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CANADA 1986 CENSUS PROFILES CD-ROM

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Please note that the documentation you receive with your **Canada 1986 Census Profiles** CD-ROM is applicable to the level of access that you purchased. The Table of Contents for the Reference Manual refers to all the documentation; however, your binder contains only those portions which are relevant to your level of access.



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**CD-ROM
Reference Manual**

Electronic Data Dissemination
Division

February 1991

Ottawa

**Manuel de référence
CD-ROM**

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CANADA 1986 CENSUS PROFILES

CD-ROM

INTRODUCTION AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

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INTRODUCTION

Why a 1986 Census CD-ROM?

The **Canada 1986 Census Profiles** CD-ROM is one of a family of compact discs produced by Statistics Canada. These CD-ROMs contain data and information which have been released previously in other media, either print or electronic.

The major appeal of the CD-ROM resides in the fact that it gives access to an extremely large amount of information and data on a compact medium which can be used in a personal computer environment. Statistics Canada has designed and produced this CD-ROM in order to test the technology and study the market acceptance and usefulness of Census data on this medium.

Your **Canada 1986 Census Profiles** CD-ROM Reference Manual contains a User Evaluation/Comment form designed to allow you to provide your views on this product. Market reaction will guide us in the use of the CD-ROM as a dissemination medium for Census data in the future. We hope you will share your views with us; you can rest assured that they will be taken in consideration.

Potential Users

All Census data users are potential users of the **Canada 1986 Census Profiles** CD-ROM. However, this product will appeal particularly to users who require data for a multiplicity of geographic areas in various parts of the country or of a large province, as well as to users who need data for more than one of the geographical hierarchical structures under which the distribution of census data is organized. This CD-ROM should be useful to business and non-business analysts and decision makers who require data for small geographic areas in such applications as local service planning and delivery, distribution networks development, location studies, market potential assessment ... It could also be used in education (geography, sociology, management, or similar programs) at the secondary and post-secondary levels.

Content

The **Canada 1986 Census Profiles** CD-ROM contains a series of data files, a geography information file, and files describing pre-defined data tabulations from the 1981 and 1986 Censuses as well as the content of two microdata files from the 1986 Census. The files are described in the "Disc Content" section of this document.

Two software packages, one for the data files (C86XX) and one for the geography information file (GEOFIND), are included on the companion diskette. The C86XX data access and retrieval software is designed to allow users to identify and locate data of interest and to bring these data in a work environment where they can be displayed, manipulated or transferred into user-owned commercial data base management, data graphing and mapping, or spreadsheet packages. The GEOFIND geographic search software is designed to allow users to uncover the relationships between various geographic areas within the same or different hierarchical structures and to create geographic area files for use in the retrieval of data for selected areas. The diskette also contains a tutorial on the GEOFIND software, which provides examples of a number of geographic information searches using the software.

Price

The price of the **Canada 1986 Census Profiles** CD-ROM varies according to the data files to which the users want to have access; the more geographically detailed the files, the higher the price.

Market intelligence reveals that most users require only geographic subsets of the country. It shows further that these subsets vary so significantly, particularly for the more geographically detailed data, that it is almost impossible to partition the files in such a way as to meet the needs of a majority of users. The CD-ROM capacity allows a wide range of users to utilize a common recording medium without the penalty of the packaging costs which are normally associated with limited capacity storage devices.

DISC CONTENT

Geography Information File

The **Canada 1986 Census Profiles CD-ROM** contains a geographic reference file which indicates the relationships between a number of standard political and statistical geographic areas used in the Census, as well as between such areas and the higher level postal codes (FSAs). The GEOFIND geographic search software stored on the companion diskette provides access to this file. The software enables users to determine either the geographic components of a selected area or the larger area of which a chosen area is a member. It can also be used to determine whether geographic areas belonging to different hierarchies cover common territories and to identify these territories.

Data Files

The **Canada 1986 Census Profiles CD-ROM** contains two sets of databases at a number of geographic levels. These databases are accessed through the C86XX data access and retrieval software stored on the companion diskette.

The "PROFILE" databases present statistical overviews of geographic areas which feature a wide range of census variables covered in limited details; each database includes two files:

- a "2A" file (data collected from 100% of the population)
- a "2B" file (data collected from a 20% sample of the population).

The "PROFILE" databases can be obtained at four geographic levels:

- the census division (CD) and census subdivision (CSD) level;
- the census metropolitan area/census agglomeration (CMA/CA) and census tract (CT) level;
- the enumeration area (EA) level;
- the postal urban forward sortation area (FSA) level.

The content of the files is not identical from one geographic level to the next. The "profile" database at the FSA level integrates the two files into a single one. The geographic level of the databases available to each user will depend on the license acquired.

The "FOCUS DATA" databases include seven files, produced specifically for this CD-ROM, on selected characteristics of the population, households and families. These files are titled:

- Private households by population of selected age/sex categories by selected household income
- Private households according to tenure and selected household income
- Census families with children aged 0 to 6 years showing selected family income or labour force activity of parents
- Population aged 55 years and over in private households showing selected characteristics
- Non-institutional population showing Employment Equity-defined visible minority
- Non-institutional disabled population showing selected age groups
- Personal income by source as a percentage of total income.

The "FOCUS DATA" databases can be obtained at the CD-CSD, CMA/CA-CT and EA geographic levels only. The content of the files is identical from one geographic level to the next. The geographic level of the databases available to each user will depend on the license acquired.

1981 & 1986 Census Summary Tape Descriptions

Profiles are only one of the data tabulations produced from information collected in the Census. In every Census since 1961, a comprehensive set of pre-defined tabulations, generally referred to as Summary Tapes, have been produced and distributed, mostly on computer tapes.

A descriptive listing of the pre-defined data tabulations from the 1981 and 1986 Censuses and their content has been included on the **Canada 1986 Census Profiles** CD-ROM in the files named CEN81E.DAT and CEN86E.DAT for the English listing and CEN81F.DAT and CEN86F.DAT for the French listing. These files are simple ASCII character text files which list the tabulations by name and their data content. Each tabulation has a unique identification code which indicates the geographic level at which the data are available. The text files can be viewed using most word processing packages or file (text) display utilities. The tabulations are offered on tape at set prices; selected portions can be obtained on diskette or paper on a cost-recovery basis.

1986 Census Microdata File Descriptions

The Census program also produces computer readable files containing a sample of records on the population, families and households extracted from the Census database. These files are known as the Public Use Sample Tapes (1971 to 1981) or the Public Use Microdata Files (1986). The records in these files have been scientifically selected to reflect the characteristics of the population, families and households and to ensure confidentiality. No personal or small area identifiers are included and sensitive data may be subject to regrouping and other confidentiality protection measures. These files are used in research projects which cannot be performed on the basis of the data in the standard pre-defined tabulations.

Detailed content descriptions of the 1986 Census Individual and Households microdata files are stored on the **Canada 1986 Census Profiles CD-ROM** in the files IND.ENG and HHLD.ENG for the English descriptions and IND.FRE and MENAGE.FRE for the French descriptions. These files are simple ASCII character text files which can be viewed using most word processing packages or file (text) display utilities. The files are offered on tape at set prices.

REFERENCE MANUAL

The **Canada 1986 Census Profiles CD-ROM Reference Manual** is organized in four major sections and numbered subsections to facilitate identification and reference to the required information.

The general information section includes:

- a Licence statement which indicates the conditions of use of the data stored on the CD-ROM;
- the Introduction and Product Description document(#1) which describes the content and purpose of the CD-ROM;
- a set of Installation Instructions(#2) for the CD-ROM and the companion diskette.

The user's manuals section includes user's manuals to the C86XX data access and retrieval software(#3) and to the GEOFIND geographic search software(#4), both of which are included on the companion diskette.

The geography information section includes the Geography - Reference Material document(#5) which provides an overview of the principal geographic concepts, of the census hierarchy and of the relationships between the various geostatistical units for which data are stored on the CD-ROM.

The data information section includes:

- the Profile Database - Reference Material document(#6) which provides background information on the conduct of the 1986 Census, on such issues as data quality and confidentiality protection, as well as on some concepts for the major characteristics;
- a Profile Database - Content of Tables listing(#7) for each of the databases to which the user has acquired a license;
- the Focus Data - Content of Tables listing(#8) and associated technical notes.

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SECTION # 2 - BEGINS HERE

CANADA 1986 CENSUS PROFILES

CD-ROM

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Aussi disponible en français

INTRODUCTION

Two programs are recorded on the **Canada 1986 Census Profiles CD-ROM**: C86CD.EXE and GEOFIND.EXE. Since the original production of the disc, more complete versions of these programs have been produced. The upgraded software and HELP files are supplied on an **INSTALLATION DISKETTE**.

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

The following hardware is the minimum configuration you need to run the **Canada 1986 Census Profiles CD-ROM** from Statistics Canada.

- IBM PC/XT, IBM PC/AT or equivalent PC (100% compatible to an XT or AT) with at least 640 KB of memory, a hard disk with 1 MB free, and a CGA, EGA or VGA card.
- CD-ROM player with appropriate controller and interface cable to your PC.
- MS-DOS version 3.0 or higher.
- MS-DOS CD-ROM extensions 2.0 or higher. (If you are using DOS 4.0 or higher, use MS-DOS CD-ROM Extensions 2.1 or higher.)

Although not essential, we highly recommend that you also have a colour monitor compatible with your colour graphics adaptor card.

PROCEDURES

The following installation procedures should be followed **UNLESS** other separate procedures are provided with your copy of the **INSTALLATION DISKETTE**.

- 1) Ensure that your CD-ROM reader is working and that Microsoft CD-ROM Extensions (to DOS) and any device drivers for your CD-ROM reader are installed. Your CONFIG.SYS file should include the statements:

FILES=20
BUFFERS=20

We also recommend that your AUTOEXEC.BAT file contains the statement **PROMPT \$P\$G** which will automatically display your current (default) subdirectory at the DOS prompt.

- 2) Your CD-ROM device will be assigned a drive letter, normally one letter higher, in the alphabetic order, than the letter of your hard-disk. The following instructions assume that your hard-disk is C, and thus the CD-ROM would likely be D.
- 3) Place the CD-ROM in your CD-ROM reader. Note that some readers may require the disc to be placed into a carrier to enable it to be inserted. At the DOS prompt C:> type

DIR D: (carriage return)

You should see the following filenames listed on your screen:

C86CD.EXE
CEN81E.DAT
CEN81F.DAT
CEN86E.DAT
CEN86F.DAT
GEOFIND.EXE
HHLD.ENG
IND.ENG
IND.FRE
MENAGE.FRE

The above will verify that the reader is reading the disc, and that you have correctly identified the drive letter assigned to your CD-ROM reader. You may in some cases be required to indicate this letter in response to a software prompt.

- 4) Make a subdirectory on your hard disk from which to run the Statistics Canada supplied software, and change to that subdirectory. eg. at the prompt C:> enter the following:

MD \STC86 (carriage return)
CD \STC86 (carriage return)

If you have included the PROMPT \$P\$G statement in your AUTOEXEC.BAT file your prompt will now read:

C:\STC86>

- 5) Make a backup copy of the Installation Diskette and put in a secure location.

- 6) Place the Installation Diskette in drive A, and copy the contents of the diskette to the subdirectory created on your hard disk with the DOS COPY command. E.g., at the prompt, enter:

COPY A:*. * (carriage return)

- 7) Verify that the following files are now on your hard disk:

GEOFIND.EXE
GEOFIND.HLP
C86.HLP
C86SD.EXE

NOTE: If you subscribed to other than the Census Subdivision level of data you will receive additional separate software to enable access to that level of data, and separate instructions may accompany your Installation Diskette.

- 8) Review the User's Manuals and the various Reference Material and Table of Content documents to become familiar with the operation of the software and the characteristics and limitations of the data in the files.

- 9) TO BEGIN data retrieval, ensure that your default subdirectory is the one where the software is located, e.g.. C:\STC86, and type either:

C86SD to access Census Subdivision data, or

GEOFIND to explore the geographic cross-reference information

- 10) Remember that on screen HELP is available. Press F10 to obtain HELP whenever the "F10 - HELP" message appears on the bottom of the screen.

Refer also to any other documents provided. Files with additional information that may have become available after production of this documentation may be included on your Installation Diskette. These may be printed, or displayed on screen with a variety of wordprocessors or utilities or by using the DOS commands:

PRINT <filename>, or
TYPE <filename>| MORE.

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SECTION # 3 - BEGINS HERE

CENSUS ANALYSIS AND DISPLAY SOFTWARE

CENSUS86 -- VERSION 2.2cd

USER'S MANUAL

Aussi disponible en français

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INTRODUCTION

The CENSUS86 (C86xx) software, designed by the Electronic Data Dissemination Division of Statistics Canada, operates on a set of 1986 CENSUS data files stored on the **Census of Canada 1986 Profiles CD-ROM** and provides a simple means of:

- displaying and printing selected subsets of the data for selected geographic areas;
- transforming the data into a form usable by other software packages;
- creating new data items from arithmetic combinations of existing items;
- bar-charting one or a few items for one or a few geographic areas.

Access to the data stored on the Census CD-ROM involves the following steps:

- loading the software;
- selecting a database and a file;
- selecting the data characteristics desired;
- selecting the geographic areas for which the desired characteristics are to be retrieved;
- displaying and/or processing the data retrieved.

The **Census of Canada 1986 Profiles CD-ROM** contains 1986 Census data at four geographic levels:

- the census division and census subdivision (CSD) level;
- the census metropolitan area/census agglomeration and census tract (CT) level;
- the enumeration area (EA) level;
- the postal urban forward sortation area (FSA) level.

The files available to each user will depend on the licence acquired. The version of the software, i.e. the letters replacing "xx" following "C86" in the program name, identifies the files available to the user.

LOADING THE SOFTWARE:

The **Reference Manual** contains specific installation instructions indicating how to check your CD-ROM and how to store the C86xx software on your hard disk in a subdirectory of your choice.

To access the data stored on the CD-ROM, insert the CD-ROM in the CD-ROM reader, go to the subdirectory allocated to the C86xx software on the hard disk, i. e. the "default directory", and type C86xx. If you do not remember which letters to insert after C86, you can verify the name of the program by listing the contents of your subdirectory, using the DIR: command.

An introductory screen will appear. This screen will show the name and version of the software and identify the authorized user. Press any key to continue.

The next introductory prompt will ask you to select the language in which you wish to work; enter "E" (English) or "F" (French), followed by a RETURN (ENTER key).

You might then be asked to indicate the drive containing the data. If so, insert the letter naming the drive allocated to the CD-ROM reader, followed by a RETURN.

```
*****
*
* An on-screen HELP is available. Press the F10 key to obtain HELP
* whenever the "F10 - HELP" message appears on the bottom of the
* screen. If the HELP message is longer than the number of lines which
* can be displayed on a single screen, the ↑ ↓ PgUp PgDn indicator
* can be seen at the bottom of the HELP screen. Use the appropriate
* keys to scroll the full HELP message. The ESCAPE and ENTER keys
* are used to exit from the on-screen HELP.
*
*****
```

DATABASE AND FILE SELECTION:

The list of the available databases will be displayed. There are two sets of databases at each geographic level, except the FSA level.

The "PROFILE" databases present statistical overviews of geographic areas which feature a wide range of census variables covered in limited detail; each includes two files:

1. a "2A" file (data collected from 100% of the population) and
2. a "2B" file (data collected from a 20% sample of the population).

The content of these files is not identical from one geographic level to the next. The "profile" database at the FSA level integrates these two files into a single one.

The "FOCUS DATA" databases include seven files on selected characteristics of the population, households and families. These files are titled:

1. Private households by population of selected age/sex categories by selected household income
2. Private households according to tenure and selected household income
3. Census families with children aged 0 to 6 years showing selected family income or labour force activity of parents
4. Population aged 55 years and over in private households showing selected characteristics
5. Non-institutional population showing Employment Equity-defined visible minority
6. Non-institutional disabled population showing selected age groups
7. Personal income by source as a percentage of total income

The content of these files is identical from one geographic level to the next. These files are not available at the FSA level.

Indicate your choice of database by its number and press RETURN.

The names of the available files within the selected database will be displayed. Indicate your choice of file by its number and press RETURN.

CHARACTERISTICS SELECTION:

The first items in the list of available data characteristics are displayed. A highlight bar covers the first characteristic. In order to include a characteristic in the retrieval, you must first highlight it and then "mark" it, by using the SPACEBAR (the SPACEBAR will also "unmark" a characteristic already marked). Marked characteristics will be identified by a number sign (#) to the left of the characteristic.

To move the bar, use the "up arrow" and "down arrow" keys on the keypad. You can move up or down a whole page at a time, by using the "PgUp" and "PgDn" keys. Finally, the "Home" and "End" keys allow you to jump to the top and bottom of the list.

You can rapidly search the list of characteristics for a specific word, by entering the word to search and pressing RETURN. Should you make a mistake in the word, the "BACKSPACE" key can be used to erase the mistake. The highlight bar will position itself at the first occurrence of the search word beyond its current position. You may mark this item or search for the next occurrence of the search word by pressing any "F" key (function keys), except the "F10" key.

Printed copies of the lists of characteristics in the files available to you are included in your **Reference Manual** in the documents "1986 Census - Profile Database - Content of Tables" and "1986 Census - Focus Data - Content of Tables". These documents also include footnotes and other explanations pertaining to selected characteristics.

You may mark one, several, or all characteristics. In order not to run out of memory, the multiplication of the number of selected characteristics by the number of chosen geographic areas must not exceed 16,000.

The software expects you to mark at least one characteristic; you cannot proceed to any other phase until you have done so.

Once you are satisfied with your selection, press RETURN to register it and to proceed to the geographic selection phase.

GEOGRAPHIC SELECTION:

The first areas in the alphabetic list of the names of available areas are displayed. A highlight bar covers the first area. It is possible to alternate between a list of available areas sorted by area name and a list sorted by geographic code by using the TAB key. The type of list being used is indicated at the top of the page; the "NAME" indication appears for the name list and the "SGC" indication, for the code list. When the TAB key is used, the geographic area highlighted at that time remains the same.

In order to include a geographic area in the retrieval, you must first highlight it and then "mark" it by using the SPACEBAR (the SPACEBAR will also "unmark" an area already marked). Marked areas will be identified by a number sign (#) to the left of the area code.

To move the bar, use the "up arrow" and "down arrow" keys on the keypad. You can move up or down a whole page at a time, by using the "PgUp" and "PgDn" keys. Finally, the "Home" and "End" keys allow you to jump to the top and bottom of the list.

You can rapidly search the geographic list for a specific area by entering the full name of the area or the first few letters in this name and pressing RETURN. The highlight bar will position itself at the first occurrence of the search word, or right after this name if no match is found. You can also search the geographic list for a specific area by entering the geographic code of the area and pressing RETURN. The highlight bar will position itself at the first occurrence of the code, or right after this code if no match is found; the bar can be moved as required to highlight the specific area sought. Should you make a mistake in typing the letters or the code, the "BACKSPACE" key can be used to erase the mistake.

It is possible to mark groups of areas whose geographic codes start with the same digits by entering, without blank spaces between them, the first few digits of the geographic code common to the areas, an asterisk (*), and a RETURN. All areas whose codes start with the digits provided will be marked. When this approach is used, the entered code is displayed at the bottom of the screen. Should you make a mistake, the "BACKSPACE" key can be used to erase it.

You may mark one, several, or all areas; a running total of the number of areas selected is displayed at the bottom of the screen. In order not to run out of memory, the multiplication of the number of selected characteristics by the number of chosen geographic areas must not exceed 16,000.

If you expect to carry out more than one analysis for a set of geographic areas, it is possible to create a file containing the codes of these areas (see Option 2 - Choice 5 below) and to use these codes again in subsequent sessions. The stored list of geographic codes can be activated by pressing the "F9" key and entering the name of the file containing the list of codes, as requested by the system; all codes stored will be matched and the areas will be identified by number signs (#). You can confirm the selection by pressing RETURN or modify it by marking new areas or unmarking marked areas.

The codes used to identify specific higher level geographic areas may vary from file to file. Therefore, it is possible that activating a stored list of geographic codes may yield a number of non-matches. This would happen when the stored list was created from a different file than the one in use when the list is called up. A system message will inform you of any such occurrence. For example, in the case of Census Division codes, there is a coding variation between the Profile and the Focus databases; the former has trailing zeros (three) and the latter has blanks (three).

Once you are satisfied with your selection, press RETURN to retrieve the selected characteristics for the chosen geographic areas.

If you press RETURN before marking any geographic area, the system will give you the choice of:

1. returning to the geographic selection phase to mark the required areas;
2. restarting the data selection process by selecting a database and file;
3. leaving the program.

DATA PROCESSING OPTIONS

Once the data retrieval is completed, a menu of available options (henceforth referred to as the "MAIN MENU") is displayed. The highlighted bar is located over the option "0- QUIT (Terminate this program)". You can move the highlighted bar by using the "up arrow" and "down arrow" keys. Press RETURN when the desired option is highlighted. You may instead prefer to enter the number of the desired option, by pressing either the appropriate number key or the corresponding "F" key (function key).

Here is a summary of each one of the processing options:

- OPTION 0 allows the user to leave the program and to return to DOS
- OPTION 1 allows the user to display the selected data or to write them to a text (print image) file
- OPTION 2 allows the user to write the selected data to a variety of data file formats for use with commercial software packages
- OPTION 3 allows the user to display data as histograms
- OPTION 4 allows the user to combine geographic areas to form new areas and to perform arithmetic operations on retrieved characteristics
- OPTION 5 allows the user to rank the geographic areas based on either their NAME, their geographic CODE, or the value of the data for a specified characteristic
- OPTION 6 allows the user to add additional geographic areas to the current work file
- OPTION 7 allows the user to retrieve a new set of data
- OPTION 8 allows the user to modify the presentation of the data set

LEAVING THE PROGRAM (OPTION 0)

OPTION 0 allows the user to exit the program and to return to DOS. As a security measure, you will be asked to confirm your decision to exit the program before you are returned to DOS.

DISPLAYING DATA AS TABLES (OPTION 1)

OPTION 1 allows the user to write the selected data to a text (print image) file, or to display them either on a printer or on your screen. In each case you will be offered the choice of two modes of tabular presentation:

- choice 0 will present the geographic areas as rows and the data characteristics as columns;
- choice 1 will present the data characteristics as rows and the geographic areas as columns.

You indicate your choice by covering it with the highlighted bar and pressing RETURN or by entering its number.

Output to a text file (OPTION 1 - CHOICE 1)

In order to write the data to a text file, simply provide a file name. Unless you specify a different drive, the system will write the file to your default directory.

You are then asked to determine which element (areas or characteristics) will form the rows and offered the opportunity to reduce your selection of row items by marking the items desired in the same fashion as in carrying out your original selection of characteristics and geographic areas. Press RETURN if you wish to retain all the items.

The file will be automatically written to the specified drive unless you press the ESCAPE key. Once the file has been written, the message "Return for main menu" is displayed at the bottom of the screen. Press RETURN to return to the Main Menu.

The file created will be a print image of the display, including row and column identifiers. There is no character-width limit; however, you should ensure that the file width does not exceed the limits acceptable to the software which you plan to use (editor, wordprocessor or spreadsheet).

Output to a printer (OPTION 1 - CHOICE 2)

The process of selection of data presentation (row elements and number of elements retained) for printer output is the same as when writing the data to a file.

Printer output is limited only by the number of characters that may be printed on one line (a 132 characters/line is enough for 7 columns). "Compressed" printing may allow more columns to be printed; it requires a special printer set up. There is no limit to the number of lines which can be printed.

If your printer is not active, the system will hang and you will get an error message. You will need to restart the program by typing C86xx at the prompt.

Screen output (OPTION 1 - CHOICE 3)

When doing screen output, you are not asked if you want to reduce the number of row items. Screen output cannot show more than three columns and 18 rows at a time; you might want to consider that limitation when you select your mode of data presentation. When more data than will fit on a single screen are requested, the following control keys can be used to modify the screen display window:

<u>KEY</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Right Arrow	Advance to the right by 1 column
Left Arrow	Move to the left by 1 column
Up Arrow	Scroll up by 1 row
Down Arrow	Scroll down by 1 row
PgUp	Scroll up one whole screen (18 rows)
PgDn	Scroll down one whole screen (18 rows)
TAB	Advance to the right by one whole screen (3 columns)
Shift TAB	Move to the left by one whole screen (3 columns)
END	Display the lower right corner of the worksheet
HOME	Display the upper left corner of the worksheet

Screen output is also limited in the length of any descriptive text which can be displayed. The limit on line descriptors (left side of the screen) is 40 characters; beyond that limit, the remaining portion of the stubs is truncated by the columns of data. The limit on column descriptors (bottom of the screen) is 60 characters.

The full text of the line descriptors can be displayed by using a dual CTRL-right(or left) arrow keystroke. When this is done, a small marker moves up (left arrow) or down (right arrow) the rows and the column legends at the bottom of the screen are replaced with a full text description for the marked row. Moving the marker back up above the first row restores the standard display with column legends at the bottom of the screen.

The full text of the column descriptors can be displayed by using the F1 (column 1), F2 (column 2) or F3 (column 3) keys. When this is done, the column legends at the bottom of the screen are replaced with a full text description for the selected column. Touching any other F key restores the standard display with three column legends at the bottom of the screen.

To exit the tabular screen display and return to the Main Menu, press RETURN.

WRITING DATA TO FILE (OPTION 2)

OPTION 2 allows the user to write the selected data to a variety of data file formats for use with commercial software packages. Unless you specify a different drive, the system will write the file to your default directory. You are offered the choice of five different file output formats. Once the file has been written, you will be automatically returned to the Main Menu.

Here is a summary of each one of the file writing formats:

- Choice 1 generates a "comma-delimited" ASCII file.
- Choice 2 generates a .DIF (Data Interchange Format) file.
- Choice 3 generates a .WKS file.
- Choice 4 generates a custom .DAT file.
- Choice 5 generates a file containing the codes of the geographic areas selected previously.

You indicate your choice by covering it with the highlighted bar and pressing RETURN or by entering its number. In order to create the file, you simply need to give it a name; the system will automatically attach the appropriate extension to the file. However, you can attach a specific extension if you wish; this is particularly useful when using Choice 1.

Comma-delimited ASCII file (OPTION 2 - CHOICE 1)

Choice 1 generates a "comma-delimited" ASCII file suitable use with the File Import command in LOTUS and with other spreadsheet packages. The process of file creation is similar to that of Option 1. As in Option 1, you will be able to determine which element (geography or characteristics) will appear as rows and you will have the opportunity to reduce your selection of row items. To store all rows in the file, press RETURN; otherwise, you must mark (SPACEBAR) the rows you wish to store.

Choice 1 produces an output similar to Option 1, but with commas between the fields and quotation marks surrounding character strings, and stores it in a disk file of your choice. There is no character-width limit; however, worksheets containing large figures and many columns may produce records which are too long to be read by some software packages. Therefore, you should ensure that the file width does not exceed the limits acceptable to the software which you plan to use to analyse the data, either through the data presentation selection process or by limiting the quantity of data retrieved at one time. Specific file name extensions may be required to import the data into some packages, e.g. .PRN for LOTUS.

Data Interchange Format file (OPTION 2 - CHOICE 2)

Choice 2 generates a .DIF (Data Interchange Format) file for use with a number of spreadsheet and mapping packages, including ATLAS Graphics. The system will attach the .DIF extension to the name given to such a file. To use with LOTUS, you must first call upon the TRANSLATE utility.

WKS file (OPTION 2 - CHOICE 3)

Choice 3 generates a .WKS file for direct retrieval into all versions of LOTUS. The system will attach the .WKS extension to the name given to such a file.

Custom DAT file (OPTION 2 - CHOICE 4)

Choice 4 generates a custom direct access file with fixed fields containing geographic codes and data. The logical record length within this file is 32 characters; it has three geographic components of 3, 6 and 8 characters length respectively and a data field of 15 characters showing one explicit decimal (13.1). Values in all fields are right justified and are filled with blanks to the left.

The software will create as many files as the number of selected data characteristics (one file represents only one characteristic). You will have the opportunity to reduce your selection of characteristics either by aggregating all characteristics into one or by selecting the characteristics to process by marking them. If you create more than one file, the names given should use a maximum of 6 characters to allow room for the numbering of the files, as a numeric suffix is added to the file name. The system will attach the .DAT extension to the name given to such files.

Geographic Codes file (OPTION 2 - CHOICE 5)

Choice 5 generates a file containing only the codes of the geographic areas selected at the beginning of the session. This feature allows users who perform a number of analyses of characteristics for the same geographic areas to speed up the process of geographic area selection. The system will attach the .SGC extension to the name given to such a file. The stored list can be recalled during the geographic area selection phase of subsequent sessions by pressing the "F9" key and providing the name of the file.

DISPLAYING DATA AS HISTOGRAMS (OPTION 3)

OPTION 3 only works if you have a colour monitor and a graphics adaptor.

You will be asked to select, first, the characteristics to be displayed and, second, the geographic areas to be included, by marking them and pressing RETURN. If you press RETURN without marking, the software assumes that you wish to display all characteristics or areas. The number of characteristics and areas which you may display in one screen is limited; it depends partly on the length of the geographic codes. In order to ensure that all information is visible on the screen, you must limit your selection to one of the following combinations:

- a) a single characteristic for 19 areas;
- b) 19 characteristics for a single area;
- c) a maximum of 18 characteristics for a maximum of 15 areas.

Should you mark too many items for display, the system will indicate whether you have chosen too many characteristics or too many areas and will automatically return you to the Main Menu.

If you have selected only one characteristic for a number of areas, or a number of characteristics for a single geographic area, the software will show a mono-colour histogram of actual data, with one bar for each characteristic or area. If you have selected several characteristics and several geographic areas, the software will display a multi-colour plot of percent distribution per area for each characteristic. Each characteristic will be a different bar and the areas will be identified by individual colours and stacked in segments of length proportional to the weight (%) of the area with respect to the total for the characteristic. The codes for the selected areas will appear at the bottom of the screen in the colours assigned to them in the histogram.

To exit the histogram display and return to the Main Menu, press RETURN.

MANIPULATING DATA (OPTION 4)

OPTION 4 allows the user to combine geographic areas to form new areas and to perform arithmetic operations on retrieved characteristics. Upon entering the option, you can choose between two types of manipulation:

1. Arithmetic combination of geographic areas
2. Arithmetic manipulation of characteristics

You select either by moving the highlight bar to cover your choice and pressing RETURN, or by entering the number of the choice you wish to exercise.

The data manipulation process requires the use of names, codes and expressions; should you make a mistake in entering one of these, the "BACKSPACE" key can be used to erase the mistake.

Combination of geographic areas (OPTION 4 - CHOICE 1)

If you select choice 1, the system displays the first 20 areas in the list of currently loaded geographic areas in a window and highlights the first one in the list. An indicator at the top of the window displays the number of areas in the list and the total number of areas which can be processed (XX out of XX); the difference between these figures is the maximum number of areas which can be created. You can:

1. Move the highlight to other areas in the list, by using the "up arrow" and "down arrow", "PgUp" and "PgDn", "Home" and "End" keys, or by entering a geographic code followed by a RETURN to move the highlight to cover a specific geographic area;
2. Delete an area from the worksheet, by highlighting it and pressing the "Del" key;
3. Exit geographic manipulation, by pressing RETURN;
4. Create one or more new areas through the combination of areas featured in the list, by:
 - a) moving the highlight to cover the first component area in the new area and pressing the "Ins" key; a blank space will appear in the list and all remaining areas will be pushed down one line;

- b) entering a geographic code for the area to be created. This code, entered in the blank space, can be any numeric string you choose but cannot exceed the length of other geographic codes. It is also recommended that this code not be the same as a code already in the list. Press RETURN once you have entered the code;
- c) entering a descriptor (name) for the new area at the cursor. Press RETURN once you have entered the descriptor. The message "Creating (code provided for the new area)" will appear at the bottom of the screen; this indicates that the system expects you to determine the components of the new area;
- d) moving the highlight to cover any area to be included in the new area and pressing the "+" key. The data for the highlighted area are added to other data to be included in the new area. It is possible to remove an area already added or to subtract the data for a given area from a total by highlighting the area to be removed or subtracted and pressing the "-" key. It is also possible to remove from the calculation an area already subtracted by highlighting this area and pressing the "+" key. The "+" and "-" markers to the left of the geographic codes allow you to keep track of the areas from which data are used to create the new area;
- e) pressing RETURN to effect the operation and to return to the data manipulation menu.

In certain cases it is possible to rapidly aggregate many areas into a new area through the following process:

- a) press the "Ins" key to generate a blank space where required in the list, as indicated in 4. a);
- b) enter a geographic code and a name for the new area, as indicated in 4. b) and c);
- c) check for the message "Creating (code)" at the bottom of the screen;
- d) enter a numeric code which contains the digits common to the geographic codes for the areas to be aggregated and asterisks in the location of the digits which are not common;
- e) press the "+" key. All the areas in the list whose codes match the non-asterisk characters in the new geographic code you created will receive the "+" marker, indicating that their data will be added together to create the data for this new area;

- f) press RETURN to effect the operation and to return to the data manipulation menu.

Example:

To aggregate all the census subdivisions in census division 3501 using this method, the user would generate a blank space above the first subdivision code, give a name to the computed area, enter the code 3501***+ and press RETURN.

IMPORTANT REMARK

When adding or subtracting geographic areas, any data line which contains Averages or Percentages will probably yield an incorrect result for the new area. You should use "Arithmetic manipulation of characteristics" (Option 4 - Choice 2) to recalculate your Averages and Percentages wherever possible.

Manipulation of characteristics (OPTION 4 - CHOICE 2)

If you select choice 2, the system displays the first 16 characteristics in a numbered list of currently loaded characteristics in a window and highlights the number of the first one in the list. You can:

1. Move the highlight to other characteristics in the list, by using the "up arrow" and "down arrow", "PgUp" and "PgDn", "Home" and "End" keys;
2. Delete a characteristic from the worksheet, by highlighting it and pressing the "Del" key;
3. Exit characteristic manipulation, by pressing RETURN;
4. Create one or more new characteristics through the combination of characteristics featured in the list, by:
 - a) moving the highlight to cover the number of the characteristic in front of which you wish to place the new characteristic and pressing the "Ins" key; a blank space will appear in the list at that location, pushing down the characteristics starting with the highlighted one;

- b) entering an arithmetic expression detailing how to compute the new characteristic, using the numbers for the existing characteristics. This expression will be displayed at the bottom of the screen following the "Expr:" marker. The rules governing arithmetic expressions appear below. Press RETURN once you have entered the expression;
- c) entering a descriptive text for the new characteristic. This expression will be displayed at the bottom of the screen underneath the "Enter Description for computed item" marker. Press RETURN once you have entered the descriptive text. The text will appear at the selected location in the list and the list of characteristics will be renumbered;
- d) pressing RETURN to effect the operation and to return to the data manipulation menu.

Arithmetic expressions:

You compute a new characteristic through the use of the following:

- the existing characteristics, identified by the symbol "#" and the number of the characteristic as listed on the screen (you can still use the numeric keypad keys to scroll the list of characteristics);
- constants (numbers, with or without decimals);
- the mathematical operators: "+" (addition), "-" (subtraction), "*" (multiplication), and "/" (division);
- parentheses (to specify the order of the calculations).

In case of errors in entering an expression, the "BACKSPACE" key can be used to erase the mistakes.

The expression $100 * (\#2 + \#3 + \#4 - \#5) / 4$ is an example of a valid arithmetic expression. The blank spaces were inserted for clarity; they are not necessary when inputting expressions.

IMPORTANT REMARK

If you have modified the characteristics file, you will not be able to use Option 6 to add additional geographic areas to your worksheet. You will need to use Option 7 which clears the worksheet and allows you to select new characteristics and new geographic areas.

RANKING GEOGRAPHIC AREAS (OPTION 5)

OPTION 5 allows the user to rank the geographic areas based on either their NAME, their geographic CODE, or the value of the data for a specified characteristic, whether it be an original one or one calculated using Option 4 - Choice 2.

The selection is made by moving the highlighted bar to cover the desired feature and then pressing the SPACEBAR; the Main Menu is displayed as soon as the data have been ranked. Pressing RETURN cancels the Option without ranking and returns the user to the Main Menu; the message "No category selected for Ranking" flashes on the screen, indicating that no ranking has taken place.

If one of the data characteristics is used as the base for ranking the areas, the areas are sorted in descending order; thus, the geographic area with the largest value for the selected characteristic appears at the top of the list and is featured in the first row or first column when displayed using Option 1. Ranking does not modify the order of presentation of the characteristics; thus the characteristic used for ranking is not displayed in a prominent fashion.

RETRIEVING ADDITIONAL GEOGRAPHIC AREAS (OPTION 6)

OPTION 6 allows the user to retrieve additional geographic areas as indicated in the "geographic selection" section. Areas can only be selected from the same file. The data originally retrieved are retained and the data for the new areas are displayed at the bottom of the list, following the data for the areas originally selected.

If you have modified the characteristics file through the use of Option 4 - choice 2, Option 6 cannot be used. The cursor will remain on Option 0 of the Main Menu and the following message will appear at the bottom of the screen: "Characteristics have been altered - cannot add more geos". If this is the case, you can select Option 7 which allows for a new selection of both data characteristics and geographic areas.

RETRIEVING NEW DATA (OPTION 7)

OPTION 7 allows the user to return to the beginning of the data characteristics and geographic selection process and to retrieve a new set of data. All data already in the worksheet are erased.

MODIFYING THE PRESENTATION OF DATA (OPTION 8)

OPTION 8 allows the user to modify the presentation of the data set, mostly as it appears in Option 1. You are given the choice to:

1. set the number of decimals to be attached to both the original data and to data derived through the use of Option 4. The default number is 1 and the maximum number of decimals allowed is 3;
2. establish the width of the columns, from a minimum of 8 to a maximum of 16 characters. The default width is 12 characters. The maximum number of columns displayed on the screen is not modified by the use of this Option, it remains at three, but a narrower column width allows more space for the descriptive text of the rows. You should be careful that the width selected allows enough space for all data values to be displayed, otherwise the screen display will be affected.
3. change the symbol denoting a "not available" value in data cells. The default symbol is "@NA". This Option will also affect data presentation when the data is written to an ASCII CDF file (Option 2 - Choice 1). When writing files to the .DIF, .WKS and .DAT format, this symbol is automatically replaced by a representation acceptable to the software with which these files would be used.

You indicate your choice by covering it with the highlighted bar and pressing RETURN or by entering its number. Once the number of decimals, the column width or the symbol used to denote "not available" values have been entered, you must press RETURN to register your choice and to return to the Option menu.

After you have finished processing for a given option, the Main Menu reappears. To quit, press RETURN (the highlighted bar being positioned over Option 0); otherwise, you may perform more processing by selecting another Option.

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SECTION # 4 - BEGINS HERE

GEOFIND GEOGRAPHIC SEARCH SOFTWARE

GEO LOCATOR - VERSION 1.01

USER'S MANUAL

Aussi disponible en français

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INTRODUCTION

Statistics Canada developed, for the 1986 Census, a master geographic control file, called the Geography Tape File, which indicates the relationships between the various standard administrative and statistical geographic areas used in the Census. This file contains a record of these relationships for each of the 44,042 enumeration areas (EA), i.e. the geographic areas which formed the 1986 Census collection units. The enumeration areas were defined so as to conform to the boundaries of all the other standard Census geographic areas. Therefore, it is possible to determine which enumeration areas comprise the territory covered by each of the larger geographic areas; further, these larger geographic areas can be described as the sum of the enumeration areas which comprise them.

The GEOFIND utility software relies on the geographic structure described in the Geography Tape File to enable the user to determine either the geographic components of an area, or the larger area of which a chosen area is a member, either within a single geographic hierarchy or across different hierarchies. The enumeration area is used as the "linking" device, since it is the unit which is common to all areas; individual enumeration area records are displayed for all searches and a range of information about each enumeration area can be displayed. Some of the information which can be produced by the GEOFIND software has been published in a number of "1986 Census Geographic Reference Lists" (publications 99-117 to 99-126); the GEOFIND software has been designed to display the type of information found in these lists.

The following steps are used to research the relationships between geographic areas with the GEOFIND software:

1. Select the set of geographic area names or codes which you would like to use to conduct a SEARCH (Search field);
2. Select the set of geographic area names or codes which you would like to find or display as a RESULT of your search (Results field);
3. Specify the search areas of interest from the list of names or codes as chosen in stage 1;
4. Mark areas of interest, if you wish to keep a copy in a file.

LOADING THE SOFTWARE

The Reference Manual contains specific installation instructions indicating how to check your CD-ROM and how to store the GEOFIND software on your hard-disk in a subdirectory of your choice.

To access the geographic information stored on the CD-ROM, insert the CD-ROM in its reader, go to the subdirectory allocated to the GEOFIND software on the hard-disk, i.e. the "default directory", and type GEOFIND.

An introductory screen will appear. This screen will show the name and version of the software. Press any key to continue.

The next introductory prompt will ask you to select the language in which you wish to work; enter "E" (English) or "F" (French), followed by a RETURN (ENTER key).

The software will be activated and you will be able to do a search.

```
*****
*   An on-screen HELP is available. Press the F10 key to obtain HELP   *
*   whenever the "F10 for HELP" message appears on the bottom of the screen. *
*   If the HELP message is longer than the number of lines which can be   *
*   displayed on a single screen, the ↑↓ PgUp PgDn indicator can be seen   *
*   at the bottom of the HELP screen. Use the appropriate keys to scroll   *
*   the full HELP message. The "ESC" (Escape) and "ENTER" keys are used   *
*   to exit from HELP.                                                    *
*****
```

* The last few pages of this document feature a number of notes and *

* explanations which are essential to the proper utilization of the information *

* on the relationships between the various geographic units which can be *

* displayed through the GEOFIND software. Users are urged to read these *

* notes before using the software. *

```
*****  
*   A tutorial in the use of the GEOFIND software files can be found on your *  
*   installation diskette under the name GEOFIND.TUT.  
*  
*****
```

SELECTION OF SEARCH AND RESULT FIELDS

The list of available SEARCH fields is displayed. Each field contains a full list of standard geographic areas, grouped according to a unique geographic concept and classified according to their NAMES or CODES, or a list of other geographic information sources used regularly. A name is a word used to designate a specific territory (e.g. a city or a county). Normally, users will be more familiar with the names than with the codes as this is the customary way to refer to an area. A code is a unique, usually numeric, identifier assigned to a clearly delimited geographic area. If you search on a code field, an associated name field will also be displayed next to the code in the search screen (step 3) to help identify the areas, in all cases where space permits.

The list of available SEARCH fields reads as follows:

SEARCH field selection

EA	EA Code	Enumeration Area code (8 digits)
CSD	CSD Code	Census Subdivision (municipality) code (7 digits)
CD	CD Code	Census Division (county) code (4 digits)
SPR	SPR Code	Subprovincial Region code (4 digits)
CDNAME	CD Name	Census Division (county) name
CSDNAME	CSD Name	Census Subdivision (municipality) name
CTNAME	CMA/CT name	Census Tract name (CMA code + Census Tract number)
CCSNAME	CCS Name	Census Consolidated Subdivision name
URNAME	Urban Name	Urban Area name
CANAME	CMA/CA Name	Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration name
FSA	FSA/LDU Code	Postal code (Forward Sortation Area/Local Delivery Unit)
NTSMAP	N.T.S. Map #	National Topographic System map number

You select your Search field by moving the highlight with the up and down arrow keys to cover the field you wish to search on. Once you have made your selection, press RETURN to register your choice.

After selection of one of the Search fields, the list of available RESULT fields is displayed. These fields contain the information (name, code or other) which you want to obtain for the selected Search field. For example, if you wish to obtain a list all the enumeration area codes that make up a city of which you know the name, you would select "Census Subdivision Name" as your Search field and "Enumeration Area Code" as your Result field.

The Result fields are largely similar to the Search fields in term of concepts used and information content.

The list of available RESULT fields reads as follows:

RESULT field selection

EA	EA Code	Enumeration Area code (8 digits)
CSD	CSD Code	Census Subdivision (municipality) code (7 digits)
CD	CD Code	Census Division (county) code (4 digits)
SPR	SPR Code	Subprovincial Region code (4 digits)
CDNAME	CD Name	Census Division (county) name
CSDNAME	CSD Name	Census Subdivision (municipality) name
CTNAME	CMA/CT Name	Census Tract name (CMA code + Census Tract number)
CCSNAME	CCS Name	Census Consolidated Subdivision name
URNAME	Urban Name	Urban Area name
CANAME	CMA/CA Name	Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration name
FSA	FSA/LDU Code	Postal code (Forward Sortation Area/Local Delivery Unit)
NTSMAP	N.T.S. Map #	National Topographic System map number
CCS	CCS Code	Census Consolidated Subdivision code (7 digits)
CA	CMA/CA Code	Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration code (3 digits)
LATLONG	Latitude & Longitude	Coordinates of the EA population centroid according to the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds system
UTM	U.T.M. Coordinates	Coordinates of the EA population centroid according to the Universal Transverse Mercator projection system

You select your Result field by moving the highlight with the up and down arrow keys to cover the field which contains the information you wish to obtain regarding the previously selected Search field. Once you have made your selection, press RETURN to register your choice.

SEARCH AND RETRIEVAL

A work screen is displayed; it contains one line for each enumeration area in the requested Search field and displays the Result field value(s) to the right.

When the Search field is a code, the screen will normally display three columns: the first will show the search code; the second will provide the name of the area which corresponds to this code; and the third will provide the information sought as a result. When the Search field is a name, the screen will normally display two columns: the first will show the search name; and the second will provide the information sought as a result.

Note further that:

1. when no result record exists for a given enumeration area (a line) in the Search field, the result column remains blank or is filled with zeros;
2. when the name of a census subdivision (CSD) is displayed, normally the CSD type indicator is also displayed in the same column, unless the space available for the display of all the information from the Search and Result fields is not sufficient to include this indicator;
3. the hierarchical structure of the standard census geographic areas is reflected in the codes of the various units. These codes read as follows:

- EA code (8 digits):	province (XX) FED (XXX) EA (XXX)
- CSD code (7 digits):	province (XX) CD (XX) CSD (XXX)
- CD code (4 digits):	province (XX) CD (XX)
- SPR code (4 digits):	province (XX) SPR (XX)
- CCS code (7 digits):	province (XX) CD (XX) CCS (XXX)
- CMA/CA code (3 digits):	CMA/CA(XXX)
4. the postal codes (FSA/LDU codes) are limited to the first three characters (FSA) for the urban areas, as defined by Canada Post, but include the full six characters (FSA/LDU) for rural areas; the rural area codes include a zero as the second character;

5. the census tract (CT) name is a numeric identifier. In the Search field, this name pertains to the census tracts in the census metropolitan areas (CMA) and census agglomerations (CA) or to the provincial census tracts (PCT) in the census agglomerations. It reads as follows:

- CMA/CA(XXX) CT(0XXX.XX) in the CMAs and CAs which include CTs;
- CA(XXX) PCT(XXXX.XX) in the CAs which do not include CTs.

In the Result field, this name pertains to all CTs and PCTs; it reads as follows:

- CMA/CA(XXX) CT(0XXX.XX) in the CMAs and CAs which include CTs;
- CA(XXX) PCT(XXXX.XX) in the CAs which do not include CTs;
- PCT(000XXXX.XX), for the PCTs outside of CMAs and CAs.

6. the latitude and longitude are shown in degrees, minutes and seconds as follows: for the latitude, XX:XX:XX; for the longitude, XXX:XX:XX.
7. the U.T.M. coordinates include three elements of information: the Zone (XX), the Easting (X coordinate) (XXXXXX) and the Northing (Y coordinate) (XXXXXXXX).

The following options are available while performing a search:

- * Use the Up and Down arrows to move the highlight up and down the values (name or code) in your search field. The display will scroll up or down to show new areas if you attempt to move the highlight outside screen boundaries.
- * Use Ctrl/PgDn (hold Ctrl and press PgDn) to jump to the next code or name value for your search field. Because you are looking at a file containing one record for each enumeration area, you will notice duplicate entries in your Search field, unless you choose "EA Code" as the Search field.
- * Type in a value (a code, a name or the first few letters in a name) you would expect to find in the Search field and press RETURN. A search for that value will begin, and the highlight will cover this value. If it does not find this value, the screen will show the search field value that most closely matches what you entered. For example, if your search field is a Name field, typing the letter "O" and RETURN would position the highlight on the first occurrence of a Search field name that starts with the letter O. If no match is found, the highlight is positioned on the first value which follows the one you typed, in the alphabetic or numeric order.

Several other options are also offered, some to display additional information on the enumeration area currently highlighted, some to mark geographic areas for future reference. These are triggered by the following keys:

- * F1 will display a one-page "information sheet" on the enumeration area record corresponding to the highlight. This information includes:
 - the codes of the EA, as well as the name of the CT/PCT and the code of the CSD of which the EA is a member;
 - the population figures of the EA, as well as of the CSD, the CMA/CA and the urban area (URB) of which the EA is a member;
 - the number of occupied private dwellings (households) in the EA;
 - the EA population centroid indicator according to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection system, which identifies the zone (XX), the Easting (X coordinate) (XXXXXXX) and the Northing (Y coordinate) (XXXXXXX);
 - the number of the N.T.S. topographic map containing this EA;
 - the EA population centroid indicator according to the Lambert projection system (Lambert), which identifies the Easting (X coordinate) (+XXXXXXXXX.XX) and the Northing (Y coordinate)(+XXXXXXXXX.XX);
 - the EA population centroid indicator according to the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds system for the latitude (XX:XX:XX) and the longitude (XXX:XX:XX);
 - the names of the CD, the CSD (and its type), the CMA/CA and the urban area (URB) of which this EA is a member, where appropriate.
- * F2 will display urban FSA or rural FSA/LDU codes reported for the highlighted enumeration area, if any.
- * Space Bar will "mark" the highlighted enumeration area for future reference. If the enumeration area was already marked, it will be un-marked. The Search field value of a marked enumeration area will be shown with a higher intensity to allow better identification. A count of marked enumeration areas appears in the bottom right corner of your screen.
- * F3 will MARK ALL the enumeration areas having the same code or name value as the highlighted enumeration area in the Search field.
- * F4 will UN-MARK ALL the enumeration areas with the same code or name value as the highlighted enumeration area in the Search field (opposite of "F3").
- * Escape will terminate the search.

If you have marked some enumeration areas, the software will give you an opportunity to write the information on these enumeration areas to a file or to exit the program without keeping the information. Your options are:

- 0- Exit the GEOFIND program completely, ignoring any marked enumeration areas
- 1- Create a file with the value of the Result field for the marked enumeration areas (duplicates are eliminated before the file is written)
- 2- Create a file with the values of both the Search and the Result fields for the marked enumeration areas (again, duplicate records are eliminated)
- 3- Create a file with the values of the Search field, the enumeration area codes and the Result field for the marked enumeration areas (in this case, any duplicates in the Search and Result fields will be retained)
- 4- Forget any marked enumeration areas but restart GEOFIND at the beginning, so that a new search may be performed.

The creation of a file (option 1, 2 and 3) usually involves three steps:

- first, a temporary file is created (you are prompted for a name);
- then, this file is sorted to eliminate duplicates (except under option 3);
- finally, sorted records are written to a permanent file.

The term "duplicates" identifies the records which appear more than once in the Search field or the Result field. Duplicates will occur whenever enumeration areas are not selected as the Search field or the Result field. This is so because enumeration area records are featured in all searches; as a result, any combination of higher level geographic areas in the Search and Result fields will yield more than one enumeration area, and thus more than one record, for the combination.

If your Result field contains geographic codes, the file created by choice "1" may be used to perform a retrieval using the C86CD program.

If you have not marked any enumeration area, the software will give you an opportunity to:

- 0- Exit the GEOFIND program completely
- 1- Restart the geographic search process from the beginning.

THE CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC HIERARCHY

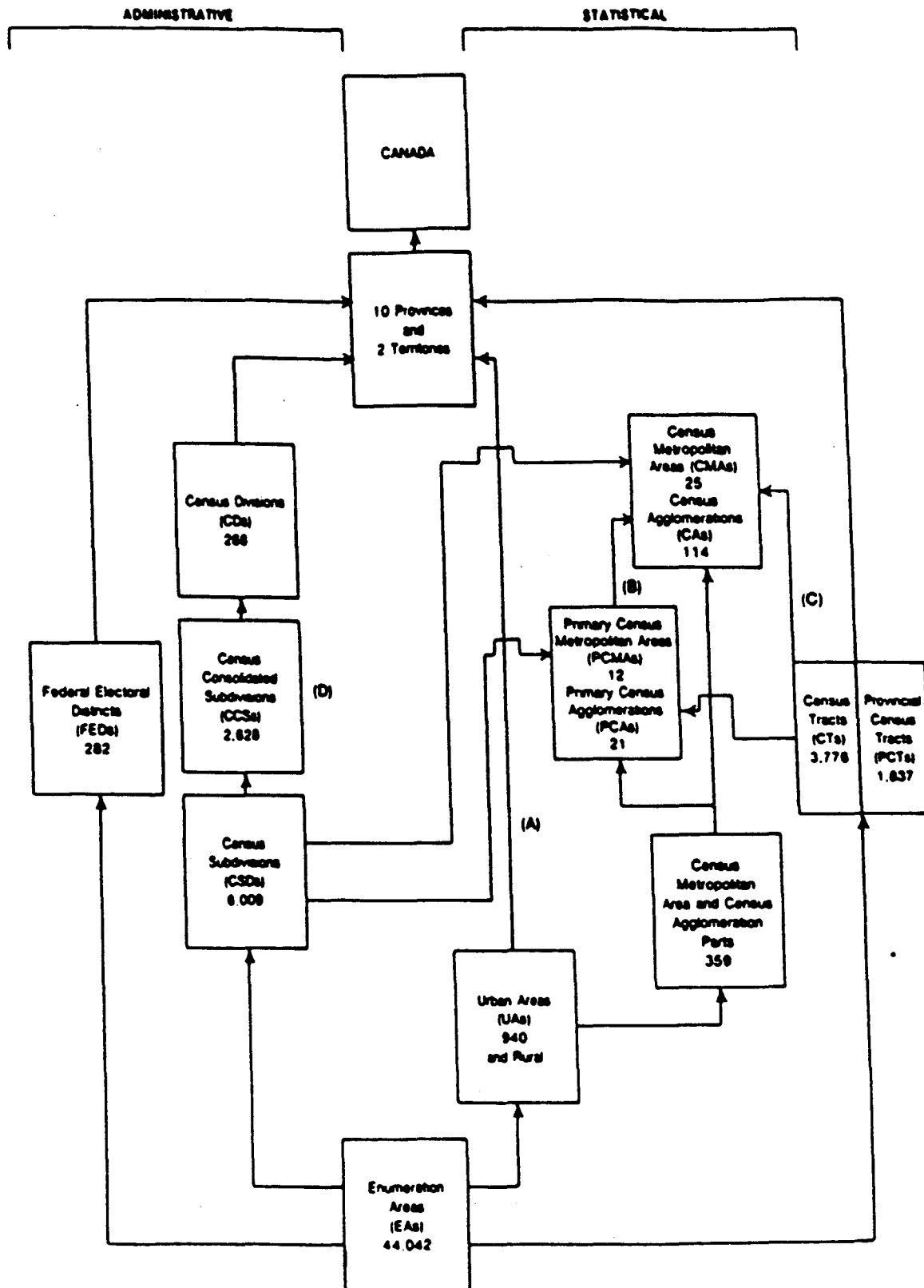
Familiarity with the Census geographic concepts, classification and infrastructure is necessary to correctly and effectively utilize the information which can be extracted through the GEOFIND software. Users would thus benefit significantly from reading the "1986 Census -Geography - Reference Material" document included in the **Reference Manual**. This document provides an overview of the principal geographic concepts, of the census geographic hierarchy and of the relationships between the various geostatistical units for which data are stored on the **Census of Canada 1986 Profiles** compact disc. The **1986 Census Dictionary** (publication 99-101E; \$35.00) and the reference document **1986 Census Geography: A Historical Comparison** (publication 99-106E; \$20.00) provide detailed descriptions and explanations of the various geographic concepts used in the Census.

Geostatistical units are organized according to a hierarchical order. Within each hierarchy, the smaller areas aggregate to the larger areas; further, the identification codes for the smaller areas indicate the larger areas of which they are components. The enumeration area (EA) is the smallest census geostatistical unit; it is also the basic building block of all other standard geostatistical areas. The 44,042 enumeration areas in the 1986 Census have been defined so as to conform to the boundaries of all other standard geographic areas used in the Census.

The diagram on the next page illustrates the relationships between the main geostatistical units.

Eight series of reference maps, at various levels of detail, are available on paper or film. These maps illustrate the geographic territories covered by all the standard geographic areas of the 1986 Census. Machine-readable cartographic boundary files are also available for certain areas. These maps can be ordered through the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres or from the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6; telephone: (613) 951-3889, FAX: (613) 951-0686.

Figure 1: The 1986 Census Geographic Hierarchy



OTHER GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS: POSTAL CODES

The Census hierarchical structure has been designed so as to ensure a perfect concordance between the boundaries of the enumeration areas and the boundaries of the other standard geostatistical areas. Therefore, there is an "exact" MANY TO ONE relationship between enumeration areas and other higher level standard Census areas.

The Canadian Postal Code system is not a part of the Census geographic hierarchical system and the boundaries of the geographic areas identified by these codes do not necessarily correspond exactly to the boundaries of the enumeration areas and of the other Census geographic areas. Therefore, the relationship between the postal codes and the enumeration areas is one of MANY TO MANY.

Commercial intelligence and marketing research activities frequently involve the use of Census data with postal areas or postal-coded information since this is often the only code-oriented small-area geographic entity that businesses may have available. Consequently, there is a need for some form of geographic association or relationships to be developed between the postal codes and Census areas.

In response to this need, Statistics Canada created a Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) linking the 6-digit postal codes (approximately 700,000 codes) to Census geographic codes using address ranges and street network data at the block-face and enumeration area levels. The PCCF file is a very large file and is primarily used for the processing of large commercial address files containing the full 6-digit postal codes.

For information on the PCCF and the methodology used in its construction, limitations, etc., please contact the Geography Division, Statistics Canada in Ottawa.

The **Census of Canada 1986 Profiles** compact disc does not include the PCCF. However, postal codes references, more precisely to the Forward Sortation Areas (FSA), i.e. the first three digits of the code, have been added to the information on standard Census geographic areas, which can be accessed through the GEOFIND utility. These references have been derived from information collected on the Census questionnaires.

The 1986 Census questionnaire asked respondents to indicate their postal code. The postal codes reported on the sample questionnaires, filled by 20% of households, were recorded during the electronic capture of the information. Therefore, it was possible to build a postal code distribution for each enumeration area. These known relationships between enumeration areas and postal codes provided a means to cross-relate postal codes to all of the other standard Census areas.

LIMITATIONS AND UTILIZATION PRECAUTIONS: POSTAL CODES

The GEOFIND utility and related files are a selective information resource and do not purport to be a substitute for the PCCF. Although similar information may be extracted or inferred using this utility, users are advised to ensure that the most appropriate information resource is used for their particular application.

Users should bear in mind that the postal codes were reported by respondents and that it is possible that some persons reported an invalid code or a code associated with their business mailing address or a Post Office Box rather than with their place of residence. It is also possible that errors may have occurred during the capture of the information. The data have been subjected to quality checks, however it is possible that inconsistencies remain or that errors were not detected.

The GEOFIND utility allows the user to identify:

1. which postal codes were reported by residents of selected standard Census geographic areas (FSA as Result field);
2. the standard Census geographic areas in which selected postal codes were reported (FSA as Search field).

As in other searches, each record pertains to an individual enumeration area within the selected standard Census geographic area type.

The geographic information on FSAs which can be derived through the GEOFIND utility is consistent with the data presented in the socio-economic profiles of the inhabitants of the urban FSAs, available on paper and in machine readable files, since they were built from the same source.

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SECTION # 5 - BEGINS HERE

1986 CENSUS

GEOGRAPHY

REFERENCE MATERIAL

Aussi disponible en français

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INTRODUCTION

Geography is a fundamental element in the organization of census data. Therefore, a good knowledge of the concepts, classification and hierarchy of census geography is necessary to correctly and effectively utilize the data found on the **Census of Canada 1986 Profiles** compact disc or on any other census related electronic product.

The following information provides an overview of the principal geographic concepts, of the census hierarchy and of the relationships between the various geostatistical units for which data are stored on the **Census of Canada 1986 Profiles** compact disc. In particular, it provides definitions of the major geostatistical units and diagrams of the relationships between them.

The **1986 Census Dictionary** (publication 99-101E; \$35.00) and the reference document **1986 Census Geography: A Historical Comparison** (publication 99-106E; \$20.00) provide detailed descriptions and explanations for the various concepts used in the census, including the major geographic concepts; it is recommended that users obtain a copy of these to ensure proper use of the data.

STANDARD GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

CATEGORIES

Census data are tabulated for a large number of geostatistical areas. These are of two types, administrative entities and statistical areas.

Administrative entities are areas which, for the most, part, are defined by other authorities and respected by the census. The **Census of Canada 1986 Profiles** compact disc includes data for the following administrative entities:

- Provinces and territories (PRs)
- Federal electoral districts (FEDs)
- Census divisions (CDs)
- Census subdivisions (CSDs)

Statistical areas are defined by Statistics Canada for the presentation of census data. The **Census of Canada 1986 Profiles** compact disc includes data for the following statistical areas:

- Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)
- Census agglomerations (CAs)
- Census tracts (CTs)
- Enumeration areas (EAs)

The enumeration area is the smallest standard census geostatistical unit and thus forms the basic building block of all census geostatistical areas. This unit is defined so as to conform to the boundaries of all other standard geographic areas used by Statistics Canada.

Reference maps are available on paper or film for the majority of standard geographic areas. Machine-readable cartographic boundary files are also available for certain areas. These maps can be ordered through the Statistics Canada regional reference centres or from the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6; telephone: (613) 951-3889, FAX: (613) 951-0686.

HIERARCHY

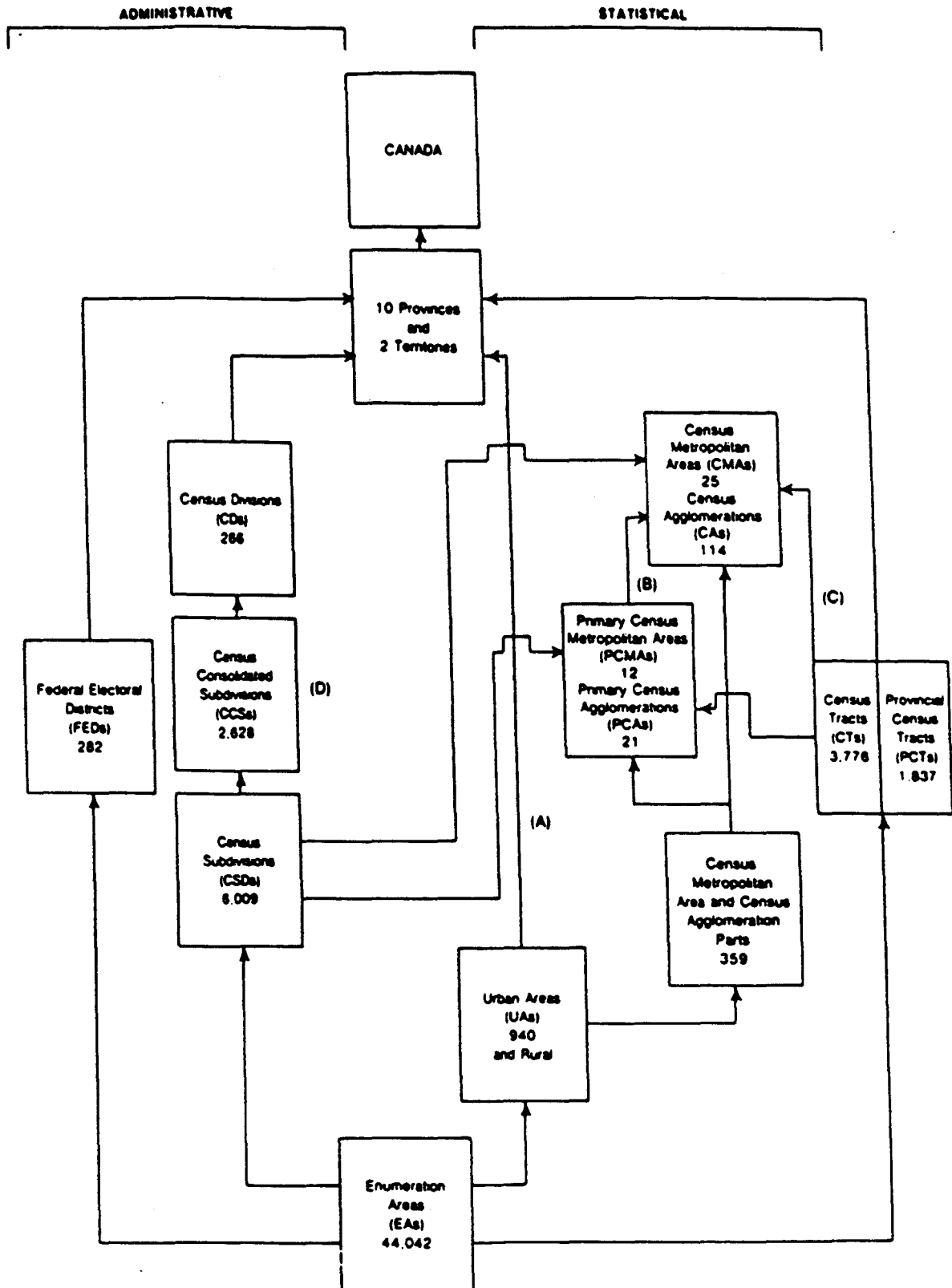
Geostatistical units are established according to a hierarchical order. Within each hierarchy, the smaller areas aggregate to the larger areas. The identification codes for the smaller areas indicate of which larger areas they are a component.

The codes of the various geographic units reflect the hierarchical structure of the geostatistical units. The coding structure used on the **Census of Canada 1986 Profiles** compact disc reads as follows:

- Province (PR) code (2 digits): XX
- Federal electoral district (FED) code (5 digits): PR(XX) FED(XXX)
- Enumeration area (EA) code (8 digits): PR(XX) FED (XXX) EA(XXX)
- Subprovincial region (SPR) code (4 digits): PR(XX) SPR(XX)
- Census division (CD) code (4 digits): PR(XX) CD(XX)
- Census consolidated subdivision (CCS) code (7 digits): PR(XX) CD(XX) CCS(XXX)
- Census subdivision (CSD) code (7 digits): PR(XX) CD(XX) CSD(XXX)
- Census metropolitan area (CMA)/Census agglomeration (CA) code (3 digits): XXX
- Census tract (CT) name (10 digits): CMA/CA(XXX) CT(0XXX.XX)
- Provincial census tract (PCT) name (10 digits):
 - in a CA: CA(XXX) PCT(XXXX.XX)
 - outside a CA: 000XXXX.XX

The diagram on the next page illustrates the relationship between the standard geostatistical units.

Figure 1: The 1986 Census Geography Hierarchy



DEFINITIONS

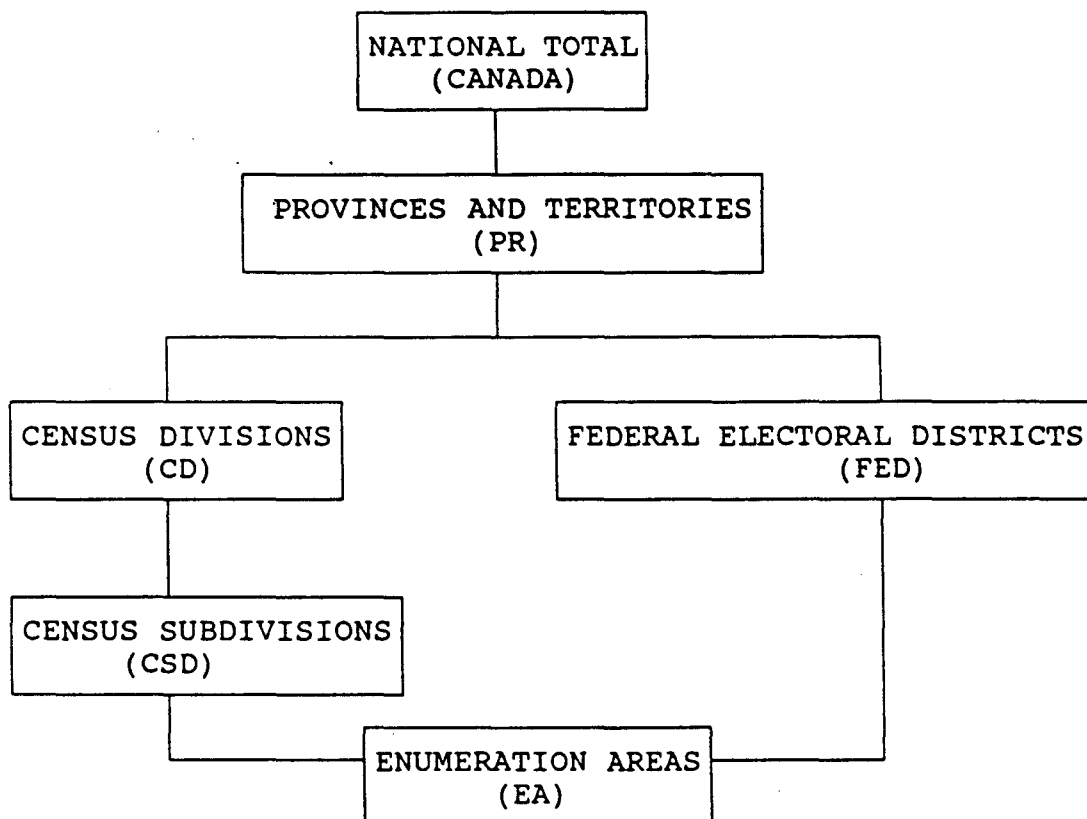
The three main hierarchies for which data have been tabulated are:

1. Canada/provinces/federal electoral districts/enumeration areas
2. Canada/provinces/census divisions/census subdivisions
3. Census metropolitan areas - selected census agglomerations
/census tracts

Brief definitions for each of these geographic areas and a diagram showing their hierarchical relationship are found below.

Diagram 1

The following diagram illustrates the first two sets of hierarchies.



- Enumeration Area (EA)

The enumeration area (EA) is the unit at which census data are collected by one Census representative; it is also the building block of all other standard geographic areas. It is defined according to the following criteria:

- a) the number of households in an EA generally varies between a minimum of 125 in rural areas to a maximum of 375 in large urban areas;
- b) the boundaries of an EA never cut across the boundaries of any geographic area recognized by the census.

Enumeration areas are normally the smallest geographic unit for which census data are available. Statistics Canada defined 44,042 EAs within the 1986 Census framework.

- Federal Electoral District (FED)

A Federal Electoral District (FED) is any territorial unit entitled to return a member to serve in the House of Commons. The boundaries and names of the 282 FEDs appearing on the file are based on the 1976 Representation Order. Parliamentary representation has since been reorganized; under the 1987 Representation Order there are 295 FEDs.

A list of the FED codes and names can be found in Appendix A.

- Province (PR)

Province (PR) refers to the major political division of Canada. From a statistical point of view, it is a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified. For the purpose of the census, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories are classified as provinces. Province names and codes are as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Code</u>
Total (Canada)	00
Newfoundland	10
Prince Edward Island	11
Nova Scotia	12
New Brunswick	13
Quebec	24
Ontario	35
Manitoba	46
Saskatchewan	47
Alberta	48
British Columbia	59
Yukon Territory	60
Northwest Territories	61

- Census Subdivision (CSD)

Census subdivision (CSD) is 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 as equivalents for municipalities. 1986 Census data are available for 6,009 CSDs. The boundaries used in the compilation of the data were those in effect on January 1, 1986; the boundaries of some CSDs may have been modified since that date.

Census subdivisions are classified into various types, according to official designations adopted by provincial or federal authorities. Information concerning the CSD type is especially important when more than one CSD carries the same name; it is sometimes the only way to distinguish one from another. The following list indicates the abbreviations used for the most common CSD types:

BOR	Borough
C	City - Cité
CM	County (Municipality)
COM	Community
CT	Canton (Municipalité de)
CU	Cantons unis (Municipalité de)
DM	District (Municipality)
HAM	Hamlet
ID	Improvement District
LGD	Local Government District
LOT	Township and Royalty
MD	Municipal District
NH	Northern Hamlet
NV	Northern Village
P	Paroisse (Municipalité de)
PAR	Parish
R	Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne
RM	Rural Municipality
RV	Resort Village
SA	Special Area
SCM	Subdivision of County Municipality
SD	Sans désignation (Municipalité)
S-E	Indian Settlement - Établissement indien
SET	Settlement
SRD	Subdivision of Regional District
SUN	Subdivision of Unorganized
SV	Summer Village
T	Town
TP	Township
UNO	Unorganized - Non organisé
V	Ville
VC	Village Cri
VK	Village Naskapi
VL	Village
VN	Village Nordique

- Census Division (CD)

Census division (CD) is the general term applying to census divisions, 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, provincial law does not provide for geographic areas which are intermediate between the census subdivision and the province. In these cases, census divisions have been created by Statistics Canada in co-operation with the province. In the other provinces, the different types of census divisions and their limits are established by provincial law. The 1986 Census data are available for 266 CDs. The boundaries used in compiling the data were those in effect on January 1, 1986; the boundaries of some CDs may have been modified since that date.

A list of census division codes and names can be found in Appendix B.

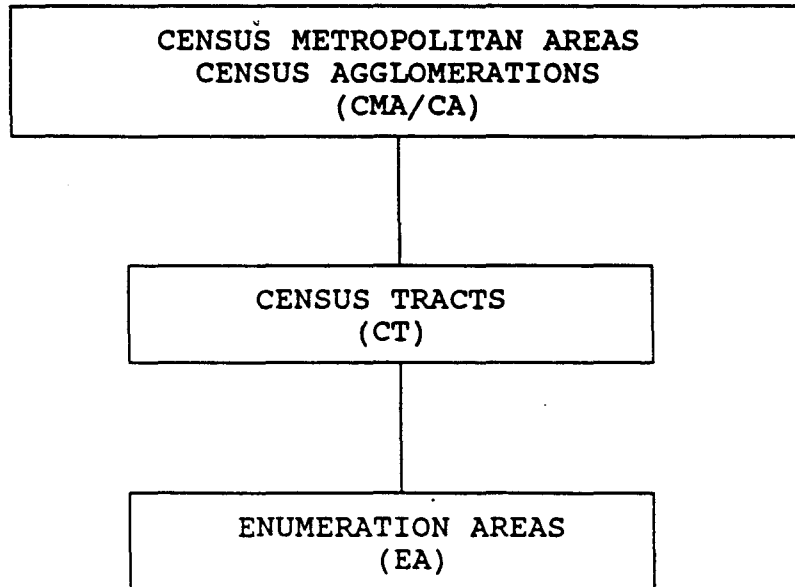
The occurrence of census division types by province/territory is as follows:

Census division type	Province
Census division	Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
County	Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick ¹ , Quebec ¹ and Ontario
District	Ontario
District municipality	Ontario
Metropolitan municipality	Ontario
Region	British Columbia, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories
Regional district	British Columbia
Regional municipality	Ontario
United counties	Ontario

¹ In order to maintain the integrity of component census subdivisions, census divisions do not respect the legal county limits in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Diagram 2

The following diagram shows the census metropolitan areas/selected census agglomeration/census tract hierarchical set, developed for the census to describe urban areas with population of at least 10,000.



- Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA)

The general concept of a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is one of a very large urbanized core, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. A CA is defined as the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 10,000 population, based on the previous census. 114 CAs were included in the 1986 Census. Once the population of the urbanized core reaches 100,000, it becomes a CMA. 25 CMAs were included in the 1986 Census.

Each CMA and CA is comprised of one or more census subdivisions which meet at least one of the following criteria:

- a) the CSD falls completely or partly inside the urbanized core;
- b) at least 50% of the employed labour force living in the CSD works in the urbanized core; or
- c) at least 25% of the employed labour force working in the CSD lives in the urbanized core.

There are additional criteria that can influence the inclusion of a CSD in a CMA/CA.

In some parts of the country, adjacent CMAs and CAs are socially and economically interrelated. When this occurs, they are grouped into a single consolidated CMA or CA. To be eligible for consolidation, the total commuting interchange between the adjacent CMAs and CAs must be equal to at least 35% of the labour force living in the smaller CMA or CA.

Users should be aware that CMA or CA boundaries may not conform precisely with the main labour market area, since CMAs and CAs must respect CSD limits. CMAs may also differ from metropolitan areas designated by local authorities for planning or other purposes.

A list of CMA and CA codes and names can be found in Appendix C.

- Census Tract (CT)

Census tracts (CT) are permanent small census geostatistical areas established in large urban communities. The CTs are defined according to the following criteria:

- a) the boundaries follow permanent and easily recognized lines on the ground;
- b) the population usually falls between 2,500 and 8,000, with a preferred average of 4,000 persons;
- c) the area must be as homogeneous as possible in terms of economic status and social living conditions; and
- d) the shape must be as compact as possible.

While census tract boundaries do not necessarily respect census subdivision boundaries, they do respect the boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. The 25 census metropolitan areas and 12 census agglomerations containing a census subdivision having a population of 50,000 or more at the time of the 1981 Census were included in the 1986 census tract program. Statistics Canada defined 3,776 CTs within the 1986 Census framework.

- Provincial Census Tract (PCT)

Provincial census tracts (PCT) are permanent small census geostatistical areas of rural and/or urban type which exist in the area not included in the census tract program. PCTs are defined according to the following criteria:

- a) boundaries, as much as possible, follow permanent physical features and/or geographic units suggested by the provinces;
- b) populations of PCTs generally vary between 3,000 and 8,000 with a preferred average of 5,000 persons.

Statistics Canada defined 1,837 PCTs within the 1986 Census framework. Provincial census tract boundaries do not respect the boundaries of census subdivisions or of census agglomerations.

The **Census of Canada 1986 Profiles** compact disc contains some data for selected PCTs. These data are found in the seven files which make up the "FOCUS DATA" database at the census metropolitan area/census agglomerations and census tract levels. The data in these files are provided for the PCTs which fall fully or partly within the boundaries of the 102 census agglomerations not included in the 1986 census tract program.

Information about three other statistical areas can be obtained through the GEOFIND Geographic Search Software, although no data on their population are stored on the **Census of Canada 1986 Profils** compact disc. Definitions of these geographic concepts are provided below.

- Census Consolidated Subdivisions (CCS)

A census consolidated subdivision (CCS) is a geographically contiguous group of census subdivisions. Three rules are applied in delineating census consolidated subdivisions:

- a) all census subdivisions smaller than 25 square kilometres are grouped with a larger subdivision;
- b) 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; and
- c) a census subdivision with a population greater than 100,000 forms a CCS on its own if it is surrounded by rural CSDs.

A total of 2,628 CCSs were defined in the 1986 Census.

- Urban Areas (UA)

Urban area (UA) refers to a continuously built-up area having a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre, based on the previous census. To be considered as continuous, the built-up area must not have a discontinuity exceeding two kilometres. Many other commercial, industrial and institutional land uses may be considered as urban even though they do not meet the population and density requirements. A total of 940 UAs were defined in the 1986 Census.

- Subprovincial Region (SPR)

A subprovincial region (SPR) is a geographical unit intermediate in size between a census division and a province. A subprovincial region is composed of one or more complete census divisions. These regions were created in response to the requirement for a geographical unit suitable for the analysis of regional economic activity. Statistics Canada defined 61 SPRs within the 1986 Census framework.

POSTAL CODE - FORWARD SORTATION AREA (FSA)

The postal code is a six digit alpha-numeric code that was established by Canada Post to facilitate the sortation and delivery of mail. The first three characters represent a set of well-defined and stable areas known as the Forward Sortation Area (FSA). Rural FSAs are distinguished by the presence of a "0" in the second position of the FSA code.

The postal code system does not form part of the standard geostatistical hierarchy. As a result, the boundaries of the area represented by these codes would not necessarily correspond to those of a census geographic area. In urban areas, the six digit code could relate to a block-face (one side of a city street between two intersections), an apartment building, an office building or a single firm or organization; often, these areas are much smaller in size and in population than the EA.

Respondents were asked to indicate their full postal code on the 1986 Census questionnaire. The codes provided on the long form, completed by 20% of households, were captured and recorded on the data base. The data were then processed in order to produce a profile of the socio-economic characteristics of the inhabitants of "urban" FSAs, as defined by Canada Post. Canada Post uses the mode of delivery to define its urban areas, while Statistics Canada bases the definition of urban areas on population size and density. While many areas have the same designation from both sources, there is a significant number of households defined as urban by Canada Post but not by Statistics Canada and vice-versa.

The profiles were produced only for those FSAs with a population of more than 250 persons, excluding institutional residents, according to confidentiality rules applicable to census special products.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS should be taken when utilizing the Urban FSA Profiles. Users should bear in mind that the postal codes were provided by respondents and that it is possible that some persons reported an invalid code or a code associated with their mailing address (Post Office Box) rather than their place of residence. It is also possible that errors may have occurred during the transcription of the information. The data have been subjected to quality checks, however it is possible that certain errors were not corrected.

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS (FEDs)

PR	FED	Federal Electoral District
Newfoundland		
10	001	Bonavista-Trinity-Conception
10	002	Burin-St. George's (Saint-Georges)
10	003	Gander-Twillingate
10	004	Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador
10	005	Humber-Port au Port-St. Barbe (Sainte-Barbe)
10	006	St. John's East (Saint-Jean-Est)
10	007	St. John's West (Saint-Jean-Ouest)
Prince Edward Island		
11	001	Cardigan
11	002	Egmont
11	003	Hillsborough
11	004	Malpeque
Nova Scotia		
12	001	Annapolis Valley-Hants
12	002	Cape Breton-East Richmond (Est)
12	003	Cape Breton Highlands-Canso
12	004	Cape Breton - The Sydneys
12	005	Central Nova
12	006	Cumberland-Colchester
12	007	Dartmouth-Halifax East (Est)
12	008	Halifax
12	009	Halifax West (Ouest)
12	010	South Shore
12	011	South West Nova
New Brunswick		
13	001	Carleton-Charlotte
13	002	Fundy-Royal
13	003	Gloucester

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS (FEDs)

PR	FED	Federal Electoral District
New Brunswick (continued)		
13	004	Madawaska-Victoria
13	005	Moncton
13	006	Northumberland-Miramichi
13	007	Restigouche
13	008	Saint John (Saint-Jean)
13	009	Westmorland-Kent
13	010	York-Sunbury
Quebec		
24	001	Abitibi
24	002	Argenteuil-Papineau
24	003	Beauce
24	004	Beauharnois-Salaberry
24	005	Bellechasse
24	006	Berthier-Maskinongé-Lanaudière
24	007	Bonaventure-Îles-de-la-Madeleine
24	008	Bourassa
24	009	Chambly
24	010	Champlain
24	011	Charlesbourg
24	012	Charlevoix
24	013	Châteauguay
24	014	Chicoutimi
24	015	Mégantic-Compton-Stanstead
24	016	Blainville-Deux-Montagnes
24	017	Dollard
24	018	Drummond
24	019	Duvernay
24	020	Frontenac
24	021	Gamelin
24	022	Gaspé

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS (FEDs)

PR	FED	Federal Electoral District
Quebec (continued)		
24	023	Gatineau
24	024	Montréal-Sainte-Marie
24	025	Hull-Aylmer
24	026	Joliette
24	027	Jonquière
24	028	Kamouraska-Rivière-du-Loup
24	029	Labelle
24	030	Lachine
24	031	Lac-Saint-Jean
24	032	Langelier
24	033	La Prairie
24	034	LaSalle
24	035	Laurier
24	036	Laval-des-Rapides
24	037	Lévis
24	038	Longueuil
24	039	Lotbinière
24	040	Louis-Hébert
24	041	Hochelaga-Maisonneuve
24	042	Manicouagan
24	043	Matapédia-Matane
24	044	Montréal-Mercier
24	045	Laval
24	046	Brome-Missisquoi
24	047	Montmorency-Orléans
24	048	Mount-Royal
24	049	Notre-Dame-De-Grâce-Lachine-Est (East)
24	050	Outremont
24	051	Papineau
24	052	Pontiac-Gatineau-Labelle
24	053	Portneuf
24	054	Québec-Est
24	055	Richelieu

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS (FEDs)

PR	FED	Federal Electoral District
Quebec (continued)		
24	056	Richmond-Wolfe
24	057	Rimouski-Témiscouata
24	058	Roberval
24	059	Rosemont
24	060	Saint-Denis
24	061	Saint-Jacques
24	062	Saint-Hyacinthe-Bagot
24	063	Saint-Jean
24	064	Saint-Léonard-Anjou
24	065	Saint-Maurice
24	066	Saint-Michel-Ahuntsic
24	067	Shefford
24	068	Sherbrooke
24	069	Témiscamingue
24	070	Terrebonne
24	071	Trois-Rivières
24	072	Vaudreuil
24	073	Verchères
24	074	Verdun-Saint-Paul
24	075	Saint-Henri-Westmount
Ontario		
35	001	Algoma
35	002	Beaches
35	003	Brampton-Georgetown
35	004	Brant
35	005	Broadview-Greenwood
35	006	Bruce-Grey
35	007	Burlington
35	008	Cambridge
35	009	Cochrane-Superior (Supérieur)
35	010	Davenport

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS (FEDs)

PR	FED	Federal Electoral District
Ontario (continued)		
35	011	Don Valley East (Est)
35	012	Don Valley West (Ouest)
35	013	Wellington-Dufferin-Simcoe
35	014	Durham-Northumberland
35	015	Eglinton-Lawrence
35	016	Elgin
35	017	Erie
35	018	Essex-Kent
35	019	Essex-Windsor
35	020	Etobicoke Centre
35	021	Etobicoke-Lakeshore
35	022	Etobicoke North (Nord)
35	023	Glengarry-Prescott-Russell
35	024	Grey-Simcoe
35	025	Guelph
35	026	Haldimand-Norfolk
35	027	Halton
35	028	Hamilton East (Est)
35	029	Hamilton Mountain
35	030	Hamilton-Wentworth
35	031	Hamilton-West (Ouest)
35	032	Hastings-Frontenac-Lennox and (et) Addington
35	033	Huron-Bruce
35	034	Kenora-Rainy River
35	035	Kent
35	036	Kingston and the Islands (et les Îles)
35	037	Kitchener
35	039	Lanark-Renfrew-Carleton
35	040	Leeds-Grenville
35	041	Lincoln
35	042	London East (Est)
35	043	London West (Ouest)

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS (FEDs)

PR	FED	Federal Electoral District
Ontario (continued)		
35	044	London-Middlesex
35	045	Mississauga North (Nord)
35	046	Mississauga South (Sud)
35	047	Nepean-Carleton
35	048	Niagara Falls
35	049	Nickel Belt
35	050	Nipissing
35	051	Northumberland
35	052	Ontario
35	053	Oshawa
35	054	Ottawa-Carleton
35	055	Ottawa-Centre
35	056	Ottawa-Vanier
35	057	Ottawa West (Ouest)
35	058	Oxford
35	059	Parkdale-High Park
35	060	Parry Sound-Muskoka
35	061	Perth
35	062	Peterborough
35	063	Prince Edward-Hastings
35	064	Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke
35	065	Rosedale
35	066	St. Catharines
35	067	St. Paul's
35	068	Sarnia-Lambton
35	069	Sault Ste. Marie
35	070	Scarborough Centre
35	071	Scarborough East (Est)
35	072	Scarborough West (Ouest)
35	073	Simcoe North (Nord)
35	074	Simcoe South (Sud)
35	075	Spadina
35	076	Stormont-Dundas

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS (FEDs)

PR	FED	Federal Electoral District
Ontario (continued)		
35	077	Sudbury
35	078	Thunder Bay-Atikokan
35	079	Thunder Bay-Nipigon
35	080	Timiskaming
35	081	Timmins-Chapleau
35	082	Trinity
35	083	Victoria-Haliburton
35	084	Waterloo
35	085	Welland
35	086	Willowdale
35	087	Windsor-Walkerville
35	088	Windsor West (Ouest)
35	089	York Centre
35	090	York East (Est)
35	091	York North (Nord)
35	092	York-Peel
35	093	York-Scarborough
35	094	York South (Sud)-Western
35	095	York West (Ouest)
Manitoba		
46	001	Brandon-Souris
46	002	Churchill
46	003	Dauphin-Swan River
46	004	Lisgar
46	005	Portage-Marquette
46	006	Provencher
46	007	Selkirk-Interlake
46	008	St. Boniface
46	009	Winnipeg-Assiniboine
46	010	Winnipeg-Birds Hill
46	011	Winnipeg-Fort Garry
46	012	Winnipeg North (Nord)
46	013	Winnipeg North Centre (Nord-centre)
46	014	Winnipeg-St. James

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS (FEDs)

PR	FED	Federal Electoral District
Saskatchewan		
47	001	Assiniboia
47	002	Humboldt-Lake Centre
47	003	Kindersley-Lloydminster
47	004	Mackenzie
47	005	Moose Jaw
47	006	Prince Albert
47	007	Qu'appelle-Moose Mountain
47	008	Regina East (Est)
47	009	Regina West (Ouest)
47	010	Saskatoon East (Est)
47	011	Saskatoon West (Ouest)
47	012	Swift Current-Maple Creek
47	013	The Battlefords-Meadow Lake
47	014	Yorkton-Melville
Alberta		
48	001	Athabasca
48	002	Bow River
48	003	Calgary Centre
48	004	Calgary East (Est)
48	005	Calgary North (Nord)
48	006	Calgary South (Sud)
48	007	Calgary West (Ouest)
48	008	Crowfoot
48	009	Edmonton East (Est)
48	010	Edmonton North (Nord)
48	011	Edmonton South (Sud)
48	012	Edmonton-Strathcona
48	013	Edmonton-West (Ouest)
48	014	Lethbridge-Foothills
48	015	Medicine Hat
48	016	Peace River

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS (FEDs)

PR	FED	Federal Electoral District
Alberta (continued)		
48	017	Pembina
48	018	Red Deer
48	019	Vegreville
48	020	Metaskiwin
48	021	Yellowhead
British Columbia		
59	001	Burnaby
59	002	Capilano
59	003	Cariboo-Chilcotin
59	004	Comox-Powell River
59	005	Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands (les Îles)
59	006	Esquimalt-Saanich
59	007	Prince George-Peace River
59	008	Fraser Valley East (Est)
59	009	Fraser Valley West (Ouest)
59	010	Kamloops-Shuswap
59	011	Kootenay East(Est)-Revelstoke
59	012	Kootenay West (Ouest)
59	013	Mission-Port Moody
59	014	Nanaimo-Alberni
59	015	New Westminster-Coquitlam
59	016	North Vancouver-Burnaby
59	017	Okanagan North (Nord)
59	018	Okanagan-Similkameen
59	019	Prince George-Bulkley Valley
59	020	Richmond-South Delta (Sud)
59	021	Skeena
59	022	Surrey-White Rock-North Delta (Nord)
59	023	Vancouver Centre
59	024	Vancouver East (Est)

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS (FEDs)

PR	FED	Federal Electoral District
British Columbia (continued)		
59	025	Vancouver Kingsway
59	026	Vancouver Quadra
59	027	Vancouver South (Sud)
59	028	Victoria
Yukon		
60	001	Yukon
Northwest Territories		
61	001	Western Arctic
61	002	Nunatsiaq

APPENDIX B

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

PR	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

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

PR	CD	Census Division
Nova Scotia (continued)		
12	16	Richmond County
12	17	Cape Breton County
12	18	Victoria County
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	Îles-de-la-Madeleine
24	02	Gaspé-Est
24	03	Gaspé-Ouest
24	04	Bonaventure
24	05	Matapédia
24	06	Matane
24	07	Rimouski
24	08	Rivière-du-Loup
24	09	Témiscouata
24	10	Kamouraska

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

PR	CD	Census Division
Quebec (continued)		
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	Québec
24	21	Lévis
24	22	Dorchester
24	23	Beauce
24	24	Frontenac
24	25	Compton
24	26	Wolfe
24	27	Mégantic
24	28	Lotbinière
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	Maskinongé
24	49	Berthier
24	50	Richelieu
24	51	Saint-Hyacinthe
24	52	Rouville

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

PR	CD	Census Division
Quebec (continued)		
24	53	Iberville
24	54	Missisquoi
24	55	Saint-Jean
24	56	Chambly
24	57	Verchères
24	58	Joliette
24	61	Montcalm
24	62	L'Assomption
24	63	Terrebonne
24	64	Île-Jésus
24	65	Île-de-Montréal
24	66	Laprairie
24	67	Napierville
24	68	Huntingdon
24	69	Châteauguay
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
24	79	Hull
24	80	Pontiac
24	83	Témiscamingue
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-Québec

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

PR	CD	Census Division
Ontario		
35	01	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties
35	02	Prescott and Russell United Counties
35	06	Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality
35	07	Leeds and Grenville United Counties
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
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

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

PR	CD	Census Division
Ontario (continued)		
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)

PR	CD	Census Division
Manitoba (continued)		
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

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

PR	CD	Census Division
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Alberta (continued)

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
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
48	16	Division No 16
48	17	Division No 17
48	18	Division No 18
48	19	Division No 19

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

CENSUS DIVISIONS (CD)

PR	CD	Census Division
British Columbia (continued)		
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
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	Kitikmeot Region

APPENDIX C

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

CMA	Census Metropolitan Area
001	St. John's, Nfld.
205	Halifax, N.S.
310	Saint John, N.B.
408	Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Qué
421	Québec, Qué.
433	Sherbrooke, Qué.
442	Trois-Rivières, Qué.
462	Montréal, Qué.
505	Ottawa-Hull, Ont./Qué
532	Oshawa, Ont.
535	Toronto, Ont.
537	Hamilton, Ont.
539	St Catharines-Niagara, Ont.
541	Kitchener, Ont.
555	London, Ont.
559	Windsor, Ont.
580	Sudbury, Ont.
595	Thunder Bay, Ont.
602	Winnipeg, Man.
705	Regina, Sask.
725	Saskatoon, Sask.
825	Calgary, Alta.
835	Edmonton, Alta.
933	Vancouver, B.C.
935	Victoria, B.C.

**CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMA) AND
CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS (CA)**

CA	Census Agglomeration
005	Carbonear, Nfld.
010	Grand Falls, Nfld.
011	Gander, Nfld.
015	Corner Brook, Nfld.
025	Labrador City, Nfld.
105	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
110	Summerside, P.E.I.
215	Truro, N.S.
220	New Glasgow, N.S.
225	Sydney, N.S.
305	Moncton, N.B. ¹
320	Fredericton, N.B.
328	Bathurst, N.B.
330	Campbellton, N.B./Qué
335	Edmundston, N.B.
403	Matane, Qué.
404	Rimouski, Qué.
405	Rivière-du-Loup, Qué.
406	Baie-Comeau, Qué.
410	Alma, Qué.
411	Dolbeau, Qué.
412	Sept-Îles, Qué.
419	Montmagny, Qué.
428	Saint-Georges, Qué.
430	Thetford Mines, Qué.
435	Magog, Qué.
437	Cowansville, Qué.
440	Victoriaville, Qué.
444	Shawinigan, Qué.
446	La Tuque, Qué.
447	Drummondville, Qué.
450	Granby, Qué.
452	Saint-Hyacinthe, Qué.
454	Sorel, Qué.
456	Joliette, Qué.
459	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Qué.
465	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, Qué.
468	Lachute, Qué.
475	Saint-Jerôme, Qué.

**CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMA) AND
CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS (CA)**

CA	Census Agglomeration
480	Val-d'Or, Qué.
485	Rouyn, Qué.
490	Chibougamau, Qué.
501	Cornwall, Ont.
502	Hawkesbury, Ont./Qué
512	Brockville, Ont.
515	Pembroke, Ont./Qué
521	Kingston, Ont. ¹
522	Belleville, Ont.
527	Cobourg, Ont.
529	Peterborough, Ont. ¹
530	Lindsay, Ont.
543	Brantford, Ont. ¹
544	Woodstock, Ont.
546	Tillsonburg, Ont.
547	Simcoe, Ont.
550	Guelph, Ont. ¹
553	Stratford, Ont.
556	Chatham, Ont.
557	Leamington, Ont.
561	Wallaceburg, Ont.
562	Sarnia, Ont. ¹
566	Owen Sound, Ont.
567	Collingwood, Ont.
568	Barrie, Ont.
569	Orillia, Ont.
571	Midland, Ont.
575	North Bay, Ont. ¹
582	Elliot, Ont.
584	Haileybury, Ont.
585	Kirkland Lake, Ont.
586	Timmins, Ont.
587	Kapuskasing, Ont.
590	Sault St. Marie, Ont. ¹
598	Kenora, Ont.
604	Selkirk, Man.
607	Portage La Prairie, Man.
610	Brandon, Man.
625	Flin Flon, Man./Sask.

**CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMA) AND
CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS (CA)**

CA	Census Agglomeration
640	Thompson, Man.
710	Yorkton, Sask.
715	Moose Jaw, Sask.
720	Swift Current, Sask.
735	North Battleford, Sask.
745	Prince Albert, Sask.
805	Medicine Hat, Alta.
810	Lethbridge, Alta. ¹
830	Red Deer, Alta.
833	Camrose, Alta.
840	Lloydminster, Alta./Sask.
850	Grande Prairie, Alta./Sask.
860	Fort McMurray, Alta./Sask.
905	Cranbrook, B.C.
910	Trail, B.C.
913	Penticton, B.C.
915	Kelowna, B.C. ¹
918	Vernon, B.C.
925	Kamloops, B.C. ¹
930	Chilliwack, B.C.
932	Matsqui, B.C.
937	Duncan, B.C.
938	Nanaimo, B.C.
940	Port Alberni, B.C.
943	Courtenay, B.C.
944	Campbell River, B.C.
945	Powell River, B.C.
950	Williams Lake, B.C.
952	Quesnel, B.C.
955	Prince Rupert, B.C.
960	Kitimat, B.C.
965	Terrace, B.C.
970	Prince George, B.C. ¹
975	Dawson Creek, B.C.
977	Fort St John, B.C.
990	Whitehorse, Yuk.

¹ Census Agglomeration included in the census tract program.

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SECTION # 6 - BEGINS HERE

1986 CENSUS

PROFILE DATABASE

REFERENCE MATERIAL

Aussi disponible en français

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1986 CENSUS PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

The 1986 Census product line is designed to serve the diverse needs of our users. Using as a base the most demanded publications of past censuses, a full series of data, reference and analytical publications will be offered.

In addition to the tabulations shown in publications, census data are available in machine-readable form. In particular, there is a set of 44 basic summary tabulations for small geographic areas including enumeration areas, census tracts and census subdivisions. The data contained in the published profiles for census subdivisions and census divisions, census tracts, federal electoral districts, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations are also available in machine-readable form.

While many tabulations are available from the planned output program, census tabulations can also be customized to individual users' needs. A range of products is offered, from predetermined basic data tabulations available for user-selected geographic areas, to complete custom tabulations which are developed to the exact requirements of the client. The products thus offer, on a cost-recovery basis, varying levels of flexibility in content, geography and medium.

REFERENCE PRODUCTS

Users, who may require assistance in understanding and interpreting the data and geographic concepts appearing in this set of tabulations, should refer to the 1986 Census Dictionary (Catalogue No. 99-101E or F). The Dictionary provides definitions for all variables and terms used in 1986 Census data products.

For most of the different geostatistical areas, reference maps are available in publication form. These maps are generally at a relatively small scale and show the names, boundaries and location of geographic areas with a minimum amount of detail. For example, map publications are produced for census divisions and census subdivisions (Catalogue No. 99-115) and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations (Catalogue No. 99-116). Included in each of our census tract profile publications are individual reference maps for that particular census metropolitan area or census agglomeration (Catalogue Nos. 95-101 to 95-174). In addition, for users wishing larger, more detailed maps, seven different series of maps have been produced

covering all 1986 Census geostatistical areas (G-86 Series).

Users can obtain detailed descriptions of intercensal changes to census subdivisions from Changes to Municipal Boundaries, Status and Names (Catalogue No. 12-201, annual) and Standard Geographical Classification, 1986, Volume III (Catalogue No. 12-573, occasional). The former provides annual summaries of changes while the latter contains a five-year intercensal summary.

Two additional documents available to assist users with geography related changes are:

1. 1986 Census Geography: A Historical Comparison (Catalogue No. 99-106E or F). This publication is designed to aid users in the comprehension of standard geographic terms. It also compares geographic terms associated with the 1986 Census to those of previous censuses.
2. Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: A 1986 and 1981 Comparison (Catalogue No. 99-105E or F). This publication provides comparisons of 1986 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) and their 1981 versions. The publication lists census subdivisions that make up the 1986 version of each CMA and CA, and shows corresponding delineations for 1981.

Further details on the products and services available from the census are provided in the 1986 Census Products and Services - Final Edition (Catalogue No. 99-103E or F).

All users wishing to obtain more information about the range of census products available to serve their needs are invited to contact their nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office. They will be glad to help. Addresses and phone numbers are listed on the last page.

SAMPLING AND WEIGHTING

The 1986 Census data were collected either on a 100% basis (i.e. for 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 in this report was collected on a 20% sample basis and weighted up to compensate for sampling. All table headings are noted accordingly. (Note that, on Indian reserves and in remote areas, all data were

collected on a 100% basis. In the Northwest Territories, data were collected on a 100% basis but, for the communities of Fort Smith, Hay River, Pine Point and Yellowknife, the data were processed on a 20% basis.)

For any given geographic area, the weighted population, household, dwelling or families, total or subtotal may differ from that shown in reports containing data collected on a 100% basis. Such variation (in addition to the effect of random rounding) will be due to sampling.

DATA QUALITY

GENERAL

The 1986 Census was a large and complex undertaking and, while considerable effort was taken to ensure high standards throughout all collection and processing operations, the resulting estimates are inevitably subject to a certain degree of error. Users of census data should be aware such error exists, and have some appreciation of its main components, so that they can assess the usefulness of census data for their purposes and the risks involved in basing conclusions or decisions on these data.

Errors can arise at virtually every stage of the census process from the preparation of materials, through the listing of dwellings and data collection to processing. Some errors occur more or less at random, and when the individual responses are aggregated for a sufficiently large group, such errors tend to cancel out. For errors of this nature, the larger the group, the more accurate the corresponding estimate. It is for this reason that users are advised to be cautious when using small estimates. There are some errors, however, which might occur more systematically, and which result in "biased" estimates. Because the bias from such errors is persistent no matter how large the group for which responses are aggregated, and because bias is particularly difficult to measure, systematic errors are a more serious problem for most data users than the random errors referred to previously.

For census data in general, the principal types of error are as follows:

- **coverage errors**, which occur when dwellings and/or individuals are missed, incorrectly included or double counted;

- **non-response errors**, which result from the fact that responses cannot be obtained from a small number of households and/or individuals, because of extended absence or some other reason;
- **response errors**, which occur when the respondent, or sometimes the Census Representative, misunderstands a census question, and records an incorrect response;
- **processing errors**, which can occur at various steps including: **coding**, when "write-in" responses are transformed into numerical codes by clerks; **data capture**, when responses are transferred from the census questionnaire to computer tapes by key-entry operators; and **imputation**, when a "valid", but not necessarily correct, response is inserted into a record by the computer to replace missing or "invalid" data ("valid" and "invalid" referring to whether or not the response is consistent with other information on the record);
- **sampling errors**, which apply only to the supplementary questions on the "long form" asked of a one-fifth sample of households, and which arise from the fact that the results for these questions, when weighted up to represent the whole population, inevitably differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained if these questions had been asked of all households.

The above types of error each have both random and systematic components. Usually, however, the systematic component of sampling error is very small in relation to its random component. For the other non-sampling errors, both random and systematic components may be significant.

COVERAGE ERRORS

Coverage errors affect the accuracy of the census counts, that is the sizes of the various census universes: population, families, households and dwellings. While steps have been taken to correct certain identifiable errors, the final counts are still subject to some degree of error resulting from persons or dwellings being missed, incorrectly included in the census or double counted.

Missed dwellings or persons result in **under-coverage**. Dwellings can be missed because of misunderstanding of enumeration area (EA)

boundaries, or because dwellings are hidden or appear uninhabitable. Persons can be missed when their dwelling is missed or classified as vacant, or when individual household members are omitted from the questionnaire because the respondent misinterprets the instructions on whom to include. Some individuals may be missed because they have no usual residence and did not spend census night in any dwelling.

Dwellings or persons that are incorrectly included or double counted result in **overcoverage**. Overcoverage of dwellings can occur when structures unfit for habitation are listed as dwellings, or when units which do not meet the census definition of a dwelling are listed separately, instead of being treated as part of a larger dwelling. Double counting of dwellings can occur, for example, because of ambiguity over EA boundaries. Persons can be double counted because their dwelling is double counted or because the guidelines on whom to include on the questionnaire have been misunderstood. Occasionally, someone who is not a Canadian resident may, incorrectly, be enumerated in the census. On average, overcoverage is less likely to occur than undercoverage and, as a result, counts of dwellings and persons are likely to be slightly underestimated.

In 1986, four studies were undertaken to measure different aspects of coverage error. First, a sample of dwellings listed as vacant were revisited to verify that they really were vacant on Census Day. Adjustments have been made to the final census counts for households missed because their dwelling was incorrectly classified as vacant. Secondly, a sample of persons enumerated as temporary residents was selected to verify whether or not they were enumerated at their usual place of residence. Based on this sample, estimates were obtained of the number of persons missed because they were temporarily absent from their usual place of residence. Corresponding adjustments were made to the final population counts. Despite these adjustments, the final counts are still subject to some undercoverage. For Canada as a whole and for each province, the magnitude of this residual undercoverage in the 1986 Census is being measured by means of a special study known as the Reverse Record Check. Undercoverage tends to be higher for certain segments of the population such as young adult males and recent immigrants. Undercoverage is offset to some degree by overcoverage errors, and in 1986 for the first time a special study was carried out to investigate overcoverage errors.

OTHER NON-SAMPLING ERRORS

While coverage errors affect the number of units in the various census universes, other errors affect the characteristics of those units.

Sometimes, it is not possible to obtain a complete response from a household, even though the dwelling was identified as occupied and a questionnaire dropped off. The household members may have been away throughout the census period or, in rare instances, the householder may have refused to complete the form. More frequently, the questionnaire is returned but information is missing for some questions or individuals. Considerable effort is devoted to ensuring as complete a response as possible. Census Representatives edit the questionnaires and follow up any missing information. The Census Representative's work is then checked by both a supervisor and a quality control technician. Despite this, at the end of the collection stage, a small number of responses are missing. Although missing entries are eliminated during processing, there remains some potential non-response error. This is particularly serious if the non-respondents differ in some respects from the respondents since, as described in a later paragraph, a missing value is replaced by the corresponding entry for a "similar" record. If respondents and non-respondents differ in terms of the characteristics involved, this procedure will result in non-response bias.

Even when a response is obtained, it may not be entirely accurate. The respondent may have misinterpreted the question or may have guessed the answer, especially when answering on behalf of another, possibly absent, household member. Such errors are referred to as response errors. While response errors usually arise from inaccurate information provided by respondents, they can also result from mistakes by the Census Representative when completing certain parts of the questionnaire such as structural type of dwelling, or when calling back to obtain a missing response.

Some of the questions on the census document require a written response. During regional processing, these "write-in" entries are given a numeric code. Coding errors can occur, especially when the code list is extensive (as with, for example, language, ethnic origin, industry and occupation), and when the written response is ambiguous, incomplete or difficult to read. Coding

errors are controlled, though not completely eliminated, by verifying a sample of each coder's work and taking corrective action where necessary.

After the coding and certain other manual processing steps are complete, the information on the questionnaires is key-entered onto a computer file. Two procedures are used to control the number of data capture errors. First, certain edits (such as range checks) are performed as the data are keyed. Secondly, a sample from each batch of documents is re-keyed and compared with the original entries. If there is more than a specified number of errors among the original entries, the whole batch is re-keyed.

Once the data have been captured, they are sent to Ottawa where they undergo a series of computer checks to identify missing or inconsistent responses. In the case of inconsistent responses, it has first to be decided which response is to be considered invalid. Invalid or missing responses must then be replaced by valid responses, that is, responses which are consistent with other data on the record. For a small proportion of cases, the correct response can be inferred from other data on the record. In most cases, however, this is not possible and a valid response is obtained from a "donor" record selected at random from among a group of consistent records which are similar to the invalid record in terms of a number of related characteristics. There is, of course, no guarantee that the imputed value will necessarily be the correct response for the individual concerned. However, provided the missing or invalid records are similar, on average, to the valid records, any imputation errors will more or less cancel out when results are tabulated for a sufficiently large geographical area or subgroup of the population.

Various studies are being carried out to evaluate the quality of the responses obtained in the 1986 Census. For each question, response rates and edit failure rates have been calculated. These can be useful in identifying the potential for non-response

and other errors. Also, tabulations from the 1986 Census have been or will be compared with corresponding estimates from previous censuses, from sample surveys (such as the Labour Force Survey) and from various administrative records (such as birth registrations and municipal assessment records). Such comparisons can indicate potential quality problems or at least discrepancies between the sources.

In addition to these aggregate-level comparisons, there are some micromatch studies in progress, in which census responses are compared with another source of information at the individual record level. For certain "stable" characteristics (such as age, sex, mother tongue, place of birth, etc.), the responses obtained in the 1986 Census, for a sample of individuals, are being compared with those for the same individuals in the 1981 Census. Also, following the 1986 Census, a sample of persons was re-enumerated, primarily to determine overcoverage rates. At the same time, however, interviewers asked a series of detailed questions on language, ethnic origin and structural type of dwelling, the responses to which will be compared with the corresponding census responses in order to identify, and hopefully understand, response errors.

SAMPLING ERRORS

Estimates obtained by weighting up responses collected on a sample basis 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 introduced by sampling 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: Approximate Standard Error Due to Sampling for 1986 Census Sample Data

	Cell Value											
	50	100	200	500	1,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	500,000
Approximate Standard Error	15	20	30	45	65	90	140	200	280	435	600	1,300

The potential error due to sampling is usually expressed in terms of the so called "standard error". This is the square root of the average, taken over all possible samples of the same size and design, of the squared deviation of the sample estimate from the value for the total population.

The table on the previous page provides approximate measures of the standard error due to sampling. These measures are intended as a general guide only.

Users wishing to determine the approximate error due to sampling for any given cell of data, based upon the 20% sample, should choose the standard error value in the column of the standard error table whose heading is closest to the value of the given cell in the census tabulation. When using the obtained standard error value, in general 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 three times the standard error (e.g., for a cell value of 1,000 the range would be 1,000 + or - 3X65 or 1,000 + or - 195).

The standard errors given in the table on the previous page will not apply to population or universe (persons, households, dwellings or families) totals or sub-totals for the geographic area under consideration (see Sampling and Weighting). The effect of sampling for these cells can be determined by comparison with a corresponding 100% publication.

The effect of the particular sample design and weighting procedure used in the 1986 Census will vary, however, from one characteristic to another and from one geographic area to another. The standard error values in the table on the previous page may, therefore, understate or overstate the error due to sampling.

For further information on the quality of census data, contact Social Survey Methods Division at Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0T6 (613) 951-6929.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND RANDOM ROUNDING

The figures shown in this tabulation have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as "random rounding" to prevent the possibility of associating small figures with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures including totals are randomly rounded (either up

or down) to a multiple of "5". This technique provides 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. Also, minor differences can be expected for corresponding totals and cell values in various census tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add to 100. Percentage distributions and rates for the most part are based on rounded data, while percentage changes and averages are based on unrounded data.

Of concern to some users is that small cell counts may suffer a significant distortion as a result of random rounding. 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. Distortions may be further reduced by building in the appropriate subtotals into tabulations. Also available is the option of requesting custom tabulations from the census microdata bases. With custom products, random rounding occurs after data cells have been aggregated thus minimizing any distortion.

In addition to random rounding, procedures such as area and cell suppression have been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual responses.

With area suppression, all characteristic data for the geographic area are deleted and replaced with zeros. The extent to which data are suppressed depends upon whether the area is a standard geographic area, i.e. aggregated from enumeration areas (federal electoral districts, census divisions, census subdivisions, census tracts, etc.) or a non-standard area specified by the user for a custom tabulation. Data are deleted if the population is less than 40 persons for standard areas and less than 100 persons for non-standard areas. For tables involving income distributions, the suppression of data is extended to geographic areas with a total population of less than 250. Suppressed data are, however, included in the appropriate higher aggregate subtotals and totals. This technique is being implemented for all products involving subprovincial data (i.e. Profile series, basic summary data products, semi-custom and custom data products) collected on a 100% or 20% sample basis.

Note: For data collected on a 20% sample basis, area suppression is based on the non-institutional population rather than the total population since sample data were not collected for the institutional population.

With cell suppression, the minimum acceptable value for a cell is specified. All cell values below the designated cut-off are deleted and replaced by zeros. However, the suppressed data are included in the appropriate higher aggregate subtotals and totals. For 1986 data products, two different methods of cell suppression are being implemented. For publications in "The Nation" and "Dimensions" series involving income, detailed occupation or detailed industry, the distribution is being suppressed where less than 250 persons or units are involved. In semi-custom and custom tabulations of variables collected on a sample basis, all cells with a value of "5" (after random rounding) are being suppressed.

ZERO CELLS

Due to the method of production, it was not possible to use the standard symbols normally adopted in census publications. Consequently, a cell containing a "zero" value may represent any one of the following:

- nil or zero
- figures not appropriate or not applicable
- amount too small to be expressed
- figures not available
- land area is included in neighbouring census subdivision
- figures suppressed to protect confidentiality (see "Confidentiality and Random Rounding")
- incompletely enumerated Indian reserve or Indian settlement (see "Special Notes")

SPECIAL NOTES

ADJUSTMENTS TO GEOSTATISTICAL AREAS

Users should be aware that census geostatistical areas are subject to change from one census to the next. Therefore, when using data from two or more censuses, the user must be aware of, and take into consideration, any changes to the geographic limits of the areas being compared. Users wishing to obtain additional information in this regard should refer to the documents previously mentioned under "Reference Products" or contact Geography Information Services, Statistics Canada.

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE DATE

Excluding federal electoral districts, all data reported are based on the boundaries in effect on January 1, 1986 provided that the information and documentation regarding these boundaries were in the hands of Statistics Canada by March 1, 1986. The 282 federal electoral district boundaries are those established by the 1976 Representation Order to the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act, RSC, 1970. The FED names reported are those in effect June 23, 1984. The geographic limits of FEDs have not changed since the 1981 Census.

POPULATION COUNTS BASED ON USUAL RESIDENCE

The population counts shown here for a particular area represent the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. In most areas, there is little difference between the number of usual residents and the number of people staying in the area on Census Day. For certain places, however, such as tourist or vacation areas, or those including large work camps, the number of people staying in the area at any particular time could significantly exceed the number of usual residents shown here.

INCOMPLETELY ENUMERATED INDIAN RESERVES AND INDIAN SETTLEMENTS

On some Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 1986 Census, enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed.

Data for 1986 are therefore not available for the incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements and are not included in tabulations. Data for geographic areas containing one or more of these reserves or settlements are therefore noted accordingly. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g., percentage change) between 1981 and 1986 are not exact. While for higher level geographic areas (Canada, provinces, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations) the impact of the missing data is very small, the impact can increase for smaller areas containing a larger proportion of affected reserves and settlements.

While it is not possible to estimate the population of each incompletely enumerated reserve, estimates of the missed total population and total occupied dwellings at the provincial level have been made and are shown in Appendix 1.

Note, however, that it was not possible to estimate any characteristics of the missed population, even at the provincial level.

Additional information on this subject can be obtained by referring to the User Information Bulletin, Number 1, "Summary of the Methodology for Estimating the Population and Occupied Private Dwellings on Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves".

A list of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements is shown in Appendix 2 together with the province and associated sub-provincial area(s).

COUNT DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN 100% DATA AND 20% SAMPLE DATA

Counts of the population, households, dwellings or families shown in tabulations based on a 20% sample may differ from those collected on a 100% basis for the following reasons:

- (1) **The exclusion of institutional residents:** Institutional residents are defined as those individuals other than staff members and their families who live in institutional collective dwellings such as homes for the elderly, hospitals and correctional institutions. Detailed sample data were not collected from this sector of the population.

- (2) **Weighting:** Data collected on a sample basis were weighted up to provide estimates of the entire population. However, weighted counts are subject to sampling variability. This means, for any given area, the weighted count may differ from that shown in tabulations containing data collected on a 100% basis. While the differences are relatively small for geographic areas with large populations, they can be greater for areas with small populations. For further information on this topic, please contact Social Survey Methods Division at Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0T6 (613) 951-6929.

Users should also be aware that differences in counts may be due to the different subpopulations or universes for which the data are reported. For example, mobility data are reported for persons 5 years and over excluding those temporarily residing overseas; education and labour force data are reported for persons 15 years and over. Furthermore, data may be produced for subsets of these education and labour universes such as total labour force, employed labour force, etc. Similar differences may occur in tabulations for households, dwellings or families. The 1986 Census Dictionary (Cat. No. 99-101E or F) provides more detailed information on universes or subpopulations by variable.

IMMIGRANT POPULATION AND POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE CANADA

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 age at immigration when they take up permanent residence in Canada. These individuals will be included in the non-immigrant population. This approach was used in the 1981 Census. By contrast, in the 1971 Census, all persons born outside Canada were categorized as immigrants and required to respond to the question on period of immigration.

MOBILITY STATUS

The geographic areas reflect boundaries as of January 1, 1986, the geographic reference date for the 1986 Census of Canada.

The counts for total "migrants" (a migrant is anyone who, five years earlier, did not have his/her usual place of residence within the census subdivision (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.

At the CSD level, users are advised to exercise caution in the use of data on migrants, particularly for suburban municipalities within large metropolitan areas. Counts for total migrants, including in- and out-migrants, could be distorted due to suspected types of mis-response such as: (a) respondents in metropolitan areas reporting the main city rather than the municipality they actually lived in five years earlier (e.g., reported Toronto instead of Scarborough); (b) respondents failing to indicate a move from a different CSD if they perceived that they were still in the same main city (e.g., moved from Toronto to Scarborough but indicated that they still lived in the same municipality); and (c) respondents reporting moves according to out-of-date boundaries.

The concept of "migrant" is defined at the CSD level. For geographic levels below the CSD, such as enumeration areas (EAs) and census tracts (CTs), please note that the distinction between the migrant and non-migrant population refers to the corresponding CSD of the EA or CT. For example, migrants of a CT are those persons who moved from a different CSD, while non-migrants are those who moved within the same CSD - they moved either between different CTs or within the same CT.

Names and boundaries of particular census subdivisions may undergo trivial or, in some cases, substantial modifications during the five-year intercensal period; therefore, comparisons of data for a specific subprovincial area between any two censuses will not be valid unless these changes, if any, are accounted for.

Details of intercensal boundary changes can be found in the **Standard Geographical Classification** (Cat. No. 12-573).

Boundaries and CSD components of CMAs and CAs will often undergo modifications during the intercensal period; therefore, comparisons of data for specific areas between any two censuses will not be valid unless these changes are accounted for. A publication is available which provides comparisons of 1986 CMAs and CAs, and their 1981 versions. **Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: A 1986 and 1981**

Labour Force Activity, 1981 Census of Canada

Canada	1981 Census (as published in 1981)	1981 Census (using 1986 processing)	% change
Labour force 15 years and over	12,054,150	12,081,280	.23
Employed	11,167,915	11,167,915	no change
Unemployed	886,235	913,365	3.06
Not in the labour force	6,555,135	6,528,005	-0.41
Labour force 15-19 years	1,073,945	1,098,390	2.28
Employed	906,705	906,705	no change
Unemployed	167,240	191,680	14.61
Not in the labour force	1,229,630	1,205,190	-1.99
Labour force 20 years and over	10,980,205	10,982,890	0.02
Employed	10,261,210	10,261,210	no change
Unemployed	718,995	721,685	0.37
Not in the labour force	5,325,505	5,322,815	-0.05

Comparison (Cat. No. 99-105E or F) lists census subdivisions that make up the 1986 version of each CMA and CA, and shows corresponding delineations for 1981.

ZERO CELLS

Due to the method of production, it was not possible to use the standard symbols normally adopted in census publications. Consequently, a cell containing a "zero" value may represent any one of the following:

NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED

The data for the 40-48 and 49-52 weeks worked categories for 1985 must be interpreted with caution because some respondents tend to exclude their paid leave of absence due to vacation or for other reasons from their work weeks, when in fact such leave of absence should be included. As a result, the 49-52 week category may be understated.

- nil or zero
- figures not appropriate or not applicable
- amount too small to be expressed
- figures not available
- land area is included in neighbouring census subdivision
- figures suppressed to protect confidentiality (see "Confidentiality and Random Rounding")
- incompletely enumerated Indian reserve or Indian settlement (see "Special Notes")

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

The census labour force activity concepts have not changed between 1981 and 1986. However, the processing of the data was modified causing some differences. In the 1986 Census, contrary to previous censuses, a question on school attendance was not asked. This question was used to edit the labour force activity variable, specifically unemployment. Consequently, the processing differences affect the unemployed population and are mostly concentrated among the 15-19-year age group. The above table indicates the magnitude of the effect upon the data, at the Canada level.

CENSUS SUBDIVISION LIMITS

In a few cases, errors have been found in the 1986 geographic limits of certain census subdivisions following the release of final population counts. Due to operational constraints, it was not possible to make adjustments to the 1986 Census data shown in the tables for these individual areas. However, by combining the data for the affected areas in the manner indicated below, users can minimize the impact of the error. Data for the following census subdivisions are known to be in error at the time of printing. For these areas, the original and revised total population counts are shown. Users should note that the counts in the basic summary tables will differ from the revised total population counts given below due to weighting and the exclusion of institutional residents. For further information, see the special note "Count Discrepancies Between 100% Data and 20% Sample Data".

New Brunswick

Case 1:

Canterbury, PAR, New Brunswick

SGC 13 10 011	
1986 total population reads	678
should read	623
difference	- 55

Meductic, VL, New Brunswick

SGC 13 10 013	
1986 total population reads	182
should read	237
difference	+ 55

Quebec

Case 2:

Kuujuarapik, VN, Quebec

SGC 24 98 605	
1986 total population reads	193
should read	616
difference	+ 423

Whapmagoostui, R, Quebec

SGC 24 98 880	
1986 total population reads	852
should read	429
difference	- 423

Case 3:

Némiscau, R, Quebec

SGC 24 98 830	
1986 total population reads	3
should read	375
difference	+ 372

Némiscau, VC, Quebec

SGC 24 98 240	
1986 total population reads	372
should read	0
difference	- 372

Ontario

Case 4:

Savant Lake, S-E, Ontario

SGC 35 58 080	
1986 total population reads	0
should read	224
difference	+ 224

Thunder Bay, UNO, Ontario

SGC 35 58 090	
1986 total population reads	8,277
should read	8,053
difference	- 224

Saskatchewan

Case 5:

Cumberland House, NV, Saskatchewan

SGC 47 18 005	
1986 total population reads	862
should read	935
difference	+ 73

Division No. 18, Unorganized, UNO, Saskatchewan

SGC 47 18 090	
1986 total population reads	1,709
should read	1,636
difference	- 73

Alberta

Case 6:

Stettler, T, Alberta

SGC 48 07 026	
1986 total population reads	5,147
should read	5,135
difference	- 12

Stettler County No. 6, CM,
Alberta
SGC 48 07 019
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

5,179
5,191
+ 12

Carcross 4, R, Yukon
SGC 60 01 008
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

0
67
+ 67

British Columbia

Case 7:

Capital, Subd. B, SRD,
British Columbia
SGC 59 17 045
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

20,096
20,210
+ 114

Colwood, C, British Columbia
SGC 59 17 041
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

11,546
11,432
- 114

Case 8:

Port Simpson 1, R, British Columbia
SGC 59 47 801
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

150
587
+ 437

Skeena-Queen Charlotte, Subd. A,
SRD, British Columbia
SGC 59 47 018
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

861
191
- 670

Tsimpsean 2, R, British Columbia
SGC 59 47 802
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

111
344
+ 233

Yukon

Case 9:

Carcross, SET, Yukon
SGC 60 01 048
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

209
142
- 67

CENSUS TRACTS LIMITS

In a few cases, errors have been found in the 1986 geographic limits of certain census tracts following the release of final population counts. Due to operational constraints, it was not possible to make adjustments to the 1986 Census data shown in the tables for these individual areas. However, by combining the data for the affected areas in the manner indicated below, users can minimize the impact of the error. Data for the following census tracts are known to be in error at the time of printing. For these areas, the original and revised total population counts are shown. Users should note that the counts in the basic summary tables will differ from the revised total population counts given below due to weighting and the exclusion of institutional residents. For further information, see the special note "Count Discrepancies Between 100% Data and 20% Sample Data".

Case 1:

Québec, CMA, CT name 120.01
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

8,271
8,036
- 235

Québec, CMA, CT name 120.02
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

3,714
3,949
+ 235

Case 2:

Montréal, CMA, CT name 632.01
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

5,732
5,135
- 597

Montréal, CMA, CT name 632.03
1986 total population reads
should read
difference

6,805
7,402
+ 597

STRUCTURAL TYPE OF DWELLING

In the 1986 Census, there was a higher rate of non-response to the structural type of dwelling question than in 1981 (2.3% compared with 0.5%). It should be noted that the information on structural type was reported by the Census Representative in 1986, whereas in 1981, it was reported by the household respondent. The impact of this higher non-response on overall data quality should be small except in a limited number of geographic areas where non-responses may have been concentrated.

Movable dwellings, one category of structural type of dwelling, was suspected to be under-reported in the 1986 Census. This is thought to be due to the misclassification of a number of Mobile Homes as other structural types, primarily single-detached dwellings. For large geographic areas, this error is not expected to have a significant impact upon other dwelling categories because of the relatively larger number of dwellings in those areas.

A more detailed description of the quality of the structural type of dwelling data will be available in a forthcoming evaluation report.

COMPARABILITY AND QUALITY OF DATA ON MOTHER TONGUE

Comparison between 1981 and 1986. The question on mother tongue was the same in the last two censuses, but the instructions to the respondents were modified. In 1981, the respondents were asked to indicate only one language; nevertheless, 597,980 persons reported more than one. This instruction was dropped from the 1986 Census. Under the new instructions, people could indicate two mother tongues if they had learned them at the same time and had spoken one as frequently as the other when they were children.

The number of multiple responses given in the 1986 Census was significantly higher than that given in the 1981 Census. This increase was the result either of the changes made in the questionnaire, or of changes in the way in which the population answers language questions or of an increase in the number of persons who learned more than one language as a mother tongue. In 1986, 954,940 persons provided a multiple response.

When the 1981 data were processed, only one language was retained, even in cases where the respondent reported more than one. In 1986, responses indicating more than one language were accepted.

In order to facilitate the determination of the trends between 1981 and 1986, two methods of comparison were established. The 1986-based method involves presenting the data from the previous census showing the multiple responses obtained in 1981. The 1981-based method involves adjusting the results of the 1986 Census based on the methods used in 1981. In cases where several languages were reported, the multiple responses were distributed among the component languages.

These adjustments make it easier to relate the 1986 data to the 1981 data, but do not make the results of the two censuses entirely comparable.

The 1986 classification of languages differs from that used in 1981, especially with regard to aboriginal languages. Appendix B of the 1986 Census Dictionary (Catalogue No. 99-101E) provides a description of the changes.

COMPARABILITY AND QUALITY OF DATA ON HOME LANGUAGE AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Comparison between 1981 and 1986

Home language - The question on home language was the same in the last two censuses, but the instructions to the respondents were modified. In 1981, the respondents were asked to indicate only one language; nevertheless, 535,735 persons (2.2% of the population) reported more than one.

To better reflect the linguistic reality in Canada, this instruction was dropped from the 1986 Census. Under the new guidelines, individuals could report more than one home language if they were now speaking them equally often at home.

The number of multiple responses given in the 1986 Census was significantly higher than in the 1981 Census. In 1986, 1,159,675 persons or 4.6% of the population indicated more than one home language.

This increase was the result either of the changes made in the questionnaire, of changes in the way in which the population answers language questions or of an increase in the number of persons who spoke more than one language at home. A combination of these factors may also explain the increase in multiple responses.

When the 1981 data were processed, only one language was retained for publication, even in cases where the respondent reported more than one. In 1986, responses indicating more than one language were accepted.

In order to facilitate the determination of the trends between the two censuses, the 1986 Census results have been adjusted. In cases where more than one language was reported, the multiple responses were distributed among the component languages in the same proportions as in the 1981 Census. The results, for Canada, the provinces, the territories and selected census metropolitan areas, have been published in two special documents entitled "Adjusted Language Data", April (1988). Also, data from the 1981 Census have been adjusted to show the multiple responses reported at that time. These adjustments to the home language figures make it easier to relate the 1986 data to the 1981 data, but do not make the results of the two censuses entirely comparable. Consequently, considerable care must be exercised in the interpretation of changes between 1981 and 1986.

The 1986 Classification of languages differs from that used in 1981, especially with regard to aboriginal languages. Appendix B of the 1986 Census Dictionary (Catalogue No. 99-101E) provides a description of the changes.

Official language - Some respondents report speaking English or French or both at home, while on the other hand they indicate in the official language question, that they cannot carry on a conversation in these languages.

In such cases, in the 1981 Census, the answer to the official language question was considered erroneous. Consequently, during data processing, this answer was changed to show that the person could speak the official language(s) they had reported to the home language question.

In the 1986 Census, not all of these responses were considered erroneous. If the respondent indicated being able to speak only one official language - either English or French - and this language matched the person's mother tongue, no correction was made during processing. Consequently, these response patterns appear as such in the 1986 tabulations.

Aboriginal languages - Users should be aware that the data for some Indian reserves and Indian settlements are not available (see special note "Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements"). Among the population who participated in the 1986 Census, 97,000 persons reported a single aboriginal language as home language. Respondents who reported "Indian" as a language were classified in the "Amerindian languages, not included elsewhere (n.i.e.)" category. This category consists of 5,500 persons. It is included in the total for aboriginal languages. Users should note that approximately one-half of the 5,500 responses classified in this category, at the Canada level, were provided by respondents of Asian origin. The proportion is also about one-half in Quebec. Approximately 2 out of 3 respondents were of Asian origin in British Columbia and 4 out of 5 in Alberta and Ontario. The proportion was below 5% for Manitoba. In the remaining provinces and territories very few persons reported "Indian" as their home language.

For further information regarding data on language, please contact the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0T6.

COMPARABILITY OF DATA ON ETHNIC ORIGIN

Comparison between 1981 and 1986. The 1981 and 1986 ethnic origin data are not directly comparable.

The 1981 ethnic origin question: To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?, was modified for the 1986 Census. The phrase "on first coming to this continent" was removed from the 1986 version as it was viewed as being inappropriate for persons of aboriginal origin. The 1986 question was: To which ethnic or cultural group(s) do you or did your ancestors belong?

In 1986, respondents were instructed to mark or specify as many groups as apply. This instruction along with the addition of two more write-in spaces contributed significantly to an increase in multiple ethnic origin responses.

As well, the mark boxes in the question were ordered on the basis of 1981 incidence reporting of single ethnic origins. This changed the relative position of the mark boxes Chinese and Polish.

In light of the recommendations of a Parliamentary Commission on Visible Minorities in Canadian Society in the report Equality Now and the Abella Commission on Equality in Employment, the mark box Black was added to the 1986 ethnic origin question.

The mark boxes for aboriginal peoples were also changed. In 1986, status and non-status Indian categories which had been part of the 1981 ethnic origin question were replaced by North American Indian. It should be noted that persons of non-aboriginal cultural origin but status Indian under the Indian Act of Canada, for example, persons who obtained Indian status at marriage, could have been included in 1981 data for aboriginal peoples. These persons may not have identified their ethnic origin to be North American Indian in 1986 and thus would not be included in the 1986 count of aboriginal peoples. Also, in 1986, an undetermined number of persons of Métis origin could have indicated their ethnic origin as being the multiple response North American Indian and some other ethnic or cultural origin(s).

Single and Multiple Response

A Single Response occurs when the respondent provides only one origin. For example, for Canada, 709,585 gave Italian as their only ethnic origin.

A Multiple Response occurs when the respondent provides more than one origin. Some 297,325 Canadians gave a response which included Italian and one or more ethnic or cultural origin(s). For example, 31,495 provided the multiple response combination: Italian and French.

In the ethnic origin legend for this profile, the single origins are shown as unique groups. The multiple origins are shown as one group: multiple origins. In the case of the 31,495 Italian and French multiple response combination, it would be included in the multiple origins count (6,986,345 for Canada).

For further information regarding the data on ethnic origin, please contact the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6, telephone (613) 951-2574.

INCOME DATA

Average income, median income and standard error of average income of population 15 years and over are calculated for persons with income only, but for all census families and private households whether or not they reported any income. Aggregate income calculated from these data should be used with caution as averages were calculated prior to rounding. Medians have been calculated from unpublished grouped data.

The total income concept in the 1986 Census included, for the first time, federal child tax credits. As in 1981, the 1986 Census did not collect income information from institutional residents. Income statistics for families and households are published for those in private households only.

Total and employment income size distributions by various characteristics for the population 15 years and over in Canada, provinces and territories are published in separate reports. Also published separately are the income size distributions of census families, non-family persons, economic families, unattached individuals and private households.

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 for areas, where the non-institutional population was below 250, have been suppressed. However, where statistics are not suppressed but are still based on relatively small totals, the readers are strongly advised to exercise caution in the use and interpretation of these statistics.

INCOME STATUS AND INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME

Income status refers to the position of economic families and unattached individuals in relation to Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs. These cut-offs are determined separately for families of different sizes and living in areas of different degrees of urbanization.

The incidence of low income is the proportion or percentage of units in a given classification below the income cut-offs. It should be noted that the incidence rates (percentage of families/unattached individuals below the income cut-offs) are the true rates in that these have been calculated from unrounded estimates of families and unattached individuals in private households.

The low income statistics from the 1986 Census are based on the revised (1978) cut-offs which were initially estimated from the 1978 National Family Expenditure Survey and then updated to 1985 by the changes in the Consumer Price Index since 1978. The 1985 matrix of low income cut-offs is shown below.

For the purposes of low income statistics, economic families and unattached individuals in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories and on the Indian reserves are excluded. The low income cut-offs were based on certain expenditure-income patterns which were not available from survey data for the entire population.

The census and the Survey of Consumer Finances differ slightly when applying the "Size of Area" classification to derive incidence of low income. Census takes into account the density of population to designate an enumeration area as urban and the total population of contiguous urban EAs determines the size of area. The survey takes complete CMAs or CAs and classifies these into size of area by total population within the CMA/CA boundaries. The overall impact of this difference is negligible.

For further details on conceptual and coverage aspects, see the 1986 Census report *Family Income, Economic Families*, Catalogue No. 93-918. (See also *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, 1985, Catalogue No. 13-207.)

Table A: Low Income Cut-offs of Family Units, 1985

Size of family unit	Size of area of residence				
	500,000 and over	100,000 - 499,999	30,000 - 99,999	Small urban regions	Rural areas
1985 dollars					
1 person	10,233	9,719	9,117	8,429	7,568
2 persons	13,501	12,815	11,956	11,093	9,891
3 persons	18,061	17,115	15,996	14,880	13,244
4 persons	20,812	19,779	18,490	17,200	15,310
5 persons	24,252	22,963	21,415	19,952	17,803
6 persons	26,488	25,026	23,393	21,758	19,436
7 persons or more	29,155	27,606	25,801	23,994	21,415

APPENDIX 1. Population and Occupied Private Dwellings, Showing Estimates for Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986

	Excluding incom- pletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements		Estimates for incom- pletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements		Including estimates on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements	
	Popula- tion	Occupied private dwellings (1)	Popula- tion	Occupied private dwellings (1)	Popula- tion	Occupied private dwellings (1)
CANADA	25,309,331	9,046,933	44,733	10,600	25,354,064	9,057,533
Newfoundland	568,349	159,917	-	-	568,349	159,917
Prince Edward Island	126,646	40,872	-	-	126,646	40,872
Nova Scotia	873,176	297,224	23	6	873,199	297,230
New Brunswick	709,442	232,701	980	271	710,422	232,972
Quebec	6,532,461	2,370,889	7,815	1,582	6,540,276	2,372,471
Ontario	9,101,694	3,243,752	11,821	3,112	9,113,515	3,246,864
Manitoba	1,063,016	384,324	8,216	1,673	1,071,232	385,997
Saskatchewan	1,009,613	360,467	585	123	1,010,198	360,590
Alberta	2,365,825	840,527	9,453	1,949	2,375,278	842,476
British Columbia	2,883,367	1,094,217	5,840	1,884	2,889,207	1,096,101
Yukon Territory	23,504	8,143	-	-	23,504	8,143
Northwest Territories	52,238	13,900	-	-	52,238	13,900

(1) Includes all private dwellings occupied by usual residents as well as private dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents.

APPENDIX 2 - 1986 CENSUS - Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
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NOVA SCOTIA - 12

Wildcat 12 1204015	Queens County 1204	South Shore 12010	167	PCT 313	...	...
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NEW BRUNSWICK - 13

Burnt Church 14 1309044	Northumberland County 1309	Northumberland-Miramichi 13006	168	PCT 818	...	...
Kingsclear 6 1310019	York County 1310	York-Sunbury 13010	063	PCT 724.02	Fredericton	...

QUEBEC - 24

Akwesasne 15 2468820	Huntingdon 2468	Beauharnois-Salaberry 24004	067-071	PCT 1021	...	...
Kahnawake 14 2466820	Laprairie 2466	Châteauguay 24013	110-120	CT 832	Montréal	Montréal
Lac-Rapide 2480830	Pontiac 2480	Pontiac-Gatineau-Labelle 24052	332	PCT 1170	...	...
Oka 16 2473820	Deux-Montagnes 2473	Argenteuil-Papineau 24002	007, 023-030, 034-037	CT 732	Montréal	Montréal

ONTARIO - 35

Akwesasne 59 3501007	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties 3501	Stormont-Dundas 35076	079, 081-082	PCT 4147	Cornwall	...
Akwesasne 59 3501007	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties 3501	Stormont-Dundas 35076	021	PCT 4157	Cornwall	...

... not applicable

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Attawapiskat 91A 3560051	Kenora District 3560	Cochrane-Superior (Supérieur) 35009	321	PCT 4431	...	...
Bear Island 1 3548072	Nipissing District 3548	Timiskaming 35080	011	PCT 4366	...	...
Bearskin Lake 3560095	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	407	PCT 4429	...	...
Big Trout Lake 3560075	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	413	PCT 4429	...	...
Deer Lake 3560070	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	426	PCT 4429	...	...
Factory Island 1 3556094	Cochrane District 3556	Timiskaming 35080	271	PCT 4435	...	...
Fort Albany (Part) 67 3556093	Cochrane District 3556	Cochrane-Superior (Supérieur) 35009	303, 323	PCT 4431	...	...
Fort Albany (Part) 67 3560050	Kenora District 3560	Cochrane-Superior (Supérieur) 35009	320	PCT 4431	...	...
Fort Hope 64 3560053	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	410	PCT 4429	...	...
Gibson 31 3544071	Muskoka District Municipality 3544	Parry Sound-Muskoka 35060	165	PCT 4291	...	...
Goulais Bay 15A 3557077	Algoma District 3557	Algoma 35001	283	PCT 4362	...	...
Kasabonika Lake 3560096	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	406	PCT 4429	...	...

... not applicable

APPENDIX 2 - 1986 CENSUS - Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
Kettle Point 44 3538056	Lambton County 3538	Lambton-Middlesex 35038	369	PCT 3098	...	...
Kingfisher 1 3560098	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	420	PCT 4429	...	...
Lansdowne House 3560081	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	405	PCT 4429	...	...
Muskrat Dam Lake 3560097	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	421	PCT 4429	...	...
Oneida 41 3539021	Middlesex County 3539	Lambton-Middlesex 35038	009	PCT 3103	...	...
Rankin Location 15D 3557075	Algoma District 3557	Sault Ste. Marie 35069	007	CT 1.02	Sault Ste. Marie	...
Rankin Location 15D 3557075	Algoma District 3557	Algoma 35001	266	CT 100	Sault Ste. Marie	...
Sachigo Lake 1 3560076	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	417	PCT 4429	...	...
Sachigo Lake 2 3560087	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	427	PCT 4429	...	...
Sandy Lake 88 3560071	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	416	PCT 4429	...	...
Saugeen 29 3541057	Bruce County 3541	Bruce-Grey 35006	407, 432-437	PCT 3965	...	...

... not applicable

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
Seine River 23A 3559066	Rainy River District 3559	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	005	PCT 4415	...	...
Sheguiandah 24 3551042	Manitoulin District 3551	Algoma 35001	007	PCT 4338	...	...
Sucker Creek 23 3551041	Manitoulin District 3551	Algoma 35001	008	PCT 4338	...	...
Wapekeka 2 3560088	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	425	PCT 4429	...	...
Weagamow Lake 87 3560059	Kenora District 3560	Kenora-Rainy River 35034	414	PCT 4429	...	...
Whitefish River (Part) 4 3551040	Manitoulin District 3551	Algoma 35001	009	PCT 4338	...	...
Whitefish River (Part) 4 3552017	Sudbury District 3552	Algoma 35001	027	PCT 4339	...	...
MANITOBA - 46						
Crane River 51 4619068	Division No. 19 4619	Dauphin-Swan River 46003	365	PCT 5173	...	...
Dakota Plains 6A 4609026	Division No. 9 4609	Portage-Marquette 46005	057	PCT 5140	...	...
Dakota Tipi 1 4609027	Division No. 9 4609	Portage-Marquette 46005	073	PCT 5140	...	...
Dauphin River 48A 4619062	Division No. 19 4619	Selkirk-Interlake 46007	418	PCT 5171	...	...

... not applicable

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
Ebb and Flow 52 4617029	Division No. 17 4617	Dauphin-Swan River 46003	021	PCT 5173	...	...
Fort Alexander 3 4619050	Division No. 19 4619	Provencher 46006	413. 424	PCT 5168	...	...
Jackhead 43 4619061	Division No. 19 4619	Selkirk-Interlake 46007	419	PCT 5171	...	...
Lizard Point 62 4616017	Division No. 16 4616	Portage-Marquette 46005	363	PCT 5157	...	...
Long Plain (Part) 6 4608039	Division No. 8 4608	Portage-Marquette 46005	076	PCT 5017	...	...
Long Plain (Part) 6 4609025	Division No. 9 4609	Lisgar 46004	222	PCT 5140	...	...
Long Plain (Part) 6 4609025	Division No. 9 4609	Portage-Marquette 46005	058, 074	PCT 5140	...	...
Peguis 1B 4619059	Division No. 19 4619	Selkirk-Interlake 46007	371. 377	PCT 5171	...	...
Pine Creek 66A 4619070	Division No. 19 4619	Dauphin-Swan River 46003	367	PCT 5173	...	...
Rolling River 67 4615071	Division No. 15 4615	Portage-Marquette 46005	262	PCT 5156	...	...
Roseau Rapids 2A 4602026	Division No. 2 4602	Provencher 46006	110	PCT 5001	...	...
Roseau River 2 4602027	Division No. 2 4602	Provencher 46006	111	PCT 5001	...	...

... not applicable

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
Sandy Bay 5 4608069	Division No. 8 4608	Dauphin-Swan River 46003	013	PCT 5159	...	...
SASKATCHEWAN - 47						
Keeseekoose 66 4709820	Division No. 9 4709	Yorkton-Melville 47014	313	PCT 6144	...	...
Little Black Bear 84 4706814	Division No. 6 4706	Yorkton-Melville 47014	107	PCT 6086	...	...
Okanese 82 4706815	Division No. 6 4706	Yorkton-Melville 47014	105	PCT 6086	...	...
Star Blanket 83 4706818	Division No. 6 4706	Yorkton-Melville 47014	106	PCT 6086	...	...
ALBERTA - 48						
Alexander 134 4811805	Division No. 11 4811	Pembina 48017	276	CT 141	Edmonton	Edmonton
Alexander 134 4811805	Division No. 11 4811	Yellowhead 48021	253	CT 141	Edmonton	Edmonton
Beaver Lake 131 4816809	Division No. 16 4816	Athabasca 48001	121	PCT 7304	Fort McMurray	...
Cold Lake 149 4812810	Division No. 12 4812	Athabasca 48001	023	PCT 7300	...	...
Cold Lake 149A 4812813	Division No. 12 4812	Athabasca 48001	066	PCT 7300	...	...

... not applicable

APPENDIX 2 - 1986 CENSUS - Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
Cold Lake 149B 4812815	Division No. 12 4812	Athabasca 48001	070	PCT 7302.02	...	...
Ermineskin 138 4811801	Division No. 11 4811	Wetaskiwin 48020	073, 077	PCT 7162.02	...	...
Heart Lake 167 4816820	Division No. 16 4816	Athabasca 48001	122	PCT 7303	Fort McMurray	...
Montana 139 4808813	Division No. 8 4808	Wetaskiwin 48020	072	PCT 7134	...	...
Peigan 147 4803801	Division No. 3 4803	Lethbridge-Foothills 48014	363-364, 368	PCT 7011	...	...
Pigeon Lake 138A 4811802	Division No. 11 4811	Wetaskiwin 48020	173	PCT 7157	...	...
Samson 137 4808811	Division No. 8 4808	Wetaskiwin 48020	068-069	PCT 7134	...	...
Samson 137 4808811	Division No. 8 4808	Wetaskiwin 48020	071	PCT 7149	...	...
Samson 137A 4808812	Division No. 8 4808	Wetaskiwin 48020	070	PCT 7134	...	...
Sarcee 145 4806804	Division No. 6 4806	Bow River 48002	168-169	CT 200	Calgary	...
Stoney 142, 143, 144 4815802	Division No. 15 4815	Bow River 48002	469, 477-478	PCT 7121	...	...

... not applicable

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
White Fish Lake 128 4812808	Division No. 12 4812	Athabasca 48001	108	PCT 7299	...	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA - 59						
Alkali Lake 1 5941801	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	275	PCT 8315.02	Williams Lake	...
Andy Cahoose Meadow 16 5941824	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	490	PCT 8363	...	...
Baezaeko River 25 5941825	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	493	PCT 8363	Quesnel	...
Becher Bay 1 5917809	Capital Regional District 5917	Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands (Les Îles) 59005	009, 032	CT 155	Victoria	Victoria
Becher Bay 2 5917810	Capital Regional District 5917	Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands (Les Îles) 59005	008	CT 155	Victoria	Victoria
Bridge River 1 5931813	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	085	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Canoe Creek 1 5933814	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	218	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Cayoosh Creek 1 5931814	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	080	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Chilhil 6 5931815	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	204	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Dog Creek 1 5941806	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	273	PCT 8315.02	Williams Lake	...

... not applicable

APPENDIX 2 - 1986 CENSUS - Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
Enderby 2 5937802	North Okanagan Regional District 5937	Okanagan North (Nord) 59017	453	PCT 8349.02	...	...
Esquimalt 5917811	Capital Regional District 5917	Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands (Les Îles) 59005	110	CT 150	Victoria	Victoria
Fountain 1 5931816	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	206	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Fountain 3 5931817	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	209	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Fountain 11 5931819	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	207	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Johnny Sticks 2 5941811	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	279	PCT 8315.02	Williams Lake	...
Kamloops 1 5933880	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	127-128, 140-141	CT 21	Kamloops	...
Katit 1 5945803	Central Coast Regional District 5945	Comox-Powell River 59004	660	PCT 8363	...	...
Kushya Creek 7 5941867	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	572	PCT 8363	Quesnel	...
Lillooet 1 5931821	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	084	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Louis Creek 4 5933888	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	373	PCT 8359	...	...

... not applicable

APPENDIX 2 - 1986 CENSUS - Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
Louis Squinas Ranch 14 5941834	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	488	PCT 8363	...	...
Malahat 11 5919815	Cowichan Valley Regional District 5919	Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands (Les Îles) 59005	168	PCT 8291.01	...	...
Marble Canyon 3 5933872	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	178	PCT 8316	...	...
Mayne Island 6 5917806	Capital Regional District 5917	Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands (Les Îles) 59005	264	PCT 8250.02	...	...
Mission 5 5931833	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	509	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Mount Currie 1 5931803	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	067	PCT 8314	...	...
Mount Currie 2 5931811	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	507	PCT 8314	...	...
Mount Currie 8 5931837	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	088	PCT 8314	...	...
Mount Currie 10 5931804	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	068	PCT 8314	...	...
Nazco 20 5941837	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	492	PCT 8363	Quesnel	...
Necait 6 5931826	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	082	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Nekalliston 2 5933886	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	368	PCT 8359	...	...

... not applicable

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
Neskainlith 1 5933883	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	126	PCT 8351.02	...	...
Neskainlith 2 5933885	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	120	PCT 8351.02	...	...
Nesuch 3 5931812	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	089. 506	PCT 8314	...	...
North Thompson 1 5933887	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	367	PCT 8359	...	...
Pashilqua 2 5931828	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	079	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Pavilion 1 5931829	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	210	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Sahhalkum 4 5933884	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	125. 145	PCT 8351.02	...	...
Salmon River Meadow 7 5941862	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	556-557	PCT 8363	...	...
Salmon River 1 5939806	Columbia-Shuswap Regional District 5939	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	064	PCT 8349.03	...	...
Seton Lake 5A 5931830	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	083	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Skeetchestn 5933817	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	323	PCT 8317	...	...
Slosh 1 5931831	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	081. 508	PCT 8315.01	...	...

... not applicable

APPENDIX 2 - 1986 CENSUS - Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
Sooke 1 5917817	Capital Regional District 5917	Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands (Les Îles) 59005	021	CT 156	Victoria	Victoria
South Saanich 1 5917804	Capital Regional District 5917	Esquimalt-Saanich 59006	264, 284-285	CT 160.03	Victoria	Victoria
Squaam 2 5933889	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	366	PCT 8359	...	...
Squinas 2 5941840	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	486	PCT 8363	...	...
Sundayman's Meadow 3 5941864	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	499	PCT 8363	Quesnel	...
Switsemalph 3 5939808	Columbia-Shuswap Regional District 5939	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	057	PCT 8350.01	...	...
Switsemalph 6 5939809	Columbia-Shuswap Regional District 5939	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	058, 075	PCT 8350.01	...	...
Switsemalph 7 5939810	Columbia-Shuswap Regional District 5939	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	056	PCT 8350.01	...	...
Tateltkus Lake 28 5941865	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	571	PCT 8363	Quesnel	...
Thomas Squinas Ranch 2A 5941845	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	487	PCT 8363	...	...
Towdystan Lake 3 5941851	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	484	PCT 8363	...	...

... not applicable

APPENDIX 2 - 1986 CENSUS - Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements

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Census Subdivision (CSD)	Census Division (CD)	Federal Electoral District (FED)	Enumeration Area (EA)	Census Tract / Provincial Census Tract (CT / PCT)	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration (CMA / CA)	Primary Census Metropolitan Area / Primary Census Agglomeration (PCMA / PCA)
Towinock 2 5931832	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 5931	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	078	PCT 8315.01	...	...
Trout Lake Alec 16 5941852	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	494	PCT 8363	Quesnel	...
Tzetzzi Lake 11 5941863	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	558	PCT 8363	...	...
Ulkatcho 13 5941854	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	485	PCT 8363	...	...
Union Bay 4 5917802	Capital Regional District 5917	Esquimalt-Saanich 59006	271	CT 180.02	Victoria	Sidney
Whispering Pines 4 5933877	Thompson-Nicola Regional District 5933	Kamloops-Shuswap 59010	369	PCT 8359	...	...
Williams Lake 1 5941812	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	277	PCT 8362	Williams Lake	...
Windy Mouth 7 5941855	Cariboo Regional District 5941	Cariboo-Chilcotin 59003	276	PCT 8362	Williams Lake	...

... not applicable

APPENDIX 3 - STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the census products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase census publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more. Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems - CANSIM and TELICHART. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll-free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor, Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3P2
Local calls: 709-772-4073
Toll-free service: 1-800-563-4255

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Statistical Reference Centre (N.C.R.)
Statistics Canada
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
Local calls: 613-951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please
dial the toll-free number for your
province.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3M3
Local calls: 902-426-5331
Toll-free service: 1-800-565-7192

ONTARIO

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor, Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M4
Local calls: 416-973-6586
Toll-free service: 1-800-263-1136

QUÉBEC

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Suite 412, East Tower
Montréal, Québec H2Z 1X4
Local calls: 514-283-5725
Toll-free service: 1-800-361-2831

MANITOBA

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
6th Floor, General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4
Local calls: 204-983-4020
Toll-free service: 1-800-542-3404

SASKATCHEWAN

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
9th Floor, Avord Tower
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0R7
Local calls: 306-780-5405
Toll-free service: 1-800-667-7164

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza
Room 401
138-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta T2G 4Z6
Local calls: 403-292-6717
Toll-free service: 1-800-472-9708

**ALBERTA AND NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES**

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Park Square, 8th Floor
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3B6
Local calls: 403-495-3027
Toll-free service: 1-800-282-3907
N.W.T. call collect: 403-495-3028

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Sinclair Centre, Suite 440F
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3C9
Local calls: 604-666-3691
Toll-free service:
South and Central B.C.: 1-800-663-1551
Yukon and Northern B.C.: Zenith 08913

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SECTION # 7 - BEGINS HERE

1986 CENSUS

PROFILE DATABASE

CONTENT OF TABLES

CENSUS DIVISIONS

and

CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS

Aussi disponible en français

OVERVIEW

The data in these profiles pertain to Canada, the 12 provinces and territories (PR), 266 census divisions (CD) and 6,009 census subdivisions (CSD).

The data featured in the 2A Profile are derived from information collected from all Canadian households. This profile contains 134 variables. The data featured in the 2B Profile are derived from information collected from 20% of private households. This profile contains 282 variables. A number of lines have been added to the attached list of variables. These lines are intended exclusively to clarify the data content; they are identified by a double asterisk. The single asterisk attached to some variables indicates that information on the variable is provided at the end of list.

For reasons of confidentiality, the data for any area with a population of less than 40 have been limited to the five characteristics under POPULATION/LAND AREA (2A Profile) and to the figure on total population including institutional residents (2B Profile). Further, all information related to income (2B Profile) has been suppressed for any area with a population of less than 250.

The structure of the identification codes for the geographic areas reads as follows:

PR CD CSD

XX XX XXX (X=one digit)

For the higher level geographic areas (PR and CD), the non-applicable portions of the codes are filled with zeros.

The names associated with these codes are those of the province or territory, the census division or the census subdivision, as appropriate.

Geographic concepts are described in the document "Geography - Reference Material".

CONTENT OF 2A PROFILE (100% DATA)

POPULATION/LAND AREA

Population, 1981 (1)*
Population, 1986
Population percentage change, 1981-1986
Land area in square kilometres, 1986
Population density per square kilometre, 1986

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Total population

Population by sex and age**

Male, total

0 - 4 years

5 - 9 years

10 - 14 years

15 - 19 years

20 - 24 years

25 - 34 years

35 - 44 years

45 - 54 years

55 - 64 years

65 - 74 years

75 years and over

Female, total

0 - 4 years

5 - 9 years

10 - 14 years

15 - 19 years

20 - 24 years

25 - 34 years

35 - 44 years

45 - 54 years

55 - 64 years

65 - 74 years

75 years and over

Population by marital status**

Single (never married), total

Single (never married), 15 years and over

Married (includes separated)

Widowed

Divorced

Population by mother tongue**

Single responses

English

French

English and French

Non-official languages

Aboriginal languages

Italian

Portuguese

Spanish

German

Yiddish

Dutch

Ukrainian

Russian

Polish

Finnish

Hungarian

Greek

Arabic

Punjabi

Chinese

Vietnamese

Tagalog (Pilipino)

Other languages

Multiple responses

English and French

English and non-official language(s)

French and non-official language(s)

English, French and non-official language(s)

Non-official languages

DWELLINGS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of occupied private dwellings

Dwellings by tenure**

Owned

Rented

On reserve (2)

Dwellings by type of dwelling**

Single detached house

Apartment, 5 or more storeys

Movable dwelling

All other types (3)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of private households

Household by size of household**

- 1 person
- 2 persons
- 3 persons
- 4 - 5 persons
- 6 - 9 persons
- 10 or more persons

Household by number of families**

- Non-family household
- 1 census family
- 2 or more census families

Persons in private households**

- Total number of persons
- Average number of persons per household

CENSUS FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of census families in private households

Census families by size of family**

- 2 persons
- 3 persons
- 4 persons
- 5 or more persons

Census families by family structure and presence of children**

Number of husband-wife families

- With no children at home
- With children at home
 - 1 child at home
 - 2 children at home
 - 3 or more children at home

Number of lone-parent families

Male parent

- 1 child at home
- 2 children at home
- 3 or more children at home

Female parent

- 1 child at home
- 2 children at home
- 3 or more children at home

Children in census families**

Total number of children at home

Children by age**

Under 6 years

6 - 14 years

15 - 17 years

18 - 24 years

25 years and over

Average number of children per census family (4)

Persons in private households by census family status and living arrangements**

Total number of persons

Number of non-family persons

Living with relatives (5)

Living with non-relatives only

Living alone

Number of family persons

Average number of persons per census family

Total number of persons 65 years and over

Number of non-family persons 65 years and over

Living with relatives (5)

Living with non-relatives only

Living alone

Number of family persons 65 years and over

ECONOMIC FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of economic families in private households

Economic families by size of family**

2 persons

3 persons

4 persons

5 or more persons

Persons in private households**

Total number of persons

Number of unattached individuals

Number of economic family persons

Average number of persons per economic family

* See the following pages for footnotes to characteristics accompanied by parentheses.

** Entry provided for the purpose of clarification of the data content; no data are provided for this entry in the data file.

FOOTNOTES

- (1)... Based on 1986 area.**
- (2)... For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category "on reserve" has been created for 1986 Census products to apply to all occupied private dwellings on reserves whether originally reported as "owned" or "rented".**
- (3)... Includes semi-detached houses, row-houses, other single attached houses, apartments or flats in a detached duplex and apartments in a building that has less than five storeys.**
- (4)... The average number of children per census family is calculated using the total number of children at home and the total number of census families.**
- (5)... May include non-relatives.**

CONTENT OF 2B PROFILE (20% DATA)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Total population, incl. institutional residents

Total non-institutional population (1)*

Population by home language**

Single responses

English

French

Non-official languages

Aboriginal languages

Italian

Portuguese

Spanish

German

Yiddish

Dutch

Ukrainian

Russian

Polish

Finnish

Hungarian

Greek

Arabic

Punjabi

Chinese

Vietnamese

Tagalog (Pilipino)

Other languages

Multiple responses

Population by official language**

English only

French only

Both English and French

Neither English nor French

Population by ethnic origin**

Single origins

British (2)

French (3)

Aboriginal peoples

Black

Chinese

Dutch (Netherlands)

German

Italian

Jewish

Polish

Scandinavian

South Asian

Ukrainian

Other single origins

Multiple origins (4)

British only

British and French

British and other

Other multiple origins

Population by citizenship**

Canadian citizenship (5)

Citizenship other than Canadian (6)

Population by place of birth**

Non-immigrant population (7)

Born in province of residence

Immigrant population

United States of America

Other Americas (8)

United Kingdom

Other Europe (9)

Africa

Asia

Other (10)

Total immigrant population

by period of immigration**

Before 1946

1946 - 1966

1967 - 1977

1978 - 1982

1983 - 1986 (11)

by age at immigration**

0 - 4 years

5 - 19 years

20 years and over

Total population 5 years and over

by mobility status**

Non-movers

Movers

Non-migrants (12)

Migrants (13)

From same census division

From same province

From different province

From outside Canada

Total population 15 years and over

by highest level of schooling**

Less than grade 9 (14)

Grades 9 - 13 without secondary school certificate

Grades 9 - 13 with secondary school certificate

Trades certificate or diploma

Other non-university education only without certificate (15)

Other non-university education only with certificate (15) (16)

University without degree (17)

University with degree (17)

by sex and major field of study**

Males with postsecondary qualifications (18)

Educational, recreational and counselling services

Fine and applied arts

Humanities and related fields

Social sciences and related fields

Commerce, management and business administration

Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies

Engineering and applied sciences

Engineering and applied science technologies and trades

Health professions, sciences and technologies

Mathematics and physical sciences

All other (19)

Females with postsecondary qualifications (18)
Educational, recreational and counselling services
Fine and applied arts
Humanities and related fields
Social sciences and related fields
Commerce, management and business administration
Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies
Engineering and applied sciences
Engineering and applied science technologies and trades
Health professions, sciences and technologies
Mathematics and physical sciences
All other (19)

by labour force activity**

Males 15 years and over

In the labour force

Employed

Unemployed

Participation rate

Married (excludes separated)

Unemployment rate

Females 15 years and over

In the labour force

Employed

Unemployed

Participation rate

Married (excludes separated)

Unemployment rate

Both sexes 15 years and over**

Participation rate

15 - 24 years

25 years and over

Married (excludes separated)

Unemployment rate

15 - 24 years

25 years and over

Total labour force 15 years and over

Not applicable (Inexperienced labour force) (20)

by industry divisions (21)**

All industries (22)

Primary industries (Divisions A,B,C, and D)

Manufacturing industries (Division E)

Construction industries (Division F)

**Transportation, storage, communication and other utility industries
(Div. G and H)**

Trade industries (Divisions I and J)

Finance, insurance and real estate industries (Divisions K and L)

Government service industries (Division N)

Other service industries (Divisions M,O,P,Q and R)

by sex and occupation major groups (21)**

Males - All occupations (22)

Managerial, administrative and related occupations

Teaching and related occupations

Occupations in medicine and health

Technological, social, religious, artistic and related occupations (23)

Clerical and related occupations

Sales occupations

Service occupations

Primary occupations (24)

Processing occupations

Machining, product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations (25)

Construction trades occupations

Transport equipment operating occupations

Other (26)

Females - All occupations (22)

Managerial, administrative and related occupations

Teaching and related occupations

Occupations in medicine and health

Technological, social, religious, artistic and related occupations (23)

Clerical and related occupations

Sales occupations

Service occupations

Primary occupations (24)

Processing occupations

Machining, product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations (25)

Construction trades occupations

Transport equipment operating occupations

Other (26)

by sex and class of worker**

Males - All classes of worker (22) (27)

Paid workers (28)

Self-employed (29)

Females - All classes of worker (22) (27)

Paid workers (28)

Self-employed (29)

DWELLINGS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of occupied private dwellings

Average number of rooms per dwelling

Average value of dwelling (30)

Dwellings by period of construction**

Before 1946

1946 - 1960

1961 - 1970

1971 - 1980

1981 - 1986 (11)

Dwellings with central heating (31)

Dwellings by principal heating fuel**

Gas (32)

Electricity (33)

Oil (34)

Other fuels (35)

HOUSEHOLDS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of private households

Average number of persons per room

Tenant one-family households without additional persons (36)

Average gross rent (monthly)

Gross rent $\geq$ 30% of household income (37)

Owner one-family households without additional persons (36)

Average major payments for owners (monthly)

Owner's major payments $\geq$ 30% of household income (37)

1985 INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Total income by sex and income group (38)**

Males 15 years and over with income

Under \$1,000 (39)

\$ 1,000 - \$ 2,999

\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

Females 15 years and over with income

Under \$1,000 (39)

\$ 1,000 - \$ 2,999

\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

Total income by composition of total income (38) (40)**

Total

Employment income

Government transfer payments

Other income

Employment income by sex and work activity in 1985 (41)**

Males - worked full year, full time (42)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Males - worked part year or part time (43)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Females - worked full year, full time (42)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Females - worked part year or part time (43)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Family income - all census families

Under \$5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 - \$39,999

\$40,000 - \$49,999

\$50,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

Incidence of low income (37)**

All economic families

Low income economic families

Incidence of low income (44)

All unattached individuals

Low income unattached individuals

Incidence of low income (44)

Total population in private households

Persons in low income family units

Incidence of low income (44)

Household income - all private households

Under \$5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 - \$39,999

\$40,000 - \$49,999

\$50,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

- * See the following pages for footnotes to characteristics accompanied by parentheses.**
- ** Entry provided for the purpose of clarification of the data content; no data are provided for this entry in the data file.**

FOOTNOTES

- (1)... With the exception of line 1, all characteristics exclude institutional residents and are based on weighted sample data (20%). In some instances, due to weighting factors, it is possible for small areas to have an "estimated population excluding institutional residents" (line 2) higher than the "population including institutional residents" (line 1). For more detailed information, refer to "Count Discrepancies Between 100% Data and 20% Sample Data" and "Sampling and Weighting" sections of the document "Profile Database - Reference Material".
- (2)... Includes the single origins of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e. and Other British.
- (3)... Includes the single origins of French, Acadian, French Canadian and Québécois.
- (4)... Includes persons who report more than one origin.
- (5)... Includes Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization.
- (6)... Includes citizenship of country of birth and citizenship of country other than country of birth.
- (7)... Includes persons born outside province of residence as well as persons born outside Canada who have a Canadian citizenship by birth and, therefore, will not have immigrated to Canada.
- (8)... Includes countries of North, Central and South America, the Caribbean and Bermuda, other than the United States of America.
- (9)... Excludes the United Kingdom.
- (10)... Includes persons born in Canada who do not have a Canadian citizenship by birth, but who do have a valid year of immigration.
- (11)... Includes the first five months only of 1986.
- (12)... Non-migrants are persons who moved within the same CSD during the 5-year reference period.
- (13)... Migrants are persons who moved from a different CSD or from outside Canada during the 5-year reference period.
- (14)... Includes "No schooling or kindergarten only".

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- (16)... Includes "Other non-university certificate or diploma" and "Trades certificate or diploma".
- (17)... Includes those with both university and other non-university education as well as those with university only.
- (18)... The term "Postsecondary" refers to all educational qualifications obtained other than secondary (high) school graduation certificate. This includes trades certificates, community college or CEGEP diplomas and all university qualifications.
- (19)... Includes "All other, not elsewhere classified" and "No specialization".
- (20)... The "Not applicable" category refers to unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1985. For these persons, the industry, occupation and class of worker questions did not apply (this category is also referred to as the "Inexperienced labour force").
- (21)... Occupation major group and industry division totals include computer assignment of the "Not stated". These assignments are based on selected socio-economic characteristics.
- (22)... This category is also referred to as the "Experienced labour force".
- (23)... Includes the following occupation major groups: occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics; occupations in social sciences and related fields; occupations in religion; artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations.
- (24)... Includes the following occupation major groups: farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations; fishing, trapping and related occupations; forestry and logging occupations; mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations.
- (25)... Includes the following occupation major groups: machining and related occupations; product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations.

- (26)... Includes the following occupation major groups: material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.; other crafts and equipment operating occupations; occupations not elsewhere classified.
- (27)... Includes unpaid family workers.
- (28)... Includes self-employed in incorporated companies.
- (29)... Includes self-employed in unincorporated companies only.
- (30)... For owner-occupied, private non-farm non-reserve dwellings only.
- (31)... Includes steam or hot water furnace or boiler, forced hot air furnace, and installed electric heating system.
- (32)... Includes piped gas (e.g., natural gas) and bottled gas (e.g., propane).
- (33)... Includes electricity as the only energy source for heating the home and electricity as the main source where more than one fuel/energy is used (e.g., electricity and oil).
- (34)... Includes kerosene.
- (35)... Includes wood, coal or coke, and other forms of fuel or energy.
- (36)... Excludes farm households, reserve households and households with negative or no household income in 1985.
- (37)... See the document "Profile Database - Reference Material" for universe covered and for definitions of concepts and terms.
- (38)... For additional information concerning the data, see "Special Notes" section of the document "Profile Database - Reference Material".
- (39)... Includes loss.
- (40)... Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
- (41)... For individuals 15 years and over who worked in 1985 and reported employment income for 1985.
- (42)... Worked 49-52 weeks in 1985, mostly full time.
- (43)... Worked 49-52 weeks in 1985, mostly part time, or worked less than 49 weeks.

(44)... Calculations based on unrounded data.

Abbreviations:

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

1986 CENSUS

PROFILE DATABASE

CONTENT OF TABLES

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS

SELECTED CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS

CENSUS TRACTS

Aussi disponible en français

OVERVIEW

The data in these profiles pertain to 25 census metropolitan areas (CMA), 12 census agglomerations (CA) and 3,776 census tracts (CT).

The data featured in the 2A Profile are derived from information collected from all Canadian households. This profile contains 134 variables. The data featured in the 2B Profile are derived from information collected from 20% of private households. This profile contains 282 variables. A number of lines have been added to the attached list of variables. These lines are intended exclusively to clarify the data content; they are identified by a double asterisk. The single asterisk attached to some variables indicates that information on the variable is provided at the end of list.

For reasons of confidentiality, the data for any area with a population of less than 40 have been limited to the five characteristics under POPULATION/LAND AREA (2A Profile) and to the figure on total population including institutional residents (2B Profile). Further, all information related to income (2B Profile) has been suppressed for any area with a population of less than 250.

The structure of the identification codes for the geographic areas reads as follows:

CMA-CA CT

XXX 0XXX.XX (X=one digit)

For the higher level geographic areas (CMA or CA), the non-applicable portions of the codes are left blank.

The names associated with the CT codes are those of CMA-CA in which the CTs are located.

Geographic concepts are described in the document "Geography - Reference Material".

CONTENT OF 2A PROFILE (100% DATA)

POPULATION/LAND AREA

Population, 1981 (1)*

Population, 1986

Population percentage change, 1981-1986

Land area in square kilometres, 1986

Population density per square kilometre, 1986

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Total population

Population by sex and age**

Male, total

0 - 4 years

5 - 9 years

10 - 14 years

15 - 19 years

20 - 24 years

25 - 34 years

35 - 44 years

45 - 54 years

55 - 64 years

65 - 74 years

75 years and over

Female, total

0 - 4 years

5 - 9 years

10 - 14 years

15 - 19 years

20 - 24 years

25 - 34 years

35 - 44 years

45 - 54 years

55 - 64 years

65 - 74 years

75 years and over

Population by marital status**

Single (never married), total

Single (never married), 15 years and over

Married (includes separated)

Widowed

Divorced

Population by mother tongue**

Single responses

English

French

English and French

Non-official languages

Aboriginal languages

Italian

Portuguese

Spanish

German

Yiddish

Dutch

Ukrainian

Russian

Polish

Finnish

Hungarian

Greek

Arabic

Punjabi

Chinese

Vietnamese

Tagalog (Pilipino)

Other languages

Multiple responses

English and French

English and non-official language(s)

French and non-official language(s)

English, French and non-official language(s)

Non-official languages

DWELLINGS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of occupied private dwellings

Dwellings by tenure**

Owned

Rented

On reserve (2)

Dwellings by type of dwelling**

Single detached house

Apartment, 5 or more storeys

Movable dwelling

All other types (3)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of private households

Households by size of household**

1 person

2 persons

3 persons

4 - 5 persons

6 - 9 persons

10 or more persons

Households by number of families**

Non-family household

1 census family

2 or more census families

Persons in private households**

Total number of persons

Average number of persons per household

CENSUS FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of census families in private households

Census families by size of family**

2 persons

3 persons

4 persons

5 or more persons

Census families by family structure and presence of children**

Number of husband-wife families

With no children at home

With children at home

1 child at home

2 children at home

3 or more children at home

Number of lone-parent families

Male parent

1 child at home

2 children at home

3 or more children at home

Female parent

1 child at home

2 children at home

3 or more children at home

Children in census families**

Total number of children at home

Children by age**

Under 6 years

6 - 14 years

15 - 17 years

18 - 24 years

25 years and over

Average number of children per census family (4)

Persons in private households by census family status and living arrangements**

Total number of persons

Number of non-family persons

Living with relatives (5)

Living with non-relatives only

Living alone

Number of family persons

Average number of persons per census family

Total number of persons 65 years and over

Number of non-family persons 65 years and over

Living with relatives (5)

Living with non-relatives only

Living alone

Number of family persons 65 years and over

ECONOMIC FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of economic families in private households

Economic families by size of family**

2 persons

3 persons

4 persons

5 or more persons

Persons in private households**

Total number of persons

Number of unattached individuals

Number of economic family persons

Average number of persons per economic family

* See the following pages for footnotes to characteristics accompanied by parentheses.

** Entry provided for the purpose of clarification of the data content; no data are provided for this entry in the data file.

FOOTNOTES

- (1)... Based on 1986 area.
- (2)... For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category "on reserve" has been created for 1986 Census products to apply to all occupied private dwellings on reserves whether originally reported as "owned" or "rented".
- (3)... Includes semi-detached houses, row-houses, other single attached houses, apartments or flats in a detached duplex and apartments in a building that has less than five storeys.
- (4)... The average number of children per census family is calculated using the total number of children at home and the total number of census families.
- (5)... May include non-relatives.

CONTENT OF 2B PROFILE (20% DATA)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Total population incl. institutional residents

Total non-institutional population (1)*

Population by home language**

Single responses

English

French

Non-official languages

Aboriginal languages

Italian

Portuguese

Spanish

German

Yiddish

Dutch

Ukrainian

Russian

Polish

Finnish

Hungarian

Greek

Arabic

Punjabi

Chinese

Vietnamese

Tagalog(Pilipino)

Other languages

Multiple responses

Population by official language**

English only

French only

Both English and French

Neither English nor French

Population by ethnic origin**

Single origins

British (2)

French (3)

Aboriginal peoples

Black

Chinese

Dutch

German

Italian

Jewish

Polish

Scandinavian

South Asian

Ukrainian

Other singles origins

Multiple origins (4)

British only

British and French

British and other

Other multiple origins

Population by citizenship**

Canadian citizenship (5)

Citizenship other than Canadian (6)

Population by place of birth**

Non-immigrant population (7)

Born in province of residence

Immigrant population

United States of America

Other Americas (8)

United Kingdom

Other Europe (9)

Africa

Asia

Other (10)

Total immigrant population

by period of immigration**

Before 1946

1946 - 1966

1967 - 1977

1978 - 1982

1983 - 1986 (11)

by age at immigration**

0 - 4 years

5 - 19 years

20 years and over

Total population 5 years and over

by mobility status**

Non-movers

Movers

Non-migrants (12)

Migrants (13)

From same CMA/CA

From same province (14)

From different province

From outside Canada

Total population 15 years and over

by highest level of schooling**

Less than grade 9 (15)

Grades 9 - 13 without secondary school certificate

Grades 9 - 13 with secondary school certificate

Trades certificate or diploma

Other non-university education only without certificate (16)

Other non-university education only with certificate (16) (17)

University without degree (18)

University with degree (18)

by sex and major field of study**

Males with postsecondary qualifications (19)

Educational, recreational and counselling services

Fine and applied arts

Humanities and related fields

Social sciences and related fields

Commerce, management and business administration

Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies

Engineering and applied sciences

Engineering and applied science technologies and trades

Health professions, sciences and technologies

Mathematics and physical sciences

All other (20)

Females with postsecondary qualifications (19)
Educational, recreational and counselling services
Fine and applied arts
Humanities and related fields
Social sciences and related fields
Commerce, management and business administration
Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies
Engineering and applied sciences
Engineering and applied science technologies and trades
Health professions, sciences and technologies
Mathematics and physical sciences
All other (20)

by labour force activity**

Males 15 years and over

In the labour force

Employed

Unemployed

Participation rate

Married (excludes separated)

Unemployment rate

Females 15 years and over

In the labour force

Employed

Unemployed

Participation rate

Married (excludes separated)

Unemployment rate

Both sexes 15 years and over**

Participation rate

15 - 24 years

25 years and over

Married (excludes separated)

Unemployment rate

15 - 24 years

25 years and over

Total labour force 15 years and over

Not applicable (Inexperienced labour force) (21)

by industry divisions (22)**

All industries (23)

Primary industries (Divisions A,B,C, and D)

Manufacturing industries (Division E)

Construction industries (Division F)

**Transportation, storage, communication and other utility industries
(Div. G and H)**

Trade industries (Divisions I and J)

Finance, insurance and real estate industries (Divisions K and L)

Government service industries (Division N)

Other service industries (Divisions M,O,P,Q and R)

by sex and occupation major groups (22)**

Males - All occupations (23)

Managerial, administrative and related occupations

Teaching and related occupations

Occupations in medicine and health

Technological, social, religious, artistic and related occupations (24)

Clerical and related occupations

Sales occupations

Service occupations

Primary occupations (25)

Processing occupations

Machining, product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations (26)

Construction trades occupations

Transport equipment operating occupations

Other (27)

Females - All occupations (23)

Managerial, administrative and related occupations

Teaching and related occupations

Occupations in medicine and health

Technological, social, religious, artistic and related occupations (24)

Clerical and related occupations

Sales occupations

Service occupations

Primary occupations (25)

Processing occupations

Machining, product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations (26)

Construction trades occupations

Transport equipment operating occupations

Other (27)

by sex and class of worker**

Males - All classes of worker (23) (28)

Paid workers (29)

Self-employed (30)

Females - All classes of worker (23) (28)

Paid workers (29)

Self-employed (30)

DWELLINGS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of occupied private dwellings

Average number of rooms per dwelling

Average value of dwelling (31)

Dwellings by period of construction**

Before 1946

1946 - 1960

1961 - 1970

1971 - 1980

1981 - 1986 (11)

Dwellings with central heating (32)

Dwellings by principal heating fuel**

Gas (33)

Electricity (34)

Oil (35)

Other fuels (36)

HOUSEHOLDS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of private households

Average number of persons per room

Tenant one-family households without additional persons (37)

Average gross rent (monthly)

Gross rent $\geq$ 30% of household income (38)

Owner one-family households without additional persons (37)

Average major payments for owners (monthly)

Owner's major payments $\geq$ 30% of household income (38)

1985 INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Total income by sex and income group (39)

Males 15 years and over with income

Under \$1,000 (40)

\$ 1,000 - \$ 2,999

\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

Females 15 years and over with income

Under \$1,000 (40)

\$ 1,000 - \$ 2,999

\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

Total income by composition of total income (39) (41)**

Total

Employment income

Government transfer payments

Other income

Employment income by sex and work activity in 1985 (42)**

Males - worked full year, full time (43)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Males - worked part year or part time (44)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Females - worked full year, full time (43)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Females - worked part year or part time (44)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Family income - all census families

Under \$5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 - \$39,999

\$40,000 - \$49,999

\$50,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

Incidence of low income (38)**

All economic families

Low income economic families

Incidence of low income (45)

All unattached individuals

Low income unattached individuals

Incidence of low income (45)

Total population in private households

Persons in low income family units

Incidence of low income (45)

Household income - all private households

Under \$5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 - \$39,999

\$40,000 - \$49,999

\$50,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

- * See the following pages for footnotes to characteristics accompanied by parentheses.**
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FOOTNOTES

- (1)... With the exception of line 1, all characteristics exclude institutional residents and are based on weighted sample data (20%). In some instances, due to weighting factors, it is possible for small areas to have an "estimated population excluding institutional residents" (line 2) higher than the "population including institutional residents" (line 1). For more detailed information, refer to "Count Discrepancies Between 100% Data and 20% Sample Data" and "Sampling and Weighting" sections of the document "Profile Database - Reference Material".
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- (4)... Includes persons who report more than one origin.
- (5)... Includes Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization.
- (6)... Includes citizenship of country of birth and citizenship of country other than country of birth.
- (7)... Includes persons born outside province of residence as well as persons born outside Canada who have a Canadian citizenship by birth and, therefore, will not have immigrated to Canada.
- (8)... Includes countries of North, Central and South America, the Caribbean and Bermuda, other than the United States of America.
- (9)... Excludes the United Kingdom.
- (10)... Includes persons born in Canada who do not have a Canadian citizenship by birth, but who do have a valid year of immigration.
- (11)... Includes the first five months only of 1986.
- (12)... Non-migrants are persons who moved within the same CSD during the 5-year reference period.
- (13)... Migrants are persons who moved from a different CSD or from outside Canada during the 5-year reference period.
- (14)... Excludes migrants from same CMA|CA.

- (15)... Includes "No schooling or kindergarten only".
- (16)... Other non-university education refers to both postsecondary non-university courses requiring secondary school graduation and courses taken in other institutions such as trade schools or vocational centres which may not require secondary school graduation.
- (17)... Includes "Other non-university certificate or diploma" and "Trades certificate or diploma".
- (18)... Includes those with both university and other non-university education as well as those with university only.
- (19)... The term "Postsecondary" refers to all educational qualifications obtained other than secondary (high) school graduation certificate. This includes trades certificates, community college or CEGEP diplomas and all university qualifications.
- (20)... Includes "All other, not elsewhere classified" and "No specialization".
- (21)... The "Not applicable" category refers to unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1985. For these persons, the industry, occupation and class of worker questions did not apply (this category is also referred to as the "Inexperienced labour force").
- (22)... Occupation major group and industry division totals include computer assignment of the "Not stated". These assignments are based on selected socio-economic characteristics.
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- (26)... Includes the following occupation major groups: machining and related occupations; product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations.

- (27)... Includes the following occupation major groups: material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.; other crafts and equipment operating occupations; occupations not elsewhere classified.
- (28)... Includes unpaid family workers.
- (29)... Includes self-employed in incorporated companies.
- (30)... Includes self-employed in unincorporated companies only.
- (31)... For owner-occupied, private non-farm non-reserve dwellings only.
- (32)... Includes steam or hot water furnace or boiler, forced hot air furnace, and installed electric heating system.
- (33)... Includes piped gas (e.g., natural gas) and bottled gas (e.g., propane).
- (34)... Includes electricity as the only energy source for heating the home and electricity as the main source where more than one fuel/energy is used (e.g., electricity and oil).
- (35)... Includes kerosene.
- (36)... Includes wood, coal or coke, and other forms of fuel or energy.
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- (42)... For individuals 15 years and over who worked in 1985 and reported employment income for 1985.
- (43)... Worked 49-52 weeks in 1985, mostly full time.
- (44)... Worked 49-52 weeks in 1985, mostly part time, or worked less than 49 weeks.

(45)... Calculations based on unrounded data.

Abbreviations:

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

1986 CENSUS

PROFILE DATABASE

CONTENT OF TABLES

URBAN

FORWARD SORTATION AREAS

Aussi disponible en français

OVERVIEW

The data in this profile pertain to 1,025 urban forward sortation areas (FSA) across Canada. ALL FIGURES ARE BASED ON DATA COLLECTED FROM A 20% SAMPLE OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. For reason of confidentiality, the data for any area with a population of less than 250 have been suppressed.

This profile contains 325 variables. A number of lines have been added to the attached list of variables. These lines are intended exclusively to clarify the data content; they are identified by a double asterisk. The single asterisk attached to some variables indicates that information on the variable is provided at the end of the list.

The structure of the identification codes for the geographic areas reads as follows:

FSA

LNL (L=one letter; N= one number)

The names associated with these codes are those of the delivery areas as named by Canada Post.

Geographic concepts are described in the document "Geography - Reference Material".

CONTENT OF 2A & 2B PROFILE

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS*

Total population (A1)

Population by sex and age**

Male, total

- 0 - 4 years
- 5 - 9 years
- 10 - 14 years
- 15 - 19 years
- 20 - 24 years
- 25 - 34 years
- 35 - 44 years
- 45 - 54 years
- 55 - 64 years
- 65 - 74 years
- 75 years and over

Female, total

- 0 - 4 years
- 5 - 9 years
- 10 - 14 years
- 15 - 19 years
- 20 - 24 years
- 25 - 34 years
- 35 - 44 years
- 45 - 54 years
- 55 - 64 years
- 65 - 74 years
- 75 years and over

Population by marital status**

Single (never married), total

Single (never married), 15 years and over

Married (includes separated)

Widowed

Divorced

Population by mother tongue**

Single responses

English

French

Non-official languages

Italian

German

Chinese

Ukrainian

Portuguese

Dutch

Polish

Greek

Spanish

Hungarian

Punjabi

Cree

Tagalog

Vietnamese

Arabic

Other languages

Multiple responses

English and French

English and non-official language(s)

French and non-official language(s)

English, French and non-official language(s)

Non-official languages

DWELLINGS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of occupied private dwellings

Dwellings by tenure**

Owned

Rented

On reserve (A2)

Dwellings by type of dwelling**

Single-detached house

Apartment, 5 or more storeys

Movable dwelling

All other types (A3)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of private households

Households by size of household**

1 person

2 persons

3 persons

4 - 5 persons

6 - 9 persons

10 or more persons

Households by number of families**

Non-family household

1 census family

2 or more census families

Persons in private households**

Total number of persons

Average number of persons per household

CENSUS FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of census families in private households

Census families by size of family**

2 persons

3 persons

4 persons

5 or more persons

Census families by family structure and presence of children**

Number of husband-wife families

With no children at home

With children at home

1 child at home

2 children at home

3 or more children at home

Number of lone-parent families

Male parent

1 child at home

2 children at home

3 or more children at home

Female parent

1 child at home

2 children at home

3 or more children at home

Children in census families**

Total number of children at home

Children by age**

Under 6 years of age

6 - 14 years

15 - 17 years

18 - 24 years

25 years and over

Average number of children per census family (A4)

Persons in private households by census family status and living arrangements**

Total number of persons

Number of non-family persons

Living with relatives (A5)

Living with non-relatives only

Living alone

Number of family persons

Average number of persons per census family

Total number of persons 65 years and over

Number of non-family persons 65 years and over

Living with relatives (A5)

Living with non-relatives only

Living alone

Number of family persons 65 years and over

ECONOMIC FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of economic families in private households

Economic families by size of family**

2 persons

3 persons

4 persons

5 or more persons

Persons in private households**

Total number of persons

Number of unattached individuals

Number of economic family persons

Average number of persons per economic family

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Total population (non-institutional)

Population by home language**

Single responses

English

French

Non-official languages

Italian

Chinese

German

Portuguese

Greek

Other languages

Multiple responses

Population by official language**

English only

French only

Both English and French

Neither English nor French

Population by ethnic origin**

Single origins

British (2)

French (3)

Aboriginal peoples (4)

Black (5)

German

Italian

Ukrainian

Chinese

Dutch (Netherlands)

South Asian (6)

Jewish

Polish

Other single origins

Multiple origins (7)

Population by citizenship**

Canadian citizenship (8)

Citizenship other than Canadian (9)

Population by place of birth**

Non-immigrant population

Born in province of residence

Born outside province of residence (10)

Immigrant population

United States of America

Other Americas (11)

Caribbean and Bermuda

United Kingdom

Italy

Other Europe (12)

Africa

India

Other Asia (13)

Oceania

Other (14)

**Total immigrant population
by period of immigration****

Before 1946

1946 - 1955

1956 - 1966

1967 - 1977

1978 - 1982

1983 - 1986 (15)

by age at immigration**

- 0 - 4 years
- 5 - 19 years
- 20 - 39 years
- 40 years and over

Total population 5 years and over

by mobility status**

- Non-movers
- Movers
 - Non-migrants
 - Migrants
 - From same province
 - From different province
 - From outside Canada

Total population 15 years and over

by highest level of schooling**

- Less than grade 9 (16)
- Grades 9 - 13 - without secondary school certificate
- Grades 9 - 13 - with secondary school certificate
- Trades certificate or diploma
- Other non-university education only without certificate (17)
- Other non-university education only with certificate (17) (18)
- University without degree (19)
- University with degree (19)

by sex and major field of study**

- Males with postsecondary qualifications (20)
 - Educational, recreational and counselling services
 - Fine and applied arts
 - Humanities and related fields
 - Social sciences and related fields
 - Commerce, management and business administration
 - Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies
 - Engineering and applied sciences
 - Engineering and applied science technologies and trades
 - Health professions, sciences and technologies
 - Mathematics and physical sciences
 - All other (21)

Females with postsecondary qualifications (20)
Educational, recreational and counselling services
Fine and applied arts
Humanities and related fields
Social sciences and related fields
Commerce, management and business administration
Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies
Engineering and applied sciences
Engineering and applied science technologies and trades
Health professions, sciences and technologies
Mathematics and physical sciences
All other (21)

by labour force activity**

Males 15 years and over
In the labour force
Employed
Unemployed
Not in the labour force
Participation rate
15 - 24 years
25 years and over
Married (excludes separated)
Unemployment rate
15 - 24 years
25 years and over

Females 15 years and over
In the labour force
Employed
Unemployed
Not in the labour force
Participation rate
15 - 24 years
25 years and over
Married (excludes separated)
Unemployment rate
15 - 24 years
25 years and over

Both sexes 15 years and over**
Participation rate
15 - 24 years
25 years and over
Married (excludes separated)
Unemployment rate
15 - 24 years
25 years and over

Total labour force 15 years and over
Not applicable (Inexperienced labour force) (22)
by industry divisions (23)**

All industries (24)

- Agricultural and related service industries
- Fishing and trapping industries
- Logging and forestry industries
- Mining (inc. milling), quarrying and oil well industries
- Manufacturing industries
- Construction industries
- Transportation and storage industries
- Communication and other utility industries
- Wholesale trade industries
- Retail trade industries
- Finance and insurance industries
- Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
- Business service industries
- Government service industries
- Educational service industries
- Health and social service industries
- Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
- Other service industries

by sex and occupation major groups (23)**

Males - All occupations (24)

- Managerial, administrative and related occupations
- Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics
- Occupations in social sciences and related fields
- Occupations in religion
- Teaching and related occupations
- Occupations in medicine and health
- Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations
- Clerical and related occupations
- Sales occupations
- Service occupations
- Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations
- Fishing, trapping and related occupations
- Forestry and logging occupations
- Mining and quarrying (inc. oil and gas fields) occupations
- Processing occupations
- Machining and related occupations
- Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations
- Construction trades occupations
- Transport equipment operating occupations
- Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.
- Other crafts and equipment operating occupations
- Occupations not elsewhere specified

Females - All occupations (24)

- Managerial, administrative and related occupations
- Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics
- Occupations in social sciences and related fields
- Occupations in religion
- Teaching and related occupations
- Occupations in medicine and health
- Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations
- Clerical and related occupations
- Sales occupations
- Service occupations
- Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations
- Fishing, trapping and related occupations
- Forestry and logging occupations
- Mining and quarrying (inc. oil and gas fields) occupations
- Processing occupations
- Machining and related occupations
- Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations
- Construction trades occupations
- Transport equipment operating occupations
- Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.
- Other crafts and equipment operating occupations
- Occupations not elsewhere specified

by sex and class of worker**

Males - All classes of worker (24)

- Paid workers
 - Employees
 - Self-employed (incorporated)
 - Self-employed (unincorporated)
- Unpaid family workers

Females - All classes of worker (24)

- Paid workers
 - Employees
 - Self-employed (incorporated)
 - Self-employed (unincorporated)
- Unpaid family workers

DWELLINGS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of occupied private dwellings

Average number of rooms per dwelling

Average value of dwelling (25)

Dwellings by period of construction**

Before 1946

1946 - 1960

1961 - 1970

1971 - 1980

1981 - 1986 (15)

Dwellings with central heating (26)

Dwellings by principal heating fuel**

Gas (27)

Electricity (28)

Oil (29)

Other fuels (30)

HOUSEHOLDS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of private households

Average number of persons per room

Tenant one-family households without additional persons (31)

Average gross rent (monthly)

Gross rent $\geq$ 30% of household income

Owner one-family households without additional persons (31)

Average major payments for owners (monthly)

Owner's major payments $\geq$ 30% of household income

CENSUS FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of census families in private households

Census families by family structure and number of family members in the labour force (32)**

Number of husband-wife families

No member in the labour force

Some members in the labour force

One member only

Two or more members

Husband and wife in the labour force

Number of lone-parent families

No member in the labour force

Some members in the labour force

Parent in the labour force

1985 INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Total income by sex and income group**

Males 15 years and over with income

Under \$1,000 (33)

\$ 1,000 - \$ 2,999

\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

Females 15 years and over with income

Under \$1,000 (33)

\$ 1,000 - \$ 2,999

\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

Total income by composition of total income (34)**

Total

Employment income

Government transfer payments

Other income

Employment income by sex and work activity in 1985 (35)**

Males - worked full year, full time (36)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Males - worked part year or part time (37)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Females - worked full year, full time (36)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Females - worked part year or part time (37)

Average employment income

Standard error of average employment income

Family income - all census families

Under \$5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 - \$39,999

\$40,000 - \$49,999

\$50,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

Incidence of low income**

All economic families

Low income economic families

Incidence of low income (38)

All unattached individuals

Low income unattached individuals

Incidence of low income (38)

Total population in private households

Persons in low income family units

Incidence of low income (38)

Household income - all private households

Under \$5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$29,999

\$30,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 - \$39,999

\$40,000 - \$49,999

\$50,000 and over

Average income

Median income

Standard error of average income

- * See the following pages for footnotes to characteristics accompanied by parentheses.
- ** Entry provided for the purpose of clarification of the data content; no data are provided for this entry in the data file.

FOOTNOTES

- (A1)... All characteristics exclude institutional residents and are based on weighted sample data (20%). For more detailed information, refer to the "Sampling and Weighting" section of the document "Profile Database - Reference Material".
- (A2)... For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category "on reserve" has been created for 1986 Census products to apply to all occupied private dwellings on reserves whether originally reported as "owned" or "rented".
- (A3)... Includes semi-detached houses, row-houses, other single attached houses, apartments or flats in a detached duplex and apartments in a building that has less than five storeys.
- (A4)... The average number of children per census family is calculated using the total number of children at home and the total number of census families.
- (A5)... May include non-relatives.
- (2)... Includes the single origins of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e. and Other British.
- (3)... Includes the single origins of French, Acadian, French Canadian and Québécois.
- (4)... Includes the single origins of Inuit, Métis and North American Indian
- (5)... Includes the single origins of Black and African Black.
- (6)... Includes the single origins of Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Singhalese, Tamil, Bangladeshi, n.i.e., East Indian, n.i.e., Pakistani, n.i.e. and Sri Lankan, n.i.e.
- (7)... Includes persons who report more than one origin.
- (8)... Includes Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization.
- (9)... Includes citizenship of country of birth and citizenship of country other than country of birth.

- (10)... Includes persons born outside Canada who have a Canadian citizenship by birth and, therefore, will not have immigrated to Canada.
- (11)... Includes countries of North, Central and South America, other than the United States of America.
- (12)... Excludes the United Kingdom and Italy.
- (13)... Excludes India.
- (14)... Includes persons born in Canada who do not have a Canadian citizenship by birth, but who do have a valid year of immigration.
- (15)... Includes the first five months only of 1986.
- (16)... Includes "No schooling or kindergarten only".
- (17)... Other non-university education refers to both postsecondary non-university courses requiring secondary school graduation and courses taken in other institutions such as trade schools or vocational centres which may not require secondary school graduation.
- (18)... Includes "Other non-university certificate or diploma" and "Trades certificate or diploma".
- (19)... Includes those with both university and other non-university education as well as those with university only.
- (20)... The term "Postsecondary" refers to all educational qualifications obtained other than secondary (high) school graduation certificate. This includes trades certificates, community college or CEGEP diplomas and all university qualifications.
- (21)... Includes "All other, not elsewhere classified" and "No specialization".
- (22)... The "Not applicable" category refers to unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1985. For these persons, the industry, occupation and class of worker questions did not apply (this category is also referred to as the "Inexperienced labour force").
- (23)... Occupation major group and industry division totals include computer assignment of the "Not stated". These assignments are based on selected socio-economic characteristics.

- (24)... This category is also referred to as the "Experienced labour force".
- (25)... For owner-occupied, private non-farm non-reserve dwellings only.
- (26)... Includes steam or hot water furnace or boiler, forced hot air furnace, and installed electric heating system.
- (27)... Includes piped gas (e.g., natural gas) and bottled gas (e.g., propane).
- (28)... Includes electricity as the only energy source for heating the home and electricity as the main source where more than one fuel/energy is used (e.g., electricity and oil).
- (29)... Includes kerosene.
- (30)... Includes wood, coal or coke, and other forms of fuel or energy.
- (31)... Excludes farm households, reserve households and households with negative or no household income in 1985.
- (32)... Includes children in labour force, if applicable.
- (33)... Includes loss.
- (34)... Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
- (35)... For individuals 15 years and over who worked in 1985 and reported employment income for 1985.
- (36)... Worked 49-52 weeks in 1985, mostly full time.
- (37)... Worked 49-52 weeks in 1985, mostly part time, or worked less than 49 weeks.
- (38)... Calculations based on unrounded data.

Abbreviations:

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

EXCLUDED URBAN FORWARD SORTATION AREAS

The following FSA's have been excluded from the list of FSA's for which profiles are available because their total population on June 3, 1986 was less than 250 persons.

POSTAL CODE

B4G
E2G
E3C
G1A
G2J
G5Z
G6R
G6S
G7Y
G9R
H4T
H4Y
H4Z
J1R
J7N
J7W
K1A
K1P
K8B
L4B
L4V
L5P
L5S
L5T
L7V
M5K
M5L
M5W
M5X
M7A
N1T
N6L
N9K
R3H
R3W
S6W

DELIVERY AREA

Lower Sackville, N.S.
Rothesay, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.
Québec, Qué.
Québec, Qué.
Ville-St-Georges, Qué.
Victoriaville, Qué.
Victoriaville, Qué.
Jonquière, Qué.
Shawinigan, Qué.
Montréal, Qué.
Montréal, Qué.
Montréal, Qué.
Windsor, Qué.
Mirabel, Qué.
Dorion-Vaudreuil, Qué.
Ottawa, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Pembroke, Ont.
Richmond Hill, Ont.
Mississauga, Ont.
Mississauga, Ont.
Mississauga, Ont.
Mississauga, Ont.
Burlington, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Cambridge, Ont.
London, Ont.
Windsor, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg, Man.
Prince Albert, Sas.

POSTAL CODE

T4B
T5S
T5V
T6N
T6S
T6T
T8X
V2H
V2W
V3Y
V4G
V9E

DELIVERY AREA

Airdrie, Alt.
Edmonton, Alt.
Edmonton, Alt.
Edmonton, Alt.
Edmonton, Alt.
Edmonton, Alt.
Grande Prairie, Alt.
Kamloops, B.C.
Maple Ridge, B.C.
Pitt Meadows, B.C.
Delta, B.C.
Victoria, B.C.

1986 CENSUS

PROFILE DATABASE

CONTENT OF TABLES

ENUMERATION AREAS

Aussi disponible en français

OVERVIEW

The data in these profiles pertain to 44,042 enumeration areas (EA) across Canada. For reasons of confidentiality, the data for any area with a population of less than 40 have been suppressed.

The data featured in the 2A Profile are derived from information collected from all Canadian households. This profile contains 92 variables. The data featured in the 2B Profile are derived from information collected from 20% of private households. This profile contains 212 variables. A number of lines have been added to the attached list of variables. These lines are intended exclusively to clarify the data content; they are identified by a double asterisk. The single asterisk attached to some variables indicates that information on the variable is provided at the end of the list.

The structure of the identification codes for the geographic areas reads as follows:

PR FED EA

XX XXX XXX (X=one digit)

The names associated with these codes are those of the census subdivisions (CSD) in which the EAs are located. Normally, the CSD type indicator for the subdivision will also appear on the screen.

Geographic concepts are described in the document "Geography - Reference Material".

CONTENT OF 2A PROFILE (100% DATA)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Total population

Population by sex and age**

Male, total

0-4 years

5-9 years

10-14 years

15-19 years

20-24 years

25-34 years

35-44 years

45-54 years

55-64 years

65-74 years

75 years and over

Female, total

0-4 years

5-9 years

10-14 years

15-19 years

20-24 years

25-34 years

35-44 years

45-54 years

55-64 years

65-74 years

75 years and over

Population by marital status**

Single, total

Single, 15 years and over

Married

Widowed

Divorced

Separated

Population by mother tongue**

Single responses

English

French

Non-official languages

German

Chinese

Dutch

Polish

Italian

Portuguese

Ukrainian

Greek

Other languages

Multiple responses

DWELLINGS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of occupied private dwellings

Dwellings by tenure**

Owned

Rented

On reserve (2)*

Dwellings by type of dwelling**

Single detached house

Apartment, 5 or more storeys

Movable dwelling

All other types(3)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of private households

Household by size of household**

1 person

2 persons

3 persons

4-5 persons

6-9 persons

10 or more persons

Household by number of families**

Non-family household

1 census family

2 or more census families

Persons in private households**

Total number of persons

Average number of persons per household

CENSUS FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of census families in private households

Census families by size of family**

2 persons

3 persons

4 persons

5 or more persons

Census families by family structure and presence of children**

Number of husband-wife families

With no children at home

With children at home

1 child at home

2 children at home

3 or more children at home

Number of lone-parent families

Male parent

1 child at home

2 children at home

3 or more children at home

Female parent

1 child at home

2 children at home

3 or more children at home

Children in census families**

Total number of children at home

Children by age**

Under 6 years

6-14 years

15-17 years

18-24 years

25 years and over

Average number of children per census family (4)

*** See the following page for footnotes to characteristics accompanied by parentheses.**

**** Entry provided for the purpose of clarification of the data content; no data are provided for this entry in the data file.**

FOOTNOTES

- (2)... For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category "on reserve" has been created for 1986 Census products to apply to all occupied private dwellings on reserves whether originally reported as "owned" or "rented".
- (3)... Includes semi-detached houses, row-houses, other single attached houses, apartments or flats in a detached duplex and apartments in a building that has less than five storeys.
- (4)... The average number of children per census family is calculated using the total number of children at home and the total number of census families.

CONTENT OF 2B PROFILE (20% DATA)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Total population incl. institutional residents

Total non-institutional population (1)*

Population by home language**

Single responses

English

French

Non-official languages

Italian

Chinese

German

Portuguese

Greek

Other languages

Multiple responses

Population by official language**

English only

French only

Both English and French

Neither English nor French

Population by ethnic origin**

Single origins

British (2)

French (3)

Aboriginal peoples

German

Italian

Ukrainian

Chinese

Dutch (Netherlands)

Other single origins

Multiple origins(4)

Population by citizenship**

Canadian citizenship (5)

Citizenship other than Canadian (6)

Population by place of birth**

Non-immigrant population (7)

Born in province of residence

Born outside province of residence

Immigrant population

United States of America

Other Americas (8)

United Kingdom

Other Europe (9)

Africa

Asia

Other (10)

Total immigrant population

by period of immigration**

Before 1946

1946 - 1966

1967 - 1977

1978 - 1982

1983 - 1986 (11)

by age at immigration**

0 - 4 years

5 - 19 years

20 years and over

Total population 5 years and over

by mobility status**

Non-movers

Movers

Non-migrants (12)

Migrants (13)

From same province

From different province

From outside Canada

Total population 15 years and over

by highest level of schooling**

Less than grade 9 (14)

Grades 9 - 13 without secondary school certificate

Grades 9 - 13 with secondary school certificate

Trades certificate or diploma and other non-university education (15) (16)

University without degree (17)

University with degree (17)

by sex and major field of study**

Males with post secondary qualifications (18)

Educational, recreational and counselling services

Fine and applied arts

Humanities and related fields

Social sciences and related fields

Commerce, management and business administration

Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies

Engineering and applied sciences

Engineering and applied science technologies and trades

Health professions, sciences and technologies

Mathematics and physical sciences

All other (19)

Females with postsecondary qualifications (18)

Educational, recreational and counselling services

Fine and applied arts

Humanities and related fields

Social sciences and related fields

Commerce, management and business administration

Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies

Engineering and applied sciences

Engineering and applied science technologies and trades

Health professions, sciences and technologies

Mathematics and physical sciences

All other (19)

by labour force activity**

Males 15 years and over

In the labour force

Employed

Unemployed

Not in the labour force

Participation rate

Unemployment rate

Females 15 years and over

In the labour force

Employed

Unemployed

Not in the labour force

Participation rate

Unemployment rate

Both sexes 15 years and over**

Participation rate

15 - 24 years

25 years and over

Married (excludes separated)

Unemployment rate

15 - 24 years

25 years and over

Total labour force 15 years and over
Not applicable (inexperienced labour force) (20)
by industry divisions (21)**

- All industries (22)
- Agricultural and related service
- Other primary industries
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Transportation and storage
- Communication and other utility
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Finance and insurance
- Real estate operators and insurance agents
- Business services
- Government services
- Educational services
- Health and social services
- Accommodation, food and beverage services
- Other service industries

by sex and occupation major groups (21)**

- Males - All occupations (22)
- Managerial, administrative and related
- Natural sciences, engineering and mathematics
- Social sciences, religion, artistic, literary, recreational and related
- Teaching and related
- Medicine and health
- Clerical and related
- Sales
- Service
- Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry
- Other primary industries occupations (24)
- Processing
- Machining and related
- Product fabricating, assembling and repairing
- Construction trades
- Transport equipment operating
- Material handling and related, n.e.c.
- Other crafts and equipment operating
- Occupations not elsewhere classified

Females - All occupations (22)

Managerial, administrative and related

Natural sciences, engineering and mathematics

Social sciences, religion, artistic, literary, recreational and related

Teaching and related

Medicine and health

Clerical and related

Sales

Service

Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry

Other primary industries occupations (24)

Processing

Machining and related

Product fabricating, assembling and repairing

Construction trades

Transport equipment operating

Material handling and related, n.e.c.

Other crafts and equipment operating

Occupations not elsewhere classified

by sex and class of worker**

Males - All classes of worker (22) (27)

Paid workers (28)

Self-employed (29)

Females - All classes of worker (22) (27)

Paid workers (28)

Self-employed (29)

DWELLINGS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of occupied private dwellings

Average value of dwelling (30)

Dwellings by period of construction**

Before 1946

1946 - 1960

1961 - 1970

1971 - 1980

1981 - 1986 (11)

Dwellings with central heating (31)

Dwellings by principal heating fuel**

Gas (32)

Electricity (33)

Oil (34)

Other fuels (35)

HOUSEHOLDS CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of private households
Average number of persons per room
Tenant households (36)
Gross rent $\geq$ 30% of household income (37)
Owner households (36)
Major payments $\geq$ 30% of household income (37)

1985 INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Males 15 years and over with income (38)
Aggregate income
Average income
Females 15 years and over with income (38)
Aggregate income
Average income

Males 15 years & over with employment income (41)
Aggregate income
Average income
Females 15 years & over with employment income (41)
Aggregate income
Average income

Family income - all census families
Aggregate income
Average income

All unattached individuals
Aggregate income
Average income

Household income - all private households
Aggregate income
Average income

* See the following pages for footnotes to characteristics accompanied by parentheses.

** Entry provided for the purpose of clarification of the data content; no data are provided for this entry in the data file.

FOOTNOTES

- (1)... With the exception of line 1, all characteristics exclude institutional residents and are based on weighted sample data (20%). In some instances, due to weighting factors, it is possible for small areas to have an "estimated population excluding institutional residents" (line 2) higher than the "population including institutional residents" (line 1). For more detailed information, refer to "Count Discrepancies Between 100% Data and 20% Sample Data" and Sampling and Weighting" sections of the document "Profile Database - Reference Material".
- (2)... Includes the single origins of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e. and Other British.
- (3)... Includes the single origins of French, Acadian, French Canadian and Québécois.
- (4)... Includes persons who report more than one origin.
- (5)... Includes Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization.
- (6)... Includes citizenship of country of birth and citizenship of country other than country of birth.
- (7)... Includes persons born outside province of residence as well as persons born outside Canada who have a Canadian citizenship by birth and, therefore, will not have immigrated to Canada.
- (8)... Includes countries of North, Central and South America, the Caribbean and Bermuda, other than the United States of America.
- (9)... Excludes the United Kingdom.
- (10)... Includes persons born in Canada who do not have a Canadian citizenship by birth, but who do have a valid year of immigration.
- (11)... Includes the first five months only of 1986.
- (12)... Non-migrants are persons who moved within the same CSD during the 5-year reference period.
- (13)... Migrants are persons who moved from different CSD or from outside Canada during the 5-year reference period.
- (14)... Includes "No schooling or kindergarten only".

- (15)... Other non-university education refers to both postsecondary non-university courses requiring secondary school graduation and courses taken in other institutions such as trade schools or vocational centres which may not require secondary school graduation.
- (16)... Includes "Other non-university certificate or diploma" and "Trades certificate or diploma".
- (17)... Includes those with both university and other non-university education as well as those with university only.
- (18)... The term "Postsecondary" refers to all educational qualifications obtained other than secondary (high) school graduation certificate. This includes trades certificates, community college or CEGEP diplomas and all university qualifications.
- (19)... Includes "All other, not elsewhere classified" and "No specialization".
- (20)... The "Not applicable" category refers to unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1985. For these persons, the industry, occupation and class of worker questions did not apply (this category is also referred to as the "Inexperienced labour force").
- (21)... Occupation major group and industry division totals include computer assignment of the "Not stated". These assignments are based on selected socio-economic characteristics.
- (22)... This category is also referred to as the "Experienced labour force".
- (24)... Includes the following occupation major groups: fishing, trapping and related occupations; forestry and logging occupations; mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations.
- (27)... Includes unpaid family workers.
- (28)... Includes self-employed in incorporated companies.
- (29)... Includes self-employed in unincorporated companies only.
- (30)... For owner-occupied, private non-farm non-reserve dwellings only.
- (31)... Includes steam or hot water furnace or boiler, forced hot air furnace, and installed electric heating system.
- (32)... Includes piped gas (e.g., natural gas) and bottled gas (e.g., propane).

- (33)... Includes electricity as the only energy source for heating the home and electricity as the main source where more than one fuel/energy is used (e.g., electricity and oil).
- (34)... Includes kerosene.
- (35)... Includes wood, coal or coke, and other forms of fuel or energy.
- (36)... Excludes farm households, reserve households and households with negative or no household income in 1985.
- (37)... See the document "Profile Database - Reference Material" for universe covered and for definition of concepts and terms.
- (38)... For additional information concerning the data, see "Special Notes" section of the document "Profile Database - Reference Material".
- (41)... For individuals 15 years and over who worked in 1985 and reported employment income for 1985.

Abbreviations:

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

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SECTION # 8 - BEGINS HERE

1986 CENSUS

FOCUS DATA

CONTENT OF TABLES

Aussi disponible en français

"FOCUS DATA" DATABASE FILES

CONTENT

The "FOCUS DATA" database includes seven files (tables) on selected characteristics of the population, households and families. These files are titled:

1. Private households by population of selected age/sex categories by selected household income
2. Private households according to tenure and selected household income
3. Census families with children aged 0 to 6 years showing selected family income or labour force activity of parents
4. Population aged 55 years and over in private households showing selected characteristics
5. Non-institutional population showing Employment Equity-defined visible minority
6. Non-institutional disabled population showing selected age groups
7. Personal income by source as a percentage of total income

ALL FIGURES ARE BASED ON DATA COLLECTED FROM A 20% SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERTAIN TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL RESIDENTS.

The data from this sample was weighted up to compensate for sampling and to produce estimates for the entire Canadian population. Weighted counts are subject to sampling variability and may differ from the counts derived from data collected on a 100% basis.

For reasons of confidentiality, the data for any area with a non-institutional population of less than 250, as well as any figure lower than 10, have been suppressed.

For more detailed information on this process, refer to the "Sampling and Weighting" and "Confidentiality and Random Rounding" sections of the document **Profile Database - Reference Material**.

GEOGRAPHY

The "FOCUS DATA" database files are available at three geographic levels:

- the census division (CD) and census subdivision (CSD) level;
- the census metropolitan area (CMA)/census agglomeration (CA) and census tract (CT)/selected provincial census tract (PCT) level;
- the federal electoral district (FED) and enumeration area (EA) level.

These geographic concepts are described in the document "Geography - Reference Material".

The content of the files is identical from one geographic level to the next.

CD/CSD LEVEL DATA

The data in these files pertain to Canada, the 12 provinces and territories (PR), 266 census divisions (CD) and 6,009 census subdivisions (CSD).

The structure of the identification codes for the geographic areas reads as follows:

PR CD CSD

XX XX XXX (X = one digit)

For the higher level geographic areas (PR and CD), the non-applicable portions of the codes are left blank.

The names associated with these codes are those of the province or territory, the census division or the census subdivision, as appropriate.

CMA-CA/CT-PCT LEVEL DATA

The data in these files pertain to 25 census metropolitan areas (CMA), 114 census agglomerations (CA), 3,776 census tracts (CT) (in the 25 CMAs and 12 CAs with a CSD having a population of 50,000 or more in the 1981 census) and 748 provincial census tracts (PCT) (in the 102 CAs without a CSD having a population of 50,000 or more).

The structure of the identification codes for the geographic areas reads as follows:

CMA-CA CT

XXX 0XXX.XX (X = one digit)

CA PCT

XXX XXXX.XX (X = one digit; the first digit of the PCT code is a 0 for all PCTs in the Atlantic provinces)

For the higher level geographic areas (CMA or CA), the non-applicable portions of the codes are left blank.

The names associated with the CT or PCT codes are those of CMA or CA in which the CTs or PCTs are located.

FED/EA LEVEL DATA

The data in these files pertain to Canada, the 12 provinces and territories (PR), 282 federal electoral districts (FED) and 44,042 enumeration areas (EA).

The structure of the identification codes for the geographic areas reads as follows:

PR FED EA

XX XXX XXX (X = one digit)

For the higher level geographic areas (PR and FED), the non-applicable portions of the codes are left blank.

The names associated with these codes are those of the province or territory, the federal electoral district or the census subdivisions (CSD) in which the EAs are located, as appropriate.

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY POPULATION OF SELECTED AGE/SEX CATEGORIES BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Households with persons aged 0 to 6 years and household income above \$ 30000
Households with persons aged 0 to 6 years and household income above \$ 50000
Households with persons aged 7 to 14 years and household income above \$ 30000
Households with persons aged 7 to 14 years and household income above \$ 50000
Households with females aged 15 to 24 years and household income above \$ 30000
Households with females aged 15 to 24 years and household income above \$ 50000
Households with males aged 15 to 24 years and household income above \$ 30000
Households with males aged 15 to 24 years and household income above \$ 50000
Households with females aged 25 to 44 years and household income above \$ 30000
Households with females aged 25 to 44 years and household income above \$ 50000
Households with males aged 25 to 44 years and household income above \$ 30000
Households with males aged 25 to 44 years and household income above \$ 50000
Households with females aged 45 to 64 years and household income above \$ 30000
Households with females aged 45 to 64 years and household income above \$ 50000
Households with males aged 45 to 64 years and household income above \$ 30000
Households with males aged 45 to 64 years and household income above \$ 50000
Households with females aged 65 years and over and household income above \$ 30000
Households with females aged 65 years and over and household income above \$ 50000
Households with males aged 65 years and over and household income above \$ 30000
Households with males aged 65 years and over and household income above \$ 50000

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO TENURE AND SELECTED HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Households with income above \$ 30000 and owned dwelling
Households with income above \$ 50000 and owned dwelling
Households with income above \$ 30000 and rented dwelling
Households with income above \$ 50000 and rented dwelling

CENSUS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 6 YEARS SHOWING SELECTED FAMILY INCOME OR LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY OF PARENTS

Lone parent family with income below \$ 15000
Lone parent family with income below \$ 25000
Lone parent family with parent in the labour force
Lone parent family with parent not in the labour force
Husband-wife family with income below \$ 15000
Husband-wife family with income below \$ 25000
Husband-wife family with both parents in the labour force
Husband-wife family with one parent in the labour force
Husband-wife family with neither parent in the labour force

POPULATION AGED 55 YEARS AND OVER IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS SHOWING SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Population aged 55 years and over living below the poverty line (*)
Unattached persons 55 years and over living below the poverty line (*)
Population aged 65 years and over living below the poverty line (*)
Unattached persons 65 years and over living below the poverty line (*)
Population aged 55 years and over with income above \$ 20000
Population aged 55 years and over with income above \$ 30000
Population aged 55 years and over with income above \$ 50000
Population aged 65 years and over with income above \$ 20000
Population aged 65 years and over with income above \$ 30000
Population aged 65 years and over with income above \$ 50000
Population aged 55 years and over in the labour force
Population aged 65 years and over in the labour force
Population aged 55 years and over with English as official language
Population aged 55 years and over with French as official language
Population aged 55 years and over with both English and French as official language
Population aged 55 years and over with neither English nor French as official language
Population aged 65 years and over with English as official language
Population aged 65 years and over with French as official language
Population aged 65 years and over with both English and French as official language
Population aged 65 years and over with neither English nor French as official language

NOTE:

The term "poverty line" is used in this table as a short form expression for the technically correct expression "low income cut-offs", strictly for reasons of space limitation on text display.

Although Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs are commonly referred to as official poverty lines, they have no officially recognized status nor does Statistics Canada promote their use as poverty lines.

Information on the low income cut-offs used in the 1986 Census can be found in the "Income Status and Incidence of Low Income" section of the document "Profile Database - Reference Material".

NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION SHOWING EMPLOYMENT EQUITY DEFINED VISIBLE MINORITY

Population member of a visible minority (Employment Equity definition)

Population not a member of a visible minority (Employment Equity definition)

Total non-institutional population

NOTE:

The 1986 Census did not include questions which enable the direct identification of visible minorities, since no question specifically asked individuals if they belong to a visible minority group. The question on ethnic origin was the main source of information used to derive estimates of the "visible minority" population. In some cases, data from other questions, particularly those on place of birth and on mother tongue, were also used.

The census recorded many multiple responses to the ethnic origin question. In some cases, the person indicating more than one ethnic origin listed one which might indicate visible minority status, e.g. British and Filipino; in most cases, these persons were considered as part of the appropriate visible minority group. Persons indicating more than one ethnic origin which might indicate visible minority status were classified to the special group "multiple visible minority". The total number of visible minority persons were all the individuals who met the criteria for inclusion in any single visible minority group or in the multiple visible minority group. The 12,485 persons who reported both visible minority and aboriginal ethnic origins were included in the total of the visible minority population.

A total of ten single visible minority groups were established, with an eleventh group added for multiple visible minority reporting, i.e. people identified to more than one group as a result of providing two or more visible minority origins. The breakdown of the visible minority population amongst these eleven groups is as follows:

Visible Minority Population by EIC Employment Equity Group

Canada 1986

Blacks	355,600
Indo-Pakistanis	300,630
Chinese	390,640
Japanese	52,900
Koreans	29,200
Filipinos	102,365
South East Asians	86,945
Other Pacific Islanders	8,665
West Asians and Arabs	149,705
Latin Americans	60,975
Multiple Visible Minorities	<u>40,090</u>
Total Visible Minorities	1,577,710

More information on the process of definition of visible minority status and on the composition of the ten single visible minority groups is available upon request.

NON-INSTITUTIONAL DISABLED POPULATION SHOWING SELECTED AGE GROUPS

Total non-institutional disabled population
Disabled population aged 0 to 14 years
Disabled population aged 15 to 24 years
Disabled population aged 25 to 44 years
Disabled population aged 45 to 64 years
Disabled population aged 65 years and over

NOTE:

The 1986 Census included, for the first time, a question on disability. The primary purpose for including a question on disability in the Census was to provide a sampling frame for a post-censal survey of disabled persons. The question read as follows:

- a) Are you limited in the kind or amount of activity that you can do because of a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem:

- at home?	No ☐	Yes ☐	
- at school or at work?	No ☐	Yes ☐	Not applicable ☐
- in other activities?	No ☐	Yes ☐	

- b) Do you have any long-term disabilities or handicaps? No ☐ Yes ☐

The 1986 Census questionnaire was largely self-completed by the respondents; it was accompanied by an instruction booklet to assist with the completion of the questionnaire. The disability question was included in the "long" questionnaire distributed to 20% of private households. The data from the 20% sample was weighted to produce estimates for the entire Canadian population. When weighted, the disability question produced an estimate of 2,342,965 disabled persons in Canada, for a disability rate of 9.4%. The rate increased with age, from 2.4% for the population aged 0 to 14 years to 57.3% for the population aged 85 years and older.

The post-censal Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) used a more detailed set of questions and a sample composed of both people self-identified as disabled by the Census and people self-identified as not disabled. This survey was carried out through interviews; it included a screening section to identify the nature and severity of the individual's disability. This survey thus provides a better estimate of the disabled population.

A comparison of the results from the Census and HALS indicates that:

- the general question on the Census was a useful way to identify the majority of the disabled adult population. It was not an effective way to identify disabled children;
- the Census question provided a good way to identify severely disabled persons, worked less well for individuals with moderate disabilities and worked very poorly for individuals with mild disabilities.

Estimates derived from the detailed questions used in HALS put the number of disabled persons in Canada at 3,069,600. This figure includes 1,835,980 persons who had self-identified as disabled on the Census questionnaire as well as 1,233,620 persons who self-identified as not disabled on the Census questionnaire. The figure excludes 506,765 persons who had self-identified as disabled on the Census questionnaire; these were identified as not disabled by HALS.

More information on the two surveys and their results is available upon request.

PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME

Total personal income

Income from wages and salary

Income from self employment

Income from government sources

Income from retirement pension

Income from other sources