FILE SDY81B20

ZONED / NON - CONDENSEE

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INTRODUCTION

DOCUMENTATION FOR CENSUS DATA ON MAGNETIC TAPE

This documentation is divided into two parts.

Part 1 is available for any tape file produced from the census micro-data base using the STATPAK retrieval system.

Part 2 is available only with census User Summary Tape files and special requests on tape produced by the Customer Services Section.

Part 1

Introduction

In the following documentation each tabulation is referred to as a data matrix. Each characteristic or variable such as age, sex, etc., is referred to as a dimension or subscript. Each dimension is associated with multiple entries; for example, the dimension sex could be associated with entries male, female, total.

Part 1 consists of four sections

Section 1 shows:

- that each data matrix has a title associated with a matrix name. The latter is a mnemonic code up to eight characters long. The documentation usually refers to a tabulation by its mnemonic code;
- the total number of data cells in a matrix;
- the largest absolute value of any cell in the matrix which may be used for data validation and programming purposes.

Please Note:

The cells contain either integer or decimal digits with decimal point which is implied.

If overflows are encountered, the overflow messages appear in the first section and when the program interrupts, the other sections may be either partially or not at all printed.

Section 2 shows:

- the general file information enabling computer usage of the file.

Where necessary a matrix may be written out on more than one logical record. In that case, the dimension(s) (variable(s)) on which the matrix is split is (are) identified as well as the order in which the matrix is actually written out on magnetic tape.

Section 3 contains:

- a PL/1 declaration statement - this statement should be of special interest to users who wish to understand how a multi-dimension matrix (e.g., age by sex by marital status is a three dimensional matrix) is laid out as a linear sequential record on magnetic tape.

Each logical record starts with a 52-character geographic identification (see Section B). In the case of a matrix that is split and thus written over multiple records on tape, it is followed by sub-matrix identification(s), matrix name and matrix size. Then come the entries for each dimension (subscript) of the matrix.

Section 4 contains:

- a detailed record layout of the file;

- the identification part which is the same as on the PL/1 declaration statement (see Section 3);

- the content of each cell or field associated with the matrix name to which it belongs, the format, the first and last positions of each field in the record, the number of bytes (1 byte = 8 bits = 1 or 2 digits or 1 character depending on the format), the precision or number of digits stored and the scale where applicable, which gives the number of decimal places. (Note: The decimal point is implied - not written on tape.)

Part 2

Section A contains:

- the table titles;

- the legends (entries or class intervals associated with each variable, e.g., sex (3): male, female, total).

Note: This section is available only with the census User Summary Tape documentation.

Section B contains:

- the file sequence and the complete definitions of the geographic area codes which exist on the file.

Section C contains:

- the geographic organization of the User Summary Tape files and microfiche for each series produced for the 1981 Census.

Section D contains:

- a brief description of the statistical and confidentiality methodology used during the process of retrieval of data from the census micro-data base;

- a list of reference manuals which provide more detailed information on some of the topics briefly described in this documentation.

For further information, please contact:

CANSIM DIVISION
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, K1A 0Z8
Tel.: (613) 995-0097
995-7406

Special Note: Positive or negative sign

If the character mode is packed, the last four (4) bits of the last byte of a data cell contain the sign.

If the character mode is numeric (external), the complete first byte of a data cell contains the sign.

Section E contains:

- information on any peculiarities related to geography or variables that are essential to the interpretation of data.

SECTION 1

FIGURES INFORMATION

File Name: SDY81B20

Largest Absolute Value: 169,187,611

SECTION 2

GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

Format: ZONED

The File Name is: SDY81B20

The Data Control Block is:

The Record Format	=	FB
Logical Record Length	=	1,924
Geographical Identification	=	52
Data Cells Length	=	1,872
The Blocksize	=	11,544

Number of Cells for Each Record = 156

Total Number of Records Written Out = 4,842

```
*************************************************************
*       S U M M A R Y   F I L E   C R E A T E D             *
*     P L I   R E C O R D   D E S C R I P T I O N           *
*************************************************************

DCL 1 SDY81B20                                                ,
    5 R                                  CHAR( 1)             ,
    5 P                                  CHAR( 1)             ,
    5 CD                                 CHAR( 2)             ,
    5 CSDGC                              CHAR( 3)             ,
    5 CSDS                               CHAR( 1)             ,
    5 CSDT                               CHAR( 2)             ,
    5 CCSGC                              CHAR( 3)             ,
    5 CA                                 CHAR( 3)             ,
    5 CASL                               CHAR( 1)             ,
    5 CSDN                               CHAR(28)             ,
    5 FILL1                              CHAR( 7)             ,
    5 SDY81B21   (  9,  4)               PICTURE 'S(11)9V(2)9' ;
        DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 1
        ENTRY#  DESCRIPTION
            1   TOTAL
            2    WITHOUT INCOME
            3    UNDER $5000
            4    $5000 - $9999
            5    $10000 - $14999
            6    $15000 - $19999
            7    $20000 - $24999
            8    $25000 - $34999
            9    $35000 AND OVER
```

```
      ************************************************************
      *       S U M M A R Y   F I L E   C R E A T E D            *
      *     P L I   R E C O R D   D E S C R I P T I O N          *
      ************************************************************
```

DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 2

ENTRY#	DESCRIPTION
1	NUMBER
2	PERCENTAGE
3	AGGREGATE INCOME
4	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AGGREGATE INCOME

```
5 SDY81B22   ( 10,  3)                    PICTURE 'S(11)9V(2)9' ;
```

DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 1

ENTRY#	DESCRIPTION
1	TOTAL
2	WITHOUT INCOME
3	UNDER $5000
4	$5000 - 9999
5	$10000 - 14999
6	$15000 - 19999
7	$20000 - 24999
8	$25000 - 34999
9	$35000 AND OVER
10	AVERAGE INCOME

DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 2

ENTRY#	DESCRIPTION
1	ALL FAMILIES
2	EMPLOYMENT INCOME

```
*********************************************************
*       S U M M A R Y   F I L E   C R E A T E D         *
*     P L I   R E C O R D   D E S C R I P T I O N       *
*********************************************************
```

3 NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

5 SDY81B23 (6, 2) PICTURE 'S(11)9V(2)9' ;

DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 1

ENTRY# DESCRIPTION

1 ALL SOURCES

2 WAGES AND SALARIES

3 SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

4 EMPLOYMENT INCOME

5 GOVERMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS

6 MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 2

ENTRY# DESCRIPTION

1 NUMBER

2 AVERAGE INCOME

5 SDY81B24 (7, 2) PICTURE 'S(11)9V(2)9' ;

DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 1

ENTRY# DESCRIPTION

1 TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER

2 15-24 YEARS

3 25-34 YEARS

4 35-44 YEARS

5 45-54 YEARS

6 55-64 YEARS

```
          ********************************************************
          *       S U M M A R Y   F I L E   C R E A T E D        *
          *     P L I   R E C O R D   D E S C R I P T I O N      *
          ********************************************************

             7   65 YEARS AND OVER

       DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 2

       ENTRY#  DESCRIPTION

             1   NUMBER

             2   AVERAGE INCOME

5 SDY81B25   (  7,  2)                    PICTURE 'S(11)9V(2)9' ;

       DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 1

       ENTRY#  DESCRIPTION

             1   TOTAL

             2   LESS THAN GRADE 9

             3   GRADES 9-13 WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOL CERT

             4   GRADES 9-13 WITH SECONDARY SCHOOL CERT

             5   TRADE CERT OR DIPLOMA OR OTHER NON-UNIV

             6   SOME UNIVERSITY

             7   UNIVERSITY DEGREE

       DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 2

       ENTRY#  DESCRIPTION

             1   NUMBER

             2   AVERAGE INCOME

5 SDY81B26   ( 10,  5)                    PICTURE 'S(11)9V(2)9' ;

       DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 1

       ENTRY#  DESCRIPTION

             1   TOTAL

             2   WITHOUT INCOME
```

```
      ********************************************************
      *       S U M M A R Y   F I L E   C R E A T E D        *
      *     P L I   R E C O R D   D E S C R I P T I O N      *
      ********************************************************

     3   UNDER $5000

     4   $5000 - 9999

     5   $10000 - 14999

     6   $15000 - 19999

     7   $20000 - 24999

     8   $25000 - 34999

     9   $35000 AND OVER

    10   AVERAGE INCOME

DEFINITION FOR ENTRIES IN SUBSCRIPT# 2

ENTRY#  DESCRIPTION

     1   TOTAL FAMILIES

     2   2 PERSONS

     3   3 PERSONS

     4   4 PERSONS

     5   5 OR MORE PERSONS
```

****
* SUMMARY FILE CREATED *
* GEOGRAPHICAL IDENTIFICATION *
****

FIELD#	START POS#	END POS#	LENGTH	MNEMO	DESCRIPTION
1	1	1	1	R	REGION
2	1	2	2	RP	REGION/PROVINCE
3	1	4	4	RCD	REGION/PROVINCE/CENSUS DIVISION
4	1	7	7	RCSDGC	REGION/PROVINCE/CENSUS DIVISION/CENSUS SUBDIVISION
5	2	2	1	P	PROVINCE
6	3	4	2	CD	CENSUS DIVISION
7	3	7	5	CDSDGC	CENSUS DIVISION/SUBDIVISION
8	5	7	3	CSDGC	CENSUS SUBDIVISION
9	8	8	1	CSDS	CENSUS SUBDIVISION POPULATION SIZE GROUP
10	9	10	2	CSDT	CENSUS SUBDIVISION TYPE CODE
11	11	13	3	CCSGC	CENSUS CONSOLIDATED SUBDIVISION
12	14	16	3	CA	CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA / CENSUS AGGLOMERATION
13	17	17	1	CASL	CMA/CA SELECTOR
14	18	41	28	CSDN	CENSUS SUBDIVISION NAME

```
**************************************************
*       SUMMARY  FILE  CREATED                   *
*        TABLE(S)  DESCRIPTION                   *
**************************************************
```

TABLE TITLE: SDY81B21 - CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY 1980 FAMILY INCOME GROUPS(9) SHOWING NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES THEIR AGGREGATE INCOME AND PECENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME - 1981

TABLE NAME	FORMAT	#INTEGERS	#DECIMALS	SIGN	BYTES/CELL
SDY81B21	NUMERIC	9	2	WHOLE BYTE ON LEFT	12

FIELD#	START POS#	END POS#	DESCRIPTION
			TOTAL
15	53	64	NUMBER
16	65	76	PERCENTAGE
17	77	88	AGGREGATE INCOME
18	89	100	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AGGREGATE INCOME
			WITHOUT INCOME
19	101	112	NUMBER
20	113	124	PERCENTAGE
21	125	136	AGGREGATE INCOME
22	137	148	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AGGREGATE INCOME
			UNDER $5000
23	149	160	NUMBER
24	161	172	PERCENTAGE
25	173	184	AGGREGATE INCOME
26	185	196	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AGGREGATE INCOME
			$5000 - $9999
27	197	208	NUMBER
28	209	220	PERCENTAGE
29	221	232	AGGREGATE INCOME
30	233	244	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AGGREGATE INCOME
			$10000 - $14999
31	245	256	NUMBER
32	257	268	PERCENTAGE
33	269	280	AGGREGATE INCOME
34	281	292	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AGGREGATE INCOME

****
* SUMMARY FILE CREATED *
* TABLE(S) DESCRIPTION *
****

FIELD#	START POS#	END POS#	DESCRIPTION
			$15000 - $19999
35	293	304	NUMBER
36	305	316	PERCENTAGE
37	317	328	AGGREGATE INCOME
38	329	340	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AGGREGATE INCOME
			$20000 - $24999
39	341	352	NUMBER
40	353	364	PERCENTAGE
41	365	376	AGGREGATE INCOME
42	377	388	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AGGREGATE INCOME
			$25000 - $34999
43	389	400	NUMBER
44	401	412	PERCENTAGE
45	413	424	AGGREGATE INCOME
46	425	436	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AGGREGATE INCOME
			$35000 AND OVER
47	437	448	NUMBER
48	449	460	PERCENTAGE
49	461	472	AGGREGATE INCOME
50	473	484	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AGGREGATE INCOME

```
**********************************************************
*       S U M M A R Y   F I L E   C R E A T E D          *
*        T A B L E(S)   D E S C R I P T I O N            *
**********************************************************
```

TABLE TITLE: SDY81B22 - CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME(3) AND 1980 FAMILY INCOME GROUPS(10) - 1981

TABLE NAME	FORMAT	#INTEGERS	#DECIMALS	SIGN	BYTES/CELL
SDY81B22	NUMERIC	9	2	WHOLE BYTE ON LEFT	12

FIELD#	START POS#	END POS#	DESCRIPTION
			TOTAL
51	485	496	ALL FAMILIES
52	497	508	EMPLOYMENT INCOME
53	509	520	NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
			WITHOUT INCOME
54	521	532	ALL FAMILIES
55	533	544	EMPLOYMENT INCOME
56	545	556	NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
			UNDER $5000
57	557	568	ALL FAMILIES
58	569	580	EMPLOYMENT INCOME
59	581	592	NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
			$5000 - 9999
60	593	604	ALL FAMILIES
61	605	616	EMPLOYMENT INCOME
62	617	628	NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
			$10000 - 14999
63	629	640	ALL FAMILIES
64	641	652	EMPLOYMENT INCOME
65	653	664	NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
			$15000 - 19999
66	665	676	ALL FAMILIES
67	677	688	EMPLOYMENT INCOME
68	689	700	NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
			$20000 - 24999

****
* SUMMARY FILE CREATED *
* TABLE(S) DESCRIPTION *
****

FIELD#	START POS#	END POS#	DESCRIPTION
69	701	712	ALL FAMILIES
70	713	724	EMPLOYMENT INCOME
71	725	736	NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
			$25000 - 34999
72	737	748	ALL FAMILIES
73	749	760	EMPLOYMENT INCOME
74	761	772	NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
			$35000 AND OVER
75	773	784	ALL FAMILIES
76	785	796	EMPLOYMENT INCOME
77	797	808	NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
			AVERAGE INCOME
78	809	820	ALL FAMILIES
79	821	832	EMPLOYMENT INCOME
80	833	844	NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

****
* SUMMARY FILE CREATED *
* TABLE(S) DESCRIPTION *
****

TABLE TITLE: SDY81B23 - NUMBER AND AVERAGE INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME(6) - 1981

TABLE NAME	FORMAT	#INTEGERS	#DECIMALS	SIGN	BYTES/CELL
SDY81B23	NUMERIC	9	2	WHOLE BYTE ON LEFT	12

FIELD#	START POS#	END POS#	DESCRIPTION
			ALL SOURCES
81	845	856	NUMBER
82	857	868	AVERAGE INCOME
			WAGES AND SALARIES
83	869	880	NUMBER
84	881	892	AVERAGE INCOME
			SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
85	893	904	NUMBER
86	905	916	AVERAGE INCOME
			EMPLOYMENT INCOME
87	917	928	NUMBER
88	929	940	AVERAGE INCOME
			GOVERMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS
89	941	952	NUMBER
90	953	964	AVERAGE INCOME
			MISCELLANEOUS INCOME
91	965	976	NUMBER
92	977	988	AVERAGE INCOME

****
* SUMMARY FILE CREATED *
* TABLE(S) DESCRIPTION *
****

TABLE TITLE: SDY81B24 - NUMBER AND AVERAGE INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE(7) OF HUSBAND-PARENT - 1981

TABLE NAME	FORMAT	#INTEGERS	#DECIMALS	SIGN	BYTES/CELL
SDY81B24	NUMERIC	9	2	WHOLE BYTE ON LEFT	12

FIELD#	START POS#	END POS#	DESCRIPTION
			TOTAL 15 YEARS AND OVER
93	989	1000	NUMBER
94	1001	1012	AVERAGE INCOME
			15-24 YEARS
95	1013	1024	NUMBER
96	1025	1036	AVERAGE INCOME
			25-34 YEARS
97	1037	1048	NUMBER
98	1049	1060	AVERAGE INCOME
			35-44 YEARS
99	1061	1072	NUMBER
100	1073	1084	AVERAGE INCOME
			45-54 YEARS
101	1085	1096	NUMBER
102	1097	1108	AVERAGE INCOME
			55-64 YEARS
103	1109	1120	NUMBER
104	1121	1132	AVERAGE INCOME
			65 YEARS AND OVER
105	1133	1144	NUMBER
106	1145	1156	AVERAGE INCOME

****
* SUMMARY FILE CREATED *
* TABLE(S) DESCRIPTION *
****

TABLE TITLE: SDY81B25 - NUMBER AND AVERAGE INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING(7A) OF HUSBAND-PARENT - 1981

TABLE NAME	FORMAT	#INTEGERS	#DECIMALS	SIGN	BYTES/CELL
SDY81B25	NUMERIC	9	2	WHOLE BYTE ON LEFT	12

FIELD#	START POS#	END POS#	DESCRIPTION
			TOTAL
107	1157	1168	NUMBER
108	1169	1180	AVERAGE INCOME
			LESS THAN GRADE 9
109	1181	1192	NUMBER
110	1193	1204	AVERAGE INCOME
			GRADES 9-13 WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOL CERT
111	1205	1216	NUMBER
112	1217	1228	AVERAGE INCOME
			GRADES 9-13 WITH SECONDARY SCHOOL CERT
113	1229	1240	NUMBER
114	1241	1252	AVERAGE INCOME
			TRADE CERT OR DIPLOMA OR OTHER NON-UNIV
115	1253	1264	NUMBER
116	1265	1276	AVERAGE INCOME
			SOME UNIVERSITY
117	1277	1288	NUMBER
118	1289	1300	AVERAGE INCOME
			UNIVERSITY DEGREE
119	1301	1312	NUMBER
120	1313	1324	AVERAGE INCOME

****
* SUMMARY FILE CREATED *
* TABLE(S) DESCRIPTION *
****

TABLE TITLE: SDY81B26 - CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS(5) AND 1980 FAMILY INCOME GROUPS(10) - 1981

TABLE NAME	FORMAT	#INTEGERS	#DECIMALS	SIGN	BYTES/CELL
SDY81B26	NUMERIC	9	2	WHOLE BYTE ON LEFT	12

FIELD#	START POS#	END POS#	DESCRIPTION
			TOTAL
121	1325	1336	TOTAL FAMILIES
122	1337	1348	2 PERSONS
123	1349	1360	3 PERSONS
124	1361	1372	4 PERSONS
125	1373	1384	5 OR MORE PERSONS
			WITHOUT INCOME
126	1385	1396	TOTAL FAMILIES
127	1397	1408	2 PERSONS
128	1409	1420	3 PERSONS
129	1421	1432	4 PERSONS
130	1433	1444	5 OR MORE PERSONS
			UNDER $5000
131	1445	1456	TOTAL FAMILIES
132	1457	1468	2 PERSONS
133	1469	1480	3 PERSONS
134	1481	1492	4 PERSONS
135	1493	1504	5 OR MORE PERSONS
			$5000 - 9999
136	1505	1516	TOTAL FAMILIES
137	1517	1528	2 PERSONS
138	1529	1540	3 PERSONS
139	1541	1552	4 PERSONS
140	1553	1564	5 OR MORE PERSONS
			$10000 - 14999

****
* SUMMARY FILE CREATED *
* TABLE(S) DESCRIPTION *
****

FIELD#	START POS#	END POS#	DESCRIPTION
141	1565	1576	TOTAL FAMILIES
142	1577	1588	2 PERSONS
143	1589	1600	3 PERSONS
144	1601	1612	4 PERSONS
145	1613	1624	5 OR MORE PERSONS
			$15000 - 19999
146	1625	1636	TOTAL FAMILIES
147	1637	1648	2 PERSONS
148	1649	1660	3 PERSONS
149	1661	1672	4 PERSONS
150	1673	1684	5 OR MORE PERSONS
			$20000 - 24999
151	1685	1696	TOTAL FAMILIES
152	1697	1708	2 PERSONS
153	1709	1720	3 PERSONS
154	1721	1732	4 PERSONS
155	1733	1744	5 OR MORE PERSONS
			$25000 - 34999
156	1745	1756	TOTAL FAMILIES
157	1757	1768	2 PERSONS
158	1769	1780	3 PERSONS
159	1781	1792	4 PERSONS
160	1793	1804	5 OR MORE PERSONS
			$35000 AND OVER
161	1805	1816	TOTAL FAMILIES
162	1817	1828	2 PERSONS
163	1829	1840	3 PERSONS
164	1841	1852	4 PERSONS
165	1853	1864	5 OR MORE PERSONS

****
* SUMMARY FILE CREATED *
* TABLE(S) DESCRIPTION *
****

FIELD#	START POS#	END POS#	DESCRIPTION
			AVERAGE INCOME
166	1865	1876	TOTAL FAMILIES
167	1877	1888	2 PERSONS
168	1889	1900	3 PERSONS
169	1901	1912	4 PERSONS
170	1913	1924	5 OR MORE PERSONS

PART 2

NOTE - SDY81B20

Attached is a sample of fiche output, depicting the content of the table. Please refer to the record layout for the actual order of data on the tape.

Ci-joint, vous trouverez un exemple de l'organisation des microfiches, qui illustre le contenu du tableau. Veuillez consulter le cliché d'article pour l'order actuel des données sur la bande.

SDY81821. CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY 1980 FAMILY INCOME GROUPS(9), SHOWING NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES, THEIR AGGREGATE INCOME AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME, 1981 (BASED ON 20% SAMPLE DATA)

SDY81821. FAMILLES DE RECENSEMENT DANS LES MENAGES PRIVES SELON LA TRANCHE DE REVENU DE LA FAMILLE EN 1980(9), PAR NOMBRE ET POURCENTAGE DES FAMILLES, REVENU AGREGE DE CES FAMILLES ET REPARTITION EN POURCENTAGE DU REVENU AGREGE, 1981 (BASE SUR LES DONNEES ECHANTILLON (20%))

	NUMBER - NOMBRE	PERCENTAGE - REPARTITION EN POURCENTAGE	AGGREGATE INCOME $'000 - REVENU AGREGE $'000	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME - REPARTITION EN POURCENTAGE DU REVENU AGREGE
CANADA TOTAL				
TOTAL	6,325,310	100.0	169,187,611	100.0
WITHOUT INCOME - SANS REVENU	18,335	0.3	0	0.0
UNDER $5,000 (1) - MOINS DE $5,000 (1)	283,140	4.5	280,115	0.2
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	622,390	9.8	4,884,544	2.9
10,000 - 14,999	738,230	11.7	9,168,604	5.4
15,000 - 19,999	800,815	12.7	14,026,012	8.3
20,000 - 24,999	891,085	14.1	19,969,190	11.8
25,000 - 34,999	1,457,505	23.0	43,117,229	25.5
35,000 AND OVER - 35,000 ET PLUS	1,513,810	23.9	77,741,859	46.0
NEWFOUNDLAND - TERRE-NEUVE SP10				
TOTAL	135,125	100.0	2,833,669	100.0
WITHOUT INCOME - SANS REVENU	175	0.1	0	0.0
UNDER $5,000 (1) - MOINS DE $5,000 (1)	8,835	6.5	25,225	0.9
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	21,540	15.9	168,867	6.0
10,000 - 14,999	22,275	16.5	277,322	9.8
15,000 - 19,999	21,500	15.9	374,176	13.2
20,000 - 24,999	19,160	14.2	428,043	15.1
25,000 - 34,999	23,970	17.7	704,152	24.8
35,000 AND OVER - 35,000 ET PLUS	17,665	13.1	855,821	30.2
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - ILE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD SP11				
TOTAL	30,290	100.0	625,960	100.0
WITHOUT INCOME - SANS REVENU	45	0.1	0	0.0
UNDER $5,000 (1) - MOINS DE $5,000 (1)	1,370	4.5	2,244	0.4
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	5,055	16.7	40,609	6.5
10,000 - 14,999	5,740	19.0	71,438	11.4
15,000 - 19,999	5,110	16.9	89,148	14.2
20,000 - 24,999	4,100	13.5	91,492	14.6
25,000 - 34,999	5,195	17.2	151,621	24.2
35,000 AND OVER - 35,000 ET PLUS	3,685	12.2	179,656	28.7

SDY81B22. CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME(3) AND 1980 FAMILY INCOME GROUPS(10), 1981 (BASED ON 20% SAMPLE DATA)
SDY81B22. FAMILLES DE RECENSEMENT DANS LES MENAGES PRIVES SELON LA PRINCIPALE SOURCE DE REVENU(3) ET LA TRANCHE DE REVENU DE LA FAMILLE EN 1980(10), 1981 (BASE SUR LES DONNEES ECHANTILLON (20%))

	ALL FAMILIES (INCLUDING ZERO INCOME) - TOUTES LES FAMILLES (Y COMPRIS AUCUN REVENU)	EMPLOYMENT INCOME(1) - REVENU D'EMPLOI(1)	NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOME - AUTRE REVENU
CANADA TOTAL			
TOTAL	6,325,310	5,189,360	1,117,620
WITHOUT INCOME - SANS REVENU	18,335	0	0
UNDER $5,000 (1) - MOINS DE $5,000 (1)	283,140	120,400	152,735
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	622,390	233,100	389,295
10,000 - 14,999	738,230	478,910	259,320
15,000 - 19,999	800,815	691,825	108,990
20,000 - 24,999	891,085	831,170	59,920
25,000 - 34,999	1,457,505	1,397,900	59,610
35,000 AND OVER - 35,000 ET PLUS	1,513,810	1,436,055	77,755
AVERAGE INCOME $ - REVENU MOYEN $	26,748	29,363	15,043
NEWFOUNDLAND - TERRE-NEUVE SP10			
TOTAL	135,125	103,030	31,920
WITHOUT INCOME - SANS REVENU	180	0	0
UNDER $5,000 (1) - MOINS DE $5,000 (1)	8,835	2,540	6,295
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	21,535	7,330	14,210
10,000 - 14,999	22,275	15,270	7,000
15,000 - 19,999	21,500	19,025	2,480
20,000 - 24,999	19,165	18,265	900
25,000 - 34,999	23,970	23,355	615
35,000 AND OVER - 35,000 ET PLUS	17,665	17,250	410
AVERAGE INCOME $ - REVENU MOYEN $	20,971	24,398	10,024
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - ILE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD SP11			
TOTAL	30,290	22,900	7,345
WITHOUT INCOME - SANS REVENU	45	0	0
UNDER $5,000 (1) - MOINS DE $5,000 (1)	1,370	630	740
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	5,055	1,900	3,150
10,000 - 14,999	5,740	3,740	2,000
15,000 - 19,999	5,110	4,390	720
20,000 - 24,999	4,100	3,840	260
25,000 - 34,999	5,190	4,940	255
35,000 AND OVER - 35,000 ET PLUS	3,680	3,460	225
AVERAGE INCOME $ - REVENU MOYEN $	20,666	23,366	12,367

SDY81B23. NUMBER AND AVERAGE INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME(6), 1981 (BASED ON 20% SAMPLE DATA)
SDY81B23. NOMBRE ET REVENU MOYEN DES FAMILLES DE RECENSEMENT DANS LES MENAGES PRIVES SELON LA PRINCIPALE SOURCE DE REVENU(6), 1981 (BASE SUR LES DONNEES ECHANTILLON (20%))

	NUMBER - NOMBRE	AVERAGE INCOME - REVENU MOYEN
CANADA TOTAL		
ALL SOURCES (INCLUDING ZERO INCOME) - TOUTES LES SOURCES (Y COMPRIS AUCUN REVENU)	6,325,315	26,748
WAGES AND SALARIES - REMUNERATION	4,783,920	29,255
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME - REVENU D'UN EMPLOI AUTONOME	405,440	30,634
EMPLOYMENT INCOME (1) - REVENU D'EMPLOI (1)	5,189,360	29,363
GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS - TRANSFERTS GOUVERNEMENTAUX	732,065	8,592
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME - REVENU DIVERS	385,555	27,294
NEWFOUNDLAND - TERRE-NEUVE SP10		
ALL SOURCES (INCLUDING ZERO INCOME) - TOUTES LES SOURCES (Y COMPRIS AUCUN REVENU)	135,125	20,971
WAGES AND SALARIES - REMUNERATION	97,130	24,331
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME - REVENU D'UN EMPLOI AUTONOME	5,900	25,496
EMPLOYMENT INCOME (1) - REVENU D'EMPLOI (1)	103,035	24,398
GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS - TRANSFERTS GOUVERNEMENTAUX	28,645	8,782
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME - REVENU DIVERS	3,270	20,890
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - ILE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD SP11		
ALL SOURCES (INCLUDING ZERO INCOME) - TOUTES LES SOURCES (Y COMPRIS AUCUN REVENU)	30,290	20,666
WAGES AND SALARIES - REMUNERATION	20,115	23,299
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME - REVENU D'UN EMPLOI AUTONOME	2,790	23,848
EMPLOYMENT INCOME (1) - REVENU D'EMPLOI (1)	22,900	23,366
GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS - TRANSFERTS GOUVERNEMENTAUX	5,905	9,650
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME - REVENU DIVERS	1,440	23,507
NOVA SCOTIA - NOUVELLE-ECOSSE SP12		
ALL SOURCES (INCLUDING ZERO INCOME) - TOUTES LES SOURCES (Y COMPRIS AUCUN REVENU)	216,185	21,872
WAGES AND SALARIES - REMUNERATION	159,750	24,427
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME - REVENU D'UN EMPLOI AUTONOME	9,905	26,998
EMPLOYMENT INCOME (1) - REVENU D'EMPLOI (1)	169,660	24,577
GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS - TRANSFERTS GOUVERNEMENTAUX	34,950	8,823
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME - REVENU DIVERS	11,295	22,159

SDY81B24. NUMBER AND AVERAGE INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE(7) OF HUSBAND/PARENT, 1981 (BASED ON 20% SAMPLE DATA)
SDY81B24. NOMBRE ET REVENU MOYEN DES FAMILLES DE RECENSEMENT DANS LES MENAGES PRIVES SELON L'AGE(7) DE L'EPOUX/PARENT, 1981 (BASE SUR LES DONNEES ECHANTILLON (20%))

	NUMBER - NOMBRE	AVERAGE INCOME - REVENU MOYEN
CANADA **TOTAL**		
ALL AGES - TOUS LES AGES	6,325,310	26,748
15-24 YEARS - 15-24 ANS	367,870	17,349
25-34 YEARS - 25-34 ANS	1,622,605	24,627
35-44 YEARS - 35-44 ANS	1,413,030	29,414
45-54 YEARS - 45-54 ANS	1,188,360	32,929
55-64 YEARS - 55-64 ANS	940,720	28,532
65 YEARS AND OVER - 65 ANS ET PLUS	792,725	19,313
NEWFOUNDLAND - TERRE-NEUVE **SP10**		
ALL AGES - TOUS LES AGES	135,125	20,971
15-24 YEARS - 15-24 ANS	7,920	14,262
25-34 YEARS - 25-34 ANS	38,880	20,358
35-44 YEARS - 35-44 ANS	29,615	23,930
45-54 YEARS - 45-54 ANS	22,925	25,364
55-64 YEARS - 55-64 ANS	19,305	21,183
65 YEARS AND OVER - 65 ANS ET PLUS	16,480	13,961
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - ILE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD **SP11**		
ALL AGES - TOUS LES AGES	30,290	20,666
15-24 YEARS - 15-24 ANS	1,740	13,296
25-34 YEARS - 25-34 ANS	7,485	19,403
35-44 YEARS - 35-44 ANS	6,335	22,887
45-54 YEARS - 45-54 ANS	5,075	25,509
55-64 YEARS - 55-64 ANS	4,460	22,706
65 YEARS AND OVER - 65 ANS ET PLUS	5,195	15,765
NOVA SCOTIA - NOUVELLE-ECOSSE **SP12**		
ALL AGES - TOUS LES AGES	216,185	21,872
15-24 YEARS - 15-24 ANS	13,145	14,830
25-34 YEARS - 25-34 ANS	54,780	20,859
35-44 YEARS - 35-44 ANS	46,365	24,542
45-54 YEARS - 45-54 ANS	37,015	26,670
55-64 YEARS - 55-64 ANS	33,340	22,854
65 YEARS AND OVER - 65 ANS ET PLUS	31,540	15,970

SDY81B25. NUMBER AND AVERAGE INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING(7A) OF HUSBAND/PARENT, 1981 (BASED ON 20% SAMPLE DATA)

SDY81B25. NOMBRE ET REVENU MOYEN DES FAMILLES DE RECENSEMENT DANS LES MENAGES PRIVES SELON LE PLUS HAUT NIVEAU DE SCOLARITE(7A) DE L'EPOUX/PARENT, 1981 (BASE SUR LES DONNEES ECHANTILLON (20%))

	NUMBER - NOMBRE	AVERAGE INCOME - REVENU MOYEN
CANADA TOTAL		
ALL FAMILIES - TOUTES LES FAMILLES	6,325,315	26,748
LESS THAN GRADE 9 (1) - N'AYANT PAS ATTEINT LA 9E ANNEE (1)	1,464,060	20,273
GRADES 9-13 WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE - 9E-13E ANNEE SANS CERTIFICAT D'ETUDES SECONDAIRES	1,371,765	23,964
GRADES 9-13 WITH SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE - 9E-13E ANNEE AVEC CERTIFICAT D'ETUDES SECONDAIRES	631,110	26,237
TRADE CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA OR OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY - CERT. OU DIP. D'UNE ECOLE DE METIERS OU D'AUTRES ETUDES NON UNIV.	1,702,110	27,343
SOME UNIVERSITY - ETUDES UNIVERSITAIRES PARTIELLES	478,690	30,967
UNIVERSITY DEGREE (2) - GRADE UNIVERSITAIRE (2)	677,580	42,374
NEWFOUNDLAND - TERRE-NEUVE SP10		
ALL FAMILIES - TOUTES LES FAMILLES	135,125	20,971
LESS THAN GRADE 9 (1) - N'AYANT PAS ATTEINT LA 9E ANNEE (1)	47,450	15,811
GRADES 9-13 WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE - 9E-13E ANNEE SANS CERTIFICAT D'ETUDES SECONDAIRES	29,175	19,703
GRADES 9-13 WITH SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE - 9E-13E ANNEE AVEC CERTIFICAT D'ETUDES SECONDAIRES	11,980	22,132
TRADE CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA OR OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY - CERT. OU DIP. D'UNE ECOLE DE METIERS OU D'AUTRES ETUDES NON UNIV.	29,530	23,021
SOME UNIVERSITY - ETUDES UNIVERSITAIRES PARTIELLES	8,345	27,521
UNIVERSITY DEGREE (2) - GRADE UNIVERSITAIRE (2)	8,650	38,620
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - ILE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD SP11		
ALL FAMILIES - TOUTES LES FAMILLES	30,290	20,666
LESS THAN GRADE 9 (1) - N'AYANT PAS ATTEINT LA 9E ANNEE (1)	9,140	16,540
GRADES 9-13 WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE - 9E-13E ANNEE SANS CERTIFICAT D'ETUDES SECONDAIRES	7,405	19,032
GRADES 9-13 WITH SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE - 9E-13E ANNEE AVEC CERTIFICAT D'ETUDES SECONDAIRES	1,935	22,049
TRADE CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA OR OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY - CERT. OU DIP. D'UNE ECOLE DE METIERS OU D'AUTRES ETUDES NON UNIV.	7,160	21,634
SOME UNIVERSITY - ETUDES UNIVERSITAIRES PARTIELLES	2,250	24,822
UNIVERSITY DEGREE (2) - GRADE UNIVERSITAIRE (2)	2,400	33,518

SDY81B26. CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS(5), AND 1980 FAMILY INCOME GROUPS(10), 1981 (BASED ON 20% SAMPLE DATA)
SDY81B26. FAMILLES DE RECENSEMENT DANS LES MENAGES PRIVES SELON LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES(5) ET LA TRANCHE DE REVENU DE LA FAMILLE EN 1980(10), 1981 (BASE SUR LES DONNEES ECHANTILLON (20%))

	ALL FAMILIES - TOUTES LES FAMILLES	TWO PERSONS - DEUX PERSONNES	THREE PERSONS - TROIS PERSONNES	FOUR PERSONS - QUATRE PERSONNES	FIVE OR MORE PERSONS - CINQ PERSONNES OU PLUS
CANADA					
TOTAL					
TOTAL	6,325,315	2,398,870	1,397,370	1,528,375	1,000,700
WITHOUT INCOME - SANS REVENU	18,330	13,090	2,395	1,765	1,090
UNDER $5,000 (1) - MOINS DE $5,000 (1)	283,135	125,600	73,045	50,550	33,940
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	622,390	374,985	115,880	76,900	54,630
10,000 - 14,999	738,230	393,420	145,260	117,580	81,970
15,000 - 19,999	800,815	327,035	181,260	180,250	112,270
20,000 - 24,999	891,085	307,565	205,960	238,520	139,040
25,000 - 34,999	1,457,505	453,555	338,275	418,850	246,825
35,000 AND OVER - 35,000 ET PLUS	1,513,810	403,620	335,295	443,960	330,925
AVERAGE INCOME $ - REVENU MOYEN $	26,748	22,661	26,759	29,874	31,755
NEWFOUNDLAND - TERRE-NEUVE					
SP10					
TOTAL	135,125	35,070	29,425	34,480	36,150
WITHOUT INCOME - SANS REVENU	175	160	5	10	5
UNDER $5,000 (1) - MOINS DE $5,000 (1)	8,835	3,305	2,405	1,705	1,430
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	21,540	10,185	3,945	3,440	3,970
10,000 - 14,999	22,275	6,750	4,975	5,295	5,245
15,000 - 19,999	21,500	4,415	5,345	5,900	5,840
20,000 - 24,999	19,160	3,565	4,235	5,550	5,805
25,000 - 34,999	23,975	4,055	5,030	7,520	7,370
35,000 AND OVER - 35,000 ET PLUS	17,665	2,630	3,485	5,060	6,490
AVERAGE INCOME $ - REVENU MOYEN $	20,971	16,219	20,461	22,833	24,219
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - ILE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD					
SP11					
TOTAL	30,290	10,270	6,375	6,910	6,735
WITHOUT INCOME - SANS REVENU	40	40	0	0	0
UNDER $5,000 (1) - MOINS DE $5,000 (1)	1,370	655	325	190	195
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	5,055	2,920	880	755	500
10,000 - 14,999	5,735	2,290	1,310	1,100	1,035
15,000 - 19,999	5,115	1,495	1,170	1,230	1,210
20,000 - 24,999	4,095	1,030	890	1,185	985
25,000 - 34,999	5,195	1,125	1,125	1,530	1,410
35,000 AND OVER - 35,000 ET PLUS	3,680	710	665	915	1,395
AVERAGE INCOME $ - REVENU MOYEN $	20,666	16,481	19,987	22,632	25,671
NOVA SCOTIA - NOUVELLE-ECOSSE					
SP12					
TOTAL	216,185	78,405	48,915	50,175	38,690
WITHOUT INCOME - SANS REVENU	285	230	25	15	15
UNDER $5,000 (1) - MOINS DE $5,000 (1)	11,155	5,040	3,030	1,745	1,345
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	29,550	17,650	5,555	3,640	2,705
10,000 - 14,999	34,815	16,400	7,530	6,155	4,725

SECTION A

FILE CONTENT

File SDY81B20

Table Titles

SDY81B21 Census families in private households by 1980 family income groups (9), showing number and percentage of families, their aggregate income and percentage distribution of aggregate income, 1981

SDY81B22 Census families in private households by major source of income (3) and 1980 family income groups (9), 1981

SDY81B23 Number and average income of census families in private households by major source of income (6), 1981

SDY81B24 Number and average income of census families in private households by age (7) of husband/parent, 1981

SDY81B25 Number and average income of census families in private households by highest level of schooling (7a) of husband/parent, 1981

SDY81B26 Census families in private households by number of persons (5), and 1980 family income groups (9), 1981

Legends

AGE GROUPS (7)

1. All ages
2. 15-24 years
3. 25-34 years
4. 35-44 years
5. 45-54 years
6. 55-64 years
7. 65 years and over

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING (7A)

1. All families
2. Less than Grade 9 (1)
3. Grades 9-13 without secondary school certificate
4. Grades 9-13 with secondary school certificate
5. Trade certificate or diploma or other non-university
6. Some university
7. University degree (2)

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(1) Includes "No schooling or kindergarten only".
(2) Includes university certificate above bachelor level.

MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME (3)

1. All families (including zero income)
2. Employment income (1)
3. Non-employment income

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(1) Sum of major sources: wages and salaries and self-employment income.

MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME (6)

1. All sources (including zero income)
2. Wages and salaries
3. Self-employment income
4. Employment income (1)
5. Government transfer payments
6. Miscellaneous income

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(1) Sum of major sources: wages and salaries and self-employment income.

NUMBER AND AVERAGE INCOME (2)

1. Number
2. Average income

NUMBER OF PERSONS (5)

1. All families
2. Two persons
3. Three persons
4. Four persons
5. Five or more persons

NUMBER, PERCENTAGE AND AGGREGATE INCOME (4)

1. Number
2. Percentage
3. Aggregate income $'000
4. Percentage distribution of aggregate income

1980 FAMILY INCOME GROUPS (9) - CENSUS FAMILIES

1. Total
2. Without income
3. Under $5,000 (1)
4. $ 5,000 - $ 9,999
5. 10,000 - 14,999
6. 15,000 - 19,999
7. 20,000 - 24,999
8. 25,000 - 34,999
9. 35,000 and over

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(1) Includes loss.

SECTION B

FILE SEQUENCE AND
GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITIONS

1) Sequence of 1981 Census User Summary Tape Files - Census Subdivisions (Basic Series)

Census subdivision (CSD) files are sorted in the following ascending numeric sequence:

Keys	Position in record	Description
Major	51-52	Record type
Intermediate 1	1-2	Region and province code
Intermediate 2	3-4	Census division code
Minor	5-7	Census subdivision code

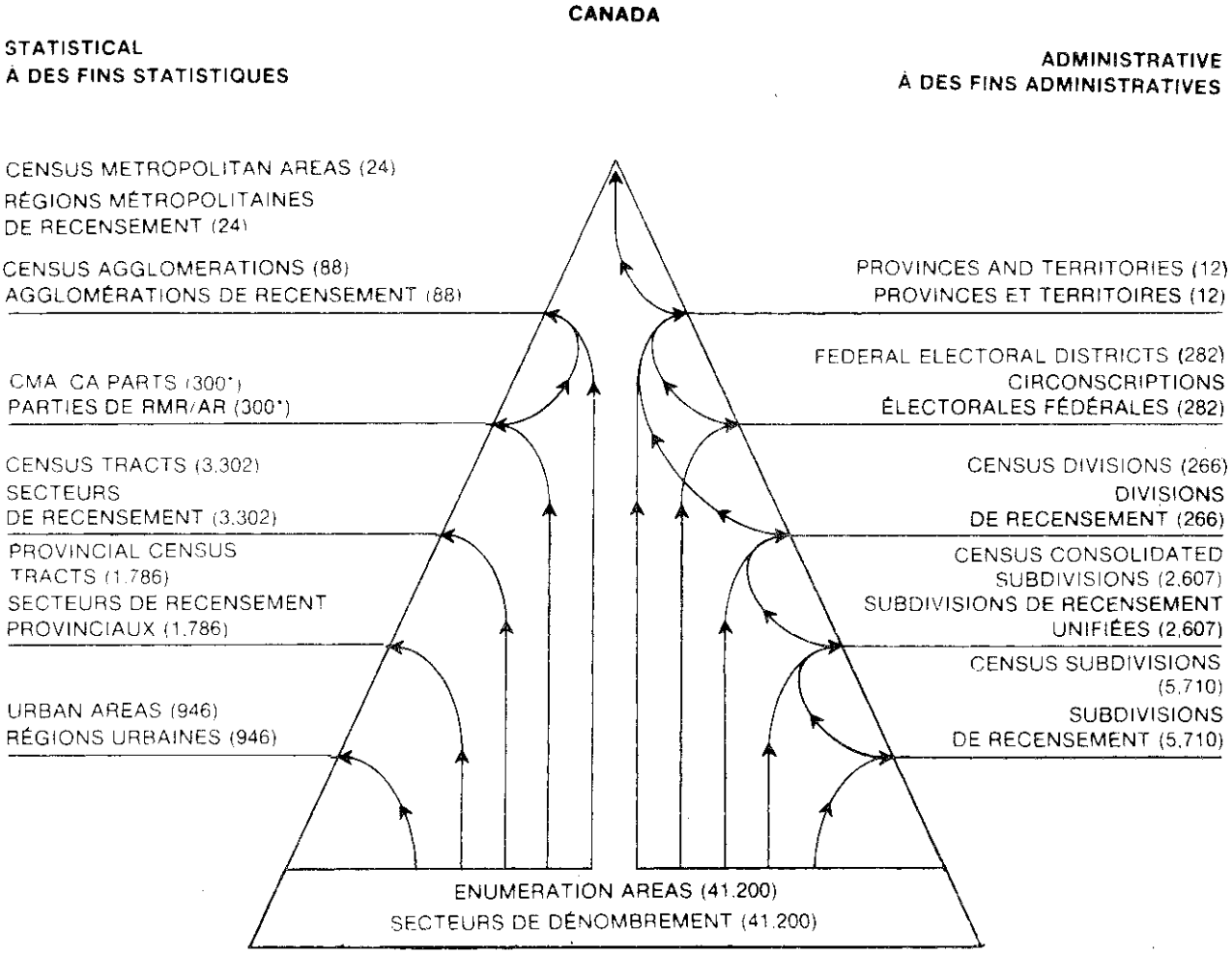
Record type	Description	Number of records	Geographic codes on each record	
			Position	Content
01	Canada total record	1	1-17	Zeroes
			18-49	Geographic name - Canada
			50	Indian Reserve - High imputation area indicator
			51-52	Record type
02	Provincial total records in ascending numeric sequence	12	1-2	Region and province code
			3-17	Zeroes
			18-49	Province name
			50	Indian Reserve - High imputation area indicator
			51-52	Record type
16	Census division (CD) records in ascending numeric sequence within province	266	1-2	Region and province code
			3-4	CD code
			5-17	Zeroes
			18-49	Census division name
			50	Indian Reserve - High imputation area indicator
			51-52	Record type

Record type	Description	Number of records	Geographic codes on each record	
			Position	Content
17	Census subdivision (CSD) records in ascending numeric sequence within census division and province	4,563	1-2	Region and province code
			3-4	CD code
			5-7	CSD code
			8-17	See tape documentation
			18-49	CSD name
			50	Indian Reserve - High imputation area indicator
			51-52	Record type

Note: There are 4,842 records on the census subdivision summary tape files covering all of Canada.

Figure 1.

The 1981 Census Geographic Hierarchy
Ordre hiérarchique des unités géographiques du recensement de 1981



The numbers in brackets represent the number of each type of area.

Les chiffres entre parentheses correspondent au nombre d'unités dans chaque categorie.

* Approximate number

* Chiffres approximatifs

2) Geographic Definitions

Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)

The Standard Geographical Classification provides systematic identification for three types of geographic areas. These are:

(1) provinces and territories;

(2) census divisions (counties, regional municipalities, and regional districts, for example); and

(3) census subdivisions (usually municipalities).

The three area systems are hierarchically related. Census subdivisions (CSDs) aggregate to census divisions (CDs), which in turn aggregate to a province or a territory (PR). This relationship is reflected in the seven-digit SGC code:

PR CD CSD

XX XX XXX (X denotes one digit)

Census Subdivision

Census Division

Province or Territory

Remarks: For the 1981 Census, the Standard Geographical Classification is the sole official geographical classification system for dissemination purposes.

Due to a Statistics Canada policy of standardizing geographical codes wherever possible, census codes are no longer available. To uniquely identify any geostatistical area in Canada, it is necessary to employ the Standard Geographical Classification codes. For example, in 1976, a 4-digit census code uniquely identified census subdivisions within provinces. In 1981, it is necessary to use a 2-digit census division code plus a 3-digit census subdivision code to uniquely identify those census subdivisions.

Field: 1

Position: 1-2

Region and Province Code

This field presents the major political division of Canada. There are ten provinces and two territories coded as below. The first digit represents the geographic region of Canada to which the province belongs. Code notation is the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) code and is assigned geographically from east to west. In census tabulations, provincial tables include the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Code Assignment

Region	Province	Code
Canada	Total	00
Atlantic	Nfld.	10
	P.E.I.	11
	N.S.	12
	N.B.	13
Quebec	Que.	24
Ontario	Ont.	35
Prairies	Man.	46
	Sask.	47
	Alta.	48
British Columbia	B.C.	59
Territories	Yukon	60
	N.W.T.	61

Field: 2

Position: 3-4

Census Division (CD)

This field presents census divisions, the general term applying to counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and five other types of geographic areas made up of groups of census subdivisions. In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the term describes areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as an equivalent for counties.

Remarks: In the 1981 Census there are five census divisions in the Northwest Territories; this increase of one census division for the Northwest Territories results from the creation of the Central Arctic Region that, in 1976, was a part of the Fort Smith Region.

Major redelineation of census divisions occurred in Manitoba in 1976 and 1961 and in British Columbia in 1971.

The creation of Regional Municipalities in Ontario between 1969 and 1975 required the redefinition of some census divisions in Ontario.

See list of census division names and codes on the following pages.

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

SGC PR	SGC CD	CENSUS DIVISION
NEWFOUNDLAND		
10	01	DIVISION NO. 1
10	02	DIVISION NO. 2
10	03	DIVISION NO. 3
10	04	DIVISION NO. 4
10	05	DIVISION NO. 5
10	06	DIVISION NO. 6
10	07	DIVISION NO. 7
10	08	DIVISION NO. 8
10	09	DIVISION NO. 9
10	10	DIVISION NO. 10
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		
11	01	KINGS COUNTY
11	02	QUEENS COUNTY
11	03	PRINCE COUNTY
NOVA SCOTIA		
12	01	SHELBURNE COUNTY
12	02	YARMOUTH COUNTY
12	03	DIGBY COUNTY
12	04	QUEENS COUNTY
12	05	ANNAPOLIS COUNTY
12	06	LUNENBURG COUNTY
12	07	KINGS COUNTY
12	08	HANTS COUNTY
12	09	HALIFAX COUNTY
12	10	COLCHESTER COUNTY
12	11	CUMBERLAND COUNTY
12	12	PICTOU COUNTY
12	13	GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY
12	14	ANTIGONISH COUNTY
12	15	INVERNESS COUNTY
12	16	RICHMOND COUNTY
12	17	CAPE BRETON COUNTY
12	18	VICTORIA COUNTY

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

SGC PR	SGC CD	CENSUS DIVISION
NEW BRUNSWICK		
13	01	SAINT JOHN COUNTY
13	02	CHARLOTTE COUNTY
13	03	SUNBURY COUNTY
13	04	QUEENS COUNTY
13	05	KINGS COUNTY
13	06	ALBERT COUNTY
13	07	WESTMORLAND COUNTY
13	08	KENT COUNTY
13	09	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY
13	10	YORK COUNTY
13	11	CARLETON COUNTY
13	12	VICTORIA COUNTY
13	13	MADAWASKA COUNTY
13	14	RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY
13	15	GLOUCESTER COUNTY
QUEBEC		
24	01	ILES-DE-LA-MADELEINE
24	02	GASPE-EST
24	03	GASPE-OUEST
24	04	BONAVENTURE
24	05	MATAPEDIA
24	06	MATANE
24	07	RIMOUSKI
24	08	RIVIERE-DU-LOUP
24	09	TEMISCOUATA
24	10	KAMOURASKA
24	11	CHARLEVOIX-EST
24	12	CHARLEVOIX-OUEST
24	13	L'ISLET
24	14	MONTMAGNY
24	15	BELLECHASSE
24	16	MONTMORENCY NO. 2
24	17	MONTMORENCY NO. 1
24	20	QUEBEC
24	21	LEVIS
24	22	DORCHESTER
24	23	BEAUCE
24	24	FRONTENAC
24	25	COMPTON
24	26	WOLFE

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

PR	SGC CD	CENSUS DIVISION
QUEBEC (Continued)		
24	27	MEGANTIC
24	28	LOTBINIERE
24	29	PORTNEUF
24	32	CHAMPLAIN
24	33	NICOLET
24	34	ARTHABASKA
24	35	RICHMOND
24	36	SHERBROOKE
24	37	STANSTEAD
24	38	BROME
24	39	SHEFFORD
24	40	BAGOT
24	41	DRUMMOND
24	42	YAMASKA
24	43	SAINT-MAURICE
24	47	MASKINONGE
24	49	BERTHIER
24	50	RICHELIEU
24	51	SAINT-HYACINTHE
24	52	ROUVILLE
24	53	IBERVILLE
24	54	MISSISQUOI
24	55	SAINT-JEAN
24	56	CHAMBLY
24	57	VERCHERES
24	58	JOLIETTE
24	61	MONTCALM
24	62	L'ASSOMPTION
24	63	TERREBONNE
24	64	ILE-JESUS
24	65	ILE-DE-MONTREAL
24	66	LAPRAIRIE
24	67	NAPIERVILLE
24	68	HUNTINGDON
24	69	CHATEAUGUAY
24	70	BEAUHARNOIS
24	71	SOULANGES
24	72	VAUDREUIL
24	73	DEUX-MONTAGNES
24	74	ARGENTEUIL
24	75	PAPINEAU
24	76	LABELLE
24	78	GATINEAU

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

SGC PR	SGC CD	CENSUS DIVISION
QUEBEC (Concluded)		
24	79	HULL
24	80	PONTIAC
24	83	TEMISCAMINGUE
24	84	ABITIBI
24	90	LAC-SAINT-JEAN-OUEST
24	93	LAC-SAINT-JEAN-EST
24	94	CHICOUTIMI
24	97	SAGUENAY
24	98	TERRITOIRE-DU-NOUVEAU-QUEBEC
ONTARIO		
35	01	GLENGARRY COUNTY
35	02	PRESCOTT COUNTY
35	03	RUSSELL COUNTY
35	04	STORMONT COUNTY
35	05	DUNDAS COUNTY
35	06	OTTAWA-CARLETON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
35	07	GRENVILLE COUNTY
35	08	LEEDS COUNTY
35	09	LANARK COUNTY
35	10	FRONTENAC COUNTY
35	11	LENNOX AND ADDINGTON COUNTY
35	12	HASTINGS COUNTY
35	13	PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
35	14	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY
35	15	PETERBOROUGH COUNTY
35	16	VICTORIA COUNTY
35	18	DURHAM REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
35	19	YORK REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
35	20	TORONTO METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY
35	21	PEEL REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
35	22	DUFFERIN COUNTY
35	23	WELLINGTON COUNTY
35	24	HALTON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
35	25	HAMILTON-WENTWORTH REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
35	26	NIAGARA REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
35	28	HALDIMAND-NORFOLK REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
35	29	BRANT COUNTY
35	30	WATERLOO REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
35	31	PERTH COUNTY
35	32	OXFORD COUNTY

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

SGC PR	SGC CD	CENSUS DIVISION
ONTARIO (Concluded)		
35	34	ELGIN COUNTY
35	36	KENT COUNTY
35	37	ESSEX COUNTY
35	38	LAMBTON COUNTY
35	39	MIDDLESEX COUNTY
35	40	HURON COUNTY
35	41	BRUCE COUNTY
35	42	GREY COUNTY
35	43	SIMCOE COUNTY
35	44	MUSKOKA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
35	46	HALIBURTON COUNTY
35	47	RENFREW COUNTY
35	48	NIPISSING DISTRICT
35	49	PARRY SOUND DISTRICT
35	51	MANITOULIN DISTRICT
35	52	SUDBURY DISTRICT
35	53	SUDBURY REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
35	54	TIMISKAMING DISTRICT
35	56	COCHRANE DISTRICT
35	57	ALGOMA DISTRICT
35	58	THUNDER BAY DISTRICT
35	59	RAINY RIVER DISTRICT
35	60	KENORA DISTRICT
MANITOBA		
46	01	DIVISION NO. 1
46	02	DIVISION NO. 2
46	03	DIVISION NO. 3
46	04	DIVISION NO. 4
46	05	DIVISION NO. 5
46	06	DIVISION NO. 6
46	07	DIVISION NO. 7
46	08	DIVISION NO. 8
46	09	DIVISION NO. 9
46	10	DIVISION NO. 10
46	11	DIVISION NO. 11
46	12	DIVISION NO. 12
46	13	DIVISION NO. 13
46	14	DIVISION NO. 14
46	15	DIVISION NO. 15
46	16	DIVISION NO. 16

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

SGC PR	SGC CD	CENSUS DIVISION
MANITOBA (Concluded)		
46	17	DIVISION NO. 17
46	18	DIVISION NO. 18
46	19	DIVISION NO. 19
46	20	DIVISION NO. 20
46	21	DIVISION NO. 21
46	22	DIVISION NO. 22
46	23	DIVISION NO. 23
SASKATCHEWAN		
47	01	DIVISION NO. 1
47	02	DIVISION NO. 2
47	03	DIVISION NO. 3
47	04	DIVISION NO. 4
47	05	DIVISION NO. 5
47	06	DIVISION NO. 6
47	07	DIVISION NO. 7
47	08	DIVISION NO. 8
47	09	DIVISION NO. 9
47	10	DIVISION NO. 10
47	11	DIVISION NO. 11
47	12	DIVISION NO. 12
47	13	DIVISION NO. 13
47	14	DIVISION NO. 14
47	15	DIVISION NO. 15
47	16	DIVISION NO. 16
47	17	DIVISION NO. 17
47	18	DIVISION NO. 18
ALBERTA		
48	01	DIVISION NO. 1
48	02	DIVISION NO. 2
48	03	DIVISION NO. 3
48	04	DIVISION NO. 4
48	05	DIVISION NO. 5
48	06	DIVISION NO. 6
48	07	DIVISION NO. 7
48	08	DIVISION NO. 8
48	09	DIVISION NO. 9
48	10	DIVISION NO. 10

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

SGC PR	SGC CD	CENSUS DIVISION
ALBERTA (Concluded)		
48	11	DIVISION NO. 11
48	12	DIVISION NO. 12
48	13	DIVISION NO. 13
48	14	DIVISION NO. 14
48	15	DIVISION NO. 15
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
59	01	EAST KOOTENAY REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	03	CENTRAL KOOTENAY REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	05	KOOTENAY BOUNDARY REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	07	OKANAGAN-SIMILKAMEEN REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	09	FRASER-CHEAM REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	11	CENTRAL FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	13	DEWDNEY-ALOUETTE REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	15	GREATER VANCOUVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	17	CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	19	COWICHAN VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	21	NANAIMO REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	23	ALBERNI-CLAYOQUOT REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	25	COMOX-STRATHCONA REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	27	POWELL RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	29	SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	31	SQUAMISH-LILLOOET REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	33	THOMPSON-NICOLA REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	35	CENTRAL OKANAGAN REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	37	NORTH OKANAGAN REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	39	COLUMBIA-SHUSWAP REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	41	CARIBOO REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	43	MOUNT WADDINGTON REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	45	CENTRAL COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	47	SKEENA-QUEEN CHARLOTTE REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	49	KITIMAT-STIKINE REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	51	BULKLEY-NECHAKO REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	53	FRASER-FORT GEORGE REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	55	PEACE RIVER-LIARD REGIONAL DISTRICT
59	57	STIKINE REGION

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

SGC PR	SGC CD	CENSUS DIVISION
YUKON		
60	01	YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES		
61	04	BAFFIN REGION
61	05	KEEWATIN REGION
61	06	FORT SMITH REGION
61	07	INUVIK REGION
61	08	CENTRAL ARCTIC REGION

Field: 3

Position: 5-7

Census Subdivision (CSD)

This field presents the Standard Geographical Classification code for each CSD.

Census subdivision refers to the general term applying to municipalities, Indian Reserves, Indian Settlements and unorganized territories.

In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the term also describes geostatistical areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as an equivalent for municipalities.

Remarks: The 1981 Census was taken according to the municipal boundaries in effect on January 1, 1981.

It should be noted that the parts of Flin Flon located in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the parts of Lloydminster located in Saskatchewan and Alberta are treated as separate CSDs.

In 1981, for the first time, each Indian Reserve and unorganized territory is reported separately in those census tabulations reporting data by census subdivision.

Summaries of CSD changes are available in the form of two bulletins:

(1) Changes to Municipal Boundaries, Status and Names (Catalogue No. 12-201, Annual); and

(2) Standard Geographical Classification, 1981, Vol. I (Catalogue No. 12-567, Occasional).

For a detailed listing of census subdivisions, see Enumeration Area Reference Lists (Catalogue Nos. 99-909 to 99-912) or the Standard Geographical Classification, 1981. Vol. II (Catalogue No. 12-568, Occasional).

Field: 4

Position: 8

CSD Population Size Group

This field is a population size descriptor. It is used to classify all CSDs into predetermined population size groups, as follows:

Population	Size code
0 - 999	8
1,000 - 2,499	7
2,500 - 4,999	6
5,000 - 9,999	5
10,000 - 29,999	4
30,000 - 99,999	3
100,000 - 499,999	2
500,000 and over	1

Field: 5

Position: 9-10

Census Subdivision Type Code

This field classifies all census subdivisions according to the official designations adopted by the federal and provincial authorities.

Census subdivision names and types depend on the definition assigned by the provincial authorities; as a result, many of them may differ from region to region.

In the 1976 Census, codes were assigned in two groups. The first group contained 22 designations considered to have a local government and identifiable by the general term of municipality; among other things, this group included incorporated cities, towns and villages, boroughs, hamlets and all types of municipalities.

The second group included nine designations for territories governed by provincial or federal agencies, including Regional District Subdivisions, National Parks, Unorganized Territories, Indian Reserves and Settlements.

For the 1981 Census, this census subdivision type code structure has been modified. The distinction between entities with a local government and those governed by provincial or federal agencies is no longer a criterion in the assignment of codes. The 1976 codes used to denote a particular type were retained in the 1981 Census provided this type had not been affected by any major changes.

One major change in the 1981 Census is the unilingualism of census subdivision types by province of origin. Only those types federally created or found in all provinces are bilingual.

The following list shows the census subdivision types, the provinces or territories in which they are located, and the 1976 and 1981 codes. The changes are identified by footnotes.

LIST OF CENSUS SUBDIVISION TYPES

1976 Code	Designation	1981 Code	Abbreviation	Location (province)
01	City - Cité	01	C	NFLD.,P.E.I.,N.S.,N.B., QUE.,ONT.,MAN.,SASK., ALTA.,B.C.,YUK.,N.W.T.
02	Town (1)	02	T	NFLD.,P.E.I.,N.S.,N.B., ONT.,MAN.,SASK.,ALTA., B.C.,YUK.,N.W.T.
03	Village	03	VL	P.E.I.,N.B.,QUE.,ONT., MAN.,SASK.,ALTA.,B.C., N.W.T.
04	Summer Village	04	SV	ALTA. (2)
05	Borough	05	BOR	ONT.
06	Hamlet	06	HAM	N.W.T.
07	Ville (3)	07	V	QUE.
	Paroisse (Municipalité de) (4)	08	P	QUE.
	Sans désignation (Municipalité) (5)	09	SD	QUE.
	Cantons unis (Municipalité de) (6)	10	CU	QUE.
11	Municipalité (7)		MUN	QUE.
12	County (Municipality)	12	CM	ALTA.
13	Subdivision of County Municipality	13	SCM	N.S.
14	District (Municipality)	14	DM	B.C.
15	Rural Municipality	15	RM	MAN.,SASK.
16	Township	16	TP(8)	ONT.
	Canton (Municipalité de) (9)	17	CT	QUE.
	Resort Village (10)	20	RV	SASK.
	Municipal Corporation (11)	21	MC	SASK.
31	Municipal District	31	MD	N.S.,ALTA.
32	Rural District (12)		RD	NFLD.
33	Improvement District	33	ID	ONT.,ALTA.
34(13)	Improvement District		ID	ALTA.
35	Local Improvement District	35	LID	YUK.(14)
36	Local Government District	36	LGD	MAN.
39	Subdivision of Regional District	39	SRD	B.C.
51	Community (15)	51	COM	NFLD.
52	Special Area	52	SA(16)	ALTA.
53(17)	Saskatchewan Hospital Area			SASK.
	Uranium City and District			SASK.
	University Endowment Area			B.C.
61(18)	National Park			SASK.,ALTA.
62	Parish	62	PAR	N.B.(19)
63	Township and Royalty	63	LOT(20)	P.E.I.
81	Unorganized - Non organisé	81	UNO(21)	QUE.,ONT.,MAN.,SASK., YUK.,N.W.T.
82	Subdivision of Unorganized	82	SUN(22)	NFLD.
91	Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne	91	R(23)	P.E.I.,N.S.,N.B.,QUE., ONT.,MAN.,SASK.,ALTA., B.C.
92	Indian Settlement - Établissement indien	92	S-E(24)	QUE.,ONT.,MAN.
93	Non Reserve (25)			QUE.,ONT.
	Settlement (26)	93	SET	N.W.T.

(1) In the 1976 Census these were designated Town - Ville, in all provinces. In the 1981 Census the designation "Town" was used in all provinces except Quebec.

(2) Summer Village no longer exists in Saskatchewan.

(3) The designation "Ville" was added for the province of Quebec.

(4),(5),(6),(7),(9) The designation "Municipalité" (generic term) used for 1976 was replaced by four types of municipalities: "Canton", "Cantons unis", "Paroisse" and "Sans désignation".

(8) TP replaces TM as the abbreviation for Township.

(10) Resort Village is new for 1981.

(11) Municipal Corporation is new for 1981.

(12) The designation "Rural District" was changed to Town in 1981.

(13) Codes 33 and 34 were combined for the 1981 Census.

(14) Local Improvement District is exclusive to the Yukon; the 1976 LIDs in Newfoundland became Town, those in Saskatchewan became Rural Municipality.

(15) Local Government Community became Community.

(16) The abbreviation SA is new for 1981.

(17) CSD type code 53 no longer exists in 1981.

(18) The designation National Park no longer exists in 1981; Prince Albert National Park (Saskatchewan) becomes Unorganized - Non organisé and the National Parks in Alberta become Improvement District.

(19) Parish no longer exists in Quebec and Prince Edward Island for 1981.

(20) The abbrevation LOT is new for 1981.

(21) UNO becomes the new abbreviation for Unorganized Territory.

(22) SUN becomes the new abbreviation for Unorganized Territory in Newfoundland.

(23) R remains as the abbreviation for the designation Indian Reserve.

(24) S-E becomes the new abbreviation for the designation Indian Settlement.

(25) The designation Non Reserve no longer exists in 1981.

(26) Code 93 is used for the new designation Settlement.

Field: 6

Position: 11-13

Census Consolidated Subdivision (CCS)

This field identifies a geostatistical area created by Statistics Canada.

A census consolidated subdivision is a geographically contiguous group of census subdivisions.

Two rules are applied in delineating census consolidated subdivisions:

(1) all census subdivisions smaller than 25 square kilometres are grouped with a larger subdivision; and

(2) if a census subdivision greater than 25 square kilometres is surrounded on more than half its perimeter by another subdivision, it is included as part of the CCS formed by the other subdivision; if not, the census subdivision forms a CCS on its own.

Those wishing to use this field should consult the Enumeration Area Reference Lists (Catalogue Nos. 99-909 to 99-912).

Field: 7

Position: 14-16

Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration (CMA/CA)

This field presents geostatistical areas created by Statistics Canada.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)

Refers to the main labour market area of an urbanized core (or continuously built-up area) having 100,000 or more population. CMAs are created by Statistics Canada and are usually known by the name of the urban area forming their urbanized core. They contain whole municipalities (or census subdivisions). CMAs are comprised of (1) municipalities completely or partly inside the urbanized core; and (2) other municipalities if (a) at least 40% of the employed labour force living in the municipality works in the urbanized core, or (b) at least 25% of the employed labour force working in the municipality lives in the urbanized core.

Since a CMA must contain whole census subdivisions, its limits may fall within, or extend beyond, the actual labour market area. The differences may be significant in those parts of Canada where census subdivisions cover particularly large areas of land. Census metropolitan areas may also differ from Metropolitan Areas designated by local authorities for planning or other purposes.

Remarks: CMAs remain unchanged from 1976 except for minor adjustments to respect new municipal limits. Trois-Rivières, Quebec, becomes Canada's 24th CMA as a result of recent growth in its urbanized core.

Census Agglomeration (CA)

Refers to the main labour market area of an urbanized core (or continuously built-up area) having between 10,000 and 99,999 population. CAs are created by Statistics Canada and are usually known by the name of the urban area forming their urbanized core. They contain whole municipalities (or census subdivisions). CAs are comprised of (1) municipalities completely or partly inside the urbanized core; and (2) other municipalities if (a) at least 40% of the employed labour force living in the municipality works in the urbanized core, or (b) at least 25% of the employed labour force working in the municipality lives in the urbanized core.

Since a CA must contain whole census subdivisions, its limits may fall within, or extend beyond, the actual labour market area. The differences may be significant in those parts of Canada where census subdivisions cover particularly large areas of land.

Remarks: Census agglomerations are now delineated according to the same criteria as census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and differ only in the size of their urbanized cores (CMAs having 100,000 or more population). Twenty-four CAs have been added to the programme as a result of this change. At the same time, 23 CAs have been deleted from the programme as a result of raising the minimum urbanized core population from 2,000 to 10,000. One CA, Trois-Rivières, Quebec, has been transferred to the CMA programme as a result of recent growth in its urbanized core. The net effect of the above changes has been to maintain the total number of CAs at 88.

Note: If positions are zeros, the EA is not part of a CMA or a CA.

See list of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations on the following pages.

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMA) and CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS (CA)

SGC CODE	NAME
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	
001	ST.JOHN'S
205	HALIFAX
310	SAINT JOHN
408	CHICOUTIMI - JONQUIÈRE
421	QUEBEC
442	TROIS-RIVIERES
462	MONTREAL
505	OTTAWA - HULL
532	OSHAWA
535	TORONTO
537	HAMILTON
539	ST. CATHARINES - NIAGARA
541	KITCHENER
555	LONDON
559	WINDSOR
580	SUDBURY
595	THUNDER BAY
602	WINNIPEG
705	REGINA
725	SASKATOON
825	CALGARY
835	EDMONTON
933	VANCOUVER
935	VICTORIA
CENSUS AGGLOMERATION	
005	CARBONEAR
010	GRAND FALLS
015	CORNER BROOK
025	LABRADOR CITY
105	CHARLOTTETOWN
110	SUMMERSIDE
210	KENTVILLE
215	TRURO
220	NEW GLASGOW
225	SYDNEY
230	SYDNEY MINES
305*	MONCTON
315	OROMOCTO

* Indicates those Census Agglomerations which were census tracted for the 1981 Census.

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMA) and CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS (CA)

SGC CODE	NAME
CENSUS AGGLOMERATION (Continued)	
320	FREDERICTON
328	BATHURST
330	CAMPBELLTON
335	EDMUNDSTON
404	RIMOUSKI
405	RIVIERE-DU-LOUP
406	BAIE-COMEAU
411	DOLBEAU
412	SEPT-ILES
428	SAINT-GEORGES
430	THETFORD MINES
433*	SHERBROOKE
435	MAGOG
438	ASBESTOS
440	VICTORIAVILLE
444	SHAWINIGAN
446	LA TUQUE
447	DRUMMONDVILLE
450	GRANBY
452	SAINT-HYACINTHE
454	SOREL
456	JOLIETTE
459	SAINT-JEAN-SUR-RICHELIEU
465	SALABERRY-DE-VALLEYFIELD
468	LACHUTE
475	SAINT-JEROME
480	VAL-D'OR
485	ROUYN
501	CORNWALL
502	HAWKESBURY
508	SMITHS FALLS
512	BROCKVILLE
515	PEMBROKE
517	PETAWAWA
521*	KINGSTON
522	BELLEVILLE
524	TRENTON
527	COBOURG
529*	PETERBOROUGH
530	LINDSAY
543*	BRANTFORD

* Indicates those Census Agglomerations which were census tracted for the 1981 Census.

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMA) and CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS (CA)

SGC CODE	NAME
CENSUS AGGLOMERATION (Concluded)	
550*	GUELPH
552	FERGUS
553	STRATFORD
556	CHATHAM
557	LEAMINGTON
562*	SARNIA
566	OWEN SOUND
568	BARRIE
569	ORILLIA
571	MIDLAND
575*	NORTH BAY
584	HAILEYBURY
590*	SAULT STE. MARIE
598	KENORA
607	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
625	FLIN FLON
640	THOMPSON
715	MOOSE JAW
720	SWIFT CURRENT
735	NORTH BATTLEFORD
745	PRINCE ALBERT
805	MEDICINE HAT
910	TRAIL
915*	KELOWNA
918	VERNON
925*	KAMLOOPS
930	CHILLIWACK
938	NANAIMO
940	PORT ALBERNI
943	COURTENAY
945	POWELL RIVER
955	PRINCE RUPERT
965	TERRACE
970*	PRINCE GEORGE

* Indicates those Census Agglomerations which were census tracted for the 1981 Census.

Field: 8

Position: 17

CMA/CA Selector

This field identifies a given EA as belonging to a CMA or a CA as follows:

Code	Description
1	CMA
2	CA
0	not a CMA/CA

Field: 9

Position: 18-49

This field contains the name of the geographic area.

Field: 10

Position: 50

Indian Reserve - High Imputation
Area Indicator

Indian Reserves KAHNAWAKE 14, WEBIQUI, WUNNUMIN 2, KINGFISHER 1, PEIGAN 147, COWICHAN 1, THEIK 2, COWICHAN 9

For the geographic areas above, a significant portion of the data has been imputed. Consequently, these areas have been suppressed. However, the data have been included in all higher geographic subtotals and totals. For an assessment of the impact on data quality for these areas, the user is advised to refer to Data Quality - Total Population (Catalogue No. 99-904) and Data Quality - Sample Population (Catalogue No. 99-905).

In this field:

1 = Includes Indian Reserve(s) or part(s) of Indian Reserve(s) identified as high imputation area(s).

Blank = Does not include Indian Reserves or parts of Indian Reserves identified as high imputation areas.

The table on the following page indicates all the geographic areas in question.

1981 Census - Indian Reserves - High Imputation Areas

Recensement de 1981 - Réserves indiennes - Régions à fort taux d'imputation

Census subdivision(s) (CSD) Subdivision(s) de recensement (SDR)	Census division(s) (CD) Division(s) de recensement (DR)	Census division(s) (CD) code Code de division(s) de recensement (DR)	Census subdivision(s) (CSD) code Code de subdivision(s) de recensement (SDR)	Enumeration area(s) (EA) Secteur(s) de dénombrement (SD)	Federal electoral district (FED) Circonscription électorale fédérale (CÉF)	Region, province and federal electoral district (FED) code Code de région, province et circonscription électorale fédérale (CÉF)	Census tract(s) (CT)/provincial census tract(s) (PCT) name Nom de secteur(s) de recensement(SR)/ secteur(s) de recensement provincial (SRP)	Census metropolitan area(s) (CMA)/ census agglomeration(s) (CA) Région(s) métropolitaine(s) de recensement (RMR)/ agglomération(s) de recensement(AR)
Kahnawake 14*	Laprairie	2466	2466820*	110-120*	Châteauguay	24013	CT 832*	Montréal
Webiqui*	Kenora District	3560	3560079*	411*	Kenora-Rainy River	35034	PCT 4429*	...
Wunnumin 2*	Kenora District	3560	3560072*	412*	Kenora-Rainy River	35034	PCT 4429*	...
Kingfisher 1*	Kenora District	3560	3560098*	420*	Kenora-Rainy River	35034	PCT 4429*	...
Peigan 147*	Division No. 3	4803	4803801*	363,364*	Lethbridge-Foothills	48014	PCT 7011*	...
Cowichan 1*	Cowichan Valley Regional District	5919	5919807*	219,223,224,226*	Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands (Les Îles)	59005	PCT 8249*	...
Theik 2*	Cowichan Valley Regional District	5919	5919818*	221*	Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands (Les Îles)	59005	PCT 8249*	...
Cowichan 9*	Cowichan Valley Regional District	5919	5919806*	222*	Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands (Les Îles)	59005	PCT 8249*	...

... Not applicable. - N'ayant pas lieu de figurer.

* Indicates area suppression due to high non-response. - Indique les régions supprimées en raison du taux élevé de non-réponse.

Field: 11

Position: 51-52

Record Type

Record type		Code
Canada		01
Provinces		02
Remainder-	Residual total by province for census subdivisions of less than 5,000 population	03
Remainder-	Non-census metropolitan areas (residual total by province of census subdivisions outside census metropolitan areas)	03
Remainder-	Non-census metropolitan areas (residual total by province of census tracts and provincial census tracts outside census metropolitan areas)	03
Census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations		10
Provincial census tract subtotals		12
Census tracts (census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations)		13
Provincial census tracts		15
Census divisions		16
Census subdivisions		17
Federal electoral districts		18
Enumeration areas		19

SECTION C

GEOGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION

The organization of the User Summary Tape files and microfiche for the 1981 Census is as follows:

Census Subdivision (CSD) Series

- Tables include data for census subdivisions, census divisions (CDs), provinces and Canada.
- The beginning of the User Summary Tapes and microfiche include all total records, i.e. Canada, provinces and census divisions.

Information will be in the following order:

Geography	User Summary Tapes
Canada	
Provinces	Numeric sequence (east to west)
Census divisions	Numeric sequence within province
Census subdivisions	Numeric sequence within census division and province

Geography	Microfiche
Canada	
Provinces	Numeric sequence (east to west)
Census divisions	Alphabetic sequence within province
Census subdivisions	Alphabetic sequence within province

Each CSD level tape record will contain the following geographic identification:

Region and province code

Census division (CD) - Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)

Census subdivision (CSD) - Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)

CSD population size group

CSD type code

Census consolidated subdivision (CCS) code - Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)

Census metropolitan area (CMA)/census agglomeration (CA) code - Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)

CMA/CA selector

CSD name

Indian Reserve - High imputation area

Record type

SECTION D

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIALITY AND RANDOM ROUNDING

The Statistics Act states that no employee of Statistics Canada "... shall disclose or knowingly cause to be disclosed, by any means, any information obtained under this Act in such a manner that it is possible from any such disclosure to relate the particulars obtained from any individual return to any identifiable individual person, business or organization." (section 16 (1) (b), Statistics Act, 1970-71). The continuing development of new data storage systems and of flexible, generalized retrieval software, and the size of the 1981 Census tabulation and publication program make it difficult to use manual methods to ensure compliance with the Statistics Act. Thus, a technique known as "random rounding" is applied at the final stage of tabulations for all 1981 Census tabulations (including User Summary Tapes/Fiche). Under this method, all figures including totals are randomly rounded (either up or down) to a multiple of "5".

Although the tables subjected to random rounding appear similar to tables whose entries have been conventionally rounded, the process is different. In random rounding, the decision as to whether the last digit in a number will be rounded up or down (to a 0 or a 5) is determined by chance rather than by rules based on the value of the number. This aspect of the process generally introduces sufficient uncertainty into the last digit of the number to provide strong protection against direct, residual or negative disclosures without adding significant error to the census data. However, since totals are independently rounded they do not necessarily equal the sum of individual rounded figures in distributions. Minor differences can be expected for corresponding totals and cell values in various reports. Also, percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add to the total. Similarly, any total or cell value of a table which is an aggregation of other tables may differ from the sum of the corresponding rounded values contained in the component tables as these are all rounded independently.

Of concern to some users is that small cell counts may suffer a significant distortion as a result of random rounding and that this will be magnified when these same data cells are aggregated. This distortion is the protection against disclosure and individual data cells containing these small numbers may lose their precision as a result. Since the rounding is of a random nature, however, when data cells are re-aggregated by the user the rounding errors tend to cancel out. Thus aggregations can be used with confidence.

In addition to random rounding, for certain very small areas, to avoid publishing meaningless and potentially misleading data, and to absolutely avoid disclosure, a procedure referred to as "area suppression" has been adopted. Basically, the geographic area itself, as well as all data, is dropped completely from the tabulation in cases where there are fewer than 50 persons for self-enumeration areas and fewer than 25 persons for canvasser areas. Suppressed data are, however, included in the appropriate higher aggregate subtotals and totals. "Area suppression" is applied only to the sample data file, affecting the Profile Series B of bulletins and all of the User Summary Tape/Fiche program. In the case of income distributions, data are deleted if the total non-inmate population concerned is less than 250. This applies only to the User Summary Tape/Fiche program, at the census tract and census subdivision levels, and within the Profile Series B.

The actual census tract (CT) or census subdivision (CSD) suppressed due to the rule described is indicated in the appendix to each Series B bulletin affected. Basic population counts, land area (and other data collected on a 100% basis) for these "missing" or suppressed entities can be obtained from the corresponding Profile Series A of bulletins, or tape and fiche program. (See Products and Services of the 1981 Census of Canada.)

Further, for certain subject-matter areas in the national and provincial bulletin series - income and industry/occupation - users will note the suppression of distributions where less than 250 persons or units are involved. In this case, the total area concerned is not suppressed, and as in "area suppression", such suppressed information is included in higher aggregates.

Further slight variations may exist in certain other circumstances, and more complete details on suppression will be contained in the Summary Guide - Sample Population (Catalogue No. 99-903).

Counts of the Number of Geographic Records - 2A Tables (no suppression) versus 2B Tables (with suppression) for the User Summary Tape/Microfiche Series, 1981 Census

User Summary Tape/ Microfiche Series	Number of geographic records - 2A variables 100% data no suppression	Number of geographic records - 2B variables - 20% Sample Data (excluding income)** Suppression based on less than 25/50 persons	Number of geographic records - 2B variables - 20% Sample Data - Income Distributions Suppression based on less than 250 persons
ENUMERATION AREAS (EAs)			
Canada	1	1	...
Provinces	12	12	...
Federal Electoral Districts (1976 representation)	282	282	...
Enumeration Areas	41,197	38,233	...
Total	41,492	38,528	...
CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS (CSDs)			
Canada	1	1	1
Provinces	12	12	12
Census Divisions	266	266	266
Census Subdivisions	5,710	5,372	4,563
Total	5,989	5,651	4,842
CENSUS TRACTS (CTs)/ PROVINCIAL CENSUS TRACTS (PCTs)			
Canada	1	1	1
Provinces	12	12	12
* Census Metropolitan Areas/ Census Agglomerations	37	37	37
Provincial/Census Tract Subtotals	12	12	12
Census Tracts	3,302	3,277	3,247
Provincial Census Tracts	1,786	1,782	1,782
Total	5,150	5,121	5,091

** In the Enumeration Areas Series (EA), the 25/50 rule supersedes the 250 rule for suppression in Income Tables with no distributions.

* Data shown separately for Ottawa-Hull, Ontario part and Quebec part.

... Not applicable.

Counts of the Number of Geographic Records - 2A Tables (no suppression) versus 2B Tables (with suppression) for the User Summary Tape/Microfiche Series, 1981 Census

User Summary Tape/ Microfiche Series	Number of geographic records - 2A variables 100% data no suppression	Number of geographic records - 2B variables - 20% Sample Data (excluding income)** Suppression based on less than 25/50 persons	Number of geographic records - 2B variables - 20% Sample Data - Income Distributions Suppression based on less than 250 persons
CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS (COMPONENTS) FOR CMAs			
Canada	1	1	1
Provinces	12	12	12
* Census Metropolitan Areas	25	25	25
Census Subdivisions	365	351	337
Residual by Province	12	12	12
Total	415	401	387
CENSUS TRACTS FOR CMAs			
Canada	1	1	1
Provinces	12	12	12
* Census Metropolitan Areas	25	25	25
Census Tracts	3,032	3,008	2,983
Residual by Province	12	12	12
Total	3,082	3,058	3,033
CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS (CSDs) 5000+			
Canada	1	1	1
Provinces	12	12	12
Residual Total by Province for Census Subidivisions of less than 5,000 Population	12	12	12
Census Subdivisions 5,000+	653	652	652
Total	678	677	677

** In the Enumeration Areas Series (EA), the 25/50 rule supersedes the 250 rule for suppression in Income Tables with no distributions.

* Data shown separately for Ottawa-Hull, Ontario part and Quebec part.

. . . Not applicable.

SAMPLING AND WEIGHTING

The 1981 Census data were collected either on a 100% basis (i.e. from all households), or on a sample basis (i.e. from only a random sample of households) with data weighted to provide estimates of the entire population. The information contained in this User Summary Tape/Fiche package was collected on a 20% sample basis and then weighted up to compensate for sampling.

The weighting system used in the 1981 Census (as in the 1971 and 1976 Censuses) is the raking ratio estimation procedure. This is an iterative procedure designed to ensure that sample estimates for certain basic subgroups of the population agree with the corresponding population totals. This is intended to not only improve the consistency between 100% and sample data tabulations but to improve the reliability of estimates from the sample.

This procedure will ensure consistency between sample estimates and population values for the chosen subgroups and for combinations of these subgroups. However, although the procedure will tend to improve consistency for smaller subgroups it will not ensure consistency for these smaller groups, nor for groups with characteristics not used as controls. For any given geographic area, the weighted population total or subtotal may differ from that shown in reports containing data collected on a 100% basis.

With some minor exceptions, the population or universe (persons, households, dwellings or families) totals for Canada, the provinces and territories and census divisions, for sample and 100% data will coincide since such counts were used as controls in the weighting procedure.

DATA QUALITY

Introduction

Any census data will be subject to error. Some of the errors will tend to cancel out over a large number of cases (i.e. for larger cells) as errors will be made in both directions (i.e. random errors). In general the proportion or rate of net (i.e. uncancelled) random error increases as the population or cell size decreases. Thus small data values should be used with some caution.

Other of the errors will tend not to cancel out as they will have a tendency to occur in one direction more than another (systematic errors, for example, question wording which invites errors in one direction more than in the other) and will result in a bias.

The data contained in this file are subject to coverage errors, response errors, processing errors and to sampling errors, in addition to any errors introduced by random rounding.

Coverage Error

A coverage error occurs in the census whenever a person or a household is missed completely or counted more than once. Since overcoverage is expected to be fairly rare in relation to undercoverage, the net effect of such errors is to introduce a downward bias in census figures, so that the published census estimates tend to underestimate the actual population.

A special study was undertaken in relation to the 1981 Census to measure the extent of the bias due to undercoverage. This study estimated the overall undercoverage rate to be of the order of 2% of the total population. It also indicated that undercoverage is higher in certain segments of the population, e.g., young male adults and recent immigrants. Similar trends were obtained in connection with the 1976 Census.

Response Error

A response error occurs when the response recorded is incorrect. Such errors may occur due to the respondent misinterpreting the question, inadvertently checking the wrong box, or even consciously checking the wrong box. Contributing to this error may be the questionnaire wording or organization, or the training and attitude of enumerators.

One indicator of the quality of the data is the "response rate". A response rate in this case is defined as the number of times the value for the characteristic was obtained from the respondent divided by the number of times it should have been obtained. This measure gives an indication of response quality, and in turn, of the extent of imputation required for non-response.

Table 1 below presents the response rates obtained in the 1981 Census for the stated characteristics.

Table 1: Response Rates for Selected Characteristics in the 1981 Census

Characteristic	Response rate (%)
Age	98.9
Age at First Marriage	91.9
Bathrooms	99.0
Childen Ever Born	95.8
Class of Worker	95.4
Condition of Dwelling	98.3
Full-time/Part-time Weeks Worked	92.4
Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma	98.1
Highest Grade of Elementary or Secondary	92.9
Hours Worked in Reference Week	97.5
Household Maintainer	98.5
Incorporation Status	91.2
Industry	96.6
Labour Force Activity	94.1
Length of Occupancy	99.3
Main Type of Heating Equipment	97.3
Marital Status	98.7
Mobility Status	96.2
Mother Tongue	98.9
Number of Rooms	98.9
Occupation	95.8
Period of Construction	97.6
Principal Heating Fuel	97.0
Principal Water Heating Fuel	97.1
Province, CD, CSD of Residence in 1976	95.2
Relationship to Person 1	99.2
School Attendance	98.2
Sex	99.2
Structural Type	99.6
Tenure	99.1
Tenure - Condominium	96.2
Weeks Worked	94.7
When Last Worked	96.5
Years of Other Non-University Education	95.9
Years of University	97.0

Processing Error

Processing errors can occur when write-in answers are coded, when responses on the questionnaire are transcribed to be read by the computer, and when imputations are done either for non-response or for edit rejects.

Sampling Error

Data based upon responses collected on a sample basis and then weighted are subject to error due to the fact that the distribution of characteristics within the sample will not usually be identical to the distribution of characteristics within the population from which the sample has been selected.

The potential error that sampling has introduced will vary according to the relative scarcity of the characteristics in the population. For large cell values the potential error due to sampling, as a proportion of the cell value, will be relatively small. For small cell values this potential error, as a proportion of the cell value, will be relatively large.

Table 2 provides approximate measures of the error due to sampling. These measures are intended as a general guide only.

Table 2: Approximate Standard Error Due to Sampling for 1981 Census Sample Data

Cell value	Total number of persons, households, dwellings or families in geographic area									
	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	1,000,000	5,000,000 or over
50	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
100	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
200	25	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
500	-	30	40	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
1,000	-	-	60	60	60	65	65	65	65	65
2,000	-	-	70	80	85	90	90	90	90	90
5,000	-	-	-	100	120	135	140	140	140	140
10,000	-	-	-	-	140	180	190	195	200	200
20,000	-	-	-	-	-	220	255	270	280	280
50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	400	435	445
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	600	625
500,000 or over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,340

Users wishing to determine the approximate error due to sampling for any given cell of data based upon the 20% sample should follow the following procedures:

(a) A tabulation within this file will typically apply to a universe of persons, households, dwellings or families. It is first necessary to establish the total count for the particular geographic level - census tract, census subdivision, census division, province, etc. - to which the cell under consideration applies.

99-915 Provincial Census Tracts - Quebec

99-916 Provincial Census Tracts - Ontario

99-917 Provincial Census Tracts - Western Provinces and the Territories

99-918 Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, Components

Changes to Municipal Boundaries, Status and Names (Catalogue No. 12-201, Annual)

Standard Geographical Classification, 1981, Vol. I (Catalogue No. 12-567, Occasional)

Standard Geographical Classification, 1981, Vol. II (Catalogue No. 12-568, Occasional).

REFERENCE PRODUCTS

The 1981 Census Dictionary (Catalogue No. 99-901) contains the complete range of definitions for all variables and terms used in the 1981 Census data products. Of general interest would be information contained in Summary Guide - Total Population (Catalogue No. 99-902) and Summary Guide - Sample Population (Catalogue No. 99-903) which include lists and indexes of tables appearing in the data publications, as well as reproductions of the census questionnaire forms and basic indicators of data quality. Further details on the data quality may be obtained from Data Quality - Total Population (Catalogue No. 99-904) and Data Quality - Sample Population (Catalogue No. 99-905).

A wide range of other analytical and reference products are available and described, along with information on data products and available services, in Products and Services of the 1981 Census of Canada.

(b) Choose the column in Table 2 whose heading is closest in value to the universe total count for the geographic area.

(c) Choose the row within the column in Table 2 whose heading is closest to the value of the given cell in the census tabulation. The value within the column in this row will be the approximate standard error due to sampling for the cell under consideration.

The effect of the particular sample design and weighting procedure used in the 1981 Census will vary, however, from one characteristic to another. The standard error values in the above table may, therefore, understate or overstate the error due to sampling. The sample selected in the census is one of households rather than one of persons. In assessing the potential error due to sampling, for characteristics of persons, it is necessary to consider whether or not the response of all persons within the household will be similar. If they are not (uncorrelated), then the sampling error will tend to be lower. If they are (correlated) - e.g. migration - then the sampling error will tend to be higher.

For households, families, dwellings and uncorrelated person characteristics, when using these standard error values, the user can be reasonably certain that, for the enumerated population, the true value (discounting all forms of error other than sampling) lies within plus or minus twice the standard error (e.g., for a cell value of 1,000 for a geographic area with a population of 50,000 the range would be 1,000 + or-2X65 or 1,000 + or-130). For correlated person characteristics, the user can be reasonably certain that, similarly, the true value lies within plus or minus three times the standard errror (e.g., for a cell value of 5,000 for a geographic area with a population of 100,000 the range would be 5,000 + or-3X140 or 5,000 + or-420).

Factors which can be applied as an adjustment to these standard error values for each individual variable may be obtained by contacting the nearest Statistics Canada reference centre.

These adjustment factors, additional information on the census methodology - in particular on sampling and weighting - and a more comprehensive assessment of the quality of the census data collected on a sample basis will be included in Data Quality - Sample Population (Catalogue No. 99-905).

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE PRODUCTS

1981 Census of Canada: Enumeration Area Reference Lists

99-909 Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Urban and Rural - Atlantic Provinces

99-910 Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Urban and Rural - Quebec

99-911 Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Urban and Rural - Ontario

99-912 Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Urban and Rural - Western Provinces and the Territories

99-913 Census Tracts

99-914 Provincial Census Tracts - Atlantic Provinces

SECTION E

SPECIAL NOTES

Census Family Type Data

In previous censuses, the primary family was defined as the family of the head of the household. In 1981, the criterion for determining family type was changed. A new question was added to the census questionnaire to determine a person responsible for paying the rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, and is used to identify primary and secondary families.

Due to improvements in the method of determining Census Family Type implemented for the 1981 Census, caution should be used in comparing the distribution of primary and secondary families with data from previous censuses. For example, census families in private households where the person responsible for household payments is residing elsewhere are automatically classified as secondary families in 1981. In previous censuses, first, the identification of these cases was not possible and second, some of these families were classified as primary families.

Further explanation of these changes is included in the Summary Guide - Total Population (Catalogue No. 99-902).

Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations Crossing Provincial Boundaries

Due to the method of production used for User Summary Tapes and microfiche, it was not feasible to produce a census metropolitan area or a census agglomeration total for areas crossing provincial boundaries. Consequently, for the census metropolitan area of Ottawa-Hull it is necessary to add together data for Ottawa-Hull from both the Ontario and Quebec parts in order to obtain a total. Additions are also required in order to obtain the totals for the census agglomerations of Cornwall and Hawkesbury (Ontario and Quebec parts) and Flin Flon (Manitoba and Saskatchewan parts). Totals are shown for census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations crossing provincial boundaries in the Profile Series as a different method of production was used.

Class of Worker - Not applicable - Table SDE81B41

The category "Class of Worker - Not applicable" includes persons who did not work in 1980 or 1981. Most of those persons would have received no employment income in 1980. However, some persons may have been paid in 1980 for work performed in 1979.

Ethnic Origin

The 1981 ethnic origin question attempts to trace the "roots" of the population of Canada. The data derived from this question reflect respondents' perception of their ethnic background, and the cultural group with which they most closely identify.

The comparability of the 1981 ethnic origin data with that from previous censuses is affected by seven main factors:

(1) Previous censuses usually traced ethnic origin (racial origin) through the paternal ancestry.[1] The 1981 Census is the first that does not restrict the tracing of ethnic origin to one side of the family.

(1) In censuses from 1911 to 1931, the line of descent of people with Native or mixed Native/Non-native ancestry was traced through the mother's side.

(2) The 1981 Census is the first to allow more than one ethnic origin response per individual (e.g., a response of French and German is valid and is retained for tabulation purposes). Previous censuses reduced all multiple ethnic origin responses down to a single response. For the 1971 Census, if more than one origin was indicated on the questionnaire, one was arbitrarily selected. Thus, in 1971, if 100 people answered both French and German, perhaps 45 would have been assigned French, and the remaining 55, German. In 1981, all 100 people would retain both ethnic origins.

(3) In 1981, 7.6% of the non-inmate population indicated more than one ethnic origin. It should be noted however, that this percentage excludes combinations of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.o.s., and British, n.e.s. These combinations have been treated as a single response (i.e. British) in the 1981 pre-planned output although they are, in fact, multiples. If counted as multiples, the percentage of the non-inmate population with multiple ethnic origins would be 11.6% in 1981.

On the other hand, French single responses only include those who reported a single French ethnic origin or a single write-in of Québécois, Franco-Ontarian or Acadian. Those who reported both French and Québécois, Franco-Ontarian or Acadian are included in the French multiples.

(4) As 1971 Census processing reduced all multiple responses to a single response, it is not possible to compare 1971 data to 1981 for single responses. This comparison could underestimate the real change. This applies particularly to some European ethnic origins; for example, English, Scottish, Irish, Dutch, Ukrainian, Polish and Jewish registered a negative percentage change.

Similarly, a comparison of 1971 data to single plus multiple responses in 1981 could overestimate the real change.

However, certain ethnic groups which have immigrated to Canada in substantial numbers show a large increase from 1971 even when compared to the 1981 single origin; these are groups such as Chinese, Indo-Pakistani, East Asian, Lebanese, Syrian and other Asiatic groups and Spanish (including South and Latin-American).

(5) In 1971, everyone who indicated their religion as Jewish was assigned a Jewish ethnic origin regardless of the origin reported. In 1981, although no such assignment occurs, 94% of the non-inmate population with a single Jewish ethnic origin response also reported their religion as Jewish.

(6) It should also be noted that there may be some apparent anomalies in 1981 data based on a misinterpretation of the ethnic origin question when cross-classified with Place of Birth, Mother Tongue or Religion: by Place of Birth, some tables may include some Native Peoples born in India, Pakistan, Guyana, etc.; by Mother Tongue, some tables may include Native Peoples with Asian Indian mother tongue; and by religion some tables may include some Native Peoples with Eastern Non-christian religions, notably Hindu, Islam and Sikh.

(7) In 1981, ethnic origin is reported for the total population excluding inmates. Counts from publications of previous censuses include inmates. Inmates represented about 1.1% of the total population in 1981.

Users should refer to the 1981 Census Dictionary for a basic description of the differences between 1971 and 1981. Further details on comparability will be contained in the regular bulletins and User Summary Tape products, as well as Summary Guides and Data Quality reports to be issued during the forthcoming year.

Geography Correction Notices

A1 Problem: Incorrect enumeration area allocation

(a) Alexander, LGD, Man. (SGC 4601071)

- 1981 total population reads	2,793
should read	1,908

(b) Division No. 1, Unorganized, UNO, Man. (SGC 4601094)

- 1981 total population reads	675
should read	1,560

A2 Problem: Incorrect census subdivision limits

(a) Meductic, VL, N.B. (SGC 1310013)

- 1981 total population reads	234
should read	197

(b) Canterbury, PAR, N.B. (SGC 1310011)

- 1981 total population reads	649
should read	686

A3 Problem: Incorrect census subdivision limits

(a) Hillsborough Park, VL, P.E.I. (SGC 1102017)

- 1981 total population reads	1,227
should read	1,036

(b) East Royalty, VL, P.E.I. (SGC 1102020)

- 1981 total population reads	1,696
should read	1,863

(c) Sherwood, VL, P.E.I. (SGC 1102019)

- 1981 total population reads	5,681
should read	5,705

A4 Problem: Incorrect enumeration area allocation

(a) Chicken 224, R, Sask. (SGC 4718828)

- 1976 total population reads	-A
should read	528

(b) Chicken 225, R, Sask. (SGC 4718823)

- 1976 total population reads	528
should read	-
- 1981 total population reads	236
should read	26

(c) Division No. 18, Unorganized, UNO, Sask. (SGC 4718090)

- 1981 total population reads	11,991
should read	12,201

A5 Problem: Incorrect census subdivision formation

(a) Fond du Lac 229, R, Sask. (SGC 4718824)
should be deleted

(b) Fond du Lac 227, R, Sask. (SGC code not yet assigned) - should be created

- 1976 total population should read	452
- 1981 total population should read	494

A6 Problem: Incorrect census consolidated subdivision codes

(a) Alert Bay 1, R, B.C. (SGC 5943801)

- CCS code reads	5943029
should read	5943035

(b) Alert Bay 1A, R, B.C. (SGC 5943802)

- CCS code reads	5943029
should read	5943035

A7 Problem: Incorrect census subdivision limits

(a) Jacquet River, VL, N.B. (SGC 1314002)

- 1981 total population reads	778
should read	887

(b) Durham, PAR, N.B. (SGC 1314001)

- 1981 total population reads	2,656
should read	2,547

A8 Problem: Incorrect census subdivision limits

(a) Norway House 17, R, Man. (SGC 4622058)

- 1981 total population reads	1,812
should read	1,976

(b) Division No. 22, Unorganized, UNO, Man. (SGC 4622046)

- 1981 total population reads	2,703
should read	2,539

A9 Problem: Incorrect census subdivision limits

(a) Regina, C, Sask. (SGC 4706027)

- 1981 total population reads	162,613
should read	162,984

(b) Sherwood No. 159, RM, Sask. (SGC 4706026)

- 1981 total population reads	1,700
should read	1,329

A10 Problem: Incorrect census subdivision formation

(a) Kitimat 1, R, B.C. (SGC 5949803)
should be deleted

A11 Problem: Incorrect enumeration area allocation

Montréal, CMA

(a) CT 382.01 (code 3122)	
- 1981 total population reads	3,513
should read	3,848
(b) CT 382.02 (code 3123)	
- 1981 total population reads	5,212
should read	4,877

Home Language

Edit and imputation specifications for Mother Tongue and Home Language reduce multiple responses to a single response. In 1981, multiple resolution involved a series of choices based on the frequency of languages reported within the family, whereas the 1971 resolution of multiples was essentially a more arbitrary and deterministic procedure.

When compared to Mother Tongue data, the Home Language data may provide an indication of the extent to which persons still use or no longer use the language they reported as Mother Tongue.

However, depending upon the action of the editing process, cases of identically reported multiple mother tongues and home languages, may result in a certain proportion where Mother Tongue differs from Home Language.

For example, if a respondent indicated a Mother Tongue of English or French, the edited Mother Tongue would be either response, but not both. Similarly, depending on the edit result, the respondent's Home Language may be designated as English or French.

In 1981, the edit and imputation procedure has indicated that there were some 22% of respondents identified with English Mother Tongue and French Home Language who reported an English and French Home Language. Similarly, 11% of the respondents shown with French Mother Tongue and English Home Language reported also a French Home Language. Similar occurrences characterized 1971, but exact proportions are not known.

Users should refer to the 1981 Census Dictionary for a basic description of the differences between 1971 and 1981.

Income

Users are advised to consult the 1981 Census Dictionary, Catalogue No. 99-901, for a broad definition and derivation of total, average and median incomes, standard error of average income, major source of income and incidence of low income (income status). It should be noted that in the case of total income, employment income and wages and salaries, for the population (individuals 15 years and over), averages, medians and standard errors are calculated for individuals with income only. For all other universes, these statistics refer to all units, whether or not they reported any income. Aggregate income is the product of rounded count and unrounded average. The product is then rounded to the nearest thousand. However, the percentage distributions of aggregate income have been calculated prior to the rounding to thousands.

For the purposes of low income statistics, economic families and unattached individuals resident in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian Reserves are excluded from the estimates.

For a more comprehensive definition of (a) the components of total income and exclusions from the income concept, (b) the calculation of average income and median income and the interpretation of the standard error of average income, (c) the major source of income for the various universes, and (d) concept, coverage and derivation of low income statistics, see the relevant text in the following publications:

Catalogue No. 92-928 - Population, Total Income
Catalogue No. 92-934 - Private Households, Income
Catalogue No. 92-936 - Census Families in Private Households, Income
Catalogue No. 92-937 - Economic Families in Private Households, Income and Selected Characteristics

For information on the sources of income and their historical comparability, see Catalogue No. 99-903, Summary Guide - Sample Population.

For information on the quality aspects of income data, the user is referred to Catalogue No. 99-905, Data Quality - Sample Population.

Census income statistics are subject to sampling variability. Although such sampling variability may be quite small for large population groups, its effects cannot be ignored in the case of very small subgroups of population in an area or in a particular category. This is because, all other things being equal, the larger the sample size, the smaller is the error. For this reason income data on areas, other than enumeration areas, where the population was below 250, have been suppressed. The suppression criterion for enumeration areas is reduced to 25 or 50 persons. Where statistics are not suppressed but are still based on relatively small totals, the users are strongly advised to exercise caution in the use and interpretation of these statistics.

Inmates

Users should note that while some of the foregoing definitions of variables for which data were collected on a sample basis may specifically indicate the exclusion of "inmates", in actual fact, due to processing requirements, this is true of all population based tables in this report, even those involving cross-classification with data collected on a 100% basis (such as mother tongue). Moreover, the total population base for sample data, which can be referred to as the non-inmate population, will not exactly agree with the corresponding 100% figure, again due to a special processing requirement which lowered the final sample count by some 5,700 persons. Further details on this and any other processing changes affecting data comparability should be contained in Summary Guide - Sample Population (Catalogue No. 99-903) and Data Quality - Sample Population (Catalogue No. 99-905).

Labour Force Activity

In tables which apply to only a small proportion of the population or where extensive cross-classifications are present, the cell counts for some geographic areas are quite small. In these instances participation rates and unemployment rates may be unreliable. Users are strongly advised to exercise caution in the use and interpretation of these statistics.

Mobility Status

The geographic areas reflect boundaries as of January 1, 1981, the geographic reference date for the 1981 Census of Canada. Even when the geography refers to a 1976 place of residence (as in the case for out-migrants), it reflects the current (1981) boundary.

Not all migrants completed the question on their place of residence five years ago. In previous censuses, there were two levels of non-response: (i) those who failed to report any information (non-response); and (ii) those who gave enough information to establish their province of residence five years ago but not a location at the subprovincial level (partial response). In 1981, because of better geographic controls during processing, complete responses were imputed for these persons eliminating the need for a "not stated" category at the provincial and subprovincial area for place of residence five years ago.

The counts for total "Migrants" (a migrant is anyone who 5 years earlier did not have his/her usual place of residence within the CSD where he/she was enumerated) are additive across any geographic level - e.g., the migrant count at the Canada level is the sum of the migrants at the provincial level, etc. Additivity however does not hold across geographic levels in the case of in-migration or out-migration counts. For example, in-migrants at the census subdivision level include all migrants "from same province" and "from different province" whereas in-migrants at the provincial level would exclude those who come "from same province". Consequently, at the provincial level the subgroup "from same province" for in-migrants is not applicable as indicated in the table.

Mother Tongue

Comparability of the 1981 and 1976 Census mother tongue data is affected by a number of factors:

(a) There has been a decrease in the non-response rate from 1.9% in 1976 to 1.1% in 1981. As a result, an unknown portion of the change in any given mother tongue is due to a better enumeration of the population.

(b) In the 1976 Census the 1.9% of the population who did not respond to the mother tongue question had their language coded as Not Stated. In the 1981 Census the 1.1% of the population who did not respond to the question were assigned a specific language (see table below).

(c) Procedures for the removal of multiple responses, provided by 2.4% of the 1981 population, have changed for the 1981 Census. In 1976, an arbitrary and deterministic processing edit blanked the multiple responses, leaving only one valid response for each individual. In the 1981 Census, multiple languages were assigned a single response using probabilistic computer algorithms (see table below for the redistribution of combinations of English, French and Other).

(d) The category "Indian, n.o.s." includes persons who are of aboriginal ancestry and those of Asian Indian ancestry. In 1976, these persons were all coded to "Native Indian" as mother tongue.

Mother Tongue Information as Reported by Assigned Mother Tongue, Canada, 1981

Mother tongue as reported in 1981	1981 mother tongue assigned as		
	English	French	Other
English only	14,518,400	...	...
French only	...	6,077,695	...
Other only[1,2]	...	2,495	2,897,730
English and French[3]	103,595	104,650	...
English and other[2,4]	122,655	235	202,640
French and other[5]	...	9,305	12,945
English, French and other[3]	7,845	7,375	14,250
Non-response	165,970	47,340	48,060
Total	14,918,460	6,249,095	3,175,625

Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

1 "Other" includes all non-official languages.

2 A number of write-in languages were potentially changed to French by computer edit (e.g., "Belgian" could be either "French" or "Flemish").

3 In 1976, a random choice was made between "English and French".

4 In 1976, all records with "English and other" were assigned to "English".

5 In 1976, all records with "French and other" were assigned to "French".

Users of these data should be aware that there is some impact on the comparability of the 1981 with 1976 Census data due to changes in processing procedures. However, problem-free information was provided by 96.5% of the population. Furthermore, for 98.0% of the population, the same data would have been published for 1981, whether the 1976 or the 1981 processing methodology had been used. For a more detailed explanation, users are referred to Data Quality -Total Population (Catalogue No. 99-904).

Number of Weeks Worked

The data on the number of weeks worked for the categories 40 to 48 weeks and 49 to 52 weeks should be used with caution. It appears that some respondents had a tendency to not include their weeks of paid leave for vacation or for other reasons in their total number of weeks worked, although instructed to do so. The 49 to 52 weeks category may therefore be underestimated.

Occupation

The data on Unit Groups 2791 ("Community College and Vocational School Teachers") and 2793 ("Post-secondary School Teachers, n.e.c.") for Quebec must be combined to permit comparisons with the corresponding groups for other provinces or with 1971 data because the Standard Occupational Classification misclassifies CEGEP professors in Unit Group 2793 when they should be included in 2791.

Official Language

The comparability of 1981 Census Official Language data with those from the 1971 Census is affected by the fact that different processing procedures were applied.

Users should be aware that in 1971, persons who declared an official language as either their home language or their mother tongue were also considered as being able to speak that language, and the response to official language was made to agree. In 1981, this editing convention was maintained only for those who reported an official language as home language.

A major impact of the 1981 processing change, compared to 1971, would appear to be fewer "bilingual" persons and higher numbers of people reporting "neither English nor French".

For example, in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, when 1981 data are compared to 1971 data, figures show a decline in the number of "bilingual" persons. However, when simulations of 1971 processing are applied to 1981 data, both provinces show an increase in the number of persons able to speak both English and French.

Users should refer to the 1981 Census Dictionary for a basic description of the differences between 1971 and 1981.

Population Born Outside Canada and Immigrant Population

All persons born outside Canada are not necessarily immigrants to Canada. Individuals who have reported their place of birth outside Canada, but who are Canadian citizens by birth, are not considered immigrants to Canada. Consequently, they do not have a period of immigration or an age at immigration when they take up permanent residence in Canada. For the 1981 Census product, these persons were categorized as non-immigrants; they did not have to be granted landed immigrant status before taking up permanent residence in Canada. By contrast, in the 1971 Census, all persons born outside Canada were categorized as immigrants and were required to respond to the question on period of immigration.

The refinement introduced in 1981, to incorporate citizenship at birth and to distinguish between Canadians by birth who had a place of birth outside Canada and persons who immigrate to Canada, thus affects the comparability of data from the two censuses. Footnotes to all tables providing statistics on the population born outside Canada indicate how the non-immigrant group has been treated.

While the regular census outputs only provide data on the immigrant population who had a place of birth outside Canada, the 1981 Census also recognizes that some persons born inside Canada may be classified as immigrants because they reported a year of immigration.

Residual Totals

In the Special Series, where remainder or residual totals are shown, the total may be equal to the province or territory total. The problem arises in Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and Northwest Territories where there are no census metropolitan areas. Consequently, some repetition of data is unavoidable. A similar situation exists for census tracts in the Basic Series, where the provincial census tract subtotal is equal to the province or territory total for the above-mentioned areas.

Rural Farm Population

It is quite probable that the counts for "rural farm population" are below the 1976 counterparts due to the more exclusive nature of the 1981 definition. For the 1981 Census "Rural Farm Population" refers to all persons living in rural areas who are members of the households of farm operators living on their farms for any length of time during the 12-month period prior to the census. Prior to the 1981 Census, rural farm population was defined as all persons living in rural areas in dwellings situated on census farms.

Schooling Data

Comparisons of the 1981 Census schooling data with past censuses or with other sources should generally be restricted to uniform characteristics, and to similar temporal and population components. [1] General comparisons that are made should take note of the fact that the 1981 schooling data, in contrast to that for previous census years, exclude inmates of institutions, and are reported only for the population 15 years and over, in contrast with 1971 and earlier censuses which reported schooling figures for the population 5 years and over. More specifically, there is one main aspect of the 1981 schooling data which distinguish it from other sources.

The main aspect of the 1981 Census schooling data where comparability is affected is in the "other non-university education" category. The other non-university education concept differs from previous censuses and from other measures of the so-called post-secondary non-university concept in two respects. First, in contrast to the 1976 Census, this question now relates to all university transfer courses of community colleges, and the CEGEP general of Quebec; therefore, a shift in the data from university to non-university can be expected and does indeed occur between 1976 and 1981 (especially for the CEGEP population). Second, the 1981 question has been broadly conceptualized to encompass all non-university schooling beyond elementary or secondary, regardless of secondary school graduation. The 1981 other non-university education concept covers a broad spectrum of schooling that includes the conventional post-secondary areas as well as other training in the trades and vocational areas.

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[1] Users interested in historically comparable census education data for years 1971, 1976 and 1981 are referred to Special Bulletin, Catalogue No. 13-579: Historical Tables for Census Education Data: 1971, 1976 and 1981, to be released at a later date.

Standard Geographical Classification Codes

Due to a Statistics Canada policy of standardizing geographical codes wherever possible, census codes are no longer available. To uniquely identify any geostatistical area in Canada, it is necessary to employ the Standard Geographical Classification codes. For example, in 1976, a 4-digit census code uniquely identified census subdivisions within provinces. In 1981, it is necessary to use a 2-digit census division code plus a 3-digit census subdivision code to uniquely identify those census subdivisions.

Structural Type Data

The reporting of Structural Type of dwelling in any census or survey can be expected to be subject to potentially significant response error. This is perhaps due in part to the variety of sometimes complex structures, regional differences in terminology, and local real estate advertising. The level and nature of this error have been shown to vary according to the methodology used to collect the data. For the 1976 Census, the Structural Type was determined by the Census Representative. For the 1981 Census the Structural Type was determined by the respondent.

Analysis has shown that the 1976 data contained substantially fewer errors than the 1981 data for this variable. Comparisons between 1976 and 1981 Census data for Structural Type will therefore reveal certain inconsistencies. (Note: The count of dwellings is not in question, only how the total number of dwellings is broken down into Structural Type.) These inconsistencies will vary in degree from one geographic area to another and from one Structural Type to another.

Geographically the degree of error in dwelling classification is highest in the core areas of larger cities; those areas with older and converted or complex structures for which proper classification by respondents would be more difficult. The degree of error decreases as one moves outward from the core areas. Indeed there do not appear to be data quality problems in this regard for rural areas.

From the structural perspective the counts for Apartments in buildings with five or more storeys are believed to be relatively accurate. Counts for other types of dwellings in multiple unit structures (e.g., Apartments in buildings of less than five storeys and Row Houses), on the other hand, may contain varying degrees of error. For these dwellings there have been two types of misclassification. First, there are misclassifications among various types of the multiple unit structures. For example, Apartments in buildings of less than five storeys have frequently been classified as Row Houses, Semi-detached, etc. Second, there are some misclassifications between multiple and single structures. For example, a Duplex may have been misclassified as a Single Detached.

A substantial amount of the Structural Type error is misclassification among multiple unit structures. For this reason the user is advised to use the 1981 Census Structural Type data, whenever possible, by collapsing into four categories: Single Detached, Apartment in a building with five or more storeys, Movable (i.e. Mobile and Other Movable), and All Other. The error in the aggregated data will be reduced but it will not be eliminated. The misclassification of dwellings in multiple unit structures can be expected, where it occurs, to result in an underreporting for the "All Other" category and a compensating overreporting for Single Detached. The significance of this error (as a percentage) in the count of Single Detached can be expected to decrease as the proportion of true Single Detached in the geographic area increases.

The question is: "How can one determine the level of error in any given tabulation of Structural Type and is it possible to compensate or adjust for this error?". The answer will depend upon the tabulation and the specific use of the data.

For Enumeration Area level tabulations, for example, only the above general statements can be applied to the data. If the Enumeration Area is in a rural area, the data can be used with the same confidence as other data, with comparable cell sizes, for the Enumeration Area. On the other hand, if the Enumeration Area is in an urban core area with 50% of the reported dwellings in multiple unit structures, then the data on Structural Type would not be usable for any but the most general purposes, particularly for the full range of Structural Types.

For Census Tract, Census Subdivision, Census Division, Census Metropolitan Area, Province level tabulations, as examples, it is possible (with some cross-reference to other 1981 Census information and to 1976 Structural Type data) to determine whether for the particular tabulation there is a data quality problem for Structural Type, the degree of this problem, and most probably how the data have been misclassified.

The procedure is based upon Period of Construction data. These data, which were collected on a sample basis in the 1981 Census, permit the identification of new construction - i.e. of occupied dwellings constructed in the period 1976-1980 plus those constructed in the first five months of 1981. To the extent that dwelling stock is stable (ideally no conversions and no demolitions) over a five-year period, then adding the new construction - obtained from the 1981 Census data - to the 1976 Census Structural Type counts should yield values close to those for the 1981 Census. The degree to which these adjusted counts do not agree with 1981 counts by Structural Type should give a clear indication of the quality of the data - both 1981 and 1976.

Three basic steps are involved in making this assessment of the quality of the data:

(1) **Ascertain the 1976 Census geographic area corresponding to the 1981 Census geographic area for which Structural Type data are being tabulated.**

For many tabulations the 1976 and 1981 Censuses will correspond exactly in geography. To assist in this determination the user may refer to a variety of bulletins.

(i) **Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions**

1976: 92-802 to 92-805; 92-911 (Reference Maps)

1981: 93-901 to 93-912, Table 4; 99-907 (Reference Maps -CDs/CSDs)

The magnitude of the area affected by a boundary change can be determined by comparing the 1976 and 1981 Reference Maps or by consulting the SGC manual Volume 1 (Appendix 2) Catalogue No. 12-567.

The magnitude of the population affected by a boundary change can be determined by comparing the adjusted 1976 population figure (i.e. based on 1981 area) reported in the 1981 bulletin with the final 1976 population figure reported in the 1976 bulletin.

(ii) **Census Metropolitan Areas**

1976: 92-809; 92-811 (Reference Maps)

1981: 95-903; 99-906 (Reference Maps - CMAs/CAs)

The magnitude of the area affected by a boundary change can be determined by comparing the 1976 and 1981 Reference Maps.

The magnitude of the population affected by a boundary change can be determined by comparing the adjusted 1976 population figure (i.e. based on 1981 area) reported in the 1981 bulletin with the final 1976 population figure reported in the 1976 bulletin.

(iii) **Census Agglomerations**

1976: 92-809; 92-811 (Reference Maps)

1981: 95-903; 99-906 (Reference Maps - CMAs/CAs)

Same as (ii) above except users should note that CAs experienced a change of definitional criteria between 1976 and 1981 that can greatly affect the CAs. These changes are over and above any changes to the boundaries of component CSDs.

(iv) **Census Tracts**

1976: 95-800 to 95-831 (Maps included)

1981: 95-905 to 95-940 (Maps included)

The magnitude of the area affected by a boundary change can be determined by comparing the 1976 and 1981 Reference Maps.

The magnitude of the population affected by a boundary change can be determined by comparing the adjusted 1976 population figure (i.e. based on 1981 area) reported in the 1981 bulletin with the final 1976 population figure reported in the 1976 bulletin.

(v) **Federal Electoral Districts**

The Federal Electoral District level data cannot easily be assessed for the reason that 1976 data follow the 1966 Representation Order, and 1981 data are according to the 1976 Representation Order, except for 1976 bulletin 92-808, which does present basic structural type information according to the 1976 Representation Order. The corresponding bulletin in 1981 is Catalogue No. 95-901.

Minor differences in geographic boundaries which cannot be isolated should not invalidate the assessment. Substantial differences, however, would preclude proper assessment. (e.g., the Enumeration Area level data cannot be assessed for the reason that Enumeration Area boundaries differ greatly between 1976 and 1981.)

(2) **Bring together, for the given geographic area (or areas), the 1976 and 1981 Structural Type data with the 1981 data cross-tabulated by Period of Construction (sample data) and produce "adjusted" 1981 counts.**

For all Structural Types the newer construction (that with Period of Construction 1976-1981 or 1976-1980 plus 1981) reported in the 1981 Census must be added to the total for each Structural Type (or for some collapsed version) reported in 1976 to produce "adjusted" 1981 counts. Period of Construction data cross-tabulated with Structural Type are being specially prepared for use in carrying out this procedure. These tabulations will be available in March of 1983. Users of tape/fiche data should note that cross-tabulations of Period of Construction by Structural Type are planned at the Census Tract level (CTW81B22) and Census Subdivisions of 5,000 population and over (SPW81B13).

It should be noted that if there is no significant amount of new construction for the geographic area of interest (in which case the counts of total occupied private dwellings in 1981 and 1976 should be approximately equal) then Period of Construction data are not needed and this part of the procedure need not be applied.

(3) **Compare the 1981 Census counts by Structural Type with the adjusted 1981 Census counts by Structural Type and assess differences.**

If the geographic areas being compared are identical, then the 1981 counts and the adjusted 1981 counts should be similar. (For this comparison the two 1981 Apartment categories must be added to be comparable to the 1976 count of Apartments.) There will be many cases for which there will be differences - some small and some large. What must be done is to make some judgement of the possible reasons for a discrepancy.

Possible Reasons for Differences

(a) Dwellings constructed in the period January - May 1976 cannot be isolated in the 1981 data. Since occupied dwellings constructed in that period are included in the 1976 Census counts the adjusted 1981 counts will be higher than the published 1981 estimates.

If, in proportional terms, for any Structural Type there is a significant number of dwellings with Period of Construction of 1976-1981, then it may be necessary to readjust the counts to "correct" for the January - May 1976 construction. Without additional information, 5/60th of the 1976-1980 count or 5/65th of the 1976-1981 count should be subtracted from the earlier adjusted 1981 count. It should be remembered, however, that for small geographic areas such an adjustment may tend to be unreliable.

(b) It must be remembered that the Period of Construction data are based upon a sample and as such are subject to sampling error. A discussion of the impact of sampling error will be given with any 1981 Census Bulletins which include tabulations of sample data (e.g. Period of Construction) and in the publication Data Quality - Sample Population (Catalogue No. 99-905). The sampling error for most tabulations should not be sufficient to invalidate the assessment procedure but will explain some amount of any differences.

(c) The Period of Construction data are also subject to response error. The significance of such error for any given tabulations will depend upon the proportion of reported newer construction.

(d) Since tabulations being checked will be for occupied dwellings, differing vacancy rates for the 1976 and 1981 Censuses would result in a corresponding difference in occupied dwelling stock counts.

(e) Demolitions between the two censuses will cause the adjusted 1981 Census counts to be higher than the corresponding 1981 Census counts.

(f) Conversions (e.g., converting a Single Detached to Apartments) may legitimately result in a decrease in the count for one dwelling type and an increase in the count for another. Generally such conversions should not have been reported among the new construction.

All of items (a) to (f), with the possible exception of sampling errors, should individually manifest themselves by way of a difference in the estimated total occupied dwelling stock for the area (comparing the 1981 total with the adjusted 1981 total). Collectively there may be a cancelling effect (e.g., demolitions and conversions). These will also cause changes in the counts for particular Structural Types.

As a possible source of differences, response error will manifest itself not by a difference in estimated total occupied dwelling stock but by a shift in the count of dwellings between two or more Structural Types. If there is a major response error the shift will be obvious. The following hypothetical example will serve as an illustration.

Comparison of 1981 and Adjusted 1981 on Occupied Dwellings by Structural Type

Area	Apartments (000's)		Other Multiple (000's)		Single Detached (000's)	
	1981	Adj. 1981	1981	Adj. 1981	1981	Adj. 1981
A	260	361	130	30	20	19
B	385	400	53	40	10	8
C	150	155	36	35	40	41
D	78	78	24	24	56	56

For area A there is a significant response error which has manifested itself by a shift from Apartment (in 1976) to other types of dwellings in multiple unit structures, and, to a lesser degree, to Single Detached. It is reasonable to conclude that, for this area, the 1981 classification by Structural Type contains, as a minimum, the degree of error implied by the differences in the counts and that the adjusted 1981 counts more accurately reflect the Structural Type distribution for the area. At the same time it is also reasonable to conclude that classification problems were present in the 1976 Census as well. While the 1976 counts - based upon evaluation of 1976 and 1981 data - can be expected to be very much more accurate than the 1981 counts, in this case they may still contain non-negligible error. The largest proportion of such error will be among the multiple unit structures (Apartments plus Other Multiple in this example).

For area B there is likely also a response error with the same direction of misclassification as for area A. The adjusted 1981 counts can be expected to contain some amount of error, but because the data are much less inconsistent (than those for area A) the data can be used with much greater confidence.

For area C there are discrepancies, but these may be caused by a combination of problems. For this area the 1981 count of total occupied dwelling stock is 226. The adjusted 1981 count of total occupied dwelling stock is 231. Thus the majority of the apparent differences must be due to reasons other than response error. The most plausible source of the differences will be the Period of Construction data (see (a), (b) and (c) under Possible Reasons for Differences), although the conformity of the 1976 and 1981 geography should be verified.

For area D there are no differences and the data can be used with confidence.

It should be noted that collapsing of Structural Types, as in the illustration, should be done whenever possible as it is easier to assess the cause of differences for large cells. It should also be noted that shifts in the counts for Movable dwellings are very difficult to assess. These dwellings may have a higher than average demolition rate, they can be moved out of or into an area, and they can be converted perhaps more readily than other types of dwellings.

As part of the investigations which have resulted in this cautionary note, the above procedure was carried out for a sample of geographic areas. The results for a sample of Census Metropolitan Areas, as an example, showed that significant response error was isolated to specific municipalities, that for the majority of municipalities there was no identifiable data quality problem, and that where response errors apparently did occur, the shifts by Structural Type were immediately evident.

Further information on the quality of the Structural Type data will be included in Data Quality -Total Population (Catalogue No. 99-904).

Type of Household Data

Due to a change in the method of determining family type, implemented for the 1981 Census, caution should be used in comparing the distribution of primary and secondary families with data from previous censuses. Since the delineation of type of household is dependent upon family type, the same caution should be exercised in comparing the 1981 data for secondary family households with the corresponding figures in previous censuses.

An explanation of these changes, and if applicable, the impact of such changes on the data for household type in general, will be included in the Summary Guide - Total Population (Catalogue No. 99-902).

Zero Cells

In User Summary Tapes and microfiche, a cell containing a "zero" value may represent any one of the following:

(1) nil or zero.
(2) figures not appropriate or not applicable.
(3) median could not be calculated as it occurred in one of the open-ended classes in the distribution.

Due to the method of production it was not possible to use the standard symbols normally used in publications.