



1996 PUMF on Households and Housing

User Documentation

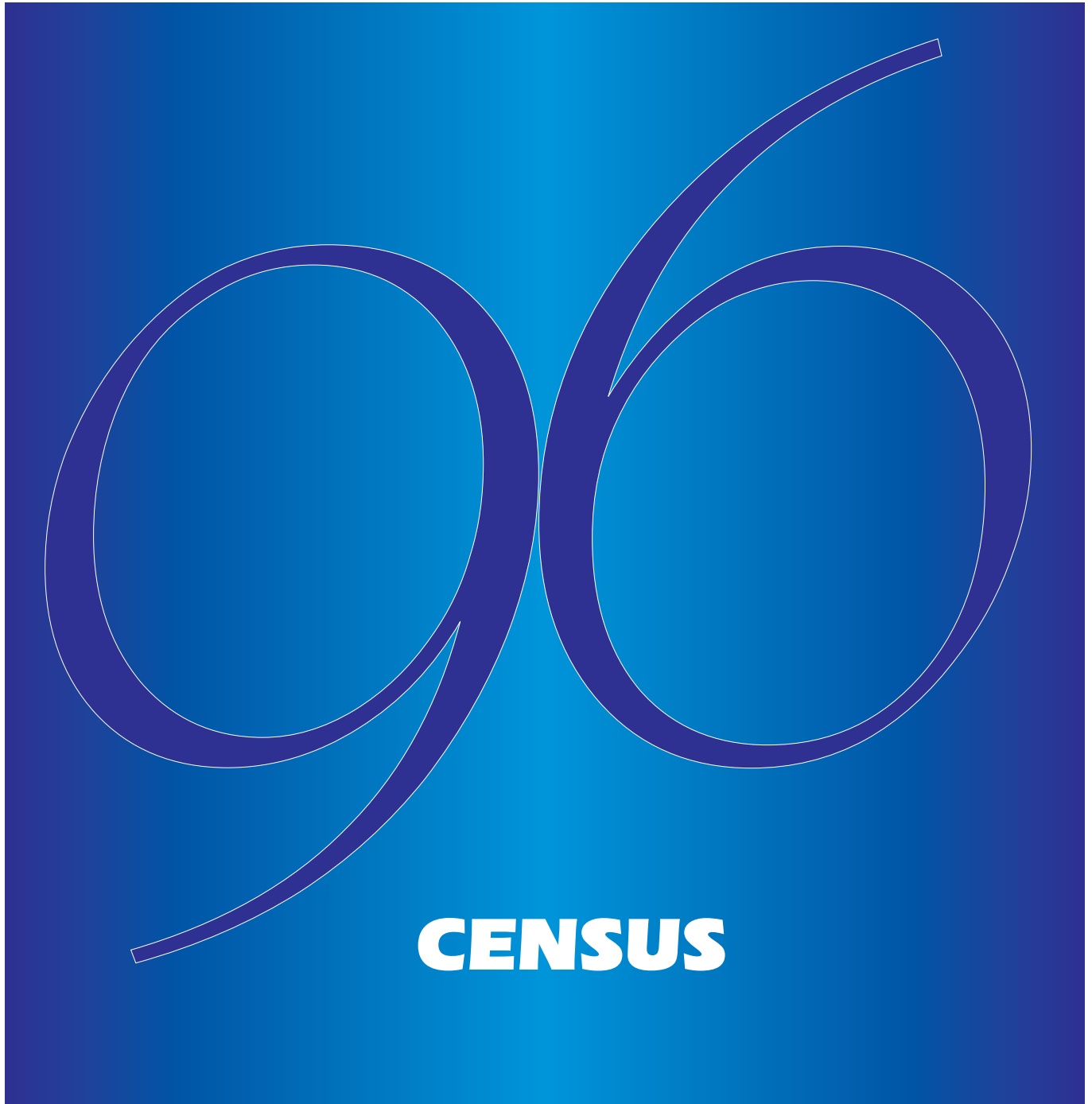


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Introduction

The *1996 Census Public Use Microdata File (PUMF) on Households and Housing* contains data based on a 2.8% sample of the population enumerated in the census. It provides information on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the households. This microdata file allows users to group and manipulate the data to suit their own requirements. Thus, it is a powerful research tool.

The documentation (metadata) provided in the PUMF on households and housing is divided into four chapters: Chapter I contains the record layout, an essential tool for using the file; Chapter II describes the variables included in the file; Chapters III and IV deal with the sampling method and data quality.

There are two other public use microdata files: one on individuals and another on families. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Statistics Canada regional reference centre located in your area, listed under the heading “How to Get Help”.

A. Important Considerations

1. Data Confidentiality

It is important for Statistics Canada to protect the confidential information that it collects. Owing to the very nature of a microdata file, various measures are taken to fulfil this commitment.

(a) Reduced Level of Detail

Data for small geographic areas are not available in this product. The user will find information only for selected census metropolitan areas, selected census subdivisions, the provinces and the territories. Further, the data have been aggregated in such a way as to preserve confidentiality while, at the same time, providing as much detail as possible in order to maintain the analytical value of the file. For example, the data on occupation do not indicate “Physician”, but rather the more general category “Occupations in Medicine and Health”. This category also includes other medical occupations, such as “Nurse”.

(b) Data Not Available

For selected variables, the codes of a few records have been changed to indicate **Not Available**, in order to guarantee the confidentiality of the data.

(c) Low and High Income Limits

The PUMF contains low and high income limits. Thus, the data on total income and sources of income are adjusted proportionally. Users will find more information on this subject in Chapter IV, “Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability”.

Users wishing to learn more details on the census concepts and definitions can refer to the *1996 Census Dictionary*, listed in the bibliography. Also refer to Appendix A for a chart of the relationship between these census concepts.

2. Target Population for the Households and Housing File

The target population includes all private households of all Canadian citizens and landed immigrants living in **private** households on Census Day. The file also includes data on non-permanent residents of Canada, that is, persons who hold a student or employment authorization or a Minister's permit or who are refugee claimants. However, as non-permanent residents were not enumerated before 1991 (except in 1941), users wishing to make comparisons over time will have to take this factor into consideration. Note that, in 1991, private households living in private dwellings on Indian reserves or Indian settlements were not included in the target population. For further information on this subject, see Chapter IV, "Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability".

The file excludes households who are living in collective dwellings or residing overseas, who are located on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements, or households of foreign residents, namely foreign diplomats, members of the Armed Forces of another country who are stationed in Canada, and residents of another country who are visiting Canada temporarily.

B. New Features

1. 1996 Census

The questions on fertility and religion did not appear in the 1996 questionnaire, since they are asked every 10 years.

In 1996, four new questions were added: Aboriginal self-reporting, population group, unpaid activities and mode of transportation used to get to work.

2. PUMF on Households and Housing

(a) Description of Variables

As the numeric variables such as income, sources of income and number of hours worked indicate real values, the frequency tables that appeared in the 1991 PUMFs were deleted for these variables.

(b) Quality Factors

In the 1996 PUMFs, the information relating to the quality factors was moved. Instead of including them in Chapter II in the variable description, users will now find them in Appendix C.

The quality factors for each variable are presented for each of the geographic areas available in the file. Information on how to use these factors for measuring the quality of estimates is found in Chapter III, "Sampling Method and Data Quality".

(c) Sampling Method and Data Quality

The formulas that appeared in this chapter in 1991 have been eliminated. A new, simplified method has been developed to determine the quality of the estimates. To learn how to determine the quality of an estimate, see Chapter III, “Sampling Method and Data Quality”.

Chapter I. Record Layout

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
1	2	1 – 2	N	PROVH	Province/Territory
2	3	3 – 5	N	CMAPUMFH	Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)
3	4	6 – 9	N	CSDPUMFH	Census Subdivision (CSD)
4	1	10	N	CAREAH	Census Geographic Area Indicator
5	1	11	N	HHINDA	Indicator of Persons 0 to 4 Years of Age
6	1	12	N	HHINDB	Indicator of Persons 0 to 17 Years of Age
7	1	13	N	HHPERA	Number of Persons Under 5 Years of Age in the Household
8	1	14	N	HHPERB1	Number of Males in the Household 5 to 17 Years of Age
9	1	15	N	HHPERB2	Number of Females in the Household 5 to 17 Years of Age
10	1	16	N	HHPERD1	Number of Males in the Household 18 to 24 Years of Age
11	1	17	N	HHPERD2	Number of Females in the Household 18 to 24 Years of Age
12	1	18	N	HHPERE1	Number of Males in the Household 25 to 59 Years of Age
13	1	19	N	HHPERE2	Number of Females in the Household 25 to 59 Years of Age
14	1	20	N	HHPERF1	Number of Males in the Household 60 to 64 Years of Age
15	1	21	N	HHPERF2	Number of Females in the Household 60 to 64 Years of Age
16	1	22	N	HHPERG1	Number of Males in the Household 65 to 74 Years of Age
17	1	23	N	HHPERG2	Number of Females in the Household 65 to 74 Years of Age
18	1	24	N	HHPERH1	Number of Males in the Household 75 Years of Age and Over
19	1	25	N	HHPERH2	Number of Females in the Household 75 Years of Age and Over
20	1	26	N	HHSIZE	Number of Persons in the Household
21	1	27	N	HHCOMP	Household Composition
22	1	28	N	NUNFH	Number of Unattached Individuals in the Household
23	1	29	N	NUEFH	Number of Economic Families in the Household
24	1	30	N	NULDGH	Number of Lodgers in the Household
25	1	31	N	NUEMPINH	Number of Employment Income Recipients in the Household
26	1	32	N	NUIRH	Number of Income Recipients in the Household

27	1	33	N	MSINCH	Major Source of Household Income
28	7	34 – 40	N	EMPINCH	Total Employment Income of the Household
29	7	41 – 47	N	INVSTH	Total Investment Income of the Household
30	7	48 – 54	N	GOVINCH	Total Government Transfer Payments of the Household
31	7	55 – 61	N	OTINCH	All Other Household Income
32	7	62 – 68	N	TOTINCH	Total Household Income
33	1	69	N	DTYPEH	Structural Type of Dwelling
34	1	70	N	BUILTH	Period of Construction
35	1	71	N	TENURH	Tenure
36	1	72	N	MORGH	Presence of Mortgage
37	1	73	N	RCONDH	Tenure – Condominium
38	2	74 – 75	N	ROOMH	Number of Rooms
39	1	76	N	BROOMH	Number of Bedrooms
40	7	77 – 83	N	VALUEH	Value of Dwelling
41	1	84	N	NUHMH	Number of Household Maintainers
42	1	85	N	SECREL1	Second Household Maintainer – Relationship to Primary Household Maintainer
43	1	86	N	SECREL2	Situation of the Primary Household Maintainer's Spouse or Common-law Partner
44	1	87	N	RPAIRH	Condition of Dwelling
45	4	88 – 91	N	GROSRTH	Monthly Gross Rent
46	4	92 – 95	N	OMPH	Owner's Major Payments (Monthly)
47	4	96 – 99	N	CONDFH	Condominium Fees
48	2	100 – 101	N	HMAGE	Age of the Primary Household Maintainer
49	1	102	N	HMSEX	Sex of the Primary Household Maintainer
50	1	103	N	HMMARST	Legal Marital Status of the Primary Household Maintainer
51	1	104	N	HMHRST	Historical Comparability Indicator of Marital Status for the Primary Household Maintainer
52	1	105	N	HMEFST	Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family Status
53	1	106	N	HMPOB	Place of Birth of the Primary Household Maintainer
54	1	107	N	HMCIT	Citizenship Status of the Primary Household Maintainer
55	1	108	N	HMIMMST	Immigrant Status of the Primary Household Maintainer
56	1	109	N	HMIMMIG	Year of Immigration of the Primary Household Maintainer
57	2	110 – 111	N	HMETH	Ethnic Origin of the Primary Household Maintainer
58	1	112	N	HMMTN	Mother Tongue of the Primary Household Maintainer
59	1	113	N	HMOLN	Official Language of the Primary Household Maintainer

60	1	114	N	HMMOB5	Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago of the Primary Household Maintainer
61	1	115	N	HMMOB1	Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago of the Primary Household Maintainer
62	2	116 – 117	N	HMHLOS	Highest Level of Schooling of the Primary Household Maintainer
63	1	118	N	HMSCAT	School Attendance of the Primary Household Maintainer
64	2	119 – 120	N	HMOCC91	Occupation (Employment Equity Designations – Based on the National Occupational Classification) of the Primary Household Maintainer
65	2	121 – 122	N	HMSOC91	Occupation (Based on the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification [SOC91]) of the Primary Household Maintainer
66	2	123 – 124	N	HMLFACT	Labour Force Activity of the Primary Household Maintainer
67	1	125	N	HMCOW	Class of Worker of the Primary Household Maintainer
68	2	126 – 127	N	HMWKSWK	Weeks Worked in 1995 by the Primary Household Maintainer
69	1	128	N	HMFPTWK	Full-time or Part-time Weeks Worked in 1995 by the Primary Household Maintainer
70	1	129	N	HMPOW	Place of Work of the Primary Household Maintainer
71	1	130	N	HMDIST	Commuting Distance of the Primary Household Maintainer
72	1	131	N	HMMODE	Mode of Transportation of the Primary Household Maintainer
73	1	132	N	HMMSINC	Major Source of Income of the Primary Household Maintainer
74	7	133 – 139	N	HMEMPIN	Total Employment Income of the Primary Household Maintainer
75	7	140 – 146	N	HMINV	Total Investment Income of the Primary Household Maintainer
76	7	147 – 153	N	HMGOVIN	Total Government Transfer Payments of the Primary Household Maintainer
77	7	154 – 160	N	HMOTINC	All Other Income of the Primary Household Maintainer
78	7	161 – 167	N	HMTOTIN	Total Income of the Primary Household Maintainer
79	3	168 – 170	N	HMHRSWK	Hours Worked for Pay or in Self-employment by the Primary Household Maintainer
80	2	171 – 172	N	HMIND80	Industry (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) of the Primary Household Maintainer
81	1	173	N	HMLSTWK	When Last Worked for Pay or in Self-employment by the Primary Household Maintainer
82	1	174	N	HMUPHWK	Unpaid Work: Hours Spent Doing Unpaid Housework by the Primary Household Maintainer

83	1	175	N	HMUPKID	Unpaid Work: Hours Spent Looking After Children, Without Pay by the Primary Household Maintainer
84	1	176	N	HMUPSR	Unpaid Work: Hours Spent Providing Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors by the Primary Household Maintainer
85	2	177 – 178	N	SHMAGE	Age of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
86	1	179	N	SHMSEX	Sex of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
87	1	180	N	SHMMARST	Legal Marital Status of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
88	1	181	N	SHMHRST	Historical Comparability Indicator of Marital Status for the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
89	1	182	N	SHMPOB	Place of Birth of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
90	1	183	N	SHMCIT	Citizenship Status of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
91	1	184	N	SHMIMMST	Immigrant Status of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
92	1	185	N	SHMIMMIG	Year of Immigration of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
93	2	186 – 187	N	SHMETH	Ethnic Origin of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
94	1	188	N	SHMMTN	Mother Tongue of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
95	1	189	N	SHMOLN	Official Language of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
96	1	190	N	SHMMOB5	Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
97	1	191	N	SHMMOB1	Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
98	2	192 – 193	N	SHMHLOS	Highest Level of Schooling of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
99	1	194	N	SHMSCAT	School Attendance of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
100	2	195 – 196	N	SHMOCC91	Occupation (Employment Equity Designations – Based on the National Occupational Classification) of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer

101	2	197 – 198	N	SHMSOC91	Occupation (Based on the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification [SOC91]) of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
102	2	199 – 200	N	SHMLFACT	Labour Force Activity of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
103	1	201	N	SHMCOW	Class of Worker of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
104	2	202 – 203	N	SHMWKSWK	Weeks Worked in 1995 by the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
105	1	204	N	SHMFPTWK	Full-time or Part-time Weeks Worked in 1995 by the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
106	1	205	N	SHMPOW	Place of Work of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
107	1	206	N	SHMDIST	Commuting Distance of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
108	1	207	N	SHMMODE	Mode of Transportation of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
109	1	208	N	SHMMSINC	Major Source of Income of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
110	7	209 – 215	N	SHMEMPIN	Total Employment Income of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
111	7	216 – 222	N	SHMINV	Total Investment Income of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
112	7	223 – 229	N	SHMGOVIN	Total Government Transfer Payments of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
113	7	230 – 236	N	SHMOTINC	All Other Income of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
114	7	237 – 243	N	SHMTOTIN	Total Income of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
115	3	244 – 246	N	SHMHRSWK	Hours Worked for Pay or in Self-employment by the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
116	2	247 – 248	N	SHMIND80	Industry (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) of the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
117	1	249	N	SHMLSTWK	When Last Worked for Pay or in Self-employment by the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer

118	1	250	N	SHMUPHWK	Unpaid Work: Hours Spent Doing Unpaid Housework by the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
119	1	251	N	SHMUPKID	Unpaid Work: Hours Spent Looking After Children, Without Pay by the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
120	1	252	N	SHMUPSR	Unpaid Work: Hours Spent Providing Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors by the Spouse or Common-law Partner of the Primary Household Maintainer
121	1	253	N	EFSIZE	Number of Persons in the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
122	1	254	N	EFADULT	Number of Adults in the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
123	1	255	N	EFPERSA	Number of Persons Under 6 Years of Age in the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
124	1	256	N	EFPERSB	Number of Persons 6 to 15 Years of Age in the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
125	1	257	N	EFPERSC	Number of Persons 16 and 17 Years of Age in the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
126	1	258	N	EFPERSD	Number of Persons 18 to 24 Years of Age in the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
127	1	259	N	EFPERSG	Number of Persons 65 Years of Age and Over in the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
128	2	260 – 261	N	EFCOMP	Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family Composition
129	1	262	N	EFNUEMPI	Number of Employment Income Recipients in the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
130	1	263	N	EFNUIR	Number of Income Recipients in the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
131	1	264	N	EFLOINC	Income Status (1995 Low Income Cut-offs) of the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
132	1	265	N	EFMSINC	Major Source of Income of the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
133	7	266 – 272	N	EFEMPIN	Total Employment Income of the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
134	7	273 – 279	N	EFINV	Total Investment Income of the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
135	7	280 – 286	N	EFGOVIN	Total Government Transfer Payments of the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
136	7	287 – 293	N	EFOTINC	All Other Income of the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
137	7	294 – 300	N	EFTOTINC	Total Income of the Primary Household Maintainer's Economic Family
138	2	301 – 302	N	WEIGHTH	Weight of the Household

Chapter II. Description of Variables

Chapter II provides detailed information on the 138 variables contained in the database. Each variable has a mnemonic code, which users must utilize in order to extract a variable.

In the 1996 PUMFs, the information on quality measures has been moved to another location. To find this information, see Appendix C for the quality factors and Chapter III, “Sampling Method and Data Quality”, for the instructions on how to use these factors to measure the quality of the estimates.

PROVH – Field 1**PROVINCE/TERRITORY**

Province and territory refer to the major political divisions of Canada. From a statistical point of view, they are a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified. The ten provinces combined with the two territories cover the complete country.

Reported for: Private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
10	Newfoundland	5,153	
11	Prince Edward Island	1,332	
12	Nova Scotia	9,516	
13	New Brunswick	7,533	
24	Quebec	78,389	
35	Ontario	109,015	
46	Manitoba	11,649	
47	Saskatchewan	10,356	
48	Alberta	27,199	
59	British Columbia	39,574	
60	Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories	841	

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

The general concept of a census metropolitan area (CMA) is one of a very large **urban area**, together with adjacent **urban** and **rural areas** which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area. A CMA is delineated around an urban area (called the **urban core** and having a population of at least **100,000, based on the previous census**).

Reported for: Private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
999	Not applicable	117,433	Persons not living in CMAs
205	Halifax	3,541	
421	Québec	7,665	
462	Montréal	37,257	
499	Sherbrooke (433) and Trois-Rivières (442)	3,293	
505	Ottawa - Hull	10,698	
532	Oshawa	2,603	
535	Toronto	41,344	
537	Hamilton	6,544	
539	St. Catharines - Niagara	4,014	
541	Kitchener	3,902	
555	London	4,334	
559	Windsor	2,938	
599	Sudbury (580) and Thunder Bay (595)	3,079	
602	Winnipeg	7,276	
799	Regina (705) and Saskatoon (725)	4,423	
825	Calgary	8,481	
835	Edmonton	8,890	
933	Vancouver	19,249	
935	Victoria	3,593	

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Refers to the general term applying to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories).

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

Reported for: Private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9999	Not applicable	233,992	Households not living in one of the following CSDs
4620	Montréal	13,032	
4621	Laval	3,435	
5050	Ottawa	3,933	
5350	Toronto	7,953	
5351	North York	5,835	
5352	Scarborough	5,117	
5353	Mississauga	4,786	
5354	Etobicoke	3,339	
5370	Hamilton	3,594	
8350	Edmonton	6,668	
9330	Vancouver	6,071	
9331	Surrey	2,802	

CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREA INDICATOR

This variable indicates whether the household is located in a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). If the household is located outside a CMA or a CA, the variable shows whether the household is within an urban area or a rural area.

The general concept of a CMA or a CA is one of a large urban area, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area.

A CA has a population of at least 10,000, **based on the previous census**. Once a CA attains an urbanized core population of at least 100,000 persons, **based on the previous census**, it becomes a CMA. Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if the population of its urban core declines below 100,000. However, if the population of the urban core of a CA declines below 10,000, the CA is retired.

Urban areas have minimum population concentrations of 1,000 and a population density of at least 400 per square kilometre, based on the previous census population counts. All territory outside urban areas is considered rural. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Note: Because a CA and a CMA could be composed of urban areas as well as rural areas, this variable should not be used as a pure urban/rural indicator.

Reported for: Private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	2,173	Prince Edward Island, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories
1	CMA or CA	235,220	
	Not a CMA or a CA:		
2	Urban area	21,746	
3	Rural area	41,418	

HHINDA – Field 5

INDICATOR OF PERSONS 0 TO 4 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to whether the number of persons 0 to 4 years of age in the household is an even number or an odd number.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
0	None	259,071	Households with no persons 0 to 4 years of age
1	Odd	31,363	
2	Even	10,123	

HHINDB – Field 6

INDICATOR OF PERSONS 0 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to whether the number of persons 0 to 17 years of age in the household is an even number or an odd number.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
0	None	192,276	Households with no persons 0 to 17 years of age
1	Odd	60,380	
2	Even	47,901	

HHPERA – Field 7

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Refers to the classification of households by the number of persons 0 to 4 years of age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	165	
0	None	259,071	
1	One person	30,387	
2	Two persons	9,995	
3	Three or more persons	939	

HHPERB1 – Field 8

NUMBER OF MALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 5 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to the classification of households by the number of males at home who are 5 to 17 years of age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	169	
0	None	243,796	
1	One person	41,799	
2	Two persons	12,532	
3	Three or more persons	2,261	

HHPERB2 – Field 9

NUMBER OF FEMALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 5 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to the classification of households by the number of females at home who are 5 to 17 years of age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	175	
0	None	245,922	
1	One person	40,979	
2	Two persons	11,506	
3	Three or more persons	1,975	

HHPERD1 – Field 10

NUMBER OF MALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 18 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to the classification of households by the number of males at home who are 18 to 24 years of age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	97	
0	None	268,911	
1	One person	27,399	
2	Two persons	3,751	
3	Three or more persons	399	

HHPERD2 – Field 11

NUMBER OF FEMALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 18 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to the classification of households by the number of females at home who are 18 to 24 years of age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	96	
0	None	268,011	
1	One person	29,302	
2	Two persons	2,932	
3	Three or more persons	216	

HHPERE1 – Field 12

NUMBER OF MALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 25 TO 59 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to the classification of households by the number of males at home who are 25 to 59 years of age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	220	
0	None	118,155	
1	One person	171,119	
2	Two persons	9,827	
3	Three persons	1,070	
4	Four or more persons	166	

HHPERE2 – Field 13

NUMBER OF FEMALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 25 TO 59 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to the classification of households by the number of females at home who are 25 to 59 years of age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	210	
0	None	109,307	
1	One person	182,205	
2	Two persons	8,117	
3	Three persons	633	
4	Four or more persons	85	

HHPERF1 – Field 14

NUMBER OF MALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 60 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to the classification of households by the number of males at home who are 60 to 64 years of age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
0	None	284,758	
1	One person	15,754	
2	Two or more persons	27	

HHPERF2 – Field 15

NUMBER OF FEMALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 60 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to the classification of households by the number of females at home who are 60 to 64 years of age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	15	
0	None	283,887	
1	One person	16,604	
2	Two or more persons	51	

HHPERG1 – Field 16

NUMBER OF MALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 65 TO 74 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to the classification of households by the number of males at home who are 65 to 74 years of age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	33	
0	None	275,007	
1	One person	25,411	
2	Two or more persons	106	

HHPERG2 – Field 17

NUMBER OF FEMALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 65 TO 74 YEARS OF AGE

Refers to the classification of households by the number of females at home who are 65 to 74 years of age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	44	
0	None	270,375	
1	One person	29,973	
2	Two or more persons	165	

HHPERH1 – Field 18

NUMBER OF MALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 75 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Refers to the classification of households by the number of males at home who are 75 years of age and over.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	22	
0	None	287,076	
1	One person	13,423	
2	Two or more persons	36	

HHPERH2 – Field 19

NUMBER OF FEMALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD 75 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Refers to the classification of households by the number of females at home who are 75 years of age and over.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	12	
0	None	280,049	
1	One person	20,316	
2	Two or more persons	180	

HHSIZE – Field 20

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Refers to the classification of households by the number of persons in the household.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not available	9	
1	One person	72,124	
2	Two persons	95,439	
3	Three persons	50,827	
4	Four persons	51,427	
5	Five persons	21,024	
6	Six persons	6,720	
7	Seven persons	1,775	
8	Eight or more persons	1,212	

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

This variable gives the number and type of economic family units in the household. An economic family is defined as a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. **Unattached individuals** refer to household members who are not members of an economic family. A person living alone is always an unattached individual.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
	Non-family household:		
1	One person only	72,124	
2	Two or more persons	9,140	
	Economic family household:		
	One-family household:		
3	Without unattached individuals	213,137	
4	With unattached individuals	5,864	
	Multiple economic family household:		
5	Multiple-family household	292	

NUMBER OF UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Refers to the number of household members who are not members of an economic family. A person living alone is always an unattached individual.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	23	
0	None	213,375	
1	One person	77,197	
2	Two persons	8,267	
3	Three or more persons	1,695	

NUMBER OF ECONOMIC FAMILIES IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Refers to the presence and number of economic families in the household. An economic family is defined as a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
0	None	81,264	
1	One economic family	219,001	
2	Two or more economic families	292	

NUMBER OF LODGERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Refers to the number of lodgers in the household. A lodger is a person whose relationship to the household reference person (Person 1) was reported as being a lodger or boarder, or the spouse, common-law partner or child of a lodger or boarder.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
0	None	295,317	
1	One lodger	4,157	
2	Two or more lodgers	1,065	

NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT INCOME RECIPIENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Refers to the number of individuals in the household, 15 years of age and over, who received income during calendar year 1995 from one or more of the three sources of employment income: wages and salaries, net farm self-employment income and net non-farm self-employment income.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
0	No recipient	73,770	
1	One recipient	89,557	
2	Two recipients	101,657	
3	Three recipients	23,965	
4	Four recipients	9,460	
5	Five or more recipients	2,148	

NUMBER OF INCOME RECIPIENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Refers to the number of individuals in the household, 15 years of age and over, who received income during calendar year 1995 from any of the following sources: wages and salaries; net non-farm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; federal Child Tax benefits; Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements; benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Unemployment Insurance; other income from government sources; dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities; or other money income.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
0	No recipient	409	
1	One recipient	101,948	
2	Two recipients	144,302	
3	Three recipients	34,799	
4	Four recipients	14,588	
5	Five or more recipients	4,511	

MAJOR SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Refers to that income component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of a household. The amounts from the various sources of income were combined into five components as follows: wages and salaries, net self-employment income (farm and non-farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income (retirement pensions and other money income). The absolute values for these components were compared and the component with the largest absolute value was designated as the major source of income.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	No income	409	
2	Wages and salaries	185,611	
3	Self-employment income	13,583	
4	Government transfer payments	76,202	
5	Investment income	8,285	
6	Other income	16,467	

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Refers to the total income received by all persons 15 years of age and over in the household during calendar year 1995 from wages and salaries, net income from farm self-employment and/or non-farm self-employment.

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

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no self-employment income.

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

TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Refers to interest received during calendar year 1995 by all persons 15 years of age and over in the household from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

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

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no investment income.

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

TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Refers to the total income from all transfer payments received by all persons 15 years of age and over in the household from federal, provincial or municipal governments during calendar year 1995. This variable is derived by summing the amounts in:

- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement;
- Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits;
- Unemployment Insurance benefits;
- federal Child Tax benefits;
- other income from government sources.

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

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no government transfer payments.

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

ALL OTHER HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1995 by all persons 15 years of age and over in the household as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of overcontributions.

Also includes regular cash income received during calendar year 1995 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, wage-loss replacement benefits and strike pay.

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

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no other household income.

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

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Refers to the total money income received by all individuals 15 years of age and over in the household during calendar year 1995 from the sources listed below.

(1) Wages and Salaries

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, Unemployment Insurance, etc. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 1995. The value of taxable allowances and benefits provided by employers, such as free lodging and free automobile use, is excluded.

(2) Net Farm Self-employment Income

Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 1995 from the operation of a farm, either on own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was reported. Also included are cash advances, dividends from cooperatives, gross insurance proceeds and all rebates and farm-support payments to farmers from federal, provincial and regional agricultural programs (e.g., milk subsidies and marketing board payments). However, the value of income "in kind", such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

(3) Net Non-farm Self-employment Income

Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 1995 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share was reported. Also included is net income from persons babysitting in their own homes, self-employed fishermen, hunters and trappers, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as from freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

(4) Federal Child Tax Benefits

Refers to federal Child Tax benefits paid during calendar year 1995 to parents with dependent children under 18 years of age. No information was collected from respondents on Child Tax benefits. Instead, these were calculated in the course of processing and assigned, where applicable, to one of the parents in the census family on the basis of information on children in the family and the family income. These calculations took into account the variations in the benefit rates in Quebec and Alberta, as well as the supplementary family allowances in Quebec.

(5) Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement

Refers to Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements paid to persons 65 years of age and over, and spouses' allowances paid to 60- to 64-year-old spouses of old age security recipients or widow(er)s by only the federal government during calendar year 1995. In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with "Benefits from Canada/Quebec Pension Plan". In subsequent censuses, information on these benefits was collected in a separate question. See "**Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits**".

(6) Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits

Refers to benefits received during calendar year 1995 from the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, e.g., retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions. It does not include lump-sum death benefits. In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with the "Old Age Security (OAS) Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)". In subsequent censuses, information on OAS and GIS was collected in a separate question. See "**Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement**".

(7) Benefits from Unemployment Insurance

Refers to total Unemployment Insurance benefits received during calendar year 1995, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishermen received under the federal Unemployment Insurance Program.

(8) Other Income from Government Sources

Refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (federal Child Tax benefits, Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial or municipal programs during calendar year 1995. This source includes social assistance payments received by persons in need, such as mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable to work, elderly individuals, the blind and the disabled. Included are provincial income supplement payments to the elderly and provincial payments to the elderly to help offset accommodation costs. Also included are other transfer payments such as payments received from training programs sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, The Atlantic Groundfish Strategy (TAGS) payments for employees in the fishing industry, regular payments from provincial automobile insurance plans, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans, and workers' compensation. Additionally, any amounts received in 1995 for refundable provincial tax credits and the federal goods and services tax credits are included.

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

Refers to interest received during calendar year 1995 from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other

investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

(10) Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities, Including Those from RRSPs and RRIFs

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1995 as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of overcontributions. In the 1981 Census, retirement pensions were included in "Other Money Income".

(11) Other Money Income

Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 1995 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, wage-loss replacement benefits and strike pay. In the 1981 Census, this variable included "Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities".

Receipts Not Counted as Income

Gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions were excluded, as well as all income "in kind" such as free meals, living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Remarks

No income information was collected from institutional residents in the 1996 Census. Individuals immigrating to Canada in 1996 have zero income. Also, because of response problems, all individuals in Hutterite colonies were assigned zero income. Furthermore, data on households, economic families, unattached individuals, census families and non-family persons relate to private households only.

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

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no income.

The value 1 is assigned to cases where the sum of negative and positive amounts in income sources equaled zero.

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

STRUCTURAL TYPE OF DWELLING

Refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single- detached house, an apartment, etc.

Reported for: Occupied private dwelling

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Single-detached house	170,541	
2	Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	27,075	
3	Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	56,095	
4	Semi-detached house	14,025	
5	Apartment or flat in a detached duplex	12,270	
6	Row house	14,982	
7	Other single-attached house	1,088	
8	Mobile home and other movable dwelling	4,481	

BUILTH – Field 34

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION

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

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	1920 or before	21,529	
2	1921-1945	25,992	
3	1946-1960	50,156	
4	1961-1970	50,743	
5	1971-1980	68,062	
6	1981-1985	27,255	
7	1986-1990	30,783	
8	1991-1996	26,037	The first five months only of 1996

TENURE

Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling.

Note: For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category, Band housing, has been created for the 1991 and 1996 Census products. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

In order to protect the confidentiality of data in the 1996 Public Use Microdata File (PUMF), the categories “Rented” and “Band housing” have been combined as in the 1991 PUMF. Furthermore, gross rent data for individuals living in Band housing have been imputed to prevent inadvertent disclosure of individual information.

Users should be cautioned when using housing and shelter cost data for analyses focussed entirely or largely on Aboriginal population.

Reported for: Private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Owned (with or without mortgage)	191,507	Persons in households that own their dwelling
2	Rented (for cash, other) or Band housing	109,050	Persons in households that rent their dwelling or live in Band housing

PRESENCE OF MORTGAGE

Refers to whether or not the dwelling is mortgaged.

Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	99,040	Farm dwellings and tenant-occupied dwellings
1	Yes	87,467	Owner-occupied dwellings with a mortgage
2	No	114,050	Owner-occupied dwellings without a mortgage

TENURE – CONDOMINIUM

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

Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied private dwellings, excluding farm and tenant-occupied dwellings

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	114,050	Farm dwellings and tenant-occupied dwellings
1	Condominium	14,333	Owner-occupied dwellings that are part of a condominium
2	Not a condominium	172,174	Owner-occupied dwellings that are not part of a condominium

NUMBER OF ROOMS

Refers to the number of rooms in a dwelling. A **room** is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living.

Reported for: Private households in occupied private dwellings

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	One room	3,401	
2	Two rooms	7,599	
3	Three rooms	24,405	
4	Four rooms	41,660	
5	Five rooms	54,642	
6	Six rooms	49,492	
7	Seven rooms	39,581	
8	Eight rooms	34,041	
9	Nine rooms	19,878	
10	Ten or more rooms	25,858	

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

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

Reported for: Private households in occupied private dwellings

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
0	No bedroom	11,271	
1	One bedroom	40,300	
2	Two bedrooms	76,438	
3	Three bedrooms	111,263	
4	Four bedrooms	47,916	
5	Five or more bedrooms	13,369	

VALUE OF DWELLING

Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

Note: The upper limit value is an average of all census records that are over the \$300,000 limit in a specific geographic area (except in the case of Prince Edward Island and the territories, where the limit value is \$200,000). There are 49 different areas based on “Province”, “CMA” and “CAREAH” variables. These areas are:

1 - Prince Edward Island

In Newfoundland:

- 2 - CMA or CA
- 3 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 4 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Nova Scotia:

- 5 - Halifax CMA
- 6 - CMA or CA (except 5)
- 7 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 8 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In New Brunswick:

- 9 - CMA or CA
- 10 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 11 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Quebec:

- 12 - Ottawa - Hull CMA, Quebec Part
- 13 - Québec CMA
- 14 - Montréal CMA
- 15 - Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières CMAs
- 16 - CMA or CA (except 12 to 15)
- 17 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 18 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Ontario:

- 19 - Ottawa - Hull CMA, Ontario Part
- 20 - Oshawa CMA
- 21 - Toronto CMA
- 22 - Hamilton CMA
- 23 - St. Catharines - Niagara CMA
- 24 - Kitchener CMA

- 25 - London CMA
- 26 - Windsor CMA
- 27 - Sudbury and Thunder Bay CMAs
- 28 - CMA or CA (except 19 to 27)
- 29 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 30 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Manitoba:

- 31 - Winnipeg CMA
- 32 - CMA or CA (except 31)
- 33 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 34 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Saskatchewan:

- 35 - Regina and Saskatoon CMAs
- 36 - CMA or CA (except 35)
- 37 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 38 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Alberta:

- 39 - Edmonton CMA
- 40 - Calgary CMA
- 41 - CMA or CA (except 39 and 40)
- 42 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 43 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In British Columbia:

- 44 - Vancouver CMA
- 45 - Victoria CMA
- 46 - CMA or CA (except 44 and 45)
- 47 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 48 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

49 – The territories

Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings

The value 19999 includes the persons for which the value of dwelling is \$19,999 or less.

The value 9999998 stands for **Not available** and the number is 9.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons living in farm dwellings and in tenant-occupied dwellings.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINERS

Refers to the number of persons in the same household who pay the rent or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity, etc., for the dwelling. If no person in the household is responsible for such payments, Person 1 is considered to be the only household maintainer.

Note: A major conceptual modification was introduced in this variable for the 1991 Census: for the first time, respondents in private households were able to identify more than one person as responsible for the shelter expenses. The maximum allowable number was six. In order for a person identified as being responsible for the household payments to be considered as the household maintainer, that person must be 15 years of age or older and be related to Person 1 in terms other than as a lodger or an employee (or as a member of a lodger’s or an employee’s census family).

In the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, only one person could be counted as the household maintainer. Comparisons with the 1991 and 1996 Censuses can be made using the “Primary Household Maintainer Indicator” variable.

Reported for: Private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	One maintainer in the household	197,930	
2	Two maintainers in the household	97,963	
3	Three or more maintainers in the household	4,664	

SECOND HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER – RELATIONSHIP TO PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the relationship of the second household maintainer to the primary household maintainer. The **primary household maintainer** refers to the first person in the household identified as being the household maintainer.

Note: Due to changes in questionnaire design and data capture, the method of identifying the primary household maintainer in 1996 differs slightly from that of 1991. These changes may affect households where two or more persons contribute toward shelter expenses. As a result, the characteristics of the primary household maintainer in 1996 may not be strictly comparable to those released in the 1991 Census.

Reported for: Private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
0	No second (other) maintainer in the household	189,149	
	Member of the same economic family:		
1	Spouse or common-law partner of the primary maintainer	40,319	
2	Other member of the primary maintainer's economic family	68,676	
3	Not a member of the primary maintainer's economic family	2,413	

SITUATION OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER’S SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER

Refers to the situation of the primary household maintainer’s spouse or common-law partner. The **primary household maintainer** refers to the first person in the household identified as being the household maintainer.

Note: Due to changes in questionnaire design and data capture, the method of identifying the primary household maintainer in 1996 differs slightly from that of 1991. These changes may affect households where two or more persons contribute toward shelter expenses. As a result, the characteristics of the primary household maintainer in 1996 may not be strictly comparable to those released in the 1991 Census.

Reported for: Private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	116,123	Primary maintainer without a spouse or common-law partner
1	One of the household maintainers	89,416	
2	Not a household maintainer	95,018	

CONDITION OF DWELLING

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

Reported for: Private households in occupied private dwellings

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Only regular maintenance is needed	196,810	Painting, furnace cleaning, etc.
2	Minor repairs are needed	78,659	Missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, etc.
3	Major repairs are needed	25,088	Defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

MONTHLY GROSS RENT

Refers to the total average monthly payments paid by tenant households to secure shelter. Gross rent includes payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services and monthly cash rent. No data are available on the individual components of this variable (except for the monthly cash rent). Only data on the total of the main rental expenses (gross rent) are published.

Note: The upper limit value is an average of all census records that are over the \$1,500 limit in a specific geographic area. There are 49 different areas based on “Province”, “CMA” and “CAREAH” variables. These areas are:

1 - Prince Edward Island

In Newfoundland:

- 2 - CMA or CA
- 3 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 4 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Nova Scotia:

- 5 - Halifax CMA
- 6 - CMA or CA (except 5)
- 7 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 8 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In New Brunswick:

- 9 - CMA or CA
- 10 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 11 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Quebec:

- 12 - Ottawa - Hull CMA, Quebec Part
- 13 - Québec CMA
- 14 - Montréal CMA
- 15 - Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières CMAs
- 16 - CMA or CA (except 12 to 15)
- 17 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 18 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Ontario:

- 19 - Ottawa - Hull CMA, Ontario Part
- 20 - Oshawa CMA
- 21 - Toronto CMA
- 22 - Hamilton CMA

- 23 - St. Catharines - Niagara CMA
- 24 - Kitchener CMA
- 25 - London CMA
- 26 - Windsor CMA
- 27 - Sudbury and Thunder Bay CMAs
- 28 - CMA or CA (except 19 to 27)
- 29 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 30 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Manitoba:

- 31 - Winnipeg CMA
- 32 - CMA or CA (except 31)
- 33 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 34 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Saskatchewan:

- 35 - Regina and Saskatoon CMAs
- 36 - CMA or CA (except 35)
- 37 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 38 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Alberta:

- 39 - Edmonton CMA
- 40 - Calgary CMA
- 41 - CMA or CA (except 39 and 40)
- 42 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 43 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In British Columbia:

- 44 - Vancouver CMA
- 45 - Victoria CMA
- 46 - CMA or CA (except 44 and 45)
- 47 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 48 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

- 49 - The territories

Reported for: Private households in tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings

The value 99 includes persons for which the monthly gross rent is under \$100.

The value 9999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons living in farm dwellings and in owner-occupied dwellings.

OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS (MONTHLY)

Refers to the total average monthly payments made by owner households to secure shelter. Owner's major payments include payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services, monthly mortgage payments, property taxes (municipal and school) and, for 1991 and 1996 only, condominium fees.

Note: The upper limit value is an average of all census records that are over the \$1,650 limit in a specific geographic area. There are 49 different areas based on "Province", "CMA" and "CAREAH" variables. These areas are:

1 - Prince Edward Island

In Newfoundland:

- 2 - CMA or CA
- 3 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 4 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Nova Scotia:

- 5 - Halifax CMA
- 6 - CMA or CA (except 5)
- 7 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 8 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In New Brunswick:

- 9 - CMA or CA
- 10 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 11 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Quebec:

- 12 - Ottawa - Hull CMA, Quebec Part
- 13 - Québec CMA
- 14 - Montréal CMA
- 15 - Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières CMAs
- 16 - CMA or CA (except 12 to 15)
- 17 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 18 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Ontario:

- 19 - Ottawa - Hull CMA, Ontario Part
- 20 - Oshawa CMA
- 21 - Toronto CMA
- 22 - Hamilton CMA

- 23 - St. Catharines - Niagara CMA
- 24 - Kitchener CMA
- 25 - London CMA
- 26 - Windsor CMA
- 27 - Sudbury and Thunder Bay CMAs
- 28 - CMA or CA (except 19 to 27)
- 29 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 30 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Manitoba:

- 31 - Winnipeg CMA
- 32 - CMA or CA (except 31)
- 33 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 34 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Saskatchewan:

- 35 - Regina and Saskatoon CMAs
- 36 - CMA or CA (except 35)
- 37 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 38 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In Alberta:

- 39 - Edmonton CMA
- 40 - Calgary CMA
- 41 - CMA or CA (except 39 and 40)
- 42 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 43 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

In British Columbia:

- 44 - Vancouver CMA
- 45 - Victoria CMA
- 46 - CMA or CA (except 44 and 45)
- 47 - Not a CMA or a CA, urban area
- 48 - Not a CMA or a CA, rural area

- 49 - The territories

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

The value 99 includes persons for which the monthly gross rent is under \$100.

The value 9999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons living in farm dwellings and in tenant-occupied dwellings.

CONDOMINIUM FEES

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

Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings and dwellings forming part of a registered condominium

The value 99 includes persons for which the condominium fees are under \$100.

The value 1000 includes persons for which the condominium fees are \$1,000 and over.

The value 9999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to persons living in farm dwellings, in tenant-occupied dwellings and in every dwelling not forming part of a registered condominium.

AGE OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 14, 1996). This variable is derived from date of birth. Age groups only are provided.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	7	
1	15 to 24 years of age	11,970	
2	25 to 34 years of age	56,979	
3	35 to 44 years of age	73,354	
4	45 to 54 years of age	58,628	
5	55 to 64 years of age	39,648	
6	65 to 74 years of age	35,541	
7	75 to 79 years of age	12,195	
8	80 years of age and over	12,235	

HMSEX – Field 49

SEX OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the gender of the primary household maintainer.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Male	196,335	
2	Female	104,222	

LEGAL MARITAL STATUS OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the legal conjugal status of a person. Common-law partners may have any legal marital status other than “Legally married (and not separated)”. Data on legal marital status are available for 1991 and 1996. For a longer historical perspective, use the “Historical Comparability Indicator of Marital Status” variable.

Note: Use the variable “Primary Household Maintainer’s Economic Family Status” to disaggregate data on common-law partners, lone parents and unattached individuals.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	7	
1	Divorced	33,206	Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.
2	Legally married (and not separated)	159,860	Persons whose spouse is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained.
3	Separated, but still legally married	14,498	Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce.
4	Never married (single)	62,670	Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried.
5	Widowed	30,316	Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY INDICATOR OF MARITAL STATUS FOR THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

In 1991 and 1996, a direct question on common-law status was included. Before 1991, persons living common-law were instructed to report themselves as married in the “Marital Status” variable. To conduct longer historical comparisons with previous censuses, this variable includes common-law partners under the “Married” category. To examine the legal marital status of common-law partners, use the “Legal Marital Status” variable.

Note: Use the variable “Primary Household Maintainer’s Economic Family Status” to disaggregate data on common-law partners, lone parents and unattached individuals.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Divorced	26,369	
2	Married (including common-law)	184,669	Spouses and common-law partners
3	Separated	13,009	
4	Never married (single)	46,991	
5	Widowed	29,519	

PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY STATUS

Refers to the classification of the primary household maintainer in terms of whether or not this person is a member of an economic family. An economic family is defined as a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.

Unattached individuals refer to the household members who are not members of an economic family. A person living alone is always an unattached individual.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
	Economic family member:		
1	Male spouse or male common-law partner	151,758	
2	Female spouse or female common-law partner	30,813	
3	Male lone parent	4,743	
4	Female lone parent	24,121	
5	Child	1,480	
6	Other member of the economic family	5,959	
	Not an economic family member:		
7	Unattached individual	81,683	

PLACE OF BIRTH OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

This variable indicates whether the person was born in the current province/territory of residence or not. If the person was born outside Canada, the variable indicates in which country/region.

Note: Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 14, 1996.

Census respondents born in an area of Canada which was part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth, but which has since become a province of Canada, were to report their place of birth according to present provincial boundaries. Persons born in Newfoundland and Labrador before that province joined Confederation in 1949 were to report “Newfoundland”.

Persons born in the six counties of Northern Ireland were to report “United Kingdom”, while persons born in any of the other counties of the Republic of Ireland were to write in “Eire” in the space provided.

Respondents born in the former USSR, the former Yugoslavia or the former Czechoslovakia were to report the name of the independent country or republic according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 14, 1996.

If the respondent was not sure of the country of birth because of boundary changes, the name of the nearest city, state or province was to be written in the space provided.

For a comparison of places of birth available in 1996, 1991 and 1986, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE (Appendix J).

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	30	
	Born in Canada:		
1	In province or territory of residence	188,404	
2	Outside province or territory of residence	46,735	
	Born outside Canada:		
3	Europe	35,570	
4	Asia and the Middle East	15,849	

5	Other	13,969	United States, Africa, Caribbean and Bermuda, South and Central America, other countries and regions not elsewhere identified
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CITIZENSHIP STATUS OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to indicate this fact.

Note: Canadian citizens were asked to distinguish between Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization. Persons who were born outside Canada and who are Canadian citizens by birth were requested to report “Canada, by birth”.

In 1996, a space was provided for a write-in response as well as the mark-in responses of “Canada, by birth” and “Canada, by naturalization”. Respondents could write in a country of citizenship other than Canada. Multiple responses to the citizenship question were accepted.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	46	
	Canadian citizenship:		
1	Canada, by birth	235,748	Canada, by birth; Canada, by birth and other country(ies)
2	Canada, by naturalization	50,489	Canada, by naturalization; Canada, by naturalization and other country(ies)
	Citizenship other than Canadian:		
3	Other countries	14,274	Citizens of country(ies) other than Canada and persons who are stateless

IMMIGRANT STATUS OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

This variable indicates whether this person is a non-immigrant, landed immigrant or non-permanent resident. A **non-immigrant** is a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth. A **landed immigrant** is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. A **non-permanent resident** is a person who holds a student authorization, an employment authorization, a Minister's permit or who is a refugee claimant at the time of the 1996 Census, and family members living with him or her.

Note: The inclusion of the non-permanent resident population represents a change for the 1991 and 1996 Censuses. Previous censuses excluded persons holding authorizations, visas and permits, as well as refugee claimants (except in 1941). Users should be aware of this expanded population when making comparative analyses across census years.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	50	
	Permanent residents		
1	Non-immigrants	235,748	
2	Immigrants	63,261	
3	Non-permanent residents	1,498	

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the year landed immigrant status was first obtained in Canada. A **landed immigrant** is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	52	
9	Not applicable	237,246	Primary household maintainers who are Canadian citizens by birth or non-permanent residents
1	Before 1961	18,413	
2	1961-1970	12,166	
3	1971-1980	13,182	
4	1981-1985	4,565	
5	1986-1990	6,865	
6	1991-1996	8,068	First four months of 1996 only

ETHNIC ORIGIN OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

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

The ethnic origin question refers to the “roots” of the population of Canada and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality.

Caution should be used in comparing ethnic origin data across censuses. Comparability of data between the 1996 Census and previous censuses has been affected by several factors including changes in the question wording, format, examples, instructions and data processing, as well as by the social environment at the time of the census.

In both 1996 and 1991, respondents were asked “To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?”. However, in 1996, the format of the ethnic origin question was changed. The 1991 Census question included 15 mark-in categories and two write-in boxes. The 1996 question did not include any mark-in categories. Respondents were required to write in their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in boxes. In 1996, the ethnic origin question gave 24 examples: French, English, German, Scottish, Canadian, Italian, Irish, Chinese, Cree, Micmac, Métis, Inuit (Eskimo), Ukrainian, Dutch, East Indian, Polish, Portuguese, Jewish, Haitian, Jamaican, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chilean and Somali.

It should be noted that, prior to the 1981 Census, only the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported. If multiple ethnic origins were reported, only one origin was captured, resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent. In 1981, this restriction was removed, allowing for multiple ethnic origins. One write-in space was provided on the 1981 questionnaire, in addition to the mark-in boxes.

The 1986 Census questionnaire allowed respondents to write in up to three ethnic origins not included in the mark-in boxes. In 1991, respondents could write in up to two ethnic origins not included in the mark-in circles. In 1996, four write-in boxes were provided on the questionnaire and up to six ethnic origins were captured.

For more information on the comparability of ethnic origin data between censuses, see Chapter IV on Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

This variable enables users to determine the ethnic distribution of the population based on selected single responses (persons who provided one ethnic origin only) and selected multiple response categories (those who reported more than one ethnic origin.) There is no double counting of the population in this variable. Persons who provided more than one ethnic origin are included in only one of the multiple response categories. The sum of single and multiple responses is equal to the total population.

This variable also enables users to derive total counts for British Isles, French and Canadian ethnic categories. The “British Isles single ethnic category” can be obtained from Code 1 and the “British Isles multiple ethnic category” can be obtained by combining Codes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16 and 17. Counts for “Total British Isles origins” can be derived by adding the “British Isles single ethnic category” and the

“British Isles multiple ethnic category”. The “French single ethnic category” can be obtained from Code 2 and the “French multiple ethnic category” can be obtained by combining Codes 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Counts for “Total French origins” can be derived by adding the “French single ethnic category” and the “French multiple ethnic category”. The “Canadian single ethnic category” can be obtained from Code 3 and the “Canadian multiple ethnic category” can be obtained by combining Codes 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17 and 18. Counts for “Total Canadian origins” can be derived by adding the “Canadian single ethnic category” and the “Canadian multiple ethnic category”. Users should be careful when interpreting total counts for the British Isles, French and Canadian ethnic categories because persons who reported a combination of British Isles, French and/or Canadian origins will be counted more than once. For example, a person who responded “British Isles and French” will be included in both the “British Isles multiple ethnic category” and the “French multiple ethnic category”.

For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE. Also refer to the uncatalogued document entitled *1996 Census Guide: Ethnic Origin*.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	12	
	Single origins:		
1	British Isles origins	43,422	English; Irish; Scottish; Welsh; British, n.i.e.
2	French origins	32,459	French; Acadian
3	Canadian	51,696	
4	Aboriginal origins	3,839	Inuit; Métis; North American Indian
5	Other single origins	69,959	All remaining single origins
	Multiple origins:		
6	British Isles only	20,243	More than one of the following: English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, or British, n.i.e.
7	British Isles and French	8,658	British Isles origin(s) and French origin(s)
8	British Isles and Canadian	13,216	British Isles origin(s) and Canadian
9	British Isles and other	19,027	British Isles origin(s) and other origin(s)
10	British Isles, Canadian and other	4,236	British Isles origin(s), Canadian and other origin(s)
11	French only	141	French and Acadian
12	French and Canadian	6,836	French origin(s) and Canadian
13	French and other	4,057	French origin(s) and other origin(s)
14	French, Canadian and other	991	French origin(s), Canadian and other origin(s)

15	British Isles, French and Canadian	2,427	British Isles origin(s), French origin(s) and Canadian
16	British Isles, French and other	3,229	British Isles origin(s), French origin(s) and other origin(s)
17	British Isles, French, Canadian and other	705	British Isles origin(s), French, Canadian and other origin(s)
18	Canadian and other	4,554	Canadian and other origin(s)
19	Other multiple origins	10,850	All remaining multiple origins

MOTHER TONGUE OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	18	
	Single responses:		
1	English only	171,169	
2	French only	75,083	
3	Other	50,320	All remaining single responses
	Multiple responses:		
4	English and French	1,161	
5	English and other	2,358	English and any non-official language(s)
6	French and other	355	French and any non-official language(s)
7	English, French and other	93	English, French and non-official language(s)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the ability of the primary household maintainer to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French or in neither of the official languages of Canada.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	English only	200,307	
2	French only	38,989	
3	Both English and French	57,729	
4	Neither English nor French	3,532	

MOBILITY STATUS – PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the relationship between a person’s usual place of residence on Census Day and his usual place of residence five years earlier on May 14, 1991. The primary household maintainer is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists; otherwise, a person is classified as a **mover** and this categorization is called Mobility Status (5 Years Ago). Within the category **movers**, a further distinction is made between **non-migrants** and **migrants**; this difference is called migration status.

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address which they occupied five years earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided five years earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address **but** in the same census subdivision (CSD) that they occupied five years earlier.

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

Note: All geographic areas reflect their 1996 boundaries, even when referred to as places of residence in 1991. This applies to all geostatistical areas that are subject to boundary changes between censuses.

The various mobility status or migration status categories are defined as follows:

Mobility Status Universe	- HMMOB5 EQ 1-6
Non-movers	- HMMOB5 EQ 1
Movers	- HMMOB5 EQ 2-6
Non-migrants	- HMMOB5 EQ 2
Migrants	- HMMOB5 EQ 3-6
Internal migrants	- HMMOB5 EQ 3-5
Intraprovincial migrants	- HMMOB5 EQ 3-4
Interprovincial migrants	- HMMOB5 EQ 5
External migrants	- HMMOB5 EQ 6

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
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1	Non-movers	167,042	Same dwelling
	Movers:		
2	Non-migrants	73,797	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
	Migrants:		
	Internal migrants:		
	Intraprovincial migrants:		
3	Different CSD, same census division (CD)	14,969	
4	Different CD, same province	27,150	
5	Interprovincial migrants	10,043	Different province
6	External migrants	7,556	Outside Canada

MOBILITY STATUS – PLACE OF RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the relationship between a person’s usual place of residence on Census Day and his usual place of residence one year earlier on May 14, 1995. The primary household maintainer is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists; otherwise, a person is classified as a **mover** and this categorization is called Mobility Status (1 Year Ago). Within the category **movers**, a further distinction is made between **non-migrants** and **migrants**; this difference is called migration status.

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address which they occupied one year earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided one year earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address **but** in the same census subdivision (CSD) that they occupied one year earlier.

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

Note: All geographic areas reflect their 1996 boundaries, even when referred to as places of residence in 1995. This applies to all geostatistical areas that are subject to boundary changes between censuses.

The various mobility status or migration status categories are defined as follows:

Mobility Status Universe	- HMMOB1 EQ 1-6
Non-movers	- HMMOB1 EQ 1
Movers	- HMMOB1 EQ 2-6
Non-migrants	- HMMOB1 EQ 2
Migrants	- HMMOB1 EQ 3-6
Internal migrants	- HMMOB1 EQ 3-5
Intraprovincial migrants	- HMMOB1 EQ 3-4
Interprovincial migrants	- HMMOB1 EQ 5
External migrants	- HMMOB1 EQ 6

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
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1	Non-movers	254,758	Same dwelling
	Movers:		
2	Non-migrants	28,187	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
	Migrants:		
	Internal migrants:		
	Intraprovincial migrants:		
3	Different CSD, same census division (CD)	5,309	
4	Different CD, same province	8,074	
5	Interprovincial migrants	2,653	Different province
6	External migrants	1,576	Outside Canada

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be above other non-university. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

Note: In 1976 and 1971, this variable was denoted as “Level of Schooling”. In 1971, it was defined as the “highest grade or year of elementary, secondary school or university ever attended and whether or not additional training in the form of vocational or postsecondary non-university was present”. In 1976, the definition was slightly revised to emphasize completion (rather than attendance) beyond the secondary level: “Level of schooling” referred to the highest grade or year of elementary/secondary school attended, or the highest year of postsecondary non-university or university completed by the person.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Less than Grade 9	40,746	
	Grades 9 to 13:		
2	Without secondary school diploma	54,529	
3	With secondary school diploma	35,946	
4	Trades certificate	13,695	
	Other non-university education only:		
5	Without certificate or diploma	16,615	
6	With certificate or diploma	67,210	
	University:		
7	Without degree	26,116	
8	With degree (bachelor’s or higher)	45,700	

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at school, college or university by the primary household maintainer during the eight-month period between September 1995 and May 14, 1996. Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Attendance is excluded for courses taken for leisure, recreation or personal interest.

Attendance is considered to be full time if the person was taking 75% or more of the normal course load in the grade or year in which the person is registered. Short-term courses of six weeks or less taken during the day are considered to be part-time attendance. If the person attended both full time and part time during the reference period, then only full time is to be recorded.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Did not attend in past eight months	275,680	
2	Attended full time in past eight months	9,976	
3	Attended part time in past eight months	14,901	

OCCUPATION (EMPLOYMENT EQUITY DESIGNATIONS – BASED ON THE NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION) OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the kind of work the primary household maintainer was doing during the reference week, as determined by his or her kind of work and the description of the most important duties in his or her job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1995. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The National Occupational Classification (NOC) was developed by Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC). It is the classification primarily used by Human Resources Development Canada to classify occupational data. Although Statistics Canada normally disseminates occupational data based on the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, the NOC was used to derive this variable because HRDC defines its employment equity groups on the basis of the NOC.

The NOC is a three-tiered hierarchical arrangement of occupational groups. It consists of 26 major groups, 139 minor groups and 522 unit groups (for ease of implementation, 16 of the NOC unit groups had to be collapsed into 8 groups, resulting in a total of 514 unit groups). Each unit group has a unique four-digit code. The first three digits of this code indicate the minor and major groups to which the unit group belongs.

Direct comparisons can be made between 1996 and 1991 Census occupational data using this variable but not with data from other censuses. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE and the *National Occupational Classification*, Catalogue No. MP53-25/1-1993E.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who have worked since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	87,393	Households where the primary household maintainer did not work since January 1, 1995
1	Senior managers	3,202	Major group 00
2	Middle and other managers	21,676	Major groups 01-09
3	Professionals	34,150	Major groups 11, 21, 31, 41, 51
4	Semi-professionals and technicians	12,887	Major groups 22, 32, 42, 52
5	Supervisors	2,708	Minor groups 121, 621
6	Supervisors: crafts and trades	10,984	Minor groups 721, 722, 821, 822, 825, 921, 922
7	Administrative and senior clerical	8,971	Minor groups 122-124

	personnel		
8	Skilled sales and service personnel	9,934	Minor groups 622-627
9	Skilled crafts and trades workers	21,951	Major group 73 Minor groups 723-729, 823, 824, 826, 923
10	Clerical personnel	18,600	Major group 14
11	Intermediate sales and service personnel	19,058	Major groups 34, 64
12	Semi-skilled manual workers	27,576	Major groups 74, 84, 94, 95
13	Other sales and service personnel	13,830	Major group 66
14	Other manual workers	7,637	Major groups 76, 86, 96

**OCCUPATION (BASED ON THE 1991 STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION
[SOC91]) OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the kind of work the primary household maintainer was doing during the reference week, as determined by his or her kind of work and the description of the most important duties in his or her job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1995. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (1991 SOC) is the only occupation classification to which 1996 Census data are coded.

The 1991 SOC is composed of 10 broad occupational categories. These categories are subdivided into 47 major groups which, in turn, are subdivided into 139 minor groups, which are further subdivided into 514 unit groups. At the unit group level, occupation titles are classified on the basis of the education, training or skill level required to enter the job, as well as the kind of work performed, as determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation.

For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE and the *Standard Occupational Classification, 1991*, Catalogue No. 12-565E.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who have worked since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	4	
99	Not applicable	87,393	Households where the primary household maintainer did not work since January 1, 1995
1	Senior management occupations	3,202	Major group A0
2	Other management occupations	21,676	Major groups A1, A2, A3
3	Professional occupations in business and finance	4,662	Major group B0
4	Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	8,971	Major groups B1, B2, B3
5	Clerical occupations, and clerical supervisors	20,123	Major groups B4, B5
6	Occupations in natural and applied sciences	13,858	Major groups C0, C1
7	Professional occupations in health,	5,549	Major groups D0, D1

	registered nurses and supervisors		
8	Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	4,051	Major groups D2, D3
9	Occupations in social science, government services and religion	6,661	Major groups E0, E2
10	Teachers and professors	9,002	Major group E1
11	Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	5,127	Major groups F0, F1
12	Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	6,979	Major group G1
13	Retail trade supervisors, salespersons, sales clerks, and cashiers	7,707	Major groups G2, G3 Minor group G011
14	Chefs and cooks, supervisors, and other occupations in food and beverage service	5,299	Major groups G4, G5 Minor group G012
15	Occupations in protective services	4,735	Major group G6
16	Childcare and home support workers	2,901	Major group G8
17	Service supervisors, occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport and sales and service occupations, n.e.c.	14,509	Major groups G7, G9 Minor groups G013, G014, G015, G016
18	Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	3,170	Major group H0
19	Construction trades	6,068	Major group H1
20	Other trades occupations	14,192	Major groups H2, H3, H4, H5
21	Transport and equipment operators	11,198	Major groups H6, H7
22	Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	4,766	Major group H8
23	Occupations unique to primary industries	10,850	Major groups I0, I1, I2
24	Supervisors, machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing	14,335	Major groups J0, J1, J2
25	Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	3,569	Major group J3

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the labour market activity of the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. Respondents were classified as either **employed**, **unemployed** or **not in the labour force**.

Employed

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 14, 1996):

- (a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment; or
- (b) were absent from their job or business for the entire week because of vacation, illness, a labour dispute at their place of work or other reasons.

Unemployed

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 14, 1996), were without paid work and were available for work and either:

- (a) had actively looked for work in the past four weeks; or
- (b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Not in the Labour Force

Refers to those persons 15 years of age and over who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 14, 1996), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes persons who did not work for pay or in self-employment in the week prior to enumeration and (a) did not look for paid work in the four weeks prior to enumeration, (b) were not on temporary lay-off and (c) did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less. It also includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but were not available to start work in the week prior to enumeration.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	12	
1	Employed – Worked	182,454	
2	Employed – Absent	7,955	
3	Unemployed – Lay-off – Did not look	2,126	

4	Unemployed – Lay-off – Looked for full-time work	3,483	
5	Unemployed – Lay-off – Looked for part-time work	132	
6	Unemployed – New job – Did not look	508	
7	Unemployed – New job – Looked for full-time work	1,114	
8	Unemployed – New job – Looked for part-time work	138	
9	Unemployed – Looked for full-time work	7,642	
10	Unemployed – Looked for part-time work	1,367	
11	Not in the labour force – Last worked in 1996	4,593	
12	Not in the labour force – Last worked in 1995	6,880	
13	Not in the labour force – Last worked prior to 1995	70,330	
14	Not in the labour force – Never worked	11,823	

The various labour force groups can be obtained by combining the codes in the following manner:

Total labour force	Codes 1 to 10
Employed labour force	Codes 1 and 2
Unemployed labour force	Codes 3 to 10
Not in labour force	Codes 11 to 14

CLASS OF WORKER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

This variable classifies the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over who reported a job into those who (a) worked mainly for wages, salaries, commissions or payments “in kind” (payments in goods or services rather than money), (b) worked without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member, (c) worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help. The job reported was the one held in the week prior to enumeration if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 1995, if the person was not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

“Incorporation status” refers to the legal status of a business or farm. It is directed at persons who were mainly self-employed, either with or without paid help in the job reported (i.e. their job in the week prior to enumeration or that of longest duration since January 1, 1995). An **incorporated business** is a business or farm which has been formed into a legal corporation, having a legal entity under either federal or provincial laws. An **unincorporated business** or farm has no separate legal entity, but may be a partnership, family business or owner-operated business.

(1) Wage and Salary Earners

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1995 and indicated that, in the job reported, they were working mainly for wages, salaries, tips or commissions. Also included are persons who worked for a piece-rate; those who worked for payment “in kind” in non-family enterprises, such as members of a religious order, who received free room and board or other supplies in lieu of cash; salespersons on commission working for only one company and not maintaining an office or staff; and those who worked in someone else’s private household at such jobs as babysitting and cleaning.

(2) Self-employed

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1995 and for whom the job reported consisted mainly of operating a business or professional practice, alone or in a partnership. This includes operating a farm whether the land is rented or owned, working on a freelance or contract basis to do a job (e.g., architects, private duty nurses). It also includes operating a direct distributorship selling and delivering products such as cosmetics, newspapers, brushes and soap products, and fishing with own equipment or with equipment in which the person has a share.

Respondents were to specify if their business was incorporated or unincorporated as well as if they had paid help or no paid help. It should be noted that new tax laws in 1980 permitted for the first time to deduct a spouse’s wages as expenses. Consequently, self-employed persons who decided to pay wages to their spouse to take advantage of the new law changed status from “without paid help” to “with paid help” between 1971 and 1981. This change should be kept in mind when comparing data between the 1971 Census and subsequent censuses.

(3) Unpaid Family Workers (Worked Without Pay for a Relative in a Family Business or Farm)

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1995, for whom the job reported consisted mainly of work without regular money wages for a relative who was a member of the same household, at tasks contributing to the operation of the business or farm owned or operated by the relative. **The unpaid family worker concept does not refer to the work done in unpaid household activities.**

While 1996, 1991, 1986 and 1981 Census data are directly comparable for this category, the data between 1971 and the other census years may not be strictly comparable because of small changes in definitions. For instance, females who were unpaid family workers, worked as farm labourers and did less than 20 hours of unpaid work a week, were excluded from the labour force according to the 1971 definitions. These persons are included in the employed labour force in 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996. Also, new tax laws, mentioned earlier, changed the status of some people from “unpaid family workers” to “paid workers” between 1971 and 1981.

In addition, there were some data quality problems with the 1981 data which led to undercounting the unpaid family worker category. In 1986, an apparent dramatic increase from 1981 in this category of worker was due more to better reporting in 1986 than an actual increase in the number of unpaid family workers.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who have worked since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	87,393	Households where the primary household maintainer did not work since January 1, 1995
1	Paid workers (wage and salary earners) and unpaid family workers	180,779	
2	Paid workers (self-employed incorporated without paid help)	3,872	
3	Paid workers (self-employed incorporated with paid help)	7,033	
4	Self-employed without paid help unincorporated	14,357	
5	Self-employed with paid help unincorporated	7,123	

Note:

(1) Paid workers include wage and salary earners and self-employed in incorporated companies. The latter are included because they are considered employees of their own companies and thus, paid workers.

- (2) Self-employed persons with paid help are often grouped under the category “employers”. Self-employed persons without paid help are classified as “own account” or “independent” workers.

WEEKS WORKED IN 1995 BY THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the number of weeks in 1995 during which the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours. It includes weeks of paid vacation, weeks on sick leave with pay and all weeks in which training was paid for by the employer.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who have worked since January 1, 1995

This variable shows the actual number of weeks (between 1 and 52) worked in 1995.

The value 0 includes persons who worked in 1996 only.

The value 99 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households where the primary household maintainer worked before 1995 only, or never worked.

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FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WEEKS WORKED IN 1995 BY THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over, who worked for pay or in self-employment in 1995. This person was asked to report whether the weeks he or she worked in 1995 were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

Weeks worked in 1995 includes weeks of paid vacation or sick leave with pay or paid absence on training courses.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked in 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	92,198	Households where the primary household maintainer worked in 1996 only, worked before 1995 or never worked
1	Worked mainly full-time weeks in 1995	183,265	
2	Worked mainly part-time weeks in 1995	25,094	

PLACE OF WORK OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the place of work status of the primary household maintainer who has worked since January 1, 1995. The variable usually relates to the individual's job during the week prior to enumeration (May 14, 1996). However, if the person had not worked during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 1995, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	87,393	Households where the primary household maintainer is less than 15 years of age or did not work since January 1, 1995
1	Worked at home	16,343	Persons whose job is located in the same building as their place of residence (includes farmers)
2	Usual place of work was in same census subdivision (CSD) as place of residence	85,913	
3	Usual place of work was in a different CSD, in the same province/territory as the place of residence	87,480	
4	Usual place of work was in a different province/territory from the place of residence	2,344	
5	Worked outside Canada	927	
6	No fixed workplace address	20,157	Persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift

COMMUTING DISTANCE OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

The commuting distance is calculated, in kilometres, as the straight line distance between the respondent's residence and his or her usual workplace location. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration (May 14, 1996). However, if the person had not worked during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 1995, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 1995 and who have a usual place of work status

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	124,820	Households where the primary household maintainer is less than 15 years of age or did not work since January 1, 1995, or did not have a usual place of work status
1	Distance less than 5 km	67,644	
2	Distance 5 to 9.9 km	38,652	
3	Distance 10 to 14.9 km	22,017	
4	Distance 15 to 19.9 km	13,875	
5	Distance 20 to 24.9 km	8,718	
6	Distance 25 to 29.9 km	5,738	
7	Distance greater than or equal to 30 km	19,093	

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

The primary household maintainer who indicated in the place of work question that he or she either had no fixed workplace address, or specified a usual place of work address, was asked to identify the mode of transportation he or she most frequently used to commute between home and work. The variable usually relates to the individual’s job held in the week prior to enumeration (May 14, 1996). However, if the person had not worked during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 1995, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 1995 and who reported a usual place of work, or had a no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	104,663	Households where the primary household maintainer is less than 15 years of age or did not work since January 1, 1995, or worked at home or worked outside Canada
1	Car, truck or van - as driver	150,558	
2	Car, truck or van - as passenger	8,962	
3	Public transit	18,632	
4	Walked to work	13,409	
5	Bicycle	2,144	
6	Motorcycle	170	
7	Taxicab	394	
8	Other method	1,625	

MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to that income component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of the primary household maintainer. The amounts from the various sources of income were combined into five components as follows: wages and salaries, net self-employment income (farm and non-farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income (retirement pensions and other money income). The absolute values for these components were compared and the component with the largest absolute value was designated as the major source of income.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	No income	1,537	
2	Wages and salaries	170,948	
3	Self-employment income	16,255	
4	Government transfer payments	82,580	
5	Investment income	9,263	
6	Other income	19,974	

HMEMPIN – Field 74

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the total income received by the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over during calendar year 1995 from wages and salaries, net income from farm self-employment and/or non-farm self-employment.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no employment income.

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

TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to interest received during calendar year 1995 by the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no investment income.

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

**TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD
MAINTAINER**

Refers to the total income from all transfer payments received by the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over from federal, provincial or municipal governments during calendar year 1995. This variable is derived by summing the amounts in:

- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement;
- Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits;
- Unemployment Insurance benefits;
- federal Child Tax benefits;
- other income from government sources.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no government transfer payments.

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

ALL OTHER INCOME OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1995 by the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over as the result of that person's having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of overcontributions.

Also includes regular cash income received during calendar year 1995 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, wage-loss replacement benefits and strike pay.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no other income.

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

TOTAL INCOME OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the total money income received by the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over during calendar year 1995 from the sources listed below.

(1) Wages and Salaries

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, Unemployment Insurance, etc. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 1995. The value of taxable allowances and benefits provided by employers, such as free lodging and free automobile use, is excluded.

(2) Net Farm Self-employment Income

Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 1995 from the operation of a farm, either on own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was reported. Also included are cash advances, dividends from cooperatives, gross insurance proceeds and all rebates and farm-support payments to farmers from federal, provincial and regional agricultural programs (e.g., milk subsidies and marketing board payments). However, the value of income "in kind", such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

(3) Net Non-farm Self-employment Income

Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 1995 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share was reported. Also included is net income from persons babysitting in their own homes, self-employed fishermen, hunters and trappers, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as from freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

(4) Federal Child Tax Benefits

Refers to federal Child Tax benefits paid during calendar year 1995 to parents with dependent children under 18 years of age. No information was collected from respondents on Child Tax benefits. Instead, these were calculated in the course of processing and assigned, where applicable, to one of the parents in the census family on the basis of information on children in the family and the family income. These calculations took into account the variations in the benefit rates in Quebec and Alberta, as well as the supplementary family allowances in Quebec.

(5) Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement

Refers to Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements paid to persons 65 years of age and over, and spouses' allowances paid to 60- to 64-year-old spouses of old age security recipients or widow(er)s by only the federal government during calendar year 1995. In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with "Benefits from Canada/Quebec Pension Plan". In subsequent censuses, information on these benefits was collected in a separate question. See "**Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits**".

(6) Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits

Refers to benefits received during calendar year 1995 from the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, e.g., retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions. It does not include lump-sum death benefits. In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with the "Old Age Security (OAS) Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)". In subsequent censuses, information on OAS and GIS was collected in a separate question. See "**Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement**".

(7) Benefits from Unemployment Insurance

Refers to total Unemployment Insurance benefits received during calendar year 1995, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishermen received under the federal Unemployment Insurance Program.

(8) Other Income from Government Sources

Refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (federal Child Tax benefits, Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial or municipal programs during calendar year 1995. This source includes social assistance payments received by persons in need, such as mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable to work, elderly individuals, the blind and the disabled. Included are provincial income supplement payments to the elderly and provincial payments to the elderly to help offset accommodation costs. Also included are other transfer payments such as payments received from training programs sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, The Atlantic Groundfish Strategy (TAGS) payments for employees in the fishing industry, regular payments from provincial automobile insurance plans, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans, and workers' compensation. Additionally, any amounts received in 1995 for refundable provincial tax credits and the federal goods and services tax credits are included.

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

Refers to interest received during calendar year 1995 from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other

investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

(10) Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities, Including Those from RRSPs and RRIFs

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1995 as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of overcontributions. In the 1981 Census, retirement pensions were included in "Other Money Income".

(11) Other Money Income

Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 1995 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, wage-loss replacement benefits and strike pay. In the 1981 Census, this variable included "Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities".

Receipts Not Counted as Income

Gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions were excluded, as well as all income "in kind" such as free meals, living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Remarks

No income information was collected from institutional residents in the 1996 Census. Individuals immigrating to Canada in 1996 have zero income. Also, because of response problems, all individuals in Hutterite colonies were assigned zero income. Furthermore, data on households, economic families, unattached individuals, census families and non-family persons relate to private households only.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no income.

The value 1 is assigned to cases where the sum of negative and positive amounts in income sources equaled zero.

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

HOURS WORKED FOR PAY OR IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the actual number of hours that the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. This includes hours worked for wages, salaries, tips, commissions, piece-rate payments or payments “in kind” (payments in goods or services rather than money). Hours worked in one’s own business, farm or professional practice or hours worked without pay in a family business or farm owned or operated by a relative living in the same household are also included.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

The variable shows the actual number of hours worked from 1 to 99 hours.

The value 0 includes all primary household maintainers who, in the week prior to enumeration, were unemployed, not in the labour force, or employed but absent from their job.

The value 100 includes the persons who have worked 100 to 168 hours during the reference week.

The value 998 stands for **Not available** and the number is 12.

The value 999 stands for **Not applicable**.

**INDUSTRY (1980 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION) OF THE PRIMARY
HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the primary household maintainer worked, as indicated by the name of the employer (or the name of the person's own business if self-employed) and the kind of business, industry or service engaged in by this establishment. If not employed during the week prior to enumeration, the information was to relate to the person's job of longest duration since January 1, 1995. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Direct comparisons can be made between 1996, 1991 and 1986 Census industry data using this variable. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE, Section on Labour Market Activities: Industry (Based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification) and the *Standard Industrial Classification, 1980*, Catalogue No. 12-501E.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who have worked since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	87,393	Households where the primary household maintainer did not work since January 1, 1995
1	Agriculture	7,143	Division A
2	Other primary industries	6,275	Divisions B, C, D
3	Manufacturing	35,502	Division E
4	Construction	15,069	Division F
5	Transportation and storage	11,445	Division G
6	Communication and other utilities	8,163	Division H
7	Wholesale trade	11,738	Division I
8	Retail trade	20,126	Division J
9	Finance, insurance and real estate	11,536	Divisions K, L
10	Business services	14,719	Division M
11	Government services	15,876	Division N
12	Educational services	14,705	Division O
13	Health and social services	17,597	Division P
14	Accommodation, food and beverage services	9,613	Division Q
15	Other services	13,657	Division R

WHEN LAST WORKED FOR PAY OR IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the year or period in which the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over last worked for pay or in self-employment, even if only for a few days.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
1	Before 1995	75,001	
2	In 1995	15,604	
3	In 1996	197,560	
4	Never worked	12,392	

UNPAID WORK: HOURS SPENT DOING UNPAID HOUSEWORK BY THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the number of hours the primary household maintainer spent doing unpaid housework, yard work or home maintenance in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. It includes hours spent doing housework for one’s own household or the household of others.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
0	None	30,996	
1	Less than 5 hours	64,382	
2	5 to 14 hours	106,914	
3	15 to 29 hours	59,358	
4	30 to 59 hours	28,479	
5	60 hours or more	10,428	

HMUPKID – Field 83

**UNPAID WORK: HOURS SPENT LOOKING AFTER CHILDREN, WITHOUT PAY BY THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the number of hours the primary household maintainer spent taking care of his or her own or someone else's children without pay in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
0	None	183,801	
1	Less than 5 hours	30,246	
2	5 to 14 hours	34,238	
3	15 to 29 hours	21,379	
4	30 to 59 hours	14,644	
5	60 hours or more	16,249	

HMUPSR – Field 84

UNPAID WORK: HOURS SPENT PROVIDING UNPAID CARE OR ASSISTANCE TO SENIORS BY THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the number of hours the primary household maintainer spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

Reported for: Primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
0	None	252,271	
1	Less than 5 hours	32,223	
2	5 to 9 hours	9,504	
3	10 hours or more	6,559	

**AGE OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD
MAINTAINER**

Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 14, 1996). This variable is derived from date of birth. It indicates whether the spouse or common-law partner is in the same age group, in a younger age group or in an older age group than the primary household maintainer.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	In the same age group as primary household maintainer	116,143	
2	Younger than primary household maintainer	45,816	
	Previous age groups:		
3	Two age groups younger or more	4,153	
4	Older than primary household maintainer	15,565	
	Subsequent age groups:		
5	Two age groups older or more	1,241	

SHMSEX – Field 86

SEX OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the gender of the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Male	30,878	
2	Female	152,040	

**LEGAL MARITAL STATUS OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the legal conjugal status of a person. Common-law partners may have any legal marital status other than “Legally married (and not separated)”. Data on legal marital status are available for 1991 and 1996. For a longer historical perspective, use the “Historical Comparability Indicator of Marital Status” variable.

Note: Use the variable “Primary Household Maintainer’s Economic Family Status” to disaggregate data on common-law partners, lone parents and unattached individuals.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Divorced	6,488	Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried
2	Legally married (and not separated)	158,109	Persons whose spouse is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained
3	Separated, but still legally married	1,466	Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce
4	Never married (single)	16,150	Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried
5	Widowed	705	Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried

**HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY INDICATOR OF MARITAL STATUS FOR THE SPOUSE
OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

In 1991 and 1996, a direct question on common-law status was included. Before 1991, persons living common-law were instructed to report themselves as married in the “Marital Status” variable. To conduct longer historical comparisons with previous censuses, this variable includes common-law partners under the “Married” category. To examine the legal marital status of common-law partners, use the “Legal Marital Status” variable.

Note: Use the variable “Primary Household Maintainer’s Economic Family Status” to disaggregate data on common-law partners, lone parents and unattached individuals.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Married (including common-law)	182,918	Spouses and common-law partners

**PLACE OF BIRTH OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY
HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

This variable indicates whether the person was born in the current province/territory of residence or not. If the person was born outside Canada, the variable indicates in which country/region.

Note: Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 14, 1996.

Census respondents born in an area of Canada which was part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth, but which has since become a province of Canada, were to report their place of birth according to present provincial boundaries. Persons born in Newfoundland and Labrador before that province joined Confederation in 1949 were to report “Newfoundland”.

Persons born in the six counties of Northern Ireland were to report “United Kingdom”, while persons born in any of the other counties of the Republic of Ireland were to write in “Eire” in the space provided.

Respondents born in the former USSR, the former Yugoslavia or the former Czechoslovakia were to report the name of the independent country or republic according to the boundaries in existence on Census Day, May 14, 1996.

If the respondent was not sure of the country of birth because of boundary changes, the name of the nearest city, state or province was to be written in the space provided.

For a comparison of places of birth available in 1996, 1991 and 1986, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE (Appendix J).

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	6	
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
	Born in Canada:		
1	In province or territory of residence	113,281	

2	Outside province or territory of residence	27,767	
	Born outside Canada:		
3	Europe	21,812	
4	Asia and the Middle East	11,580	
5	Other	8,472	United States, Africa, Caribbean and Bermuda, South and Central America, other countries and regions not elsewhere identified

CITIZENSHIP STATUS OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to indicate this fact.

Note: Canadian citizens were asked to distinguish between Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization. Persons who were born outside Canada and who are Canadian citizens by birth were requested to report “Canada, by birth”.

In 1996, a space was provided for a write-in response as well as the mark-in responses of “Canada, by birth” and “Canada, by naturalization”. Respondents could write in a country of citizenship other than Canada. Multiple responses to the citizenship question were accepted.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	1	
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
	Canadian citizenship:		
1	Canada, by birth	141,400	Canada, by birth; Canada, by birth and other country(ies)
2	Canada, by naturalization	29,912	Canada, by naturalization; Canada, by naturalization and other country(ies)
	Citizenship other than Canadian:		
3	Other countries	11,605	Citizens of country(ies) other than Canada and persons who are stateless

IMMIGRANT STATUS OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

This variable indicates whether this person is a non-immigrant, landed immigrant or non-permanent resident. A **non-immigrant** is a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth. A **landed immigrant** is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. A **non-permanent resident** is a person who holds a student authorization, an employment authorization, a Minister's permit or who is a refugee claimant at the time of the 1996 Census, and family members living with him or her.

Note: The inclusion of the non-permanent resident population represents a change for the 1991 and 1996 Censuses. Previous censuses excluded persons holding authorizations, visas and permits, as well as refugee claimants (except in 1941). Users should be aware of this expanded population when making comparative analyses across census years.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	4	
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
	Permanent residents:		
1	Non-immigrants	141,400	
2	Immigrants	40,583	
3	Non-permanent residents	931	

**YEAR OF IMMIGRATION OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the year landed immigrant status was first obtained in Canada. A **landed immigrant** is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	6	
9	Not applicable	259,970	Households where the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer is a Canadian citizen by birth or a non-permanent resident and households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Before 1961	9,259	
2	1961-1970	7,952	
3	1971-1980	8,952	
4	1981-1985	3,176	
5	1986-1990	4,631	
6	1991-1996	6,611	First four months of 1996 only

ETHNIC ORIGIN OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

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

The ethnic origin question refers to the “roots” of the population of Canada and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality.

Caution should be used in comparing ethnic origin data across censuses. Comparability of data between the 1996 Census and previous censuses has been affected by several factors including changes in the question wording, format, examples, instructions and data processing, as well as by the social environment at the time of the census.

In both 1996 and 1991, respondents were asked “To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?”. However, in 1996, the format of the ethnic origin question was changed. The 1991 Census question included 15 mark-in categories and two write-in boxes. The 1996 question did not include any mark-in categories. Respondents were required to write in their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in boxes. In 1996, the ethnic origin question gave 24 examples: French, English, German, Scottish, Canadian, Italian, Irish, Chinese, Cree, Micmac, Métis, Inuit (Eskimo), Ukrainian, Dutch, East Indian, Polish, Portuguese, Jewish, Haitian, Jamaican, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chilean and Somali.

It should be noted that, prior to the 1981 Census, only the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported. If multiple ethnic origins were reported, only one origin was captured, resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent. In 1981, this restriction was removed, allowing for multiple ethnic origins. One write-in space was provided on the 1981 questionnaire, in addition to the mark-in boxes.

The 1986 Census questionnaire allowed respondents to write in up to three ethnic origins not included in the mark-in boxes. In 1991, respondents could write in up to two ethnic origins not included in the mark-in circles. In 1996, four write-in boxes were provided on the questionnaire and up to six ethnic origins were captured.

For more information on the comparability of ethnic origin data between censuses, see Chapter IV on Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability.

This variable enables users to determine the ethnic distribution of the population based on selected single responses (persons who provided one ethnic origin only) and selected multiple response categories (those who reported more than one ethnic origin.) There is no double counting of the population in this variable. Persons who provided more than one ethnic origin are included in only one of the multiple response categories. The sum of single and multiple responses is equal to the total population.

This variable also enables users to derive total counts for British Isles, French and Canadian ethnic categories. The “British Isles single ethnic category” can be obtained from Code 1 and the “British Isles multiple ethnic category” can be obtained by combining Codes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16 and 17. Counts for

“Total British Isles origins” can be derived by adding the “British Isles single ethnic category” and the “British Isles multiple ethnic category”. The “French single ethnic category” can be obtained from Code 2 and the “French multiple ethnic category” can be obtained by combining Codes 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Counts for “Total French origins” can be derived by adding the “French single ethnic category” and the “French multiple ethnic category”. The “Canadian single ethnic category” can be obtained from Code 3 and the “Canadian multiple ethnic category” can be obtained by combining Codes 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17 and 18. Counts for “Total Canadian origins” can be derived by adding the “Canadian single ethnic category” and the “Canadian multiple ethnic category”. Users should be careful when interpreting total counts for the British Isles, French and Canadian ethnic categories because persons who reported a combination of British Isles, French and/or Canadian origins will be counted more than once. For example, a person who responded “British Isles and French” will be included in both the “British Isles multiple ethnic category” and the “French multiple ethnic category”.

For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE. Also refer to the uncatalogued document entitled *1996 Census Guide: Ethnic Origin*.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
	Single origins:		
1	British Isles origins	25,286	English; Irish; Scottish; Welsh; British, n.i.e.
2	French origins	19,096	French; Acadian
3	Canadian	31,992	
4	Aboriginal origins	2,067	Inuit; Métis; North American Indian
5	Other single origins	44,054	All remaining single origins
	Multiple origins:		
6	British Isles only	11,846	More than one of the following: English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, or British, n.i.e.
7	British Isles and French	5,156	British Isles origin(s) and French origin(s)
8	British Isles and Canadian	8,350	British Isles origin(s) and Canadian
9	British Isles and other	11,628	British Isles origin(s) and other origin(s)
10	British Isles, Canadian and other	2,930	British Isles origin(s), Canadian and other origin(s)
11	French only	84	French and Acadian
12	French and Canadian	3,983	French origin(s) and Canadian

13	French and other	2,481	French origin(s) and other origin(s)
14	French, Canadian and other	645	French origin(s), Canadian and other origin(s)
15	British Isles, French and Canadian	1,526	British Isles origin(s), French origin(s) and Canadian
16	British Isles, French and other	1,790	British Isles origin(s), French origin(s) and other origin(s)
17	British Isles, French, Canadian and other	498	British Isles origin(s), French, Canadian and other origin(s)
18	Canadian and other	3,010	Canadian and other origin(s)
19	Other multiple origins	6,496	All remaining multiple origins

**MOTHER TONGUE OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY
HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
	Single responses:		
1	English only	103,854	
2	French only	44,080	
3	Other	32,974	All remaining single responses
	Multiple responses:		
4	English and French	518	
5	English and other	1,305	English and any non-official language(s)
6	French and other	157	French and any non-official language(s)
7	English, French and other	30	English, French and non-official language(s)

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the ability of the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French or in neither of the official languages of Canada.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	English only	123,901	
2	French only	25,539	
3	Both English and French	30,546	
4	Neither English nor French	2,932	

MOBILITY STATUS – PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the relationship between a person’s usual place of residence on Census Day and his usual place of residence five years earlier on May 14, 1991. A spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists; otherwise, a person is classified as a **mover** and this categorization is called Mobility Status (5 Years Ago). Within the category **movers**, a further distinction is made between **non-migrants** and **migrants**; this difference is called migration status.

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address which they occupied five years earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided five years earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address **but** in the same census subdivision (CSD) that they occupied five years earlier.

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

Note: All geographic areas reflect their 1996 boundaries, even when referred to as places of residence in 1991. This applies to all geostatistical areas that are subject to boundary changes between censuses.

The various mobility status or migration status categories are defined as follows:

Mobility Status Universe	- SHMMOB5 EQ 1-6
Non-movers	- SHMMOB5 EQ 1
Movers	- SHMMOB5 EQ 2-6
Non-migrants	- SHMMOB5 EQ 2
Migrants	- SHMMOB5 EQ 3-6
Internal migrants	- SHMMOB5 EQ 3-5
Intraprovincial migrants	- SHMMOB5 EQ 3-4
Interprovincial migrants	- SHMMOB5 EQ 5
External migrants	- SHMMOB5 EQ 6
Mobility Status Universe Exclusions	- SHMMOB5 EQ 9

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Non-movers	107,899	Same dwelling
	Movers:		
2	Non-migrants	37,711	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
	Migrants:		
	Internal migrants:		
	Intraprovincial migrants:		
3	Different CSD, same census division (CD)	9,181	
4	Different CD, same province	16,311	
5	Interprovincial migrants	5,810	Different province
6	External migrants	6,006	Outside Canada

MOBILITY STATUS – PLACE OF RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the relationship between a person’s usual place of residence on Census Day and his usual place of residence one year earlier on May 14, 1995. A spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer is classified as a **non-mover** if no difference exists; otherwise, a person is classified as a **mover** and this categorization is called Mobility Status (1 Year Ago). Within the category **movers**, a further distinction is made between **non-migrants** and **migrants**; this difference is called migration status.

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address which they occupied one year earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided one year earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address **but** in the same census subdivision (CSD) that they occupied one year earlier.

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

Note: All geographic areas reflect their 1996 boundaries, even when referred to as places of residence in 1995. This applies to all geostatistical areas that are subject to boundary changes between censuses.

The various mobility status or migration status categories are defined as follows:

Mobility Status Universe	- SHMMOB1 EQ 1-6
Non-movers	- SHMMOB1 EQ 1
Movers	- SHMMOB1 EQ 2-6
Non-migrants	- SHMMOB1 EQ 2
Migrants	- SHMMOB1 EQ 3-6
Internal migrants	- SHMMOB1 EQ 3-5
Intraprovincial migrants	- SHMMOB1 EQ 3-4
Interprovincial migrants	- SHMMOB1 EQ 5
External migrants	- SHMMOB1 EQ 6
Mobility Status Universe Exclusions	- SHMMOB1 EQ 9

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Non-movers	159,978	Same dwelling
	Movers:		
2	Non-migrants	12,867	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
	Migrants:		
	Internal migrants:		
	Intraprovincial migrants:		
3	Different CSD, same census division (CD)	3,000	
4	Different CD, same province	4,365	
5	Interprovincial migrants	1,495	Different province
6	External migrants	1,213	Outside Canada

**HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF
THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be above other non-university. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

Note: In 1976 and 1971, this variable was denoted as “Level of Schooling”. In 1971, it was defined as the “highest grade or year of elementary, secondary school or university ever attended and whether or not additional training in the form of vocational or postsecondary non-university was present”. In 1976, the definition was slightly revised to emphasize completion (rather than attendance) beyond the secondary level: “Level of schooling” referred to the highest grade or year of elementary/secondary school attended, or the highest year of postsecondary non-university or university completed by the person.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Less than Grade 9	20,825	
	Grades 9 to 13:		
2	Without secondary school diploma	36,198	
3	With secondary school diploma	31,576	
4	Trades certificate	6,368	
	Other non-university education only:		
5	Without certificate or diploma	11,679	
6	With certificate or diploma	37,154	
	University:		
7	Without degree	15,873	
8	With degree (bachelor’s or higher)	23,245	

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at school, college or university by the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer during the eight-month period between September 1995 and May 14, 1996. Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Attendance is excluded for courses taken for leisure, recreation or personal interest.

Attendance is considered to be full time if the person was taking 75% or more of the normal course load in the grade or year in which the person is registered. Short-term courses of six weeks or less taken during the day are considered to be part-time attendance. If the person attended both full time and part time during the reference period, then only full time is to be recorded.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Did not attend in past eight months	171,226	
2	Attended full time in past eight months	3,560	
3	Attended part time in past eight months	8,132	

OCCUPATION (EMPLOYMENT EQUITY DESIGNATIONS – BASED ON THE NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION) OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the kind of work the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer was doing during the reference week, as determined by his or her kind of work and the description of the most important duties in his or her job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1995. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The National Occupational Classification (NOC) was developed by Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC). It is the classification primarily used by Human Resources Development Canada to classify occupational data. Although Statistics Canada normally disseminates occupational data based on the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, the NOC was used to derive this variable because HRDC defines its employment equity groups on the basis of the NOC.

The NOC is a three-tiered hierarchical arrangement of occupational groups. It consists of 26 major groups, 139 minor groups and 522 unit groups (for ease of implementation, 16 of the NOC unit groups had to be collapsed into 8 groups, resulting in a total of 514 unit groups). Each unit group has a unique four-digit code. The first three digits of this code indicate the minor and major groups to which the unit group belongs.

Direct comparisons can be made between 1996 and 1991 Census occupational data using this variable but not with data from other censuses. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE and the *National Occupational Classification*, Catalogue No. MP53-25/1-1993E.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who have worked since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	179,007	Households where the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer did not work since January 1, 1995 and households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Senior managers	852	Major group 00
2	Middle and other managers	8,598	Major groups 01-09
3	Professionals	19,187	Major groups 11, 21, 31, 41, 51
4	Semi-professionals and technicians	6,565	Major groups 22, 32, 42, 52

5	Supervisors	1,722	Minor groups 121, 621
6	Supervisors: crafts and trades	2,855	Minor groups 721, 722, 821, 822, 825, 921, 922
7	Administrative and senior clerical personnel	12,106	Minor groups 122-124
8	Skilled sales and service personnel	5,384	Minor groups 622-627
9	Skilled crafts and trades workers	4,311	Major group 73 Minor groups 723-729, 823, 824, 826, 923
10	Clerical personnel	18,485	Major group 14
11	Intermediate sales and service personnel	17,657	Major groups 34, 64
12	Semi-skilled manual workers	9,799	Major groups 74, 84, 94, 95
13	Other sales and service personnel	11,021	Major group 66
14	Other manual workers	3,008	Major groups 76, 86, 96

OCCUPATION (BASED ON THE 1991 STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION [SOC91]) OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the kind of work the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer was doing during the reference week, as determined by his or her kind of work and the description of the most important duties in his or her job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1995. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (1991 SOC) is the only occupation classification to which 1996 Census data are coded.

The 1991 SOC is composed of 10 broad occupational categories. These categories are subdivided into 47 major groups which, in turn, are subdivided into 139 minor groups, which are further subdivided into 514 unit groups. At the unit group level, occupation titles are classified on the basis of the education, training or skill level required to enter the job, as well as the kind of work performed, as determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation.

For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE and the *Standard Occupational Classification, 1991*, Catalogue No. 12-565E.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who have worked since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
98	Not available	3	
99	Not applicable	179,007	Households where the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer did not work since January 1, 1995 and households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Senior management occupations	852	Major group A0
2	Other management occupations	8,598	Major groups A1, A2, A3
3	Professional occupations in business and finance	2,039	Major group B0

4	Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	12,106	Major groups B1, B2, B3
5	Clerical occupations, and clerical supervisors	19,448	Major groups B4, B5
6	Occupations in natural and applied sciences	3,634	Major groups C0, C1
7	Professional occupations in health, registered nurses and supervisors	5,185	Major groups D0, D1
8	Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	4,352	Major groups D2, D3
9	Occupations in social science, government services and religion	3,500	Major groups E0, E2
10	Teachers and professors	6,215	Major group E1
11	Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	3,080	Major groups F0, F1
12	Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	2,840	Major group G1
13	Retail trade supervisors, salespersons, sales clerks, and cashiers	8,245	Major groups G2, G3 Minor group G011
14	Chefs and cooks, supervisors, and other occupations in food and beverage service	4,241	Major groups G4, G5 Minor group G012
15	Occupations in protective services	1,118	Major group G6
16	Childcare and home support workers	5,238	Major group G8
17	Service supervisors, occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport and sales and service occupations, n.e.c.	10,883	Major groups G7, G9 Minor groups G013, G014, G015, G016
18	Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	553	Major group H0
19	Construction trades	1,264	Major group H1
20	Other trades occupations	2,838	Major groups H2, H3, H4, H5
21	Transport and equipment operators	2,458	Major groups H6, H7
22	Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	1,175	Major group H8
23	Occupations unique to primary industries	4,060	Major groups I0, I1, I2
24	Supervisors, machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing	5,725	Major groups J0, J1, J2
25	Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	1,900	Major group J3

**LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the labour market activity of the primary household maintainer's spouse or common-law partner 15 years of age and over, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. Respondents were classified as either **employed**, **unemployed** or **not in the labour force**.

Employed

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 14, 1996):

- (a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment; or
- (b) were absent from their job or business for the entire week because of vacation, illness, a labour dispute at their place of work or other reasons.

Unemployed

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 14, 1996), were without paid work and were available for work and either:

- (a) had actively looked for work in the past four weeks; or
- (b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Not in the Labour Force

Refers to those persons 15 years of age and over who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 14, 1996), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes persons who did not work for pay or in self-employment in the week prior to enumeration and (a) did not look for paid work in the four weeks prior to enumeration, (b) were not on temporary lay-off and (c) did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less. It also includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but were not available to start work in the week prior to enumeration.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Employed – Worked	100,333	
2	Employed – Absent	5,297	
3	Unemployed – Lay-off – Did not look	1,426	
4	Unemployed – Lay-off – Looked for full-time work	1,524	
5	Unemployed – Lay-off – Looked for part-time work	154	
6	Unemployed – New job – Did not look	271	
7	Unemployed – New job – Looked for full-time work	504	
8	Unemployed – New job – Looked for part-time work	110	
9	Unemployed – Looked for full-time work	4,514	
10	Unemployed – Looked for part-time work	1,395	
11	Not in the labour force – Last worked in 1996	3,473	
12	Not in the labour force – Last worked in 1995	5,914	
13	Not in the labour force – Last worked prior to 1995	46,162	
14	Not in the labour force – Never worked	11,841	

The various labour force groups can be obtained by combining the codes in the following manner:

Total labour force	Codes 1 to 10
Employed labour force	Codes 1 and 2
Unemployed labour force	Codes 3 to 10
Not in labour force	Codes 11 to 14

CLASS OF WORKER OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

This variable classifies the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer who reported a job into those who (a) worked mainly for wages, salaries, commissions or payments “in kind” (payments in goods or services rather than money), (b) worked without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member, (c) worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help. The job reported was the one held in the week prior to enumeration if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 1995, if the person was not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

“Incorporation status” refers to the legal status of a business or farm. It is directed at persons who were mainly self-employed, either with or without paid help in the job reported (i.e. their job in the week prior to enumeration or that of longest duration since January 1, 1995). An **incorporated business** is a business or farm which has been formed into a legal corporation, having a legal entity under either federal or provincial laws. An **unincorporated business** or farm has no separate legal entity, but may be a partnership, family business or owner-operated business.

(1) Wage and Salary Earners

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1995 and indicated that, in the job reported, they were working mainly for wages, salaries, tips or commissions. Also included are persons who worked for a piece-rate; those who worked for payment “in kind” in non-family enterprises, such as members of a religious order, who received free room and board or other supplies in lieu of cash; salespersons on commission working for only one company and not maintaining an office or staff; and those who worked in someone else’s private household at such jobs as babysitting and cleaning.

(2) Self-employed

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1995 and for whom the job reported consisted mainly of operating a business or professional practice, alone or in a partnership. This includes operating a farm whether the land is rented or owned, working on a freelance or contract basis to do a job (e.g., architects, private duty nurses). It also includes operating a direct distributorship selling and delivering products such as cosmetics, newspapers, brushes and soap products, and fishing with own equipment or with equipment in which the person has a share.

Respondents were to specify if their business was incorporated or unincorporated as well as if they had paid help or no paid help. It should be noted that new tax laws in 1980 permitted for the first time to deduct a spouse’s wages as expenses. Consequently, self-employed persons who decided to pay wages to their spouse to take advantage of the new law changed status from “without paid help” to “with paid help” between 1971 and 1981. This change should be kept in mind when comparing data between the 1971 Census and subsequent censuses.

(3) Unpaid Family Workers (Worked Without Pay for a Relative in a Family Business or Farm)

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1995, for whom the job reported consisted mainly of work without regular money wages for a relative who was a member of the same household, at tasks contributing to the operation of the business or farm owned or operated by the relative. **The unpaid family worker concept does not refer to the work done in unpaid household activities.**

While 1996, 1991, 1986 and 1981 Census data are directly comparable for this category, the data between 1971 and the other census years may not be strictly comparable because of small changes in definitions. For instance, females who were unpaid family workers, worked as farm labourers and did less than 20 hours of unpaid work a week, were excluded from the labour force according to the 1971 definitions. These persons are included in the employed labour force in 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996. Also, new tax laws, mentioned earlier, changed the status of some people from “unpaid family workers” to “paid workers” between 1971 and 1981.

In addition, there were some data quality problems with the 1981 data which led to undercounting the unpaid family worker category. In 1986, an apparent dramatic increase from 1981 in this category of worker was due more to better reporting in 1986 than an actual increase in the number of unpaid family workers.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who have worked since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	179,007	Households where the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer did not work since January 1, 1995 and households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Paid workers (wage and salary earners) and unpaid family workers	106,026	
2	Paid workers (self-employed incorporated without paid help)	1,818	
3	Paid workers (self-employed incorporated with paid help)	2,881	

4	Self-employed without paid help unincorporated	8,079	
5	Self-employed with paid help unincorporated	2,746	

Note:

- (1) Paid workers include wage and salary earners and self-employed in incorporated companies. The latter are included because they are considered employees of their own companies and thus, paid workers.
- (2) Self-employed persons with paid help are often grouped under the category “employers”. Self-employed persons without paid help are classified as “own account” or “independent” workers.

**WEEKS WORKED IN 1995 BY THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the number of weeks in 1995 during which the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours. It includes weeks of paid vacation, weeks on sick leave with pay and all weeks in which training was paid for by the employer.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who have worked since January 1, 1995

This variable shows the actual number of weeks (between 1 and 52) worked in 1995.

The value 0 includes the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer who worked in 1996 only.

The value 99 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households where the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer worked before 1995 only, or never worked and households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer.

FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WEEKS WORKED IN 1995 BY THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over, who worked for pay or in self-employment in 1995. This person was asked to report whether the weeks he or she worked in 1995 were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

Weeks worked in 1995 includes weeks of paid vacation or sick leave with pay or paid absence on training courses.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked in 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	182,630	Households where the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer worked in 1996 only, worked before 1995, or never worked and households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Worked mainly full-time weeks in 1995	84,960	
2	Worked mainly part-time weeks in 1995	32,967	

**PLACE OF WORK OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY
HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the place of work status of the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer who has worked since January 1, 1995. The variable usually relates to the individual's job during the week prior to enumeration (May 14, 1996). However, if the person had not worked during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 1995, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	179,007	Households where the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer is less than 15 years of age or did not work since January 1, 1995 and households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Worked at home	12,942	Persons whose job is located in the same building as their place of residence (includes farmers)
2	Usual place of work was in same census subdivision (CSD) as place of residence	49,916	
3	Usual place of work was in a different CSD, in the same province/territory as the place of residence	50,110	
4	Usual place of work was in a different province/territory from the place of residence	1,274	
5	Worked outside Canada	512	
6	No fixed workplace address	6,796	Persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift

**COMMUTING DISTANCE OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

The commuting distance is calculated, in kilometres, as the straight line distance between the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer's residence and his or her usual workplace location. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration (May 14, 1996). However, if the person had not worked during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 1995, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 1995 and who has a usual place of work status

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	199,257	Households where the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer is less than 15 years of age or did not work since January 1, 1995, or who do not have a usual place of work status and households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Distance less than 5 km	39,527	
2	Distance 5 to 9.9 km	22,372	
3	Distance 10 to 14.9 km	13,373	
4	Distance 15 to 19.9 km	8,067	
5	Distance 20 to 24.9 km	5,017	
6	Distance 25 to 29.9 km	3,279	
7	Distance greater than or equal to 30 km	9,665	

**MODE OF TRANSPORTATION OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

The spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer who indicated in the place of work question that he or she either had no fixed workplace address, or specified a usual place of work address, was asked to identify the mode of transportation he or she most frequently used to commute between home and work. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration (May 14, 1996). However, if the person had not worked during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 1995, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 1995 and who reported a usual place of work, or a no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	192,461	Households where the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer is less than 15 years of age or did not work since January 1, 1995, or worked at home or worked outside Canada and households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Car, truck or van - as driver	79,893	
2	Car, truck or van - as passenger	10,112	
3	Public transit	9,431	
4	Walked to work	7,052	
5	Bicycle	593	
6	Motorcycle	33	
7	Taxicab	161	
8	Other method	821	

**MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to that income component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer. The amounts from the various sources of income were combined into five components as follows: wages and salaries, net self-employment income (farm and non-farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income (retirement pensions and other money income). The absolute values for these components were compared and the component with the largest absolute value was designated as the major source of income.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	No income	20,161	
2	Wages and salaries	99,713	
3	Self-employment income	8,990	
4	Government transfer payments	37,655	
5	Investment income	10,258	
6	Other income	6,141	

SHMEMPIN – Field 110

**TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF
THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the total income received by the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over during calendar year 1995 from wages and salaries, net income from farm self-employment and/or non-farm self-employment.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no employment income.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households with no spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainer.

SHMINV – Field 111

**TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to interest received during calendar year 1995 by the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no investment income.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households with no spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainer.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the total income from all transfer payments received by the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over from federal, provincial or municipal governments during calendar year 1995. This variable is derived by summing the amounts in:

- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement;
- Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits;
- Unemployment Insurance benefits;
- federal Child Tax benefits;
- other income from government sources.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no government transfer payments.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households with no spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainer.

**ALL OTHER INCOME OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE
PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1995 by the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over as the result of that person's having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of overcontributions.

Also includes regular cash income received during calendar year 1995 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, wage-loss replacement benefits and strike pay.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no other income.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households with no spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainer.

TOTAL INCOME OF THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the total money income received by the spouse and common-law partner of the primary household maintainer 15 years of age and over during calendar year 1995 from the sources listed below.

(1) Wages and Salaries

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, Unemployment Insurance, etc. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 1995. The value of taxable allowances and benefits provided by employers, such as free lodging and free automobile use, is excluded.

(2) Net Farm Self-employment Income

Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 1995 from the operation of a farm, either on own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was reported. Also included are cash advances, dividends from cooperatives, gross insurance proceeds and all rebates and farm-support payments to farmers from federal, provincial and regional agricultural programs (e.g., milk subsidies and marketing board payments). However, the value of income "in kind", such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

(3) Net Non-farm Self-employment Income

Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 1995 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share was reported. Also included is net income from persons babysitting in their own homes, self-employed fishermen, hunters and trappers, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as from freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

(4) Federal Child Tax Benefits

Refers to federal Child Tax benefits paid during calendar year 1995 to parents with dependent children under 18 years of age. No information was collected from respondents on Child Tax benefits. Instead, these were calculated in the course of processing and assigned, where applicable, to one of the parents in the census family on the basis of information on children in the family and the family income. These calculations took into account the variations in the benefit rates in Quebec and Alberta, as well as the supplementary family allowances in Quebec.

(5) Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement

Refers to Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements paid to persons 65 years of age and over, and spouses' allowances paid to 60- to 64-year-old spouses of old age security recipients or widow(er)s by only the federal government during calendar year 1995. In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with "Benefits from Canada/Quebec Pension Plan". In subsequent censuses, information on these benefits was collected in a separate question. See "**Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits**".

(6) Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits

Refers to benefits received during calendar year 1995 from the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, e.g., retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions. It does not include lump-sum death benefits. In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with the "Old Age Security (OAS) Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)". In subsequent censuses, information on OAS and GIS was collected in a separate question. See "**Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement**".

(7) Benefits from Unemployment Insurance

Refers to total Unemployment Insurance benefits received during calendar year 1995, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishermen received under the federal Unemployment Insurance Program.

(8) Other Income from Government Sources

Refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (federal Child Tax benefits, Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial or municipal programs during calendar year 1995. This source includes social assistance payments received by persons in need, such as mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable to work, elderly individuals, the blind and the disabled. Included are provincial income supplement payments to the elderly and provincial payments to the elderly to help offset accommodation costs. Also included are other transfer payments such as payments received from training programs sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, The Atlantic Groundfish Strategy (TAGS) payments for employees in the fishing industry, regular payments from provincial automobile insurance plans, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans, and workers' compensation. Additionally, any amounts received in 1995 for refundable provincial tax credits and the federal goods and services tax credits are included.

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

Refers to interest received during calendar year 1995 from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other

investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

(10) Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities, Including Those from RRSPs and RRIFs

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1995 as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of overcontributions. In the 1981 Census, retirement pensions were included in "Other Money Income".

(11) Other Money Income

Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 1995 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, wage-loss replacement benefits and strike pay. In the 1981 Census, this variable included "Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities".

Receipts Not Counted as Income

Gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions were excluded, as well as all income "in kind" such as free meals, living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Remarks

No income information was collected from institutional residents in the 1996 Census. Individuals immigrating to Canada in 1996 have zero income. Also, because of response problems, all individuals in Hutterite colonies were assigned zero income. Furthermore, data on households, economic families, unattached individuals, census families and non-family persons relate to private households only.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV. The value 0 stands for no income.

The value 1 is assigned to cases where the sum of negative and positive amounts in income sources equaled zero.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households with no spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainer.

HOURS WORKED FOR PAY OR IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY THE SPOUSE, COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the actual number of hours that the primary household maintainer's spouse or common-law partner 15 years of age and over worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. This includes hours worked for wages, salaries, tips, commissions, piece-rate payments or payments "in kind" (payments in goods or services rather than money). Hours worked in one's own business, farm or professional practice or hours worked without pay in a family business or farm owned or operated by a relative living in the same household are also included.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

The variable shows the actual number of hours worked from 1 to 99 hours.

The value 0 includes the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer who, in the week prior to enumeration, was unemployed, not in the labour force, or employed but absent from his or her job.

The value 100 includes the persons who have worked 100 to 168 hours during the reference week.

The value 999 stands for **Not applicable**.

**INDUSTRY (1980 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION) OF THE SPOUSE OR
COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer worked, as indicated by the name of the employer (or the name of the person's own business if self-employed) and the kind of business, industry or service engaged in by this establishment. If not employed during the week prior to enumeration, the information was to relate to the person's job of longest duration since January 1, 1995. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Direct comparisons can be made between 1996, 1991 and 1986 Census industry data using this variable. For further information, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE, Section on Labour Market Activities: Industry (Based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification) and the *Standard Industrial Classification, 1980*, Catalogue No. 12-501E.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households, who have worked since January 1, 1995

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	179,007	Households where the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer did not work since January 1, 1995 and households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Agriculture	3,839	Division A
2	Other primary industries	1,512	Divisions B, C, D
3	Manufacturing	13,743	Division E
4	Construction	4,460	Division F
5	Transportation and storage	3,452	Division G
6	Communication and other utilities	3,133	Division H
7	Wholesale trade	5,039	Division I
8	Retail trade	15,543	Division J
9	Finance, insurance and real estate	8,627	Divisions K, L
10	Business services	8,102	Division M
11	Government services	7,094	Division N
12	Educational services	11,201	Division O
13	Health and social services	18,982	Division P
14	Accommodation, food and beverage	7,332	Division Q

	services		
15	Other services	9,491	Division R

SHMLSTWK – Field 117

**WHEN LAST WORKED FOR PAY OR IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY THE SPOUSE OR
COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER**

Refers to the year or period in which the primary household maintainer's spouse or common-law partner 15 years of age and over last worked for pay or in self-employment, even if only for a few days.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
1	Before 1995	49,000	
2	In 1995	11,374	
3	In 1996	110,176	
4	Never worked	12,368	

UNPAID WORK: HOURS SPENT DOING UNPAID HOUSEWORK BY THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the number of hours that the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer spent doing unpaid housework, yard work or home maintenance in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. It includes hours spent doing housework for one’s own household or the household of others.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
0	None	8,882	
1	Less than 5 hours	17,931	
2	5 to 14 hours	49,476	
3	15 to 29 hours	49,761	
4	30 to 59 hours	39,206	
5	60 hours or more	17,662	

SHMUPKID – Field 119

UNPAID WORK: HOURS SPENT LOOKING AFTER CHILDREN, WITHOUT PAY BY THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the number of hours that the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer spent taking care of his/her own or someone else's children without pay in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
0	None	87,595	
1	Less than 5 hours	16,550	
2	5 to 14 hours	22,661	
3	15 to 29 hours	17,644	
4	30 to 59 hours	16,129	
5	60 hours or more	22,339	

UNPAID WORK: HOURS SPENT PROVIDING UNPAID CARE OR ASSISTANCE TO SENIORS BY THE SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the number of hours that the spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

Reported for: Spouse or common-law partner of primary household maintainers 15 years of age and over in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	117,639	Households with no spouse or common-law partner of the primary household maintainer
0	None	144,543	
1	Less than 5 hours	24,280	
2	5 to 9 hours	8,067	
3	10 hours or more	6,028	

EFSIZE – Field 121

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY

Refers to the number of persons in the primary household maintainer's economic family. An economic family is defined as a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	81,683	Households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
	Persons in economic family:		
2	Two persons	90,296	
3	Three persons	48,834	
4	Four persons	50,610	
5	Five persons	20,247	
6	Six persons	6,209	
7	Seven or more persons	2,678	

EFADULT – Field 122

NUMBER OF ADULTS IN THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY

Refers to the number of adults in the primary household maintainer's economic family. It includes persons 16 years of age or over, as well as the maintainer, the spouse and ever-married persons of any age.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	160	
9	Not applicable	81,683	Households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
1	One adult	14,010	
2	Two adults	145,223	
3	Three adults	36,740	
4	Four adults	17,494	
5	Five adults	3,986	
6	Six or more adults	1,261	

**NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE IN THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD
MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to the number of persons under 6 years of age in the primary household maintainer's economic family.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	110	
9	Not applicable	81,683	Households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
0	None	171,663	
1	One person	31,949	
2	Two persons	13,305	
3	Three or more persons	1,847	

**NUMBER OF PERSONS 6 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE IN THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD
MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to the number of persons 6 to 15 years of age in the primary household maintainer's economic family. Excluded are household maintainers and ever-married children.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
8	Not available	151	
9	Not applicable	81,683	Households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
0	None	148,694	
1	One person	38,207	
2	Two persons	24,776	
3	Three persons	5,930	
4	Four or more persons	1,116	

**NUMBER OF PERSONS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE IN THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD
MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to the number of persons 16 and 17 years of age in the primary household maintainer's economic family. Excluded are household maintainers and ever-married children.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	81,683	Households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
8	Not available		
0	None	198,623	
1	One person	19,330	
2	Two or more persons	921	

**NUMBER OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE IN THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD
MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to the number of persons 18 to 24 years of age in the primary household maintainer's economic family. Excluded are household maintainers and ever-married children.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	81,683	Households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
8	Not available		
0	None	180,517	
1	One person	28,702	
2	Two persons	8,572	
3	Three or more persons	1,083	

EFPERSG – Field 127

**NUMBER OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD
MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to the number of persons 65 years of age and over in the primary household maintainer's economic family.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	81,683	Households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
8	Not available		
0	None	178,274	
1	One person	18,439	
2	Two or more persons	22,161	

PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY COMPOSITION

Refers to the composition of the primary household maintainer's economic family on the basis of the presence of children. An economic family is defined as a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. **Unattached individuals** refer to household members who are not members of an economic family. A person living alone is always an unattached individual.

Reported for: Population in private households

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
99	Not applicable	81,683	Households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
1	Now-married couple without child(ren)	57,267	
2	Now-married couple with child(ren)	88,773	
3	Common-law couple without child(ren)	12,164	
4	Common-law couple with child(ren)	11,099	
5	Male lone parent with child(ren)	4,094	
6	Female lone parent with child(ren)	21,337	
7	Now-married couple with married children and their immediate families, if any (with or without other relatives)	1,762	
8	Now-married couple with single and married children and their immediate families, if any (with or without other relatives)	1,138	
9	Now-married couple with relatives other than own children	1,960	
10	Common-law couple with married children and their immediate families, if any (with or without other relatives)	52	
11	Common-law couple with single and married children and their immediate families, if any (with or without other relatives)	37	
12	Common-law couple with relatives other than own children	358	
13	All other families	18,833	

**NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT INCOME RECIPIENTS IN THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD
MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to the number of persons 15 years of age and over in the primary household maintainer's economic family who received income during calendar year 1995 from one or more of the three sources of employment income: wages and salaries, net farm self-employment income or net non-farm self-employment income.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	81,683	Households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
0	No recipient	37,587	
1	One recipient	52,079	
2	Two recipients	96,540	
3	Three recipients	21,920	
4	Four recipients	8,853	
5	Five or more recipients	1,895	

**NUMBER OF INCOME RECIPIENTS IN THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER'S
ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to the number of individuals 15 years of age and over in the primary household maintainer's economic family who received income during calendar year 1995 from any of the following sources: wages and salaries; net farm self-employment income; net non-farm self-employment income; federal Child Tax benefits; Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Unemployment Insurance; other income from government sources; dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities; or other money income.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	81,683	Households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
0	No recipient	228	
1	One recipient	31,199	
2	Two recipients	137,828	
3	Three recipients	32,083	
4	Four recipients	13,575	
5	Five or more recipients	3,961	

**INCOME STATUS (1995 LOW INCOME CUT-OFFS) OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD
MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY**

On the basis of the total income of an economic family or an unattached individual, size of the family and size of the area of residence, the position of each unattached individual and economic family is determined in relation to Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (LICOs). These cut-offs are based on national family expenditure data and are updated yearly by changes in the consumer price index.

The concept of an economic family is broader than that of a census family in that an economic family consists of all persons related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption living together while a census family consists of persons with a male spouse-female spouse (including common-law partners) or parent- (never-married) child relationship. Unattached individuals are persons either living alone or living in a household where they are not related to another person. Where an economic family consists of more than a census family, all individuals that make up the economic family carry the income status of that economic family.

The incidence of low income is the percentage of economic families or unattached individuals in a given category below the applicable low income cut-off.

Reported for: Economic families and unattached individuals 15 years of age and over in private households, excluding economic families and unattached individuals in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	NOTAPPCBL The concept is not applicable.	82,318	Economic families and unattached individuals in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories and households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
1	ABOVELINE The total income of the economic family or unattached individual was not below the low income cut-off point for it.	182,594	
2	BELOWLINE The total income of the economic family or unattached individual was below the low income cut-off point for it.	35,645	

**MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER'S
ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to that income component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of the primary household maintainer's economic family. The amounts from the various sources of income were combined into five components as follows: wages and salaries, net self-employment income (farm and non-farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income (retirement pensions and other money income). The absolute values for these components were compared and the component with the largest absolute value was designated as the major source of income.

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

Code	Description	Counts	Includes
9	Not applicable	81,683	Households which consist only of one or more unattached individuals or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual
1	No income	228	
2	Wages and salaries	147,891	
3	Self-employment income	10,855	
4	Government transfer payments	43,879	
5	Investment income	4,858	
6	Other income	11,163	

EFEMPIN – Field 133

**TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER'S
ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to the total income received by the primary household maintainer's economic family 15 years of age and over during calendar year 1995 from wages and salaries, net income from farm self-employment and/or non-farm self-employment.

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

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no employment income.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households where no economic family exists (unattached individuals only) or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual.

**TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER'S
ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to interest received by the primary household maintainer's economic family during calendar year 1995 from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

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

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no investment income.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households where no economic family exists (unattached individuals only) or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual.

**TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD
MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY**

Refers to the total income from all transfer payments received by the primary household maintainer's economic family from federal, provincial or municipal governments during calendar year 1995. This variable is derived by summing the amounts in:

- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement;
- Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits;
- Unemployment Insurance benefits;
- federal Child Tax benefits;
- other income from government sources.

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

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no government transfer payments.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households where no economic family exists (unattached individuals only) or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual.

ALL OTHER INCOME OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1995 by the primary household maintainer's economic family as the result of that person's having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of overcontributions.

Also includes regular cash income received during calendar year 1995 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, wage-loss replacement benefits and strike pay.

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

This variable is always positive and shows the actual amount received in 1995. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no other income.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households where no economic family exists (unattached individuals only) or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual.

TOTAL INCOME OF THE PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER'S ECONOMIC FAMILY

Refers to the total money income received by the primary household maintainer's economic family during calendar year 1995 from the sources listed below.

(1) Wages and Salaries

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, Unemployment Insurance, etc. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 1995. The value of taxable allowances and benefits provided by employers, such as free lodging and free automobile use, is excluded.

(2) Net Farm Self-employment Income

Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 1995 from the operation of a farm, either on own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was reported. Also included are cash advances, dividends from cooperatives, gross insurance proceeds and all rebates and farm-support payments to farmers from federal, provincial and regional agricultural programs (e.g., milk subsidies and marketing board payments). However, the value of income "in kind", such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

(3) Net Non-farm Self-employment Income

Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 1995 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share was reported. Also included is net income from persons babysitting in their own homes, self-employed fishermen, hunters and trappers, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as from freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

(4) Federal Child Tax Benefits

Refers to federal Child Tax benefits paid during calendar year 1995 to parents with dependent children under 18 years of age. No information was collected from respondents on Child Tax benefits. Instead, these were calculated in the course of processing and assigned, where applicable, to one of the parents in the census family on the basis of information on children in the family and the family income. These calculations took into account the variations in the benefit rates in Quebec and Alberta, as well as the supplementary family allowances in Quebec.

(5) Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement

Refers to Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements paid to persons 65 years of age and over, and spouses' allowances paid to 60- to 64-year-old spouses of old age security recipients or widow(er)s by only the federal government during calendar year 1995. In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with "Benefits from Canada/Quebec Pension Plan". In subsequent censuses, information on these benefits was collected in a separate question. See "**Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits**".

(6) Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits

Refers to benefits received during calendar year 1995 from the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, e.g., retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions. It does not include lump-sum death benefits. In the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, this source was combined with the "Old Age Security (OAS) Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)". In subsequent censuses, information on OAS and GIS was collected in a separate question. See "**Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement**".

(7) Benefits from Unemployment Insurance

Refers to total Unemployment Insurance benefits received during calendar year 1995, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishermen received under the federal Unemployment Insurance Program.

(8) Other Income from Government Sources

Refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (federal Child Tax benefits, Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial or municipal programs during calendar year 1995. This source includes social assistance payments received by persons in need, such as mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable to work, elderly individuals, the blind and the disabled. Included are provincial income supplement payments to the elderly and provincial payments to the elderly to help offset accommodation costs. Also included are other transfer payments such as payments received from training programs sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, The Atlantic Groundfish Strategy (TAGS) payments for employees in the fishing industry, regular payments from provincial automobile insurance plans, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans, and workers' compensation. Additionally, any amounts received in 1995 for refundable provincial tax credits and the federal goods and services tax credits are included.

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

Refers to interest received during calendar year 1995 from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other

investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

(10) Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities, Including Those from RRSPs and RRIFs

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1995 as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of overcontributions. In the 1981 Census, retirement pensions were included in "Other Money Income".

(11) Other Money Income

Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 1995 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, wage-loss replacement benefits and strike pay. In the 1981 Census, this variable included "Retirement Pensions, Superannuation and Annuities".

Receipts Not Counted as Income

Gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions were excluded, as well as all income "in kind" such as free meals, living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Remarks

No income information was collected from institutional residents in the 1996 Census. Individuals immigrating to Canada in 1996 have zero income. Also, because of response problems, all individuals in Hutterite colonies were assigned zero income. Furthermore, data on households, economic families, unattached individuals, census families and non-family persons relate to private households only.

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

This is a signed numeric field and shows the actual amount received in 1995 except for certain cases where the reported amount was beyond specified limits. For further information on income data, see Chapter IV.

The value 0 stands for no income.

The value 1 is assigned to cases where the sum of negative and positive amounts in income sources equaled zero.

The value 9999999 stands for **Not applicable** and it is applied to households where no economic family exists (unattached individuals only) or in which the primary household maintainer is an unattached individual.

WEIGHTH – Field 138

WEIGHT OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Corresponds to the number of households represented by the records. Therefore, the weighting factor must be used to get the required estimate.

Chapter III. Sampling Method and Data Quality

This chapter contains notes on the sampling method and the quality of data relating to the file. It is divided into the following sections:

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

In the first section, the reader will find information on the target universe and the sampling plan used. The section on estimation covers the weighting concept and the definitions of the different usual estimators. The section on data reliability covers sampling error, defines the quality factor, presents the estimation of the coefficient of variation in terms of the estimated result, presents the guidelines for releasing an estimate and briefly explains the non-sampling error.

A. Sampling Method

1. Target Population

The target population in the file includes all private households consisting of Canadian citizens, landed immigrants and non-permanent residents living in a **private** dwelling on Census Day. Non-permanent residents are persons who hold a student or employment authorization or a Minister's permit or who are refugee claimants. Note that, in 1991, private households living in private dwellings on Indian reserves or Indian settlements were not included in the target population.

The file excludes households living outside Canada, households living in collective dwellings, households consisting of temporary and/or foreign residents and households living on incompletely enumerated or total refusal Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

2. Sampling Plan

The household microdata sample is selected using a two-phase sampling plan. The one-fifth sample (data from the long census questionnaire) collected during the 1996 Census constitutes the first phase of sampling. The second phase of sampling consists in selecting the sample of households from the first-phase sample. The end result is a self-weighting sample, representing 2.8% of the target universe.

(a) First Phase of Sampling

In the 1996 Census, four out of five households were enumerated using a short questionnaire consisting of seven questions of a demographic and linguistic nature. The remaining households received a long questionnaire that, in addition to the seven questions found on the short questionnaire, contained 48 other questions covering a wide range of topics.

The first phase of sampling for the microdata file on households is the sampling of the households having completed the long census questionnaire. The sampling of this first phase is divided into two

strata: the first (canvasser area stratum) includes all the enumeration areas where all households are enumerated by interviewers and must complete a long questionnaire; the second stratum includes the areas where one household in five was selected systematically to respond to the long questionnaire.

Before beginning the second phase of sampling, two operations are performed on the first-phase sample. The first is to assign each household in the first-phase sample a weighting factor (or weight), which will be used in selecting the sample. Two criteria have to be met in determining this factor: first, the total of all the weights assigned to the households in the first-phase sample in a given geographic stratification area (see the list in the following pages) and stratum have to equal the total number of households in that area and stratum. Secondly, each household in the first-phase sample within an area and stratum has to have the same weighting factor so that the census sampling plan will be respected. Since there was no sampling in the canvasser area stratum, the factor equals 1. In the second stratum, all the final weights assigned by the census to each household in the first-phase sample for each given geographic area are added. The result equals the **total number of households** in that stratum and area. This result is then divided by the **number of households in the first-phase sample** in the same stratum and area. The result of this process is the weight assigned to each household in the first-phase sample in the second stratum of that area. The result is close to 5. At this point, all households in the first-phase sample in a given area and stratum have the same weight. Slight differences will occur because of adjustments to take into account persons who were not enumerated because their dwelling was classified erroneously as vacant.

The second operation is to create databases representative of the first-phase sample in order to assign a different frame (or database) for selecting the units for each of the microdata files to be eventually produced: individuals, households and families. In this way, there would be no possible overlap among the files. Here is how the first-phase sample is divided into frames. First, private households are sorted by the census subdivision, the enumeration area and the number of persons in the household. Within each group created by a different combination of these characteristics, the households are randomly mixed. The first household is then assigned systematically to Frame No. 1, the second to Frame No. 2, and so on to the last household.

(b) Second Phase of Sampling

The second phase of sampling is the sample selection of households. This sampling is selected using a two-stage plan where the first stage is the random choice of the selection frame (or database) and the second stage is the selection of households in the chosen frame.

Since our objective is to have a self-weighting sample representing 2.8% of the target universe, households are selected systematically, in proportion to their weight, with a sampling interval equal to 9. However, before the actual selection is made, the records are first divided into subgroups or geographic strata to ensure that the sample is fully representative of these groups. The records are subdivided into the following 60 geographic areas:

Geographic areas

1. Province of Newfoundland: CMA/CA area
2. Province of Newfoundland: other urban area
3. Province of Newfoundland: other rural area

4. Province of Prince Edward Island
5. Halifax CMA
6. Province of Nova Scotia: other CMA/CA area
7. Province of Nova Scotia: other urban area
8. Province of Nova Scotia: other rural area
9. Province of New Brunswick: CMA/CA area
10. Province of New Brunswick: other urban area
11. Province of New Brunswick: other rural area

Montréal CMA:

12. Census subdivision of Montréal
13. Census subdivision of Laval
14. Montréal CMA: other area

15. Québec CMA
16. Ottawa - Hull CMA: Hull area
17. Sherbrooke CMA and Trois-Rivières CMA
18. Province of Quebec: other CMA/CA area
19. Province of Quebec: other urban area
20. Province of Quebec: other rural area

Hamilton CMA:

21. Census subdivision of Hamilton
22. Hamilton CMA: other area
23. Kitchener CMA
24. London CMA
25. Oshawa CMA
26. Ottawa - Hull CMA: Ottawa area
27. St. Catharines - Niagara CMA
28. Sudbury CMA and Thunder Bay CMA

Toronto CMA:

29. Census subdivision of Toronto
30. Census subdivision of North York
31. Census subdivision of Scarborough
32. Census subdivision of Mississauga
33. Census subdivision of Etobicoke
34. Toronto CMA: other area

35. Windsor CMA
36. Province of Ontario: other CMA/CA area
37. Province of Ontario: other urban area
38. Province of Ontario: other rural area

39. Winnipeg CMA
40. Province of Manitoba: other CMA/CA area

41. Province of Manitoba: other urban area
42. Province of Manitoba: other rural area

43. Regina CMA and Saskatoon CMA
44. Province of Saskatchewan: other CMA/CA area
45. Province of Saskatchewan: other urban area
46. Province of Saskatchewan: other rural area

47. Calgary CMA

- Edmonton CMA:
48. Census subdivision of Edmonton
49. Edmonton CMA: other area

50. Province of Alberta: other CMA/CA area
51. Province of Alberta: other urban area
52. Province of Alberta: other rural area

- Vancouver CMA:
53. Census subdivision of Vancouver
54. Census subdivision of Surrey
55. Vancouver CMA : other area
56. Victoria CMA
57. Province of British Columbia: other CMA/CA area
58. Province of British Columbia: other urban area
59. Province of British Columbia: other rural area

60. Yukon Territory – Northwest Territories

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

- Type of area
 - Urban
 - Rural
- Tenure
 - Home-owner
 - Tenant or persons living in a Band dwelling
- Type of household
 - Household composed of one census family only
 - Household composed of more than one census family or one census family with non-family persons
 - Household composed of non-family persons
- Household income
 - < \$25,000
 - ≥ \$25,000

The procedure for defining each stratum is as follows. First, households are separated according to the first stratification variable. Then, within the first two subgroups formed from this variable, households are separated according to the second stratification variable, and so on, through to the last stratification variable.

It should be noted that, for some smaller subgroups, a limited number of variables are used for the creation of strata. Thus, for the following subgroups made up of households enumerated in enumeration areas where there was no sampling (interview area stratum), only the “Tenure” and “Type of Household” variables are used in the following series of stratification.

Finally, within each group, the sequence of households is randomly modified.

(c) Sampling

The sample is selected systematically using a sampling interval equal to 9 and a random start between 1 and 9. The probability of selection **of a record** is proportional to its selection weight determined during the first phase of sampling. To elaborate, the weight of the first household in the frame is added to the random start. Then, the result is compared to the sampling interval: if it is greater than or equal to the sampling interval, the household is selected; otherwise, we go to the next household, we add its weight to the previous total and again the result is compared to the sampling interval. When a household is selected, we subtract the sampling interval from the cumulative total before selecting another household. The sample size is equal to 2.8% of the target population. The file contains 300,557 records.

B. Estimation

This section introduces the concept of weighting and briefly summarizes the usual estimators.

1. Weighting

The microdata file contains a record for each selected unit in the sample. Each record contains a certain number of characteristics or variables described in Chapter II. Thus, each of these units represents, on average, many other units that are not part of the sample. To represent all these other units in the estimation process, we have added a variable called “WEIGHTH” (weighting of households) to the file; it corresponds to the number of units (including the unit selected) represented by each record from the file. The sample selection method is carried out in such a way that this variable would be constant for all the records. The sample is referred to as a “self-weighting” sample.

The WEIGHTH variable is equal to 36 in the file.

The weighting factor therefore indicates the number of times a record must be repeated to obtain population estimates. For example, to estimate the number of one-person households in Canada in the targeted universe, one must first obtain the number of records belonging to this category in the file and then multiply the resultant number by the weighting factor (36).

Note: Users must refrain from publishing unweighted tables and from conducting analyses based on unweighted data from the microdata file. As the sample is self-weighted, the use of weights has no impact on the value of a result such as a mean or a ratio; it does however have an impact on the estimate of a total.

2. Usual Estimators

The microdata file contains two types of variables: numerical variables such as income and nominal variables such as mother tongue. The estimators often used for the two types of variables are:

(a) Nominal or Qualitative Variables

(i) Total

At the sample level, a total for one region is obtained by counting the “units” that have the characteristic(s) sought in the region.

The total at the population level is obtained by multiplying this number of units having the characteristic(s) sought in the region by the weighting factor (36).

Example 1:

We are interested in estimating the total number of households in Quebec in which the primary household maintainer is female and where the highest level of schooling completed by this person is at least a bachelor’s degree. We must first find the number of records in the file as follows:

$$\text{HMSEX} = 2 \text{ and } \text{HMHLOS} = 8 \text{ and } \text{PROVH} = 24$$

We therefore obtain a total of 3,828 records that meet all of these conditions.

To obtain an estimate of the total number of households in Quebec in which the primary household maintainer is female and where the highest level of schooling completed by this person is at least a bachelor’s degree, we must multiply this number by 36. Therefore, the result is $3,828 \times 36 = 137,808$.

(ii) Proportion

We can visualise a proportion as the ratio of two totals. The estimate of a proportion is obtained by first calculating the total number of “units” in the sample that have the characteristic(s) sought and then dividing it by the total number of sample units on which we want to base the estimate. Note that the denominator may represent all the households in a geographic area or a subset of households within a geographic area.

Note also that, for estimating proportions or averages, it is not necessary to use the weighting factor, because when the numerator and denominator are multiplied by the same weight, namely 36, the two operations cancel each other out.

Example 2:

We are interested in estimating the following proportion : out of all the households in the Vancouver CMA, the proportion of those in which one of the household members is the owner of the dwelling. In this case, the total in the numerator is the number of records in the sample where tenure is shown as “owner” in the Vancouver CMA, that is, we are counting the records for which $\text{CMAPUMFH} = 933$ and $\text{TENURH} = 1$. We then divide this number by the total in the denominator, which is the number of

households in the Vancouver CMA, that is, the number of records such that CMAPUMFH = 933. We thus obtain the following proportion: $11,442 / 19,249 = 0.5494$, or almost 60% of the households. Thus, in this example, the total in the denominator is based on the total number of households in a geographic area.

Example 3:

We are interested in estimating the following proportion: out of all the single economic family households only in the Montréal Census Subdivision (CSD), the proportion of those who are constituted of male lone parents. In this case, the total in the numerator is the number of single economic family households only who are constituted of one male lone parent in the Montréal CSD, that is, the number of records for which CSDPUMFH = 4620, HHCOMP = 3 and EFCOMP = 5. This total must then be divided by the denominator, which consists of the number of single economic family households only in the Montréal CSD, that is, the number of records for which CSDPUMFH = 4620 and HHCOMP = 3. The result is $186 / 6,868 = 0.027$, meaning that close to 3% of the single economic family households only in the Montréal CSD are composed of a male lone parent. Thus, in this example, the total in the denominator is based on a subset of records in a geographic area.

(iii) Ratio

The estimate of a ratio may be the ratio of two totals or two proportions. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the totals to appear respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other. To estimate the ratio of two proportions, simply obtain the proportions to be used respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other.

(b) Numerical or Quantitative Variables

(i) Total

At the population level, a total for one region or for a subset of households within a geographic area is obtained by first identifying the records targeted by the region or by the subset. We then total the values of the variable for these units and we multiply this total by the weighting factor (36).

(ii) Average

To estimate the average of a variable in a given geographic area, the given values of the variable for the sample records that belong to the region are totalled and the result of this sum is divided by the number of sample units in the region. It is possible that we will want to estimate the average of a variable for a subset of households in a given area. In this case, it is necessary to sum the given values of the variable for the records in the sample that belong to the subgroup in question and divide this result by the number of units in the sample that are in the same subgroup.

Example 4:

We want to estimate the total average income of multiple-family households in Canada. At the numerator level, the values for the variable “Total Household Income (TOTINCH)” for multiple-family

households in Canada are totalled and the result is divided by the number of multiple-family households in Canada, that is, the number of records in the file for which HHCOMP = 5. The result obtained is :

$$21,972,807 / 292 = \$75,249.34$$

Note also that, for estimating proportions or averages, it is not necessary to use the weighting factor, because when the numerator and denominator are multiplied by the same weight, namely 36, the two operations cancel each other out.

(iii) Ratio

The estimate of a ratio may be the ratio of two totals or two averages. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the totals to appear respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other. To estimate the ratio of two averages, simply obtain the averages to be used respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other.

C. Data Reliability

As the microdata file covers a sample of “units” in the census sample, there is not necessarily complete agreement between the estimates established from the file and the results based on the population as a whole. The observed difference is attributable to two types of intrinsic errors: sampling errors and non-sampling errors.

1. Sampling Error

The sampling error is an error attributable to the fact that the study covers only a fraction of the population. Different samples would have given us different estimators. In general, these differences are represented by the sampling variance. The procedure to be used to obtain an estimate of the sampling variability is explained in the following section.

2. Estimation of the Sampling Variability

“Coefficient of Variation” is a measure frequently used to determine the degree of sampling variability. This is simply the relationship of the standard error of an estimate to the value of that estimate or, in other words, the standard error expressed as a percentage of the targeted estimate.

Three factors must be considered when estimating the coefficient of variation of a result:

- the nature of the variables involved;
- the number of records in the sample on which the estimation is based;
- the quality factor associated with the result.

(a) Nature of Variables Involved

Depending on whether an estimate is for a nominal variable or a numerical variable, the procedure for obtaining the coefficient of variation associated with the estimate is slightly different. Further on in this document, you will find the steps to follow in order to calculate the coefficient of variation when estimating a total for a nominal variable or the average of the records for a numerical variable. You will also find out how to obtain approximate coefficients of variation for other types of estimation following these same instructions.

(b) Number of Records Targeted by the Estimate

In the case of an estimate for a nominal variable, the coefficient of variation of the estimate mainly depends on the number of records that have the desired characteristic(s). In the case of an estimate for a numerical variable, the coefficient of variation depends on the number of records on which the estimate is based, but also on the variation associated with the variable for this set of records. Note that the set of records on which the estimate is based may be made up of all the records in a given area or of a subgroup of records within an area.

(c) Determination of the Quality Factor

When a sampling plan for a targeted universe is prepared, some variables require a certain amount of control. These are the stratification or sort variables. For example, in the household selection, tenure was considered one of these variables. However, it is not possible to exercise this type of control over all the file variables. It is hoped that control of key variables in the sample selection will keep sampling error down in the uncontrolled variables.

It is therefore only natural to expect the sample to be more effective for the control variables than for the other variables. In other words, the variables that are controlled have a smaller sampling error than other variables. The ratio of the coefficient of variation for the sampling plan applied to the coefficient of variation for a simple random sampling plan is used to measure sampling plan effectiveness for one variable. When the ratio is equal to 1, the plan applied is as effective as a simple random sampling plan. When the ratio is smaller than 1, the plan applied is more effective than a simple random sampling plan. When it is greater than 1, the plan used is less effective.

Appendix C lists the quality factors associated with each variable for the households. For each variable, you will find quality factors for most of the geographic areas available in the file. If you use the variable "Census Geographic Area Indicator (CAREAH)" for your estimate, take the quality factor at the provincial or national level, depending on the geographic area on which your estimate is based. These factors are actually a weighted average of the quality factors associated with each of the categories of a variable in a given geographic area. They represent the measure of effectiveness of the sampling plan. When the value XXX appears, this indicates that, for that area, the variable is degenerated, meaning that it takes only one value.

The quality factor is a component essential for calculating the coefficient of variation of the plan associated with a result. The method used to determine the quality factor is the following:

- If only one nominal or numeric variable is considered in the estimate of a result, the quality factor associated with the variable corresponding to the geographic area on which the estimate of the result is based is used.
- If the result applies to a set of geographic areas, then it is necessary to use the highest of the quality factors for the geographic areas included in the set. For example, if we estimate the number of households with unattached individuals only in the Atlantic provinces, we must then take the quality factor for the variable HHCOMP which corresponds to the province of Newfoundland (0.538), as it is the highest of the quality factors for the Atlantic provinces for HHCOMP (N.S. => 0.398, P.E.I. => 0.371 and N.B. => 0.439).

If more than one variable is considered in determining the result, the highest factor among the ones observed for each of these variables must be used, always in the geographic area targeted by the result.

Example 5:

The file shows that, in Canada, the number of households with unattached individuals with a salary greater than zero but less than \$20,000 is 1,378,692 (38,297 x 36). To establish this result, the variables HHCOMP and TOTINCH were used. The corresponding quality factor for the HHCOMP variable for the “Canada” region is 0.448. In the case of the variable TOTINCH, the quality factor for the “Canada” region is 0.890. The highest quality factor between the two is 0.890. We must then use the quality factor 0.890 to calculate the coefficient of variation as it is the highest factor among all the factors associated with the variables implicated in the estimation.

3. Calculation of the Quality of an Estimate

As previously mentioned, a measure often used to obtain the quality of an estimate is the coefficient of variation. In using the following guidelines based on the type of estimate that you are interested in, you will obtain an interval within which the coefficient of variation of your estimate is located. If you want to obtain a count for the coefficient of variation of your estimate instead of an interval, the method to obtain the estimate of that value by linear interpolation [point (d)] is found after the instructions.

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

- First calculate the number of records with the characteristic(s) asked by the estimate, that is «NOBS».
- Find the quality factor to be used for this estimate by following the instructions given previously [Section C. 2. (c)]. This quality factor is called QF.
- Follow the instructions below whether you use Table 1 or the calculation sheet (the spreadsheet is located in c:\rec96cen\document\qualeng.xls, assuming that the installation defaults were used):

If you are using Table 1:

- Perform the following division: $E = \text{NOBS} / (\text{QF})^2$.

- Go to the “Nominal” row in Table 1 and find **the highest value V** on the row which is smaller or equal to the value E.

If you are using the calculation sheet:

- Enter the value of the quality factor QF at the designated place at the top of the calculation sheet. At that moment, the figures in the calculation sheet will be adjusted at the requested quality factor.
- Go to the “Nominal” row in the calculation sheet and find **the highest value V** on the row which is smaller or equal to the value NOBS.
- Find the alphabetic code in the column corresponding to that value V and check the meaning of this code given following the table.

Example 1 (continued):

Refer to Example 1 found in the previous section. We wanted to estimate the total number of households in Quebec in which the primary household maintainer is female and where the highest level of schooling completed by that person is at least a bachelor’s degree. There are 3,828 records in the file that meet the condition PROVH = 24, HMSEX = 2 and HMHLOS = 8.

We now have the following quality factors for the province of Quebec: for the variable HMSEX, the quality factor is 0.942 and for the variable HMHLOS, it is 0.962. We must then use 0.962 as the quality factor, as it is the highest.

If we use Table 1:

- Let us find now the value of E: $E = 3,828 / (0.962)^2 = 4,136$.
- If we look at the “Nominal” row in the Table 1, we see that the highest value V smaller or equal to 4,136 is 1,556. This value is located in Column B, which gives a coefficient of variation between 1.0% and 2.5%.

If we use the calculation sheet:

- Enter the value of the quality factor, 0.962, at the designated place at the top of the calculation sheet. At that moment, the figures in the calculation sheet will be adjusted to the requested quality factor.
- If we look at the “Nominal” row in the calculation sheet, we see that the highest value V smaller or equal to 3,828 (NOBS) is 1,440. This value is located in Column B, which gives a coefficient of variation between 1.0% and 2.5%.

Conclusion : We estimate that there are 137,808 (3,828 x 36) households in Quebec in which the primary household maintainer is female and where the highest level of schooling completed by that person is at least a bachelor’s degree. The coefficient of variation associated with that result is estimated at between 1.0% and 2.5%.

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

If the denominator is based on the total of records for a geographic area

When the denominator represents the set of records for a geographic area, follow the instructions for estimating the total for a nominal variable [C.3(a)] for the total of the proportion found in the numerator only. It is not necessary to calculate the coefficient of variation of the denominator, since this number is fixed in accordance with the sampling plan used.

If the denominator is based on a subgroup of records in a geographic area

When the denominator represents a subgroup of records for a geographic area, follow the instructions for estimating the total for a nominal variable [C.3(a)] for the totals of the proportion in the numerator and in the denominator separately. The coefficient of variation for estimating such a proportion will lie within the highest of the two intervals obtained.

Example 3 (continued):

For Example 3 in the previous section, proceed in the same way as for Example 1, treating the totals in the numerator and denominator separately. We will start with the numerator. In the numerator, there are 186 records that satisfy the condition $CSDPUMFH = 4620$, $HHCOMP = 3$ and $EFCOMP = 5$. In this case, the quality factor to be used is 0.870, that is, the quality factor for the Montréal CSD for the variable EFCOMP, since it is the highest of the quality factors for the variables HHCOMP (0.427) and EFCOMP (0.870) for that geographic area. Note that, for the remaining of this example, Table 1 will be used.

Let us find the value of E: $E = 186 / (0.870)^2 = 246$.

If we look at the row indicating “Nominal” in the table, we see that the highest value V smaller or equal to 246 is 97. This value is located in Column D, which gives a coefficient of variation between 5.0% and 10%.

We will now consider the denominator. In the denominator, there are 6,868 records that satisfy the condition $CSDPUMFH = 4620$ and $HHCOMP = 3$. In this case, the quality factor to be used is 0.427, that is, the quality factor for the Montréal CSD for the variable HHCOMP.

Let us find the value of E: $E = 6,868 / (0.427)^2 = 37,668$.

If we look at the “Nominal” row in the table, we see that the highest value V obtained which is smaller than or equal to 37,668 is 9,722. This value is located in column A, which gives a coefficient of variation of this estimate which is between 0% and 1%.

Thus, we can say that the coefficient of variation for this proportion lies between 5.0% and 10%, that is, the highest interval between the proportion found in the numerator and the one found in the denominator. If you would like a more precise estimate of the coefficient of variation, follow the instructions at the end of this chapter which concern linear interpolation and more complex estimators.

Conclusion: We estimate that the proportion of single economic family households only in the Montréal CSD which are composed of a male lone parent is almost 3%. The coefficient of variation associated with that result is estimated between 5.0% and 10%.

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

To calculate the quality of an estimate in this case, you will need to calculate the **sampling** coefficient of variation for the numerical variable in question for the set of records on which the estimate is based. This coefficient of variation, expressed as a percentage, may be calculated using different statistical software programs or spreadsheet programs (if the number of records on which the estimate is based does not exceed the maximum number of records that the spreadsheet program can read). In general, statistical software programs calculate this statistic directly. On the other hand, if you use a spreadsheet program, you will probably have to calculate the value of the standard deviation (SD) and the value of the mean (MEAN) separately. You will then have to calculate the value of the sampling coefficient of variation (CV) as follows:

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

In the Quality of Estimates table, there are different values for the sampling coefficient of variation (CV) in the left column underneath the row labelled “Nominal”. For example, the value 10 indicates that the sampling coefficient of variation (CV) is equal to 10%. Note that, for continuous variables, the row labelled “Nominal” cannot be used. Instead, use the row corresponding to the value closest to the sampling coefficient of variation calculated for your estimate.

- First calculate the number of records with the characteristic(s) asked by the estimate, that is “NOBS”.
- Calculate the sampling coefficient of variation (CV) with the help of a statistical software or a spreadsheet. This value must be a percentage.
- Find the quality factor to be used for this estimate by following the instructions given previously (Section C. 3). This quality factor is called QF.

Follow the instructions below whether you use Table 1 or the calculation sheet:

If you are using Table 1:

- Perform the following division: $E = NOBS / (QF)^2$.
- Go to the row corresponding to the value closest to the calculated CV value in Table 1 and find **the highest value V** on the row which is smaller or equal to the value E.

If you are using the calculation sheet:

- Enter the value of the quality factor QF at the designated place at the top of the calculation sheet. At that moment, the figures in the calculation sheet will be adjusted using the requested quality factor.

- Go to the row corresponding to the value closest to the calculated CV value in the calculation sheet and find **the highest value V** on the row which is smaller or equal to the value NOBS.
- Find the alphabetic code in the column corresponding to that value V and check the meaning of this code in the explanatory text following the table.

Example 4 (continued):

Refer to Example 4 in the previous section. We are interested in the following estimate: the total average income for multiple-family households in Canada. In the file, there are 292 records for which HHCOMP = 5. This number is placed at the denominator.

The quality factor to use in this case is 0.448, which is the quality factor for the variable for the region “Canada”.

If we consider all the records in the file, such as HHCOMP = 5, and if we calculate the sampling coefficient of variation of the variable TOTINCH for this subgroup of records, the value CV = 65.4% is obtained. Note that, for the remaining of this example, Table 1 will be used.

Let us find the value of E: $E = 292 / (0.448)^2 = 1,455$.

If we look at the row indicating “70%” (the closest value to CV = 65.4%) in Table 1, we see that the highest value V obtained which is smaller than or equal to 1,455 is 762. This value is located in Column B, which gives a coefficient of variation between 1.0% and 2.5%.

Conclusion: We estimate that the average income of multiple-family households in Canada is \$75,249.34. The coefficient of variation associated with that result is estimated at between 1% and 2.5%.

(d) To Obtain an Approximation of the Coefficient of Variation by Linear Interpolation

If you want a figure instead of an interval for the coefficient of variation for your estimate, you can obtain an estimate by using linear interpolation within the interval obtained. Here is how to use this method:

- L : the row identified in Table 1 or on the calculation sheet for the estimate in question (row labelled “Nominal” or row corresponding to the value closest to the CV value, whichever is appropriate);
- C* : the percentage corresponding to the upper boundary of the interval obtained;
- N* : the number of the cell corresponding to the interval obtained and row L;
- C* : the percentage corresponding to the lower boundary of the interval obtained;
- N* : the number in the cell to the left of the cell containing N*;

X : if Table 1 was used, then take X = E; if the calculation sheet was used, use X = NOBS.

An approximation of the coefficient of variation (CVEST) is obtained by applying the following linear interpolation formula:

$$\text{CVEST} = C_* + [((C^* - C_*) / (N^* - N_*)) \times (N^* - X)]$$

If the interval obtained is in Column A, take the value CVEST = 1%. To return to Example 3 in the preceding section, we obtained the interval 5.0 à 10% for the numerator. In this case, we have

$$\begin{array}{lll} L = \text{“Nominal”}; & C^* = 10\%; & C_* = 5.0\%; \\ N^* = 389; & N_* = 97; & X = E = 246. \end{array}$$

We therefore obtain

$$\text{CVEST} = 5.0\% + [((10\% - 5.0\%) / (389 - 97)) \times (389 - 246)] = 7.44\%.$$

(e) For all Other Types of Estimates in a Nominal or Numeric Case

Most of the more complex estimates, such as the estimate of the parameters of a linear model, may be written as a function of totals, proportions or averages. To obtain the quality associated with this type of estimates, first follow the instructions given above for each of the components separately. Then calculate the estimates for each of the coefficients of variation by linear interpolation. An approximation of the coefficient of variation of the estimate is obtained by calculating the square root of the sum of the squares of these estimates of coefficients of variation.

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

$$[(0.0744)^2 + (0.01)^2]^{1/2} = 7.5\%$$

Table 1. Quality of Estimates

	Alphabetic code for the quality of estimates (See the following page for the meaning of these codes.)						
CV(%)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nominal	9,722	1,556	389	97	36	16	9
10	97	16	4	1	0	0	0
20	389	62	16	4	1	1	0
30	875	140	35	9	3	1	1
40	1,556	249	62	16	6	2	1
50	2,431	389	97	24	9	4	2
60	3,500	560	140	35	13	6	3
70	4,764	762	191	48	17	8	4
80	6,222	996	249	62	23	10	6
90	7,875	1,260	315	79	29	13	7
100	9,722	1,556	389	97	36	16	9
110	11,764	1,882	471	118	43	19	11
120	14,000	2,240	560	140	51	22	13
130	16,431	2,629	657	164	60	26	15
140	19,056	3,049	762	191	70	30	17
150	21,875	3,500	875	219	80	35	20
175	29,774	4,764	1,191	298	109	48	27
200	38,889	6,222	1,556	389	143	62	35
225	49,219	7,875	1,969	492	181	79	44
250	60,764	9,722	2,431	608	223	97	55
275	73,524	11,764	2,941	735	270	118	66
300	87,500	14,000	3,500	875	321	140	79
325	102,691	16,431	4,108	1,027	377	164	93
350	119,097	19,056	4,764	1,191	437	191	107
375	136,719	21,875	5,469	1,367	502	219	123
400	155,556	24,889	6,222	1,556	571	249	140
450	196,875	31,500	7,875	1,969	723	315	178
500	243,056	38,889	9,722	2,431	893	389	219
550	294,097	47,056	11,764	2,941	1,080	471	265
600	350,000	56,000	14,000	3,500	1,286	560	316
650	410,764	65,722	16,431	4,108	1,509	657	370
700	476,389	76,222	19,056	4,764	1,750	762	430
750	546,875	87,500	21,875	5,469	2,009	875	493
800	622,222	99,556	24,889	6,222	2,285	996	561
850	702,430	112,389	28,097	7,024	2,580	1,124	633
900	787,500	126,000	31,500	7,875	2,893	1,260	710
950	877,430	140,389	35,097	8,774	3,223	1,404	791
1,000	972,222	155,556	38,889	9,722	3,571	1,556	877

Guidelines for Releasing Estimates

Category	Alphabetic Code	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Recommendation
Unrestricted	A	0.0 – 1.0	Estimates may be included in a general release without restriction. The letter A indicates that the estimate is very reliable. The letter B indicates that the estimate is reliable, but less so than one from category A, and so on.
	B	1.0 – 2.5	
	C	2.5 – 5.0	
	D	5.0 – 10.0	
	E	10.0 – 16.5	
Restricted	F	16.5 – 25.0	The estimates are sufficiently reliable for specific purposes, but must be used with caution. When these estimates are used, it is preferable to point out that their sampling variance is higher.
	G	25.0 – 33.3	
Not to be released		Over 33.3	If the value obtained is lower than the value shown in Column G, it is therefore preferable not to release these estimates. We suggest that you delete them from your statistical tables.

4. Non-sampling Error

Sampling error is only one component of the total error in a survey. Non-sampling error may also contribute to the total error. This type of error is introduced, for example, when imputing data referring to cases of non-response or of obvious reporting errors (response error), when a person is overlooked or counted more than once (coverage error), or at the time of coding or data capture (processing error). Furthermore, some measures, such as changing the codes of a few variables to “Not available” for certain records are necessary to comply with the confidentiality criteria. Measurements of sampling variability studied in the preceding sections take into account only observed variability in census data. Therefore, they do not reflect inaccuracies introduced into the census data and the sample by non-sampling error, and by measures taken to meet the confidentiality criteria.

Chapter IV. Other Factors Affecting Data Reliability

A. Adjustments to Geographic Areas

Users should be aware that census geographic areas are subject to change from one census to the next. Therefore, when using data from two or more censuses, users must be aware of, and take into consideration, any changes to the geographic limits and/or the conceptual definition of the areas being compared. Users wishing to obtain additional information in this regard should refer to the following electronic reference tool: *GeoSuite* (formerly *GeoRef*), *1996 Census*, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB.

B. Population Counts Based on Usual Place of Residence

The population counts shown here for a particular area represent the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered “non-permanent residents” (see Section C below). In most areas, there is little difference between the number of usual residents and the number of people staying in the area on Census Day. For certain places, however, such as tourist or vacation areas, or 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.

C. Non-permanent Residents

In 1991 and 1996, the Census of Population enumerated both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who held a student or employment authorization, Minister’s permit or who were refugee claimants, as well as family members living with them, at the time of the census.

Prior to 1991, only permanent residents of Canada were included in the census. (The only exception to this occurred in 1941.) Non-permanent residents were considered foreign residents and were not enumerated.

Today in Canada, non-permanent residents make up a significant segment of the population, especially in several census metropolitan areas. Their presence can affect the demand for government services such as health care, education, employment programs and language training. The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the census facilitates comparisons with provincial and territorial statistics (marriages, divorces, births and deaths) which include this population. In addition, this inclusion of non-permanent residents brings the Canadian practice closer to the UN recommendation that long-term residents (persons living in a country for one year or longer) be enumerated in the census.

According to the 1991 Census, there were 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1% of the total population. There were fewer non-permanent residents in Canada at the time of the 1996 Census: 166,715 non-permanent residents or 0.6% of the total population in 1996.

Total population counts, as well as counts for all variables, are affected by this change in the census universe. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 or 1996 with data from previous censuses in geographic areas where there is an important concentration of non-permanent residents. These include the major census metropolitan areas in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Although every attempt has been made to enumerate non-permanent residents, factors such as language difficulties and the reluctance to complete a government form or understand the need to participate may have affected the enumeration of this population and resulted in undercounting.

D. Labour Characteristics

1. Comparability of Labour Force Activity Data With Those of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

While the 1996 Census definitions were designed to be as consistent as possible with the Labour Force Survey definitions, the two vehicles differ with respect to the number and wording of the questions used to obtain this information.

The census and LFS also differ with respect to coverage, methodology and reference period. The census data cover all persons 15 years and over excluding institutional residents, whereas the LFS data also exclude residents of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian reserves, most non-permanent residents, as well as members of the Armed Forces and Canadians living abroad. Census questionnaires were completed by the respondents, whereas the LFS questionnaires were completed by interviewers. The census was taken on May 14, 1996, and most of the labour force activity data covered the previous week. The monthly LFS data which most closely approximate the census data are those which were collected in May or June 1996. The data relate to the reference weeks ending May 18 and May 11 respectively.

2. Comparability of Labour Force Activity Data With Those of Previous Censuses

Differences between the 1996 Census definitions and those of 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 for the “Employed”, “Unemployed” and “Not in the labour force” categories must be taken into consideration when making comparisons with data published in other census years.

In 1971 and 1976, institutional residents were asked the labour force questions and were classified as “Not in the labour force”. Since 1981, institutional residents have not been asked the labour force questions and have been excluded from the population 15 years and over. Female farm labourers who were unpaid family workers and who “helped without pay” for less than 20 hours a week were also classified as “Not in the labour force” in 1971. Since 1976, these persons have been classified as “Employed”. In 1971, persons who were both “Looking for work” and “Absent” were considered as “Unemployed” rather than “Employed”.

In 1976, two new questions were added in order to determine unemployment status. The first was a question on definite arrangements to report to a new job at a future date (reworded since 1981 to specify that the job was to start in four weeks or less). The second was a question on availability for work. Since 1981, more detailed response categories have been included in the “Availability for work” question. In addition, the reference period for persons who were on temporary lay-off in the reference week, which was

30 days in 1971 and 1976, was changed to 26 weeks in 1981 and then removed altogether in 1986, 1991 and 1996. The reference period for the “Looking for work” question also changed from “last week” in 1971 and 1976 to “during the last four weeks” in 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

In 1976, 1981, 1991 and 1996, a school attendance question was available and was utilized to edit the labour force activity variable (or assist in the classification of persons as either “Unemployed” or “Not in the labour force”). The 1986 Census, however, did not contain a school attendance question. As a result, the 1986 Census labour force counts are affected slightly by this processing change.

3. Number of Weeks Worked

The data for the 40-48 and 49-52 weeks worked categories for 1995 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.

4. Industry Divisions

Division N – Government Service Industries: The entire Government Service Industries division is a difficult area to code. Users should be cautious when dealing with estimates of the Government Service Industries division taken from the census. Census respondents tend to give the response “government” for any number of administrative government or government-related activities. The classification calls for most government-related activities to be coded to divisions other than Government Service Industries. For example, road maintenance services or postal services are not coded to the Government Service Industries division. For these industries and others of similar type, detailed descriptions are required for accurate coding. Detailed descriptions are often not given on census questionnaires.

Division P – Health and Social Service Industries and Division R – Other Service Industries: These two divisions are affected by changes in the instructions given to coders for the coding of “babysitters”. In 1986 and 1991, the instructions read:

Babysitters who perform this task in their own home are coded to 979 – Other Personal and Household Services.

Babysitters who perform childcare in another person’s home (including live-in babysitters) are coded to 974 – Private Households.

Babysitters who are employed by an agency are coded to 864 – Non-institutional Social Services.

In 1996, the instructions read:

Babysitters who babysit in another person’s home are coded to 979 – Other Personal and Household Services (e.g., this code would include teenagers doing babysitting for neighbours).

Babysitters who take children into their own home are coded to 864 – Non-institutional Social Services.

Exceptions:

Live-in babysitters/nannies who perform childcare in another person’s home are coded to 974 – Private Households.

Babysitters who are employed by an agency (whether or not they work in their own home) are coded to 979 – Other Personal and Household Services.

These instructions differ significantly. Only the live-in babysitters/nannies received the same code in 1991 and 1996. At the division level, these revisions should lead to fewer respondents coded to Division R and more respondents coded to Division P. Users should be aware of these changes when trying to make comparisons between the 1996 Census data and those from the 1986 and/or 1991 Censuses.

E. Language

1. Comparability and Quality of Data on Mother Tongue

The mother tongue question read as follows for the 1996 Census: “What is the language that this person **first learned** at home **in childhood** and **still understands?**”. This phrasing was identical to that used for the 1991 Census.

The short questionnaire (Form 2A) contained only one language question, the one on mother tongue. In 1996, it bore the title of **Language First Learned at Home in Childhood**. However, the long questionnaire (Form 2B) comprised four language-related questions. The title **Language** preceded these questions. The question on mother tongue came last, following the two questions on the knowledge of languages (official and non-official), and the question on language spoken most often at home. The layout of these questions was identical to the one used for the 1991 Census.

In 1996, as in 1991, the respondents could check English or French or write a non-official language in the write-in answer space. As in 1991, an automatic coding system was used again to process the write-in answers.

The following changes were brought to the 1996 language classification:

- The category “Attikamek” was introduced in 1996; it was included with “Cree” in 1991.
- In 1996, Blackfoot includes Blood and Piegan; in 1991, they were included with “Algonquian languages, n.i.e.”.
- In 1996, Malecite includes Passamaquoddy; in 1991, it was included with “Algonquian languages, n.i.e.”.
- In 1996, Micmac includes Souriquois; in 1991, it was included with “Algonquian languages, n.i.e.”.
- The category “Algonquian” was introduced in 1996; in 1991, it was included in the category “Algonquian languages, n.i.e.”.
- In 1996, Chipewyan included Yellowknife; in 1991, it was included in the category “Athapaskan languages, n.i.e.”.
- The category “Dene” was introduced in 1996; it was included with Chipewyan in 1991.
- The categories “Shuswap”, “Thompson (Ntlakapamux)” and “Salish languages, n.i.e.” were introduced in 1996; they were included with the category “Salish languages” in 1991.
- The category “Gitksan” was introduced in 1996; it was included with the category “Tsimshian” in 1991.
- The category “Nishga” was introduced in 1996; it was included with the category “Wakashan languages” in 1991.
- The categories “Amharic”, “Somali” and “Tigringa” were introduced in 1996; they were included with the category “Semitic languages” in 1991.

- The category “Baluchi” was deleted in 1996; it is now with the category “Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.”.
- The category “Konkani” was introduced in 1996; it was included with the category “Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.” in 1991.
- The category “Kannada” was introduced in 1996; it was included with the category “Dravidian languages, n.i.e.” in 1991.
- The category “Twi” was introduced in 1996; it was included with the category “Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.” in 1991.

At the processing level, the “Non-official languages” category was eliminated since, in 1996, only one write-in answer was processed. These answers were quite rare and have little impact on data comparability.

The table below gives the main answer categories of the question on mother tongue. The complete data (100%) and the data taken from the long questionnaire (distributed to 20% of the households) are included.

The 1996 distributions show the notable difference between the data taken from the short form (100%) and the data taken from the long form (20%). The proportion of multiple responses was 3.3% and 1.4% respectively. This difference is probably due to the fact that, in the first case, the question on mother tongue was the only language question asked while, in the second case, other language questions were asked before the question on mother tongue. Respondents would be less likely to report two or more mother tongues if they were first able to indicate their language proficiency. Accordingly, there was a higher proportion of single responses in the responses taken from the long form (20%); this increase applied to French and especially to non-official languages, while a decrease was noted for English.

Table 2. Main Answer Categories of the Question on Mother Tongue, 1991 and 1996 Censuses

Answer Categories	1991		1996	
	100%	20%	100%	20%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Single responses	97.4%	98.9%	96.7%	98.6%
English	60.5%	59.9%	59.3%	59.2%
French	23.8%	24.1%	22.9%	23.3%
Non-official languages	13.1%	14.9%	14.5%	16.1%
Multiple responses	2.6%	1.1%	3.3%	1.4%

2. Home Language

For the 1996 Census, the question on language spoken at home read as follows: “What language does this person speak **most often** at home?”. As for the question on mother tongue, it was expressed in the following terms: “What is the language that this person **first learned** at home **in childhood** and **still understands**?”. This wording was identical to the one used for the 1991 Census.

The 2B questionnaire (20%) comprised four language-related questions and the title **Language** preceded these questions. The question on home language appeared after the two questions on knowledge of languages (official and non-official) and preceded the question on mother tongue.

Changes to the collection and processing of data affected figure for both mother tongue and home language.

Some changes have also been incorporated in the language classifications used in census products. They are the same changes as those incorporated in the mother tongue enumerated above.

At the processing level, the “Non-official languages” category was eliminated since, in 1996, only one write-in answer was processed. These answers were quite rare and have little impact on data comparability.

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

Table 3. Main Answer Categories of the Question on Home Language, 1991 and 1996 Censuses

Answer Categories	1991	1996
Total population	100.0%	100.0%
Single responses	98.2%	98.0%
English	67.5%	66.7%
French	23.0%	22.3%
Non-official languages	7.7%	9.0%
Multiple responses	1.8%	2.0%

3. Knowledge of Languages

The question on knowledge of official languages was the first of a series of four questions asked in the language module. The wording of the question was as follows: “Can this person speak English or French well enough to conduct a conversation?”. The question was followed by the instruction “Mark one circle only”. Four checked responses were possible for this question: “English only”, “French only”, “Both English and French” and “Neither English nor French”. The response categories and the position of the question did not change since 1991.

The question on the knowledge of non-official languages appeared after the question on the knowledge of official languages and read as follows: “What language(s), **other than English or French**, can this person speak well enough to conduct a conversation?”. The respondent could check the None response or write one or more languages in the three boxes available for the write-in responses. The position of the question did not change since 1991.

F. Comparability of 1996 Place of Work Data With Those of Previous Censuses

1. Universe and Sample Design

In the 1996, 1991 and 1981 Censuses, responses to the place of work question were obtained from the 20% sample, compared to the 33.3% sample used in the 1971 Census. The 20% sample data are weighted to provide estimates for the entire population. In the case of the 1996 Census, the place of work universe contained over 3,200,000 persons, weighted to represent over 15,500,000 persons.

2. Design of the Place of Work Question

The place of work question was asked in virtually the same format in each of the 1991, 1981 and 1971 Censuses. However, for the 1996 Census, the term “No fixed workplace address” replaced “No usual place of work”. In addition, the 1996 Census questionnaire was modified by adding a check box for the “No fixed workplace address” response category.

In censuses previous to 1996, respondents were instructed to write “No usual place of work” in the address fields provided, if applicable. It is believed that censuses previous to 1996 have undercounted the number of persons having “No fixed workplace address”. The change in the design of the 1996 place of work question has had a significant effect on the responses provided. The 1996 place of work data are not strictly comparable with data collected from previous censuses.

For the 1996 Census, a total of three changes were introduced to the place of work question to make it easier to understand, and encourage respondents to provide complete workplace address responses:

- the “County” of work write-in box was removed;
- the “No fixed workplace address” response category was made explicit;
- an illustrative example was included on the questionnaire to assist respondents in providing a **complete** workplace address.

3. Imputation Methodology

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

In the 1996, 1991 and 1981 Censuses, the “Not stated” category no longer existed. Instead, seven-digit census subdivision of work codes (Standard Geographical Classification [SGC] codes) were assigned to affected records through edit and imputation programs. To facilitate this process, characteristics of a “Not stated” record were matched with those of a donor record.

4. Comparability of 1996 Place of Work Data

One difficulty with respect to historical comparability of place of work data, and this is not unique to place of work, is that the boundaries of geographic areas can change; this can greatly affect comparability between censuses. Annexations, incorporations and amalgamations of geographic areas can create difficulties when comparing spatial units and structures which change over time.

Working at home can be measured in different ways. In the census, the “Worked at home” category applies to persons who live and work at the same physical location, such as farmers, teleworkers and work camp workers. The 1996 Census Guide instructed persons who worked part of their time at home and part of their time at an employer’s address to indicate that they worked at home if **most** of their work time was spent working at home (e.g., 3 days out of 5).

Statistics Canada’s 1995 Survey of Work Arrangements asked respondents whether they did **some** or **all** of their paid work at home. Differences between the 1996 Census and the 1995 Survey of Work Arrangements work at home data are largely the result of differences in the way work at home is measured.

G. Comparability of Data on Ethnic Origin

From every decennial census since 1901, it has been possible to determine the relative size of Canada’s various ethnic groups to find out whether particular groups made up a large or small proportion of the total population and to compare the characteristics of one group with those of another. However, comparability of ethnic origin data between the 1996 Census and previous censuses has been affected by several factors including changes in the question format, wording, examples, instructions and data processing. The measurement of ethnicity is also affected by the social environment at the time of the census, changes in the respondents’ understanding or views about ethnicity, the respondents’ awareness of their family background and the length of time since immigration.

1. Change in the Format of the Ethnic Origin Question

In each census between 1971 and 1991, the ethnic origin question has asked about the ethnic or cultural group(s) of the respondent or the respondent’s ancestors. Respondents were provided with a number of mark-in or check-off groups with which to indicate their ethnic origin(s). The mark-in groups included on the census questionnaire varied slightly between censuses because these ethnic origins were generally chosen and listed based on the frequency of single response reporting in the previous census. In 1986, a mark-in for “Black” was added to the questionnaire in response to data requirements resulting from the new *Employment Equity Act*. In each census from 1971 to 1991, there was at least one mark-in for Canada’s Aboriginal population and an “Other” category, under which respondents could specify their ethnic origin on one or more write-in lines.

In 1996, the format of the ethnic origin question changed substantially. Although the wording of the ethnic origin question itself did not change from 1991, the mark-in categories provided to respondents from 1971 to 1991 were no longer present. Instead, respondents were asked to specify their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in spaces. Twenty-four examples of ethnic groups were provided in order to assist respondents in understanding the intent of the question. Because it was the fifth most frequently reported single ethnic origin in 1991, “Canadian” appeared as the fifth example on the 1996 Census questionnaire.

Although it is likely that data for all ethnic groups have been affected to some extent by changes in the format of the ethnic origin question between censuses, counts for some groups have been affected more than others. The increase in the reporting of multiple responses and the increase in the reporting of “Canadian” are the most noticeable results of changes in the format of the ethnic origin question.

However, data comparability has also been affected for several ethnic groups and categories, including British Isles and French.

2. Increase in Reporting of Multiple Ethnic Origins

The number of multiple ethnic origin responses provided by respondents has grown each census. While in 1971 the reporting of multiple ethnic origins was not permitted in the census, in 1981, 12% of the population reported multiple ethnic origins. This proportion increased to 28% in 1986 and 29% in 1991. In 1996, 36% of census respondents reported multiple ethnic origins.

The increase in multiple response reporting has not only affected overall data comparability for the ethnic origin variable, but it has also affected comparability for specific ethnic groups. This is particularly true because some ethnic groups are more likely than others to report multiple responses.

An increase in multiple response reporting among members of a certain ethnic group may lead to a decrease in single response reporting for that ethnic group. Data users must take into account both single and multiple response counts (or total response counts) before making any conclusions about the relative size of an ethnic group and about changes in its size over time.

3. Increase in Reporting of “Canadian” Ethnic Origin

The number of census respondents reporting “Canadian” as their ethnic origin has grown considerably over the past decade. While just 0.5% of the total population reported “Canadian” as a single or multiple ethnic origin in 1986, 3.8% reported “Canadian” in 1991 and 30.9% reported “Canadian” in 1996.

Although the increase in the reporting of “Canadian” may be the result of a number of factors, the change in the format of the ethnic origin question has perhaps had the most significant impact on counts for this group. It is likely that many respondents who checked a mark-in category in the 1991 Census ethnic origin question wrote in “Canadian” in the 1996 Census, either as a single response or in combination with other responses.

The increase in the reporting of “Canadian” ethnic origin appears to have had a major impact on the reporting of French, British Isles and other ethnic origins. Groups that have been in Canada the longest appear to be most likely to report “Canadian” as their ethnic origin.

4. Comparability of Data for British Isles, French and European Origins

The change in the format of the ethnic origin question in 1996 has affected counts for “French”, “English”, “Irish”, “Scottish”, “Welsh”, and “British, n.i.e.” to a significant degree. Total response counts for “French” and “English” as well as single response counts for “Irish” and “Scottish” have decreased both as a result of the inclusion of “Canadian” as an example in the ethnic origin question and as a result of the removal of the mark-in groups from the census questionnaire.

While total response counts for European groups other than British Isles and French have not changed considerably since 1991, single counts for some European ethnic groups (for example, German, Ukrainian and Jewish) have also decreased as a result of the change in format of the ethnic origin question.

In addition to changes in the reporting of “French” ethnic origin, users should be aware of changes in the composition of the “French origins” ethnic category between the 1996 Census and previous censuses. In 1996, “French origins” included “French” and “Acadian”. In 1991, “French origins” included “French”, “Acadian” and “Québécois”. In 1986, “French origins” included “French”, “Acadian”, “Québécois” and “French Canadian”. In 1996, “Québécois” was moved from “French origins” to the “Other origins” category. In 1996 and 1991, “French Canadian” was made a multiple response of “French” and “Canadian”. Nevertheless, these changes do not appear to have had a significant impact on comparability for the “French origins” category because of relatively small counts for “French Canadian” (prior to 1996) and “Québécois”.

H. Aboriginal Population

1. Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements

On some Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 1996 Census, enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed. Moreover, some Indian reserves and Indian settlements were enumerated late or the quality of the collected data was considered inadequate. These geographic areas (a total of 77) are called “incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements”.

Data for 1996 are therefore not available for the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements and are not included in tabulations. While for higher level geographic areas (Canada, provinces, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations) the impact of the missing data is very small, the impact can be significant for smaller areas, where the affected Indian reserves and Indian settlements account for a higher proportion of the population.

2. Special Note

In order to protect the confidentiality of data in the 1996 Public Use Microdata File (PUMF), the categories “Rented” and “Band housing” have been combined as in the 1991 PUMF. Furthermore, gross rent data for individuals living in Band housing have been imputed to prevent inadvertent disclosure of individual information.

Users should be cautioned when using housing and shelter cost data for analyses focussed entirely or largely on Aboriginal population.

I. Number of Bedrooms

Users of 1996 Census data on number of bedrooms are cautioned that the counts for dwellings having no bedroom may be too high, due to the editing procedure used in processing the 1996 data. It is estimated that, at the national level, the counts for dwellings with no bedroom may be over-reported by 25%. These dwellings would have been classified as having one bedroom. The over-reporting is concentrated among dwellings with two rooms.

J. Income

1. Income Data

The 1996 Census collected income information from all individuals, 15 years and over, in private households and non-institutional residents of collective households. The individual, family and household income statistics in this file are for those in private households only.

Census income statistics are subject to sampling variability. Although such sampling variability may be quite small for large population groups, its effects cannot be ignored in the case of very small subgroups of population in an area or in a particular category. This is because, all other things being equal, the larger the sample size, the smaller is the error. For this reason, income data for areas below the provincial level, where the non-institutional population was less than 250, have been suppressed in the census products available in electronic format. The users of this microdata file are strongly advised to exercise caution in the interpretation of statistics based on relatively small totals.

2. Income Status

Income status refers to the position of the economic families and unattached individuals in relation to Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs. These cut-offs are determined separately for families of different sizes and living in areas of different degrees of urbanization.¹ For the 1996 Census, low income cut-offs were revised on the basis of the 1992 national family expenditure data. The revised (1992) cut-offs were updated in 1995 to reflect the changes in the consumer price index since 1992. Table 4 shows the 1995 matrix of low income cut-offs.

The concept of an economic family is broader than that of a census family in that an economic family consists of all persons related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption living together, while a census family consists of persons with a husband-wife (including now-married and common-law partners) or parent-(never-married) child relationship. Unattached individuals are persons either living alone or living in a household where they are not related to another person. Where an economic family consists of more than a census family, each of the units making up the economic family carries the income status of the economic family.

For the purposes of low income statistics, economic families and unattached individuals in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories 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.

For further details on conceptual and coverage aspects, see the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE. (See also *Income Distribution by Size in Canada*, 1995, Catalogue No. 13-207.)

¹ The census and the Survey of Consumer Finances, from which low income statistics are published annually, differ slightly when applying the "Size of Area" classification to derive incidence of low income. The census takes into account the density of population to designate an enumeration area (EA) as urban and the total population of contiguous urban EAs determines the size of area. The survey takes complete census metropolitan areas (CMAs) or census agglomerations (CAs) and classifies these into size of area by total population within the CMA/CA boundaries. The overall impact of this difference is negligible.

Table 4. Low Income Cut-offs for Economic Families and Unattached Individuals, 1995

Family Size	Size of Area of Residence				
	500,000 or more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Small urban areas	Rural areas (farm and non-farm)
	dollars				
1	16,874	14,473	14,372	13,373	11,661
2	21,092	18,091	17,965	16,716	14,576
3	26,232	22,500	22,343	20,790	18,129
4	31,753	27,235	27,046	25,167	21,944
5	35,494	30,445	30,233	28,132	24,530
6	39,236	33,654	33,420	31,096	27,116
7 or more	42,978	36,864	36,607	34,061	29,702

3. Rounding and Adjustment of High Incomes and Losses

In planning this microdata file, it was deemed essential to utilize procedures to guard against the possibility of associating a particular income with an identifiable individual, family or household. To accomplish this, the incomes of individuals selected for this microdata file were subjected to the following rounding and adjustment procedure.

The individual incomes of non-family persons and all persons in families on this file were subjected to two separate operations. Initially, the amounts in wages, self-employment income (farm plus non-farm), investment income, retirement pension, other money income and total income were rounded to the limits as specified in Table 5. This rounding procedure created certain inconsistencies between the sum of sources of income and total income. These inconsistencies were rectified by applying an adjustment procedure as specified in Table 6. Government transfer payments were not subject to these rounding and adjustment procedures.

After the individual records had been rounded and adjusted, the income variables at the family level on this microdata file were derived, i.e. employment income, government transfer payments, investment income, retirement pension, all other money income and total income.

The number of records affected by this procedure and its impact on household incomes are summarized in the following Tables 7 to 10.

Table 7 provides percentage distributions of persons in census families and non-family persons who had one or more sources of income and/or total income outside the limits imposed by confidentiality considerations.

Table 8 provides a summary of the changes, at the sample level, in the aggregate and average household income, by source and composition of income, as a result of the rounding/adjustment procedure.

Table 9 provides distributions of the weighted aggregate household income in 1995, by province and territory, from the census and the Public Use Microdata File.

Table 5. High and Low Income Limits

- (1) In addition to the total income, the following income sources were subject to lower and upper limits for all individuals 15 years and over in the sample on this microdata file:
- (a) Wages and salaries
 - (b) Income from self-employment
 - (c) Investment income
 - (d) Retirement pensions
 - (e) Other money income
- (2) The limits were as follows:
- | | <u>Negative</u> | <u>Positive</u> |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Females in all areas and males in the Atlantic region | -\$30,000 | \$120,000 |
| (b) Males in all other areas | -\$50,000 | \$200,000 |
- (3) Amounts beyond the limits in (2) above were rounded to the applicable limits.
- (4) In cases where total income was beyond the limit, as a first step, it was rounded to the applicable limit.
- (5) To ensure consistency between the sum of sources and total income, individual records were then subjected to the adjustment procedure described in Table 6.

Table 6. Adjustments Made to Remove Inconsistencies Introduced by Rounding

After the rounding of applicable sources and/or total income as outlined in Table 5, individual sources and total income were subjected to the following adjustment routine in order to ensure consistency between the sum of sources and total income:

(1) Adjustment of Sources

- (a) If $A > 0$ and $B > 0$ and $A < B$, then $S_f = (S_i) (C/D)$
- (b) If $A < 0$ and $B < 0$ and $A > B$, then $S_{ef} = S_e + A - B$
- (c) No adjustment in all other cases

(2) Adjustment of Total Income

- (a) $Y =$ Sum of sources (after adjustments in (1) above and including transfer payments)
- (b) $Y = 1$ if sum of adjusted sources and transfer payments = 0

- A = Total income after rounding
- B = Sum of sources after rounding
- C = A less transfer payments
- D = B less transfer payments
- S_i = Rounded wages, self-employment, investment, retirement and other money income
- S_f = Final wages, self-employment, investment, retirement and other money income on PUMF
- S_e = Rounded self-employment income on PUMF
- S_{ef} = Final self-employment income on PUMF
- Y = Final total income on PUMF

Household and family incomes were derived by summing the incomes of individuals in the household/family after the adjustments described above.

Table 7. Distribution of Individuals (Unweighted Sample) With Income Outside Positive and Negative Limits in 1995, PUMF (Households and Housing), 1996 Census

Source Outside Limits	Sample Count	Percentage
One source	1,542	72.5
Wages and salaries	878	41.3
Self-employment income	462	21.7
Investment income	166	7.8
Retirement income	19	0.9
Other income	17	0.8
Two sources	46	2.2
Wages and self-employment income	11	0.5
Wages and investment income	26	1.2
Wages and retirement income	2	0.1
Self-employment and investment income	5	0.2
Investment and retirement income	2	0.1
Total income only	540	25.4
Number of individuals with rounding to source(s) ⁽¹⁾	2,128	100.0

⁽¹⁾ There were 2,128 individuals in 2,011 families with income outside the specified limits.

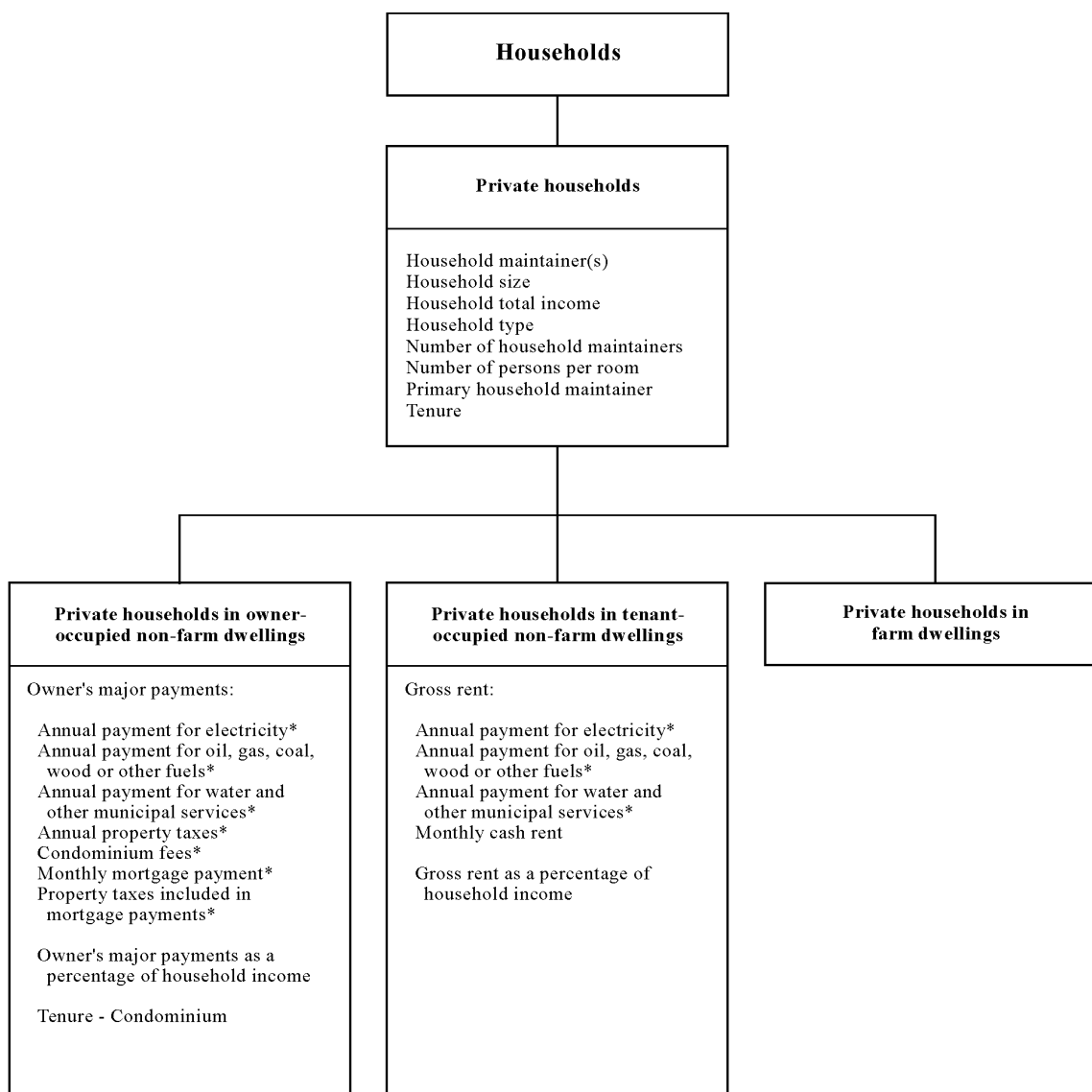
Table 8. Number of Private Households, Their Original and Changed Aggregate and Average Incomes, by Source and Composition of Income in 1995, PUMF (Household Sample), 1996 Census

Number of Records, Aggregate Income, Average Income and Composition of Income	Employment Income	Government Transfer Payments	Investment Income	Retirement Pensions	Other Money Income	Total Income
1. Number of records	300,557	300,557	300,557	300,557	300,557	300,557
2. Aggregate income (\$'000)						
(a) Original	11,006,767	2,031,506	706,292	734,369	141,061	14,619,995
(b) Change (2,011 households)	-193,968	-	-44,915	-5,770	-3,694	-248,347
(c) Final	10,812,799	2,031,506	661,377	728,599	137,367	14,371,648
(d) % change [(b/a)*100]	-1.8	0.0	-6.4	-0.8	-2.6	-1.7
3. Average income per family (\$)						
(a) Original	36,621	6,759	2,350	2,443	469	48,643
(b) Change (2,011 households)	-96,454	-	-22,335	-2,869	-1,837	-123,494
(c) Overall change	-645	-	-149	-19	-12	-826
(d) Final	35,976	6,759	2,201	2,424	457	47,817

Table 9. Distribution of Aggregate Income of Private Households in 1995 by Province or Territory, Census and PUMF (Housing and Households) Estimates, 1996 Census

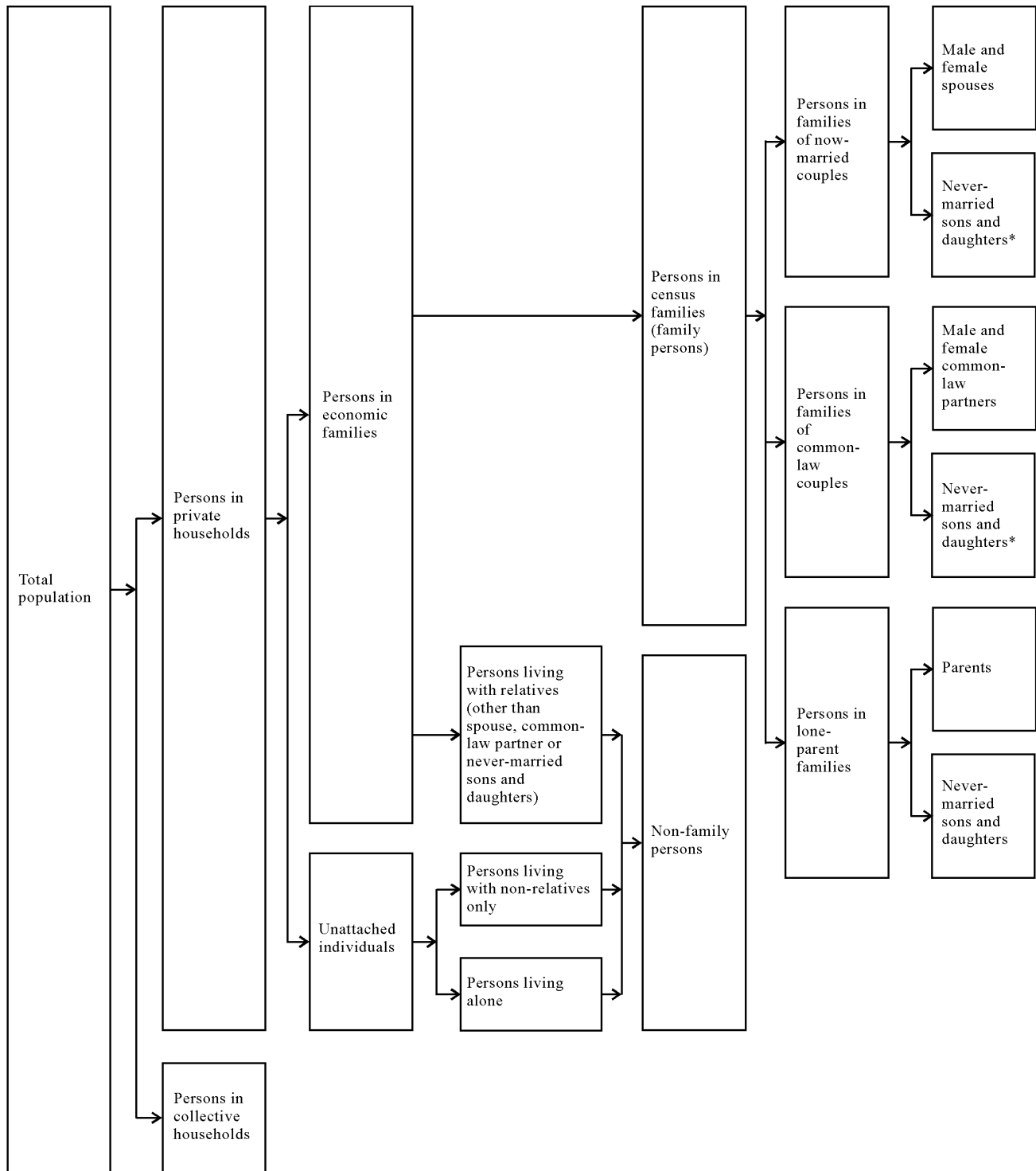
Province or Territory	Census	PUMF	Census	PUMF	Difference PUMF/Census
	dollars (\$'000,000)		percentage		
Newfoundland	7,617.3	7,582.1	1.4	1.5	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	2,015.7	1,999.9	0.4	0.4	-0.8
Nova Scotia	14,206.1	14,069.0	2.7	2.7	-1.0
New Brunswick	11,141.9	10,998.2	2.1	2.1	-1.3
Quebec	119,170.7	118,589.3	22.7	22.9	-0.5
Ontario	213,065.2	208,641.8	40.6	40.3	-2.1
Manitoba	18,203.0	18,098.7	3.5	3.5	-0.6
Saskatchewan	15,913.6	15,725.4	3.0	3.0	-1.2
Alberta	50,053.7	49,005.5	9.5	9.5	-2.1
British Columbia	72,182.5	71,008.2	13.7	13.7	-1.7
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories	1,769.0	1,661.3	0.3	0.3	-6.5
Canada	525,338.7	517,379.3	100.0	100.0	-1.5

Appendix A. Household Universe and Subuniverses



* These shelter cost components are aggregated to form owner's major payments and gross rent. Individually, they are not published but may be obtained through special request.

Appendix B. Economic and Census Family Membership and Family Status



* May or may not be present.

Appendix C. Data Quality Factors for the Households and Housing File

HHINDA Field 5		HHINDB Field 6	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.846	Canada	0.737
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.766	Newfoundland	0.829
Prince Edward Island	0.801	Prince Edward Island	0.644
Nova Scotia	0.902	Nova Scotia	0.726
New Brunswick	1.018	New Brunswick	0.837
Quebec	0.786	Quebec	0.762
Ontario	0.869	Ontario	0.739
Manitoba	0.890	Manitoba	0.788
Saskatchewan	0.801	Saskatchewan	0.571
Alberta	0.852	Alberta	0.709
British Columbia	0.862	British Columbia	0.699
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.873	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.924
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.970	Halifax	0.678
Québec	0.958	Québec	0.802
Montréal	0.761	Montréal	0.700
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.669	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.772
Ottawa - Hull	0.861	Ottawa - Hull	0.880
Oshawa	0.882	Oshawa	0.598
Toronto	0.872	Toronto	0.769
Hamilton	1.065	Hamilton	0.962
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.999	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.431
Kitchener	0.658	Kitchener	0.600
London	1.021	London	0.907
Windsor	0.809	Windsor	0.685
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.731	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.860
Winnipeg	0.868	Winnipeg	0.740
Regina and Saskatoon	0.823	Regina and Saskatoon	0.528
Calgary	0.742	Calgary	0.545
Edmonton	0.949	Edmonton	0.802
Vancouver	0.831	Vancouver	0.690
Victoria	0.873	Victoria	0.883
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.717	Montréal	0.856
Laval	0.969	Laval	0.837
Ottawa	0.899	Ottawa	0.894
Toronto	1.014	Toronto	0.657
North York	0.783	North York	0.667
Scarborough	0.829	Scarborough	0.739
Mississauga	0.667	Mississauga	0.709
Etobicoke	0.910	Etobicoke	1.115
Hamilton	0.893	Hamilton	0.995
Edmonton	0.838	Edmonton	0.815
Vancouver	0.696	Vancouver	0.583
Surrey	0.812	Surrey	0.646

HHPERA
Field 7

NATIONAL
Canada 0.848

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.770
Prince Edward Island 0.804
Nova Scotia 0.900
New Brunswick 1.014
Québec 0.789
Ontario 0.870
Manitoba 0.889
Saskatchewan 0.805
Alberta 0.853
British Columbia 0.866
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.874

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.969
Québec 0.959
Montréal 0.764
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.664
Ottawa - Hull 0.861
Oshawa 0.883
Toronto 0.868
Hamilton 1.067
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.996
Kitchener 0.661
London 1.021
Windsor 0.823
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.737
Winnipeg 0.869
Regina and Saskatoon 0.831
Calgary 0.743
Edmonton 0.947
Vancouver 0.832
Victoria 0.874

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.717
Laval 0.965
Ottawa 0.899
Toronto 1.013
North York 0.790
Scarborough 0.830
Mississauga 0.665
Etobicoke 0.909
Hamilton 0.901
Edmonton 0.834
Vancouver 0.700
Surrey 0.812

HHPERB1
Field 8

NATIONAL
Canada 0.822

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.717
Prince Edward Island 1.107
Nova Scotia 0.874
New Brunswick 0.866
Quebec 0.826
Ontario 0.831
Manitoba 0.736
Saskatchewan 0.711
Alberta 0.895
British Columbia 0.773
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.980

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 1.105
Québec 0.681
Montréal 0.809
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.755
Ottawa - Hull 1.095
Oshawa 0.747
Toronto 0.885
Hamilton 0.908
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.727
Kitchener 0.676
London 0.601
Windsor 0.905
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.595
Winnipeg 0.704
Regina and Saskatoon 0.676
Calgary 0.830
Edmonton 0.922
Vancouver 0.821
Victoria 0.903

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.873
Laval 0.777
Ottawa 1.268
Toronto 1.026
North York 0.904
Scarborough 1.235
Mississauga 0.624
Etobicoke 0.806
Hamilton 1.085
Edmonton 1.022
Vancouver 0.712
Surrey 1.014

HHPERB2 Field 9		HHPERD1 Field 10	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.845	Canada	0.938
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.852	Newfoundland	1.121
Prince Edward Island	0.633	Prince Edward Island	0.777
Nova Scotia	0.741	Nova Scotia	0.973
New Brunswick	0.650	New Brunswick	0.697
Quebec	0.843	Quebec	0.991
Ontario	0.876	Ontario	0.901
Manitoba	0.777	Manitoba	0.940
Saskatchewan	0.818	Saskatchewan	1.032
Alberta	0.722	Alberta	1.088
British Columbia	0.943	British Columbia	0.825
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.981	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.959
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.751	Halifax	0.939
Québec	1.174	Québec	1.008
Montréal	0.786	Montréal	1.021
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.858	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.634
Ottawa - Hull	1.128	Ottawa - Hull	0.691
Oshawa	0.654	Oshawa	0.798
Toronto	0.884	Toronto	0.937
Hamilton	0.848	Hamilton	1.038
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.746	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.595
Kitchener	0.708	Kitchener	1.191
London	0.950	London	0.603
Windsor	0.887	Windsor	0.885
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.039	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.939
Winnipeg	0.654	Winnipeg	0.913
Regina and Saskatoon	0.880	Regina and Saskatoon	1.119
Calgary	0.671	Calgary	1.072
Edmonton	0.718	Edmonton	1.136
Vancouver	0.920	Vancouver	0.753
Victoria	0.911	Victoria	0.817
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.772	Montréal	1.027
Laval	0.634	Laval	1.051
Ottawa	1.046	Ottawa	0.922
Toronto	0.772	Toronto	0.920
North York	0.714	North York	0.860
Scarborough	1.025	Scarborough	0.746
Mississauga	0.624	Mississauga	1.174
Etobicoke	1.080	Etobicoke	0.988
Hamilton	1.069	Hamilton	1.102
Edmonton	0.640	Edmonton	1.197
Vancouver	0.563	Vancouver	0.657
Surrey	0.719	Surrey	0.955

HHPERD2 Field 11		HHPERE1 Field 12	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.917	Canada	0.829
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.780	Newfoundland	0.828
Prince Edward Island	0.777	Prince Edward Island	0.752
Nova Scotia	0.985	Nova Scotia	0.856
New Brunswick	0.757	New Brunswick	0.832
Quebec	0.993	Quebec	0.747
Ontario	0.945	Ontario	0.907
Manitoba	1.026	Manitoba	0.737
Saskatchewan	0.862	Saskatchewan	0.865
Alberta	0.777	Alberta	0.797
British Columbia	0.809	British Columbia	0.800
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.852	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.268
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	1.156	Halifax	0.873
Québec	1.249	Québec	0.689
Montréal	0.895	Montréal	0.715
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.044	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.044
Ottawa - Hull	1.045	Ottawa - Hull	1.228
Oshawa	0.885	Oshawa	1.020
Toronto	0.981	Toronto	0.881
Hamilton	0.965	Hamilton	0.780
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.898	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.818
Kitchener	0.681	Kitchener	0.943
London	0.870	London	0.750
Windsor	1.188	Windsor	0.832
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.647	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.909
Winnipeg	1.100	Winnipeg	0.668
Regina and Saskatoon	0.808	Regina and Saskatoon	0.909
Calgary	0.858	Calgary	0.925
Edmonton	0.801	Edmonton	0.729
Vancouver	0.775	Vancouver	0.691
Victoria	0.661	Victoria	1.042
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	1.056	Montréal	0.737
Laval	0.805	Laval	0.945
Ottawa	1.059	Ottawa	1.259
Toronto	0.949	Toronto	0.878
North York	0.932	North York	0.789
Scarborough	0.779	Scarborough	0.826
Mississauga	1.487	Mississauga	0.680
Etobicoke	1.061	Etobicoke	0.906
Hamilton	0.878	Hamilton	0.893
Edmonton	0.824	Edmonton	0.668
Vancouver	0.807	Vancouver	0.711
Surrey	0.606	Surrey	0.746

HHPERE2 Field 13		HHPERF1 Field 14	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.783	Canada	0.921
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.693	Newfoundland	0.987
Prince Edward Island	0.931	Prince Edward Island	1.367
Nova Scotia	0.899	Nova Scotia	0.982
New Brunswick	0.800	New Brunswick	0.798
Quebec	0.706	Quebec	0.947
Ontario	0.803	Ontario	0.908
Manitoba	0.929	Manitoba	0.912
Saskatchewan	0.808	Saskatchewan	0.852
Alberta	0.799	Alberta	0.892
British Columbia	0.793	British Columbia	0.921
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.898	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.170
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	1.225	Halifax	0.756
Québec	0.829	Québec	1.326
Montréal	0.618	Montréal	0.883
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.734	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.164
Ottawa - Hull	0.984	Ottawa - Hull	0.651
Oshawa	0.725	Oshawa	0.730
Toronto	0.839	Toronto	0.865
Hamilton	0.632	Hamilton	1.032
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.875	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.988
Kitchener	0.948	Kitchener	0.781
London	0.874	London	0.935
Windsor	0.700	Windsor	1.087
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.677	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.874
Winnipeg	0.999	Winnipeg	0.814
Regina and Saskatoon	0.881	Regina and Saskatoon	0.860
Calgary	0.797	Calgary	0.910
Edmonton	0.758	Edmonton	0.896
Vancouver	0.764	Vancouver	0.983
Victoria	0.960	Victoria	0.660
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.514	Montréal	0.833
Laval	0.683	Laval	1.257
Ottawa	0.846	Ottawa	0.684
Toronto	0.974	Toronto	0.826
North York	0.799	North York	1.476
Scarborough	0.729	Scarborough	0.685
Mississauga	0.885	Mississauga	0.611
Etobicoke	0.967	Etobicoke	0.613
Hamilton	0.593	Hamilton	1.154
Edmonton	0.689	Edmonton	0.973
Vancouver	1.004	Vancouver	0.855
Surrey	0.820	Surrey	1.505

HHPERF2 Field 15		HHPERG1 Field 16	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.877	Canada	0.934
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.815	Newfoundland	0.896
Prince Edward Island	0.949	Prince Edward Island	1.033
Nova Scotia	0.929	Nova Scotia	0.983
New Brunswick	1.084	New Brunswick	0.670
Quebec	0.895	Quebec	1.041
Ontario	0.827	Ontario	0.884
Manitoba	0.951	Manitoba	0.884
Saskatchewan	0.716	Saskatchewan	0.883
Alberta	1.003	Alberta	1.078
British Columbia	0.866	British Columbia	0.830
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.942	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.931
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	1.190	Halifax	1.341
Québec	0.648	Québec	0.741
Montréal	1.009	Montréal	1.122
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.671	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.579
Ottawa - Hull	0.784	Ottawa - Hull	1.048
Oshawa	1.073	Oshawa	0.404
Toronto	0.747	Toronto	0.816
Hamilton	1.026	Hamilton	0.770
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.116	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.922
Kitchener	1.033	Kitchener	0.927
London	0.727	London	0.623
Windsor	0.664	Windsor	0.860
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.013	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.088
Winnipeg	0.964	Winnipeg	0.821
Regina and Saskatoon	0.745	Regina and Saskatoon	0.928
Calgary	0.795	Calgary	1.209
Edmonton	1.136	Edmonton	0.935
Vancouver	0.732	Vancouver	0.824
Victoria	0.902	Victoria	1.024
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	1.202	Montréal	1.129
Laval	0.831	Laval	1.055
Ottawa	0.723	Ottawa	1.094
Toronto	0.776	Toronto	0.833
North York	1.075	North York	1.014
Scarborough	0.636	Scarborough	0.706
Mississauga	0.668	Mississauga	0.730
Etobicoke	0.723	Etobicoke	0.724
Hamilton	1.277	Hamilton	0.753
Edmonton	1.176	Edmonton	0.947
Vancouver	0.673	Vancouver	0.627
Surrey	0.792	Surrey	0.849

HHPERG2 Field 17		HHPERH1 Field 18	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.968	Canada	0.934
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.874	Newfoundland	0.988
Prince Edward Island	0.814	Prince Edward Island	0.777
Nova Scotia	1.119	Nova Scotia	0.707
New Brunswick	0.913	New Brunswick	1.042
Quebec	0.994	Quebec	1.039
Ontario	0.977	Ontario	0.862
Manitoba	1.232	Manitoba	1.150
Saskatchewan	0.980	Saskatchewan	0.721
Alberta	0.944	Alberta	0.781
British Columbia	0.825	British Columbia	1.032
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.824	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.808
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	1.431	Halifax	0.662
Québec	0.845	Québec	1.051
Montréal	1.009	Montréal	0.995
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.902	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.263
Ottawa - Hull	0.947	Ottawa - Hull	0.725
Oshawa	0.783	Oshawa	0.960
Toronto	0.838	Toronto	0.969
Hamilton	0.931	Hamilton	0.954
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.207	St. Catharines - Niagara	1.202
Kitchener	1.006	Kitchener	0.772
London	1.106	London	1.043
Windsor	1.232	Windsor	1.054
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.196	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.582
Winnipeg	1.358	Winnipeg	1.223
Regina and Saskatoon	0.920	Regina and Saskatoon	0.728
Calgary	0.897	Calgary	0.896
Edmonton	0.996	Edmonton	0.686
Vancouver	0.597	Vancouver	0.980
Victoria	1.028	Victoria	1.024
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.898	Montréal	1.003
Laval	0.948	Laval	0.917
Ottawa	1.132	Ottawa	0.706
Toronto	0.867	Toronto	1.485
North York	0.911	North York	0.852
Scarborough	1.070	Scarborough	1.118
Mississauga	0.939	Mississauga	0.947
Etobicoke	0.927	Etobicoke	0.761
Hamilton	0.888	Hamilton	1.021
Edmonton	1.106	Edmonton	0.642
Vancouver	0.500	Vancouver	0.674
Surrey	0.697	Surrey	0.921

HHPERH2 Field 19		HHSIZE Field 20	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.921	Canada	0.599
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.956	Newfoundland	0.612
Prince Edward Island	0.863	Prince Edward Island	0.529
Nova Scotia	0.849	Nova Scotia	0.565
New Brunswick	0.905	New Brunswick	0.623
Quebec	0.901	Quebec	0.576
Ontario	0.894	Ontario	0.596
Manitoba	0.814	Manitoba	0.599
Saskatchewan	0.993	Saskatchewan	0.634
Alberta	1.045	Alberta	0.633
British Columbia	0.966	British Columbia	0.623
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.573	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.845
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.809	Halifax	0.538
Québec	0.654	Québec	0.600
Montréal	0.942	Montréal	0.543
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.745	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.531
Ottawa - Hull	0.994	Ottawa - Hull	0.572
Oshawa	0.875	Oshawa	0.528
Toronto	0.943	Toronto	0.627
Hamilton	0.790	Hamilton	0.634
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.193	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.537
Kitchener	0.999	Kitchener	0.612
London	0.688	London	0.576
Windsor	1.058	Windsor	0.627
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.613	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.578
Winnipeg	0.964	Winnipeg	0.577
Regina and Saskatoon	0.867	Regina and Saskatoon	0.676
Calgary	1.309	Calgary	0.563
Edmonton	0.896	Edmonton	0.648
Vancouver	0.977	Vancouver	0.600
Victoria	1.381	Victoria	0.606
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	1.070	Montréal	0.572
Laval	0.754	Laval	0.492
Ottawa	1.253	Ottawa	0.596
Toronto	0.990	Toronto	0.517
North York	0.872	North York	0.560
Scarborough	0.854	Scarborough	0.730
Mississauga	0.924	Mississauga	0.631
Etobicoke	1.145	Etobicoke	0.571
Hamilton	0.721	Hamilton	0.697
Edmonton	0.914	Edmonton	0.651
Vancouver	0.893	Vancouver	0.427
Surrey	1.178	Surrey	0.599

HHCOMP
Field 21

NATIONAL
Canada

0.448

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.538
Prince Edward Island 0.371
Nova Scotia 0.398
New Brunswick 0.439
Quebec 0.419
Ontario 0.438
Manitoba 0.418
Saskatchewan 0.441
Alberta 0.567
British Columbia 0.461
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.562

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax 0.477
Québec 0.341
Montréal 0.471
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.384
Ottawa - Hull 0.459
Oshawa 0.391
Toronto 0.467
Hamilton 0.416
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.283
Kitchener 0.425
London 0.634
Windsor 0.347
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.321
Winnipeg 0.445
Regina and Saskatoon 0.481
Calgary 0.759
Edmonton 0.554
Vancouver 0.495
Victoria 0.355

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal 0.427
Laval 0.426
Ottawa 0.459
Toronto 0.460
North York 0.510
Scarborough 0.456
Mississauga 0.484
Etobicoke 0.392
Hamilton 0.459
Edmonton 0.560
Vancouver 0.423
Surrey 0.405

NUNFH
Field 22

NATIONAL
Canada

0.460

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.548
Prince Edward Island 0.392
Nova Scotia 0.387
New Brunswick 0.488
Quebec 0.426
Ontario 0.451
Manitoba 0.410
Saskatchewan 0.448
Alberta 0.606
British Columbia 0.470
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.579

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax 0.466
Québec 0.345
Montréal 0.479
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.389
Ottawa - Hull 0.488
Oshawa 0.379
Toronto 0.481
Hamilton 0.404
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.286
Kitchener 0.437
London 0.651
Windsor 0.333
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.331
Winnipeg 0.423
Regina and Saskatoon 0.498
Calgary 0.805
Edmonton 0.590
Vancouver 0.524
Victoria 0.399

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal 0.394
Laval 0.456
Ottawa 0.510
Toronto 0.485
North York 0.547
Scarborough 0.448
Mississauga 0.511
Etobicoke 0.397
Hamilton 0.436
Edmonton 0.610
Vancouver 0.474
Surrey 0.412

NUEFH Field 23		NULDGH Field 24	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.340	Canada	0.927
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.471	Newfoundland	1.105
Prince Edward Island	0.326	Prince Edward Island	0.859
Nova Scotia	0.287	Nova Scotia	0.953
New Brunswick	0.314	New Brunswick	0.911
Quebec	0.351	Quebec	0.964
Ontario	0.307	Ontario	0.894
Manitoba	0.315	Manitoba	0.854
Saskatchewan	0.345	Saskatchewan	0.942
Alberta	0.399	Alberta	1.072
British Columbia	0.377	British Columbia	0.837
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.396	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.885
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.236	Halifax	0.973
Québec	0.357	Québec	0.965
Montréal	0.360	Montréal	0.962
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.368	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.226
Ottawa - Hull	0.370	Ottawa - Hull	0.856
Oshawa	0.403	Oshawa	0.822
Toronto	0.315	Toronto	0.816
Hamilton	0.358	Hamilton	0.755
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.170	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.675
Kitchener	0.381	Kitchener	0.942
London	0.589	London	1.165
Windsor	0.327	Windsor	0.954
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.238	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.890
Winnipeg	0.328	Winnipeg	0.871
Regina and Saskatoon	0.378	Regina and Saskatoon	0.988
Calgary	0.488	Calgary	1.203
Edmonton	0.431	Edmonton	1.130
Vancouver	0.285	Vancouver	0.925
Victoria	0.371	Victoria	0.903
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.349	Montréal	0.888
Laval	0.462	Laval	1.103
Ottawa	0.314	Ottawa	0.932
Toronto	0.349	Toronto	0.834
North York	0.407	North York	0.918
Scarborough	0.491	Scarborough	1.058
Mississauga	0.218	Mississauga	0.984
Etobicoke	0.247	Etobicoke	0.876
Hamilton	0.427	Hamilton	0.589
Edmonton	0.452	Edmonton	1.234
Vancouver	0.254	Vancouver	0.590
Surrey	0.391	Surrey	0.959

NUEMPINH
Field 25

NATIONAL
Canada 0.845

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.839
Prince Edward Island 0.822
Nova Scotia 0.872
New Brunswick 0.904
Quebec 0.854
Ontario 0.851
Manitoba 0.848
Saskatchewan 0.849
Alberta 0.776
British Columbia 0.835
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.918

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.788
Québec 1.073
Montréal 0.829
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.705
Ottawa - Hull 0.786
Oshawa 0.951
Toronto 0.855
Hamilton 0.891
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.753
Kitchener 0.891
London 0.800
Windsor 0.814
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.774
Winnipeg 0.816
Regina and Saskatoon 0.846
Calgary 0.709
Edmonton 0.722
Vancouver 0.797
Victoria 0.823

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.909
Laval 0.907
Ottawa 0.791
Toronto 0.805
North York 0.922
Scarborough 0.996
Mississauga 0.853
Etobicoke 0.825
Hamilton 0.938
Edmonton 0.683
Vancouver 0.784
Surrey 0.798

NUIRH
Field 26

NATIONAL
Canada 0.715

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.820
Prince Edward Island 0.581
Nova Scotia 0.792
New Brunswick 0.705
Quebec 0.751
Ontario 0.738
Manitoba 0.662
Saskatchewan 0.720
Alberta 0.656
British Columbia 0.609
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.897

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.746
Québec 0.839
Montréal 0.753
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.493
Ottawa - Hull 0.793
Oshawa 0.796
Toronto 0.701
Hamilton 0.709
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.765
Kitchener 0.732
London 0.576
Windsor 0.733
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.643
Winnipeg 0.654
Regina and Saskatoon 0.809
Calgary 0.638
Edmonton 0.608
Vancouver 0.652
Victoria 0.540

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.797
Laval 0.772
Ottawa 0.782
Toronto 0.670
North York 0.752
Scarborough 0.788
Mississauga 0.817
Etobicoke 0.589
Hamilton 0.766
Edmonton 0.584
Vancouver 0.705
Surrey 0.751

MSINCH
Field 27

NATIONAL
Canada

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	1.007
Prince Edward Island	0.968
Nova Scotia	0.966
New Brunswick	0.739
Quebec	0.815
Ontario	0.891
Manitoba	0.790
Saskatchewan	0.828
Alberta	0.815
British Columbia	0.817
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.989

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax	0.940
Québec	0.774
Montréal	0.883
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.718
Ottawa - Hull	0.743
Oshawa	1.314
Toronto	0.886
Hamilton	0.934
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.670
Kitchener	1.076
London	0.748
Windsor	0.896
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.082
Winnipeg	0.740
Regina and Saskatoon	0.922
Calgary	0.773
Edmonton	0.743
Vancouver	0.840
Victoria	0.883

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal	0.910
Laval	0.782
Ottawa	0.899
Toronto	0.652
North York	1.082
Scarborough	1.060
Mississauga	0.907
Etobicoke	0.825
Hamilton	1.083
Edmonton	0.642
Vancouver	0.866
Surrey	0.854

EMPINCH
Field 28

NATIONAL
Canada

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.860
Prince Edward Island	0.971
Nova Scotia	0.876
New Brunswick	1.003
Quebec	0.829
Ontario	0.899
Manitoba	0.919
Saskatchewan	0.882
Alberta	0.803
British Columbia	0.906
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.060

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax	0.801
Québec	0.839
Montréal	0.821
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.758
Ottawa - Hull	0.786
Oshawa	0.963
Toronto	0.898
Hamilton	0.955
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.777
Kitchener	0.981
London	0.904
Windsor	0.990
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.961
Winnipeg	0.820
Regina and Saskatoon	1.015
Calgary	0.777
Edmonton	0.739
Vancouver	0.933
Victoria	0.798

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal	0.876
Laval	0.887
Ottawa	0.801
Toronto	0.784
North York	0.913
Scarborough	0.907
Mississauga	1.014
Etobicoke	1.008
Hamilton	1.020
Edmonton	0.668
Vancouver	0.983
Surrey	0.974

INVSTH Field 29		GOVINCH Field 30	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.904	Canada	0.893
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.858	Newfoundland	0.957
Prince Edward Island	0.965	Prince Edward Island	0.938
Nova Scotia	0.915	Nova Scotia	0.920
New Brunswick	0.946	New Brunswick	0.923
Quebec	0.954	Quebec	0.901
Ontario	0.932	Ontario	0.904
Manitoba	0.850	Manitoba	0.909
Saskatchewan	0.853	Saskatchewan	0.873
Alberta	0.932	Alberta	0.884
British Columbia	0.732	British Columbia	0.833
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.099	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.935
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.901	Halifax	0.861
Québec	0.979	Québec	0.853
Montréal	0.865	Montréal	0.881
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.893	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.795
Ottawa - Hull	1.049	Ottawa - Hull	1.005
Oshawa	0.732	Oshawa	0.758
Toronto	0.849	Toronto	0.934
Hamilton	0.904	Hamilton	0.901
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.880	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.821
Kitchener	0.798	Kitchener	0.859
London	0.782	London	0.941
Windsor	1.157	Windsor	0.820
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.887	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.841
Winnipeg	0.807	Winnipeg	0.890
Regina and Saskatoon	0.703	Regina and Saskatoon	0.813
Calgary	0.981	Calgary	0.834
Edmonton	0.975	Edmonton	0.826
Vancouver	0.683	Vancouver	0.842
Victoria	0.673	Victoria	0.855
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.812	Montréal	0.879
Laval	1.148	Laval	0.903
Ottawa	1.013	Ottawa	1.056
Toronto	0.891	Toronto	0.977
North York	0.691	North York	0.966
Scarborough	0.767	Scarborough	1.001
Mississauga	1.011	Mississauga	0.846
Etobicoke	0.835	Etobicoke	0.883
Hamilton	0.900	Hamilton	0.886
Edmonton	0.984	Edmonton	0.806
Vancouver	0.762	Vancouver	1.057
Surrey	0.595	Surrey	0.775

OTINCH Field 31		TOTINCH Field 32	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.879	Canada	0.890
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.828	Newfoundland	0.755
Prince Edward Island	0.946	Prince Edward Island	1.014
Nova Scotia	0.938	Nova Scotia	0.892
New Brunswick	0.915	New Brunswick	0.802
Quebec	0.910	Quebec	0.956
Ontario	0.899	Ontario	0.881
Manitoba	0.845	Manitoba	0.937
Saskatchewan	0.778	Saskatchewan	0.829
Alberta	0.813	Alberta	0.776
British Columbia	0.826	British Columbia	0.893
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.035	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.968
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.807	Halifax	0.764
Québec	1.021	Québec	1.018
Montréal	0.847	Montréal	0.954
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.881	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.694
Ottawa - Hull	0.781	Ottawa - Hull	0.769
Oshawa	1.195	Oshawa	1.132
Toronto	0.890	Toronto	0.802
Hamilton	1.065	Hamilton	0.847
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.889	St. Catharines - Niagara	1.277
Kitchener	0.772	Kitchener	0.846
London	0.943	London	0.704
Windsor	0.835	Windsor	1.123
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.980	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.993
Winnipeg	0.831	Winnipeg	0.986
Regina and Saskatoon	0.734	Regina and Saskatoon	0.781
Calgary	0.767	Calgary	0.807
Edmonton	0.717	Edmonton	0.720
Vancouver	0.831	Vancouver	0.891
Victoria	1.003	Victoria	0.981
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.645	Montréal	0.836
Laval	0.895	Laval	0.807
Ottawa	0.862	Ottawa	0.745
Toronto	0.860	Toronto	0.708
North York	1.069	North York	0.773
Scarborough	1.094	Scarborough	0.972
Mississauga	0.779	Mississauga	0.906
Etobicoke	1.373	Etobicoke	0.770
Hamilton	1.193	Hamilton	0.882
Edmonton	0.675	Edmonton	0.710
Vancouver	0.927	Vancouver	0.917
Surrey	0.938	Surrey	0.947

DTYPEH
Field 33

NATIONAL

Canada 0.756

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.852

Prince Edward Island 0.772

Nova Scotia 0.761

New Brunswick 0.735

Quebec 0.775

Ontario 0.730

Manitoba 0.764

Saskatchewan 0.826

Alberta 0.754

British Columbia 0.759

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.933

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax 0.780

Québec 0.780

Montréal 0.648

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.655

Ottawa - Hull 0.748

Oshawa 0.694

Toronto 0.640

Hamilton 0.649

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.662

Kitchener 0.805

London 0.847

Windsor 0.703

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.704

Winnipeg 0.727

Regina and Saskatoon 0.624

Calgary 0.664

Edmonton 0.841

Vancouver 0.755

Victoria 0.723

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal 0.530

Laval 0.660

Ottawa 0.636

Toronto 0.727

North York 0.534

Scarborough 0.689

Mississauga 0.692

Etobicoke 0.568

Hamilton 0.669

Edmonton 0.863

Vancouver 0.777

Surrey 0.816

BUILTH
Field 34

NATIONAL

Canada 0.858

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland 0.970

Prince Edward Island 0.790

Nova Scotia 0.851

New Brunswick 0.825

Quebec 0.919

Ontario 0.804

Manitoba 0.904

Saskatchewan 0.858

Alberta 0.886

British Columbia 0.850

Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.961

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax 0.778

Québec 0.878

Montréal 0.886

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.830

Ottawa - Hull 0.823

Oshawa 0.930

Toronto 0.763

Hamilton 0.851

St. Catharines - Niagara 0.927

Kitchener 0.985

London 0.878

Windsor 0.881

Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.817

Winnipeg 0.878

Regina and Saskatoon 0.832

Calgary 0.881

Edmonton 0.779

Vancouver 0.827

Victoria 0.836

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal 1.004

Laval 0.803

Ottawa 0.680

Toronto 0.737

North York 0.635

Scarborough 0.860

Mississauga 0.956

Etobicoke 0.830

Hamilton 0.790

Edmonton 0.734

Vancouver 0.803

Surrey 0.821

TENURH Field 35		MORGH Field 36	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.525	Canada	0.832
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.722	Newfoundland	0.932
Prince Edward Island	0.810	Prince Edward Island	0.921
Nova Scotia	0.816	Nova Scotia	0.977
New Brunswick	0.593	New Brunswick	0.868
Quebec	0.576	Quebec	0.818
Ontario	0.437	Ontario	0.839
Manitoba	0.723	Manitoba	0.726
Saskatchewan	0.450	Saskatchewan	0.985
Alberta	0.494	Alberta	0.874
British Columbia	0.534	British Columbia	0.741
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.117	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.147
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.502	Halifax	0.908
Québec	0.646	Québec	0.796
Montréal	0.481	Montréal	0.811
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.527	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.738
Ottawa - Hull	0.306	Ottawa - Hull	0.944
Oshawa	0.580	Oshawa	0.871
Toronto	0.325	Toronto	0.845
Hamilton	0.447	Hamilton	1.174
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.624	St. Catharines - Niagara	1.040
Kitchener	0.710	Kitchener	0.882
London	0.386	London	0.893
Windsor	0.429	Windsor	0.565
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.244	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.113
Winnipeg	0.811	Winnipeg	0.602
Regina and Saskatoon	0.411	Regina and Saskatoon	1.062
Calgary	0.595	Calgary	0.828
Edmonton	0.355	Edmonton	0.980
Vancouver	0.625	Vancouver	0.641
Victoria	0.589	Victoria	0.892
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.283	Montréal	0.792
Laval	0.844	Laval	1.369
Ottawa	0.384	Ottawa	0.846
Toronto	0.267	Toronto	0.764
North York	0.164	North York	0.748
Scarborough	0.655	Scarborough	0.862
Mississauga	0.438	Mississauga	0.798
Etobicoke	0.442	Etobicoke	1.239
Hamilton	0.594	Hamilton	1.095
Edmonton	0.312	Edmonton	1.014
Vancouver	0.790	Vancouver	0.618
Surrey	0.358	Surrey	0.977

RCONDH
Field 37

NATIONAL
Canada

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.607
Prince Edward Island	2.171
Nova Scotia	0.744
New Brunswick	1.018
Quebec	0.877
Ontario	0.782
Manitoba	0.950
Saskatchewan	1.086
Alberta	0.724
British Columbia	0.919
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.955

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax	0.562
Québec	0.961
Montréal	0.928
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.911
Ottawa - Hull	0.673
Oshawa	0.708
Toronto	0.750
Hamilton	0.712
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.969
Kitchener	1.061
London	0.740
Windsor	0.850
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.609
Winnipeg	0.961
Regina and Saskatoon	0.852
Calgary	0.647
Edmonton	0.850
Vancouver	1.023
Victoria	0.947

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal	0.904
Laval	0.871
Ottawa	0.624
Toronto	0.890
North York	0.627
Scarborough	0.777
Mississauga	1.021
Etobicoke	0.784
Hamilton	0.632
Edmonton	0.932
Vancouver	1.153
Surrey	0.677

ROOMH
Field 38

NATIONAL
Canada

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.844
Prince Edward Island	0.885
Nova Scotia	0.868
New Brunswick	0.954
Quebec	0.928
Ontario	0.882
Manitoba	0.815
Saskatchewan	0.876
Alberta	0.890
British Columbia	0.884
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.918

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax	0.796
Québec	0.903
Montréal	0.941
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.814
Ottawa - Hull	0.869
Oshawa	0.893
Toronto	0.892
Hamilton	0.847
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.816
Kitchener	0.950
London	0.898
Windsor	0.893
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.805
Winnipeg	0.781
Regina and Saskatoon	0.829
Calgary	0.948
Edmonton	0.823
Vancouver	0.908
Victoria	0.756

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal	0.839
Laval	0.926
Ottawa	0.980
Toronto	0.848
North York	0.769
Scarborough	0.833
Mississauga	0.972
Etobicoke	0.872
Hamilton	0.802
Edmonton	0.772
Vancouver	0.923
Surrey	0.842

BROOMH Field 39		VALUEH Field 40	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.820	Canada	0.921
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.768	Newfoundland	0.822
Prince Edward Island	0.877	Prince Edward Island	0.886
Nova Scotia	0.710	Nova Scotia	0.846
New Brunswick	0.864	New Brunswick	0.831
Quebec	0.785	Quebec	0.920
Ontario	0.807	Ontario	0.912
Manitoba	0.957	Manitoba	0.841
Saskatchewan	0.881	Saskatchewan	0.883
Alberta	0.925	Alberta	0.968
British Columbia	0.816	British Columbia	0.991
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.998	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.065
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.576	Halifax	0.837
Québec	0.977	Québec	0.953
Montréal	0.692	Montréal	0.952
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.766	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.754
Ottawa - Hull	0.794	Ottawa - Hull	1.071
Oshawa	0.933	Oshawa	1.071
Toronto	0.813	Toronto	0.854
Hamilton	0.793	Hamilton	1.014
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.850	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.961
Kitchener	0.948	Kitchener	0.944
London	0.704	London	0.736
Windsor	0.751	Windsor	1.094
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.789	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.941
Winnipeg	1.007	Winnipeg	0.828
Regina and Saskatoon	0.784	Regina and Saskatoon	0.913
Calgary	1.109	Calgary	0.824
Edmonton	0.850	Edmonton	1.097
Vancouver	0.815	Vancouver	1.107
Victoria	0.767	Victoria	1.009
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.667	Montréal	0.884
Laval	0.603	Laval	0.760
Ottawa	0.788	Ottawa	0.901
Toronto	0.809	Toronto	0.865
North York	0.670	North York	0.884
Scarborough	0.714	Scarborough	0.877
Mississauga	0.874	Mississauga	0.990
Etobicoke	0.804	Etobicoke	0.720
Hamilton	0.755	Hamilton	0.817
Edmonton	0.831	Edmonton	1.180
Vancouver	0.831	Vancouver	1.023
Surrey	0.843	Surrey	0.658

NUHMH
Field 41

NATIONAL
Canada 0.820

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.809
Prince Edward Island 0.739
Nova Scotia 0.866
New Brunswick 0.755
Quebec 0.790
Ontario 0.847
Manitoba 0.711
Saskatchewan 0.811
Alberta 0.817
British Columbia 0.843
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.011

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.894
Québec 1.054
Montréal 0.713
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.669
Ottawa - Hull 0.842
Oshawa 1.387
Toronto 0.972
Hamilton 0.713
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.663
Kitchener 0.850
London 0.580
Windsor 0.982
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.776
Winnipeg 0.522
Regina and Saskatoon 0.704
Calgary 0.941
Edmonton 0.641
Vancouver 0.912
Victoria 1.023

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.623
Laval 0.792
Ottawa 0.736
Toronto 1.010
North York 0.763
Scarborough 1.106
Mississauga 1.119
Etobicoke 0.871
Hamilton 0.627
Edmonton 0.516
Vancouver 0.742
Surrey 0.664

SECREL1
Field 42

NATIONAL
Canada 0.798

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.751
Prince Edward Island 0.822
Nova Scotia 0.760
New Brunswick 0.878
Quebec 0.759
Ontario 0.779
Manitoba 0.700
Saskatchewan 0.814
Alberta 0.796
British Columbia 0.947
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.996

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.770
Québec 0.857
Montréal 0.730
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.687
Ottawa - Hull 0.682
Oshawa 1.205
Toronto 0.815
Hamilton 0.787
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.885
Kitchener 0.852
London 0.698
Windsor 0.901
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.654
Winnipeg 0.627
Regina and Saskatoon 0.726
Calgary 0.755
Edmonton 0.815
Vancouver 1.079
Victoria 1.028

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.941
Laval 0.698
Ottawa 0.775
Toronto 0.808
North York 0.847
Scarborough 1.095
Mississauga 0.832
Etobicoke 0.790
Hamilton 0.731
Edmonton 0.842
Vancouver 0.864
Surrey 0.519

SECREL2
Field 43

NATIONAL
Canada

0.919

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland

0.993

Prince Edward Island

0.830

Nova Scotia

0.938

New Brunswick

0.799

Quebec

0.865

Ontario

0.967

Manitoba

0.846

Saskatchewan

0.812

Alberta

0.897

British Columbia

0.965

Yukon and Northwest Territories

0.986

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax

0.889

Québec

1.365

Montréal

0.749

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières

0.705

Ottawa - Hull

0.838

Oshawa

1.430

Toronto

1.129

Hamilton

0.743

St. Catharines - Niagara

0.748

Kitchener

1.331

London

0.664

Windsor

1.024

Sudbury and Thunder Bay

0.719

Winnipeg

0.686

Regina and Saskatoon

0.644

Calgary

1.101

Edmonton

0.666

Vancouver

1.144

Victoria

1.093

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal

0.711

Laval

0.852

Ottawa

0.764

Toronto

1.119

North York

1.379

Scarborough

0.907

Mississauga

1.327

Etobicoke

1.022

Hamilton

0.611

Edmonton

0.542

Vancouver

0.880

Surrey

0.804

RPAIRH
Field 44

NATIONAL
Canada

0.858

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland

0.751

Prince Edward Island

0.711

Nova Scotia

0.696

New Brunswick

0.778

Quebec

0.902

Ontario

0.829

Manitoba

0.829

Saskatchewan

0.921

Alberta

0.856

British Columbia

0.914

Yukon and Northwest Territories

1.094

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax

0.608

Québec

0.766

Montréal

0.971

Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières

1.005

Ottawa - Hull

0.818

Oshawa

1.071

Toronto

0.780

Hamilton

0.852

St. Catharines - Niagara

0.740

Kitchener

0.812

London

0.978

Windsor

1.025

Sudbury and Thunder Bay

0.791

Winnipeg

0.766

Regina and Saskatoon

0.786

Calgary

0.948

Edmonton

0.592

Vancouver

0.936

Victoria

0.767

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal

1.010

Laval

1.051

Ottawa

0.725

Toronto

0.711

North York

1.005

Scarborough

0.780

Mississauga

0.840

Etobicoke

1.257

Hamilton

0.979

Edmonton

0.559

Vancouver

0.995

Surrey

0.812

GROSRTH
Field 45

NATIONAL
Canada 0.896

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.861
Prince Edward Island 0.875
Nova Scotia 0.931
New Brunswick 0.875
Quebec 0.939
Ontario 0.906
Manitoba 0.912
Saskatchewan 0.920
Alberta 0.862
British Columbia 0.795
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.882

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.929
Québec 0.824
Montréal 0.943
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.907
Ottawa - Hull 0.926
Oshawa 0.981
Toronto 0.921
Hamilton 0.847
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.991
Kitchener 0.811
London 0.875
Windsor 0.925
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.920
Winnipeg 0.914
Regina and Saskatoon 0.868
Calgary 0.817
Edmonton 0.895
Vancouver 0.816
Victoria 0.773

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.946
Laval 0.742
Ottawa 0.939
Toronto 1.005
North York 0.806
Scarborough 0.919
Mississauga 0.999
Etobicoke 0.832
Hamilton 0.816
Edmonton 0.922
Vancouver 0.832
Surrey 0.762

OMPH
Field 46

NATIONAL
Canada 0.891

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.864
Prince Edward Island 0.980
Nova Scotia 0.893
New Brunswick 0.932
Quebec 0.901
Ontario 0.890
Manitoba 0.924
Saskatchewan 0.860
Alberta 0.834
British Columbia 0.898
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.949

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.847
Québec 1.011
Montréal 0.887
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.874
Ottawa - Hull 0.904
Oshawa 0.970
Toronto 0.863
Hamilton 0.962
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.800
Kitchener 1.005
London 0.991
Windsor 0.870
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.861
Winnipeg 0.969
Regina and Saskatoon 0.815
Calgary 0.731
Edmonton 0.913
Vancouver 0.861
Victoria 0.966

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.869
Laval 1.017
Ottawa 0.909
Toronto 0.795
North York 1.000
Scarborough 0.923
Mississauga 0.766
Etobicoke 1.132
Hamilton 1.065
Edmonton 0.926
Vancouver 0.831
Surrey 0.865

CONDFH Field 47		HIMAGE Field 48	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.881	Canada	0.901
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.859	Newfoundland	1.082
Prince Edward Island		Prince Edward Island	1.041
Nova Scotia	0.760	Nova Scotia	0.934
New Brunswick	0.736	New Brunswick	0.870
Quebec	0.806	Quebec	0.848
Ontario	0.940	Ontario	0.919
Manitoba	0.953	Manitoba	0.990
Saskatchewan	0.975	Saskatchewan	0.899
Alberta	0.929	Alberta	0.931
British Columbia	0.832	British Columbia	0.880
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.923	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.980
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.898	Halifax	1.000
Québec	0.614	Québec	0.904
Montréal	0.727	Montréal	0.778
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.973	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.903
Ottawa - Hull	0.799	Ottawa - Hull	0.926
Oshawa	0.803	Oshawa	0.898
Toronto	0.961	Toronto	0.964
Hamilton	0.735	Hamilton	0.831
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.345	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.915
Kitchener	0.946	Kitchener	0.948
London	1.290	London	0.884
Windsor	0.796	Windsor	0.819
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.792	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.901
Winnipeg	0.927	Winnipeg	1.026
Regina and Saskatoon	0.652	Regina and Saskatoon	0.835
Calgary	0.937	Calgary	0.962
Edmonton	0.874	Edmonton	0.909
Vancouver	0.847	Vancouver	0.850
Victoria	0.832	Victoria	0.957
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.778	Montréal	0.864
Laval	0.894	Laval	1.000
Ottawa	0.817	Ottawa	0.933
Toronto	0.993	Toronto	0.956
North York	0.820	North York	1.076
Scarborough	0.854	Scarborough	1.081
Mississauga	0.730	Mississauga	0.844
Etobicoke	0.995	Etobicoke	1.054
Hamilton	0.687	Hamilton	0.852
Edmonton	0.813	Edmonton	0.917
Vancouver	0.719	Vancouver	0.876
Surrey	0.547	Surrey	0.926

HMSEX
Field 49

NATIONAL
Canada 0.895

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.794
Prince Edward Island 0.522
Nova Scotia 0.914
New Brunswick 0.621
Quebec 0.942
Ontario 0.919
Manitoba 0.762
Saskatchewan 1.123
Alberta 0.754
British Columbia 0.882
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.011

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.940
Québec 1.011
Montréal 0.976
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.726
Ottawa - Hull 1.348
Oshawa 1.055
Toronto 0.917
Hamilton 0.841
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.702
Kitchener 0.837
London 0.863
Windsor 0.640
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.908
Winnipeg 0.736
Regina and Saskatoon 1.352
Calgary 0.672
Edmonton 0.721
Vancouver 0.900
Victoria 1.085

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.898
Laval 1.034
Ottawa 1.220
Toronto 0.727
North York 1.100
Scarborough 0.923
Mississauga 1.036
Etobicoke 0.827
Hamilton 0.861
Edmonton 0.751
Vancouver 0.805
Surrey 0.685

HMMARST
Field 50

NATIONAL
Canada 0.758

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.872
Prince Edward Island 0.692
Nova Scotia 0.802
New Brunswick 0.651
Quebec 0.836
Ontario 0.735
Manitoba 0.748
Saskatchewan 0.749
Alberta 0.638
British Columbia 0.747
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.804

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.841
Québec 0.980
Montréal 0.795
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.731
Ottawa - Hull 0.923
Oshawa 0.775
Toronto 0.696
Hamilton 0.733
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.742
Kitchener 0.697
London 0.682
Windsor 0.756
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.780
Winnipeg 0.776
Regina and Saskatoon 0.725
Calgary 0.591
Edmonton 0.605
Vancouver 0.703
Victoria 0.911

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.885
Laval 0.776
Ottawa 0.892
Toronto 0.617
North York 0.752
Scarborough 0.790
Mississauga 0.748
Etobicoke 0.519
Hamilton 0.828
Edmonton 0.616
Vancouver 0.776
Surrey 0.708

HMRST Field 51		HMEFST Field 52	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.691	Canada	0.666
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.682	Newfoundland	0.671
Prince Edward Island	0.722	Prince Edward Island	0.500
Nova Scotia	0.725	Nova Scotia	0.692
New Brunswick	0.611	New Brunswick	0.545
Quebec	0.767	Quebec	0.703
Ontario	0.666	Ontario	0.661
Manitoba	0.700	Manitoba	0.598
Saskatchewan	0.631	Saskatchewan	0.625
Alberta	0.605	Alberta	0.625
British Columbia	0.684	British Columbia	0.689
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.733	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.707
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.690	Halifax	0.653
Québec	0.893	Québec	0.806
Montréal	0.800	Montréal	0.704
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.598	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.560
Ottawa - Hull	0.897	Ottawa - Hull	0.716
Oshawa	0.681	Oshawa	0.938
Toronto	0.638	Toronto	0.673
Hamilton	0.741	Hamilton	0.665
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.620	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.580
Kitchener	0.639	Kitchener	0.520
London	0.618	London	0.637
Windsor	0.636	Windsor	0.515
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.577	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.687
Winnipeg	0.732	Winnipeg	0.603
Regina and Saskatoon	0.613	Regina and Saskatoon	0.794
Calgary	0.642	Calgary	0.641
Edmonton	0.520	Edmonton	0.566
Vancouver	0.609	Vancouver	0.632
Victoria	0.826	Victoria	0.675
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.902	Montréal	0.658
Laval	0.688	Laval	0.851
Ottawa	0.848	Ottawa	0.648
Toronto	0.522	Toronto	0.542
North York	0.715	North York	0.620
Scarborough	0.893	Scarborough	0.853
Mississauga	0.495	Mississauga	0.793
Etobicoke	0.494	Etobicoke	0.565
Hamilton	0.884	Hamilton	0.678
Edmonton	0.483	Edmonton	0.507
Vancouver	0.592	Vancouver	0.575
Surrey	0.670	Surrey	0.591

HMPOB Field 53		HMCIT Field 54	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.945	Canada	0.923
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.994	Newfoundland	1.079
Prince Edward Island	0.726	Prince Edward Island	0.803
Nova Scotia	0.808	Nova Scotia	0.937
New Brunswick	0.845	New Brunswick	0.963
Quebec	0.979	Quebec	0.976
Ontario	0.977	Ontario	0.882
Manitoba	0.872	Manitoba	0.775
Saskatchewan	0.834	Saskatchewan	0.903
Alberta	0.959	Alberta	0.935
British Columbia	0.882	British Columbia	0.938
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.991	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.025
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.731	Halifax	0.874
Québec	1.025	Québec	0.946
Montréal	0.969	Montréal	0.969
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.096	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.224
Ottawa - Hull	0.986	Ottawa - Hull	0.756
Oshawa	0.820	Oshawa	0.709
Toronto	0.945	Toronto	0.962
Hamilton	0.883	Hamilton	0.929
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.996	St. Catharines - Niagara	1.115
Kitchener	1.146	Kitchener	1.087
London	0.862	London	0.796
Windsor	1.091	Windsor	0.918
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.882	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.942
Winnipeg	0.948	Winnipeg	0.760
Regina and Saskatoon	0.826	Regina and Saskatoon	0.860
Calgary	0.943	Calgary	0.670
Edmonton	0.854	Edmonton	0.978
Vancouver	0.854	Vancouver	1.002
Victoria	0.740	Victoria	0.847
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.743	Montréal	0.814
Laval	0.981	Laval	0.932
Ottawa	1.033	Ottawa	0.750
Toronto	0.740	Toronto	0.759
North York	0.805	North York	0.729
Scarborough	0.871	Scarborough	0.787
Mississauga	1.011	Mississauga	1.170
Etobicoke	1.001	Etobicoke	0.753
Hamilton	1.005	Hamilton	0.952
Edmonton	0.876	Edmonton	1.010
Vancouver	0.963	Vancouver	0.850
Surrey	1.006	Surrey	1.242

HMIMMST Field 55		HMIMMIG Field 56	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.913	Canada	0.943
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	1.072	Newfoundland	0.954
Prince Edward Island	0.797	Prince Edward Island	0.880
Nova Scotia	0.934	Nova Scotia	0.863
New Brunswick	0.965	New Brunswick	0.869
Quebec	0.978	Quebec	0.942
Ontario	0.853	Ontario	0.961
Manitoba	0.785	Manitoba	0.993
Saskatchewan	0.903	Saskatchewan	0.945
Alberta	0.933	Alberta	0.966
British Columbia	0.940	British Columbia	0.894
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.022	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.950
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.863	Halifax	0.847
Québec	0.941	Québec	1.126
Montréal	0.973	Montréal	0.963
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.225	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.997
Ottawa - Hull	0.762	Ottawa - Hull	0.943
Oshawa	0.735	Oshawa	1.237
Toronto	0.888	Toronto	1.030
Hamilton	0.923	Hamilton	1.070
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.075	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.850
Kitchener	1.110	Kitchener	1.030
London	0.806	London	0.738
Windsor	0.924	Windsor	1.117
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.932	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.927
Winnipeg	0.773	Winnipeg	1.063
Regina and Saskatoon	0.858	Regina and Saskatoon	0.898
Calgary	0.654	Calgary	1.063
Edmonton	0.985	Edmonton	0.853
Vancouver	0.998	Vancouver	0.811
Victoria	0.839	Victoria	1.096
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.783	Montréal	0.857
Laval	0.903	Laval	0.977
Ottawa	0.771	Ottawa	1.010
Toronto	0.752	Toronto	1.080
North York	0.643	North York	0.892
Scarborough	0.709	Scarborough	0.991
Mississauga	1.055	Mississauga	1.051
Etobicoke	0.806	Etobicoke	0.794
Hamilton	0.949	Hamilton	1.071
Edmonton	1.029	Edmonton	0.841
Vancouver	0.838	Vancouver	0.810
Surrey	1.293	Surrey	0.910

HMETH Field 57		HMMTN Field 58	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.929	Canada	0.922
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	1.042	Newfoundland	1.070
Prince Edward Island	0.896	Prince Edward Island	0.685
Nova Scotia	0.914	Nova Scotia	0.796
New Brunswick	0.862	New Brunswick	0.848
Quebec	0.962	Quebec	0.920
Ontario	0.932	Ontario	0.934
Manitoba	0.831	Manitoba	1.061
Saskatchewan	0.854	Saskatchewan	0.966
Alberta	0.952	Alberta	0.837
British Columbia	0.896	British Columbia	0.935
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.902	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.831
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.880	Halifax	0.845
Québec	0.993	Québec	0.932
Montréal	0.961	Montréal	0.846
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.858	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.724
Ottawa - Hull	0.788	Ottawa - Hull	0.809
Oshawa	0.897	Oshawa	0.874
Toronto	0.937	Toronto	0.933
Hamilton	0.946	Hamilton	0.788
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.102	St. Catharines - Niagara	1.048
Kitchener	0.873	Kitchener	0.744
London	0.784	London	0.903
Windsor	0.807	Windsor	0.768
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.897	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.924
Winnipeg	0.808	Winnipeg	1.211
Regina and Saskatoon	0.826	Regina and Saskatoon	1.109
Calgary	0.921	Calgary	0.635
Edmonton	1.084	Edmonton	0.892
Vancouver	0.876	Vancouver	0.823
Victoria	0.899	Victoria	1.029
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.932	Montréal	0.774
Laval	0.683	Laval	0.876
Ottawa	0.835	Ottawa	0.825
Toronto	0.946	Toronto	1.022
North York	0.782	North York	0.818
Scarborough	0.790	Scarborough	0.984
Mississauga	0.958	Mississauga	0.872
Etobicoke	0.734	Etobicoke	0.648
Hamilton	0.932	Hamilton	0.645
Edmonton	1.090	Edmonton	0.927
Vancouver	0.975	Vancouver	0.721
Surrey	1.073	Surrey	1.240

HMOLN Field 59		HMMOB5 Field 60	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.867	Canada	0.848
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.742	Newfoundland	0.871
Prince Edward Island	0.852	Prince Edward Island	0.877
Nova Scotia	0.732	Nova Scotia	0.795
New Brunswick	0.763	New Brunswick	0.909
Quebec	0.945	Quebec	0.835
Ontario	0.882	Ontario	0.866
Manitoba	0.701	Manitoba	0.911
Saskatchewan	0.984	Saskatchewan	0.761
Alberta	0.834	Alberta	0.850
British Columbia	0.780	British Columbia	0.823
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.031	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.910
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.577	Halifax	0.925
Québec	1.114	Québec	0.815
Montréal	1.008	Montréal	0.843
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.880	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.761
Ottawa - Hull	1.118	Ottawa - Hull	0.741
Oshawa	0.788	Oshawa	0.861
Toronto	0.858	Toronto	0.885
Hamilton	0.802	Hamilton	0.908
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.770	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.858
Kitchener	1.058	Kitchener	0.916
London	0.923	London	0.921
Windsor	0.982	Windsor	0.865
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.957	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.082
Winnipeg	0.681	Winnipeg	0.909
Regina and Saskatoon	0.934	Regina and Saskatoon	0.779
Calgary	0.682	Calgary	0.875
Edmonton	0.795	Edmonton	0.798
Vancouver	0.863	Vancouver	0.818
Victoria	0.648	Victoria	1.051
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	1.079	Montréal	1.054
Laval	0.927	Laval	0.651
Ottawa	1.149	Ottawa	0.716
Toronto	1.095	Toronto	0.919
North York	0.870	North York	0.842
Scarborough	0.837	Scarborough	0.717
Mississauga	0.653	Mississauga	0.893
Etobicoke	1.039	Etobicoke	0.884
Hamilton	0.830	Hamilton	0.983
Edmonton	0.680	Edmonton	0.726
Vancouver	0.895	Vancouver	0.956
Surrey	0.769	Surrey	0.777

HMMOB1 Field 61		HMHLOS Field 62	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.875	Canada	0.923
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	1.061	Newfoundland	0.839
Prince Edward Island	0.636	Prince Edward Island	0.975
Nova Scotia	0.909	Nova Scotia	0.948
New Brunswick	0.845	New Brunswick	0.919
Quebec	0.842	Quebec	0.962
Ontario	0.913	Ontario	0.914
Manitoba	0.882	Manitoba	0.916
Saskatchewan	0.755	Saskatchewan	0.997
Alberta	0.895	Alberta	0.917
British Columbia	0.831	British Columbia	0.863
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.960	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.913
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.780	Halifax	0.878
Québec	0.851	Québec	1.020
Montréal	0.847	Montréal	1.093
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.867	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.895
Ottawa - Hull	0.829	Ottawa - Hull	0.823
Oshawa	0.658	Oshawa	0.897
Toronto	0.782	Toronto	0.916
Hamilton	1.140	Hamilton	0.987
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.028	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.765
Kitchener	0.895	Kitchener	0.919
London	1.011	London	1.069
Windsor	1.106	Windsor	0.922
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.920	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.912
Winnipeg	0.868	Winnipeg	0.928
Regina and Saskatoon	0.921	Regina and Saskatoon	0.915
Calgary	0.837	Calgary	0.954
Edmonton	0.868	Edmonton	0.921
Vancouver	0.788	Vancouver	0.880
Victoria	0.665	Victoria	0.729
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.843	Montréal	1.331
Laval	0.660	Laval	1.179
Ottawa	0.806	Ottawa	0.840
Toronto	0.891	Toronto	0.885
North York	0.777	North York	0.958
Scarborough	0.855	Scarborough	1.022
Mississauga	0.941	Mississauga	0.863
Etobicoke	1.069	Etobicoke	0.907
Hamilton	1.195	Hamilton	0.873
Edmonton	0.681	Edmonton	0.944
Vancouver	0.817	Vancouver	0.925
Surrey	0.571	Surrey	0.920

HMSCAT Field 63		HMOCC91 Field 64	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.882	Canada	0.912
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.911	Newfoundland	0.987
Prince Edward Island	0.812	Prince Edward Island	0.904
Nova Scotia	0.815	Nova Scotia	0.885
New Brunswick	0.826	New Brunswick	0.844
Quebec	0.838	Quebec	0.934
Ontario	0.839	Ontario	0.931
Manitoba	1.149	Manitoba	0.824
Saskatchewan	1.007	Saskatchewan	0.883
Alberta	0.774	Alberta	0.932
British Columbia	1.073	British Columbia	0.846
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.770	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.967
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.931	Halifax	0.907
Québec	0.831	Québec	0.816
Montréal	0.663	Montréal	0.960
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.037	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.922
Ottawa - Hull	0.724	Ottawa - Hull	0.904
Oshawa	0.719	Oshawa	0.925
Toronto	0.849	Toronto	0.931
Hamilton	0.767	Hamilton	0.886
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.013	St. Catharines - Niagara	1.109
Kitchener	0.877	Kitchener	0.981
London	0.858	London	0.998
Windsor	0.744	Windsor	1.020
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.878	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.925
Winnipeg	1.221	Winnipeg	0.797
Regina and Saskatoon	1.025	Regina and Saskatoon	0.911
Calgary	0.704	Calgary	0.921
Edmonton	0.691	Edmonton	0.944
Vancouver	0.984	Vancouver	0.831
Victoria	1.121	Victoria	0.844
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.853	Montréal	1.006
Laval	0.958	Laval	0.893
Ottawa	0.713	Ottawa	0.892
Toronto	0.880	Toronto	0.901
North York	0.661	North York	0.863
Scarborough	0.950	Scarborough	0.949
Mississauga	0.809	Mississauga	0.874
Etobicoke	0.851	Etobicoke	0.884
Hamilton	0.614	Hamilton	0.877
Edmonton	0.681	Edmonton	0.932
Vancouver	0.906	Vancouver	0.829
Surrey	0.999	Surrey	0.942

HMSOC91 Field 65		HMLFACT Field 66	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.919	Canada	0.854
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.891	Newfoundland	0.831
Prince Edward Island	0.860	Prince Edward Island	1.041
Nova Scotia	0.906	Nova Scotia	0.888
New Brunswick	0.847	New Brunswick	0.861
Quebec	0.936	Quebec	0.840
Ontario	0.923	Ontario	0.867
Manitoba	0.893	Manitoba	0.798
Saskatchewan	0.946	Saskatchewan	0.877
Alberta	0.888	Alberta	0.839
British Columbia	0.919	British Columbia	0.853
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.941	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.053
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.930	Halifax	1.015
Québec	0.913	Québec	0.871
Montréal	0.958	Montréal	0.841
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.917	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.871
Ottawa - Hull	0.889	Ottawa - Hull	0.791
Oshawa	0.972	Oshawa	0.702
Toronto	0.893	Toronto	0.899
Hamilton	0.890	Hamilton	0.958
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.896	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.730
Kitchener	0.938	Kitchener	1.059
London	0.877	London	0.792
Windsor	1.003	Windsor	0.783
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.984	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.919
Winnipeg	0.884	Winnipeg	0.725
Regina and Saskatoon	0.947	Regina and Saskatoon	0.814
Calgary	0.832	Calgary	0.651
Edmonton	0.884	Edmonton	0.910
Vancouver	0.923	Vancouver	0.833
Victoria	0.842	Victoria	0.702
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	1.017	Montréal	0.972
Laval	0.861	Laval	0.855
Ottawa	0.903	Ottawa	0.903
Toronto	0.838	Toronto	0.764
North York	0.899	North York	1.027
Scarborough	0.986	Scarborough	0.939
Mississauga	0.890	Mississauga	0.990
Etobicoke	0.883	Etobicoke	0.975
Hamilton	0.923	Hamilton	1.057
Edmonton	0.869	Edmonton	0.815
Vancouver	0.938	Vancouver	0.755
Surrey	0.905	Surrey	0.791

HMCOW Field 67		HMWKSWK Field 68	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.948	Canada	0.897
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	1.041	Newfoundland	0.932
Prince Edward Island	0.659	Prince Edward Island	0.938
Nova Scotia	1.020	Nova Scotia	1.019
New Brunswick	1.135	New Brunswick	1.006
Quebec	1.009	Quebec	0.862
Ontario	0.918	Ontario	0.868
Manitoba	0.875	Manitoba	0.967
Saskatchewan	0.904	Saskatchewan	0.938
Alberta	0.922	Alberta	0.997
British Columbia	0.907	British Columbia	0.889
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.709	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.836
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.940	Halifax	0.964
Québec	0.990	Québec	0.941
Montréal	1.033	Montréal	0.897
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.787	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.832
Ottawa - Hull	0.769	Ottawa - Hull	1.064
Oshawa	0.939	Oshawa	0.920
Toronto	0.797	Toronto	0.859
Hamilton	0.973	Hamilton	1.014
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.231	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.858
Kitchener	0.844	Kitchener	0.765
London	0.832	London	0.860
Windsor	0.839	Windsor	0.983
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.135	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.694
Winnipeg	0.827	Winnipeg	0.935
Regina and Saskatoon	0.804	Regina and Saskatoon	0.920
Calgary	0.794	Calgary	1.026
Edmonton	0.844	Edmonton	1.110
Vancouver	0.877	Vancouver	0.847
Victoria	0.947	Victoria	0.702
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	1.041	Montréal	0.824
Laval	0.567	Laval	1.114
Ottawa	0.746	Ottawa	1.082
Toronto	0.876	Toronto	0.650
North York	0.919	North York	0.901
Scarborough	0.987	Scarborough	1.197
Mississauga	0.706	Mississauga	1.098
Etobicoke	0.997	Etobicoke	0.739
Hamilton	1.157	Hamilton	1.018
Edmonton	0.778	Edmonton	1.204
Vancouver	0.908	Vancouver	0.917
Surrey	0.743	Surrey	1.170

HMFPTWK Field 69		HMPOW Field 70	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.968	Canada	0.876
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.922	Newfoundland	0.971
Prince Edward Island	1.053	Prince Edward Island	0.850
Nova Scotia	1.076	Nova Scotia	0.774
New Brunswick	1.078	New Brunswick	0.985
Quebec	1.134	Quebec	0.861
Ontario	0.921	Ontario	0.870
Manitoba	0.960	Manitoba	0.829
Saskatchewan	0.910	Saskatchewan	0.813
Alberta	0.861	Alberta	0.990
British Columbia	0.824	British Columbia	0.869
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.662	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.930
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	1.144	Halifax	0.682
Québec	0.877	Québec	0.871
Montréal	1.290	Montréal	0.927
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.004	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.937
Ottawa - Hull	0.944	Ottawa - Hull	0.775
Oshawa	1.065	Oshawa	0.685
Toronto	0.981	Toronto	0.855
Hamilton	0.827	Hamilton	0.792
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.047	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.950
Kitchener	0.617	Kitchener	0.882
London	0.888	London	0.982
Windsor	1.287	Windsor	0.636
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.856	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.612
Winnipeg	0.912	Winnipeg	0.783
Regina and Saskatoon	1.010	Regina and Saskatoon	0.831
Calgary	0.608	Calgary	0.987
Edmonton	1.033	Edmonton	0.929
Vancouver	0.908	Vancouver	0.899
Victoria	1.179	Victoria	0.703
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	1.642	Montréal	0.977
Laval	1.422	Laval	1.271
Ottawa	0.870	Ottawa	0.666
Toronto	0.818	Toronto	0.860
North York	1.233	North York	0.802
Scarborough	1.028	Scarborough	0.842
Mississauga	1.412	Mississauga	1.164
Etobicoke	0.736	Etobicoke	0.977
Hamilton	0.810	Hamilton	0.783
Edmonton	1.112	Edmonton	0.926
Vancouver	0.865	Vancouver	0.922
Surrey	0.796	Surrey	0.770

HMDIST Field 71		HMMODE Field 72	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.901	Canada	0.880
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.793	Newfoundland	0.995
Prince Edward Island	0.914	Prince Edward Island	1.009
Nova Scotia	0.846	Nova Scotia	0.980
New Brunswick	0.789	New Brunswick	0.884
Quebec	0.880	Quebec	0.862
Ontario	0.895	Ontario	0.875
Manitoba	1.156	Manitoba	0.832
Saskatchewan	0.793	Saskatchewan	1.010
Alberta	1.004	Alberta	0.825
British Columbia	0.889	British Columbia	0.902
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.989	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.913
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.746	Halifax	1.048
Québec	0.916	Québec	0.825
Montréal	0.916	Montréal	0.879
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.660	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.783
Ottawa - Hull	0.924	Ottawa - Hull	0.651
Oshawa	0.942	Oshawa	1.223
Toronto	0.899	Toronto	0.922
Hamilton	0.929	Hamilton	1.002
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.998	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.876
Kitchener	0.916	Kitchener	1.122
London	0.876	London	0.853
Windsor	0.951	Windsor	0.748
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.819	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.889
Winnipeg	1.318	Winnipeg	0.850
Regina and Saskatoon	0.693	Regina and Saskatoon	0.931
Calgary	1.343	Calgary	0.838
Edmonton	0.968	Edmonton	0.793
Vancouver	0.889	Vancouver	0.898
Victoria	0.879	Victoria	0.803
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.761	Montréal	0.879
Laval	0.965	Laval	0.830
Ottawa	0.970	Ottawa	0.648
Toronto	0.852	Toronto	0.755
North York	0.842	North York	1.342
Scarborough	1.080	Scarborough	0.858
Mississauga	0.926	Mississauga	0.971
Etobicoke	1.013	Etobicoke	1.368
Hamilton	0.978	Hamilton	1.072
Edmonton	0.992	Edmonton	0.761
Vancouver	0.908	Vancouver	1.067
Surrey	0.883	Surrey	0.820

HMMSINC
Field 73

NATIONAL
Canada 0.859

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.848
Prince Edward Island 0.938
Nova Scotia 0.888
New Brunswick 0.830
Quebec 0.844
Ontario 0.887
Manitoba 0.882
Saskatchewan 0.899
Alberta 0.809
British Columbia 0.825
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.989

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.879
Québec 0.768
Montréal 0.909
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.704
Ottawa - Hull 0.813
Oshawa 1.009
Toronto 0.875
Hamilton 0.997
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.630
Kitchener 1.048
London 0.693
Windsor 0.834
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.083
Winnipeg 0.846
Regina and Saskatoon 1.070
Calgary 0.726
Edmonton 0.846
Vancouver 0.778
Victoria 0.915

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.873
Laval 0.761
Ottawa 0.850
Toronto 0.813
North York 1.142
Scarborough 1.013
Mississauga 0.896
Etobicoke 0.778
Hamilton 1.189
Edmonton 0.703
Vancouver 0.824
Surrey 0.832

HMINV
Field 75

NATIONAL
Canada 0.936

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.838

HMEMPIN
Field 74

NATIONAL
Canada 0.874

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.924
Prince Edward Island 1.115
Nova Scotia 0.759
New Brunswick 1.005
Quebec 0.767
Ontario 0.948
Manitoba 0.969
Saskatchewan 0.948
Alberta 0.860
British Columbia 0.830
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.989

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.722
Québec 0.632
Montréal 0.773
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.783
Ottawa - Hull 1.017
Oshawa 1.044
Toronto 0.973
Hamilton 0.994
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.631
Kitchener 1.082
London 0.708
Windsor 0.919
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.903
Winnipeg 0.999
Regina and Saskatoon 1.077
Calgary 0.820
Edmonton 0.889
Vancouver 0.894
Victoria 0.762

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.890
Laval 0.730
Ottawa 1.073
Toronto 0.924
North York 1.069
Scarborough 0.985
Mississauga 1.137
Etobicoke 0.867
Hamilton 1.022
Edmonton 0.817
Vancouver 0.895
Surrey 1.020

HMGOVIN
Field 76

NATIONAL
Canada 0.892

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.970

Prince Edward Island	1.100
Nova Scotia	0.822
New Brunswick	0.834
Quebec	0.944
Ontario	0.963
Manitoba	0.969
Saskatchewan	0.792
Alberta	0.933
British Columbia	0.926
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.134

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax	0.799
Québec	0.933
Montréal	0.843
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.758
Ottawa - Hull	0.923
Oshawa	0.922
Toronto	0.947
Hamilton	0.945
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.882
Kitchener	0.904
London	0.678
Windsor	1.048
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.947
Winnipeg	0.946
Regina and Saskatoon	0.713
Calgary	0.956
Edmonton	0.968
Vancouver	0.923
Victoria	0.864

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal	0.654
Laval	1.230
Ottawa	1.003
Toronto	0.879
North York	0.798
Scarborough	1.019
Mississauga	1.001
Etobicoke	0.888
Hamilton	0.964
Edmonton	0.972
Vancouver	1.067
Surrey	0.982

Prince Edward Island	0.951
Nova Scotia	0.867
New Brunswick	0.872
Quebec	0.896
Ontario	0.898
Manitoba	0.901
Saskatchewan	0.840
Alberta	0.849
British Columbia	0.908
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.904

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax	0.846
Québec	0.794
Montréal	0.885
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.859
Ottawa - Hull	0.880
Oshawa	0.768
Toronto	0.922
Hamilton	0.935
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.786
Kitchener	1.069
London	0.931
Windsor	0.952
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.914
Winnipeg	0.865
Regina and Saskatoon	0.782
Calgary	0.787
Edmonton	0.841
Vancouver	0.907
Victoria	0.850

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal	0.902
Laval	0.820
Ottawa	0.829
Toronto	0.844
North York	0.886
Scarborough	1.052
Mississauga	1.080
Etobicoke	0.945
Hamilton	0.903
Edmonton	0.855
Vancouver	0.972
Surrey	0.882

HMOTINC Field 77		HMTOTIN Field 78	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.937	Canada	0.899
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.926	Newfoundland	0.849
Prince Edward Island	1.134	Prince Edward Island	1.097
Nova Scotia	0.972	Nova Scotia	0.848
New Brunswick	0.938	New Brunswick	0.824
Quebec	1.017	Quebec	0.855
Ontario	0.921	Ontario	0.949
Manitoba	0.917	Manitoba	0.886
Saskatchewan	0.737	Saskatchewan	0.822
Alberta	0.937	Alberta	0.859
British Columbia	0.868	British Columbia	0.926
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.116	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.010
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.868	Halifax	0.693
Québec	1.007	Québec	0.835
Montréal	0.996	Montréal	0.818
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.799	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.800
Ottawa - Hull	0.790	Ottawa - Hull	1.005
Oshawa	1.335	Oshawa	1.110
Toronto	0.869	Toronto	0.879
Hamilton	0.947	Hamilton	0.922
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.888	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.901
Kitchener	1.006	Kitchener	0.950
London	0.900	London	0.907
Windsor	0.977	Windsor	0.944
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.000	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.959
Winnipeg	0.894	Winnipeg	0.936
Regina and Saskatoon	0.616	Regina and Saskatoon	0.857
Calgary	0.896	Calgary	0.948
Edmonton	0.879	Edmonton	0.858
Vancouver	0.792	Vancouver	0.923
Victoria	1.105	Victoria	1.041
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.760	Montréal	0.705
Laval	0.937	Laval	0.804
Ottawa	0.841	Ottawa	1.077
Toronto	0.961	Toronto	0.973
North York	0.911	North York	0.625
Scarborough	0.910	Scarborough	0.786
Mississauga	0.578	Mississauga	0.856
Etobicoke	1.377	Etobicoke	0.829
Hamilton	1.001	Hamilton	0.900
Edmonton	0.877	Edmonton	0.783
Vancouver	0.878	Vancouver	0.896
Surrey	0.720	Surrey	0.825

HMHRSWK
Field 79

NATIONAL
Canada 0.896

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.800
Prince Edward Island 0.912
Nova Scotia 0.951
New Brunswick 0.880
Quebec 0.917
Ontario 0.890
Manitoba 0.858
Saskatchewan 0.916
Alberta 0.865
British Columbia 0.899
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.984

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 1.032
Québec 0.930
Montréal 0.922
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.837
Ottawa - Hull 0.860
Oshawa 0.772
Toronto 0.900
Hamilton 0.965
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.766
Kitchener 1.018
London 0.820
Windsor 0.917
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.877
Winnipeg 0.781
Regina and Saskatoon 0.861
Calgary 0.802
Edmonton 0.831
Vancouver 0.875
Victoria 0.708

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 1.048
Laval 0.869
Ottawa 0.957
Toronto 0.913
North York 1.083
Scarborough 0.928
Mississauga 0.914
Etobicoke 0.941
Hamilton 1.092
Edmonton 0.797
Vancouver 0.818
Surrey 0.790

HMIND80
Field 80

NATIONAL
Canada 0.925

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.881
Prince Edward Island 0.903
Nova Scotia 0.921
New Brunswick 0.956
Quebec 0.927
Ontario 0.922
Manitoba 0.893
Saskatchewan 0.950
Alberta 0.917
British Columbia 0.937
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.992

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.904
Québec 0.991
Montréal 0.892
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.926
Ottawa - Hull 0.923
Oshawa 0.950
Toronto 0.888
Hamilton 0.962
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.864
Kitchener 1.047
London 0.931
Windsor 0.992
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.953
Winnipeg 0.910
Regina and Saskatoon 1.003
Calgary 0.880
Edmonton 0.939
Vancouver 0.963
Victoria 0.902

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.920
Laval 0.900
Ottawa 0.840
Toronto 0.938
North York 0.884
Scarborough 0.923
Mississauga 0.872
Etobicoke 0.852
Hamilton 0.889
Edmonton 0.911
Vancouver 1.100
Surrey 0.763

HMLSTWK
Field 81

NATIONAL
Canada 0.838

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.867
Prince Edward Island 1.088
Nova Scotia 0.901
New Brunswick 0.868
Quebec 0.791
Ontario 0.866
Manitoba 0.808
Saskatchewan 0.835
Alberta 0.901
British Columbia 0.783
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.109

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 1.074
Québec 0.793
Montréal 0.817
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.636
Ottawa - Hull 0.720
Oshawa 0.694
Toronto 0.937
Hamilton 0.944
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.669
Kitchener 1.057
London 0.762
Windsor 0.798
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.880
Winnipeg 0.742
Regina and Saskatoon 0.817
Calgary 0.796
Edmonton 0.970
Vancouver 0.819
Victoria 0.791

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.939
Laval 0.698
Ottawa 0.826
Toronto 0.672
North York 1.025
Scarborough 1.064
Mississauga 1.003
Etobicoke 0.890
Hamilton 1.015
Edmonton 0.904
Vancouver 0.772
Surrey 0.832

HMUPHWK
Field 82

NATIONAL
Canada 0.931

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 1.015
Prince Edward Island 1.032
Nova Scotia 0.930
New Brunswick 0.913
Quebec 0.933
Ontario 0.932
Manitoba 1.026
Saskatchewan 0.980
Alberta 0.947
British Columbia 0.859
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.999

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.869
Québec 0.927
Montréal 0.904
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.878
Ottawa - Hull 0.949
Oshawa 0.998
Toronto 0.911
Hamilton 1.085
St. Catharines - Niagara 1.245
Kitchener 0.877
London 0.830
Windsor 0.834
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.889
Winnipeg 1.079
Regina and Saskatoon 0.956
Calgary 0.880
Edmonton 1.092
Vancouver 0.905
Victoria 0.817

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.833
Laval 0.882
Ottawa 0.770
Toronto 0.933
North York 0.840
Scarborough 0.945
Mississauga 0.860
Etobicoke 0.863
Hamilton 0.924
Edmonton 1.104
Vancouver 0.882
Surrey 1.094

HMUPKID		HMUPSR	
Field 83		Field 84	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.850	Canada	0.944
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.891	Newfoundland	0.794
Prince Edward Island	0.804	Prince Edward Island	1.098
Nova Scotia	0.920	Nova Scotia	0.961
New Brunswick	0.914	New Brunswick	1.066
Quebec	0.827	Quebec	0.973
Ontario	0.841	Ontario	0.960
Manitoba	0.918	Manitoba	0.907
Saskatchewan	0.790	Saskatchewan	0.830
Alberta	0.818	Alberta	0.955
British Columbia	0.905	British Columbia	0.862
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.982	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.116
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	1.028	Halifax	1.090
Québec	1.126	Québec	0.950
Montréal	0.755	Montréal	0.907
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.966	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.725
Ottawa - Hull	0.795	Ottawa - Hull	1.290
Oshawa	0.856	Oshawa	1.274
Toronto	0.777	Toronto	0.917
Hamilton	0.920	Hamilton	1.079
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.709	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.688
Kitchener	0.781	Kitchener	0.966
London	0.711	London	1.012
Windsor	0.695	Windsor	1.246
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.817	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.064
Winnipeg	0.979	Winnipeg	0.841
Regina and Saskatoon	0.952	Regina and Saskatoon	0.729
Calgary	0.662	Calgary	1.078
Edmonton	0.919	Edmonton	0.964
Vancouver	0.924	Vancouver	0.800
Victoria	0.965	Victoria	0.976
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.824	Montréal	0.947
Laval	0.838	Laval	1.020
Ottawa	0.820	Ottawa	0.963
Toronto	0.711	Toronto	0.900
North York	0.792	North York	1.012
Scarborough	0.650	Scarborough	1.165
Mississauga	0.648	Mississauga	1.210
Etobicoke	1.129	Etobicoke	0.839
Hamilton	1.032	Hamilton	1.120
Edmonton	0.920	Edmonton	0.829
Vancouver	0.898	Vancouver	0.750
Surrey	0.943	Surrey	0.890

SHMAGE
Field 85

NATIONAL
Canada 0.747

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.706
Prince Edward Island 0.716
Nova Scotia 0.710
New Brunswick 0.713
Quebec 0.754
Ontario 0.740
Manitoba 0.727
Saskatchewan 0.757
Alberta 0.688
British Columbia 0.819
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.821

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.595
Québec 0.955
Montréal 0.715
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.596
Ottawa - Hull 0.870
Oshawa 0.604
Toronto 0.722
Hamilton 0.790
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.720
Kitchener 0.625
London 0.724
Windsor 0.694
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.676
Winnipeg 0.725
Regina and Saskatoon 0.790
Calgary 0.625
Edmonton 0.676
Vancouver 0.785
Victoria 0.881

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.826
Laval 0.705
Ottawa 0.823
Toronto 0.677
North York 0.622
Scarborough 0.995
Mississauga 0.757
Etobicoke 0.599
Hamilton 0.785
Edmonton 0.665
Vancouver 0.615
Surrey 0.919

SHMSEX
Field 86

NATIONAL
Canada 0.891

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 1.012
Prince Edward Island 0.725
Nova Scotia 0.936
New Brunswick 0.838
Quebec 0.907
Ontario 0.845
Manitoba 0.748
Saskatchewan 0.999
Alberta 0.855
British Columbia 1.017
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.949

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.927
Québec 0.799
Montréal 0.966
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.740
Ottawa - Hull 0.876
Oshawa 1.187
Toronto 0.870
Hamilton 0.751
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.863
Kitchener 0.550
London 0.703
Windsor 0.890
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.987
Winnipeg 0.707
Regina and Saskatoon 1.270
Calgary 0.753
Edmonton 0.874
Vancouver 1.112
Victoria 0.885

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.850
Laval 1.194
Ottawa 0.933
Toronto 0.654
North York 0.786
Scarborough 0.775
Mississauga 1.226
Etobicoke 0.822
Hamilton 0.742
Edmonton 0.859
Vancouver 1.078
Surrey 0.600

SHMMARST
Field 87

NATIONAL
Canada

0.928

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	1.053
Prince Edward Island	0.571
Nova Scotia	0.880
New Brunswick	0.781
Quebec	1.041
Ontario	0.890
Manitoba	0.832
Saskatchewan	0.919
Alberta	0.867
British Columbia	0.919
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.825

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax	0.904
Québec	0.916
Montréal	1.017
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.054
Ottawa - Hull	1.061
Oshawa	0.848
Toronto	0.865
Hamilton	0.927
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.164
Kitchener	0.756
London	0.920
Windsor	1.215
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.002
Winnipeg	0.819
Regina and Saskatoon	0.826
Calgary	0.821
Edmonton	0.858
Vancouver	0.801
Victoria	0.680

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal	1.141
Laval	0.796
Ottawa	1.011
Toronto	1.097
North York	0.551
Scarborough	1.098
Mississauga	1.183
Etobicoke	0.602
Hamilton	1.185
Edmonton	0.849
Vancouver	1.034
Surrey	1.259

SHMHRST
Field 88

NATIONAL
Canada

0.609

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.648
Prince Edward Island	0.620
Nova Scotia	0.665
New Brunswick	0.514
Quebec	0.710
Ontario	0.600
Manitoba	0.546
Saskatchewan	0.459
Alberta	0.490
British Columbia	0.572
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.654

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax	0.505
Québec	1.001
Montréal	0.686
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.515
Ottawa - Hull	0.829
Oshawa	0.597
Toronto	0.570
Hamilton	0.642
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.455
Kitchener	0.540
London	0.591
Windsor	0.512
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.524
Winnipeg	0.553
Regina and Saskatoon	0.457
Calgary	0.497
Edmonton	0.426
Vancouver	0.446
Victoria	0.723

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal	0.790
Laval	0.628
Ottawa	0.791
Toronto	0.473
North York	0.501
Scarborough	0.911
Mississauga	0.435
Etobicoke	0.370
Hamilton	0.791
Edmonton	0.387
Vancouver	0.443
Surrey	0.529

SHMPOB Field 89		SHMCIT Field 90	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.919	Canada	0.884
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.807	Newfoundland	0.887
Prince Edward Island	0.751	Prince Edward Island	1.082
Nova Scotia	0.848	Nova Scotia	0.865
New Brunswick	1.044	New Brunswick	0.834
Quebec	0.974	Quebec	0.896
Ontario	0.906	Ontario	0.862
Manitoba	0.761	Manitoba	0.895
Saskatchewan	0.853	Saskatchewan	0.894
Alberta	0.970	Alberta	0.969
British Columbia	0.890	British Columbia	0.870
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.890	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.733
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.799	Halifax	0.855
Québec	0.706	Québec	0.856
Montréal	1.001	Montréal	0.996
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.405	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.056
Ottawa - Hull	0.991	Ottawa - Hull	0.791
Oshawa	0.939	Oshawa	0.853
Toronto	0.867	Toronto	0.909
Hamilton	0.952	Hamilton	0.879
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.951	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.804
Kitchener	0.972	Kitchener	0.895
London	0.739	London	0.901
Windsor	1.175	Windsor	0.997
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.882	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.959
Winnipeg	0.786	Winnipeg	0.739
Regina and Saskatoon	0.709	Regina and Saskatoon	0.795
Calgary	1.073	Calgary	1.080
Edmonton	1.063	Edmonton	0.942
Vancouver	0.847	Vancouver	0.823
Victoria	0.968	Victoria	0.833
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	1.005	Montréal	1.143
Laval	0.967	Laval	0.966
Ottawa	1.039	Ottawa	0.691
Toronto	0.814	Toronto	0.779
North York	0.728	North York	0.783
Scarborough	0.849	Scarborough	0.943
Mississauga	0.752	Mississauga	0.829
Etobicoke	0.972	Etobicoke	0.843
Hamilton	1.039	Hamilton	0.764
Edmonton	1.184	Edmonton	1.029
Vancouver	0.869	Vancouver	0.988
Surrey	0.877	Surrey	0.752

SHMIMMST
Field 91

NATIONAL
Canada 0.884

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.890
Prince Edward Island 1.083
Nova Scotia 0.856
New Brunswick 0.834
Quebec 0.888
Ontario 0.848
Manitoba 0.862
Saskatchewan 0.894
Alberta 0.991
British Columbia 0.919
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.714

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.848
Québec 0.863
Montréal 0.981
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.057
Ottawa - Hull 0.760
Oshawa 0.884
Toronto 0.883
Hamilton 0.838
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.830
Kitchener 0.938
London 0.900
Windsor 1.039
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.944
Winnipeg 0.680
Regina and Saskatoon 0.799
Calgary 1.098
Edmonton 0.999
Vancouver 0.922
Victoria 0.852

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 1.098
Laval 0.976
Ottawa 0.637
Toronto 0.871
North York 0.570
Scarborough 0.742
Mississauga 0.738
Etobicoke 0.922
Hamilton 0.707
Edmonton 1.116
Vancouver 1.226
Surrey 0.809

SHMIMMIG
Field 92

NATIONAL
Canada 0.930

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.931
Prince Edward Island 0.797
Nova Scotia 0.938
New Brunswick 0.977
Quebec 0.914
Ontario 0.960
Manitoba 0.995
Saskatchewan 1.003
Alberta 0.907
British Columbia 0.850
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.982

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.809
Québec 1.090
Montréal 0.918
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.920
Ottawa - Hull 0.904
Oshawa 0.896
Toronto 0.918
Hamilton 1.078
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.957
Kitchener 0.871
London 0.934
Windsor 0.981
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.900
Winnipeg 1.023
Regina and Saskatoon 1.048
Calgary 1.002
Edmonton 0.791
Vancouver 0.822
Victoria 0.770

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 1.002
Laval 0.913
Ottawa 1.112
Toronto 1.076
North York 0.785
Scarborough 0.861
Mississauga 0.841
Etobicoke 0.872
Hamilton 1.055
Edmonton 0.761
Vancouver 0.945
Surrey 0.865

SHMETH Field 93		SHMMTN Field 94	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.904	Canada	0.884
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.924	Newfoundland	0.849
Prince Edward Island	0.962	Prince Edward Island	0.957
Nova Scotia	0.898	Nova Scotia	0.938
New Brunswick	0.863	New Brunswick	0.975
Quebec	0.892	Quebec	0.850
Ontario	0.891	Ontario	0.798
Manitoba	0.866	Manitoba	0.888
Saskatchewan	0.953	Saskatchewan	0.934
Alberta	0.951	Alberta	1.105
British Columbia	0.929	British Columbia	0.995
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.929	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.947
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.920	Halifax	0.907
Québec	0.962	Québec	0.928
Montréal	0.883	Montréal	0.841
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.069	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.304
Ottawa - Hull	0.973	Ottawa - Hull	0.909
Oshawa	0.866	Oshawa	1.114
Toronto	0.921	Toronto	0.825
Hamilton	0.925	Hamilton	0.652
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.900	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.770
Kitchener	0.892	Kitchener	1.036
London	0.813	London	0.956
Windsor	0.788	Windsor	0.860
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.955	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.937
Winnipeg	0.871	Winnipeg	0.947
Regina and Saskatoon	1.053	Regina and Saskatoon	0.946
Calgary	0.940	Calgary	1.395
Edmonton	1.032	Edmonton	1.082
Vancouver	0.952	Vancouver	0.977
Victoria	0.988	Victoria	1.236
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.856	Montréal	0.885
Laval	0.972	Laval	0.991
Ottawa	0.876	Ottawa	0.698
Toronto	1.027	Toronto	0.821
North York	0.830	North York	0.665
Scarborough	0.857	Scarborough	0.686
Mississauga	0.781	Mississauga	0.776
Etobicoke	0.935	Etobicoke	0.797
Hamilton	0.801	Hamilton	0.507
Edmonton	1.089	Edmonton	1.213
Vancouver	1.148	Vancouver	1.251
Surrey	0.841	Surrey	1.103

SHMOLN Field 95		SHMMOB5 Field 96	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.909	Canada	0.909
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	1.271	Newfoundland	1.001
Prince Edward Island	0.968	Prince Edward Island	0.951
Nova Scotia	0.928	Nova Scotia	0.825
New Brunswick	0.809	New Brunswick	0.887
Quebec	0.864	Quebec	0.871
Ontario	0.951	Ontario	0.936
Manitoba	0.970	Manitoba	0.743
Saskatchewan	0.946	Saskatchewan	1.032
Alberta	0.862	Alberta	0.935
British Columbia	0.847	British Columbia	0.922
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.067	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.947
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.956	Halifax	0.973
Québec	0.993	Québec	0.928
Montréal	0.911	Montréal	0.734
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.919	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.595
Ottawa - Hull	0.939	Ottawa - Hull	0.995
Oshawa	0.618	Oshawa	0.900
Toronto	1.033	Toronto	0.932
Hamilton	0.937	Hamilton	0.893
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.927	St. Catharines - Niagara	1.133
Kitchener	0.988	Kitchener	0.997
London	0.704	London	1.363
Windsor	0.681	Windsor	0.890
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.844	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.821
Winnipeg	1.013	Winnipeg	0.671
Regina and Saskatoon	1.037	Regina and Saskatoon	1.083
Calgary	0.722	Calgary	0.996
Edmonton	0.948	Edmonton	0.865
Vancouver	0.878	Vancouver	0.937
Victoria	0.823	Victoria	1.114
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.728	Montréal	0.749
Laval	0.763	Laval	0.694
Ottawa	0.778	Ottawa	0.922
Toronto	0.774	Toronto	0.794
North York	1.027	North York	0.973
Scarborough	0.778	Scarborough	1.197
Mississauga	0.755	Mississauga	0.966
Etobicoke	1.031	Etobicoke	0.769
Hamilton	0.836	Hamilton	0.914
Edmonton	0.905	Edmonton	0.874
Vancouver	0.918	Vancouver	0.964
Surrey	0.828	Surrey	0.778

SHMMOB1 Field 97		SHMHLOS Field 98	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.883	Canada	0.789
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	1.019	Newfoundland	0.880
Prince Edward Island	0.829	Prince Edward Island	0.805
Nova Scotia	0.867	Nova Scotia	0.823
New Brunswick	0.748	New Brunswick	0.755
Quebec	0.917	Quebec	0.804
Ontario	0.891	Ontario	0.805
Manitoba	0.925	Manitoba	0.819
Saskatchewan	0.843	Saskatchewan	0.702
Alberta	0.962	Alberta	0.755
British Columbia	0.748	British Columbia	0.736
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.997	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.761
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.881	Halifax	0.774
Québec	0.912	Québec	0.964
Montréal	0.945	Montréal	0.780
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.846	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.685
Ottawa - Hull	1.002	Ottawa - Hull	0.852
Oshawa	0.622	Oshawa	0.736
Toronto	0.915	Toronto	0.809
Hamilton	0.952	Hamilton	0.857
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.671	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.689
Kitchener	0.842	Kitchener	0.840
London	0.817	London	0.737
Windsor	1.145	Windsor	0.658
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.512	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.790
Winnipeg	0.956	Winnipeg	0.786
Regina and Saskatoon	0.772	Regina and Saskatoon	0.688
Calgary	0.680	Calgary	0.710
Edmonton	1.153	Edmonton	0.710
Vancouver	0.731	Vancouver	0.657
Victoria	0.905	Victoria	0.819
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.935	Montréal	0.846
Laval	0.634	Laval	0.866
Ottawa	1.021	Ottawa	0.855
Toronto	0.857	Toronto	0.629
North York	1.022	North York	0.712
Scarborough	1.239	Scarborough	0.936
Mississauga	1.320	Mississauga	0.696
Etobicoke	0.760	Etobicoke	0.684
Hamilton	0.908	Hamilton	0.851
Edmonton	1.056	Edmonton	0.677
Vancouver	0.652	Vancouver	0.618
Surrey	0.717	Surrey	0.712

SHMSCAT Field 99		SHMOCC91 Field 100	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.915	Canada	0.916
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	1.000	Newfoundland	0.959
Prince Edward Island	0.728	Prince Edward Island	0.816
Nova Scotia	0.872	Nova Scotia	0.965
New Brunswick	0.828	New Brunswick	0.948
Quebec	0.959	Quebec	0.882
Ontario	0.858	Ontario	0.922
Manitoba	1.069	Manitoba	0.909
Saskatchewan	0.981	Saskatchewan	0.891
Alberta	0.896	Alberta	0.928
British Columbia	0.963	British Columbia	0.949
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.807	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.983
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.767	Halifax	0.974
Québec	1.396	Québec	0.966
Montréal	0.865	Montréal	0.816
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.200	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.932
Ottawa - Hull	0.899	Ottawa - Hull	0.903
Oshawa	0.839	Oshawa	0.919
Toronto	0.857	Toronto	0.897
Hamilton	1.076	Hamilton	0.971
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.087	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.870
Kitchener	0.680	Kitchener	0.901
London	0.821	London	0.898
Windsor	0.736	Windsor	0.805
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.843	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.912
Winnipeg	1.179	Winnipeg	0.892
Regina and Saskatoon	0.658	Regina and Saskatoon	0.907
Calgary	1.019	Calgary	0.922
Edmonton	0.851	Edmonton	0.931
Vancouver	1.019	Vancouver	0.955
Victoria	0.939	Victoria	0.921
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	1.181	Montréal	0.856
Laval	0.899	Laval	0.886
Ottawa	0.901	Ottawa	0.989
Toronto	0.683	Toronto	0.907
North York	0.859	North York	0.900
Scarborough	0.929	Scarborough	0.865
Mississauga	0.788	Mississauga	0.871
Etobicoke	0.811	Etobicoke	0.946
Hamilton	1.223	Hamilton	0.957
Edmonton	0.780	Edmonton	0.944
Vancouver	1.006	Vancouver	0.954
Surrey	0.722	Surrey	0.951

SHMSOC91
Field 101

NATIONAL
Canada 0.913

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.985
Prince Edward Island 0.932
Nova Scotia 0.952
New Brunswick 0.908
Quebec 0.898
Ontario 0.898
Manitoba 0.912
Saskatchewan 0.948
Alberta 0.923
British Columbia 0.951
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.993

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.986
Québec 1.026
Montréal 0.844
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.921
Ottawa - Hull 0.883
Oshawa 0.918
Toronto 0.887
Hamilton 0.961
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.893
Kitchener 0.854
London 0.886
Windsor 0.866
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.868
Winnipeg 0.922
Regina and Saskatoon 0.915
Calgary 0.910
Edmonton 0.938
Vancouver 0.946
Victoria 0.947

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.934
Laval 0.872
Ottawa 0.903
Toronto 0.864
North York 0.921
Scarborough 0.839
Mississauga 0.947
Etobicoke 0.946
Hamilton 0.959
Edmonton 0.944
Vancouver 0.973
Surrey 0.866

SHMLFACT
Field 102

NATIONAL
Canada 0.882

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 1.051
Prince Edward Island 0.776
Nova Scotia 0.978
New Brunswick 0.936
Quebec 0.793
Ontario 0.888
Manitoba 0.913
Saskatchewan 0.773
Alberta 0.807
British Columbia 1.057
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.998

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 1.188
Québec 1.292
Montréal 0.689
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.793
Ottawa - Hull 0.855
Oshawa 0.936
Toronto 0.866
Hamilton 0.832
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.922
Kitchener 1.010
London 0.858
Windsor 0.771
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.876
Winnipeg 0.926
Regina and Saskatoon 0.646
Calgary 0.658
Edmonton 0.904
Vancouver 1.061
Victoria 0.795

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.667
Laval 0.867
Ottawa 1.003
Toronto 0.817
North York 0.929
Scarborough 0.788
Mississauga 0.851
Etobicoke 0.922
Hamilton 0.785
Edmonton 0.999
Vancouver 1.002
Surrey 0.797

SHMCOW Field 103		SHMWKSWK Field 104	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.986	Canada	0.895
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.961	Newfoundland	1.031
Prince Edward Island	0.825	Prince Edward Island	0.924
Nova Scotia	1.075	Nova Scotia	0.842
New Brunswick	0.834	New Brunswick	0.880
Quebec	1.012	Quebec	0.899
Ontario	1.042	Ontario	0.872
Manitoba	0.959	Manitoba	0.927
Saskatchewan	0.873	Saskatchewan	0.871
Alberta	0.951	Alberta	0.888
British Columbia	0.863	British Columbia	0.949
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.747	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.979
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.940	Halifax	0.743
Québec	0.682	Québec	0.861
Montréal	1.216	Montréal	0.813
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.713	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.176
Ottawa - Hull	1.285	Ottawa - Hull	0.949
Oshawa	1.395	Oshawa	0.885
Toronto	0.951	Toronto	0.905
Hamilton	0.838	Hamilton	0.658
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.916	St. Catharines - Niagara	1.139
Kitchener	1.194	Kitchener	0.884
London	1.385	London	0.831
Windsor	0.982	Windsor	0.845
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.949	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.000
Winnipeg	1.026	Winnipeg	0.902
Regina and Saskatoon	0.864	Regina and Saskatoon	0.776
Calgary	0.921	Calgary	0.894
Edmonton	0.831	Edmonton	0.795
Vancouver	0.825	Vancouver	1.066
Victoria	0.867	Victoria	0.800
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.955	Montréal	0.930
Laval	1.036	Laval	0.857
Ottawa	1.464	Ottawa	0.827
Toronto	0.909	Toronto	0.842
North York	0.874	North York	0.724
Scarborough	0.707	Scarborough	0.923
Mississauga	0.697	Mississauga	1.328
Etobicoke	0.683	Etobicoke	0.745
Hamilton	1.029	Hamilton	0.666
Edmonton	0.849	Edmonton	0.826
Vancouver	1.035	Vancouver	1.050
Surrey	0.755	Surrey	0.993

SHMFPTWK
Field 105

NATIONAL
Canada 0.944

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.755
Prince Edward Island 0.966
Nova Scotia 0.793
New Brunswick 0.882
Quebec 1.125
Ontario 0.880
Manitoba 0.940
Saskatchewan 0.946
Alberta 0.898
British Columbia 0.868
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.777

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.832
Québec 0.939
Montréal 1.242
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.086
Ottawa - Hull 0.792
Oshawa 0.829
Toronto 0.895
Hamilton 0.723
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.821
Kitchener 0.657
London 1.174
Windsor 0.686
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.252
Winnipeg 1.031
Regina and Saskatoon 0.802
Calgary 1.005
Edmonton 0.655
Vancouver 0.916
Victoria 1.079

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 1.511
Laval 0.954
Ottawa 0.549
Toronto 0.617
North York 1.066
Scarborough 0.773
Mississauga 0.478
Etobicoke 1.125
Hamilton 0.750
Edmonton 0.663
Vancouver 0.889
Surrey 0.692

SHMPOW
Field 106

NATIONAL
Canada 0.914

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.892
Prince Edward Island 0.769
Nova Scotia 0.875
New Brunswick 0.916
Quebec 0.911
Ontario 0.915
Manitoba 0.851
Saskatchewan 0.988
Alberta 0.942
British Columbia 0.913
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.143

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.905
Québec 0.758
Montréal 0.931
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.889
Ottawa - Hull 0.891
Oshawa 0.931
Toronto 0.878
Hamilton 0.952
St. Catharines - Niagara 1.049
Kitchener 0.895
London 1.157
Windsor 0.677
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.866
Winnipeg 0.846
Regina and Saskatoon 0.874
Calgary 0.834
Edmonton 0.816
Vancouver 0.918
Victoria 0.757

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.800
Laval 1.071
Ottawa 1.050
Toronto 1.115
North York 0.937
Scarborough 0.819
Mississauga 0.901
Etobicoke 0.864
Hamilton 1.021
Edmonton 0.796
Vancouver 0.882
Surrey 0.665

SHMDIST
Field 107

NATIONAL
Canada 0.879

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.874
Prince Edward Island 0.825
Nova Scotia 0.905
New Brunswick 0.713
Quebec 0.904
Ontario 0.895
Manitoba 0.770
Saskatchewan 0.811
Alberta 0.861
British Columbia 0.871
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.040

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.983
Québec 1.076
Montréal 0.884
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.808
Ottawa - Hull 0.919
Oshawa 0.845
Toronto 0.986
Hamilton 0.847
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.928
Kitchener 0.834
London 0.844
Windsor 1.147
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.734
Winnipeg 0.690
Regina and Saskatoon 0.744
Calgary 0.799
Edmonton 0.925
Vancouver 0.914
Victoria 0.826

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 1.018
Laval 0.922
Ottawa 0.900
Toronto 1.310
North York 1.022
Scarborough 0.804
Mississauga 0.889
Etobicoke 1.059
Hamilton 0.757
Edmonton 0.956
Vancouver 0.914
Surrey 0.950

SHMMODE
Field 108

NATIONAL
Canada 0.965

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.923
Prince Edward Island 0.865
Nova Scotia 0.820
New Brunswick 0.722
Quebec 1.025
Ontario 1.007
Manitoba 0.972
Saskatchewan 0.892
Alberta 0.979
British Columbia 0.827
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.959

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.810
Québec 0.894
Montréal 1.133
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.804
Ottawa - Hull 1.004
Oshawa 0.739
Toronto 0.991
Hamilton 0.958
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.866
Kitchener 0.761
London 1.217
Windsor 0.840
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.067
Winnipeg 1.032
Regina and Saskatoon 0.855
Calgary 0.867
Edmonton 1.080
Vancouver 0.703
Victoria 0.913

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 1.208
Laval 1.171
Ottawa 0.881
Toronto 0.773
North York 1.315
Scarborough 1.127
Mississauga 0.779
Etobicoke 1.110
Hamilton 0.899
Edmonton 1.197
Vancouver 0.728
Surrey 0.704

SHMMSINC
Field 109

NATIONAL
Canada 0.890

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 1.092
Prince Edward Island 0.775
Nova Scotia 0.876
New Brunswick 0.870
Quebec 0.847
Ontario 0.916
Manitoba 0.740
Saskatchewan 0.865
Alberta 0.843
British Columbia 0.966
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.087

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.880
Québec 1.174
Montréal 0.793
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.669
Ottawa - Hull 0.884
Oshawa 0.796
Toronto 0.925
Hamilton 0.776
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.856
Kitchener 0.879
London 0.960
Windsor 0.701
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.893
Winnipeg 0.690
Regina and Saskatoon 0.974
Calgary 0.737
Edmonton 0.885
Vancouver 0.985
Victoria 0.977

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.614
Laval 0.748
Ottawa 1.132
Toronto 0.954
North York 1.046
Scarborough 0.874
Mississauga 0.803
Etobicoke 1.041
Hamilton 0.723
Edmonton 0.953
Vancouver 0.928
Surrey 0.746

SHMEMPIN
Field 110

NATIONAL
Canada 0.901

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 1.122
Prince Edward Island 0.931
Nova Scotia 1.015
New Brunswick 0.824
Quebec 0.873
Ontario 0.913
Manitoba 0.711
Saskatchewan 0.858
Alberta 0.879
British Columbia 0.962
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.884

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 1.114
Québec 1.226
Montréal 0.799
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.685
Ottawa - Hull 1.028
Oshawa 0.757
Toronto 0.931
Hamilton 0.738
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.923
Kitchener 0.863
London 0.783
Windsor 0.751
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.946
Winnipeg 0.713
Regina and Saskatoon 0.732
Calgary 0.821
Edmonton 0.910
Vancouver 1.023
Victoria 0.941

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.752
Laval 0.874
Ottawa 1.203
Toronto 0.744
North York 1.064
Scarborough 0.784
Mississauga 1.117
Etobicoke 1.017
Hamilton 0.778
Edmonton 0.949
Vancouver 0.906
Surrey 0.855

SHMINV
Field 111

NATIONAL
Canada 0.866

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.711
Prince Edward Island 0.775
Nova Scotia 0.891
New Brunswick 0.861
Quebec 0.851
Ontario 0.835
Manitoba 0.922
Saskatchewan 0.990
Alberta 1.019
British Columbia 0.837
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.175

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.800
Québec 1.143
Montréal 0.808
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.943
Ottawa - Hull 0.866
Oshawa 0.843
Toronto 0.851
Hamilton 0.961
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.920
Kitchener 1.095
London 0.811
Windsor 0.936
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.378
Winnipeg 0.860
Regina and Saskatoon 1.089
Calgary 1.066
Edmonton 0.956
Vancouver 0.711
Victoria 0.896

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.662
Laval 0.686
Ottawa 0.623
Toronto 0.810
North York 0.779
Scarborough 0.626
Mississauga 1.021
Etobicoke 0.920
Hamilton 1.001
Edmonton 0.896
Vancouver 0.554
Surrey 0.847

SHMGOVIN
Field 112

NATIONAL
Canada 0.883

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.958
Prince Edward Island 0.728
Nova Scotia 0.899
New Brunswick 0.955
Quebec 0.868
Ontario 0.906
Manitoba 0.848
Saskatchewan 0.919
Alberta 0.821
British Columbia 0.870
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.863

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.808
Québec 0.817
Montréal 0.853
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.814
Ottawa - Hull 0.954
Oshawa 0.909
Toronto 0.900
Hamilton 0.922
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.993
Kitchener 0.962
London 0.857
Windsor 0.778
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.698
Winnipeg 0.819
Regina and Saskatoon 0.946
Calgary 0.821
Edmonton 0.740
Vancouver 0.780
Victoria 1.043

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.876
Laval 0.814
Ottawa 1.161
Toronto 0.923
North York 0.866
Scarborough 1.024
Mississauga 0.742
Etobicoke 0.923
Hamilton 0.765
Edmonton 0.731
Vancouver 0.660
Surrey 0.732

SHMOTINC
Field 113

NATIONAL
Canada

0.878

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.914
Prince Edward Island	1.033
Nova Scotia	1.023
New Brunswick	0.692
Quebec	0.833
Ontario	0.889
Manitoba	0.869
Saskatchewan	0.828
Alberta	0.825
British Columbia	0.972
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.165

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax	0.871
Québec	0.741
Montréal	0.831
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.672
Ottawa - Hull	0.850
Oshawa	1.032
Toronto	0.873
Hamilton	0.908
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.272
Kitchener	0.821
London	0.903
Windsor	0.817
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.424
Winnipeg	0.895
Regina and Saskatoon	0.785
Calgary	0.875
Edmonton	0.749
Vancouver	1.049
Victoria	1.077

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal	0.777
Laval	0.792
Ottawa	1.036
Toronto	0.934
North York	1.009
Scarborough	0.821
Mississauga	1.136
Etobicoke	1.043
Hamilton	1.013
Edmonton	0.683
Vancouver	0.899
Surrey	1.219

SHMTOTIN
Field 114

NATIONAL
Canada

0.914

PROVINCIAL

Newfoundland	0.909
Prince Edward Island	0.664
Nova Scotia	0.889
New Brunswick	0.820
Quebec	0.929
Ontario	0.924
Manitoba	0.773
Saskatchewan	0.854
Alberta	0.916
British Columbia	0.940
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.966

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax	0.822
Québec	0.964
Montréal	0.922
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.704
Ottawa - Hull	1.068
Oshawa	1.001
Toronto	0.955
Hamilton	0.811
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.988
Kitchener	0.853
London	0.899
Windsor	0.878
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.041
Winnipeg	0.722
Regina and Saskatoon	0.830
Calgary	0.971
Edmonton	0.888
Vancouver	1.004
Victoria	0.736

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal	0.999
Laval	0.768
Ottawa	1.120
Toronto	0.781
North York	1.004
Scarborough	0.855
Mississauga	1.031
Etobicoke	0.919
Hamilton	0.820
Edmonton	0.921
Vancouver	1.088
Surrey	1.020

SHMHRSWK
Field 115

NATIONAL
Canada 0.907

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.966
Prince Edward Island 0.851
Nova Scotia 0.902
New Brunswick 0.932
Quebec 0.821
Ontario 0.918
Manitoba 0.996
Saskatchewan 0.817
Alberta 0.875
British Columbia 1.059
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.987

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 1.007
Québec 1.168
Montréal 0.736
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.851
Ottawa - Hull 0.935
Oshawa 0.936
Toronto 0.900
Hamilton 0.849
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.923
Kitchener 0.936
London 0.945
Windsor 0.801
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.955
Winnipeg 1.068
Regina and Saskatoon 0.672
Calgary 0.880
Edmonton 0.894
Vancouver 1.072
Victoria 0.831

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.714
Laval 0.864
Ottawa 1.027
Toronto 0.850
North York 0.962
Scarborough 0.787
Mississauga 1.008
Etobicoke 0.870
Hamilton 0.824
Edmonton 0.968
Vancouver 1.028
Surrey 0.957

SHMIND80
Field 116

NATIONAL
Canada 0.927

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.916
Prince Edward Island 0.998
Nova Scotia 0.856
New Brunswick 0.873
Quebec 0.946
Ontario 0.932
Manitoba 0.874
Saskatchewan 0.960
Alberta 0.942
British Columbia 0.897
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.004

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.890
Québec 1.014
Montréal 0.945
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.868
Ottawa - Hull 0.895
Oshawa 0.959
Toronto 0.908
Hamilton 0.958
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.860
Kitchener 0.850
London 0.886
Windsor 0.835
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.911
Winnipeg 0.871
Regina and Saskatoon 0.999
Calgary 0.924
Edmonton 0.976
Vancouver 0.906
Victoria 0.843

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 1.001
Laval 1.024
Ottawa 0.934
Toronto 0.864
North York 0.821
Scarborough 1.034
Mississauga 0.825
Etobicoke 0.878
Hamilton 0.888
Edmonton 0.997
Vancouver 0.858
Surrey 0.874

SHMLSTWK
Field 117

NATIONAL
Canada 0.862

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 1.072
Prince Edward Island 0.803
Nova Scotia 1.019
New Brunswick 0.894
Quebec 0.781
Ontario 0.862
Manitoba 0.888
Saskatchewan 0.766
Alberta 0.857
British Columbia 0.972
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.991

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 1.078
Québec 1.390
Montréal 0.689
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.719
Ottawa - Hull 0.806
Oshawa 0.834
Toronto 0.860
Hamilton 0.854
St. Catharines - Niagara 1.063
Kitchener 0.849
London 0.910
Windsor 0.775
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.824
Winnipeg 0.844
Regina and Saskatoon 0.613
Calgary 0.704
Edmonton 0.957
Vancouver 1.019
Victoria 0.873

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.699
Laval 0.904
Ottawa 0.939
Toronto 0.900
North York 1.014
Scarborough 0.861
Mississauga 0.851
Etobicoke 1.025
Hamilton 0.856
Edmonton 1.054
Vancouver 0.904
Surrey 0.799

SHMUPHWK
Field 118

NATIONAL
Canada 0.921

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.850
Prince Edward Island 1.032
Nova Scotia 0.915
New Brunswick 0.907
Quebec 0.934
Ontario 0.871
Manitoba 0.894
Saskatchewan 0.947
Alberta 0.927
British Columbia 1.035
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.004

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.847
Québec 0.839
Montréal 1.013
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.091
Ottawa - Hull 0.878
Oshawa 0.863
Toronto 0.862
Hamilton 0.992
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.956
Kitchener 0.582
London 0.744
Windsor 0.889
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.978
Winnipeg 0.846
Regina and Saskatoon 0.904
Calgary 0.882
Edmonton 0.882
Vancouver 1.042
Victoria 1.178

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.781
Laval 0.948
Ottawa 0.876
Toronto 0.801
North York 0.796
Scarborough 0.845
Mississauga 0.850
Etobicoke 0.994
Hamilton 1.027
Edmonton 0.887
Vancouver 1.008
Surrey 0.872

SHMUPKID
Field 119

NATIONAL
Canada 0.889

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.884
Prince Edward Island 0.952
Nova Scotia 0.836
New Brunswick 0.953
Quebec 0.854
Ontario 0.884
Manitoba 0.952
Saskatchewan 0.846
Alberta 0.987
British Columbia 0.897
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.091

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.893
Québec 1.161
Montréal 0.730
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.979
Ottawa - Hull 0.796
Oshawa 0.877
Toronto 0.867
Hamilton 0.996
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.821
Kitchener 0.861
London 0.980
Windsor 0.766
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.904
Winnipeg 0.962
Regina and Saskatoon 0.737
Calgary 0.940
Edmonton 0.998
Vancouver 0.899
Victoria 1.093

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.642
Laval 0.733
Ottawa 0.777
Toronto 1.004
North York 0.894
Scarborough 0.815
Mississauga 0.805
Etobicoke 1.084
Hamilton 1.115
Edmonton 1.068
Vancouver 0.977
Surrey 0.769

SHMUPSR
Field 120

NATIONAL
Canada 0.923

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.847
Prince Edward Island 0.874
Nova Scotia 0.963
New Brunswick 1.210
Quebec 0.922
Ontario 0.906
Manitoba 0.803
Saskatchewan 1.006
Alberta 0.935
British Columbia 0.923
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.918

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.817
Québec 0.833
Montréal 0.958
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.176
Ottawa - Hull 0.936
Oshawa 1.365
Toronto 0.864
Hamilton 0.902
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.838
Kitchener 0.510
London 0.893
Windsor 1.091
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.849
Winnipeg 0.732
Regina and Saskatoon 0.969
Calgary 1.285
Edmonton 0.663
Vancouver 0.840
Victoria 1.081

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 1.197
Laval 0.747
Ottawa 0.956
Toronto 0.755
North York 0.718
Scarborough 1.225
Mississauga 0.755
Etobicoke 0.891
Hamilton 0.894
Edmonton 0.605
Vancouver 0.668
Surrey 0.730

EFSIZE
Field 121

NATIONAL
Canada 0.717

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.665
Prince Edward Island 0.661
Nova Scotia 0.679
New Brunswick 0.720
Quebec 0.692
Ontario 0.715
Manitoba 0.766
Saskatchewan 0.727
Alberta 0.718
British Columbia 0.769
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.956

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.665
Québec 0.777
Montréal 0.644
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.683
Ottawa - Hull 0.677
Oshawa 0.518
Toronto 0.751
Hamilton 0.811
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.624
Kitchener 0.700
London 0.747
Windsor 0.720
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.707
Winnipeg 0.754
Regina and Saskatoon 0.781
Calgary 0.656
Edmonton 0.761
Vancouver 0.744
Victoria 0.877

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.759
Laval 0.580
Ottawa 0.779
Toronto 0.686
North York 0.633
Scarborough 0.870
Mississauga 0.768
Etobicoke 0.718
Hamilton 0.930
Edmonton 0.774
Vancouver 0.688
Surrey 0.727

EFADULT
Field 122

NATIONAL
Canada 0.857

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.759
Prince Edward Island 0.669
Nova Scotia 0.812
New Brunswick 0.836
Quebec 0.860
Ontario 0.846
Manitoba 1.127
Saskatchewan 0.819
Alberta 0.825
British Columbia 0.869
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.999

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 1.036
Québec 0.791
Montréal 0.885
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.674
Ottawa - Hull 0.964
Oshawa 0.758
Toronto 0.844
Hamilton 0.743
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.745
Kitchener 0.966
London 0.772
Windsor 0.894
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.780
Winnipeg 1.279
Regina and Saskatoon 0.878
Calgary 0.929
Edmonton 0.704
Vancouver 0.830
Victoria 0.846

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.973
Laval 0.684
Ottawa 1.072
Toronto 0.822
North York 0.804
Scarborough 0.999
Mississauga 0.794
Etobicoke 0.913
Hamilton 0.753
Edmonton 0.649
Vancouver 0.959
Surrey 0.774

EFPERSA
Field 123

NATIONAL
Canada 0.860

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.742
Prince Edward Island 0.886
Nova Scotia 0.901
New Brunswick 1.070
Quebec 0.870
Ontario 0.858
Manitoba 0.844
Saskatchewan 0.805
Alberta 0.880
British Columbia 0.819
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.888

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.994
Québec 0.876
Montréal 0.865
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.711
Ottawa - Hull 0.928
Oshawa 0.901
Toronto 0.839
Hamilton 1.126
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.983
Kitchener 0.639
London 1.037
Windsor 0.936
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.788
Winnipeg 0.813
Regina and Saskatoon 0.854
Calgary 0.811
Edmonton 0.988
Vancouver 0.795
Victoria 0.938

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 1.017
Laval 0.921
Ottawa 0.883
Toronto 0.835
North York 0.855
Scarborough 0.791
Mississauga 0.787
Etobicoke 1.046
Hamilton 1.002
Edmonton 0.910
Vancouver 0.689
Surrey 0.818

EFPERSB
Field 124

NATIONAL
Canada 0.902

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.758
Prince Edward Island 0.991
Nova Scotia 0.726
New Brunswick 0.874
Quebec 0.835
Ontario 0.938
Manitoba 0.898
Saskatchewan 0.846
Alberta 0.903
British Columbia 1.012
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.097

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.628
Québec 0.906
Montréal 0.774
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.811
Ottawa - Hull 1.097
Oshawa 0.800
Toronto 0.920
Hamilton 0.963
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.742
Kitchener 0.832
London 0.602
Windsor 0.977
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.114
Winnipeg 0.851
Regina and Saskatoon 0.853
Calgary 0.858
Edmonton 0.999
Vancouver 1.078
Victoria 1.049

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.815
Laval 0.591
Ottawa 1.269
Toronto 0.779
North York 0.956
Scarborough 0.871
Mississauga 0.995
Etobicoke 1.159
Hamilton 1.126
Edmonton 0.992
Vancouver 0.821
Surrey 0.862

EFPERS Field 125		EFPERSD Field 126	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.854	Canada	0.855
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.772	Newfoundland	0.891
Prince Edward Island	0.567	Prince Edward Island	0.849
Nova Scotia	0.827	Nova Scotia	0.795
New Brunswick	0.838	New Brunswick	0.903
Quebec	0.925	Quebec	0.874
Ontario	0.777	Ontario	0.810
Manitoba	0.941	Manitoba	0.895
Saskatchewan	1.138	Saskatchewan	0.730
Alberta	0.873	Alberta	0.997
British Columbia	0.844	British Columbia	0.868
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.839	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.708
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.802	Halifax	0.897
Québec	0.865	Québec	0.781
Montréal	0.971	Montréal	0.875
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	1.054	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.916
Ottawa - Hull	0.901	Ottawa - Hull	1.051
Oshawa	0.666	Oshawa	0.739
Toronto	0.696	Toronto	0.789
Hamilton	0.842	Hamilton	1.043
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.733	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.822
Kitchener	1.084	Kitchener	0.867
London	0.743	London	0.652
Windsor	0.825	Windsor	0.845
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.674	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.840
Winnipeg	0.856	Winnipeg	0.909
Regina and Saskatoon	1.481	Regina and Saskatoon	0.686
Calgary	1.161	Calgary	0.982
Edmonton	0.680	Edmonton	1.193
Vancouver	0.893	Vancouver	0.922
Victoria	0.915	Victoria	0.583
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.726	Montréal	1.122
Laval	0.619	Laval	1.026
Ottawa	0.860	Ottawa	1.157
Toronto	0.813	Toronto	0.752
North York	0.769	North York	0.853
Scarborough	0.696	Scarborough	0.768
Mississauga	0.857	Mississauga	0.756
Etobicoke	0.587	Etobicoke	0.800
Hamilton	0.958	Hamilton	1.153
Edmonton	0.597	Edmonton	1.253
Vancouver	0.844	Vancouver	1.082
Surrey	0.950	Surrey	1.008

EFPERSG
Field 127

NATIONAL
Canada 0.865

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.822
Prince Edward Island 1.010
Nova Scotia 0.934
New Brunswick 0.960
Quebec 0.803
Ontario 0.889
Manitoba 0.888
Saskatchewan 0.740
Alberta 0.882
British Columbia 0.894
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.224

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 1.190
Québec 0.712
Montréal 0.707
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 1.012
Ottawa - Hull 0.854
Oshawa 0.870
Toronto 0.906
Hamilton 0.743
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.913
Kitchener 0.642
London 0.884
Windsor 0.995
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.003
Winnipeg 0.891
Regina and Saskatoon 0.695
Calgary 0.769
Edmonton 0.843
Vancouver 0.868
Victoria 1.093

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.775
Laval 0.923
Ottawa 1.017
Toronto 1.073
North York 0.961
Scarborough 0.771
Mississauga 0.979
Etobicoke 1.057
Hamilton 0.665
Edmonton 0.846
Vancouver 0.811
Surrey 0.905

EFCOMP
Field 128

NATIONAL
Canada 0.788

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.772
Prince Edward Island 0.721
Nova Scotia 0.792
New Brunswick 0.772
Quebec 0.859
Ontario 0.754
Manitoba 0.804
Saskatchewan 0.773
Alberta 0.693
British Columbia 0.810
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.874

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.724
Québec 0.984
Montréal 0.805
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.932
Ottawa - Hull 0.845
Oshawa 0.616
Toronto 0.761
Hamilton 0.796
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.748
Kitchener 0.742
London 0.701
Windsor 0.878
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.746
Winnipeg 0.801
Regina and Saskatoon 0.827
Calgary 0.635
Edmonton 0.723
Vancouver 0.744
Victoria 1.015

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.870
Laval 0.836
Ottawa 0.815
Toronto 0.803
North York 0.695
Scarborough 0.940
Mississauga 0.657
Etobicoke 0.738
Hamilton 0.885
Edmonton 0.727
Vancouver 0.729
Surrey 0.741

EFNUEMPI Field 129		EFNUIR Field 130	
NATIONAL		NATIONAL	
Canada	0.875	Canada	0.884
PROVINCIAL		PROVINCIAL	
Newfoundland	0.886	Newfoundland	0.850
Prince Edward Island	0.968	Prince Edward Island	0.673
Nova Scotia	0.896	Nova Scotia	0.954
New Brunswick	0.852	New Brunswick	0.886
Quebec	0.874	Quebec	0.976
Ontario	0.863	Ontario	0.870
Manitoba	0.836	Manitoba	0.946
Saskatchewan	1.040	Saskatchewan	0.914
Alberta	0.840	Alberta	0.776
British Columbia	0.896	British Columbia	0.781
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.947	Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.925
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)		CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)	
Halifax	0.858	Halifax	0.944
Québec	1.226	Québec	1.076
Montréal	0.809	Montréal	1.029
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.700	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.700
Ottawa - Hull	0.869	Ottawa - Hull	0.986
Oshawa	0.968	Oshawa	0.876
Toronto	0.877	Toronto	0.810
Hamilton	0.890	Hamilton	0.772
St. Catharines - Niagara	0.894	St. Catharines - Niagara	0.939
Kitchener	0.947	Kitchener	0.969
London	0.916	London	0.798
Windsor	0.889	Windsor	0.859
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.778	Sudbury and Thunder Bay	0.733
Winnipeg	0.845	Winnipeg	1.012
Regina and Saskatoon	1.097	Regina and Saskatoon	0.983
Calgary	0.759	Calgary	0.682
Edmonton	0.759	Edmonton	0.678
Vancouver	0.886	Vancouver	0.830
Victoria	0.899	Victoria	0.671
CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)		CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)	
Montréal	0.688	Montréal	1.196
Laval	0.896	Laval	0.888
Ottawa	0.802	Ottawa	1.106
Toronto	0.833	Toronto	0.792
North York	0.993	North York	0.784
Scarborough	0.994	Scarborough	0.895
Mississauga	0.929	Mississauga	0.972
Etobicoke	0.696	Etobicoke	0.726
Hamilton	0.884	Hamilton	0.731
Edmonton	0.722	Edmonton	0.657
Vancouver	0.914	Vancouver	1.022
Surrey	0.771	Surrey	0.691

EFLOINC
Field 131

NATIONAL
Canada 0.802

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.703
Prince Edward Island 0.784
Nova Scotia 0.976
New Brunswick 0.662
Quebec 0.700
Ontario 0.849
Manitoba 0.760
Saskatchewan 0.843
Alberta 0.913
British Columbia 0.799
Yukon and Northwest Territories .

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.857
Québec 0.977
Montréal 0.639
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.782
Ottawa - Hull 0.896
Oshawa 1.013
Toronto 0.693
Hamilton 0.792
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.777
Kitchener 0.601
London 1.128
Windsor 0.767
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.734
Winnipeg 0.666
Regina and Saskatoon 0.873
Calgary 0.921
Edmonton 0.844
Vancouver 0.934
Victoria 0.534

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.666
Laval 0.996
Ottawa 0.815
Toronto 0.457
North York 0.797
Scarborough 0.378
Mississauga 0.598
Etobicoke 0.730
Hamilton 0.828
Edmonton 0.739
Vancouver 1.277
Surrey 0.956

EFMSINC
Field 132

NATIONAL
Canada 0.875

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.991
Prince Edward Island 1.188
Nova Scotia 0.987
New Brunswick 0.757
Quebec 0.764
Ontario 0.906
Manitoba 0.804
Saskatchewan 0.897
Alberta 0.885
British Columbia 0.986
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.036

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.944
Québec 1.047
Montréal 0.723
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.592
Ottawa - Hull 0.750
Oshawa 1.385
Toronto 0.899
Hamilton 0.874
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.787
Kitchener 0.927
London 0.960
Windsor 0.925
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.011
Winnipeg 0.799
Regina and Saskatoon 1.030
Calgary 0.910
Edmonton 0.783
Vancouver 1.051
Victoria 1.135

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.715
Laval 1.010
Ottawa 0.994
Toronto 0.710
North York 1.069
Scarborough 0.962
Mississauga 0.809
Etobicoke 0.763
Hamilton 0.785
Edmonton 0.728
Vancouver 1.104
Surrey 0.772

EFEMPIN
Field 133

NATIONAL
Canada 0.878

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.857
Prince Edward Island 0.989
Nova Scotia 0.886
New Brunswick 1.001
Quebec 0.818
Ontario 0.887
Manitoba 0.874
Saskatchewan 0.958
Alberta 0.807
British Columbia 0.970
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.018

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.871
Québec 0.899
Montréal 0.760
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.817
Ottawa - Hull 0.856
Oshawa 0.903
Toronto 0.875
Hamilton 0.932
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.905
Kitchener 0.877
London 0.943
Windsor 0.864
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.936
Winnipeg 0.788
Regina and Saskatoon 1.126
Calgary 0.763
Edmonton 0.743
Vancouver 0.994
Victoria 0.902

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.668
Laval 0.863
Ottawa 0.849
Toronto 0.820
North York 0.918
Scarborough 0.835
Mississauga 1.044
Etobicoke 0.902
Hamilton 0.942
Edmonton 0.705
Vancouver 1.007
Surrey 0.991

EFINV
Field 134

NATIONAL
Canada 0.856

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.906
Prince Edward Island 0.910
Nova Scotia 0.957
New Brunswick 0.993
Quebec 0.854
Ontario 0.872
Manitoba 0.792
Saskatchewan 0.804
Alberta 0.902
British Columbia 0.754
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.158

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.926
Québec 1.048
Montréal 0.742
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.870
Ottawa - Hull 0.913
Oshawa 0.763
Toronto 0.905
Hamilton 0.855
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.861
Kitchener 0.874
London 0.811
Windsor 0.942
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.021
Winnipeg 0.722
Regina and Saskatoon 0.602
Calgary 1.002
Edmonton 0.883
Vancouver 0.730
Victoria 0.767

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.785
Laval 0.947
Ottawa 0.998
Toronto 0.870
North York 0.791
Scarborough 0.850
Mississauga 1.106
Etobicoke 0.810
Hamilton 0.805
Edmonton 0.859
Vancouver 0.696
Surrey 0.617

EFGOVIN
Field 135

NATIONAL
Canada 0.899

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.993
Prince Edward Island 0.900
Nova Scotia 0.809
New Brunswick 0.972
Quebec 0.901
Ontario 0.908
Manitoba 0.868
Saskatchewan 0.852
Alberta 0.903
British Columbia 0.883
Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.905

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.840
Québec 0.994
Montréal 0.860
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.797
Ottawa - Hull 0.932
Oshawa 0.681
Toronto 0.967
Hamilton 0.845
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.842
Kitchener 0.843
London 0.973
Windsor 0.894
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 0.865
Winnipeg 0.855
Regina and Saskatoon 0.834
Calgary 0.888
Edmonton 0.789
Vancouver 0.876
Victoria 0.925

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.864
Laval 0.873
Ottawa 1.004
Toronto 1.064
North York 0.978
Scarborough 0.971
Mississauga 0.835
Etobicoke 0.961
Hamilton 0.808
Edmonton 0.750
Vancouver 0.934
Surrey 0.825

EFTOTINC
Field 137

NATIONAL
Canada 0.891

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.729

EFOTINC
Field 136

NATIONAL
Canada 0.866

PROVINCIAL
Newfoundland 0.861
Prince Edward Island 0.888
Nova Scotia 0.985
New Brunswick 0.852
Quebec 0.853
Ontario 0.894
Manitoba 0.834
Saskatchewan 0.693
Alberta 0.856
British Columbia 0.843
Yukon and Northwest Territories 1.058

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)
Halifax 0.847
Québec 0.853
Montréal 0.793
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières 0.843
Ottawa - Hull 0.911
Oshawa 1.165
Toronto 0.848
Hamilton 0.956
St. Catharines - Niagara 0.898
Kitchener 0.763
London 1.093
Windsor 0.880
Sudbury and Thunder Bay 1.177
Winnipeg 0.861
Regina and Saskatoon 0.562
Calgary 0.835
Edmonton 0.645
Vancouver 0.859
Victoria 1.006

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)
Montréal 0.760
Laval 0.783
Ottawa 1.139
Toronto 0.841
North York 1.010
Scarborough 0.989
Mississauga 0.899
Etobicoke 1.243
Hamilton 0.944
Edmonton 0.588
Vancouver 0.887
Surrey 1.010

Prince Edward Island	0.978
Nova Scotia	0.898
New Brunswick	0.828
Quebec	0.981
Ontario	0.848
Manitoba	0.975
Saskatchewan	0.844
Alberta	0.762
British Columbia	0.939
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.934

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Halifax	0.839
Québec	0.874
Montréal	1.027
Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières	0.696
Ottawa - Hull	0.897
Oshawa	1.013
Toronto	0.790
Hamilton	0.837
St. Catharines - Niagara	1.205
Kitchener	0.668
London	0.803
Windsor	0.916
Sudbury and Thunder Bay	1.159
Winnipeg	0.994
Regina and Saskatoon	0.728
Calgary	0.771
Edmonton	0.693
Vancouver	0.910
Victoria	1.003

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Montréal	0.945
Laval	0.844
Ottawa	0.828
Toronto	0.788
North York	0.763
Scarborough	0.833
Mississauga	0.930
Etobicoke	0.708
Hamilton	0.857
Edmonton	0.663
Vancouver	0.804
Surrey	0.940

How to Get Help

1.Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada regional reference centres are located across the country. Each centre has a complete collection of current publications and reference documents which can be consulted or purchased, along with microcomputer diskettes, CD-ROMs, maps and other products and services, including CANSIM.

Each Reference Centre provides a wide range of additional services. On the one hand, the Dissemination Services: a free telephone enquiries line for the most recent basic data. On the other hand, Advisory Services: identification of your needs, establishing sources or availability of data, consolidation and integration of data coming from different sources and development of profiles, analysis of highlights or tendencies and, finally, training on products, services, Statistics Canada concepts and also the use of statistical data.

For more information about the services provided by regional reference centres, you can call or visit the closest centre. The locations are listed below. If you are outside the local calling area, please dial the toll-free number.

National toll-free **enquiries** line (Canada and United States): 1 800 263-1136

Telecommunications device for the **hearing-impaired**: 1 800 363-7629

Toll-free **order only** line (Canada and United States): 1 800 267-6677

List of Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres

Atlantic Region

Serving Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
1741 Brunswick Street
2nd floor, Box 11
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3X8
Toll-free number: 1 800 263-1136
Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Fax number: (902) 426-9538
E-mail: <http://atlantic.info@statcan.ca>

Quebec Region

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
200 René Lévesque Blvd W.
Guy Favreau Complex
4th floor, East Tower
Montréal, Quebec H2Z 1X4
Toll-free number: 1 800 263-1136
Local calls: (514) 283-5725
Fax number: (514) 283-9350

National Capital Region

Statistics Canada
Statistical Reference Centre
R.H. Coats Building Lobby
Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
Toll-free number: 1 800 263-1136
Local calls: (613) 951-8116
Fax number: (613) 951-0581
E-mail: <http://infostats@statcan.ca>

If you live outside the local calling area, please dial the toll-free number for your region.

Appendix D. 1996 User Guide: Ethnic Origin

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Comparability of data for Black, African and Caribbean origins
Appendix 1: Single and multiple response counts for selected ethnic groups, 1996 and 1991
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ETHNIC ORIGIN

=====

A person's ethnic origin is the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which their ancestors belong. Ethnic origin refers to a person's "roots" and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality. Canadians belong to a wide variety of ethnic or cultural groups, including North American Indian, French, English, Chinese, Italian, German, East Indian, Ukrainian, Filipino, Greek, Jamaican, etc.

Data on ethnic or racial origins have been collected in all but one national census since Confederation in 1867. From every decennial census since 1901, it has been possible to determine the relative size of Canada's various ethnic groups to find out whether particular groups made up a large or small proportion of the total population and to compare the characteristics of one group with those of another.

Since 1970, the demand for statistical information on diversity has increased as a result of new federal government policy in the areas of multiculturalism and employment equity. (Please refer to the visible minority population variable for more information on employment equity.) Today, ethnic origin data are used extensively by government agencies, ethnocultural associations, researchers and members of the business community for a wide range of activities, including health promotion, social service planning, communications and marketing.

ETHNIC ORIGIN IN THE 1996 CENSUS

=====
Ethnic origin data are collected on the 2B census questionnaire which is provided to a 20% sample of the population, excluding institutional residents. The 1996 Census ethnic origin question asked respondents:

To which ethnic or cultural groups(s) did this person's ancestors belong?

For example, French, English, German, Scottish, Canadian, Italian, Irish, Chinese, Cree, Micmac, Métis, Inuit (Eskimo), Ukrainian, Dutch, East Indian, Polish, Portuguese, Jewish, Haitian, Jamaican, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chilean, Somali, etc.

Specify as many groups as applicable.

In addition, the following instructions were provided to respondents:

QUESTION 17 - Ethnic Origin

This question refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of a person's ancestors. An ancestor is someone from whom a person is descended and is usually more distant than a grandparent. Other than Aboriginal persons, most people can trace their origins to their ancestors who first came to this continent. Ancestry should not be confused with citizenship or nationality.

For all persons, report the specific ethnic or cultural group to which their ancestors belonged, not the language that they spoke. For example, report "Haitian" rather than "French", or "Austrian" rather than "German".

For persons of East Indian or South Asian origins, report a specific group, do not report "Indian". For example, report "East Indian from India", "East Indian from Guyana", or indicate the specific group such as "Punjabi" or "Tamil".

For persons with "Aboriginal" ancestors, report a specific group. For example, report "Cree", "Micmac", "Ojibway", "North American Indian", "Métis". Do not report "Indian".

The format of the 1996 ethnic origin question was different from that used in previous censuses. For information on the comparability of ethnic origin data between censuses, please refer to the sections entitled "Historical Information on Ethnic Origin" and "Data Comparability", below.

ETHNIC GROUPS AND CATEGORIES

=====
Ethnic origin data are divided into about 160 ethnic groups and 26 ethnic categories and sub-categories for the 1996 Census. An "ethnic category" is a subtotal or aggregation of selected, specific ethnic groups. For example, the ethnic category "Aboriginal origins" is the sum of the "North American Indian", "Métis" and "Inuit" ethnic groups.

In some cases, ethnic categories include ethnic sub-categories as well as ethnic groups. An ethnic sub-category is also a subtotal or aggregation of selected, specific ethnic groups, but one that fits into a broader ethnic category itself. An example of an ethnic sub-category is "Baltic origins". "Baltic origins" includes the ethnic groups "Estonian", "Latvian" and "Lithuanian", but "Baltic origins" itself is an ethnic group in the "Eastern European" ethnic category.

In 1996, the 26 ethnic categories and sub-categories used to disseminate ethnic origin data are:

- British Isles origins
- French origins
- European origins
 - Western European origins
 - Northern European origins
 - Scandinavian origins
 - Eastern European origins
 - Baltic origins
 - Czech and Slovak origins
 - Southern European origins
 - Balkan origins
 - Other European origins
- Asian, Arab, African and Pacific Islands origins
 - Arab origins
 - Maghrebi origins
 - West Asian origins
 - South Asian origins
 - East and Southeast Asian origins
 - Indo-Chinese origins
 - African origins
 - Pacific Islands origins
- Latin American, Caribbean, Aboriginal and Other origins
 - Latin, Central and South American origins
 - Caribbean origins
 - Aboriginal origins
 - Other origins

A figure showing the stratification of ethnic groups and ethnic categories is included in the "1996 Census Dictionary", Catalogue 92-351-XPE.

SINGLE, MULTIPLE AND TOTAL RESPONSES

=====

Since 1981 when respondents were first permitted to report more than one ethnic origin in the census, a distinction has been made between single and multiple ethnic origin responses. A "single" response occurs when a respondent provides one ethnic origin only. A "multiple" response occurs when a respondent provides two or more ethnic origins. "Total" responses indicate the sum of single and multiple responses.

To illustrate, 729,455 respondents in Canada listed "Italian" as their only ethnic origin in 1996. The single response count for Italian was

thus 729,455. Another 478,025 respondents listed "Italian" in addition to one or more other ethnic origins; the multiple response count for Italian was therefore 478,025 in 1996. Overall, 1,207,475 respondents reported at least some Italian ancestry; the sum of the Italian single (729,455) and Italian multiple (478,025) response counts is equal to the total response count for Italian, which is 1,207,475.

Ethnic origin data disseminated for the 1996 Census are generally presented in one of two ways:

- (1) in tables which show the distribution of the total population by ethnic origin

for example, Nation Series Table 93F0026XDB96002: Total Population by Ethnic Categories (36) and Sex (3), for Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Metropolitan Areas, 1996 Census (20% Sample Data)

- (2) in tables which show the number of respondents who provided single and multiple responses for each ethnic group

for example, Nation Series Table 93F0026XDB96001, Population by Ethnic Origin (188) and Sex (3), Showing Single and Multiple Responses (3), for Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Metropolitan Areas, 1996 Census (20% Sample Data).

Tables which show the distribution of the total population by ethnic origin provide single response counts for all ethnic categories and multiple response counts for 14 selected categories. In these tables, there is no double counting of the population. The sum of single and multiple responses is equal to the total population. Persons who provided more than one ethnic origin are included in one of the 14 combinations of multiple responses, based on the presence of British, French, Canadian and other responses. For example, a person who responded "Chinese and Canadian" is included in the "Canadian and other" multiple response category. A person who reported "Chinese and Vietnamese" is included in the "Other multiple origins" response category.

In contrast, in tables which show the number of respondents who provided single and multiple responses for each ethnic group, there is double counting of the population. Respondents who reported more than one ethnic origin are counted in the multiple response column for each ethnic origin they reported. For example, a respondent giving the ethnic origin "French and Vietnamese" is counted in the multiple response column for both the "French" and "Vietnamese" ethnic groups. This respondent is counted in the multiple response column for the "French origins" ethnic category and the "East and Southeast Asian origins" ethnic category.

In tables which show single and multiple responses for both ethnic groups and ethnic categories, users may obtain a count for each ethnic category and avoid the problem of double counting within categories. For example, a respondent giving the ethnic origin combination of "Chinese and Vietnamese" is included in the multiple response column

for both "Chinese" and "Vietnamese". However, this respondent is counted only once in the multiple response column for "East and Southeast Asian origins".

HISTORICAL INFORMATION ON ETHNIC ORIGIN

=====

Comparability of ethnic origin data between the 1996 Census and previous censuses has been affected by several factors including changes in the question format, wording, examples, instructions and data processing. The measurement of ethnicity is also affected by the social environment at the time of the census, changes in the respondent's understanding or views about ethnicity, the respondent's awareness of their family background and the length of time since immigration. The following sections provide information on how changes in question format and processing in particular have influenced the data for ethnic origin in the 1996 Census.

Changes in the collection and processing of ethnic origin data, 1971 to 1996

Since 1971, the census ethnic origin question has been asked on the "long form", which is provided to a sample of the Canadian population (33.3% in 1971 and 20% each census thereafter), excluding institutional residents.

In each census year from 1971 to 1996, the ethnic origin question has asked about the ethnic or cultural group(s) of the respondent or the respondent's ancestors. Although the wording of the ethnic origin question has not varied a great deal, the format of the ethnic origin question has changed considerably over the years. (Please refer to "Table 1: Comparison of ethnic origin questions and data, 1971 to 1996", below.)

In each of the ethnic origin questions asked in censuses between 1971 and 1991, respondents were provided with a number of mark-in or check-off groups with which to indicate their ethnic origin(s). The mark-in groups included on the census questionnaire varied slightly between censuses because these ethnic origins were generally chosen and listed based on the frequency of single response reporting in the previous census. In 1986, a mark-in for "Black" was added to the questionnaire in response to data requirements resulting from the new employment equity legislation. Nevertheless, in each census prior to 1996, there was at least one mark-in for Canada's Aboriginal population and an "Other" category, under which respondents could specify their ethnic origin on one or more write-in lines.

In 1996, the format of the ethnic origin question changed substantially. Although the wording of the ethnic origin question itself did not change, the mark-in categories provided to respondents from 1971 to 1991 were no longer present. Instead, respondents were asked to specify their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in spaces. A list of 24 example ethnic origins was provided in order to assist respondents in understanding the intent of the question. It is

important to note that "Canadian" was one of the examples included on the 1996 Census questionnaire.

Instructions provided alongside the census ethnic origin question have not stayed constant over time, but have been altered to suit the changing format of the question as well as the social environment. In 1971, the ethnic origin question asked for the ethnic or cultural group of the respondent's ancestors on the "male side" and only one ethnic origin could be reported. Beginning in 1981, ethnicity was no longer defined as emanating from the paternal ancestor and respondents could report one or more ethnic groups on the male and/or female side. Although respondents were not specifically advised that they could provide more than one ethnic origin, this marked the first time that multiple responses were accepted in the census.

In the 1986 Census, respondents were specifically instructed to mark or specify as many ethnic groups as they felt were applicable to them and were permitted to write in up to three origins other than those shown in the mark-in circles. This instruction was retained on the questionnaire in 1991 and in 1996. In 1991, respondents were permitted to write in up to two additional origins other than those shown in the mark-ins. In 1996, up to six ethnic origins were captured from the four write-in spaces provided on the questionnaire.

The following table depicts some of the major differences in the ethnic origin question format and data collected in the 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses.

Table 1: Comparison of ethnic origin questions and data, 1971 to 1996

Census Year	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996
Ethnic origin question	To what ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors (on the male side) belong to this continent?	To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?	To which ethnic or cultural groups do you or did your ancestors belong?	To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?	To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?
Number of mark-in categories	13	15	15	15	0
Number of write-in lines	1	1	3	2	4
Instruction to specify as many groups as applicable	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of responses permitted	1	16	18	17	6
Proportion of multiple responses	--	12%	28%	29%	36%
Proportion of "Canadian" responses (1)	--	--	0.5%	3.8%	30.9%

(1) Includes single and multiple responses of "Canadian".

DATA COMPARABILITY

=====

Changes in question format and processing have affected the comparability of ethnic origin data between censuses. Although it is likely that data for all ethnic groups have been affected to some extent by these changes, counts for some groups have been affected more than others. The increase in the reporting of multiple responses and the increase in the reporting of "Canadian" (Table 1, above) are the most noticeable results of changes in the format of the ethnic origin question. However, data comparability has also been affected for several ethnic groups and categories, in particular British Isles, French, Black, African and Caribbean. The following sections of this report discuss comparability issues for each of these groups.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for single and multiple response counts for selected ethnic groups in 1996 and 1991. For a comparison of ethnic groups disseminated in the 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, please refer to Appendix 2.

Increase in reporting of multiple ethnic origins

The number of multiple ethnic origin responses provided by respondents has grown with each census. While in 1971 multiple ethnic origins were not permitted in the census, in 1981, 12% of the population reported multiple ethnic origins (Table 1, above). This proportion increased to 28% in 1986 and 29% in 1991. In 1996, 36% of census respondents reported multiple ethnic origins.

The increase in multiple response reporting has affected overall data comparability for the ethnic origin variable. It has also affected data comparability for specific ethnic groups. This is particularly true because some ethnic origins are more likely to be reported in multiple combinations than are other ethnic origins.

An increase in multiple response reporting among members of a certain ethnic group may lead to a decrease in single response reporting for that ethnic group. Data users must take into account both single and multiple response counts (or total response counts) before making any conclusions about the relative size of an ethnic group and about changes in its size over time.

Increase in reporting of "Canadian" ethnic origin

The number of census respondents reporting "Canadian" ethnic origin has grown considerably over the past decade. While just 0.5% of the total population reported "Canadian" as a single or multiple ethnic origin in 1986, 3.8% reported "Canadian" in 1991 and 30.9% reported "Canadian" in 1996 (Table 1, above). Although the increase in the reporting of "Canadian" may be the result of a number of factors, the change in the format of the ethnic origin question has perhaps had the most significant impact on counts for this group.

In the 1991, 1986, 1981 and 1971 Censuses, "Canadian" was not listed as one of the mark-in categories or as an example in the ethnic origin question. In the 1996 Census, the mark-in groups included in previous censuses were replaced with an open-ended question including "Canadian" as an example ethnic origin. Because it was the fifth most frequently reported single ethnic origin in 1991, "Canadian" appeared as the fifth example on the 1996 Census questionnaire.

Comparability of data for British Isles, French and other origins

The increase in the reporting of "Canadian" ethnic origin appears to have had a major impact on the reporting of British Isles, French and other ethnic origins. It is likely that many respondents who checked a mark-in category in the 1991 Census ethnic origin question wrote in "Canadian" in the 1996 Census, either as a single response or in combination with other responses.

Groups that have been in Canada the longest appear to be more likely to report "Canadian" as their ethnic origin. The removal of the mark-in groups from the census questionnaire has affected overall counts for "English", "Irish", "Scottish", "Welsh", "British, n.i.e." and "French" to a significant degree. (Please refer to Appendix 1 for single and multiple response counts for selected ethnic groups in 1996 and 1991.) While total counts for European ethnic groups other than British Isles and French have not changed considerably since 1991, single counts for some European ethnic groups have decreased. These findings indicate that a number of respondents may have written in "Canadian" as their only ethnic origin in 1996, while others may have written in "Canadian" in addition to a British Isles, French or European origin.

In addition to changes in the reporting of "French" ethnic origin, users should be aware of changes in the composition of the "French Origins" ethnic category between the 1996 Census and previous censuses. In 1996, French origins included "French" and "Acadian". In 1991, French origins included "French", "Acadian" and "Québécois". In 1986, French origins included "French", "Acadian", "Québécois" and "French Canadian". In 1996, "Québécois" was moved from "French Origins" to the "Other Origins" category. In 1996 and 1991, "French Canadian" was made a multiple response of "French" and "Canadian". Nevertheless, these changes do not appear to have had a significant impact on comparability for the French origins category because of relatively small counts for "Québécois" and "French Canadian".

Comparability of data for Black, African and Caribbean origins

As for other ethnic groups, caution must be used in comparing data for Black, African and Caribbean origins between censuses because of changes in the format of the ethnic origin question and the examples listed on the census questionnaire.

Prior to 1986, "Black" was not listed on the census questionnaire, although respondents could specify "Black" ethnic origin in the write-in space. In light of the recommendations of the Special Committee on the Participation of Visible Minorities in Canadian Society in the report "Equality Now!" and of the Abella Commission of Inquiry on

Equality in Employment, the mark-in response "Black" was added to the census questionnaire in 1986. It was included again as a mark-in category in 1991.

Some respondents objected to the presence of "Black" as an ethnic group in the 1991 Census. In 1996, the "Black" mark-in group was replaced with the examples "Haitian", "Jamaican" and "Somali" and respondents were required to write in their ethnic origin(s) in four write-in spaces. As well, a new question was added to the 1996 Census questionnaire in order to measure the visible minority population, including Blacks, more directly.

The removal of the "Black" mark-in circle from the census ethnic origin question has resulted in the decreased reporting of "Black" and the increased reporting of African and Caribbean origins. (Please refer to Appendix 1 for single and multiple response counts for "Black" in 1996 compared with 1991.) Many respondents who checked the "Black" mark-in category in 1991 are likely to have chosen a different term to indicate their ancestry in 1996. Some persons may have chosen to use the general term "African", while others may have chosen to report a more specific African or Caribbean origin, such as "Ghanaian" or "Barbadian".

In 1996, a decision was made to aggregate the "Black Origins" ethnic category with the "African Origins" ethnic category. In 1991, the "Black Origins" ethnic category comprised the groups "Black", "Ghanaian" and "African Black, n.i.e.". The "African Origins" ethnic category comprised the groups "Ethiopian", "Somali" and "Other African".

Users should refer to the visible minority variable for data for "Black". The visible minority variable is derived from the "population group" question (Question 19), which was included in the 1996 Census in order to provide data on visible minorities. "Black" was listed as a separate mark-in category in the population group question.

The increase in the reporting of specific African and Caribbean origins has resulted in changes in the dissemination of data for these groups. In 1996, data tables show an additional number of specific African and Caribbean origins which had been included in broader African and Caribbean ethnic groupings in previous censuses because they did not have counts high enough to disseminate separately. Twelve African ethnic origins have been added for 1996: Burundian, East African, Eritrean, Kenyan, Mauritian, Nigerian, Rwandan, South African, Sudanese, Tanzanian, Ugandan and Zairian. Seven Caribbean ethnic origins have also been added: Antiguan, Bahamian, Bermudan, Grenadian, Kittitian/ Nevisian, St. Lucian and Vincentian/Grenadinian. For a comparison of African and Caribbean ethnic groups disseminated in 1996, 1991 and 1986, please refer to Appendix 2.

APPENDIX 1

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SINGLE AND MULTIPLE RESPONSE COUNTS FOR SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS, 1996
AND 1991

Please refer to the section of this document entitled "Data Comparability" for a discussion of the comparability of ethnic origin data between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.

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Ethnic Origin	1996		1991	
	Single Responses	Multiple Responses	Single Responses	Multiple Responses
Total population	18,303,625	10,224,495	19,199,790	7,794,250
Canadian	5,326,995	3,479,285	765,095	267,935
French	2,665,250	2,932,595	6,129,680	2,239,535
English	2,048,275	4,783,820	3,958,405	4,646,720
Chinese(1)	800,470	121,115	586,645	66,000
Italian	729,455	478,025	750,055	397,720
German	726,145	2,030,990	911,560	1,882,220
Scottish	642,970	3,617,870	893,125	3,355,240
Irish	504,030	3,263,580	725,660	3,057,695
North American Indian	394,555	472,675	365,375	418,605
Ukrainian	331,680	694,790	406,645	647,650
Dutch (Netherlands)(2)	313,880	602,335	358,180	603,415
Polish	265,930	520,805	272,805	467,905
Jewish	195,810	155,900	245,840	123,725
Jamaican	128,570	60,200	20,910	15,595
Haitian	72,330	11,350	22,885	21,095
Québécois	55,635	24,760	6,575	4,985
Métis	49,800	170,940	75,150	137,500
Inuit	33,280	16,570	30,090	19,165
Black	27,920	19,425	214,270	124,020

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(1) In 1991, "Taiwanese" was included in "Chinese". In 1996, "Taiwanese" was collected as a separate response.

(2) In 1991, "Frisian" was included in "Dutch (Netherlands)". In 1996, "Frisian" was collected as a separate response.

APPENDIX 2

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COMPARISON OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE 1996, 1991, AND 1986 CENSUSES

1996 Classification	1991 Classification	1986 Classification
English	English*	English*
Irish	Irish*	Irish*
Scottish	Scottish*	Scottish*
Welsh	Welsh	Welsh
British, n.i.e.	Other British, n.i.e.	British, n.i.e., Other British
Acadian	Acadian	Acadian
French	French*	French*
Austrian	Austrian	Austrian
Belgian	Belgian	Belgian
Dutch (Netherlands)	Dutch (Netherlands)*	Dutch (Netherlands)*
Flemish	Flemish	Belgian
Frisian	Dutch (Netherlands)*	Dutch (Netherlands)*
German	German*	German*
Luxembourger	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Swiss	Swiss	Swiss
Danish	Danish	Danish
Finnish	Finnish	Finnish
Icelandic	Icelandic	Icelandic
Norwegian	Norwegian	Norwegian
Swedish	Swedish	Swedish
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	Scandinavian, n.i.e.	Scandinavian, n.i.e.
Byelorussian	Byelorussian	Byelorussian
Czech	Czech	Czech
Czechoslovakian	Czechoslovakian	Czechoslovakian
Estonian	Estonian	Estonian
Hungarian (Magyar)	Hungarian (Magyar)	Hungarian (Magyar)
Latvian	Latvian	Latvian
Lithuanian	Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Polish	Polish*	Polish*
Romanian	Romanian	Romanian
Russian	Russian	Russian
Slovak	Slovak	Slovak
Ukrainian	Ukrainian*	Ukrainian*
Albanian	Albanian	Albanian
Bosnian	Yugoslav, n.i.e.	Yugoslav, n.i.e.
Bulgarian	Bulgar	Bulgar
Croatian	Croatian	Croatian
Cypriot	Cypriot	Cypriot
Greek	Greek	Greek
Italian	Italian*	Italian*
Macedonian	Macedonian	Macedonian
Maltese	Maltese	Maltese
Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese

Serbian	Serbian	Serbian
Slovenian	Slovenian	Slovenian
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	Yugoslav, n.i.e.	Yugoslav, n.i.e.
Basque	Basque	Other European, n.i.e.
Gypsy (Roma)	Other European, n.i.e.	Other European, n.i.e.
Jewish	Jewish*	Jewish*
Slav	Other European, n.i.e.	Other European, n.i.e.
European, n.i.e.	Other European, n.i.e.	Other European, n.i.e.
Afghan	Afghan	Other Asian, n.i.e.
Armenian	Armenian	Armenian
Iranian	Iranian	Iranian
Israeli	Israeli	Israeli
Kurd	Kurdish	Arab, n.i.e.
Turk	Turk	Turk
West Asian, n.i.e.	West Asian, n.i.e.	Not included
Algerian	Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Berber	Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Egyptian	Egyptian	Egyptian
Iraqi	Iraqi	Arab, n.i.e.
Jordanian	Arab, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Lebanese	Lebanese	Lebanese
Moroccan	Moroccan	Arab, n.i.e.
Palestinian	Palestinian	Palestinian
Syrian	Syrian	Syrian
Tunisian	Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Arab, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Arab, n.i.e.
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi, n.i.e.	Bangladeshi, n.i.e.
Bengali	Bengali	Bengali, n.i.e.
East Indian	East Indian, n.i.e.	East Indian, n.i.e.
Goan	East Indian, n.i.e.	East Indian, n.i.e.
Gujarati	East Indian, n.i.e.	East Indian, n.i.e.
Pakistani	Pakistani, n.i.e.	Pakistani, n.i.e.
Punjabi	Punjabi	Punjabi
Sinhalese	Sinhalese	Sinhalese
Sri Lankan	Sri Lankan, n.i.e.	Sri Lankan, n.i.e.
Tamil	Tamil	Tamil
South Asian, n.i.e.	East Indian, n.i.e.	East Indian, n.i.e.
Burmese	Burmese	Burmese
Cambodian	Cambodian	Cambodian
Chinese	Chinese*	Chinese*
Filipino	Filipino	Filipino
Indonesian	Indonesian	Indonesian
Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
Korean	Korean	Korean
Laotian	Laotian	Laotian
Malay	Malay	Malay
Mongolian	Other Asian, n.i.e.	Other Asian, n.i.e.
Taiwanese	Chinese*	Chinese*

Thai	Thai	Thai
Tibetan Other	Asian, n.i.e.	Other Asian, n.i.e.
Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
East/Southeast Asian, n.i.e	Other Asian, n.i.e.	Other Asian, n.i.e.
Asian, n.i.e. (1)		
Black	Black*, Other Black (2)	Black*, Other Black (2)
Burundian	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
East African	Other African, n.i.e.	Other African, n.i.e.
Eritrean	Ethiopian	African Black
Ethiopian	Ethiopian	African Black
Ghanaian	Ghanaian	African Black
Kenyan	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Mauritian	Other African, n.i.e.	Other African, n.i.e.
Nigerian	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Rwandan African	Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Somali	Somali	African Black
South African	Other African, n.i.e.	Other African, n.i.e.
Sudanese	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Tanzanian	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Ugandan	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Zairian	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
African (Black), n.i.e.	African Black, n.i.e.	African Black
Other African, n.i.e.	Other African, n.i.e.	Other African, n.i.e.
Fijian	Fijian	Fijian
Polynesian	Polynesian	Polynesian
Pacific Islander, n.i.e. (3)		Other Pacific Islanders
Argentinian	Argentinian	Argentinian
Brazilian	Brazilian	Brazilian
Central/South American Indian	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Chilean	Chilean	Chilean
Colombian	Colombian	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Costa Rican	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Ecuadorian	Ecuadorian	Ecuadorian
Guatemalan	Guatemalan	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Hispanic	Hispanic	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Honduran	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Mexican	Mexican	Mexican
Nicaraguan	Nicaraguan	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Panamanian	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Paraguayan	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Peruvian	Peruvian	Peruvian
Salvadorean	Salvadorean	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins

Uruguayan	Uruguayan	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Venezuelan	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American, n.i.e.	Other Latin/Central/ South American Origins
Antiguan	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
Bahamian	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
Barbadian	Barbadian	Other West Indian
Bermudan	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
Cuban	Cuban	Cuban
Grenadian	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
Guyanese	Guyanese	Other West Indian
Haitian	Haitian	Haitian
Jamaican	Jamaican	Jamaican
Kittitian/Nevisian	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
St. Lucian	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	Trinidadian and Tobagonian	Other West Indian
Vincentian/Grenadinian	Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other West Indian
West Indian	West Indian, n.i.e. (4)	Other West Indian(4)
Caribbean, n.i.e.	Other Caribbean, n.i.e. (5)	Other Caribbean, n.i.e. (5)
Inuit(Eskimo) (6)	Inuit/Eskimo* (6)	Inuit*
Métis	Métis*	Métis*
North American Indian	North American Indian*	North American Indian*
American	American	American
Australian	Australian/New Zealander	Australian/New Zealander
Canadian	Canadian	Canadian
New Zealander	Australian/New Zealander	Australian/New Zealander
Québécois	Québécois	Québécois
Other, n.i.e.	Other, n.i.e.	Other, n.i.e.

* Self-coded answers

Note: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

Endnotes

(1) The change in the ethnic origin question to an open-ended format in 1996 led to an increase in general "Asian" responses. As a result, a new ethnic group for "Asian, n.i.e." was added in 1996.

(2) Ethnic origin data for "Black" in 1996 are not comparable with those of previous censuses due to changes in question format and examples. In 1996, a new question was introduced to measure the visible minority population, including Blacks, more directly. For further information, see Population Group.

(3) As a result of low response counts, "Pacific Islander" was not available on the 1991 Census database or in published output. "Pacific Islander" data in 1991 were included with Australian/New Zealander if born in Australia or New Zealand, or Polynesian if born in French Polynesia, or Fijian if born elsewhere.

(4) Data for Other West Indian and West Indian, n.i.e. are not comparable between 1986 and 1991. In 1986, Other West Indian was a general category which included responses of "West Indian" as well as other British West Indian origins. In 1991 and 1996, West Indian, n.i.e. included only responses of "West Indian". Other British West Indian origins were included in Other Caribbean, n.i.e. (see Endnote 5).

(5) Data for Other Caribbean, n.i.e. are not comparable between 1986 and 1991. In 1986, Other Caribbean, n.i.e. included mainly non-British West Indian origins. In 1991 and 1996, it included both British West Indian origins as well as other Caribbean origins (see Endnote 4).

(6) The category of "Inuit/Eskimo" is shown as "Inuit" in the 1991 and 1996 published output. Eskimo was added to the 1991 and 1996 Census questionnaires in order to avoid response errors.

How to Get Help

1. Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada regional reference centres are located across the country. Each centre has a complete collection of current publications and reference documents which can be consulted or purchased, along with microcomputer diskettes, CD-ROMs, maps and other products and services, including CANSIM.

Each Reference Centre provides a wide range of additional services. On the one hand, the Dissemination Services: a free telephone enquiries line for the most recent basic data. On the other hand, Advisory Services: identification of your needs, establishing sources or availability of data, consolidation and integration of data coming from different sources and development of profiles, analysis of highlights or tendencies and, finally, training on products, services, Statistics Canada concepts and also the use of statistical data.

For more information about the services provided by regional reference centres, you can call or visit the closest centre. The locations are listed below. If you are outside the local calling area, please dial the toll-free number.

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2. Other

Canadian Universities – Data Liberation Initiative (DLI)

This pilot project provides Canadian universities with affordable access to Statistics Canada's files and databases for teaching and research purposes. Universities participating pay an annual subscription fee and supply support services such as personnel, equipment and software. Statistics Canada provides data files, technical assistance and storage via file transfer protocol (FTP) over the Internet. The DLI gives universities access to public use microdata files, large databases such as census profiles and CANSIM, and geography data such as boundary files. Statistics Canada provides copies of all products distributed exclusively on CD-ROM. With the DLI, universities no longer have to form consortiums (consortiums were an innovative, efficient way for a number of

institutions to share the cost of expensive data). Under the DLI, as under the consortium arrangements, access to the files is restricted by contract to the student population, teaching staff and other employees of participating universities.

To find out more about the DLI, send an e-mail to [http://berigan@statcan.ca](mailto:berigan@statcan.ca).

Internet

Statistics Canada's Talon service – named after Canada's first official statistician, Jean Talon – was set up in February 1994. Talon can be found at: <http://www.statcan.ca>.

At all times during the census dissemination cycle, this web site offers users a selection of material from the various reference products, a complete issue of *The Daily*, available on the date of release for each variable, containing highlights and selected analysis, and three or four supporting tables for each variable. Also, users have access to detailed information on census products and services through IPS (Information on Products and Services system). IPS is a one-stop searchable repository of all Statistics Canada publications, products and services. With IPS, users can perform organized and efficient searches to find out what publications or electronic products, microdata files, or services are available in their area of interest.

Other Related Products

Statistics Canada. *1996 Census Public Use Microdata Files – Individuals File*. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, 2nd quarter of 1999, Catalogue No. 95M0010XCB.

Statistics Canada. *1996 Census Public Use Microdata Files – Families File*. Ottawa: Minister of Industry, 2nd quarter of 1999, Catalogue No. 95M0012XCB.

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