847	
3	Europe	7,362	
4	Africa	1,232	
5	Asia	8,394	
6	Oceania and other	174	
7	Multiple citizenships other than Canadian	70	
8	Not available	5,402	
9	Not applicable	283,722	
	Total	**309,841**	

GENSTAT – Generation status

Field: 28 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 71 **Type:** Num

Description:

Refers to the generational status of a person, that is, '1st generation', '2nd generation' or '3rd generation or more.'

Generation status is derived from place of birth of respondent (Question 9), place of birth of father (Question 25 [a]) and place of birth of mother (Question 25 [b]). For more information on the place of birth questions in the 2006 Census, refer to the definitions of Place of birth of respondent, Place of birth of father and Place of birth of mother. Generation status includes three response categories, which are defined as follows: 1st generation: persons born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. Also included in the first generation are a small number of people born outside Canada to parents who are Canadian citizens by birth. In addition, the first generation includes people who are non-permanent residents (defined as people from another country in Canada on work or study permits or as refugee claimants, and any family members living with them in Canada). 2nd generation: persons born inside Canada with at least one parent born outside Canada. This includes (a) persons born in Canada with both parents born outside Canada and (b) persons born in Canada with one parent born in Canada and one parent born outside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well). 3rd generation or more: persons born inside Canada with both parents born inside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well).

Derived variable: Questions 9 and 25 (a) and 25 (b)

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	First generation, respondent born outside Canada	61,118	
2	2nd generation, both parents born outside Canada	19,616	
3	2nd generation, one parent born outside Canada	18,657	
4	3rd generation, respondent born in Canada, both parents born in Canada	154,359	
8	Not available	1,591	
9	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

IMMSTAT – Immigrant status

Field: 41 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 103 **Type:** Num

Description:

Indicates whether the respondent is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident. Non-immigrants are persons who are Canadian citizens by birth. Immigrants are persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada (includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006). Non-permanent residents are persons from another country who, at the time of the census, held a work or study permit, or who were refugee claimants, as well as family members living with them in Canada.

Derived variable: Question 10 and 11

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Non-permanent residents	2,547	
2	Non-immigrants	245,501	
3	Immigrants	61,793	
	Total	**309,841**	

POB – Place of birth of respondent

Field: 68 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 147 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the country where the respondent was born.

Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 16, 2006. For example, respondents born in an area which, at the time of their birth, was part of the USSR but which is now part of Kazakhstan were asked to write 'Kazakhstan.'

Direct variable: Question 9

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Canada	244,714	
2	United States of America	2,522	
3	Europe	23,336	
4	Asia	26,123	
5	Other countries and regions	10,549	
8	Not available	2,597	
	Total	**309,841**	

POBF – Place of birth of father

Field: 69 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 148 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 16, 2006. For example, a respondent whose father was born in an area which, at the time of his birth, was part of the USSR but which is now part of Kazakhstan was asked to write 'Kazakhstan.' The place of birth of respondent, place of birth of father and place of birth of mother questions on the census are used to derive Generation status.

Direct variable: Question 25 (a)

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Canada	164,030	
2	United States of America	3,775	
3	Europe	45,214	
4	Asia	24,174	
5	Other countries and regions	15,803	
8	Not available	2,597	
9	Not applicable	54,248	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

POBM – Place of birth of mother

Field: 70 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 149 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 16, 2006. For example, a respondent whose mother was born in an area which, at the time of her birth, was part of the USSR but which is now part of Kazakhstan was asked to write 'Kazakhstan.' The place of birth of respondent, place of birth of father and place of birth of mother questions on the census are used to derive Generation status.

Direct variable: Question 25 (b)

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Canada	166,984	
2	United States of America	3,970	
3	Europe	42,402	
4	Asia	24,080	
5	Other countries and regions	15,560	
8	Not available	2,597	
9	Not applicable	54,248	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

YRIMM – Year of immigration

Field: 101 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 347 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the year landed immigrant status was first obtained in Canada. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. This variable is used to derive a variable indicating immigrant status and period of immigration. Users should note that historical comparisons of individual years of immigration can be affected by a number of factors, for example emigration and mortality among the immigrant population, respondent reporting patterns and coverage of immigrants in the census.

Direct variable: Question 12

Reported for: Persons in private households who are, or have been, landed immigrants

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Before 1971	14,494	
2	1971-1980	7,740	
3	1981-1990	8,856	
4	1991-2000	16,118	
5	2001-2006	10,316	
8	Not available	4,269	
9	Not applicable	248,048	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
	Total	**309,841**	

VISMIN – Visible minority population

Field: 90 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 206 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to whether the respondent is a visible minority or not. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.' The Visible minority population variable includes the following categories: Chinese, South Asian, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Southeast Asian, Arab, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, Visible minority, n.i.e., and Multiple visible minority.
Persons who reported 'Yes' to Question 18 (Aboriginal persons) were not asked the population group question, from which the visible minority data are derived. Aboriginal peoples are therefore included in the 'Not a visible minority' category, along with persons reporting other selected groups such as 'White.'
For more information, please refer to the Visible Minority Population and Population Group Reference Guide, 2006 Census (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/visible_minority-minorites_visibles-eng.cfm).

Direct variable: Question 19

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Visible minority	50,180	
2	Not a visible minority	259,580	
8	Not available	81	
	Total	**309,841**	

ABOID – Aboriginal identity

Field: 5 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 32 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

In 1991 and previous censuses, the Aboriginal population was defined using the ethnic origin question (ancestry). The 1996 Census included a question on the individual's perception of his/her Aboriginal identity. The question used in the 2006 and 2001 censuses 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 2006 Census also provides information on persons who reported at least one Aboriginal ancestry in the ethnic origin question. Depending on the application, data on either identity or ethnic origin/ancestry may be appropriate for defining the Aboriginal population.

Users should be aware that the counts for North American Indian single response are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements. The extent of the impact will depend on the geographic area under study. In 2006, a total of 22 Indian reserves and Indian settlements were incompletely enumerated by the census. The populations of these 22 communities are not included in the census counts.

Derived variable: Questions 18, 20 and 21

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	North American Indian single response	6,888	
2	Métis single response	3,899	
3	Inuit single response	482	
4	Multiple Aboriginal identity responses	85	
5	Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	242	Includes those who identified themselves as Registered Indians and/or band members without identifying themselves as North American Indian, Métis or Inuit in the Aboriginal identity question
6	Non-Aboriginal identity population	298,245	
	Total	**309,841**	

BFNMEMB – Band or First Nation membership

Field: 9 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 38 **Type:** Num

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

In 1991, band membership was a subcomponent of Question 16 on Registered Indians. In the first part of this question, respondents were asked about registration status, while the second part of the question dealt with band membership. In 1996, one direct question was developed to collect data on band/First Nation membership.

Many Indian bands have elected to call themselves a First Nation and have changed their band name to reflect this. Also, with the 1985 amendment to the "Indian Act" of Canada (Bill C-31), many Indian bands exercised the right to establish their own membership code, whereby it was not always necessary for a band member to be a Registered Indian according to the "Indian Act".

The 2006 Census used the same question as in 1996 and 2001

Direct variable: Question 20

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Not a member of an Indian band or First Nation	303,894	
2	Member of an Indian band or First Nation	5,947	
	Total	**309,841**	

REGIND – Registered or Treaty Indian

Field: 74 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 153 **Type:** Num

Description:
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.

Although there was a question in the 1991 Census on registration status, the layout of the 1996 question was somewhat different. In 1991, Question 16 on Registered Indians had two components. In the first part of the question, respondents were asked about their registration status, while the second part of the question dealt with band membership. The question used in 1996 asked only for registration or treaty status, while band membership was dealt with in a separate question. The wording of the question, starting in 1996, differs slightly from the one in previous censuses. Prior to 1996, the term 'treaty' was not included in the question. It was added in 1996 at the request of individuals from the Western provinces, where the term is more widely used. The 2006 Census question is the same as the one used in 1996 and 2001.

The Registered Indian counts in this data file may differ from the administrative counts maintained by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, with the most important causes of these differences being the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements as well as methodological and conceptual differences between the two sources.

Direct variable: Question 21

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Not a Registered Indian	303,871	
2	Registered Indian	5,970	
	Total	**309,841**	

ETHDER – Derived single and selected multiple ethnic origins

Field: 24 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 64-65 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable provides a distribution of the total population by seven single response categories and one multiple response category to the ethnic origin question (Question 17).

Due to the increasingly high proportion of respondents who report multiple origins in the census, it is recommended that this variable be used for only very specific purposes. The counts for the single response categories may significantly understate the number of people who reported a particular origin, given that many people may have reported that origin as part of a multiple response and therefore would be included in the 'Multiple origins' category.

For additional information on issues related to the collection and dissemination of ethnic origin data, and on the comparability of ethnic origin data over time, please refer to the Ethnic Origin Reference Guide, 2006 Census (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/ethnic-ethnique-eng.cfm).

Derived variable

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	British Isles origins	25,206	
2	French origins	12,533	
3	Aboriginal origins	5,961	
4	Canadian	57,066	
5	European origins	36,526	
6	Asian origins	31,034	
7	Other single origins	11,312	
8	Multiple origins	128,552	
88	Not available	1,651	
	Total	**309,841**	

FOL – First official language spoken

Field: 26 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 69 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to a variable specified within the framework of the application of the Official Languages Act.

Derived variable: Questions 13, 15 (a) and 16

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	English	230,059	
2	French	71,627	
3	Both English and French	3,244	
4	Neither English nor French	4,911	
	Total	**309,841**	

HLAEN – Home language – English component – Part A

Field: 33 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 86 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (English).

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report English as the language spoken most often at home	99,973	
1	True – Respondent reported English as the language spoken most often at home	209,868	
	Total	**309,841**	

HLAFR – Home language – French component – Part A

Field: 34 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 87 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (French).

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report French as the language spoken most often at home	242,498	
1	True – Respondent reported French as the language spoken most often at home	67,343	
	Total	**309,841**	

HLANO – Home language – Non-official language component – Part A

Field: 35 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 88-89 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (First write-in). When comparing the census results to those of the 2001 Census, it appears that there is some overestimation of persons reporting Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in British Columbia and, as a result, also at the Canada level. Although it affects a relatively small population, it is best to apply caution when analysing the census data for Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in these geographies.

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No non-official language	268,021	
2	Chinese languages	7,217	
3	Spanish	1,990	
4	Italian	1,784	
5	German	929	
6	Arabic	1,379	
7	Panjabi (Punjabi)	1,771	
8	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	1,084	
9	Portuguese	960	
10	All other single languages	17,022	
88	Not available	7,684	
	Total	**309,841**	

HLBEN – Home language – English component – Part B

Field: 36 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 90 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (English).

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report English as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	291,790	
1	True – Respondent reported English as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	18,051	
	Total	**309,841**	

HLBFR – Home language – French component – Part B

Field: 37 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 91 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (French).

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report French as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	302,885	
1	True – Respondent reported French as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	6,956	
	Total	**309,841**	

HLBNO – Home language – Non-official language component – Part B

Field: 38 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 92 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported. When comparing the census results to those of the 2001 Census, it appears that there is some overestimation of persons reporting Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in British Columbia and, as a result, also at the Canada level. Although it affects a relatively small population, it is best to apply caution when analysing the census data for Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in these geographies.

Direct variable: Question 15

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	295,094	
1	True – Respondent reported a non-official language as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	14,747	
	Total	**309,841**	

KOL – Knowledge of official language

Field: 42 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 104 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French or in none of the official languages of Canada

Direct variable: Question 13

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	English	209,308	
2	French	41,073	
3	Both English and French	54,440	
4	Neither English nor French	5,020	
	Total	**309,841**	

LWAEN – Language of work – English component – Part A

Field: 46 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 110 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the census, derived using part A of the Language of Work question (English).

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over in private households, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report English as the language used most often at work	166,211	
1	True – Respondent reported English as the language used most often at work	143,630	
	Total	**309,841**	

LWAFR – Language of work – French component – Part A

Field: 47 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 111 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the census, derived using part A of the Language of Work question (French).

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over in private households, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report French as the language used most often at work	270,079	
1	True – Respondent reported French as the language used most often at work	39,762	
	Total	**309,841**	

LWANO – Language of work – Non-official language component – Part A

Field: 48 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 112 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was used, the language used most often by the individual was to be reported. When comparing the census results to those of the 2001 Census, it appears that there is some overestimation of persons reporting Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in British Columbia and, as a result, also at the Canada level. Although it affects a relatively small population, it is best to apply caution when analysing the census data for Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in these geographies.

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over in private households, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language used most often at work	179,707	
1	True – Respondent reported a non-official language as the language used most often at work	3,557	
9	Not applicable	126,577	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

LWBEN – Language of work – English component – Part B

Field: 49 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 113 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the language used on a regular basis at work by the individual at the time of the census, derived using part B of the Language of Work question (English).

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over in private households, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report English as the language used on a regular basis at work	297,472	
1	True – Respondent reported English as the language used on a regular basis at work	12,369	
	Total	**309,841**	

LWBFR – Language of work – French component – Part B

Field: 50 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 114 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the language used on a regular basis at work by the individual at the time of the census, derived using part B of the Language of Work question (French).

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over in private households, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report French as the language used on a regular basis at work	302,406	
1	True – Respondent reported French as the language used on a regular basis at work	7,435	
	Total	**309,841**	

LWBNO – Language of work – Non-official language component – Part B

Field: 51 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 115 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language used on a regular basis at work by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was used, the language used most often by the individual was to be reported. When comparing the census results to those of the 2001 Census, it appears that there is some overestimation of persons reporting Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in British Columbia and, as a result, also at the Canada level. Although it affects a relatively small population, it is best to apply caution when analysing the census data for Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in these geographies.

Direct variable: Question 48

Reported for: Population 15 years and over in private households, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language used on a regular basis at work	304,912	
1	True – Respondent reported a non-official language as the language used on a regular basis at work	4,929	
	Total	**309,841**	

MTNEN – Mother tongue – English component

Field: 60 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 131 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census (English).

Direct variable: Question 16

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report English as mother tongue	128,530	
1	True – Respondent reported English as mother tongue	181,311	
	Total	**309,841**	

MTNFR – Mother tongue – French component

Field: 61 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 132 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census (French).

Direct variable: Question 16

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	False – Respondent did not report French as mother tongue	240,572	
1	True – Respondent reported French as mother tongue	69,269	
	Total	**309,841**	

MTNNO – Mother tongue – Non-official language component

Field: 62 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 133-134 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census. When comparing the census results to those of the 2001 Census, it appears that there is some overestimation of persons reporting Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in British Columbia and, as a result, also at the Canada level. Although it affects a relatively small population, it is best to apply caution when analysing the census data for Dakota/Sioux (Siouan languages) in these geographies.

Direct variable: Question 16

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No non-official language	245,462	
2	Chinese languages	8,825	
3	Spanish	2,871	
4	Italian	4,413	
5	German	4,000	
6	Arabic	2,158	
7	Panjabi (Punjabi)	2,277	
8	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	1,704	
9	Portuguese	1,822	
10	All other single languages	28,625	
88	Not available	7,684	
	Total	**309,841**	

NOL – Single and multiple responses to the non-official language question

Field: 66 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 141-142 **Type:** Num

Description:
This is the same question as in 1991, 1996, and 2001. The non-official language data are based on the respondent's assessment of his or her ability to speak non-official languages. There are two spaces for reporting non-official languages in 2006; there were three spaces in 2001.

In 2006, the following instructions were provided to respondents in the 2006 Census Guide:

Report only those languages in which the person can carry on a conversation of some length on various topics.

For a child who has not yet learned to speak:

Report a language other than English or French that the child is learning to speak at home.

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

This question was asked for the first time in the 1991 Census. Appendix H provides a list of the non-official languages released in 2006, 2001, and 1996.

Direct variable: Question 14

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No non-official language	235,885	
2	Chinese languages	2,315	
3	Spanish	8,787	
4	Italian	4,332	
5	German	5,396	
6	Arabic	1,910	
7	Panjabi (Punjabi)	1,470	
8	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	5,154	
9	Portuguese	1,778	
10	All other single languages	28,758	
11	Respondents with multiples non-official languages	6,372	
88	Not available	7,684	
	Total	**309,841**	

ATTSCH – Attendance at school

Field: 8 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 37 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to attendance during the nine -month period between September 2005 and May 16, 2006. An individual's attendance could be either full time or part time (day or evening), even if the individual dropped out after registration. Attendance was counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree from a recognized educational institution (elementary or secondary school, the in-class portion of registered apprenticeship programs, trade schools, colleges, CEGEPs and universities). Recognized education institutions also included seminaries, schools of nursing, private business schools, private or public trade schools, institutes of technology, vocational schools, or schools for people who are deaf or blind. Attendance at school was not counted for training received from an employer unless it could be used as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree from a recognized educational institution.

Counts for those aged 15 to 19 attending school in the 2001 Census were lower than expected and not replicated in other sources. In 2006, changes to the questionnaire brought results for those aged 15 to 19 back in to line with censuses prior to 2001. While the results for those aged 20 to 44 are comparable over time, the 2006 Census overestimated school attendance for the population aged 45 years or over. As a result, it is recommended that the data on school attendance be used with caution and it is not recommended to compare data for the ages 45 and over from 2006 with previous censuses.

For more information, please see the Education Reference Guide, 2006 Census (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/education-eng.cfm).

Direct variable: Question 32

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Did not attend school	208,714	
2	Attended school	46,627	Attendance can be full time or part time
9	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

CIP – Major field of study (based on the CIP Canada 2000)

Field: 14 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 45-46 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. The Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP Canada 2000) major field of study classification structure consists of 13 major categories or primary groupings, 12 of which are used for the census (the category which includes courses in personal development is not used). The 12 primary groupings are: education; visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; humanities; social and behavioural sciences and law; business, management and public administration; physical and life sciences and technologies; mathematics, computer and information sciences; architecture, engineering and related technologies; agriculture, natural resources and conservation; health, parks, recreation and fitness; personal, protective and transportation services; other.

The major field of study data in the 2006 Census were also recoded using the MFS classification that was used prior to the 2006 Census. From now on, major field of study data will be coded to the CIP classification system only. For historical analysis, please use the Major field of study variable (MFS).

For more information, please see the Education Reference Guide, 2006 Census (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/education-eng.cfm).

Coded variable: Question 30

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Education	9,722	
2	Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	4,432	
3	Humanities	6,894	
4	Social and behavioural sciences and law	12,623	
5	Business, management and public administration	27,934	
6	Physical and life sciences and technologies	4,210	
7	Mathematics, computer and information sciences	5,438	
8	Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	28,901	
9	Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	2,842	
10	Health, parks, recreation and fitness	16,948	
11	Personal, protective and transportation services	7,391	
12	Other fields of study	25	
13	No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	125,512	
88	Not available	2,469	
99	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

HDGREE – Highest certificate, diploma or degree

Field: 31 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 83-84 **Type:** Num

Description:
Information indicating the person's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree. This is a derived variable obtained from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported. There is an implied hierarchy in this variable (secondary school graduation, registered apprenticeship and trades, college, university) which is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education. However, at the detailed level a registered apprenticeship graduate may not have completed a secondary school certificate or diploma, nor does an individual with a master's degree necessarily have a certificate or diploma above the bachelor's degree level. Therefore, although the sequence is more or less hierarchical, it is a general rather than an absolute gradient measure of academic achievement.

The questions on completed credentials changed significantly in 2006 compared to previous censuses (for a complete discussion of the changes, see the Education Reference Guide, Census 2006 (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/education-eng.cfm)). Specifically, the 2006 Census included a unique question for each level of educational attainment, rather than including all levels as part of a single list (as was done in censuses prior to 2006). While most of the individual levels of educational attainment are found to be comparable historically, some changes observed over time are the result of changes to the questionnaire. Users should be aware that underreporting of high school completions contributed to elevated results for the less than high school category in censuses prior to 2006, as well as impacting the data for high school graduation. A change was made in the 2006 Census questionnaire to specifically include certification by a type of educational institution found only in Quebec, the 'centres de formation professionelle,' and this has influenced the data on trade certifications in Quebec. Users of the 'University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level' category should know that an unexpected increase in this category was noted compared to the 2001 Census. It is recommended that users not compare this category in 2006 with previous censuses. The college category and university categories at the bachelor's level and above are comparable over time.

For more information, please see the Education Reference Guide, 2006 Census (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/education-eng.cfm).

Derived variable: Questions 26, 27, 28 and 29

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	None	60,288	
2	High school graduation certificate or equivalency certificate	65,226	
3	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	27,764	
4	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	44,165	
5	University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	11,112	
6	Bachelor's degree	29,677	
7	University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	4,571	
8	Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	1,105	
9	Master's degree	8,257	
10	Earned doctorate degree	1,494	
88	Not available	1,682	
99	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

LOCSTUD – Location of study

Field: 44 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 107-108 **Type:** Num

Description:
This variable indicates the province, territory (in Canada) or country (outside Canada) where the highest certificate, diploma or degree was obtained. It is only reported for individuals who had completed a certificate, diploma or degree above the secondary (high) school level.

Derived variable: Question 31

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over in private households with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Eastern Canada	9,351	Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
2	Quebec	30,634	
3	Ontario	39,689	
4	Prairies	18,065	Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
5	British Columbia	11,404	
6	Northern Canada	155	
7	United States of America	2,873	
8	Other Americas	1,206	See appendix A: Central America, Caribbean and Bermuda, as well as South America
9	Europe	7,229	See appendix A: Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Northern Europe and Southern Europe
10	Eastern Asia	2,666	See appendix A: Eastern Asia
11	Southeast and Southern Asia	4,229	See appendix A: Southeast Asia and Southern Asia
12	Other countries and regions	2,313	See appendix A: Western Africa, Eastern Africa, Northern Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East, Oceania, Other, Greenland and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon
99	Not applicable	180,027	Persons less than 15 years of age and persons 15 years of age and over with no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree
	Total	**309,841**	

MFS – Major field of study (based on the MFS Classification – Historical)

Field: 54 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 118-119 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary degree, certificate or diploma. The historical Major Field of Study (MFS) classification structure consists of 11 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; mathematics, computers and physical sciences; and no specialization. This structure is, in turn, subdivided into 110 'minor' classification categories and 449 'unit' groups. Note that for the 2006 PUMF, the last major category, 'No specialization,' was merged with 'Humanities and related fields' due to its negligible size relative to the other MFS categories.

Important note: For the first time with the 2006 Census, major field of study data were coded according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP Canada 2000).

The major field of study data in the 2006 Census were also recoded using the Major Field of Study classification (MFS) that was used prior to the 2006 Census. From now on, Major Field of Study data will be coded to the CIP classification system only.

We recommend that users not make historical comparisons between categories of the two classification systems on the basis of their labels. Even though some entries in the two classifications are similar, direct comparison would be inappropriate, given the much more detailed character of the new classification. An empirical concordance at the national level is available, allowing field-of-study comparisons over time. For more information, please see the 2006 Census Dictionary (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm).

Users who select both MFS and CIP classifications for 2006 in their tables can expect to encounter small counts in MFS-CIP pairings of dissimilar fields of study. Such pairings are due to: (a) differing coding interpretations under the two classification systems of insufficiently specific write-ins, (b) differing strategies between classifications for the coding of joint major or multiple fields of study, (c) the use of separate data processing environments for CIP and MFS codes, (d) an acceptable level of coding error.

For more information on the Major Field of Study Classification, please refer to the following link :
http://www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/classification-eng.htm

Derived variable: Question 30

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Educational, recreational and counselling services (001-046)	12,370	
2	Fine and applied arts (047-079)	6,810	
3	Humanities and related fields (080-124, 481)	8,677	
4	Social sciences and related fields (125-187)	12,910	
5	Commerce, management and business administration (188-220)	27,515	
6	Agricultural, biological, nutritional, and food sciences (221-266)	5,732	
7	Engineering and applied sciences (267-301)	6,557	
8	Applied science technologies and trades (302-369)	27,432	
9	Health professions and related technologies (370-441)	14,574	
10	Mathematics, computer and physical sciences (442-480)	4,783	
11	No postsecondary qualifications	125,512	
88	Not available	2,469	
99	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

SSGRAD – High school graduation certificate or equivalent

Field: 81 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 161-162 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the possession of a secondary (high) school graduation certificate or its equivalent, regardless of whether other educational qualifications are held or not. This variable separates the population into those persons with and those without a high school graduation certificate or its equivalent. It also provides information on any additional education that may have been completed by these two populations.

The education questions in the census underwent significant changes in 2006 and, as a result, not all variables are historically comparable. For the first time, the 2006 Census included an explicit question asking Canadians to report whether they had completed high school, with a separate category for completion of high school equivalencies. This change was made to address suspected underreporting of high school completions. In previous censuses, all levels of education were included in a single list, with many respondents reporting only their highest credential rather than all credentials earned.

In addition to the changes to the questionnaire, the secondary (high) school graduation variable was derived differently in 2006 than in 2001 with a focus on completed credentials. As a result of these changes, only the following categories in the 'high school certificate or equivalent' variable may be considered for comparison to previous censuses: 'No high school certificate or equivalent without further schooling' and 'With high school certificate or equivalent with a university degree' – from bachelor's degree to earned doctorate degree.

For more information, please see the Education Reference Guide, 2006 Census (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/education-eng.cfm).

Derived variable: Questions 26, 27, 28 and 29

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No high school certificate or equivalency certificate without further schooling	60,288	
2	No high school certificate or equivalency certificate with registered apprenticeship or other trade certificate	6,446	
3	No high school certificate or equivalency certificate with college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate	1,778	
4	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate without further schooling	65,226	
5	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with registered apprenticeship or other trade certificate	21,318	
6	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate	42,387	
7	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with university certificate below bachelor	11,112	
8	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with bachelor's degree	29,677	
9	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with university certificate above bachelor	4,571	
10	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	1,105	
11	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with master's degree	8,257	
12	With high school certificate or equivalency certificate with earned doctorate degree	1,494	
88	Not available	1,682	
99	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

MOB1 – Mobility status – Place of residence 1 year ago

Field: 55 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 120 **Type:** Num

Description:
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.

Derived variable: Question 23

Reported for: Population 1 year of age and over residing in Canada in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Non-movers	263,492	Same dwelling
2	Non-migrants	25,128	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
3	Different CSD, same census division	3,750	
4	Different CD, same province	7,713	
5	Interprovincial migrants	2,574	Different province
6	External migrants	2,847	Outside Canada
8	Not available	1,196	
9	Not applicable	3,141	Persons less than 1 year of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
	Total	**309,841**	

MOB5 – Mobility status – Place of residence 5 years ago

Field: 56 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 121 **Type:** Num

Description:
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.

Derived variable: Question 24

Reported for: Population 5 years of age and over residing in Canada in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Non-movers	173,612	Same dwelling
2	Non-migrants	64,928	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
3	Different CSD, same census division	10,504	
4	Different CD, same province	24,778	
5	Interprovincial migrants	8,336	Different province
6	External migrants	11,449	Outside Canada
9	Not applicable	16,234	Persons less than 5 years of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
	Total	**309,841**	

REGION1 – Region of residence 1 year ago

Field: 76 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 155 **Type:** Num

Description:
Mobility 1: Refers to the person's usual region of residence on May 16, 2005, one year prior to Census Day. This concept applies to the mobility status (1 year ago) subuniverse only excluding persons under one year of age, institutional residents and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada

Direct variable: Question 23

Reported for: Population 1 year of age and over residing in Canada in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Eastern Canada	1,068	Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
2	Quebec	3,332	
3	Ontario	4,750	
4	Prairies	2,589	Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
5	British Columbia	2,192	
6	Northern Canada	106	Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
8	Not available	1,196	
9	Not applicable	294,608	Non-movers, non-migrants, external migrants, persons less than 1 year of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
	Total	**309,841**	

REGION5 – Region of residence 5 years ago

Field: 77 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 156 **Type:** Num

Description:
Mobility 5: Refers to the person's usual region of residence on May 16, 2001, five years prior to Census Day. This concept applies to the mobility status (5 years ago) subuniverse only excluding persons under five years of age, institutional residents and Canadians (military and government personnel) in households outside Canada

Direct variable: Question 24

Reported for: Population 5 years of age and over residing in Canada in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Eastern Canada	2,894	Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
2	Quebec	10,516	
3	Ontario	15,878	
4	Prairies	7,280	Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
5	British Columbia	6,848	
6	Northern Canada	202	Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
9	Not applicable	266,223	Non-movers, non-migrants, external migrants, persons less than 1 year of age, Canadians in households outside Canada and institutional residents
	Total	**309,841**	

DIST – Commuting distance to work

Field: 20 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 54 **Type:** Num

Description:
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, 2005. 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, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Derived variable: Question 46

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 2005 at a usual workplace address

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Distance less than 5 km	53,577	
2	Distance 5 to 9.9 km	33,334	
3	Distance 10 to 14.9 km	19,695	
4	Distance 15 to 19.9 km	11,999	
5	Distance 20 to 24.9 km	7,771	
6	Distance 25 to 29.9 km	5,100	
7	Distance greater than or equal to 30 km	16,540	
9	Not applicable	161,825	Persons who, since January 1, 2005, had not worked, all persons less than 15 years of age, persons who worked at home, outside Canada or had no fixed workplace address
	Total	**309,841**	

MODE – Mode of transportation to work

Field: 57 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 122 **Type:** Num

Description:
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, 2005. 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 usually 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, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Direct variable: Question 47

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 2005 at a usual workplace address, or had no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Bicycle	2,339	
2	Car, truck, van as driver	118,428	
3	Motorcycle	198	
4	Other mode	1,666	
5	Car, truck, van as passenger	14,389	
6	Taxicab	375	
7	Public transit	19,323	
8	Walked	11,427	
9	Not applicable	141,696	Persons who, since January 1, 2005, had not worked, all persons less than 15 years of age and persons who work at home or outside Canada
	Total	**309,841**	

POWST – Place of work status

Field: 71 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 150 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the place of work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. 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, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Respondent-completed responses

Worked at home – Persons whose job is located in the same building as their place of residence, persons who live and work on the same farm, building superintendents and teleworkers who spend most of their work week working at home.

Worked outside Canada – Persons who work at a location outside Canada. This can include diplomats, Armed Forces personnel and other persons enumerated abroad. This category also includes recent immigrants who may not currently be employed, but whose job of longest duration since January 1, 2005 was held outside Canada.

No fixed workplace address – Persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift. Such persons include building and landscape contractors, travelling salespersons, independent truck drivers, etc.

Usual place of work – Persons who are not included in the categories described above and who report to the same (usual) workplace location at the beginning of each shift are included here.

Usual place of work is split into four categories based on a comparison of the respondent's place of work and place of residence. The comparison covers all levels of the Standard Geographical Classification i.e. province, census division and census subdivision.

Derived variable: Question 46

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Worked at home	13,610	
2	No fixed address	19,775	
3	Worked outside Canada	863	
4	Worked in census subdivision (municipality) of residence	88,176	
5	Worked in a different census subdivision (municipality) within the census division (county) of residence	30,303	
6	Worked in a different census division (county)	27,350	
7	Worked in a different province	1,912	
8	Not available	1,275	
9	Not applicable	126,577	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

PWREGION – Region of work

Field: 73 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 152 **Type:** Num

Description:
Region of work refers to the geographic location of the workplace of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who have worked at some time since January 1, 2005. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to census. However, if the person had not worked during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Derived variable: Question 46

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 2005 at a usual workplace address or worked at home

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Eastern Canada	11,148	Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
2	Quebec	38,135	
3	Ontario	62,503	
4	Prairies	28,680	Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
5	British Columbia	20,342	
6	Northern Canada	543	Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
8	Not available	1,275	
9	Not applicable	147,215	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age, persons who worked outside Canada or had no fixed workplace address
	Total	**309,841**	

COW – Class of worker

Field: 19 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 53 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 childcare, unpaid care to seniors and volunteer work.

The job reported was the one held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006) if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005, 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 16, 2006] or the one of longest duration since January 1, 2005). 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 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, 2005, 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).

Self-employed:
Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 2005, and for whom the job reported consisted mainly of operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership.

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.

Derived variable: Questions 44 and 45

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Unpaid family workers – Worked without pay for a relative in a family business or farm	480	
2	Paid worker – Originally self-employed without paid help, incorporated	2,709	
3	Paid worker – Originally self-employed with paid help, incorporated	4,167	
4	Paid worker – Working for wages, salary, tips or commission	161,147	
5	Self-employed without paid help, not incorporated	9,616	
6	Self-employed with paid help, not incorporated	3,646	

8	Not available	1,499	
9	Not applicable	126,577	Persons who had not worked since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

FPTWK – Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2005

Field: 27 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 70 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2005. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2005 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.

Direct variable: Question 50

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Worked mainly full-time weeks in 2005	137,867	
2	Worked mainly part-time weeks in 2005	39,825	
9	Not applicable	132,149	Persons who worked in 2006 only, worked before 2005 or never worked and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

HRSWRK – Hours worked for pay or in self-employment

Field: 39 **Size:** 4 **Position:** 93-95 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 16, 2006). 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.

Direct variable: Question 34

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

This variable shows the number of hours of work reported (from 1 to 83 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 98 represents the average hours of work reported for persons who reported 84 hours of work 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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	No hours of paid work	102,997	
1	1 hour of paid work	217	
2	2 hours of paid work	338	
3	3 hours of paid work	330	
4	4 hours of paid work	533	
5	5 hours of paid work	938	
6	6 hours of paid work	578	
7	7 hours of paid work	338	
8	8 hours of paid work	1,314	
9	9 hours of paid work	212	
10	10 hours of paid work	2,621	
11	11 hours of paid work	134	
12	12 hours of paid work	1,240	
13	13 hours of paid work	174	
14	14 hours of paid work	459	
15	15 hours of paid work	2,359	
16	16 hours of paid work	1,305	
17	17 hours of paid work	244	
18	18 hours of paid work	577	
19	19 hours of paid work	144	
20	20 hours of paid work	5,294	
21	21 hours of paid work	488	
22	22 hours of paid work	496	
23	23 hours of paid work	331	
24	24 hours of paid work	1,719	
25	25 hours of paid work	2,728	
26	26 hours of paid work	356	
27	27 hours of paid work	327	
28	28 hours of paid work	927	
29	29 hours of paid work	255	
30	30 hours of paid work	6,276	
31	31 hours of paid work	205	
32	32 hours of paid work	2,084	
33	33 hours of paid work	421	
34	34 hours of paid work	479	
35	35 hours of paid work	9,503	
36	36 hours of paid work	2,090	
37	37 hours of paid work	3,999	

38	38 hours of paid work	5,127	
39	39 hours of paid work	611	
40	40 hours of paid work	51,957	
41	41 hours of paid work	365	
42	42 hours of paid work	1,779	
43	43 hours of paid work	692	
44	44 hours of paid work	2,091	
45	45 hours of paid work	6,518	
46	46 hours of paid work	658	
47	47 hours of paid work	368	
48	48 hours of paid work	2,518	
49	49 hours of paid work	231	
50	50 hours of paid work	10,059	
51	51 hours of paid work	154	
52	52 hours of paid work	571	
53	53 hours of paid work	183	
54	54 hours of paid work	262	
55	55 hours of paid work	1,993	
56	56 hours of paid work	511	
57	57 hours of paid work	85	
58	58 hours of paid work	216	
59	59 hours of paid work	65	
60	60 hours of paid work	6,599	
61	61 hours of paid work	61	
62	62 hours of paid work	111	
63	63 hours of paid work	89	
64	64 hours of paid work	109	
65	65 hours of paid work	736	
66	66 hours of paid work	87	
67	67 hours of paid work	29	
68	68 hours of paid work	89	
69	69 hours of paid work	18	
70	70 hours of paid work	1,671	
71	71 hours of paid work	15	
72	72 hours of paid work	313	
73	73 hours of paid work	16	
74	74 hours of paid work	29	
75	75 hours of paid work	410	
76	76 hours of paid work	29	
77	77 hours of paid work	59	
78	78 hours of paid work	53	
79	79 hours of paid work	9	
80	80 hours of paid work	1,166	
81	81 hours of paid work	9	
82	82 hours of paid work	22	
83	83 hours of paid work	8	
84	84 hours of paid work	361	
85	85 hours of paid work	94	
86	86 hours of paid work	20	
87	87 hours of paid work	9	
88	88 hours of paid work	37	
89	89 hours of paid work	7	
90	90 hours of paid work	267	
91	91 hours of paid work	27	
92	92 hours of paid work	22	
93	93 hours of paid work	3	
94	94 hours of paid work	9	
95	95 hours of paid work	31	
96	96 hours of paid work	38	
97	97 hours of paid work	1	
98	98 hours of paid work	60	

99	99 hours of paid work	1	
100	100 hours of paid work	573	
999	Not applicable	54,500	
	Total	**309,841**	

LFACT – Labour force activity

Field: 43 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 105-106 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 16, 2006). Respondents were classified as 'Employed', 'Unemployed', or 'Not in the labour force.' The labour force includes the employed and the unemployed.

Employed
Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006):
(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
Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), 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
Refers to persons who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), 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
Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Labour force = Employed + Unemployed

Derived variable: Questions 34 to 38

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Employed – Worked in reference week	152,344	
2	Employed – Absent in reference week	7,118	
3	Unemployed – Temporary layoff – Did not look for work	1,562	
4	Unemployed – Temporary layoff – Looked for full-time work	1,330	
5	Unemployed – Temporary layoff – Looked for part-time work	119	
6	Unemployed – New job – Did not look for work	737	
7	Unemployed – New job – Looked for full-time work	938	
8	Unemployed – New job – Looked for part-time work	359	
9	Unemployed – Looked for full-time work	4,079	
10	Unemployed – Looked for part-time work	2,077	
11	Not in the labour force – Last worked in 2006	7,513	
12	Not in the labour force – Last worked in 2005	7,949	
13	Not in the labour force – Last worked before 2005	49,299	
14	Not in the labour force – Never worked	19,917	
99	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

LSTWRK – When last worked for pay or in self-employment

Field: 45 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 109 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the year or period in which persons last worked for pay or in self-employment, even if only for a few days.

Direct variable: Question 39

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Last worked before 2005	51,230	
2	Last worked in 2005	14,116	
3	Last worked in 2006	169,148	
4	Never worked	20,847	
9	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

NAICS – Industry (based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System [NAICS 2002])

Field: 63 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 135-136 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were required to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 2006 Census industry data are produced according to the 2002 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, 103 subsectors and 328 industry groups. The criteria used to create these categories are similar to input structures, labour skills or production processes used by the establishment. For further information on the classification, see North American Industry Classification System, Canada, 2002, Catalogue no.12-501-XPE.

Coded variable: Questions 40 and 41

Reported for: Population 15 years and over in private households, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Agriculture and other resource-based industries	9,420	Sectors 11, 12, 22
2	Construction industries	11,177	Sector 23
3	Manufacturing industries	21,239	Sector 31-33
4	Wholesale trade	7,595	Sector 41
5	Retail trade	21,048	Sector 44-45
6	Finance and real estate	10,244	Sectors 52, 53
7	Health care and social services	18,201	Sector 62
8	Educational services	12,469	Sector 61
9	Business services	33,395	Sectors 48-49, 51, 54, 55, 56
10	Other services	36,325	Sectors 71, 72, 81, 91
88	Not available	2,151	
99	Not applicable	126,577	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

NOCHRD – Occupation (Employment equity designations – based on the National Occupational Classification)

Field: 64 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 137-138 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Employment equity groups are defined on the basis of the National Occupational Classification (NOC). The NOC was developed and is maintained by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC). It has a similar structure to that of the National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), the classification used by Statistics Canada to disseminate occupation data. The two classifications have 520 unit groups, 140 minor groups and 10 broad categories in common. However, there are 47 major groups in the NOC–S and 26 major groups in the NOC. Occupation data from the 2006 Census are available according to both the NOC–S and the NOC structures.

Derived variable: Questions 42 and 43

Reported for: Population 15 years and over in private households, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Managers	16,755	Major groups 00-09
2	Professionals	28,888	Major groups 11, 21, 31, 41, 51
3	Semi-professionals and technicians	14,629	Major groups 22, 32, 42, 52
4	Supervisors	7,022	Minor groups 121, 621, 721, 722, 821, 822, 825, 921, 922
5	Administrative and senior clerical personnel	9,412	Minor groups 122-124
6	Skilled sales and service personnel	7,454	Minor groups 622-627
7	Skilled crafts and trades workers	14,871	Major group 73 and minor groups 723-729, 823, 824, 826, 923
8	Clerical personnel	17,971	Major group 14
9	Intermediate sales and service personnel	21,272	Major groups 34, 64
10	Semi-skilled manual workers	17,897	Major groups 74, 84, 94, 95
11	Other sales and service personnel	17,797	Major group 66
12	Other manual workers	7,199	Major groups 76, 86, 96
88	Not available	2,102	
99	Not applicable	126,572	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

NOCS – Occupation (based on the 2006 National Occupational Classification for Statistics [NOC-S 2006])

Field: 65 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 139-140 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 2006 Census occupation data are classified according to the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC-S 2006). 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.

Coded variable: Questions 42 and 43

Reported for: Population 15 years and over in private households, who worked since January 1, 2005

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	A Management occupations	16,755	
2	B Business, finance and administrative occupations	32,863	
3	C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	11,365	
4	D Health occupations	9,763	
5	E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	15,214	
6	F Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	5,394	
7	G Sales and service occupations	45,273	
8	H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	27,210	
9	I Occupations unique to primary industry	6,912	
10	J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	10,418	
88	Not available	2,102	
99	Not applicable	126,572	Persons who had not worked since January 1, 2005 and all persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

WKSWRK – Weeks worked in 2005

Field: 91 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 207-208 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the number of weeks in 2005 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.

Direct variable: Question 49

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

This variable shows the actual number of weeks (from 1 to 52 weeks) worked in 2005. The value 0 includes persons who worked in 2006 only. The value 99 stands for 'Not applicable', and it is applied to persons who worked before 2005 only or who never worked, and to all persons less than 15 years of age.

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	None - worked in 2006 only	5,572	
1	1 week of paid work in 2005	552	
2	2 weeks of paid work in 2005	788	
3	3 weeks of paid work in 2005	596	
4	4 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,192	
5	5 weeks of paid work in 2005	616	
6	6 weeks of paid work in 2005	890	
7	7 weeks of paid work in 2005	347	
8	8 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,952	
9	9 weeks of paid work in 2005	342	
10	10 weeks of paid work in 2005	2,057	
11	11 weeks of paid work in 2005	222	
12	12 weeks of paid work in 2005	2,720	
13	13 weeks of paid work in 2005	423	
14	14 weeks of paid work in 2005	820	
15	15 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,212	
16	16 weeks of paid work in 2005	2,582	
17	17 weeks of paid work in 2005	418	
18	18 weeks of paid work in 2005	753	
19	19 weeks of paid work in 2005	202	
20	20 weeks of paid work in 2005	4,064	
21	21 weeks of paid work in 2005	262	
22	22 weeks of paid work in 2005	609	
23	23 weeks of paid work in 2005	229	
24	24 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,690	
25	25 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,708	
26	26 weeks of paid work in 2005	2,417	
27	27 weeks of paid work in 2005	271	
28	28 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,174	
29	29 weeks of paid work in 2005	185	
30	30 weeks of paid work in 2005	3,862	
31	31 weeks of paid work in 2005	170	
32	32 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,858	
33	33 weeks of paid work in 2005	216	
34	34 weeks of paid work in 2005	470	
35	35 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,376	
36	36 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,637	
37	37 weeks of paid work in 2005	310	
38	38 weeks of paid work in 2005	695	
39	39 weeks of paid work in 2005	349	
40	40 weeks of paid work in 2005	7,063	
41	41 weeks of paid work in 2005	292	
42	42 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,401	
43	43 weeks of paid work in 2005	425	

44	44 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,721	
45	45 weeks of paid work in 2005	2,400	
46	46 weeks of paid work in 2005	2,133	
47	47 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,497	
48	48 weeks of paid work in 2005	8,923	
49	49 weeks of paid work in 2005	3,150	
50	50 weeks of paid work in 2005	12,586	
51	51 weeks of paid work in 2005	1,659	
52	52 weeks of paid work in 2005	92,206	
99	Not applicable, age < 15 years, institutional residents, worked before 2005 or never worked	126,577	
	Total	**309,841**	

WRKACT – Work activity in 2005

Field: 92 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 209-210 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the number of weeks in which a person worked for pay or in self-employment in 2005 at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (1 to 29 hours per week).

The term 'full-year full-time workers' refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2005 for pay or in self-employment.

Derived variable: Questions 39, 49 and 50

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Didn't work in 2005, worked before 2005 or never worked	72,077	
2	Didn't work in 2005, worked in 2006	5,572	
3	Worked 1-13 weeks full time	5,372	
4	Worked 1-13 weeks part time	7,325	
5	Worked 14-26 weeks full time	9,326	
6	Worked 14-26 weeks part time	7,640	
7	Worked 27-39 weeks full time	8,062	
8	Worked 27-39 weeks part time	4,511	
9	Worked 40-48 weeks full time	19,666	
10	Worked 40-48 weeks part time	6,189	
11	Worked 49-52 weeks full time	95,441	
12	Worked 49-52 weeks part time	14,160	
99	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

UPHWRK – Hours spent doing unpaid housework

Field: 85 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 178 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 16, 2006). 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.

Direct variable: Question 33 (a)

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No hours of housework	24,635	
2	Less than 5 hours of housework	61,751	
3	5 to 14 hours of housework	82,743	
4	15 to 29 hours of housework	50,943	
5	30 to 59 hours of housework	25,574	
6	60 hours or more of housework	9,695	
9	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

UPKID – Hours spent looking after children, without pay

Field: 86 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 179 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 16, 2006).

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.

Direct variable: Question 33 (b)

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No hours of child care	159,843	
2	Less than 5 hours of child care	24,344	
3	5 to 14 hours of child care	24,187	
4	15 to 29 hours of child care	17,283	
5	30 to 59 hours of child care	13,080	
6	60 hours or more of child care	16,604	
9	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

UPSR – Hours spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors

Field: 87 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 180 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 16, 2006).

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.

Direct variable: Question 33 (c)

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	No hours of care to seniors	208,860	
2	Less than 5 hours of care to seniors	28,835	
3	5 to 9 hours of care to seniors	9,973	
4	10 to 19 hours of care to seniors	3,790	
5	20 or more hours of care to seniors	3,883	
9	Not applicable	54,500	Persons less than 15 years of age
	Total	**309,841**	

EMPIN – Employment income

Field:	23	**Size:**	6	**Position:**	57-63	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Derived variable: Questions 52 (a), (b) and (c)

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

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

GTRFS – Total government transfer payments

Field:	30	**Size:**	6	**Position:**	76-82	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Refers to total income from all transfer payments received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during calendar year 2005. This variable is derived by summing the amounts reported in: the old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement, allowance and allowance for the survivor benefits, from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits, from employment insurance, child benefits and other income from government sources.

Derived variable based upon responses to Question 52 (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h)

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

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1.

INCTAX – Income tax paid

Field:	40	**Size:**	6	**Position:**	96-102	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Refers to all federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid on 2005 income. Federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid refer to taxes on income, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non-refundable tax credits and the Quebec abatement. These data are obtained from the income tax files for persons who allowed access to their income tax data and from direct responses on the questionnaire for others.

Direct variable: Question 52

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

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount paid by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

MRKINC – Market income

Field:	59	**Size:**	6	**Position:**	124-130	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Refers to the sum of employment income (wages and salaries, net farm income and net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice), investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities (including those from RRSPs and RRIFs) and other money income. It is equivalent to total income before tax minus all government transfers and is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

Derived variable based upon responses to Question 52 (a) to (c) and (i) to (k)

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

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

TOTINC – Total income of individual

Field:	83	**Size:**	6	**Position:**	164-170	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries (total); net farm income; net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; child benefits; old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement; benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from employment insurance; other income from government sources; dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs; other money income.

Direct variable: Question 52

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

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

TOTINC_AT – Total after-tax income of individual

Field:	84	**Size:**	6	**Position:**	171-177	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Refers to total income minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for calendar year 2005. Total income refers to income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income. Federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid refer to taxes on income, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non-refundable tax credits and the Quebec abatement. These taxes are obtained from the income tax files for persons who allowed access to their income tax data and from direct responses on the questionnaire for others.

Derived variable: Question 52

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

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons less than 15 years of age. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2005. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

BROOMH – Number of bedrooms

Field: 10 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 39 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to all rooms designed and furnished as bedrooms and used mainly for sleeping purposes, even though the use may be occasional (i.e. spare bedroom).

Direct variable: H3b

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	No bedrooms	3,027	
1	1 bedroom	16,799	
2	2 bedrooms	31,460	
3	3 bedrooms	44,819	
4	4 bedrooms	21,401	
5	5 bedrooms or more	6,852	
	Total	**124,358**	

BUILTH – Period of construction

Field: 11 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 40-41 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed.

Direct variable: H4

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Built in 1920 or before	7,836	
2	Built during period 1921-1945	8,156	
3	Built during period 1946-1960	18,066	
4	Built during period 1961-1970	17,523	
5	Built during period 1971-1980	24,146	
6	Built during period 1981-1985	10,131	
7	Built during period 1986-1990	10,679	
8	Built during period 1991-1995	8,960	
9	Built during period 1996-2000	8,249	
10	Built during period 2001-2006	10,612	
	Total	**124,358**	

CONDO – Tenure – Condominium

Field: 17 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 49 **Type:** Num

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

A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land is held in joint ownership with others.
Note: In 1986, the variable Tenure – Condominium did not include dwellings on reserves.

Direct variable: Question H8 (e)

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
0	Not a condominium	67,958	
1	Condominium	8,742	
8	Not available	9,353	
9	Not applicable	38,305	Households with a farm operator living in a farm dwelling, households in band housing, and households in tenant-occupied dwellings
	Total	**124,358**	

DTYPE – Structural type of dwelling

Field: 21 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 55 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single detached house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.

In 2006, improvements to the enumeration process and changes in structural type classification affect the historical comparability of the 'structural type of dwelling' variable. In 2006, 'apartment or flat in a duplex' replaces 'apartment or flat in a detached duplex' and includes duplexes attached to other dwellings or buildings. This is a change from the 2001 Census where duplexes attached to other dwellings or buildings were classified as an 'apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys'.
Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Single-detached house	68,850	
2	Semi-detached or double house	5,964	
3	Row house	6,904	
4	Apartment/flat in a duplex	6,665	
5	Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	11,133	
6	Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	22,855	
7	Other single-attached house	367	
8	Mobile home and other movable dwelling	1,620	
	Total	**124,358**	

FCOND – Condominium fees

Field: 25 **Size:** 4 **Position:** 66-68 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to monthly payments for maintenance and various condominium services. A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land is held in joint ownership with others.

Direct variable: H8f

Reported for: Population in private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings which form part of a registered condominium

GROSRT – Gross rent (monthly)

Field: 29 **Size:** 4 **Position:** 72-75 **Type:** Num

Description:
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 cash rent. Tenant-occupied private non-farm dwellings.

Derived variable: H6, H7

Reported for: Population in private households in tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings

The value 8,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to persons in collective households, overseas households, farm dwellings, and owner-occupied dwellings. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded amount paid by tenant-occupied households. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

MORGH – Presence of mortgage

Field: 58 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 123 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to whether or not the dwelling is mortgaged.

Derived variable: H8a

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

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Without mortgage	33,430	
2	With mortgage	43,270	
8	Not available	9,353	
9	Not applicable	38,305	Households with a farm operator living in a farm dwelling, households in band housing, and households in tenant-occupied dwellings
	Total	**124,358**	

OMP – Owner's major payments (monthly)

Field: 67 **Size:** 4 **Position:** 143-146 **Type:** Num

Description:
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, 2001 and 2006, condominium fees.

Derived variable: H6, H8

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

The value 8,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to persons in collective households, overseas households, farm dwellings, tenant-occupied dwellings and band-owned dwellings. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded amount paid by owner households. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

REPAIR – Condition of dwelling

Field: 78 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 157 **Type:** Num

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

Regular maintenance refers to painting, furnace cleaning, etc. Minor repairs refer to the repair of missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, railing or siding, etc. Major repairs refer to the repair of defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc. Note: In 1961, the responses for the question on the condition of dwelling were: that the dwelling was in good condition, was in need of minor repairs or was in need of major repairs.

Direct variable: Question H5

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Only regular maintenance needed	81,652	
2	Minor repairs needed	33,467	
3	Major repairs needed	9,239	
	Total	**124,358**	

ROOM – Number of rooms

Field: 79 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 158-159 **Type:** Num

Description:

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.

Partially divided L-shaped rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g., L-shaped dining-room and living-room arrangements). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

Direct variable: Question H3 (a)

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	One room	1,083	
2	Two rooms	1,880	
3	Three rooms	10,805	
4	Four rooms	17,927	
5	Five rooms	19,808	
6	Six rooms	17,918	
7	Seven rooms	15,938	
8	Eight rooms	15,026	
9	Nine rooms	9,318	
10	Ten rooms	7,711	
11	Eleven or more rooms	6,944	
	Total	**124,358**	

TENUR – Tenure

Field: 82 **Size:** 3 **Position:** 163 **Type:** Num

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

A dwelling is classified as 'owned' even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it. The dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium (whether registered or unregistered).

A dwelling is classified as 'rented' even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative. For census purposes, in a cooperative, all members jointly own the cooperative and occupy their dwelling units under a lease agreement.

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 1991 census products. Band housing also appears in the 1996 and 2001 Census products.

Notes:

1. In some publications or through special tabulations, it is possible to obtain comparable data for 1986 and 1991 by grouping together the data referring to Indian reserves or settlements.

2. In 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981, dwellings on Indian reserves were classified as being 'owned' or 'rented'.

Direct variable: Question H2

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Frequency	Includes
1	Owned (with or without mortgage)	77,520	
2	Rented (for cash, other) or Band housing	37,485	
8	Not available	9,353	
	Total	**124,358**	

VALUE – Value of dwelling

Field: 88 **Size:** 6 **Position:** 181-187 **Type:** Num

Description:
Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold. Owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings.

Direct variable: Question H8 (d)

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

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to persons in collective households, overseas households, farm dwellings, tenant-occupied dwellings and band-owned dwellings. Otherwise, this variable is always positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold. In some cases, high values have been top coded in this file.

WEIGHT – Individuals weighting factor

Field: 89 **Size:** 17 **Position:** 188-205 **Type:** Num

Description:
Individuals weighting factor

WT1 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 93 **Size:** 16 **Position:** 211-227 **Type:** Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT2 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 94 **Size:** 16 **Position:** 228-244 **Type:** Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT3 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 95 **Size:** 16 **Position:** 245-261 **Type:** Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT4 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 96 **Size:** 16 **Position:** 262-278 **Type:** Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT5 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 97 **Size:** 16 **Position:** 279-295 **Type:** Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT6 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 98 **Size:** 16 **Position:** 296-312 **Type:** Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT7 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 99 **Size:** 16 **Position:** 313-329 **Type:** Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

WT8 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field:	100	**Size:**	16	**Position:**	330-346	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Weighting factor for replicates, for purpose of estimating sampling variability.

HH_ID – Household identifier

Field:	1	**Size:**	6	**Position:**	1-6	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Uniquely identifies a Household

EF_ID – Economic Family identifier

Field:	2	**Size:**	6	**Position:**	7-13	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Uniquely identifies an Economic Family

CF_ID – Census Family identifier

Field:	3	**Size:**	6	**Position:**	14-21	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Uniquely identifies a Census Family

PP_ID – Person identifier

Field:	4	**Size:**	6	**Position:**	22-31	**Type:**	Num

Description:
Uniquely identifies a Person

Identifier

Chapter 4 – 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 explains how to estimate sampling error and provides the guidelines for disseminating estimates.

A. Sampling method

A.1. Target population

The target population in the file includes all Canadian citizens, landed immigrants and non-permanent residents who live in a private dwelling in Canada. The file excludes the following population groups: collective residents, residents of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements, foreign residents (foreign diplomats, members of the armed forces of another country stationed in Canada and residents of another country temporarily visiting Canada) and Canadians living outside Canada.

A.2. Sampling plan

The microdata sample for households is selected using a three-phase sampling plan. The first sampling phase consists of the sample of one-fifth of the population (20% sample data). This is a cluster sample. It consists of all households that completed the long questionnaire in the census. This sample was divided into two representative parts of Canada in order to create two sampling frames used to select the microdata samples. The first frame was used to select microdata from the individuals file. The second frame was used to select microdata from the hierarchical file. The third phase consisted of selecting records from the hierarchical file. From this cluster sample, we have selected private households and have included everyone from these households in the sample. The final sample represents 1% of the target universe.

(a) First phase of sampling

In the 2006 Census, four out of five households were enumerated using a short questionnaire consisting of six questions of a demographic and linguistic nature. The remaining households received a questionnaire containing, in addition to the 6 questions on the short questionnaire, 45 other questions (some divided into sub-questions) covering a wide range of topics. These questions were supplemented by eight other questions on housing.

The first phase of sampling for the microdata hierarchical file is the sampling of households that completed the long census questionnaire. This first phase of sampling is divided into two strata: the first (stratum consisting of canvasser areas) includes all households enumerated on Indian

reserves and certain northern parts of Canada. (All households in these areas had to complete a long questionnaire by way of an in-home interview.) The second stratum consists of the sample of households (one household in five) selected systematically to respond to 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 individuals that belong to the target population are included in the first-phase sample.

(b) Second phase of sampling

To create the sampling frame for the sample hierarchical file, the households in the first-phase sample were divided into two parts. These households were then sorted by province of residence, type of household (private or collective), number of usual residents in the household and finally by dissemination area. After this sorting, households were separated according to rank parity.

(c) Third phase of sampling

The third phase of sampling is the selection of the sample of private households. This sample was drawn from one of the parts created in the second phase. It was selected in proportion to the first-phase weighting factors, which were then doubled to take into account the division of the file into two parts.

Since the objective is to have a self-weighted sample making up 1% of the target universe, private households are selected systematically, in proportion to twice their weighting factor, with a sampling interval of 100.

Before the sample is selected, the private households are sorted according to certain variables to ensure that the sample is properly representative. These variables are:

1. the province or territory of residence
2. the disseminated census metropolitan area
3. the urban/rural indicator (information not disseminated)
4. the number of people in the private household: size 1, 2, …, >= 7
5. the census family status: household with multiple census families, childless couples, couples with children, single-parent families, single people, households without families
6. the presence or absence of a person over 65 years old in the private household
7. the presence or absence of a visible minority in the private household
8. the ethnic origin plurality indicator in the private household
9. the presence or absence of a working person in the private household.

The sample is selected systematically using a sampling interval of 100 and a random start between 1 and 100. The probability of selecting a record is proportional to twice its selection weighting factor, determined during the first phase of sampling. To be more precise, the weighting factor of the first private household in the database is added to the random start. The sum obtained is compared to the sampling interval; if it is at least as large as the latter, the private household, and all the people belonging to it, is selected; otherwise, we move on to the next private household, doubling its weighting factor and adding it to the previous sum. The result is again compared to the

sampling interval. When a private household is selected, we subtract the sampling interval from the cumulative total before selecting another private household. The sample size is equal to 1% of the target population. The file contains 124,358 private households with 309,841 persons. So that the sum of all weighting factors of selected records will tend towards the published number of individuals in the target universe, we made a slight adjustment. As a result, each record has a weighting factor of 100.02061607. Note that some records were suppressed for reasons of confidentiality.

We have introduced eight weights that will determine, by the random groups method, the estimation quality.

B. Estimation

B.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 2. Therefore, 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 'WEIGHT' (weighting factor for individuals), which corresponds to the number of units (including the selected unit) represented by each record in the file. WEIGHT still has the same value: 100.02061607.

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 belong to an age group in Canada in the target 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. They must also make sure to exclude from their calculations all values that are unavailable or not applicable.

B.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

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 summing the weighting factors of all the records having the characteristic(s) sought in the area.

Example 1: The object is to estimate the total number of women aged 25 and over, living in the Montreal census metropolitan area (CMA), and whose highest level of schooling was a master's degree or a doctorate. We need to find the number of records in the file for which: CMA = 462, SEX = 1, (AGEGRP ≥ 5 and AGEGRP ^= 88) and

(HDGREE = 9 or 10 and HDGREE ^= 88) and total the WEIGHT variable over all these records. We accordingly obtain a total of 607 records that meet all of these conditions. Consequently, the result is 60,713.

Proportion

A proportion can be defined 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 Montreal 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 Montreal CMA; in other words, WEIGHT is totalled for the records for which IMMSTAT = 3 and CMA = 462. This number is then divided by the total in the denominator, which is the number of individuals in the Montreal CMA, that is, by the sum of WEIGHT for records such as CMA = 462. This yields the following proportion:

731,651 / 3,571,836 = 0.2048,

meaning that about 20.48% of the individuals in the Montreal 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 44 living in the Toronto 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 Toronto CMA who are male, aged 20 to 44 and divorced, that is, the sum of the WEIGHT variable for records for which: CMA = 535, SEX = 2, 4 ≤AGEGRP ≤8 and MARST = 1. This total is then divided by the denominator, which is the sum of WEIGHT for all individuals residing in the Toronto CMA who are male and aged 20 to 44, that is, the sum of WEIGHT for records for which CMA = 535, SEX = 2, 4 ≤AGEGRP ≤8. From this we obtain:

27,506 / 918,189 = 0.0300,

meaning that approximately 3.00% of males aged 20 to 44 in Toronto are divorced. Thus, in this example, the total in the denominator is based on a subset of records in a geographic area.

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

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. WEIGHT is then multiplied by the value of the variable for each unit, and the results are totalled.

Average

To estimate the average of a variable in a given geographic area, WEIGHT 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 WEIGHT 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 WEIGHT 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 WEIGHT values for the sample units that are in the same subset.

Example 4: We want to estimate the average total income of women aged 15 years and over living in Ontario who have an income. In the numerator, WEIGHT is multiplied by the value of the 'total income' variable (TOTINC ^= 8,888,888, TOTINC ^= 9,999,999, TOTINC ^= 0) for each female individual (SEX = 1) aged 15 or over (AGEGRP ≥3, AGEGRP ^= 88) in the province of Ontario (REGION = 3); the results are then totalled, and the total is divided by the sum of WEIGHT for female individuals 15 years of age and over in Ontario, that is, for all records in the file for which (TOTINC ^= 8,888,888, TOTINC ^= 9,999,999, TOTINC ^= 0), SEX = 1, (AGEGRP ≥ 3, AGRGRP ^= 88) and REGION = 3. The result obtained is:

$139,049,280,492 / 4,748,979 = $29,280

meaning that the average total income of women aged 15 and over living in Ontario who have an income is around $29,280.

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.

The sampling plan must be taken into account in computing the sampling error. The Individuals File does not contain all the necessary information. In order to estimate this sampling error, we propose an approximate method called the 'random groups method.' This method, which is described in detail in Chapter 2 of the Introduction to Variance Estimation[1], is easy to apply. One of its features is that it tends to overestimate the sampling error for small estimates. This results in a conservative procedure for testing significant differences.

The principle is as follows: the sample was divided into eight replicates, each representative of the sample. These replicates, or portions, are defined by their weighting factors, WT1, WT2, …, WT8, for example, the fourth replicate is the set of records for which WT4 is greater than 0. The values for a given replicate weighting factor is 0 if the record is not part of the replicate for this factor or 8 * WEIGHT (eight times the value of the weighting factor).

After calculating the desired estimate with all records, as in Section B.2, the following calculations are required:

1. Recalculate the same estimates, but this time based only on the different replicates. This yields eight different estimates based on the same concept.

2. Calculate the average of the eight estimates. When the estimate is based on a limited number of records, some replicates may be empty. In this case, assign the value 0.

3. Calculate the sum of the squared deviations between the estimates for the replicates and the average obtained in 2.

4. Divide the number obtained in 3 by 56 and extract the square root of the result. The number resulting from this operation is an estimate of the standard error of the targeted estimate.

5. Divide the number obtained in 4 by the targeted estimate. The result is the coefficient of variation.

6. One can calculate a confidence interval that would be accurate 19 times out of 20, by removing the standard error twice from the targeted estimation for the lower bound, and by adding the standard error twice to the targeted estimation for the upper bound.

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1. Wolter, K. M., *Introduction to Variance Estimation*, Springer Series in Statistics, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1985

Example 5: We want to find the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in example 1. We found that there were 60,713 women aged 25 years and over living in the Montreal CMA, for whom the highest level of schooling attained is a master's degree or a doctorate. The different estimates by replicate are:

Replicate 1:	67,214
Replicate 2:	59,212
Replicate 3:	75,216
Replicate 4:	65,614
Replicate 5:	52,811
Replicate 6:	57,612
Replicate 7:	51,211
Replicate 8:	56,812

The average of these eight estimates is 60,713.

The squared deviations are:

Replicate 1:	42,267,389
Replicate 2:	2,250,938
Replicate 3:	210,336,646
Replicate 4:	24,019,875
Replicate 5:	62,435,638
Replicate 6:	9,613,984
Replicate 7:	90,287,101
Replicate 8:	15,216,260

The sum of the squared deviations is 456,427,831. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us 2,855. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 2,855, which gives a coefficient of variation of 4.70%. A confidence interval 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (55,003, 66,422).

Example 6: We want to find the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in example 2. We found that 20.48% of the individuals in the Montreal CMA are immigrants.

Replicate 1:	20.73%
Replicate 2:	20.98%
Replicate 3:	20.06%
Replicate 4:	20.32%
Replicate 5:	19.53%
Replicate 6:	20.60%
Replicate 7:	20.12%
Replicate 8:	21.53%

The average of these eight estimates is 20.48%.

The squared deviations are:

Replicate 1:	0.0006%
Replicate 2:	0.0025%
Replicate 3:	0.0018%
Replicate 4:	0.0003%
Replicate 5:	0.0091%
Replicate 6:	0.0001%

Replicate 7:	0.0013%
Replicate 8:	0.0109%

The sum of the squared deviations is 0.0266%. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us 0.22%. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 0.22%, which gives a coefficient of variation of 1.06%. A confidence interval 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (20.05%, 20.92%).

Example 7: We want to find the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in example 3. We found that 3.00% of males aged 20 to 44 in Toronto are divorced. The different estimates by replicate are:

Replicate 1:	3.40%
Replicate 2:	3.36%
Replicate 3:	3.04%
Replicate 4:	3.27%
Replicate 5:	2.84%
Replicate 6:	2.46%
Replicate 7:	2.20%
Replicate 8:	3.40%

The average of these eight estimates is 3.00%.

The squared deviations are:

Replicate 1:	0.16612
Replicate 2:	0.13056
Replicate 3:	0.00159
Replicate 4:	0.07771
Replicate 5:	0.02499
Replicate 6:	0.28866
Replicate 7:	0.63488
Replicate 8:	0.16371

The sum of the squared deviations is 0.0149%. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us 0.16%. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 0.08%, which gives a coefficient of variation of 5.43%. A confidence interval 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (2.68%, 3.32%).

Example 8: We want to find the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in example 4. We found that the average total income of females aged 15 and over living in Ontario who have income is around $29,280. The different estimates by replicate are:

Replicate 1:	$29,453
Replicate 2:	$29,216
Replicate 3:	$29,975
Replicate 4:	$29,437
Replicate 5:	$29,197
Replicate 6:	$29,206
Replicate 7:	$29,388
Replicate 8:	$28,372

The average of these eight estimates is $29,280.

The squared deviations are:

Replicate 1:	29,673
Replicate 2:	4,192
Replicate 3:	482,411
Replicate 4:	24,559
Replicate 5:	6,969
Replicate 6:	5,535
Replicate 7:	11,600
Replicate 8:	825,568

The sum of the squared deviations is 1,390,506. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us $158. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of $158, which gives a coefficient of variation of 0.54%. A confidence interval 19 times out of 20 is estimated at ($28,965, $29,596).

3. Generic SAS code to produce coefficients of variation

We will give an example of a SAS code for producing coefficients of variation. Assume that you want to create a multi-dimensional data table for which you wish to obtain a coefficient of variation for the estimates found in each cell. For example, you want to have a table giving the average total income of persons whose income is not nil, broken down by sex and legal marital status.

Assume that you have read the microdata file and saved variables SEX, MARST, TOTINC, WEIGHT, WT1, …, WT8 in an SAS data set called ORIGINAL. The ORIGINAL file has 309,841 records.

To determine averages, we must exclude the records where TOTINC = 8888888 or TOTINC = 9999999 and or TOTINC = 0.

```
DATA TOTINC_VALID;

  SET ORIGINAL;

  IF TOTINC ^= 8888888 AND TOTINC ^= 9999999 AND TOTINC ^= 0;

RUN;
```

The TOTINC_VALID file now contains 243,136 records. To have a table with MARST cross-tabulated by SEX, you must sort the resulting file by these two variables and follow the processing by group, by the combined values.

```
PROC SORT DATA = TOTINC_VALID;

  BY MARST SEX;

RUN;
```

To obtain the desired estimates, it is necessary to create the weighted sums of total income from the records.

```
DATA WEIGHTED_SUM;

    SET TOTINC_VALID;

    T_INC = WEIGHT * TOTINC;

    T_WT1 = WT1 * TOTINC;

    T_WT2 = WT2 * TOTINC;

    T_WT3 = WT3 * TOTINC;

    T_WT4 = WT4 * TOTINC;

    T_WT5 = WT5 * TOTINC;

    T_WT6 = WT6 * TOTINC;

    T_WT7 = WT7 * TOTINC;

    T_WT8 = WT8 * TOTINC;

RUN;
```

The file still has 243,136 records. Now it is necessary to sum all these variables, in addition to the sums of the weighting factors, by group.

```
PROC MEANS NOPRINT DATA =  WEIGHTED_SUM;

    BY MARST SEX;

    VAR T_INC WEIGHT T_WT1 – T_WT8 WT1 – WT8;

    OUTPUT OUT = WEIGHTED_SUM_STATS

            SUM = SUM_T_INC SUM_WEIGHT SUM_T_WT1 – SUM_T_WT8

                    SUM_WT1 – SUM_WT8;

RUN;
```

The WEIGHTED_SUM_STATS file now contains 10 records (one record per cross-tabulation of MARST and SEX). Now, calculate the deviations.

```
DATA DISPERSION;

    SET WEIGHTED_SUM_STATS;

    /* Targeted estimate */

    EST_T = 0;

    IF SUM_WEIGHT ^= 0

        THEN EST_T = ROUND( SUM_T_INC / SUM_WEIGHT, 1 );
```

```
    /* Estimates used to calculate the coefficient of variation */
    EST_T1 = 0; EST_T2 = 0; EST_T3 = 0; EST_T4 = 0; EST_T5 = 0; EST_T6 = 0; EST_T7 = 0;
    EST_T8 = 0;
    IF SUM_WT1 ^= 0 THEN EST_T1 = SUM_T_WT1 / SUM_WT1;
    IF SUM_WT2 ^= 0 THEN EST_T2 = SUM_T_WT2 / SUM_WT2;
    IF SUM_WT3 ^= 0 THEN EST_T3 = SUM_T_WT3 / SUM_WT3;
    IF SUM_WT4 ^= 0 THEN EST_T4 = SUM_T_WT4 / SUM_WT4;
    IF SUM_WT5 ^= 0 THEN EST_T5 = SUM_T_WT5 / SUM_WT5;
    IF SUM_WT6 ^= 0 THEN EST_T6 = SUM_T_WT6 / SUM_WT6;
    IF SUM_WT7 ^= 0 THEN EST_T7 = SUM_T_WT7 / SUM_WT7;
    IF SUM_WT8 ^= 0 THEN EST_T8 = SUM_T_WT8 / SUM_WT8;
    EST_T1_T8 = ( EST_T1 + EST_T2 + EST_T3 + EST_T4 + EST_T5 + EST_T6 + EST_T7 +
                  EST_T8 ) / 8;
    /* Calculation of the sum of squared deviations */
    DEV = ( (EST_T1 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 + (EST_T2 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 +
          (EST_T3 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 + (EST_T4 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 +
          (EST_T5 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 + (EST_T6 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 +
          (EST_T7 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 + (EST_T8 – EST_T1_T8 )**2 ) / 56;
    /* Calculation of the coefficient of variation */
    CV_T = 0;
    IF EST_T ^= 0
       THEN CV_T = SQRT( DEV ) / EST_T;
    KEEP MARST SEX EST_T CV_T;
RUN;
PROC FORMAT;
 VALUE MARST   1 = "1. Divorced"
               2 = "2. Legally married (and not separated)"
               3 = "3. Separated, but still legally married"
```

```
                    4 = "4. Never legally married (single)"

                    5 = "5. Widowed";

  VALUE SEX   1 = "1. Female"

              2 = "2. Male";

RUN;

PROC PRINT DATA=DISPERSION NOOBS;

  VAR MARST SEX EST_T CV_T;

  FORMAT MARST MARST. SEX SEX. CV_T PERCENT9.2;

  TITLE " Average total income of persons with an income,

          broken down by sex and legal marital status";

RUN;
```

This yields the following table:

Table: Average total income of persons with an income, broken down by sex and legal marital status.

MARST	SEX	Estimation	CV (%)
1 Divorced	1 Female	$32,962	0.95%
1 Divorced	2 Male	$46,004	1.75%
2 Legally married	1 Female	$29,288	0.29%
2 Legally married	2 Male	$54,697	0.50%
3 Separated	1 Female	$30,983	1.06%
3 Separated	2 Male	$47,307	2.64%
4 Single	1 Female	$22,418	0.74%
4 Single	2 Male	$27,011	1.04%
5 Widow	1 Female	$26,963	0.71%
5 Widower	2 Male	$37,898	2.02%

Guidelines for disseminating estimates

Category	Alphabetic code	Coefficient of variation (%)	Recommendation
Without restriction	A	0.0 – 1.0	The estimates can be disseminated without restrictions. The letter A indicates that the estimate is very reliable. The letter B also indicates that the estimate is reliable, but at a lower degree than a category A estimate, and so on.
	B	1.0 – 2.5	
	C	2.5 – 5.0	
	D	5.0 – 10.0	
	E	10.0 –16.5	
With restriction	F	16.5 –25.0	The estimates are sufficiently reliable for specific uses, but must be used with caution. Each time we use these estimates, it is preferable to specify that their sampling variability is higher.
	G	25.0 –33.3	
Do not disseminate		Over 33.3	If the value obtained is lower than the value in Code G, it is preferable to not disseminate these estimates. It is suggested that they be deleted from the statistics table.

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 5 – Other factors affecting data reliability

A Adjustments to geographic areas

The boundaries 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 boundaries and/or the conceptual definition of the areas being compared. In this product, this is relevant only for the census metropolitan area (CMA) variable. Users wishing to obtain additional information in this regard should refer to the following electronic reference tool: *GeoSuite, 2006 Census*, Catalogue no. 92-150-XCB.

B Household size

To protect the confidentiality of respondents in this microdata file, procedures were applied to guard against the possibility of associating a large household size with an identifiable individual. As a result, the number of records (persons) per household has been limited to seven; therefore, any household size of seven should be interpreted as being a household of size 'seven or more.' Household records in excess of seven were simply omitted from the dataset. Also, users should be aware that this record suppression may impact the size of the economic families and census families residing within these households. In some rare cases, contrary to their respective definitions, this record suppression has created census families and economic families containing one individual.

C 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 D 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.

D Non-permanent residents

Data on the population of non-permanent residents in Canada are derived from the answers given to the questions on citizenship and landed immigrant status. Non-permanent residents are persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth (Question 10) and who answered 'No' to the question on landed immigrant status (Question 11).

In all population censuses since 1991, both permanent and non-permanent residents were enumerated. Non-permanent residents are persons who held an employment authorization or a student authorization or were refugee claimants at the time of the census. Family members living with them were also included in the non-permanent resident category.

In the 1991, 1996 and 2001 censuses, non-permanent residents also included persons having a ministerial permit; this permit was eliminated by Citizenship and Immigration Canada before the 2006 Census.

Before 1991, only permanent residents of Canada were included in the census. Non-permanent residents were considered foreign residents and were not enumerated. (The 1941 Census is the only exception.)

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. Furthermore, enumerating non-permanent residents enables Canada to better reflect the United Nations (UN) recommendation that long-term residents (persons living in a country for more than one year) should 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. The 2006 Census enumerated 265,356 non-permanent residents, constituting 0.8% of the total population. The number of non-permanent residents has grown steadily from one census to another.

It should be noted, however, that while every attempt has been made to enumerate non-permanent residents, factors such as language barriers, reluctance to complete a government form or difficulty understanding the need to participate may have affected the enumeration of this population and resulted in undercounting.

E 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 in the questionnaire for the 1996 Census. That question, which concerned self-reporting of Aboriginal ancestry, enabled respondents who identified with at least one Aboriginal group (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) to define themselves as 'Aboriginal.' The same question was asked in the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

It is important to note that the 2001 and 2006 data on the self-reported Aboriginal population are **not** comparable with either the 1991, 1996, 2001 or 2006 ethnic origin or ancestry figures. The concepts underlying these figures are very different. For example, some persons who have Aboriginal ancestors do not see themselves as Aboriginal (and vice versa).

F Indian identity

In order to protect the confidentiality of data in the 2006 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. In a similar way, low income variables have been imputed for persons living on reserves instead of being marked not applicable to prevent inadvertent disclosure of individual information.

Users should use caution when using housing, shelter cost and low-income data for analyses focused entirely or largely on the Aboriginal population.

G Industry

The NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) 2002 is a revision of the NAICS 1997 used to classify industry data in the 2001 Census. This revision does not affect comparability of 2006 and 2001 census industry data at the 2-digit (sector) level.

Industry data from the 1991 and 1996 censuses were produced using the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1980*. Data coded to the SIC 1980 are not comparable with data coded to the NAICS. For more information on the comparability of industry data, consult the 2006 Census Dictionary, Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE.

H Occupation

The *National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC–S 2006)* is a minor revision of the NOC–S 2001 used to classify occupation data in the 2001 Census. Data coded to the NOC–S 2006 are directly comparable with 2001 Census data drawn from the NOC–S 2001.

Occupation data from the 1991 and 1996 censuses were produced using the *Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 1991*. Data coded to the SOC 1991 are not directly comparable with data coded to the NOC-S. For more information on the comparability of occupation data, consult the *2006 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE.

I Income

I.1 Income data

The 2006 Census collected income information from all individuals 15 years and over in private households and from non-institutional residents of collective households. The individuals in this file are those who lived 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. The users of this microdata file are strongly advised to exercise caution in the interpretation of statistics based on relatively small totals. The techniques described in Chapter 4, Data Reliability Section may be used to assess the error due to sampling.

When the user is interested in concepts that do not require the presence of all family or household members, the *Individuals File, 2006 Census (Public Use Microdata File)* Catalogue no. 95M0028XVB may be a more appropriate tool. Its larger sample size permits greater statistical precision in estimates and more detail in the sources of income variables.

In 2006, for the first time Canadians had the option of granting permission to retrieve income information directly from their tax records. This reduced respondent burden and improved the quality of the income data. Those who did not select this option were required to provide the income information on the paper form or via the Internet. These changes, as well as the modified privacy protection methods described in the next section reduce substantially the direct comparability of some estimates derived from the 2001 and 2006 PUMF.

All users should be aware of the rounding and replacement of extreme values described in the following section. Users interested in comparisons between censuses are advised to consult the section on Data quality in the *Income and Earnings Reference Guide, 2006 Census* Catalogue no. 97-563-GWE2006003 (http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/income-revenu-eng.cfm).

I.2 Rounding and adjustment of high incomes, shelter costs 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.

Income and shelter cost values were rounded and top coded to reinforce the confidentiality of the data. However, the method minimized the impact on quality.

First, since a large portion of all income sources are from taxation files, it was necessary to round all values. One was randomly rounded with a base of 100, it is GTRFS; the others with a base of 1,000, they are TOTINC, TOTINC_AT, EMPIN, INCTAX, MRKINC. Moreover, if a value of any source was higher than 100,000, the rounding base used was 10,000. If a value was rounded to 0, the value 1 was assigned in order to maintain the applicability condition for income sources. Since the rounding was random, some relations within income sources are no longer valid. However, this rounding technique maintains the statistical nature of the data. The rounding base for the VALUE values was set to 10,000, and to 100 for the OMP and RENT variables.

Second, large income sources and shelter costs were top-coded to eliminate all possibility of disclosure. The values greater than the 90th percentile in each geographical region of shelter costs values were top-coded. They are VALUE, OMP and RENT. The top code was set to the average of the top-coded values within every geographic region. Thus, if one sums all values of a variable in a geographic area, one obtains the same sum as if no top coding was done on the data. For income sources, the same technique was used but only with values exceeding the 99th percentile and has taken into account the gender of the person. Also, some negative values were down-coded using the standard method, that is the negative values lower than a threshold were down-coded. The down-coded value is the threshold.

For records affected by the top coding, expected equalities at the individual record level would usually not be respected. For example, Total income (TOTINC) may not equal the sum of that person's Government transfers (GTRFS) and Market income (MRKINC). For records not subject to top coding, a small discrepancy related to the rounding could remain.

The number of records affected by this procedure and its impact on individual income are summarized in the following Tables 1A-H, 2 and 3.

Table 1 provides a description of the limits imposed by confidentiality considerations for each geographic region and the replacement values used.

Tables 2 and 3 provide comparative assessments of estimates from the census master file and the public use microdata file.

Table 2 provides the number of recipients and aggregate income received by source for individual values and Table 3 provides total income and after-tax income distributional statistics with various levels of hierarchical aggregation (census family, economic family and household) for the Canada level estimates. The main significant deviation from census estimates seen at the Canada level is for the average market income. This is due to some of the confidentiality procedures and users should be aware of this excessive average when using or planning to use this variable.

Table 1 Percentage distribution of individuals 15 years of age and over, with income, by 2005 income size groups, Canada, Census and PUMF (Individuals), 2006 Census

	Table 1A – Total income			
	Female		Male	
	Threshold	Replacement value	Threshold	Replacement value
Eastern Canada	91,000	136,140	150,000	222,773
Quebec, in Montréal CMA	120,000	193,996	240,000	527,319
Quebec, excluding Montréal CMA	88,000	137,108	150,000	242,504
Ontario, in Toronto CMA	150,000	268,508	330,000	836,251
Ontario, excluding Toronto CMA	110,000	169,027	210,000	507,483
Prairies, in Calgary CMA	160,000	265,062	490,000	1,143,655
Prairies, in Edmonton CMA	120,000	171,363	250,000	602,284
Prairies, excluding Calgary and Edmonton CMA	110,000	173,983	190,000	507,066
British Columbia, in Vancouver CMA	140,000	260,465	270,000	774,387
British Columbia, excluding Vancouver CMA	100,000	149,794	160,000	278,596
Northern Canada	110,000	140,261	150,000	227,210

	Table 1B – Total income after-tax			
	Female		Male	
	Threshold	Replacement value	Threshold	Replacement value
Eastern Canada	69,000	94,237	110,000	146,774
Quebec, in Montréal CMA	87,000	137,300	160,000	310,880
Quebec, excluding Montréal CMA	69,000	99,468	110,000	153,974
Ontario, in Toronto CMA	110,000	181,491	220,000	501,838
Ontario, excluding Toronto CMA	83,000	119,543	140,000	330,624
Prairies, in Calgary CMA	120,000	190,361	330,000	775,766
Prairies, in Edmonton CMA	94,000	128,317	180,000	408,431
Prairies, excluding Calgary and Edmonton CMA	81,000	126,419	130,000	331,007
British Columbia, in Vancouver CMA	100,000	178,168	180,000	503,260
British Columbia, excluding Vancouver CMA	79,000	111,260	120,000	189,744
Northern Canada	89,000	101,014	110,000	160,597

	Table 1C – Income tax			
	Female		Male	
	Threshold	Replacement value	Threshold	Replacement value
Eastern Canada	31,000	58,056	54,000	92,279
Quebec, in Montréal CMA	41,000	74,335	120,000	264,590
Quebec, excluding Montréal CMA	29,000	54,131	59,000	105,642
Ontario, in Toronto CMA	62,000	120,236	160,000	426,337
Ontario, excluding Toronto CMA	36,000	67,135	80,000	219,412
Prairies, in Calgary CMA	52,000	110,027	180,000	575,341
Prairies, in Edmonton CMA	33,000	57,697	81,000	239,153
Prairies, excluding Calgary and Edmonton CMA	33,000	66,907	63,000	225,358
British Columbia, in Vancouver CMA	49,000	120,046	110,000	357,298
British Columbia, excluding Vancouver CMA	31,000	58,958	52,000	111,246
Northern Canada	34,000	42,435	44,000	84,070

	Table 1D – Employment income			
	Female		Male	
	Threshold	Replacement value	Threshold	Replacement value
Eastern Canada	94,000	143,864	150,000	218,756
Quebec, in Montréal CMA	120,000	199,529	250,000	508,011
Quebec, excluding Montréal CMA	93,000	139,093	160,000	242,348
Ontario, in Toronto CMA	160,000	260,336	350,000	834,147
Ontario, excluding Toronto CMA	110,000	169,033	210,000	468,482
Prairies, in Calgary CMA	150,000	253,852	470,000	1,150,020
Prairies, in Edmonton CMA	120,000	167,538	220,000	542,902
Prairies, excluding Calgary and Edmonton CMA	98,000	159,922	190,000	513,993
British Columbia, in Vancouver CMA	140,000	268,780	270,000	779,316
British Columbia, excluding Vancouver CMA	96,000	137,751	150,000	260,089
Northern Canada	120,000	122,841	140,000	222,810

	Table 1E – Total government transfer payments			
	Female		Male	
	Threshold	Replacement value	Threshold	Replacement value
Eastern Canada	21,900	28,385	24,500	33,214
Quebec, in Montréal CMA	22,100	26,301	22,000	28,406
Quebec, excluding Montréal CMA	21,500	26,382	24,700	33,258
Ontario, in Toronto CMA	21,400	26,748	24,700	35,364
Ontario, excluding Toronto CMA	22,700	30,447	27,000	38,935
Prairies, in Calgary CMA	20,600	23,836	22,700	34,656
Prairies, in Edmonton CMA	21,400	31,624	21,400	28,105
Prairies, excluding Calgary and Edmonton CMA	21,600	30,657	23,200	30,639
British Columbia, in Vancouver CMA	19,900	24,677	20,500	35,498
British Columbia, excluding Vancouver CMA	20,300	25,153	29,800	45,144
Northern Canada	30,100	40,416	19,000	20,051

	Table 1F – Market income			
	Female		Male	
	Threshold	Replacement value	Threshold	Replacement value
Eastern Canada	93,000	143,911	150,000	231,012
Quebec, in Montréal CMA	130,000	204,288	260,000	557,321
Quebec, excluding Montréal CMA	90,000	144,022	160,000	251,171
Ontario, in Toronto CMA	160,000	284,771	360,000	887,776
Ontario, excluding Toronto CMA	110,000	175,325	220,000	529,306
Prairies, in Calgary CMA	160,000	275,848	490,000	1,175,678
Prairies, in Edmonton CMA	120,000	174,203	260,000	629,689
Prairies, excluding Calgary and Edmonton CMA	110,000	179,239	200,000	525,139
British Columbia, in Vancouver CMA	140,000	275,855	280,000	821,887
British Columbia, excluding Vancouver CMA	100,000	154,581	160,000	288,102
Northern Canada	120,000	140,064	150,000	225,054

	Table 1G			
	Value		Owner's major payments	
	Threshold	Replacement value	Threshold	Replacement value
Eastern Canada	240,000	410,405	1,400	1,814
Quebec, in Montréal CMA	400,000	685,092	1,700	2,309
Quebec, excluding Montréal CMA	230,000	353,859	1,300	1,754
Ontario, in Toronto CMA	600,000	1,006,598	2,400	3,040
Ontario, excluding Toronto CMA	380,000	590,894	1,800	2,329
Prairies, in Calgary CMA	590,000	926,660	2,000	2,585
Prairies, in Edmonton CMA	400,000	637,035	1,700	2,273
Prairies, excluding Calgary and Edmonton CMA	300,000	536,203	1,500	2,101
British Columbia, in Vancouver CMA	850,000	1,363,372	2,400	3,017
British Columbia, excluding Vancouver CMA	550,000	934,144	1,700	2,373
Northern Canada	330,000	472,353	1,200	1,800

	Table 1H			
	Gross rent		Condo fees	
	Threshold	Replacement value	Threshold	Replacement value
Eastern Canada	900	1,176	450	553
Quebec, in Montréal CMA	1,000	1,291	350	518
Quebec, excluding Montréal CMA	800	1,104	250	470
Ontario, in Toronto CMA	1,500	1,809	650	784
Ontario, excluding Toronto CMA	1,100	1,391	400	554
Prairies, in Calgary CMA	1,300	1,614	400	520
Prairies, in Edmonton CMA	1,100	1,368	350	471
Prairies, excluding Calgary and Edmonton CMA	1,000	1,333	350	490
British Columbia, in Vancouver CMA	1,500	1,958	350	433
British Columbia, excluding Vancouver CMA	1,200	1,595	250	375
Northern Canada	800	1,100	400	550

Table 2 Comparison of individual income statistics for persons in private households, census and census PUMF

	Hierarchical PUMF estimates	Census estimates	PUMF to census ratio
Persons in private households	30,990,488	31,074,405	99.7%
Count with total income	24,318,613	24,340,040	99.9%
Median total income	26,000	25,658	101.3%
Average total income	35,267	35,538	99.2%
Count with market income	21,797,193	21,789,485	100.0%
Median market income	25,000	24,991	100.0%
Average market income	37,412	35,319	105.9%
Count with employment income	18,089,128	18,155,330	99.6%
Median employment income	27,000	26,877	100.5%
Average employment income	36,017	36,322	99.2%
Count with total government transfer payments	15,405,175	15,391,680	100.1%
Median total government transfer payments	4,200	4,203	99.9%
Average total government transfer payments	6,214	6,199	100.2%
Income tax paid	16,426,386	16,486,445	99.6%
Median income tax paid	5,000	4,885	102.4%
Average income tax paid	9,452	9,303	101.6%
Count with after-tax income	24,314,812	24,335,535	99.9%
Median after-tax income	23,000	23,340	98.5%
Average after-tax income	29,127	29,243	99.6%

Table 3 Comparison of income statistics for various aggregate units in private households, census and census PUMF

	Hierarchical PUMF estimates	Census estimates	PUMF to census ratio
Private households	12,438,364	12,437,470	100.0%
Median household total income	54,000	53,634	100.7%
Average household total income	68,951	69,548	99.1%
Median after-tax income of households	47,000	46,584	100.9%
Average after-tax income of households	56,939	57,217	99.5%
Economic families	8,778,109	8,782,350	100.0%
Median economic family income	66,000	66,343	99.5%
Average economic family income	81,573	82,325	99.1%
Median after-tax income of economic families	57,000	57,178	99.7%
Average after-tax income of economic families	67,225	67,567	99.5%
Persons not in economic families aged 15 years or over	4,302,387	4,307,135	99.9%
Median total income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families	25,000	24,808	100.8%
Average total income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families	32,907	32,967	99.8%
Median after-tax income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families	22,000	22,382	98.3%
Average after-tax income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families	27,452	27,451	100.0%
Census families	8,895,734	8,896,840	100.0%
Median census family income	64,000	63,866	100.2%
Average census family income	78,971	79,738	99.0%
Median after-tax income of census families	55,000	55,111	99.8%
Average after-tax income of census families	65,005	65,360	99.5%
Persons not in census families aged 15 years and over	4,911,312	4,913,030	100.0%
Median census family income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families	23,000	23,426	98.2%
Average census family income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families	31,586	31,668	99.7%
Median after-tax income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families	21,000	21,387	98.2%
Average after-tax income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families	26,461	26,488	99.9%

Appendix – Query examples

The following examples assume the user has read the file into a SAS dataset: H_PUMF from a library: PumfHier.

Ex: Libname PumfHier 'c:\PUMF\';

Census family

Number of census families

The following example depicts the selection of census families and the region in which the family resides. A data table named **CFExample1** is created in the **PumfHier** library. Because all members of a same census family share a **Census family identifier** (CF_ID), the condition WHERE t1.CF_Rp = 1 is applied. This selection criteria is used because there is only one **Census family reference person** (CF_Rp = 1) per census family, thus ensuring the selection of the correct number of census families.

```
PROC SQL;
CREATE TABLE PumfHier.CFExample1 AS
   SELECT t1.CF_ID,
     t1.region
   FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF t1
   WHERE t1.CF_Rp = 1;
QUIT;
```

The following table shows the number of census families by geographic region, as selected in table **CFExample1** (counts are unweighted):

Region	Number of census families
1	6,788
2	21,216
3	34,228
4	14,841
5	11,595
6	271

Number of children less than 25 years of age per census family

The following example depicts the selection of census families and derives the number of children aged less than 25 years old per census family. For this example, a table named **CFExample2** is created in the **PumfHier** library. It is populated by selecting the **Census family identifier** (CF_ID) and counting the number of **Person identifiers** (PP_ID) within the CF_ID (group by CF_ID) who correspond to the definition of a census family child under the age of 25. A census family child is defined as an individual with a **Detailed census family status and household living arrangements** value of 7, 8, 9 or 10 (see

codebook for textual correspondence) and to meet the age criteria of the query, **Age groups** less than 5 (agegrp < 5) is utilized.

```
PROC SQL;
   CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.CFExample2 AS
   SELECT t1.CF_ID,
      (COUNT(t1.PP_ID)) AS Number_of_kids
   FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF t1
   WHERE (t1.CFStat BETWEEN 7 AND 10) and agegrp < 5
   GROUP BY t1.CF_ID;
QUIT;
```

The following counts for number of children aged less than 25 years per census family can be produced from table **CFExample2** (counts are unweighted):

Number of children aged < 25 in census family	Count of families
1	19,750
2	19,709
3	6,204
4	1,442
5	383
6	20

Economic families

Selection of economic families

The following example depicts the selection of economic families. A data table named **EFExample1** is created in the **PumfHier** library. Because all members of a same economic family share an **Economic family identifier** (EF_ID) the condition WHERE t1.EF_Rp = 1 is applied. This selection criteria is used because there is only one **Economic family reference person** (EF_Rp = 1) per economic family, thus ensuring the selection of the correct number of economic families.

```
PROC SQL;
   CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.EFExample1 AS
   SELECT t1.EF_ID
   FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF t1
   WHERE t1.EF_Rp = 1;
QUIT;
```

The preceding query will produce table **EFExample1** with the following number of economic families (count is unweighted).

Count of economic families: 87,763

Total income per economic families

This example depicts the aggregation of a quantitative variable within an economic family. A table named **EFExample2** is created in the **PumfHier** library. The total income of each member of the economic family is summed to create the economic family total income. This is achieved by applying the sum function to **Total income of individual** (SUM(t1.TotInc)) and grouping the results by **Economic family identifier** (group by t1.EF_ID). Please note that when aggregating economic family data, one must restrict their selection to only include persons in an economic family, i.e., EF_Rp of 1 or 2 (EF_Rp in (1, 2)). Also, it is very important to exclude the 'not available' (in this case 8888888) and 'not applicable' (in this case 9999999) categories when applying arithmetic or statistics to quantitative income and housing variables.

```
PROC SQL;
   CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.EFExample2 AS
   SELECT t1.EF_ID,
      (SUM(t1.TotInc)) AS SUM_of_TotInc
   FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF t1
   WHERE t1.EF_Rp in (1,2) AND t1.TotInc NOT IN
      (8888888, 9999999)
   GROUP BY t1.EF_ID;
QUIT;
```

The following mean value for economic family total income can be obtained from table **EFExample2** (economic families' total income where the income is not available or not applicable for all family members is excluded from the calculation, statistic is unweighted).

Mean economic family total income = $81,680

Households

Selection of households

The following example depicts the selection of private households and their geographic region. A data table named **HHExample1** is created in the **PumfHier** library. Because all persons residing in the same household share the same **Household identifier** (HH_ID), the condition WHERE t1.PriHM = 1 is applied. This selection criteria is used because there is only one primary household Maintainer (PriHM = 1) per household and all households have a primary household maintainer.

```
PROC SQL;
   CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.HHExample1 AS
   SELECT t1.REGION,
      (COUNT(t1.PriHM)) AS Household_count
   FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF t1
   WHERE t1.PriHM = 1;
QUIT;
```

The following table shows the number of households by geographic region, as selected in table HHExample1 (counts are unweighted):

Region	Household count
1	9,213
2	31,895
3	45,554
4	20,921
5	16,426
6	349

Number of Persons responsible for household payments

The following example is a query which counts the number of persons responsible for household payments within a household. A data table named **HHExample2** is created in the **PumfHier** library. The query selects the **Household identifier** (HH_ID) and counts (count(t1.HHmainP)) all records where the variable **Persons responsible for household payments** is equal to 1 (HHMainP = 1). The group by **Household identifier** clause (group by t1.HH_ID) ensures that the count is applied to each distinct household.

```
PROC SQL;
   CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.HHExample2 AS
   SELECT t1.HH_ID,
      (COUNT(t1.HHMainP)) AS Num_Maintain
   FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF t1
   WHERE t1.HHMainP = 1
   GROUP BY t1.HH_ID;
QUIT;
```

The following counts for number of persons responsible for household payments can be produced from table HHExample2 (counts are unweighted):

Number of persons responsible for household payments	Frequency
1	77,288
2	44,907
3	1,665
4	403
5	95

Reference guides and technical reports

For further information on census definitions, concepts and questions, PUMF users are asked to consult the reference guides and technical reports on the 2006 Census at http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/index-eng.cfm.

Statistics Canada. *Families Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97 553-GWE2006003.

Statistics Canada. *Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-557-GWE2006003.

Statistics Canada. *Languages Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-555-GWE2006003.

Statistics Canada. *Journey to Work Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-561-GWE2006003.

Statistics Canada. *Housing and Dwelling Characteristics Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-554-GWE2006003.

Statistics Canada. Visible *Minority Population and Population Group Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-562-GWE2006003.

Statistics Canada. *Mobility and Migration Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-556-GWE2006003.

Statistics Canada. *Ethnic Origin Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-562-GWE2006025.

Statistics Canada. *Income and Earnings Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-563-GWE2006003.

Statistics Canada. *Education Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-560-GWE2006003.

Statistics Canada. *Labour Market Activity and Unpaid Work Reference Guide*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-559-GWE2006003.

Statistics Canada. *Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report*, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 92-569-XWE.

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