

PART 2

SECTION A

FILE CONTENT

File SDD81B20

Table Title

SDD81B21 Employed labour force by place of work (10) and sex (3) for each CSD of residence (location A) by each CSD of work (location B), 1981

Legends

PLACE OF WORK (10)

1. Total employed labour force living at Location A* (1)
2. Living at Location A and working at home
3. Living at Location A and working outside Canada
4. Living at Location A, with no usual place of work at Location A
5. Living at Location A and working at Location A (2)
6. Living at Location A and working outside Location A (3)
7. Working at Location A and living outside Location A
8. Total employed labour force working at Location A (4)
9. Living at Location A, working at Location B (5)
10. Living at Location B, working at Location A (5)

* Or Location A1.

- (1) Includes out-commuters, persons working at home, persons with no usual place of work and persons working outside Canada.
- (2) Excludes persons with no usual place of work in Location A and those working at home in Location A.
- (3) Includes persons with no usual place of work outside Location A.
- (4) Includes persons living and working in Location A, in-commuters, persons working at home, persons working at Location A but at no usual place.
- (5) Includes any persons living at Location A (or B) with no usual place of work in Location B (or A).

LOCATION A

Any CSD in Canada that is the place of residence of any member of the employed labour force.

LOCATION B

Any CSD in Canada that is the place of work of any member of the employed labour force.

SEX (3)

1. Total
2. Male
3. Female

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:

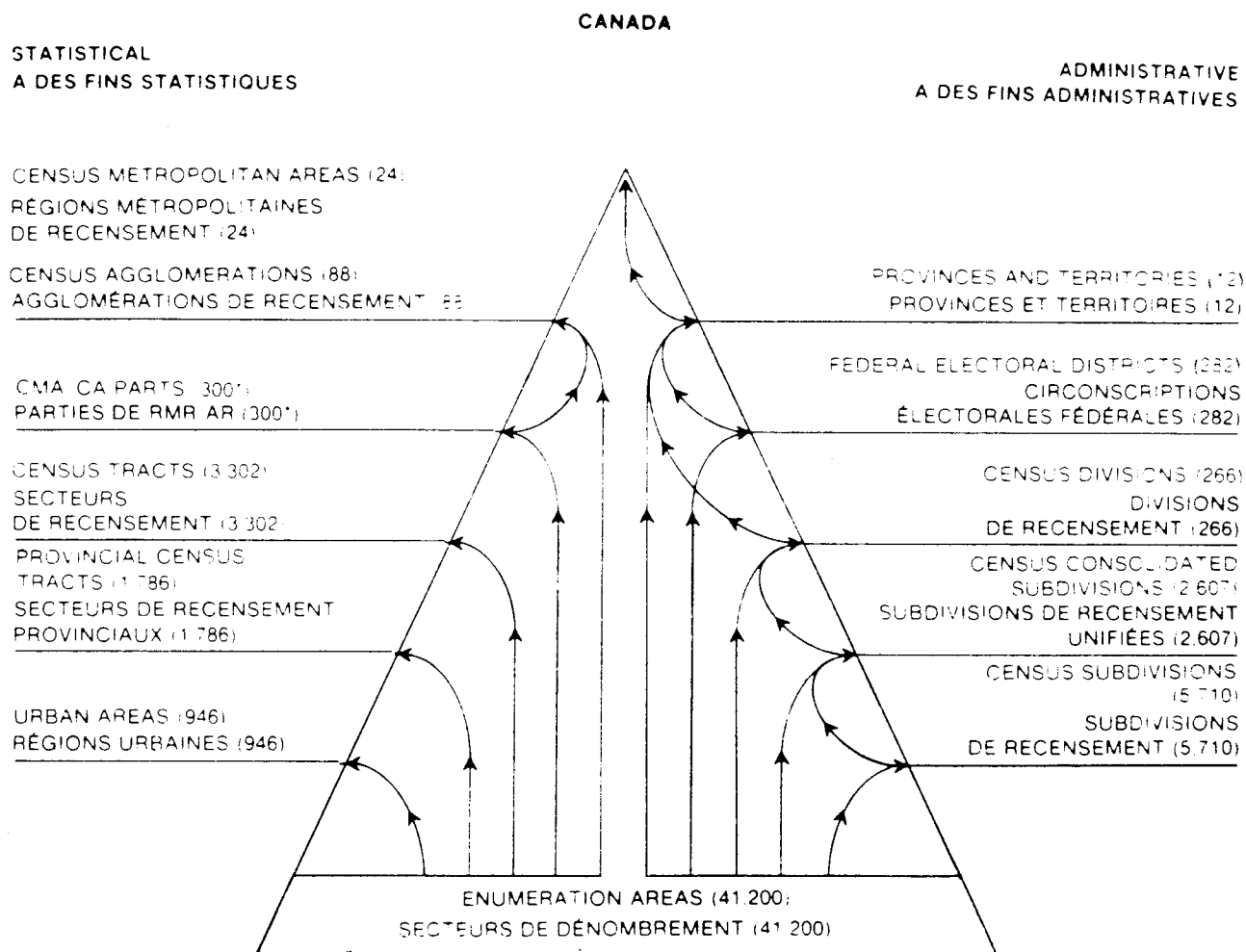
| <u>Keys</u> | <u>Position in record</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Major | 1-7 | Location A or A1 (place of residence) - CSD code (Includes region, province, census division and census subdivision codes) |
| Minor | 18-24 | Location B (place of work)- CSD code (Includes region, province, census division and census subdivision codes) |

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Number of records</u> | <u>Geographic codes on each record</u> | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| | | <u>Position</u> | <u>Content</u> |
| Census subdivision (CSD) records in ascending numeric sequence within census divisions and province | 123,765 | 1-34 | See tape documentation "Geographic Definitions" |

Note: There are 123,810 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 parenthèses correspondent au nombre d'unités dans chaque catégorie

- * 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

Remark: 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.

For place of work flow data tables:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Location A and A1 | = Place of residence |
| Location B | = Place of work |

Field: Location A (A1) = 1
Location B = 9

Position: Location A (A1) = 1-2
Location B = 18-19

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

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

Field: Location A (A1) = 2
Location B = 10

Position: Location A (A1) = 3-4
Location B = 20-21

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 | | CENSUS DIVISION |
|----------------------|----|--------------------|
| SPR | CD | |
| NEWFOUNDLAND | | |
| 1200 | 01 | DIVISION NO. 1 |
| 1200 | 02 | DIVISION NO. 2 |
| 1200 | 03 | DIVISION NO. 3 |
| 1200 | 04 | DIVISION NO. 4 |
| 1200 | 05 | DIVISION NO. 5 |
| 1200 | 06 | DIVISION NO. 6 |
| 1200 | 07 | DIVISION NO. 7 |
| 1200 | 08 | DIVISION NO. 8 |
| 1200 | 09 | DIVISION NO. 9 |
| 1200 | 10 | DIVISION NO. 10 |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND | | |
| 1200 | 01 | KINGS COUNTY |
| 1200 | 02 | QUEENS COUNTY |
| 1200 | 03 | PRINCE COUNTY |
| NOVA SCOTIA | | |
| 1200 | 01 | SHELBURNE COUNTY |
| 1200 | 02 | YARMOUTH COUNTY |
| 1200 | 03 | DIGBY COUNTY |
| 1200 | 04 | QUEENS COUNTY |
| 1200 | 05 | ANNAPOLIS COUNTY |
| 1200 | 06 | LUNENBURG COUNTY |
| 1200 | 07 | KINGS COUNTY |
| 1200 | 08 | HANTS COUNTY |
| 1200 | 09 | HALIFAX COUNTY |
| 1200 | 10 | COLCHESTER COUNTY |
| 1200 | 11 | CUMBERLAND COUNTY |
| 1200 | 12 | PICTOU COUNTY |
| 1200 | 13 | GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY |
| 1200 | 14 | ANTIGONISH COUNTY |
| 1200 | 15 | INVERNESS COUNTY |
| 1200 | 16 | RICHMOND COUNTY |
| 1200 | 17 | CAPE BRETON COUNTY |
| 1200 | 18 | VICTORIA COUNTY |

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

| SGC | | CENSUS DIVISION |
|---------------|----|-----------------------|
| PR | CD | |
| 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)

| SGC | | CENSUS DIVISION |
|--------------------|----|-----------------|
| PR | CD | |
| GUEBEC (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-AURICE |
| 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 | | CENSUS DIVISION |
|--------------------|----|------------------------------------------|
| PR | CD | |
| 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 | | CENSUS DIVISION |
|---------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| PR | CD | |
| 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 | | CENSUS DIVISION |
|----------------------|----|-----------------|
| PR | CD | |
| 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 | | CENSUS DIVISION |
|---------------------|----|------------------------------------------|
| PR | CD | |
| 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 | | CENSUS DIVISION |
|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|
| PR | CD | |
| 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: Location A (A1) = 3
Location B = 11

Position: Location A (A1) = 5-7
Location B = 22-24

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).

For the geographic areas below, a significant portion of the data has been imputed. Consequently, these areas have been suppressed for place of residence.

| <u>Census subdivision(s)</u> <u>(CSD)</u> | <u>Census subdivision code</u> |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Kahnawake 14 | 2466820 |
| Webiquei | 3560079 |
| Wunnumin 2 | 3560072 |
| Kingfisher 1 | 3560098 |
| Peigan 147 | 4803801 |
| Cowichan 1 | 5919807 |
| Theik 2 | 5919818 |
| Cowichan 9 | 5919806 |

Field: Location A - A1' = 4
Location B = 12

Position: Location A - A1' = 8
Location B = 25

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:

| <u>Population</u> | <u>Size code</u> |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 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: Location A (A1) = 5
Location B = 13

Position: Location A (A1) = 9-10
Location B = 26-27

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 from 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 abbreviation 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: Location A (A1) = 6
Location B = 14

Position: Location A (A1) = 11-13
Location B = 28-30

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: Location A (A1) = 7
Location B = 15

Position: Location A (A1) = 14-16
Location B = 31-33

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.

Remark: 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.

Remark: 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 (CMAs) and CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS (CAs)

| SGC CODE | NAME |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA | |
| 001 | ST. JOHN'S |
| 205 | HALIFAX |
| 310 | SAINT JOHN |
| 408 | CHICOUTIMI - JONQUIÈRE |
| 421 | QUÉBEC |
| 442 | TROIS-RIVIÈRES |
| 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 | CARBONAR |
| 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 |
| 320 | FREDERICTON |
| 328 | BATHURST |

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

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMAs) and CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS (CAs)

| SGC CODE | NAME |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA | |
| 001 | ST. JOHN'S |
| 205 | HALIFAX |
| 310 | SAINT JOHN |
| 408 | CHICOUTIMI - JONQUIÈRE |
| 421 | QUÉBEC |
| 442 | TROIS-RIVIÈRES |
| 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 | CARBONAR |
| 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 |
| 320 | FREDERICTON |
| 328 | BATHURST |

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

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMAs) and CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS (CAs)

| SGC CODE | NAME |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| CENSUS AGGLOMERATION - Continued | |
| 330 | CAMPBELLTON |
| 335 | EDMUNDSTON |
| 404 | RIMOUSKI |
| 405 | RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP |
| 406 | BAIE-COME AU |
| 411 | DOLBEAU |
| 412 | SEPT-ÎLES |
| 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-JÉRÔME |
| 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 |
| 550* | GUELPH |
| 552 | FERGUS |
| 553 | STRATFORD |
| 556 | CHATHAM |
| 557 | LEAMINGTON |

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

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMAs) and CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS (CAs)

| SGC CODE | NAME |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| CENSUS AGGLOMERATION - Concluded | |
| 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: Location A (A1) = 8
Location B = 16

Position: Location A (A1) = 17
Location B = 34

CMA/CA Selector

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

| <u>Code</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 | CMA |
| 2 | CA |
| 0 | not a CMA/CA |

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 only.

Information will be in the following order:

Geography

Census subdivisions

User Summary Tapes

Numeric sequence within census division and province for both Locations A (A1) and B.

Geography

Census subdivisions

Microfiche

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

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 some 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 and 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. For place of work flow data tables, there is no geographic suppression unless cross-classified with industry or occupation. In the latter case, in addition to the 25/50 rule of suppression based on place of residence, all geographic areas have been suppressed where the total place of work count of the population 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 1980 is less than 25 (2B non-inmate population). 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 Series bulletin - 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 |

** 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.

Note: For geographic record counts involving place of work, see Section B (1) Sequence of 1981 Census User Summary Tape Files.

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. uncanceled) 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.

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 - Concluded

| 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 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 | <u>5,150</u> | <u>5,121</u> | <u>5,091</u> |
| CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS (COMPONENTS) FOR CMAs | | | |
| Canada | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Provinces | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| * Census Metropolitan Areas Census Subdivisions | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Residual by Province | 365 | 351 | 337 |
| Total | <u>12</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>12</u> |
| | <u>415</u> | <u>401</u> | <u>387</u> |
| CENSUS TRACTS FOR CMAs | | | |
| Canada | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Provinces | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| * Census Metropolitan Areas Census Tracts | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Residual by Province | 3,032 | 3,008 | 2,983 |
| Total | <u>12</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>12</u> |
| | <u>3,082</u> | <u>3,058</u> | <u>3,033</u> |
| CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS (CSDs) 5000+ | | | |
| Canada | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Provinces | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Residual Total by Province for Census Subdivisions of less than 5,000 Population | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Census Subdivisions 5,000+ | 653 | 652 | 652 |
| Total | <u>678</u> | <u>677</u> | <u>677</u> |

** 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.

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 |
| Children 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 |
| Place of work (census subdivision level) | 95.7 |
| Place of work (census tract level) | 91.3 |
| 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 |
| Total income | 94.1 |
| Weeks worked | 94.7 |
| When last worked | 96.5 |
| Years of other non-university education | 95.9 |
| Years of university | 97.0 |

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

| Characteristic | Response rate (%) |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Age | 98.9 |
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| Bathrooms | 99.0 |
| Children 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 |
| Place of work (census subdivision level) | 95.7 |
| Place of work (census tract level) | 91.3 |
| 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 |
| Total income | 94.1 |
| Weeks worked | 94.7 |
| When last worked | 96.5 |
| Years of other non-university education | 95.9 |
| Years of university | 97.0 |

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 on the following page presents the response rates obtained in the 1981 Census for the stated characteristics.

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.

- (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 $1,000 + or- 2 \times 65$ 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 error (e.g., for a cell value of 5,000 for a geographic area with a population of 100,000 the range would be $5,000 + or- 3 \times 140$ 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

- 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.



SECTION E

SPECIAL NOTES

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 <u>Problem: Incorrect census subdivision formation</u> | | |
| (a) Fond du Lac 229, R, Sask. (SGC 4718824) | should be <u>deleted</u> | |
| (b) Fond du Lac 227, R, Sask. (SGC code not yet assigned) - should be <u>created</u> | | 452 |
| - 1976 total population should read | | 494 |
| - 1981 total population should read | | |
| A6 <u>Problem: Incorrect census consolidated subdivision codes</u> | | |
| (a) Alert Bay 1, R, B.C. (SGC 5943801) | | 5943029 |
| - CCS code reads | | 5943035 |
| should read | | |
| (b) Alert Bay 1A, R, B.C. (SGC 5943802) | | 5943029 |
| - CCS code reads | | 5943035 |
| should read | | |
| A7 <u>Problem: Incorrect census subdivision limits</u> | | |
| (a) Jacquet River, VL, N.B. (SGC 1314002) | | 778 |
| - 1981 total population reads | | 887 |
| should read | | |
| (b) Durham, PAR, N.B. (SGC 1314001) | | 2,656 |
| - 1981 total population reads | | 2,547 |
| should read | | |
| A8 <u>Problem: Incorrect census subdivision limits</u> | | |
| (a) Norway House 17, R, Man. (SGC 4622058) | | 1,812 |
| - 1981 total population reads | | 1,976 |
| should read | | |
| (b) Division No. 22, Unorganized, UNO, Man. (SGC 4622046) | | 2,703 |
| - 1981 total population reads | | 2,539 |
| should read | | |
| A9 <u>Problem: Incorrect census subdivision limits</u> | | |
| (a) Regina, C, Sask. (SGC 4706027) | | 162,613 |
| - 1981 total population reads | | 162,984 |
| should read | | |
| (b) Sherwood No. 159, RM, Sask. (SGC 4706026) | | 1,700 |
| - 1981 total population reads | | 1,329 |
| should read | | |

A10 Problem: Incorrect census subdivision formation

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

All 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 |

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).

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.

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.

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.



