

2011 National Household Survey Public Use Microdata File (PUMF)

Hierarchical File

Documentation and User guide



Table of contents

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Introduction | 3 |
| Chapter 1 Universes | 6 |
| Chapter 2 Record layout | 8 |
| Chapter 3 Variable descriptions (codebook) | 11 |
| Geography..... | 11 |
| Households..... | 12 |
| Families and family composition..... | 13 |
| Demography..... | 15 |
| Place of birth, immigration and citizenship..... | 16 |
| Aboriginal population..... | 22 |
| Ethnic origin..... | 26 |
| Language..... | 27 |
| Education..... | 34 |
| Mobility..... | 40 |
| Journey to work..... | 42 |
| Labour market activity..... | 46 |
| Income..... | 53 |
| Dwellings: Housing and shelter costs..... | 58 |
| Religion..... | 63 |
| Weighting..... | 64 |
| Identifier..... | 66 |
| Chapter 4 Sampling method, estimation and data quality | 67 |
| Chapter 5 Other factors affecting data reliability | 82 |
| Appendix A: Countries and area of interest | 97 |
| Appendix B: Mother tongue and home language | 103 |
| Appendix C: Ethnic origins | 110 |
| Appendix D: Query examples | 119 |

Introduction

The *2011 National Household Survey (NHS) Public Use Microdata File (PUMF) on private households* contains 133,192 private households with a total of 333,008 individual records, representing 1% of the population in private households in private occupied dwellings in Canada. These records were drawn from the population who responded to the 2011 NHS. The NHS is a voluntary, self-administered survey, introduced as a replacement for census Form 2B, more commonly known as the long-form census questionnaire. A random sample of 4.5 million households was invited to respond to the NHS in spring and summer 2011. (The reference date of the NHS is May 10, 2011, the date of the 2011 Census of Population.)

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

NHS target population

The NHS covers all persons whose usual place of residence is a private dwelling in Canada. It includes persons who live on Indian reserves and in other Indian settlements, permanent residents, non-permanent residents such as refugee claimants, holders of work or study permits, and members of their families living with them.

Foreign residents such as representatives of a foreign government assigned to an embassy, high commission or other diplomatic mission in Canada, members of the armed forces of another country stationed in Canada, and residents of another country who are visiting Canada temporarily are not covered by the NHS.

The survey also excludes persons living in institutional collective dwellings such as hospitals, nursing homes and penitentiaries; Canadian citizens living in other countries; and, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces stationed outside Canada. Also excluded are persons living in non-institutional collective dwellings such as work camps, hotels and motels, and student residences.

Comparability between estimates from the 2006 Census long form and the 2011 National Household Survey estimates: When comparing estimates from the 2006 Census long form and estimates from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) users should take into account the fact that the two sources represent different populations. The target population for the 2006 Census long form includes usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad whereas the target population for the NHS excludes them. Moreover, the NHS estimates are derived from a voluntary survey and are therefore subject to potentially higher non-response error than those derived from the 2006 Census long form.

NHS reference products and materials

1. Response rates

http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/about-apropos/nhs-enm_r012.cfm?Lang=E

The final response rate for the NHS was 68.6%. This rate is similar to rates on other voluntary surveys conducted by Statistics Canada.

2. NHS Dictionary

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

The NHS Dictionary is a reference document which contains detailed definitions of concepts, universes, variables and geographic terms used in the NHS. By referring to the NHS Dictionary, both beginner and intermediate data users will gain a better understanding of the data.

3. Reference guides

The reference guides provide information that enables users to effectively use, apply and interpret data from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). Each guide contains definitions and explanations of concepts, classifications, data quality and comparability to other sources. Additional information is included for specific variables to help general users better understand the concepts and questions used in the NHS.

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/guides/index-eng.cfm>

The variables of the 2011 PUMF pertaining to 'Demography' and 'Families and family composition' were collected as part of the 2011 Census of Population. The *Families Reference Guide* contains useful information about these variables.

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/guides/index-eng.cfm>

4. Other reference products and materials

For a complete list of reference products and materials regarding the 2011 NHS, please see the following: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/index-eng.cfm>.

PUMF 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 actions are taken to fulfil this commitment.

2. Reduced level of detail

The smallest geographic unit in the 2011 PUMF is the census metropolitan area (CMA). Data at the scale of geographic areas smaller than CMAs are not provided for this product. Also, the user will find that this product contains only information on five of the largest census metropolitan areas and the provinces. The Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are grouped under the term 'Northern Canada.'

Furthermore, the data have been aggregated in such a way as to preserve confidentiality while, at the same time, providing as much detail as possible in order to maintain the analytical value of the file. For example, the data on mother tongue do not indicate 'Mandarin,' but rather the more general category 'Chinese languages.' This category also includes other mother tongue languages, such as 'Cantonese.'

3. Data not available

For some records, the codes for certain variables were changed to indicate '**Not available**,' so as to guarantee data confidentiality. Users should be aware of the existence of this category when producing statistical tables.

4. Lower and upper limits

The PUMF contains lower and upper income limits. Thus, the data on total income and sources of income are adjusted proportionally. Lower and upper limits are also applied to certain dwelling variables such as 'value of dwelling.' See chapter 5.

5. Rounding

For all quantitative variables, the data within the lower and upper limits are randomly rounded to base 50, 100, 1,000 or 10,000. See chapter 5.

6. Content changes

The content of the 2011 PUMF is largely the same as that of the 2006 PUMF. However, there are various changes, resulting from content changes in the 2011 NHS, as well as the creation of new variables from existing questions or the use of updated classifications on existing questions.

Changes include:

- the insertion of 15 new variables
 - CFSTRUCT Census family structure, simple version
 - DUR POW: Commuting Duration
 - EFDECILE Income: Income decile group
 - EFDIMBM Income: Disposable income for MBM for all persons
 - LEAVE POW: Departure time in hours and minutes
 - LOC_ST_RES Education: Location of study compared with province or territory of residence
 - LOLICOA Income: Low income status based on LICO-AT
 - LOLICOB Income: Low income status based on LICO-BT
 - LOLIMA Income: Low income status based on LIM-AT
 - LOLIMB Income: Low income status based on LIM-BT
 - LOLIMMI Income: Low income status based on LIM-MI
 - LOMBM Income: Low income status based on MBM
 - NOS Housing suitability
 - OCC JTW: Vehicle occupancy
 - RELIGION Religion: Aggregated responses
 - SUBSIDY Subsidized housing
- the removal of 4 old variables
 - MFS Major field of study (based on MFS classification)
 - UPHWRK Unpaid housework
 - UPKID Unpaid care of children
 - UPSR Unpaid care of senior
- a change of universe to Mobility, Generation status and Place of birth of parents variables which are now asked of the entire population, regardless of the respondent's age. In 2006 and in previous censuses, only respondents aged 15 and over were required to answer these questions.

Variables included in the 2011 PUMF with supporting information can be found in Chapter 3.

Chapter 1 – Universes

Private Household:

Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. Household members who are temporarily absent (e.g., temporarily residing elsewhere) on May 10, 2011, are considered as part of their usual household. Every person is a member of one and only one household.

Private dwelling occupied by usual residents

Refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on May 10, 2011.

The number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents is equal to the number of private households.

Economic family

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

Census family

Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common-law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child. A couple may be of opposite sex or same sex.

For additional information regarding the universes above, please refer to the 2011 on-line NHS Dictionary, catalogue number 99-000-XWE.

Basic counts of different units in hierarchical PUMF, 2011

| Universe | Criteria | PUMF unweighted records count | PUMF weighted estimates | NHS weighted estimates |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Persons in private households | All records | 333,008 | 32,747,981 | 32,852,323 |
| Private households | PRIHM = 1 | 133,192 | 13,317,308 | 13,319,251 |
| Persons not in an economic family | EF_RP = 3 | 47,557 | 4,911,394 | 4,903,531 |
| Persons in an economic family | EF_RP = 1 or EF_RP = 2 | 285,451 | 27,836,587 | 27,948,792 |
| Economic families | EF_RP = 1 | 94,155 | 9,244,184 | 9,254,162 |
| Persons not in a census family | CF_RP = 3 | 55,020 | 5,619,213 | 5,626,052 |
| Persons in a census family | CF_RP = 1 or CF_RP = 2 | 277,988 | 27,128,768 | 27,226,271 |
| Census families | CF_RP = 1 | 95,611 | 9,377,233 | 9,387,476 |

Chapter 2 Record Layout

Geography

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|--|
| 18 | 3 | 48-50 | Num | CMA | Census metropolitan area of current residence (2011) |
| 83 | 2 | 161-162 | Num | PR | Province or territory of current residence (2011) |

Households

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|---|
| 36 | 1 | 91 | Num | HHMAINP | Person responsible for household payments |
| 87 | 1 | 168 | Num | PRIHM | Primary household maintainer |

Families and Family Composition

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|---|
| 12 | 1 | 41 | Num | CF_RP | Census family reference person |
| 13 | 1 | 42 | Num | CFSTAT | Household living arrangements, simple version |
| 14 | 1 | 43 | Num | CFSTRUCT | Census family structure, simple version |
| 24 | 1 | 56 | Num | EF_RP | Economic family reference person |

Demography

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|---------------------------|
| 6 | 2 | 32-33 | Num | AGEGRP | Age groups |
| 64 | 1 | 128 | Num | MARSTH | Marital status (de facto) |
| 93 | 1 | 177 | Num | SEX | Sex |

Place of Birth, Immigration and Citizenship

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|---|
| 7 | 2 | 34-35 | Num | AGEIMM | Immigration: Age at immigration |
| 16 | 1 | 46 | Num | CITIZEN | Citizenship: Citizenship status and type – Summary |
| 17 | 1 | 47 | Num | CITOTH | Citizenship (component): Other country of citizenship |
| 32 | 1 | 79 | Num | GENSTAT | Generation status: Detailed |
| 44 | 1 | 101 | Num | IMMSTAT | Immigration: Immigrant status |
| 79 | 1 | 157 | Num | POB | Place of birth: Detailed |
| 80 | 1 | 158 | Num | POBF | Place of birth of father: Detailed |
| 81 | 1 | 159 | Num | POBM | Place of birth of mother: Detailed |
| 112 | 1 | 368 | Num | YRIMM | Immigration: Year of immigration |

Aboriginal Population

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|---|
| 5 | 1 | 31 | Num | ABOID | Aboriginal: Aboriginal identity – Detailed |
| 9 | 1 | 37 | Num | BFNMEMB | Aboriginal: Membership in a First Nation or Indian band |
| 89 | 1 | 171 | Num | REGIND | Aboriginal: Registered or Treaty Indian status |

Ethnic Origin

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|--|
| 28 | 2 | 72-73 | Num | ETHDER | Ethnic origin: Derived single and selected multiple ethnic origins |
| 100 | 1 | 202 | Num | VISMIN | Visible minority: Detailed |

Language

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|---|
| 30 | 1 | 77 | Num | FOL | Language: First official language spoken |
| 37 | 1 | 92 | Num | HLAEN | Language: Home language (A) – English – component – Part A |
| 38 | 1 | 93 | Num | HLAFR | Language: Home language (A) – French – component – Part A |
| 39 | 2 | 94-95 | Num | HLANO | Language: Home language (A) – first write-in – component – Part A |
| 40 | 1 | 96 | Num | HLBEN | Language: Home language (B) – English – component – Part B |
| 41 | 1 | 97 | Num | HLBFR | Language: Home language (B) – French – component – Part B |
| 42 | 1 | 98 | Num | HLBNO | Language: Home language – first write-in – component – Part B |
| 46 | 1 | 108 | Num | KOL | Language: Official languages |
| 58 | 1 | 122 | Num | LWAEN | Language: Language of work (A) – English – component – Part A |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---------|-----|-------|--|
| 59 | 1 | 123 | Num | LWAFR | Language: Language of work (A) – French – component – Part A |
| 60 | 1 | 124 | Num | LWANO | Language: Language of work (A) – first write-in – component – Part A |
| 61 | 1 | 125 | Num | LWBEN | Language: Language of work (B) – English – component – Part B |
| 62 | 1 | 126 | Num | LWBFR | Language: Language of work (B) – French – component – Part B |
| 63 | 1 | 127 | Num | LWBNO | Language: Language of work (B) – first write-in – component – Part B |
| 69 | 1 | 139 | Num | MTNEN | Language: Mother tongue (English) – component |
| 70 | 1 | 140 | Num | MTNFR | Language: Mother tongue (French) – component |
| 71 | 2 | 141-142 | Num | MTNNO | Language: Mother Tongue – First write-in – component |
| 75 | 2 | 149-150 | Num | NOL | Language: Non-official language |

Education

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|------------|---|
| 8 | 1 | 36 | Num | ATTSCH | Education: Attendance at school |
| 15 | 2 | 44-45 | Num | CIP2011 | Education: Major field of study, primary groupings (based on CIP Canada 2011) |
| 35 | 2 | 89-90 | Num | HDGREE | Education: Highest certificate, diploma or degree |
| 49 | 1 | 112 | Num | LOC_ST_RES | Education: Location of study compared with province or territory of residence |
| 50 | 2 | 113-114 | Num | LOCSTUD | Education: Location of study |
| 94 | 2 | 178-179 | Num | SSGRAD | Education: Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalent |

Mobility

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|---|
| 65 | 1 | 129 | Num | MOB1 | Mobility 1: Mobility status – Place of residence 1 year ago (2010) |
| 66 | 1 | 130 | Num | MOB5 | Mobility 5: Mobility status – Place of residence 5 years ago (2006) |
| 84 | 2 | 163-164 | Num | PR1 | Mobility 1: Province or territory of residence 1 year ago (2010) |
| 85 | 2 | 165-166 | Num | PR5 | Mobility 5: Province or territory of residence 5 years ago (2006) |

Journey to Work

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|--|
| 21 | 1 | 53 | Num | DIST | JTW: POW Commuting distance capped maximum of 201 kilometres |
| 23 | 1 | 55 | Num | DUR | POW: Commuting duration |
| 47 | 1 | 109 | Num | LEAVE | POW: Departure time in hours and minutes |
| 67 | 1 | 131 | Num | MODE | JTW: Mode of transportation to work |
| 77 | 1 | 152 | Num | OCC | JTW: Vehicle occupancy |
| 82 | 1 | 160 | Num | POWST | JTW: Place of work status |
| 88 | 2 | 169-170 | Num | PWPR | JTW: Place of work province |

Labour Market Activities

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|---|
| 20 | 1 | 52 | Num | COW | Labour: Class of worker (derived) |
| 31 | 1 | 78 | Num | FPTWK | Labour: Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2010 |
| 43 | 2 | 99-100 | Num | HRSWRK | Labour: Hours worked for pay or in self-employment |
| 48 | 2 | 110-111 | Num | LFTAG | Labour: Labour force status |
| 57 | 1 | 121 | Num | LSTWRK | Labour: When last worked for pay or in self-employment |
| 72 | 2 | 143-144 | Num | NAICS | Labour: Industry sectors (based on the NAICS 2007) |
| 73 | 2 | 145-146 | Num | NOCEE | Labour: Occupation (based on the NOC 2011) |
| 74 | 2 | 147-148 | Num | NOCS | Labour: Occupation broad categories (based on the NOC 2011) |
| 102 | 1 | 221 | Num | WKSWRK | Labour: Weeks worked in 2010 |
| 103 | 2 | 222-223 | Num | WRKACT | Labour: Work activity in 2010 |

Income

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|---|
| 25 | 2 | 57-58 | Num | EFDECILE | Income: Income decile group |
| 26 | 6 | 59-64 | Num | EFDIMBM | Income: Disposable income for MBM for all persons |
| 27 | 7 | 65-71 | Num | EMPIN | Income: Employment income |
| 34 | 5 | 84-88 | Num | GTRFS | Income: Total government transfer payments |
| 45 | 6 | 102-107 | Num | INCTAX | Income: Income tax paid |
| 51 | 1 | 115 | Num | LOLICOA | Income: Low income status based on LICO-AT |
| 52 | 1 | 116 | Num | LOLICOB | Income: Low income status based on LICO-BT |
| 53 | 1 | 117 | Num | LOLIMA | Income: Low income status based on LIM-AT |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---------|-----|-----------|---|
| 54 | 1 | 118 | Num | LOLIMB | Income: Low income status based on LIM-BT |
| 55 | 1 | 119 | Num | LOLIMMI | Income: Low income status based on LIM-MI |
| 56 | 1 | 120 | Num | LOMBM | Income: Low income status based on MBM |
| 68 | 7 | 132-138 | Num | MRKINC | Income: Market income |
| 97 | 7 | 182-188 | Num | TOTINC | Income: Total income |
| 98 | 6 | 189-194 | Num | TOTINC_AT | Income: After-tax income |

Dwelling: Housing and shelter costs

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 10 | 1 | 38 | Num | BEDRM | Number of bedrooms |
| 11 | 2 | 39-40 | Num | BUILT | Period of construction |
| 19 | 1 | 51 | Num | CONDO | Tenure – Condominium |
| 22 | 1 | 54 | Num | DTYPE | Structural type of dwelling |
| 29 | 3 | 74-76 | Num | FCOND | Condominium fees |
| 33 | 4 | 80-83 | Num | GROSRT | Gross rent |
| 76 | 1 | 151 | Num | NOS | Housing suitability |
| 78 | 4 | 153-156 | Num | OMP | Owner's major payment |
| 86 | 1 | 167 | Num | PRESMORTG | Presence of mortgage |
| 91 | 1 | 174 | Num | REPAIR | Condition of dwelling |
| 92 | 2 | 175-176 | Num | ROOM | Rooms, number of |
| 95 | 1 | 180 | Num | SUBSIDY | Subsidized housing |
| 96 | 1 | 181 | Num | TENUR | Tenure |
| 99 | 7 | 195-201 | Num | VALUE | Value of dwelling |

Religion

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 90 | 2 | 172-173 | Num | RELIGION | Religion: Aggregated responses |

Weighting

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|------------------------------|
| 101 | 18 | 203-220 | Num | WEIGHT | Individuals weighting factor |
| 104 | 18 | 224-241 | Num | WT1 | Replicate PUMF weight |
| 105 | 18 | 242-259 | Num | WT2 | Replicate PUMF weight |
| 106 | 18 | 260-277 | Num | WT3 | Replicate PUMF weight |
| 107 | 18 | 278-295 | Num | WT4 | Replicate PUMF weight |
| 108 | 18 | 296-313 | Num | WT5 | Replicate PUMF weight |
| 109 | 18 | 314-331 | Num | WT6 | Replicate PUMF weight |
| 110 | 18 | 332-349 | Num | WT7 | Replicate PUMF weight |
| 111 | 18 | 350-367 | Num | WT8 | Replicate PUMF weight |

Identifier

| Field | Size | Position | Type | Mnemonic | Title |
|-------|------|----------|------|----------|-------------------------------|
| 3 | 8 | 14-21 | Num | CF_ID | Key for census family table |
| 2 | 7 | 7-13 | Num | EF_ID | Key for economic family table |
| 1 | 6 | 1-6 | Num | HH_ID | Key for household table |
| 4 | 9 | 22-30 | Num | PP_ID | Key for person table |

Chapter 3 Variable descriptions

Geography

CMA – Census metropolitan area of current residence (2011)

Field: 18

Size: 3

Position: 48-50

Type: num

Description: Refers to the census metropolitan area (CMA), census agglomeration (CA), or non-CMA/CA of current residence (on May 10, 2011).

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 462 | Montréal | 39,120 | 3,743,411 | |
| 535 | Toronto | 56,852 | 5,491,430 | |
| 825 | Calgary | 12,121 | 1,182,517 | |
| 835 | Edmonton | 11,637 | 1,135,193 | |
| 933 | Vancouver | 23,439 | 2,269,194 | |
| 999 | Other census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations and other geographies | 189,839 | 18,926,236 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

PR – Province or territory of current residence (2011)

Field: 83

Size: 2

Position: 161-162

Type: num

Description: Refers to the province or territory of current residence (on May 10, 2011).

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 10 | Newfoundland and Labrador | 4,906 | 502,531 | |
| 11 | Prince Edward Island | 1,330 | 140,366 | |
| 12 | Nova Scotia | 8,793 | 888,104 | |
| 13 | New Brunswick | 7,166 | 728,904 | |
| 24 | Quebec | 79,580 | 7,692,259 | |
| 35 | Ontario | 128,533 | 12,663,694 | |
| 46 | Manitoba | 11,929 | 1,165,970 | |
| 47 | Saskatchewan | 9,882 | 998,163 | |
| 48 | Alberta | 35,693 | 3,535,454 | |
| 59 | British Columbia | 44,073 | 4,328,421 | |
| 63 | Northern Canada | 1,123 | 104,115 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Households

HHMAINP – Person responsible for household payments

Field: 36

Size: 1

Position: 91

Type: num

Description: Refers to whether or not a person residing in the household is responsible for paying the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity or other services or utilities.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | Person is not responsible for household payments | 141,698 | 13,742,323 | |
| 1 | Person is responsible for household payments | 191,310 | 19,005,658 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

PRIHM – Primary household maintainer

Field: 87

Size: 1

Position: 168

Type: num

Description: The first person in the household identified as being a household maintainer. The order of the persons in a household is determined by the order in which the respondent lists the persons on the questionnaire. The order does not necessarily correspond to the proportion of household payments made by the person.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | Person is not a primary household maintainer | 199,816 | 19,430,673 | |
| 1 | Person is a primary household maintainer | 133,192 | 13,317,308 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Families and family composition

CF_RP – Census family reference person

Field: 12

Size: 1

Position: 41

Type: num

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

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Census family reference person | 95,611 | 9,377,233 | |
| 2 | Other census family member | 182,377 | 17,751,535 | |
| 3 | Person not in a census family | 55,020 | 5,619,213 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

CFSTAT – Household living arrangements, simple version

Field: 13

Size: 1

Position: 42

Type: num

Description: Household living arrangements, simple version. This is a collapsed version of the variable Household living arrangements.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Married spouse or common-law partner without children | 75,321 | 7,466,918 | |
| 2 | Married spouse or common-law partner with children | 85,559 | 8,266,738 | |
| 3 | Lone parent | 15,169 | 1,510,224 | |
| 4 | Child of a couple | 78,811 | 7,590,032 | |
| 5 | Child of a lone parent | 23,128 | 2,294,856 | |
| 6 | Person living alone | 34,996 | 3,662,533 | |
| 7 | Person living with non-relatives only | 12,561 | 1,248,861 | |
| 8 | Person not in a census family but living with other relatives | 7,463 | 707,819 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

CFSTRUCT – Census family structure, simple version

Field: 14

Size: 1

Position: 43

Type: num

Description: Census family structure, simple version. This is a collapsed version of the variable Census family structure.

Reported for: Persons in census families

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Couple without children | 75,321 | 7,466,918 | |
| 2 | Couple with children | 164,370 | 15,856,770 | |
| 3 | Lone-parent family | 38,297 | 3,805,080 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 55,020 | 5,619,213 | Persons not in census families |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Families and family composition

EF_RP – Economic family reference person

Field: 24

Size: 1

Position: 56

Type: num

Description: Economic family reference person. There is one reference person per family. The economic family reference person is the person in an economic family who is listed first on the questionnaire, after re-ordering of persons in the household according to variable PERSNO. The re-ordering ensures that the first person in the household is not under 15 years of age nor the son or daughter or grandchild of someone else in the household. Prior to 2006, the economic family reference person was always the man in an opposite-sex couple; as of 2006, it is based on which spouse or partner is listed first.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Economic family reference person | 94,155 | 9,244,184 | |
| 2 | Other economic family member | 191,296 | 18,592,402 | |
| 3 | Person not in an economic family | 47,557 | 4,911,394 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Demography

AGEGRP – Age groups

Field: 6

Size: 2

Position: 32-33

Type: num

Description: Age groups

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | 0 to 9 years | 35,300 | 3,437,657 | |
| 2 | 10 to 14 years | 18,471 | 1,802,853 | |
| 3 | 15 to 19 years | 20,996 | 2,037,446 | |
| 4 | 20 to 24 years | 21,338 | 2,080,124 | |
| 5 | 25 to 29 years | 21,079 | 2,067,198 | |
| 6 | 30 to 34 years | 21,175 | 2,070,473 | |
| 7 | 35 to 39 years | 21,284 | 2,086,310 | |
| 8 | 40 to 44 years | 22,531 | 2,197,413 | |
| 9 | 45 to 49 years | 26,309 | 2,591,315 | |
| 10 | 50 to 54 years | 26,141 | 2,583,861 | |
| 11 | 55 to 64 years | 42,752 | 4,238,277 | |
| 12 | 65 to 74 years | 25,632 | 2,581,994 | |
| 13 | 75 years and over | 18,414 | 1,876,397 | |
| 88 | Not available | 11,586 | 1,096,662 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

MARSTH – Marital status (de facto)

Field: 64

Size: 1

Position: 128

Type: num

Description: Marital status (de facto)

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Never legally married (and not living common law) | 133,790 | 13,135,010 | |
| 2 | Legally married (and not separated) | 131,207 | 12,841,375 | |
| 3 | Living common law | 32,024 | 3,122,464 | |
| 4 | Separated (and not living common law) | 6,657 | 668,922 | |
| 5 | Divorced (and not living common law) | 16,100 | 1,642,167 | |
| 6 | Widowed (and not living common law) | 13,230 | 1,338,042 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

SEX – Sex

Field: 93

Size: 1

Position: 177

Type: num

Description: Sex

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Female | 169,288 | 16,627,109 | |
| 2 | Male | 163,720 | 16,120,871 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

AGEIMM – Immigration: Age at immigration

Field: 7

Size: 2

Position: 34-35

Type: num

Description: The variable Age_Imm (Immigration: Age at immigration) indicates the age at immigration. Age at immigration is derived from responses to the questions on date of birth (Question 3) and year of immigration (Question 12). Age at immigration refers to the age at which an immigrant first obtained landed immigrant/permanent resident status. Immigrant refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. This person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. In the 2011 National Household Survey, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2011. To obtain an estimate (subtotal) for 'Immigrants,' sum all categories with age at immigration. Users should note that comparisons of data for specific ages of immigration over time or between surveys can be affected by a number of factors, for example emigration and mortality among the immigrant population, survey methodology and respondent reporting patterns. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of age at immigration data, refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

CAUTION - The variable Age at immigration is derived from the variables Year of immigration and Year of birth. An anomaly in the calculation of the age at immigration introduced an inconsistency between the variables Age at immigration and Age for a small number of respondents. Few entries are showing an age at immigration of one year older than their age. These cases should have been assigned an age at immigration equal to their age. Given the small number of cases affected and the fact that there is a difference of only one year in the given value and the value that should have been assigned, the impact on data quality for statistics produced with the age at immigration is marginal.

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

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 0 to 4 years | 6,401 | 611,698 | |
| 2 | 5 to 9 years | 6,028 | 578,557 | |
| 3 | 10 to 14 years | 5,603 | 536,019 | |
| 4 | 15 to 19 years | 6,072 | 586,577 | |
| 5 | 20 to 24 years | 8,863 | 859,731 | |
| 6 | 25 to 29 years | 9,944 | 948,687 | |
| 7 | 30 to 34 years | 8,138 | 776,670 | |
| 8 | 35 to 39 years | 5,667 | 537,514 | |
| 9 | 40 to 44 years | 3,683 | 348,833 | |
| 10 | 45 to 49 years | 2,227 | 210,083 | |
| 11 | 50 to 54 years | 1,311 | 124,818 | |
| 12 | 55 to 59 years | 915 | 86,987 | |
| 13 | 60 years and over | 1,403 | 133,181 | |
| 88 | Not available | 4,335 | 408,979 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 262,418 | 25,999,648 | Non-immigrants and non-permanent residents |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

CITIZEN – Citizenship: Citizenship status and type – Summary

Field: 16

Size: 1

Position: 46

Type: num

Description: The variable Citizen (Citizenship: Citizenship status and type – Summary) provides a summary of citizenship status and type. It is derived from single and multiple responses to the citizenship question (Question 10). Citizenship refers to the legal citizenship status of a person. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. Category (1) Canada, by birth includes persons who acquired Canadian citizenship at birth under the provisions of Canadian law. It includes persons who are citizens of Canada only and persons who are citizens of Canada and at least one other country. Category (2) Canada, by naturalization includes persons who were not Canadian citizens at birth but acquired citizenship under the provisions of Canadian law. They are immigrants to Canada who acquired Canadian citizenship through the citizenship application process. It includes persons who are citizens of Canada only and persons who are citizens of Canada and at least one other country. Category (3) Not a Canadian citizen includes persons who do not hold Canadian citizenship. Those persons could hold the citizenship of another country or they could be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. To obtain an estimate (subtotal) for 'Canadian citizen,' sum the following categories: (1) Canada, by birth; (2) Canada, by naturalization. This category includes persons who are citizens of Canada only and persons who are citizens of Canada and at least one other country. To obtain a detailed list of 'other' countries of citizenship, use the variable CITOTH (Citizenship (component): Other country of citizenship). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of citizenship data, refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Canada, by birth | 257,571 | 25,531,868 | Canada, by birth only; Canada, by birth and at least one other country |
| 2 | Canada, by naturalization | 52,800 | 5,065,791 | Canada, by naturalization only; Canada, by naturalization and at least one other country |
| 3 | Not a Canadian citizen | 19,381 | 1,841,583 | Citizen of other country(ies) only; persons who are stateless |
| 8 | Not available | 3,256 | 308,738 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

CITOTH – Citizenship (component): Other country of citizenship

Field: 17

Size: 1

Position: 47

Type: num

Description: This variable refers to the write-in responses that a respondent may have provided in the write-in area for 'Other country – Specify' in the citizenship question (Question 10). Citizenship refers to the legal citizenship status of a person. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. In the citizenship question, respondents could have reported Canadian citizenship by checking one of the two following categories: 'Canada, by birth' or 'Canada, by naturalization.' Information on Canadian citizenship is not included in the variable CITOTH. To obtain estimates for Canadian citizenship, use the variable Citizen (Citizenship: Citizenship status and type – Summary). Respondents who indicated no country of citizenship other than Canada are included in the counts for 'No other country of citizenship.' Respondents who reported United States as their single other country of citizenship are included in the counts for that country. Respondents who reported a single other country of citizenship located in Europe or in Asia are included in the counts of the respective region. Respondents who reported a single other country of citizenship in Americas (with the exception of the United States), in Africa, in Oceania, respondents who are stateless and respondents who reported more than one other country of citizenship are included in the counts for 'Other single and multiple citizenships other than Canadian.' For additional information on the classification of countries for the 2011 NHS refer to Appendix A. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of citizenship data, refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | United States | 2,016 | 195,086 | Citizenship of the United States only; Citizenship of the United States and of Canada |
| 2 | Europe | 7,969 | 765,093 | Citizenship of a single country in Europe only; citizenship of a single country in Europe and of Canada |
| 3 | Asia | 12,331 | 1,161,795 | Citizenship of a single country in Asia only; citizenship of a single country in Asia and of Canada |
| 4 | Other single and multiple citizenships other than Canadian | 6,111 | 577,838 | Citizenship of a single country in Americas (with the exception of the United States), in Africa or in Oceania only; Citizenship of a single country in Americas (with the exception of the United States), in Africa or in Oceania and of Canada; persons who are stateless; persons who reported multiple citizenship other than Canada; persons who reported multiple citizenships other than Canada and Canada |
| 5 | No other country of citizenship | 301,325 | 29,739,431 | Canadian citizenship only |
| 8 | Not available | 3,256 | 308,738 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

GENSTAT – Generation status: Detailed

Field: 32

Size: 1

Position: 79

Type: num

Description: Generation status refers to whether or not the person or the person's parents were born in Canada. It identifies persons as being first generation, second generation or third generation or more. This variable is derived from responses to questions concerning the person's place of birth (Question 9) and the place of birth of his or her parents (Question 25). 'First generation' includes persons who were born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or once were, immigrants to Canada. 'Second generation' includes persons who were born in Canada and had at least one parent born outside Canada. For the most part, these are the children of immigrants. 'Third generation or more' includes persons who were born in Canada with both parents born in Canada. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of generation status data, refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | First generation, respondent born outside Canada | 74,596 | 7,137,420 | |
| 2 | Second generation, respondent born in Canada, both parents born outside Canada | 31,921 | 3,104,691 | |
| 3 | Second generation, respondent born in Canada, one parent born outside Canada | 25,503 | 2,513,341 | |
| 4 | Third generation or more, respondent born in Canada, both parents born in Canada | 199,207 | 19,825,288 | |
| 8 | Not available | 1,781 | 167,240 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

IMMSTAT – Immigration: Immigrant status

Field: 44

Size: 1

Position: 101

Type: num

Description: This variable indicates whether the respondent is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident. Immigrant status is derived from the responses to the citizenship question (Question 10) and the landed immigrant status question (Question 11). Non-immigrant refers to a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth. Immigrant refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. This person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. In the 2011 National Household Survey, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2011. Non-permanent resident refers to a person from another country who has a work or study permit or who is a refugee claimant, and any non-Canadian born family member living in Canada with them. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of immigrant status data, refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Non-permanent residents | 3,582 | 347,953 | |
| 2 | Non-immigrants | 258,836 | 25,651,695 | |
| 3 | Immigrants | 70,590 | 6,748,333 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

POB – Place of birth: Detailed

Field: 79

Size: 1

Position: 157

Type: num

Description: Place of birth refers to the name of the country in which the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to boundaries current at the time the data are collected, not the boundaries at the time of birth. To obtain an estimate of the population 'Born outside Canada,' sum the categories for each country and region outside Canada. For additional information on the classification of countries for the 2011 NHS, refer to Appendix A. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of place of birth data, refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Canada | 257,410 | 25,514,753 | |
| 2 | United States | 3,019 | 294,491 | |
| 3 | Europe | 22,576 | 2,208,401 | See Appendix A: Europe |
| 4 | Asia | 33,787 | 3,182,848 | See Appendix A: Asia |
| 5 | Other | 14,703 | 1,403,348 | See Appendix A: Americas – excludes United States; Africa; Oceania; and other |
| 8 | Not available | 1,513 | 144,139 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

POBF – Place of birth of father: Detailed

Field: 80

Size: 1

Position: 158

Type: num

Description: Place of birth of father refers to the name of the country in which the respondent's father was born. The geographic location is specified according to boundaries current at the time the data are collected, not the boundaries at the time of birth. To obtain an estimate of the population 'Born outside Canada,' sum the categories for each country and region outside Canada. For additional information on the classification of countries for the 2011 NHS, refer to Appendix A. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of place of birth of father data, refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Canada | 212,270 | 21,103,889 | |
| 2 | United States | 4,590 | 454,426 | |
| 3 | Europe | 47,732 | 4,696,709 | See Appendix A: Europe |
| 4 | Asia | 45,681 | 4,310,232 | See Appendix A: Asia |
| 5 | Other | 21,222 | 2,038,585 | See Appendix A: Americas – excludes United States; Africa; Oceania; and other |
| 8 | Not available | 1,513 | 144,139 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

POBM – Place of birth of mother: Detailed

Field: 81

Size: 1

Position: 159

Type: num

Description: Place of birth of mother refers to the name of the country in which the respondent's mother was born. The geographic location is specified according to boundaries current at the time the data are collected, not the boundaries at the time of birth. To obtain an estimate of the population 'Born outside Canada,' sum the categories for each country and region outside Canada. For additional information on the classification of countries for the 2011 NHS, refer to the Appendix A. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of place of birth of mother data, refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Canada | 216,505 | 21,529,014 | |
| 2 | United States | 4,523 | 446,605 | |
| 3 | Europe | 44,187 | 4,339,012 | See Appendix A: Europe |
| 4 | Asia | 45,602 | 4,302,247 | See Appendix A: Asia |
| 5 | Other | 20,678 | 1,986,963 | See Appendix A: Americas – excludes United States; Africa; Oceania; and other |
| 8 | Not available | 1,513 | 144,139 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

YRIMM – Immigration: Year of immigration

Field: 112

Size: 1

Position: 368

Type: num

Description: The variable YRIMM (Immigration: Year of immigration) indicates the year of immigration. It refers to the year in which the immigrant first obtained his or her landed immigrant/permanent resident status. To obtain an estimate (subtotal) for 'Immigrants,' sum all years of immigration. Immigrant refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant /permanent resident. This person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. In the 2011 National Household Survey, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2011. Users should note that comparisons of individual years of immigration over time or between surveys can be affected by a number of factors, for example, emigration and mortality among the immigrant population, survey methodology and respondent reporting patterns. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of year of immigration data, refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

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

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Before 1981 | 21,509 | 2,117,810 | |
| 2 | 1981 to 1990 | 9,630 | 913,145 | |
| 3 | 1991 to 2000 | 15,764 | 1,484,003 | |
| 4 | 2001 to 2005 | 10,387 | 980,452 | |
| 5 | 2006 to 2011 | 11,713 | 1,102,104 | Includes the first four months of 2011 |
| 8 | Not available | 1,587 | 150,818 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 262,418 | 25,999,648 | Non-immigrants and non-permanent residents |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Aboriginal population

ABOID – Aboriginal: Aboriginal identity – Detailed

Field: 5

Size: 1

Position: 31

Type: num

Description: 'Aboriginal identity' refers to whether the person reported being an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or being a Registered or Treaty Indian (that is, registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada) and/or being a member of a First Nation or Indian band.

Aboriginal identity is derived from data collected in three questions: Aboriginal group (Question 18); Registered or Treaty Indian status (Question 20); and membership in a First Nation or Indian band (Question 21).

Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the *Constitution Act, 1982*, Section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. A person may report being in more than one of those three specific groups in Question 18.

To obtain an estimate (total) for 'Aboriginal identity' either use the variable AbDerr (Aboriginal: Aboriginal identity – Summary) or sum the first five categories of this variable, AbIdent (Aboriginal: Aboriginal identity – Detailed): (1) 'First Nations (North American Indian) single identity'; (2) 'Métis single identity'; (3) 'Inuk (Inuit) single identity'; (4) 'Multiple Aboriginal identities'; and (5) 'Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere.'

To obtain an estimate (subtotal) for 'Aboriginal single identity,' sum the categories: (1) 'First Nations (North American Indian) single identity'; (2) 'Métis single identity'; and (3) 'Inuk (Inuit) single identity.' The 'Aboriginal single identity' category includes persons who reported being one and only one of First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).

'First Nations (North American Indian) single identity' includes persons who reported being First Nations (North American Indian). This category includes persons who reported the single response of First Nations (North American Indian) but did not report being Métis or Inuk (Inuit).

'Métis single identity' includes persons who reported being Métis. This category includes persons who reported the single response of Métis but did not report being First Nations (North American Indian) or Inuk (Inuit).

'Inuk (Inuit) single identity' includes persons who reported being Inuk (Inuit). This category includes persons who reported the single response of Inuk (Inuit) but did not report being First Nations (North American Indian) or Métis.

'Multiple Aboriginal identities' includes persons who reported being any two or all three of the following: First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).

'Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere' includes persons who did not report being First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) but who did report Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

'Non-Aboriginal identity' includes persons who did not report being First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit), and also did not report Registered or Treaty Indian status or membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

INCOMPLETELY ENUMERATED INDIAN RESERVES AND INDIAN SETTLEMENTS

Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the National Household Survey (NHS). The extent of the impact will depend on the geographic area under study. By variable and/or group, the issue of incompletely enumerated reserves has the greatest impact on NHS estimates for the total Aboriginal identity population, the First Nations (North American Indian) identity population, the total Aboriginal ancestry population, the First Nations (North American Indian) ancestry population, the Registered or Treaty Indian population, the population who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian Band and the population living on Indian reserves and Indian settlements. Estimates associated with other variables related to Aboriginal peoples, such as language and band housing, may also be more affected by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the NHS. This issue does not have a significant impact on the estimates for variables associated with the Inuit or Métis populations, as they are less likely to live on reserve.

In 2011, there were a total of 36 Indian reserves and Indian settlements that were 'incompletely enumerated' in the NHS. For these reserves or settlements, NHS enumeration was either not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed, or was not possible because of natural events (specifically forest fires in Northern Ontario).

Any historical comparison of Aboriginal data must include adjustments for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements and for other changes in the definition and geography of reserves. There are two different adjustments that may be necessary. The first adjustment (Adjusted base) is used for comparison of the same areas across different collection periods. Only the Indian reserves and Indian settlements that participated in all comparison years are included when comparing data. The second adjustment (Area of residence) is used when comparing the on- or off-reserve populations over time. If the on- or off-reserve

Aboriginal population

categories are not required for the historical comparison, then only the Adjusted base variables are used. For more information on required adjustments to tables, please refer to notes attached to the Adjusted base and Area of residence variables.

Data tables that do not involve historical comparisons should not use the adjustments. The estimates in adjusted tables used for historical comparison may differ from those based on unadjusted data.

For additional information on the collection and dissemination of Aboriginal data, please refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011, and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|-------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | North American Indian single response | 7,848 | 763,706 | |
| 2 | Métis single response | 4,506 | 451,526 | |
| 3 | Inuit single response | 577 | 53,584 | |
| 4 | Multiple Aboriginal identity responses | 100 | 9,769 | |
| 5 | Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere | 243 | 26,379 | |
| 6 | Non-Aboriginal identity population | 315,648 | 31,048,383 | |
| 8 | Not available | 4,086 | 394,633 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Aboriginal population

BFNMEMB – Aboriginal: Membership in a First Nation or Indian band

Field: 9

Size: 1

Position: 37

Type: num

Description: Membership in a First Nation or Indian band refers to whether a person reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band. An Indian band is defined as a body of Indians for whose collective use and benefit lands have been set apart or money is held by the Crown, or who have been declared to be a band for the purpose of the *Indian Act*. Many Indian bands have elected to call themselves a First Nation and have changed their band name to reflect this. With the 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act* of Canada (Bill C-31), many Indian bands exercised the right to establish their own membership code, whereby it was not always necessary for a band member to be a Registered Indian according to the *Indian Act*. 'Member of a First Nation or Indian band' includes persons who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band in Question 21. 'Not a member of a First Nation or Indian band' includes persons who did not report membership in a First Nation or Indian band in Question 21.

INCOMPLETELY ENUMERATED INDIAN RESERVES AND INDIAN SETTLEMENTS

Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the National Household Survey (NHS). The extent of the impact will depend on the geographic area under study. By variable and/or group, the issue of incompletely enumerated reserves has the greatest impact on NHS estimates for the total Aboriginal identity population, the First Nations (North American Indian) identity population, the total Aboriginal ancestry population, the First Nations (North American Indian) ancestry population, the Registered or Treaty Indian population, the population who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian Band and the population living on Indian reserves and Indian settlements. Estimates associated with other variables related to Aboriginal peoples, such as language and band housing, may also be more affected by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the NHS. This issue does not have a significant impact on the estimates for variables associated with the Inuit or Métis populations, as they are less likely to live on reserve.

In 2011, there were a total of 36 Indian reserves and Indian settlements that were 'incompletely enumerated' in the NHS. For these reserves or settlements, NHS enumeration was either not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed, or was not possible because of natural events (specifically forest fires in Northern Ontario).

Any historical comparison of Aboriginal data must include adjustments for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements and for other changes in the definition and geography of reserves. There are two different adjustments that may be necessary. The first adjustment (Adjusted base) is used for comparison of the same areas across different collection periods. Only the Indian reserves and Indian settlements that participated in all comparison years are included when comparing data. The second adjustment (Area of residence) is used when comparing the on- or off-reserve populations over time. If the on- or off-reserve categories are not required for the historical comparison, then only the Adjusted base variables are used. For more information on required adjustments to tables, please refer to notes attached to the Adjusted base and Area of residence variables.

Data tables that do not involve historical comparisons should not use the adjustments. The estimates in adjusted tables used for historical comparison may differ from those based on unadjusted data.

For additional information on the collection and dissemination of Aboriginal data, please refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011, and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Not a member of a First Nation or Indian band | 322,854 | 31,765,965 | |
| 2 | Member of a First Nation or Indian band | 6,068 | 587,382 | |
| 8 | Not available | 4,086 | 394,633 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Aboriginal population

REGIND – Aboriginal: Registered or Treaty Indian status

Field: 89

Size: 1

Position: 171

Type: num

Description: Registered or Treaty Indian status refers to whether or not a person reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian. 'Registered or Treaty Indian' includes persons who reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian in Question 20. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians. 'Not a Registered or Treaty Indian' includes persons who did not report being a Registered or Treaty Indian in Question 20.

INCOMPLETELY ENUMERATED INDIAN RESERVES AND INDIAN SETTLEMENTS

Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the National Household Survey (NHS). The extent of the impact will depend on the geographic area under study. By variable and/or group, the issue of incompletely enumerated reserves has the greatest impact on NHS estimates for the total Aboriginal identity population, the First Nations (North American Indian) identity population, the total Aboriginal ancestry population, the First Nations (North American Indian) ancestry population, the Registered or Treaty Indian population, the population who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian Band and the population living on Indian reserves and Indian settlements. Estimates associated with other variables related to Aboriginal peoples, such as language and band housing, may also be more affected by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the NHS. This issue does not have a significant impact on the estimates for variables associated with the Inuit or Métis populations, as they are less likely to live on reserve.

In 2011, there were a total of 36 Indian reserves and Indian settlements that were 'incompletely enumerated' in the NHS. For these reserves or settlements, NHS enumeration was either not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed, or was not possible because of natural events (specifically forest fires in Northern Ontario).

Any historical comparison of Aboriginal data must include adjustments for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements and for other changes in the definition and geography of reserves. There are two different adjustments that may be necessary. The first adjustment (Adjusted base) is used for comparison of the same areas across different collection periods. Only the Indian reserves and Indian settlements that participated in all comparison years are included when comparing data. The second adjustment (Area of residence) is used when comparing the on- or off-reserve populations over time. If the on- or off-reserve categories are not required for the historical comparison, then only the Adjusted base variables are used. For more information on required adjustments to tables, please refer to notes attached to the Adjusted base and Area of residence variables.

Data tables that do not involve historical comparisons should not use the adjustments. The estimates in adjusted tables used for historical comparison may differ from those based on unadjusted data.

For additional information on the collection and dissemination of Aboriginal data, please refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011, and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Not a Registered Indian | 322,744 | 31,751,709 | |
| 2 | Registered Indian | 6,178 | 601,638 | |
| 8 | Not available | 4,086 | 394,633 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Ethnic origin

ETHDER – Ethnic origin: Derived single and selected multiple ethnic origins

Field: 28

Size: 2

Position: 72-73

Type: num

Description: Ethnic origin refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors. Respondents were asked to specify as many origins as applicable. Four lines were provided for write-in responses and up to six ethnic origins were retained. This variable provides a distribution of the total population by single responses and selected multiple responses to the ethnic origin question (Question 17). Due to the increasingly high proportion of respondents who report multiple origins in the National Household Survey, it is recommended that this variable only be used for very specific purposes. For most analyses, the variable ETOResps (Ethnic origin: Detailed total responses) is recommended for use. The abbreviation 'n.i.e.' means 'not included elsewhere.' The abbreviation 'n.o.s.' means 'not otherwise specified.' For additional information on the collection and dissemination of ethnic origin data, refer to the Ethnic Origin Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | British Isles origins | 24,358 | 2,504,718 | Includes single responses of British Isles origins (see Appendix C) |
| 2 | French origins | 11,462 | 1,123,506 | Includes single responses of French origins (see Appendix C) |
| 3 | North American Aboriginal origins | 5,916 | 568,450 | Includes single responses of First Nations (North American Indian), Inuit and Métis |
| 4 | Other North American origins | 59,878 | 5,953,885 | Includes single responses of Other North American origins (see Appendix C) |
| 5 | European origins (excluding British Isles and French origins) | 35,373 | 3,505,129 | Includes single responses of European origins (excluding British Isles and French origins) – (see Appendix C) |
| 6 | Asian origins | 41,463 | 3,924,102 | Includes single responses of Asian origins (see Appendix C) |
| 7 | Other single origins | 11,516 | 1,109,094 | Includes single responses of all other ethnic origin responses (see Appendix C) |
| 8 | Multiple origins | 138,956 | 13,664,464 | Includes all multiple responses |
| 88 | Not available | 4,086 | 394,633 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

VISMIN – Visible minority: Detailed

Field: 100

Size: 1

Position: 202

Type: num

Description: 'Visible minority' refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the *Employment Equity Act* and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.' The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese. The Visible minority variable is derived from information collected in Question 19: Population group and Question 18: Aboriginal group. Respondents who reported being Aboriginal in Question 18 are included in the category 'Aboriginal self-reporting.' These respondents were not required to answer the population group question (Question 19). All other respondents are classified based on their mark-in and write-in response(s) to the population group question (Question 19). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of visible minority data, refer to the Visible Minority and Population Group Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Visible minority | 65,010 | 6,168,826 | |
| 2 | Not a visible minority | 267,636 | 26,546,013 | |
| 8 | Not available | 362 | 33,142 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Language

FOL – Language: First official language spoken

Field: 30

Size: 1

Position: 77

Type: num

Description: Refers to a variable specified within the framework of the application of the *Official Languages Act*. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | English only | 247,656 | 24,479,859 | |
| 2 | French only | 76,086 | 7,388,545 | |
| 3 | Both English and French | 3,697 | 350,802 | |
| 4 | Neither English nor French | 5,569 | 528,775 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

HLAEN – Language: Home language (A) – English – component – Part A

Field: 37

Size: 1

Position: 92

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (English). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report English as the language spoken most often at home | 109,039 | 10,527,582 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported English as the language spoken most often at home | 223,969 | 22,220,399 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

HLAFR – Language: Home language (A) – French – component – Part A

Field: 38

Size: 1

Position: 93

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (French). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report French as the language spoken most often at home | 261,681 | 25,817,306 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported French as the language spoken most often at home | 71,327 | 6,930,675 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Language

HLANO – Language: Home language (A) – first write-in – component – Part A

Field: 39

Size: 2

Position: 94-95

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (first write-in). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | No non-official language | 282,661 | 27,972,923 | |
| 2 | Chinese languages | 9,304 | 874,196 | Includes responses from Chinese languages (see Appendix B) |
| 3 | Spanish | 3,184 | 300,263 | |
| 4 | Italian | 1,624 | 165,219 | |
| 5 | German | 947 | 97,933 | |
| 6 | Arabic | 2,652 | 251,722 | |
| 7 | Panjabi (Punjabi) | 3,971 | 377,633 | |
| 8 | Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) | 2,921 | 274,290 | |
| 9 | Portuguese | 1,133 | 109,557 | |
| 10 | All other single languages | 20,596 | 1,949,388 | See Appendix B |
| 88 | Not available | 4,015 | 374,857 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

HLBEN – Language: Home language (B) – English – component – Part B

Field: 40

Size: 1

Position: 96

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (English). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report English as the language spoken at home on a regular basis | 311,292 | 30,672,676 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported English as the language spoken at home on a regular basis | 21,716 | 2,075,305 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

HLBFR – Language: Home language (B) – French – component – Part B

Field: 41

Size: 1

Position: 97

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (French). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report French as the language spoken at home on a regular basis | 325,033 | 31,990,280 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported French as the language spoken at home on a regular basis | 7,975 | 757,700 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Language

HLBNO – Language: Home language – first write-in – component – Part B

Field: 42

Size: 1

Position: 98

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language spoken on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported (first write-in). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language spoken at home on a regular basis | 312,247 | 30,775,870 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported a non-official language as the language spoken at home on a regular basis | 20,761 | 1,972,110 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

KOL – Language: Official languages

Field: 46

Size: 1

Position: 108

Type: num

Description: Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French or in none of the official languages of Canada. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | English only | 225,303 | 22,351,881 | |
| 2 | French only | 41,735 | 4,088,220 | |
| 3 | Both English and French | 60,234 | 5,763,819 | |
| 4 | Neither English nor French | 5,736 | 544,061 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

LWAEN – Language: Language of work (A) – English – component – Part A

Field: 58

Size: 1

Position: 122

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was used, the language used most often by the individual was to be reported (English). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report English as the language used most often at work | 41,938 | 4,051,881 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported English as the language used most often at work | 153,555 | 15,071,780 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Language

LWAFR – Language: Language of work (A) – French – component – Part A

Field: 59

Size: 1

Position: 123

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was used, the language used most often by the individual was to be reported (French). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report French as the language used most often at work | 152,492 | 14,971,192 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported French as the language used most often at work | 43,001 | 4,152,469 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

LWANO – Language: Language of work (A) – first write-in – component – Part A

Field: 60

Size: 1

Position: 124

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was used, the language used most often by the individual was to be reported (first write-in). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language used most often at work | 191,791 | 18,772,871 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported a non-official language as the language used most often at work | 3,702 | 350,791 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

LWBEN – Language: Language of work (B) – English – component – Part B

Field: 61

Size: 1

Position: 125

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language used on a regular basis at work by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was used, the language used most often by the individual was to be reported (English). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report English as the language used on a regular basis at work | 183,434 | 17,959,569 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported English as the language used on a regular basis at work | 12,059 | 1,164,093 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Language

LWBFR – Language: Language of work (B) – French – component – Part B

Field: 62

Size: 1

Position: 126

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language used on a regular basis at work by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was used, the language used most often by the individual was to be reported (French). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report French as the language used on a regular basis at work | 188,538 | 18,454,914 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported French as the language used on a regular basis at work | 6,955 | 668,747 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

LWBNO – Language: Language of work (B) – first write-in – component – Part B

Field: 63

Size: 1

Position: 127

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language used on a regular basis at work by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey. If more than one language was used, the language used most often by the individual was to be reported (first write-in). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language used on a regular basis at work | 190,839 | 18,678,119 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported a non-official language as the language used on a regular basis at work | 4,654 | 445,543 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

MTNEN – Language: Mother tongue (English) – component

Field: 69

Size: 1

Position: 139

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language first learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey (English). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report English as mother tongue | 140,313 | 13,517,020 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported English as mother tongue | 192,695 | 19,230,960 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Language

MTNFR – Language: Mother tongue (French) – component

Field: 70

Size: 1

Position: 140

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language first learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey (French). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | False – Respondent did not report French as mother tongue | 260,692 | 25,711,267 | |
| 1 | True – Respondent reported French as mother tongue | 72,316 | 7,036,714 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

MTNNO – Language: Mother Tongue – First write-in – component

Field: 71

Size: 2

Position: 141-142

Type: num

Description: This variable represents one of three possible answers provided by a respondent. Refers to the language first learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the National Household Survey (first write-in). For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | No non-official language | 257,900 | 25,602,731 | |
| 2 | Chinese languages | 11,442 | 1,074,960 | Includes responses from Chinese languages (see Appendix B) |
| 3 | Spanish | 4,391 | 415,500 | |
| 4 | Italian | 4,284 | 425,043 | |
| 5 | German | 3,727 | 370,486 | |
| 6 | Arabic | 3,768 | 360,000 | |
| 7 | Panjabi (Punjabi) | 4,673 | 443,868 | |
| 8 | Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) | 4,208 | 395,700 | |
| 9 | Portuguese | 2,164 | 207,114 | |
| 10 | All other single languages | 32,436 | 3,077,721 | See Appendix B |
| 88 | Not available | 4,015 | 374,857 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Language

NOL – Language: Non-official language

Field: 75

Size: 2

Position: 149-150

Type: num

Description: Refers to languages, other than English or French, in which the respondent can conduct a conversation. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of language data, refer to the Languages Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | No non-official language | 246,537 | 24,497,821 | |
| 2 | Chinese languages | 10,403 | 979,074 | |
| 3 | Spanish | 7,369 | 701,051 | |
| 4 | Italian | 5,244 | 524,821 | |
| 5 | German | 4,120 | 408,424 | |
| 6 | Arabic | 4,040 | 385,676 | |
| 7 | Panjabi (Punjabi) | 3,827 | 365,281 | |
| 8 | Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) | 4,302 | 404,903 | |
| 9 | Portuguese | 2,321 | 223,158 | |
| 10 | All other single languages | 30,249 | 2,883,109 | |
| 11 | Respondents with multiple non-official languages | 10,581 | 999,805 | Includes two or more non-official languages |
| 88 | Not available | 4,015 | 374,857 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Education

ATTSCH – Education: Attendance at school

Field: 8

Size: 1

Position: 36

Type: num

Description: 'Attendance at school' refers to attendance at school at any time during the nine-month period between September 2010 and May 10, 2011. This variable applies to the population aged 15 years and over in private households. An individual's attendance could be either full time or part time (day or evening), even if the individual dropped out after registration. Attendance was counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree from a recognized educational institution (elementary, junior high or secondary school; registered apprenticeship program (in-class portion), trade school, business school, community college, technical institute or CEGEP; or university). Recognized education institutions also included seminaries, schools of nursing, private business schools, private or public trade schools, institutes of technology, vocational schools, or schools for people who are deaf or blind. Attendance at school was not counted for training received from an employer unless it could be used as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree from a recognized educational institution.

Data quality note: Users are advised that certification analysis of results from the 2011 NHS 'Attendance at school' question showed variations with the Labour Force Survey. It is believed that a small proportion of respondents interpreted the NHS question as 'Has this person ever attended a school, college, CEGEP or university?' rather than the actual question 'At any time since September 2010, has this person attended a school, college, CEGEP or university?' As a result, the 2011 NHS could have overestimated categories with small proportions of school attendance, such as older age groups. We recommend that the data on school attendance be used with caution.

For any other comments on data quality for this variable, refer to the Education Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Did not attend school | 227,511 | 22,527,846 | |
| 2 | Attended school | 48,863 | 4,709,206 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 56,634 | 5,510,929 | Persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Education

CIP2011 – Education: Major field of study, primary groupings (based on CIP Canada 2011)

Field: 15

Size: 2

Position: 44-45

Type: num

Description: 'Major field of study' refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. This variable applies to the population aged 15 years and over in private households, with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. It uses the new Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2011 'primary groupings.' Major field of study write-in responses were assigned codes using the updated and revised CIP Canada 2011, as well as the older CIP Canada 2000 to facilitate comparison with other data sources. At the most detailed level, the CIP Canada 2011 consists of 1,688 instructional program classes represented by six-digit codes. Related instructional program classes can be grouped into 387 sub-series (four-digit codes) which can be grouped again to form 49 series (two-digit codes). There is also a variant of CIP Canada 2011 that consists of 13 primary groupings, 12 of which are used for the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). The category which includes courses in personal improvement and leisure is not used. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** Some series and their sub-components are not used in the NHS: series 21, 32 to 37 and 53. We recommend that users not make comparisons between categories of the two classification systems on the basis of their labels. Even though many entries in the two classifications are similar, direct comparison could be inappropriate, given the numerous changes made at the detailed level to update the classification. In addition to changes specified by the new CIP2011 classification system, users who select both CIP2000 and CIP2011 classifications in their tables may encounter small counts of CIP2000-CIP2011 pairings from dissimilar fields of study. Such pairings are due to: (a) differing coding interpretations of insufficiently specific write-ins or write-ins involving multiple fields of study, (b) the use of some data processing routines for CIP2000 and CIP2011 codes that operate independently, and (c) an acceptable level of coding error. Theoretical concordances showing the conceptual relationships between CIP Canada 2000 and CIP Canada 2011 based on instructional class definitions are available at: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/concordances-classifications-eng.htm>. For more information on the CIP classifications, see the Classification of Instructional Programs, Canada, 2000, Catalogue no. 12-590-XPE and the Classification of Instructional Programs, Canada 2011, Catalogue no. 12-590-X available from: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/classification-eng.htm>. For any comments on data quality for this variable, refer to the Education Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 01 Education | 10,958 | 1,059,588 | |
| 2 | 02 Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies | 5,101 | 501,452 | |
| 3 | 03 Humanities | 7,867 | 762,273 | |
| 4 | 04 Social and behavioural sciences and law | 14,561 | 1,415,288 | |
| 5 | 05 Business, management and public administration | 31,693 | 3,077,644 | |
| 6 | 06 Physical and life sciences and technologies | 5,220 | 503,183 | |
| 7 | 07 Mathematics, computer and information sciences | 5,953 | 568,634 | |
| 8 | 08 Architecture, engineering, and related technologies | 31,328 | 3,079,418 | |
| 9 | 09 Agriculture, natural resources and conservation | 3,081 | 305,034 | |
| 10 | 10 Health and related fields | 20,092 | 1,965,056 | |
| 11 | 11 Personal, protective and transportation services | 8,480 | 847,548 | |
| 12 | 12 Other | 23 | 2,075 | |
| 13 | No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree | 120,773 | 12,099,632 | |
| 88 | Not available | 11,244 | 1,050,229 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 56,634 | 5,510,929 | Persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Education

HDGREE – Education: Highest certificate, diploma or degree

Field: 35

Size: 2

Position: 89-90

Type: num

Description: Detailed information indicating the person's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree. This is a derived variable obtained from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported. The general hierarchy used in deriving this variable (high school graduation, trades, college, university) is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education. At the detailed level, someone who has completed one type of certificate, diploma or degree will not necessarily have completed the credentials listed below it in the hierarchy. For example, a registered apprenticeship graduate may not have completed a high school certificate or diploma, nor does an individual with a master's degree necessarily have a 'university certificate or diploma above the bachelor's level.' Although the hierarchy may not fit all programs perfectly, it gives a general measure of educational attainment. This variable applies to the population aged 15 years and over in private households. Data quality note: Data users should note that some respondents may not have reported their educational credentials correctly. Analysis of the trades and college categories suggests that some respondents reported their trades certificates as college certificates, or reported them in both the trades and college questions. As well, respondents may not have consistently interpreted the time periods in the college question. Comparisons with other data sources suggest that the category 'University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level' was over-reported in the NHS. This category likely includes some responses that are actually college certificates or diplomas, bachelor's degrees or other types of education (e.g., university transfer programs, bachelor's programs completed in other countries, incomplete bachelor's programs, non-university professional designations). We recommend users interpret the results for the 'University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level' category with caution. For any other comments on data quality for this variable, refer to the Education Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | No certificate, diploma or degree | 51,813 | 5,234,836 | |
| 2 | High school diploma or equivalent | 67,671 | 6,740,714 | |
| 3 | Trades certificate or diploma (other than apprenticeship) | 16,402 | 1,631,026 | |
| 4 | Registered Apprenticeship certificate | 11,735 | 1,180,439 | |
| 5 | College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma | 49,183 | 4,843,824 | |
| 6 | University certificate or diploma below bachelor level | 11,972 | 1,151,601 | |
| 7 | Bachelor's degree | 36,645 | 3,524,878 | |
| 8 | University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level | 20,956 | 1,988,309 | University certificate or diploma above bachelor level, Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry, Master's degree and Earned doctorate degree |
| 88 | Not available | 9,997 | 941,424 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 56,634 | 5,510,929 | Persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Education

LOC_ST_RES – Education: Location of study compared with province or territory of residence

Field: 49

Size: 1

Position: 112

Type: num

Description: This is a summary variable that indicates whether the 'Location of study' of the person's highest certificate, diploma or degree was the same province or territory where the person lived in at the time of the 2011 National Household Survey, a different Canadian province or territory or outside Canada. This variable is derived from 'Location of study' and province or territory of current residence. It applies to the population aged 15 years and over in private households, with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Data quality note: Users should be aware that some respondents may have reported the physical location of study rather than the location of the certificate, diploma or degree-granting institution. This could affect the responses of those who obtained a certificate, diploma or degree through a joint program or by distance learning with credentials granted in another province or country. In particular, a number of persons reported a location of study for a university credential in one of the territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut), even though there were no educational institutions in the territories with the authority to grant university degrees. For any other comments on data quality for this variable or 'Location of study,' refer to the Education Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Same as province or territory of residence | 111,510 | 10,905,122 | |
| 2 | Another province or territory | 15,450 | 1,514,071 | |
| 3 | Outside Canada | 25,200 | 2,397,048 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 180,848 | 17,931,740 | Persons aged less than 15 years and persons aged 15 years and over with no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Education

LOCSTUD – Education: Location of study

Field: 50

Size: 2

Position: 113-114

Type: num

Description: This variable indicates the province or territory (in Canada) or country (outside Canada) of the institution from which the highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree was obtained. It is only reported for individuals aged 15 years and over in private households, with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Countries outside Canada are classified according to the Standard Classification of Countries and Areas of Interest (SCCAI) 2010. Respondents were asked to report location of study based on the geographic boundaries in effect as of May 2011. For more information on the SCCAI 2010 Classification and notes related to specific country names refer to:

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/sccai-ctpzi/2010/sccai-ctpzi-eng.htm>. Data quality note: Users should be aware that some respondents may have reported the physical location of study rather than the location of the certificate, diploma or degree-granting institution. This could affect the responses of those who obtained a certificate, diploma or degree through a joint program or by distance learning with credentials granted in another province or country. In particular, a number of persons reported a location of study for a university credential in one of the territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut), even though there were no educational institutions in the territories with the authority to grant university degrees. For any other comments on data quality for this variable, refer to the Education Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Atlantic | 10,205 | 1,023,832 | Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick |
| 2 | Quebec | 34,572 | 3,321,029 | |
| 3 | Ontario | 46,739 | 4,594,274 | |
| 4 | Prairies | 20,759 | 2,039,085 | Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta |
| 5 | British Columbia | 13,446 | 1,324,375 | |
| 6 | Territories | 98 | 8,948 | Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut |
| 7 | United States | 3,287 | 318,777 | |
| 8 | Other Americas | 1,646 | 156,380 | See Appendix A: Americas – excludes United States |
| 9 | Europe | 7,135 | 689,107 | See Appendix A: Europe |
| 10 | Eastern Asia | 3,014 | 285,162 | See Appendix A: Eastern Asia |
| 11 | Southeast and Southern Asia | 6,184 | 577,918 | See Appendix A: Southeast Asia and Southern Asia |
| 12 | Other countries and regions | 3,042 | 286,644 | See Appendix A: Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East, Oceania, and other |
| 88 | Not available | 5,160 | 486,868 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 177,721 | 17,635,582 | Persons aged less than 15 years and persons aged 15 years and over with no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Education

SSGRAD – Education: Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalent

Field: 94

Size: 2

Position: 178-179

Type: num

Description: This variable refers to whether or not persons aged 15 years and over in private households have completed a secondary school or high school diploma, graduation certificate or its equivalent. This variable also indicates whether other educational qualifications are held or not. Examples of high school equivalency certificates are General Educational Development (GED) and Adult Basic Education (ABE). Data quality note: Data users should note that some respondents may not have reported their educational credentials correctly. Analysis of the trades and college categories suggests that some respondents reported their trades certificates as college certificates, or reported them in both the trades and college questions. As well, respondents may not have consistently interpreted the time periods in the college question. Comparisons with other data sources suggest that the category 'University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level' was over-reported in the NHS. This category likely includes some responses that are actually college certificates or diplomas, bachelor's degrees or other types of education (e.g., university transfer programs, bachelor's programs completed in other countries, incomplete bachelor's programs, non-university professional designations). We recommend users interpret the results for the 'University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level' category with caution. For any other comments on data quality for this variable, refer to the Education Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | No high school diploma or equivalency certificate, without further completed schooling | 51,813 | 5,234,836 | |
| 2 | No high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with registered apprenticeship or other trade certificate | 5,665 | 572,032 | |
| 3 | No high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate | 1,580 | 161,593 | |
| 4 | With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, without further completed schooling | 67,671 | 6,740,714 | |
| 5 | With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with registered apprenticeship or other trade certificate | 22,472 | 2,239,433 | |
| 6 | With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate | 47,603 | 4,682,231 | |
| 7 | With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with university certificate below bachelor | 11,972 | 1,151,601 | |
| 8 | With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with bachelor's degree | 36,645 | 3,524,878 | |
| 9 | With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with university certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level | 20,956 | 1,988,309 | 'University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level' includes the categories 'University certificate or diploma above bachelor level,' 'Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry,' 'Master's degree' and 'Earned doctorate.' |
| 88 | Not available | 9,997 | 941,424 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 56,634 | 5,510,929 | Persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Mobility

MOB1 – Mobility 1: Mobility status – Place of residence 1 year ago (2010)

Field: 65

Size: 1

Position: 129

Type: num

Description: Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 10, 2011, in relation to the place of residence on the same date one year earlier. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian reserve. Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 1 year and over

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Non-movers | 287,286 | 28,260,944 | |
| 2 | Non-migrants | 23,641 | 2,327,122 | |
| 3 | Different CSD, same census division | 3,374 | 345,006 | |
| 4 | Different CD, same province | 7,399 | 730,640 | |
| 5 | Interprovincial migrants | 2,271 | 221,621 | |
| 6 | External migrants | 2,987 | 286,338 | |
| 8 | Not available | 2,368 | 222,923 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 3,682 | 353,386 | Persons less than 1 year of age |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

MOB5 – Mobility 5: Mobility status – Place of residence 5 years ago (2006)

Field: 66

Size: 1

Position: 130

Type: num

Description: Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 10, 2011, in relation to the place of residence on the same date five years earlier. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian reserve. Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 5 years and over

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Non-movers | 192,761 | 18,989,673 | |
| 2 | Non-migrants | 65,534 | 6,452,732 | |
| 3 | Different CSD, same census division | 10,558 | 1,053,010 | |
| 4 | Different CD, same province | 24,161 | 2,383,238 | |
| 5 | Interprovincial migrants | 8,466 | 837,093 | |
| 6 | External migrants | 12,547 | 1,188,015 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 18,981 | 1,844,220 | Persons less than 5 years of age |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Mobility

PR1 – Mobility 1: Province or territory of residence 1 year ago (2010)

Field: 84

Size: 2

Position: 163-164

Type: num

Description: Refers to the person's usual province or territory of residence on May 10, 2010 one year prior to the reference day, May 10, 2011. This concept applies to the Mobility status (1 year ago) subuniverse only.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 1 year and over

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 10 | Newfoundland and Labrador | 4,759 | 488,635 | |
| 11 | Prince Edward Island | 1,289 | 135,339 | |
| 12 | Nova Scotia | 8,640 | 873,098 | |
| 13 | New Brunswick | 7,033 | 717,361 | |
| 24 | Quebec | 77,661 | 7,511,725 | |
| 35 | Ontario | 125,483 | 12,374,412 | |
| 46 | Manitoba | 11,423 | 1,117,429 | |
| 47 | Saskatchewan | 9,426 | 952,312 | |
| 48 | Alberta | 34,602 | 3,427,342 | |
| 59 | British Columbia | 42,707 | 4,199,060 | |
| 63 | Northern Canada | 950 | 88,801 | |
| 88 | Not available | 2,366 | 222,742 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 6,669 | 639,724 | Persons less than 1 year of age and external migrants |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

PR5 – Mobility 5: Province or territory of residence 5 years ago (2006)

Field: 85

Size: 2

Position: 165-166

Type: num

Description: Refers to the person's usual province or territory of residence on May 10, 2006, five years prior to the reference day, May 10, 2011. This concept applies to the Mobility status (5 years ago) subuniverse only.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 5 years and over

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 10 | Newfoundland and Labrador | 4,581 | 470,114 | |
| 11 | Prince Edward Island | 1,217 | 129,119 | |
| 12 | Nova Scotia | 8,262 | 836,330 | |
| 13 | New Brunswick | 6,757 | 692,378 | |
| 24 | Quebec | 72,736 | 7,043,763 | |
| 35 | Ontario | 116,719 | 11,527,873 | |
| 46 | Manitoba | 10,681 | 1,048,307 | |
| 47 | Saskatchewan | 8,835 | 893,826 | |
| 48 | Alberta | 31,465 | 3,116,928 | |
| 59 | British Columbia | 39,246 | 3,865,778 | |
| 63 | Northern Canada | 981 | 91,331 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 31,528 | 3,032,234 | Persons less than 5 years of age and external migrants |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Journey to work

DIST – JTW: POW Commuting distance capped maximum of 201 kilometres

Field: 21

Size: 1

Position: 53

Type: num

Description: Refers to the distance, in kilometres, between the respondent's residence and his or her usual workplace location capped at 201 kilometres. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2010, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Note: Respondents who declared 'Worked outside Canada' or declared having 'No fixed workplace address' (such as bus drivers or truck drivers) do not belong in this variable's universe. For respondents who declared 'Worked at home,' their commuting distance will be 0 and they are classified in the 'Not applicable.' Workplace locations are coded to a geographic point location. This geographic point location is either a block face, a block, a collection unit or a census subdivision representative point. Commuting distance is calculated as the straight line distance between the residential block representative point and the workplace location representative point. Respondents who worked outside of the CMAs and CAs were coded to the census subdivision level of geography. Consequently, the CSD representative block was assigned. Assigned blocks may not represent the true workplace location. Some respondents have very large commuting distances which can distort statistics calculated on commuting distances. For this reason published commuting distance data which exceed more than 201.0 kilometres have been reduced to a maximum of 201.0 kilometres.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010 at a usual workplace address

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Less than 5 km | 56,715 | 5,533,026 | |
| 2 | 5 to 9.9 km | 34,200 | 3,315,318 | |
| 3 | 10 to 14.9 km | 20,087 | 1,950,027 | |
| 4 | 15 to 19.9 km | 12,722 | 1,241,922 | |
| 5 | 20 to 24.9 km | 8,151 | 793,368 | |
| 6 | 25 to 29.9 km | 5,226 | 515,160 | |
| 7 | Greater or equal to 30 km | 17,338 | 1,725,270 | |
| 8 | Not available | 4,274 | 401,303 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 174,295 | 17,272,586 | Persons aged less than 15 years, persons who worked before 2010 or never worked, persons who worked at home or outside Canada, persons with no fixed workplace |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

DUR – POW: Commuting duration

Field: 23

Size: 1

Position: 55

Type: num

Description: Refers to the commuting time (in minute) from home to the place of work. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households who worked for pay or in self-employment. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2010, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Note: Respondents who declared 'working outside Canada' or declared 'working at home' do not belong in this variable's universe.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010 at a usual workplace address, or had no fixed workplace address.

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Less than 15 minutes | 52,863 | 5,190,004 | |
| 2 | 15 to 29 minutes | 58,103 | 5,687,764 | |
| 3 | 30 to 44 minutes | 35,761 | 3,487,494 | |
| 4 | 45 to 59 minutes | 14,800 | 1,439,917 | |
| 5 | 60 minutes and over | 15,986 | 1,560,282 | |
| 8 | Not available | 4,274 | 401,303 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 151,221 | 14,981,217 | Persons aged less than 15 years, persons who worked before 2010 or never worked, persons who worked at home or outside Canada |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Journey to work

LEAVE – POW: Departure time in hours and minutes

Field: 47

Size: 1

Position: 109

Type: num

Description: Refers to the time at which a respondent usually leave to go to work in hours and minutes. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households who worked for pay or in self-employment. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2010, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Note: Respondents who declared 'working outside Canada' or declared 'working at home' do not belong in this variable's universe.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010 at a usual workplace address, or had no fixed workplace address.

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Between 5:00 a.m. and 5:59 a.m. | 10,834 | 1,087,962 | |
| 2 | Between 6:00 a.m. and 6:59 a.m. | 31,391 | 3,098,840 | |
| 3 | Between 7:00 a.m. and 7:59 a.m. | 50,833 | 4,949,258 | |
| 4 | Between 8:00 a.m. and 8:59 a.m. | 39,171 | 3,803,567 | |
| 5 | Between 9:00 a.m. and 3:59 p.m. | 28,989 | 2,821,105 | |
| 6 | Between 4:00 p.m. and 4:59 a.m. | 16,295 | 1,604,729 | |
| 8 | Not available | 4,274 | 401,303 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 151,221 | 14,981,217 | Persons aged less than 15 years, persons who worked before 2010 or never worked, persons who worked at home or outside Canada |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

MODE – JTW: Mode of transportation to work

Field: 67

Size: 1

Position: 131

Type: num

Description: Refers to the mode of transportation to go to work. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2010, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Note: Respondents who declared 'Worked outside Canada' or declared 'Worked at home' do not belong in this variable's universe. Persons who indicated in the place of work question that they either had no fixed workplace address, or specified a usual place of work address, were asked to identify the mode of transportation they most frequently used to commute between home and work. Persons who use more than one mode of transportation were asked to identify the single mode they used for most of the travel distance. As a result, the question provides data on the primary mode of transportation to work. It does not measure multiple modes of transportation, nor does it measure seasonal variation in mode of transportation or trips made for purposes other than the commute between home and work.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010 at a usual workplace address, or had no fixed workplace address.

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Bicycle | 2,481 | 244,709 | |
| 2 | Car, truck, van as driver | 128,277 | 12,587,564 | |
| 3 | Motorcycle | 292 | 28,077 | |
| 4 | Other mode | 2,201 | 214,170 | |
| 5 | Car, truck, van as passenger | 11,379 | 1,101,748 | |
| 6 | Public transit | 22,385 | 2,154,108 | |
| 7 | Walked | 10,498 | 1,035,084 | |
| 8 | Not available | 4,274 | 401,303 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 151,221 | 14,981,217 | Persons aged less than 15 years, persons who worked before 2010 or never worked, persons who worked at home or outside Canada |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Journey to work

OCC – JTW: Vehicle occupancy

Field: 77

Size: 1

Position: 152

Type: num

Description: Refers to the number of individuals in a vehicle used to go to work. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households who worked for pay or in self-employment. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2010, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Note: Only respondents who declared having a usual place of work or no fixed address and who declared using a car, truck or van as a driver or as a passenger are part of this variable's universe. Respondents were asked to identify the mode of transportation they most frequently used to commute between home and work. Persons who use more than one mode of transportation were asked to identify the single mode they used for most of the travel distance. As a result, the question provides data on the primary mode of transportation to work. It does not measure multiple modes of transportation, nor does it measure seasonal variation in mode of transportation or trips made for purposes other than the commute between home and work.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010 at a usual workplace address, or had no fixed workplace address and who declared using a car, truck or van as a driver or as a passenger.

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | One person | 114,363 | 11,219,494 | |
| 2 | Two persons | 20,948 | 2,045,300 | |
| 3 | Three or more persons | 4,345 | 424,518 | |
| 8 | Not available | 4,274 | 401,303 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 189,078 | 18,657,365 | Persons aged less than 15 years, persons who worked before 2010 or never worked, persons who worked at home or outside Canada, persons who did not use a car, truck or van as a driver or as a passenger |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

POWST – JTW: Place of work status

Field: 82

Size: 1

Position: 160

Type: num

Description: Refers to the classification of respondents according to whether they worked at home, outside Canada, had no fixed workplace or worked at a specific address (usual place of work) and whether this address is in the same census subdivision, in a different subdivision, a different census division or in a different province when compared to the place of residence. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2010, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Worked at home | 12,728 | 1,261,883 | |
| 2 | No fixed address | 23,074 | 2,291,369 | |
| 3 | Worked outside Canada | 978 | 95,015 | |
| 4 | Worked in census subdivision (municipality) of residence | 91,472 | 8,897,082 | |
| 5 | Worked in a different census subdivision (municipality) within the census division (county) of residence | 31,358 | 3,098,353 | |
| 6 | Worked in a different census division (county) | 29,524 | 2,875,886 | |
| 7 | Worked in a different province | 2,085 | 202,772 | |
| 8 | Not available | 4,274 | 401,303 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Journey to work

PWPR – JTW: Place of work province

Field: 88

Size: 2

Position: 169-170

Type: num

Description: Refers to the Place of work province. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2010, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. For respondents who declared 'Worked at home,' their Place of work province corresponds to their Place of residence province.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010 at a usual workplace address or at home

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 10 | Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,215 | 223,905 | |
| 11 | Prince Edward Island | 652 | 66,732 | |
| 12 | Nova Scotia | 4,361 | 437,371 | |
| 13 | New Brunswick | 3,588 | 361,980 | |
| 24 | Quebec | 40,025 | 3,854,455 | |
| 35 | Ontario | 64,871 | 6,339,524 | |
| 46 | Manitoba | 6,025 | 584,504 | |
| 47 | Saskatchewan | 4,909 | 493,142 | |
| 48 | Alberta | 18,904 | 1,864,295 | |
| 59 | British Columbia | 21,153 | 2,066,854 | |
| 63 | Northern Canada | 488 | 45,436 | |
| 88 | Not available | 4,273 | 401,213 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 161,544 | 16,008,572 | Persons aged less than 15 years, persons who worked before 2010 or never worked, persons who worked outside Canada, persons with no fixed workplace |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Labour market activities

COW – Labour: Class of worker (derived)

Field: 20

Size: 1

Position: 52

Type: num

Description: Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked at some point in time since January 1, 2010. **Employee:** This category includes persons who worked for others in the context of an employer-employee relationship. This includes persons who worked for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rates, or payments 'in kind' (payments in goods or services rather than money). **Self-employed:** This category includes persons whose job consisted mainly of operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in 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); operating a direct distributorship selling and delivering products such as cosmetics, newspapers, brushes and cleaning products; and fishing with own equipment or with equipment in which the person has a share. The business can be incorporated or unincorporated. Self-employed persons include those with and those without paid help. **Unpaid family workers:** They are persons who work without pay in a business, farm or professional practice owned and operated by another family member living in the same dwelling.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Employee | 173,445 | 16,955,663 | |
| 2 | Unpaid family worker | 502 | 49,571 | |
| 3 | Self-employed, without paid help, incorporated | 3,191 | 315,212 | |
| 4 | Self-employed, with paid help, incorporated | 4,278 | 419,790 | |
| 5 | Self-employed, without paid help, unincorporated | 9,122 | 902,978 | |
| 6 | Self-employed, with paid help, unincorporated | 3,284 | 322,617 | |
| 8 | Not available | 1,671 | 157,831 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

FPTWK – Labour: Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2010

Field: 31

Size: 1

Position: 78

Type: num

Description: Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2010. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2010 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 (less than 30 hours per week) 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.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Worked mainly full-time weeks in 2010 | 147,140 | 14,434,587 | |
| 2 | Worked mainly part-time weeks in 2010 | 42,131 | 4,086,134 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 143,737 | 14,227,259 | Persons aged less than 15 years, persons who did not work for pay or in self-employment in 2010 |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Labour market activities

HRSWRK – Labour: Hours worked for pay or in self-employment

Field: 43

Size: 2

Position: 99-100

Type: num

Description: Refers to the actual number of hours that persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011. This includes hours worked for wages, salaries, tips, commissions, piece-rate payments or payments 'in kind' (payments in goods or services rather than money). Hours worked in one's own business, farm or professional practice or hours worked without pay in a family business, farm or professional practice, owned or operated by a relative living in the same household are also included. Excluded are hours during which the respondent was absent, with or without pay, for part of the week because of illness, vacation or other reasons.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 0 | No hours of work | 114,843 | 11,422,849 | |
| 1 | 1 to 9 hours of work | 5,341 | 510,140 | |
| 2 | 10 to 19 hours of work | 9,944 | 957,842 | |
| 3 | 20 to 29 hours of work | 13,837 | 1,350,119 | |
| 4 | 30 to 37 hours of work | 29,420 | 2,850,800 | |
| 5 | 38 to 40 hours of work | 71,132 | 7,004,882 | |
| 6 | 41 to 49 hours of work | 12,007 | 1,175,975 | |
| 7 | 50 to 59 hours of work | 10,712 | 1,053,650 | |
| 8 | 60 to 69 hours of work | 5,264 | 519,043 | |
| 9 | 70 to 79 hours of work | 1,837 | 185,101 | |
| 10 | 80 hours or more of work | 2,037 | 206,651 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 56,634 | 5,510,929 | Persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Labour market activities

LFTAG – Labour: Labour force status

Field: 48

Size: 2

Position: 110-111

Type: num

Description: Refers to the labour market activity of the population aged 15 years and over, in private households, in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011. Respondents were classified as either 'Employed,' 'Unemployed,' or 'Not in the labour force.' The labour force includes the employed and the unemployed.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Employed – Worked in reference week | 161,531 | 15,814,203 | |
| 2 | Employed – Absent in reference week | 8,132 | 792,055 | |
| 3 | Unemployed – Temporary layoff – Did not look for work | 1,699 | 172,022 | |
| 4 | Unemployed – Temporary layoff – Looked for full-time work | 1,703 | 167,578 | |
| 5 | Unemployed – Temporary layoff – Looked for part-time work | 156 | 14,628 | |
| 6 | Unemployed – New job – Did not look for work | 1,041 | 102,293 | |
| 7 | Unemployed – New job – Looked for full-time work | 1,132 | 110,906 | |
| 8 | Unemployed – New job – Looked for part-time work | 374 | 35,480 | |
| 9 | Unemployed – Looked for full-time work | 5,547 | 544,441 | |
| 10 | Unemployed – Looked for part-time work | 2,513 | 241,183 | |
| 11 | Not in the labour force – Last worked in 2011 | 6,987 | 683,341 | |
| 12 | Not in the labour force – Last worked in 2010 | 8,755 | 846,728 | |
| 13 | Not in the labour force – Last worked before 2010 | 55,365 | 5,618,125 | |
| 14 | Not in the labour force – Never worked | 21,439 | 2,094,068 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 56,634 | 5,510,929 | Persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

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

Field: 57

Size: 1

Position: 121

Type: num

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

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Last worked before 2010 | 58,318 | 5,911,152 | |
| 2 | Last worked in 2010 | 16,968 | 1,640,429 | |
| 3 | Last worked in 2011 | 178,525 | 17,483,232 | |
| 4 | Never worked | 22,563 | 2,202,238 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 56,634 | 5,510,929 | Persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Labour market activities

NAICS – Labour: Industry sectors (based on the NAICS 2007)

Field: 72

Size: 2

Position: 143-144

Type: num

Description: Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2010. Persons with two or more jobs were required to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours. The 2011 National Household Survey industry data are produced according to the NAICS 2007. The NAICS provides enhanced industry comparability among the three North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) trading partners (Canada, United States and Mexico). This classification consists of a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of industries structured into 20 sectors, 102 subsectors and 324 industry groups. The criteria used to create these categories are similarity of input structures, labour skills or production processes used by the establishment.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Agriculture and other resource-based industries | 8,397 | 841,418 | |
| 2 | Construction industries | 12,216 | 1,232,585 | |
| 3 | Manufacturing industries | 16,526 | 1,626,022 | |
| 4 | Wholesale trade | 7,486 | 731,891 | |
| 5 | Retail trade | 21,477 | 2,103,333 | |
| 6 | Finance and real estate | 11,206 | 1,087,998 | |
| 7 | Health care and social services | 20,251 | 1,983,392 | |
| 8 | Educational services | 14,248 | 1,366,853 | |
| 9 | Business services | 34,555 | 3,375,048 | |
| 10 | Public Administration | 13,243 | 1,277,494 | |
| 11 | Other services | 24,698 | 2,443,240 | |
| 88 | Not available | 11,190 | 1,054,387 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Labour market activities

NOCEE – Labour: Occupation (based on the NOC 2011)

Field: 73

Size: 2

Position: 145-146

Type: num

Description: Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2010. Refers to the kind of work persons were doing, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2010. 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) 2011 is composed of four levels of aggregation. There are 10 broad occupational categories containing 40 major groups that are further subdivided into 140 minor groups. At the most detailed level, there are 500 occupation unit groups. Occupation unit groups are formed on the basis of the education, training, or skill level required to enter the job, as well as the kind of work performed, as determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation. Here, the occupational unit groups are aggregated in 12 groups based on the need of the Employment Equity program.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Managers | 20,244 | 1,988,145 | |
| 2 | Professionals | 33,626 | 3,225,402 | |
| 3 | Semi-professionals and technicians | 18,736 | 1,812,798 | |
| 4 | Supervisors | 5,144 | 511,818 | |
| 5 | Administrative and senior clerical personnel | 11,930 | 1,156,625 | |
| 6 | Skilled sales and service personnel | 7,663 | 757,191 | |
| 7 | Skilled crafts and trades workers | 14,230 | 1,420,468 | |
| 8 | Clerical personnel | 12,407 | 1,209,470 | |
| 9 | Intermediate sales and service personnel | 24,379 | 2,399,065 | |
| 10 | Semi-skilled manual workers | 15,478 | 1,550,269 | |
| 11 | Other sales and service personnel | 16,596 | 1,633,415 | |
| 12 | Other manual workers | 5,996 | 606,022 | |
| 88 | Not available | 9,064 | 852,975 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Labour market activities

NOCs – Labour: Occupation broad categories (based on the NOC 2011)

Field: 74

Size: 2

Position: 147-148

Type: num

Description: Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2010. Refers to the kind of work persons were doing, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2010. 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) 2011 is composed of four levels of aggregation. There are 10 broad occupational categories containing 40 major groups that are further subdivided into 140 minor groups. At the most detailed level, there are 500 occupation unit groups. Occupation unit groups are formed on the basis of the education, training, or skill level required to enter the job, as well as the kind of work performed, as determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 0 Management occupations | 20,244 | 1,988,145 | |
| 2 | 1 Business, finance and administration occupations | 31,050 | 3,011,565 | |
| 3 | 2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations | 12,969 | 1,234,386 | |
| 4 | 3 Health occupations | 11,442 | 1,112,761 | |
| 5 | 4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services | 22,270 | 2,152,375 | |
| 6 | 5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | 5,655 | 551,006 | |
| 7 | 6 Sales and service occupations | 44,443 | 4,375,414 | |
| 8 | 7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations | 25,904 | 2,599,165 | |
| 9 | 8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations | 4,109 | 418,947 | |
| 10 | 9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities | 8,343 | 826,922 | |
| 88 | Not available | 9,064 | 852,975 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

WKSWRK – Labour: Weeks worked in 2010

Field: 102

Size: 1

Position: 221

Type: num

Description: Refers to the number of weeks in 2010 during which persons worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours. It includes weeks of paid vacation, weeks on sick leave with pay and weeks in which training was paid for by the employer.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 0 | None – worked in 2011 only | 6,222 | 602,940 | |
| 1 | 1 to 9 weeks of work in 2010 | 8,391 | 809,827 | |
| 2 | 10 to 19 weeks of work in 2010 | 11,928 | 1,154,090 | |
| 3 | 20 to 29 weeks of work in 2010 | 13,205 | 1,288,934 | |
| 4 | 30 to 39 weeks of work in 2010 | 11,225 | 1,092,176 | |
| 5 | 40 to 48 weeks of work in 2010 | 29,840 | 2,892,018 | |
| 6 | 49 to 52 weeks of work in 2010 | 114,682 | 11,283,676 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 137,515 | 13,624,319 | Persons who did not work since January 1, 2010 and persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Labour market activities

WRKACT – Labour: Work activity in 2010

Field: 103

Size: 2

Position: 222-223

Type: num

Description: Refers to the number of weeks in which a person worked for pay or in self-employment in 2010 at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week). The term 'full-year full-time workers' refers to persons aged 15 years and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks mostly full time in 2010 for pay or in self-employment.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2010

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Worked before 2010 or never worked | 80,881 | 8,113,390 | |
| 2 | Didn't work in 2010, worked in 2011 | 6,222 | 602,940 | |
| 3 | Worked 1 to 13 weeks full time | 6,028 | 586,748 | |
| 4 | Worked 1 to 13 weeks part time | 8,198 | 787,934 | |
| 5 | Worked 14 to 26 weeks full time | 9,783 | 960,445 | |
| 6 | Worked 14 to 26 weeks part time | 7,939 | 765,793 | |
| 7 | Worked 27 to 39 weeks full time | 8,103 | 791,902 | |
| 8 | Worked 27 to 39 weeks part time | 4,698 | 452,205 | |
| 9 | Worked 40 to 48 weeks full time | 22,994 | 2,232,262 | |
| 10 | Worked 40 to 48 weeks part time | 6,846 | 659,756 | |
| 11 | Worked 49 to 52 weeks full time | 100,232 | 9,863,230 | |
| 12 | Worked 49 to 52 weeks part time | 14,450 | 1,420,446 | |
| 99 | Not applicable | 56,634 | 5,510,929 | Persons aged less than 15 years |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Income

EFDECILE – Income: Income decile group

Field: 25

Size: 2

Position: 57-58

Type: num

Description: The income decile group provides a rough ranking of the economic situation of a person based on his or her relative position in the economic families adjusted after-tax income distribution. The population in private households is sorted according to its adjusted after-tax family income and then divided into 10 equal groups each containing 10% of the population. Code 1 is the lowest income decile and 10 is the highest.

Reported for: Persons in economic families and persons not in economic families in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Lowest decile | 31,988 | 3,203,391 | |
| 2 | Second decile | 31,667 | 3,204,138 | |
| 3 | Third decile | 32,189 | 3,229,165 | |
| 4 | Fourth decile | 32,988 | 3,276,200 | |
| 5 | Fifth decile | 32,636 | 3,215,751 | |
| 6 | Sixth decile | 33,325 | 3,265,120 | |
| 7 | Seventh decile | 33,569 | 3,290,283 | |
| 8 | Eighth decile | 33,334 | 3,236,882 | |
| 9 | Ninth decile | 33,750 | 3,252,307 | |
| 10 | Highest decile | 34,398 | 3,276,729 | |
| 88 | Not available | 3,164 | 298,015 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

EFDIMBM – Income: Disposable income for MBM for all persons

Field: 26

Size: 6

Position: 59-64

Type: num

Description: Disposable income for the market basket measure (MBM) was created by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC), now known as Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC), to approximate the disposable income available to an economic family or person not in an economic family to purchase the elements in HRSDC's MBM at the time. It is the amount of income remaining after deducting from economic family total income, the sum of income tax paid and non-discretionary spending for the MBM for all members and, for units in households that own the dwelling without a mortgage, adding the mortgage-free homeowner's advantage (an amount to represent typical savings compared to rent or ownership with a mortgage).

Reported for: Persons in economic families and persons not in economic families in private households

The value 888,888 stands for not available. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top-coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

EMPIN – Income: Employment income

Field: 27

Size: 7

Position: 65-71

Type: num

Description: Refers to total income received by persons aged 15 years and over during 2010 as wages and salaries, net income from unincorporated non-farm business and/or professional practice and net farm self-employment income.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2010. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top-coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

Income

GTRFS – Income: Total government transfer payments

Field: 34

Size: 5

Position: 84-88

Type: num

Description: Refers to the total income from all transfer payments received by an individual 15 years of age and over from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments in calendar year 2010. This variable is derived by summing the amounts for the following sources: – Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements; – Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits; – employment insurance benefits; – child benefits; – other income from government sources.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

The value 88,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2010. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1.

INCTAX – Income: Income tax paid

Field: 45

Size: 6

Position: 102-107

Type: num

Description: Refers to all federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid on 2010 income. Federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid refer to taxes on income, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non-refundable tax credits and the Quebec abatement. These data are obtained from the income tax files for persons who allowed access to their income tax data.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

The value 888,888 stands for not available. The value 999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive or zero and is a rounded value of the amount paid by the individual in 2010. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top-coded in this file.

LOLICOA – Income: Low income status based on LICO-AT

Field: 51

Size: 1

Position: 115

Type: num

Description: The code values for this variable indicate the position of each member of an economic family and each person not in an economic family in relation to Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (LICO-AT). This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that are below the low income cut-offs.

Reported for: Persons in economic families and persons not in economic families aged 15 years and over in private households, excluding persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Member of a non-low income economic family or non-low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family | 292,823 | 28,757,432 | |
| 2 | Member of a low income economic family or low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family | 36,161 | 3,612,143 | |
| 8 | Not available | 2,901 | 274,290 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 1,123 | 104,115 | Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Income

LOLICOB – Income: Low income status based on LICO-BT

Field: 52

Size: 1

Position: 116

Type: num

Description: The code values for this variable indicate the position of each member of an economic family and each person not in an economic family in relation to Statistics Canada's before-tax low income cut-offs (LICO-BT). This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that are below the low income cut-offs.

Reported for: Persons in economic families and persons not in economic families aged 15 years and over in private households, excluding persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Member of a non-low income economic family or non-low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family | 280,695 | 27,527,224 | |
| 2 | Member of a low income economic family or low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family | 48,289 | 4,842,351 | |
| 8 | Not available | 2,901 | 274,290 | |
| 9 | Concept not applicable | 1,123 | 104,115 | Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

LOLIMA – Income: Low income status based on LIM-AT

Field: 53

Size: 1

Position: 117

Type: num

Description: The code values for this variable indicate the position of each member of a household in relation to Statistics Canada's after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT). This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that are below the low-income line.

Reported for: Persons in private households, excluding persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Member of a non-low income household | 280,713 | 27,505,737 | |
| 2 | Member of a low income household | 48,271 | 4,863,838 | |
| 8 | Not available | 2,901 | 274,290 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 1,123 | 104,115 | Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

LOLIMB – Income: Low income status based on LIM-BT

Field: 54

Size: 1

Position: 118

Type: num

Description: The code values for this variable indicate the position of each member of a household in relation to Statistics Canada's before-tax low-income measure (LIM-BT). This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that are below the low-income line.

Reported for: Persons in private households, excluding persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Member of a non-low income household | 269,871 | 26,406,742 | |
| 2 | Member of a low income household | 59,113 | 5,962,833 | |
| 8 | Not available | 2,901 | 274,290 | |
| 9 | Concept not applicable | 1,123 | 104,115 | Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Income

LOLIMMI – Income: Low income status based on LIM-MI

Field: 55

Size: 1

Position: 119

Type: num

Description: The code values for this variable indicate the position of each member of a household in relation to Statistics Canada's market income low-income measure (LIM-MI). This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that are below the low-income line.

Reported for: Persons in private households, excluding persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Member of a non-low income household | 243,892 | 23,761,500 | |
| 2 | Member of a low income household | 85,092 | 8,608,075 | |
| 8 | Not available | 2,901 | 274,290 | |
| 9 | Concept not applicable | 1,123 | 104,115 | Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

LOMBM – Income: Low income status based on MBM

Field: 56

Size: 1

Position: 120

Type: num

Description: The code values for this variable indicate the position of each member of an economic family and each person not in an economic family in relation to HRSDC's market basket measure low-income line (MBM). This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that are below the low income line.

Reported for: Persons in economic families and persons not in economic families in private households, excluding persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Member of a non-low income economic family or non-low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family | 285,632 | 28,027,302 | |
| 2 | Member of a low income economic family or low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family | 43,352 | 4,342,273 | |
| 8 | Not available | 2,901 | 274,290 | |
| 9 | Concept not applicable | 1,123 | 104,115 | Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

MRKINC – Income: Market income

Field: 68

Size: 7

Position: 132-138

Type: num

Description: Refers to the sum of employment income (wages and salaries, net farm income and net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice), investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities (including those from Registered Retirement Savings Plans [RRSPs] and Registered Retirement Income Funds [RRIFs]) and other money income. It is equivalent to total income minus all government transfer payments, and is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes. This variable does not include net capital gains or losses.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2010. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top-coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

Income

TOTINC – Income: Total income

Field: 97

Size: 7

Position: 182-188

Type: num

Description: Refers to the total money income received from the following sources during the calendar year 2010 by persons aged 15 years and over: wages and salaries (total); net farm self-employment income; net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; child benefits; Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance; other income from government sources; dividends and interest on bonds, deposits, savings certificates and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs; other money income. Net capital gains and losses are not included in this definition.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

The value 8,888,888 stands for not available. The value 9,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2010. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top-coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

TOTINC_AT – Income: After-tax income

Field: 98

Size: 6

Position: 189-194

Type: num

Description: Refers to total income minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for calendar year 2010. Total income refers to income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income. Net capital gains and losses are not included in this definition. Federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid refer to taxes on income, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non-refundable tax credits and the Quebec abatement.

Reported for: Persons in private households aged 15 years and over

The value 888,888 stands for not available. The value 999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2010. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top-coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

Dwelling: Housing and shelter costs

BEDRM – Number of bedrooms

Field: 10

Size: 1

Position: 38

Type: num

Description: Refers to all rooms in a private dwelling that are designed mainly for sleeping purposes even if they are now used for other purposes, such as guest rooms and television rooms. Also included are rooms used as bedrooms now, even if they were not originally built as bedrooms, such as bedrooms in a finished basement.

Bedrooms exclude rooms designed for another use during the day such as dining rooms and living rooms even if they may be used for sleeping purposes at night. By definition, one-room private dwellings such as studio apartments have zero bedrooms.

Data quality note – In the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), a large proportion of records with 0 bedroom dwellings and 1 room dwellings was affected by respondent error (such as reporting more bedrooms than rooms). These errors were resolved during data processing and the results are consistent with other surveys. However, it is possible that in some instances or in small geographic areas the processed result is not consistent with the respondent's true situation. For more information, please consult the Housing Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011 Catalogue no. 99-014-X2011007.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | No bedrooms | 1,922 | 196,721 | |
| 1 | 1 bedroom | 25,156 | 2,562,930 | |
| 2 | 2 bedrooms | 65,447 | 6,546,859 | |
| 3 | 3 bedrooms | 126,741 | 12,438,061 | |
| 4 | 4 bedrooms | 79,966 | 7,744,849 | |
| 5 | 5 bedrooms or more | 31,913 | 3,073,361 | |
| 8 | Not available | 1,863 | 185,201 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

BUILT – Period of construction

Field: 11

Size: 2

Position: 39-40

Type: num

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

This refers to the period in which the building was originally built, not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions. Respondents were asked to indicate the period of construction, to the best of their knowledge.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | 1920 or before | 18,156 | 1,828,260 | |
| 2 | 1921 to 1945 | 16,327 | 1,628,262 | |
| 3 | 1946 to 1960 | 40,009 | 3,966,272 | |
| 4 | 1961 to 1970 | 40,685 | 4,030,940 | |
| 5 | 1971 to 1980 | 58,450 | 5,758,435 | |
| 6 | 1981 to 1990 | 54,684 | 5,332,082 | |
| 7 | 1991 to 1995 | 23,804 | 2,320,161 | |
| 8 | 1996 to 2000 | 23,638 | 2,301,423 | |
| 9 | 2001 to 2005 | 29,461 | 2,868,762 | |
| 10 | 2006 to 2011 | 27,794 | 2,713,384 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Dwelling: Housing and shelter costs

CONDO – Tenure – Condominium

Field: 19

Size: 1

Position: 51

Type: num

Description: Refers to whether or not the private dwelling is part of a condominium development. Dwellings that are in the process of becoming registered condominiums are included as condominiums.

A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land and common elements are held in joint ownership with others.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | Not part of a condominium development | 299,118 | 29,430,993 | |
| 1 | Part of a condominium development | 32,027 | 3,131,787 | |
| 8 | Not available | 1,863 | 185,201 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

DTYPE – Structural type of dwelling

Field: 22

Size: 1

Position: 54

Type: num

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

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Single-detached house | 206,852 | 20,250,833 | |
| 2 | Semi-detached house | 17,780 | 1,726,479 | |
| 3 | Row house | 20,872 | 2,039,918 | |
| 4 | Apartment or flat in a duplex | 17,582 | 1,723,729 | |
| 5 | Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys | 22,625 | 2,251,708 | |
| 6 | Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys | 42,831 | 4,300,885 | |
| 7 | Other single-attached house | 695 | 68,094 | |
| 8 | Movable dwelling | 3,771 | 386,334 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

FCOND – Condominium fees

Field: 29

Size: 3

Position: 74-76

Type: num

Description: Refers to monthly payments for maintenance and various condominium services.

Although the condominium status question is asked to owner and renter households, the condominium fee question is only asked to owners. Renters of condominiums are not usually responsible for the direct payment of condominium fees.

Reported for: Persons in private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings which form part of a condominium development.

The value 888 stands for not available. The value 999 stands for not applicable and is applied to persons in farm dwellings, tenant-occupied dwellings, owner-occupied dwellings not part of a condominium and band dwellings. Otherwise, this variable is always positive and is a rounded value of the monthly payments. In some cases, high values have been top-coded in this file.

GROSRT – Gross rent

Field: 33

Size: 4

Position: 80-83

Type: num

Description: Average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households that rent their dwelling. Gross rent includes, where applicable, the monthly rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.

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

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

Dwelling: Housing and shelter costs

NOS – Housing suitability

Field: 76

Size: 1

Position: 151

Type: num

Description: Housing suitability refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS); that is, whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. A household is deemed to be living in suitable accommodations if its dwelling has enough bedrooms, as calculated using the NOS.

Housing suitability and the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) were developed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) through consultations with provincial housing agencies.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Suitable | 296,108 | 29,234,447 | |
| 2 | Not suitable | 35,037 | 3,328,333 | |
| 8 | Not available | 1,863 | 185,201 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

OMP – Owner's major payment

Field: 78

Size: 4

Position: 153-156

Type: num

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

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

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

PRESMORTG – Presence of mortgage

Field: 86

Size: 1

Position: 167

Type: num

Description: Refers to whether regular monthly mortgage or debt payments for the dwelling are made.

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

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Without mortgage | 85,602 | 8,398,411 | |
| 2 | With mortgage | 159,244 | 15,489,833 | |
| 8 | Not available | 1,863 | 185,201 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 86,299 | 8,674,536 | Farm dwellings, tenant-occupied dwellings and band housing |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Dwelling: Housing and shelter costs

REPAIR – Condition of dwelling

Field: 91

Size: 1

Position: 174

Type: num

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

The 'regular maintenance needed' category includes dwellings where only regular maintenance such as painting or furnace cleaning is required.

The 'minor repairs needed' category includes dwellings needing only minor repairs such as dwellings with missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles or defective steps, railing or siding.

The 'major repairs needed' category includes dwellings needing major repairs such as dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring and dwellings needing structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings.

Data quality note – The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) estimate for the percentage of dwellings requiring major repair in Nunavut was higher than the comparable rate in the 2009/2010 Nunavut Housing Needs Survey. For provinces, other territories and Canada, the percentage of dwellings requiring major repairs in the NHS was not statistically different when compared to other surveys. For more information, please consult the Housing Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011 Catalogue no. 99-014-X2011007.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Regular maintenance needed | 222,007 | 21,887,456 | |
| 2 | Minor repairs needed | 86,675 | 8,437,566 | |
| 3 | Major repairs needed | 24,326 | 2,422,959 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

ROOM – Rooms, number of

Field: 92

Size: 2

Position: 175-176

Type: num

Description: Refers to the number of rooms in a private dwelling. A room is an enclosed area within a private dwelling which is finished and suitable for year round living. The number of rooms of a private dwelling includes kitchens, bedrooms and finished rooms in the attic or basement.

The number of rooms of a private dwelling excludes bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes. Partially divided rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g., L-shaped dining room and living room arrangements).

Data quality note – In the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), a large proportion of records with 0 bedroom dwellings and 1 room dwellings was affected by respondent error (such as reporting more bedrooms than rooms). These errors were resolved during data processing and the results are consistent with other surveys. However, it is possible that in some instances or in small geographic areas the processed result is not consistent with the respondent's true situation. For more information, please consult the Housing Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011 Catalogue no. 99-014-X2011007.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | One room | 1,614 | 164,423 | |
| 2 | Two rooms | 5,584 | 563,784 | |
| 3 | Three rooms | 18,788 | 1,891,766 | |
| 4 | Four rooms | 36,658 | 3,681,253 | |
| 5 | Five rooms | 47,148 | 4,691,324 | |
| 6 | Six rooms | 48,458 | 4,760,379 | |
| 7 | Seven rooms | 47,718 | 4,682,269 | |
| 8 | Eight rooms | 45,275 | 4,413,334 | |
| 9 | Nine rooms | 29,792 | 2,882,667 | |
| 10 | Ten rooms | 25,500 | 2,471,648 | |
| 11 | Eleven or more rooms | 24,610 | 2,359,933 | |
| 88 | Not available | 1,863 | 185,201 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Dwelling: Housing and shelter costs

SUBSIDY – Subsidized housing

Field: 95

Size: 1

Position: 180

Type: num

Description: Indicates that the dwelling is subsidized or not. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.

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

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | No, not a subsidized dwelling | 72,103 | 7,227,671 | Band housing |
| 2 | Yes, a subsidized dwelling | 10,400 | 1,059,408 | |
| 8 | Not available | 1,863 | 185,201 | |
| 9 | Not applicable | 248,642 | 24,275,701 | Farm dwellings and owner occupied dwellings |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

TENUR – Tenure

Field: 96

Size: 1

Position: 181

Type: num

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

Data quality note – The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) estimate for homeownership in Alberta was statistically higher than the comparable rate in the 2010 Survey of Labour Income Dynamics (SLID). The 2011 NHS estimate of the homeownership rate for other provinces and for Canada was not statistically different when compared to the 2010 SLID. For more information, please consult the Housing Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011 Catalogue no. 99-014-X2011007.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | Owned by a member of the household | 248,463 | 24,257,308 | |
| 2 | Rented or band housing | 82,682 | 8,305,472 | |
| 8 | Not available | 1,863 | 185,201 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

VALUE – Value of dwelling

Field: 99

Size: 7

Position: 195-201

Type: num

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

'Value of dwelling' refers to the value of the entire dwelling, including the value of the land it is on and of any other structure, such as a garage, which is on the property. If the dwelling is located in a building which contains several dwellings, or a combination of residential and business premises, all of which the household owns, the value is estimated as a portion of the market value that applies only to the dwelling in which the household resides.

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

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

Religion

RELIGION – Religion: Aggregated responses

Field: 90

Size: 2

Position: 172-173

Type: num

Description: ReligDer is the aggregated version of the variable Relig (detailed responses). Religion (Question 22) refers to the person's self-identification as having a connection or affiliation with any religious denomination, group, body, sect, cult or other religiously defined community or system of belief. Religion is not limited to formal membership in a religious organization or group. For infants or children, religion refers to the specific religious group or denomination in which they are being raised, if any. Persons without a religious connection or affiliation can self-identify as atheist, agnostic or humanist, or can provide another applicable response. On the NHS questionnaire, respondents were asked to specify one denomination or religion only. They were also told to indicate a specific denomination or religion even if the respondent was not currently a practising member of that group. The NHS Guide instructed: A person who has no religious affiliation can either choose to mark the circle for 'No religion' or to print other responses, such as 'Atheist' (does not believe in the existence of God) or 'Agnostic' (believes nothing can be known about the existence of God) in the write-in box. For infants or children, report the denomination or religion in which they will be raised. For persons who are members of a specific group within a larger religion, report the particular name or term for the specific group. Respondents should indicate what they feel best describes their religious affiliation. The abbreviation 'n.i.e.' means 'not included elsewhere.' The abbreviation 'n.o.s.' means 'not otherwise specified.' For additional information on the collection and dissemination of religion data in the NHS, refer to the Religion Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

Reported for: Persons in private households

| Code | Description | Unweighted | Weighted | Includes |
|------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Buddhist | 3,520 | 332,387 | |
| 2 | Catholic | 126,262 | 12,404,207 | |
| 3 | Other Christian | 90,292 | 9,010,553 | |
| 4 | Hindu | 5,007 | 471,319 | |
| 5 | Jewish | 3,126 | 299,295 | |
| 6 | Muslim | 10,528 | 999,358 | |
| 7 | Sikh | 4,376 | 416,509 | |
| 8 | Other religions | 1,547 | 153,154 | Includes Traditional (Aboriginal) spirituality |
| 9 | No religious affiliation | 75,842 | 7,487,916 | |
| 88 | Not available | 12,508 | 1,173,284 | |
| | Total | 333,008 | 32,852,323 | |

Weighting

WEIGHT – Individuals weighting factor

Field: 101 **Size:** 18 **Position:** 203-220 **Type:** num

Description: Individuals weighting factor

Reported for: Persons in private households

WT1 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 104 **Size:** 18 **Position:** 224-241 **Type:** num

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

Reported for: Persons in private households

WT2 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 105 **Size:** 18 **Position:** 242-259 **Type:** num

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

Reported for: Persons in private households

WT3 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 106 **Size:** 18 **Position:** 260-277 **Type:** num

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

Reported for: Persons in private households

WT4 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 107 **Size:** 18 **Position:** 278-295 **Type:** num

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

Reported for: Persons in private households

WT5 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 108 **Size:** 18 **Position:** 296-313 **Type:** num

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

Reported for: Persons in private households

WT6 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 109 **Size:** 18 **Position:** 314-331 **Type:** num

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

Reported for: Persons in private households

Weighting

WT7 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 110

Size: 18

Position: 332-349

Type: num

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

Reported for: Persons in private households

WT8 – Replicate PUMF weight

Field: 111

Size: 18

Position: 350-367

Type: num

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

Reported for: Persons in private households

Identifier

CF_ID – Key for census family table

Field: 3 **Size:** 8 **Position:** 14-21 **Type:** num

Description: Key for census family table

Reported for: Persons in private households

EF_ID – Key for economic family table

Field: 2 **Size:** 7 **Position:** 7-13 **Type:** num

Description: Key for economic family table

Reported for: Persons in private households

HH_ID – Key for household table

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

Description: Key for household table

Reported for: Persons in private households

PP_ID – Key for person table

Field: 4 **Size:** 9 **Position:** 22-30 **Type:** num

Description: Key for person table

Reported for: Persons in private households

Chapter 4 Sampling method, estimation and data quality

This chapter provides notes on sampling, estimation and quality of the data related to the hierarchical file. It includes the following sections:

- A. Sampling method
- B. Estimation
- C. Data reliability

In Section A, the target population is defined and the way in which the sample was selected is explained. Section B covers the concept of weighting and briefly describes the usual estimators. Finally, Section C explains how to estimate the sampling error and provides guidelines for disseminating estimates.

A Sampling method

A.1 Target population

The target population of the hierarchical file is the same as the NHS one. It represents the entire population who usually lived in Canada on the survey's reference date, in provinces as well as territories. The NHS reference date is May 10, 2011. This date matches the reference date of the 2011 Census of Population. The target population includes persons who live on Indian reserves and in other Indian settlements, permanent residents, non-permanent residents such as refugee claimants, holders of work or study permits, and members of their families living with them.

Excluded from the target population are residents of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves, persons living in collective dwellings, Canadian citizens living abroad and full-time members of the Canadian Forces stationed outside Canada. Also excluded are foreign residents such as representatives of a foreign government assigned to an embassy, high commission or other diplomatic corps in Canada, members of the armed forces of another country stationed in Canada and residents of another country who are visiting Canada temporarily.

A.2 Sample design

The sample of households of the hierarchical file is selected using a two-phase sampling plan applied to the sample of NHS-responding households. For the first phase, the sample of NHS respondents was split into three parts representative of the country. Those parts are used as a survey frame to select the different NHS public use microdata files samples. The first frame was used to select the individuals file records. The second frame was used to select the hierarchical file records. The third frame was used to select records for a public use microdata file intended to do international comparisons. In the second phase, the selection of records for the hierarchical file was made from the second of the three frames. The hierarchical file sample size represents 1% of households of the target population, and is equal to 132,192 households.

A.2.a Sampling starting point: NHS respondent households

The hierarchical file sample is drawn from households selected to participate to the NHS that are part of the target population and that responded to the survey. The NHS sample was selected in two phases. A sample of 30% of the population's households was selected in the first phase. After several weeks of collection, the initial sample was reduced by subsampling in the second phase one third of the remaining non-responding households. Non-response follow-up efforts were focused on this subsample.

Because the NHS is a voluntary survey, household non-response is higher than during a mandatory survey. The response rate of households selected in the first phase is 68.6%. This non-response was corrected by reweighting upward responding households.

Final NHS weights vary between 1 and 100 because of the survey design and variations in response rates from one population group to another. This weight indicates, for a given household, the number of Canadian households it represents. Likewise, this weight indicates, for a person in a given responding household, the number of Canadians he or she represents.

A.2.b First phase of sampling of the hierarchical file

To select the first phase sample for the hierarchical file, the NHS-responding households were split into three parts. To do so, these households were first sorted by province or territory of residence, number of usual residents in the household, census division, census tract and dissemination area. After this sorting, the NHS sample was systematically split into three parts.

This is equivalent to selecting a systematic sample of NHS-responding households at the first phase of sampling of the hierarchical file. In order for selected households to represent the entire target population, their weight was recalculated by dividing the final NHS weight by the first phase sampling fraction.

A.2.c Second phase of sampling of the hierarchical file

For the second phase of sampling, a sample of households was drawn from the first phase sample according to a systematic sampling design with probability-proportional-to-size (PPS), where the size is the weight resulting from the first phase of sampling. The goal was to obtain a self-weighted sample (meaning with identical weights) of which the size would correspond to 1% of the target universe. A self-weighted sample is desirable because it gives a uniform representation of the target population. However, it is not possible to select a self-weighted sample of 1% of the population's households from the first phase sample because some households have a weight higher than 1/1% after the first phase of sampling. The best way to draw a sample close to a self-weighted sample is then to select highest-weight households with certainty and select a PPS systematic sample from the remaining households. A self-weighted sample was consequently drawn from households with weights lower than 90.3, and the other households were selected with certainty.

To select the self-weighted sample of households with weights lower than 90.3, records are first sorted with respect to some variables to ensure a good representativeness of the sample. These variables are:

1. Province or territory of residence
2. Urban – rural indicator
3. Number of persons in the household
4. Census Families structure and type in the household
5. Elderly person presence indicator in the household
6. Visible minority presence indicator in the household
7. Similar ethnic origins indicator in the household
8. At least one person in the labour force indicator in the household

The sample is systematically selected using a sampling interval of 90.3, and a random start between 0 and 90.3. The probability of selecting a record is proportional to its selection weighting factor determined during the first phase of sampling. More specifically, the weighting factor of the first household in the frame is added to the random start. The sum obtained is compared to the sampling interval; if it is larger than or equal to the interval, the household is selected; otherwise, we move on to the next household, adding its weighting factor to the previous sum. The result is again compared to the sampling interval. When a household is selected, we subtract the sampling interval from the cumulative total before selecting another household.

Once the complete sample is drawn, the final weight of the hierarchical file (the WEIGHT variable) is calculated for each household in the sample. It is equal to the household's first phase weight divided by the second phase selection probability. Persons in selected households inherit their household's respective weight. Households selected according to the self-weighted plan then have a design weight of 90.3 (or more specifically 90.20770959 on the file, due to a small adjustment so that the sum of selected individuals' weighting factors yields the published number of individuals of the target universe) and represents about 86% of the households in the file. The remaining households have a higher weight. The sample size is equal to 1% of households of the target population. The file contains 132,192 households

including a total of 333,008 individuals. Please note that some individuals were suppressed for confidentiality reasons and that the number of persons estimate produced using the PUMF will be slightly lower than the published count.

B Estimation

B.1 Weighting

The microdata file contains a record for each individual selected in the PUMF sample. Each record contains a certain number of characteristics or variables described in Chapter 3. Each of these individuals represents a number of others who are not included in the sample, but who are in the NHS target population. This is reflected in the estimation process by the use of the variable 'WEIGHT.' The value of WEIGHT is the weighting factor for each individual unit. It corresponds to the number of units in the population represented by the unit selected in the sample. The WEIGHT value may be the same or different from one selected unit to another, depending on the weight adjustments made to match the sampling strategy. Also, the WEIGHT variable is the same for all individuals in a given household. This variable is calculated at the household level (since sampling is done at this level), and all individuals inherit the weight of their household. Economic families and census families also inherit the weight of their household.

To produce estimates that describe the population, the weighting factor must be used in all estimation calculations. For example, to estimate the number of persons in Canada who speak Chinese at home, the WEIGHT values for all records having this characteristic on the file must be totalled. The weighting factor must be used to produce estimates, regardless of whether the unit of analysis is the individual, the census family, the economic family, the household or the dwelling. Results based on this strategy are called 'weighted estimation results,' or simply 'weighted results.'

Note: Users must refrain from publishing unweighted estimates and from conducting analyses based on unweighted data from the file, since the unweighted results do not represent the population. They must also make sure to exclude from their calculations all values that are not applicable or not available, since the statistical software may consider those values valid, though they are not. For example, values such as 9,999,999 or 8,888,888 for a numeric (or quantitative) variable would be interpreted as valid observed values, but they should be considered as nominal values indicating that they are not usable in estimation.

B.2 Usual estimators

The microdata file contains two types of variables: numeric (or quantitative) variables, such as income, and nominal (or qualitative) variables, such as mother tongue. Several estimators are commonly used for these two types of variables. They are presented in the next sections.

B.2.a Nominal or qualitative variables

B.2.a.1 Estimator of a total

At the sample level, a total is obtained by counting the records that have the characteristic(s) sought. This unweighted total can be used to study the characteristics of the sample, but not those of the population.

The total at the population level is estimated by summing the weight of all records that have the characteristics sought. This weighted sample total is a proper estimate of the population total.

Example 1:

We want to estimate the total number of women aged 25 and over who are living in the Edmonton census metropolitan area (CMA) and whose highest level of schooling is a university certificate or diploma above the bachelor's level.

We must first find the number of records in the file that satisfy the conditions $CMA = 835$, $SEX = 1$, $AGEGRP \geq 5$, $AGEGRP \neq 88$ and $HDRREE = 8$. We obtain a total of 300 records that satisfy all these conditions. Second, we estimate the population total by summing the WEIGHT variable for these 300 records. The resulting estimate of the population total is 28,503.

B.2.a.2 Estimator of a proportion

A proportion can be defined as a ratio of two qualitative variable totals, where the numerator is a total on a subset of the units targeted by the denominator.

A weighted estimate of this proportion is obtained by estimating both the numerator total and the denominator total and by calculating the ratio of these two quantities. Note that the denominator may represent either all the units in a geographic area or a subset of the units within a geographic area.

Example 2:

We want to estimate the proportion of immigrants among individuals who live in the Montréal CMA. First, we identify the records in the file that satisfy the conditions $IMMSTAT = 3$ and $CMA = 462$, and those that satisfy the condition $CMA = 462$. Second, we calculate the two corresponding weighted totals. Finally, the ratio of the two totals is the estimated proportion of immigrants among the individuals living in the Montréal CMA.

The estimated proportion is $848,541/3,743,411 = 0.2267$, which means that slightly less than 23% of the individuals in the Montréal CMA are immigrants. In this example, the denominator targets all individuals in a geographic area.

Example 3:

We want to estimate, out of all males aged 20 to 44 living in the Vancouver CMA, the proportion whose *de facto* marital status is 'divorced (and not living common law).' In this case, the numerator is the weighted total of the records that satisfy the conditions $CMA = 933$, $SEX = 2$, $4 \leq AGEGRP \leq 8$ and $MARSTH = 5$. The denominator is the weighted total of the records that satisfy $CMA = 933$, $SEX = 2$, and $4 \leq AGEGRP \leq 8$.

We obtain $7,227/388,171 = 0.0186$, which means that approximately 1.9% of males aged 20 to 44 in Vancouver are divorced and are not living common law. In this example, the denominator targets a subset of records in a geographic area.

B.2.a.3 Estimator of a ratio

In this section, we are interested in estimating the ratio of two quantities, which could be either two totals or two proportions. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the estimated 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.2.b Numeric or quantitative variables

B.2.b.1 Estimator of a total

At the sample level, a total of a numeric variable for a given area is obtained by summing the values of the variable for the records in the area of interest. At the population level, the estimated total is obtained by multiplying WEIGHT by the value of the variable of interest for each record in the area and by summing the result of the product. If we want to estimate a population total for a subset of units within an area, all calculations must be restricted to the records that are in this subset.

B.2.b.2 Estimator of an average

To estimate the average of a variable in a given geographic area, WEIGHT is multiplied by the value of the variable for the sample records that belong to the area, the results are totalled, and the total is divided by the sum of the WEIGHT values for the same records. If estimation of the average of a variable for a subset of the units in a given area is sought, it is necessary to multiply WEIGHT and the value of the variable for the sample records that belong to the subset in question, total the results and divide this total by the sum of the WEIGHT values for the same records.

Example 4:

We want to estimate the average total income of women aged 15 years and over living in Ontario who have an income. In the calculation of the numerator, WEIGHT must be multiplied by the value of the 'total income' variable for individuals with an income (those for whom TOTINC \neq 8,888,888, TOTINC \neq 9,999,999 and TOTINC \neq 0) whose gender is female (SEX = 1) and who are aged 15 or over (AGEGRP \geq 3 and AGEGRP \neq 88) in the province of Ontario (PR = 35); the results are then totalled. To estimate the average, the numerator (or estimated total income) is divided by the sum of the WEIGHT values for individuals satisfying the same conditions on TOTINC, SEX, AGEGRP and PR.

The result obtained is $\$174,575,754,107/5,013,454 = \$34,821$, which means that the average total income of women aged 15 and over living in Ontario who have an income is around \$34,821.

B.2.b.3 Estimator of a ratio

A ratio can be defined as the division of two amounts, which could be two totals or two averages. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the estimated totals to appear respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other. To estimate the ratio of two averages, obtain the estimated averages to be used respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other.

C Data reliability

Since the microdata file is a sample drawn from among respondents of the NHS sample, there is not necessarily perfect agreement between the estimates calculated from the file and the results that would be obtained if we were observing the population as a whole. Any observed difference is attributable to two types of errors: sampling error and non-sampling errors.

C.1 Sampling error

The sampling error is the error attributable to the fact that only a sample of the population is used to produce the estimates. Different samples would have yielded different estimates. These differences are represented by the sampling variability. The procedure for estimating the sampling variability is described in the next section.

C.2 Estimation of the sampling variability

The 'coefficient of variation' (CV) is a measure frequently used to determine the degree of sampling variability. It is simply the ratio of the standard error of an estimate and the estimate itself. In other words, it is the standard error expressed as a percentage of the targeted estimate.

The sample design must be taken into account in computing the sampling error. The microdata file does not contain all the necessary information on the design to estimate this sampling error. We propose to use instead an approximate method, called the 'nonindependent random groups method,' which is described in detail in Chapter 2 of the book *Introduction to Variance Estimation*.¹ This method is easy to

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

apply, but one of its features is that it tends to overestimate the sampling error for small estimates, which results in a conservative procedure for testing significant differences.

The principle of the method is as follows. The PUMF sample was divided into eight nonindependent random groups (or nonoverlapping random groups). Each group is representative of the population but is about 8 times smaller than the full sample. These groups can be identified using the replicate weighting factors WT1, WT2, ..., WT8 on the microdata file. For example, the fourth group is the set of records for which WT4 is strictly greater than 0. A given replicate weighting factor is 0 if the record is not part of the corresponding group and is 8 times WEIGHT if it is part of the group. The multiplication by 8 compensates for the division of the sample into eight groups. Using each of the replicate weighting factors, we can compute an estimate for each group. The sampling error is estimated on the basis of these eight estimates.

The targeted estimate must first be obtained as in Section B.2 using all records in the sample and the WEIGHT variable. Then, the following calculations are required:

- (1) Calculate the same estimates based on each of the eight groups, i.e., using each of the eight replicate weighting factors instead of WEIGHT. The estimates are usually different but are all based on the same sampling design. Since the original sample was divided into eight groups, the number of records in each group is limited and some groups might be empty. In this case, use zero as the estimate for the group.
- (2) Calculate the average of the eight estimates.
- (3) Calculate the sum of the squared deviations between the group estimates obtained in (1) and the average obtained in (2).
- (4) Divide the number obtained in (3) by 56 and extract the square root of the result. The result is an estimate of the standard error of the targeted estimate.
- (5) Divide the number obtained in (4) by the targeted estimate. The result is the coefficient of variation.
- (6) One can calculate a confidence interval that would be accurate 19 times out of 20 by removing 1.96 times the standard error from the targeted estimate for the lower bound and by adding 1.96 times the standard error to the targeted estimate for the upper bound.

Table 1 Guidelines for releasing estimates

| Category | Alphabetic code | Coefficient of variation (%) | Recommendation |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| Unrestricted | A | 0.0 – 1.0 | The estimates can 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. Whenever these estimates are used, it is preferable to point out that their sampling variability is higher. |
| | G | 25.0 – 33.3 | |
| Not to be released | | Greater than 33.3 | It is recommended that these estimates be removed from releases and statistical tables. |

Table 1 gives the guidelines for releasing estimates based on the CVs. Examples 1 to 4 are revisited next to demonstrate the calculation of the CV. Note that the calculations in the following examples were made with maximum precision, but that the figures shown have been rounded.

Example 5:

We want to estimate the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in Example 1. We had already estimated that there were 28,503 women aged 25 and over living in Edmonton and whose highest level of schooling is a university certificate or diploma above the bachelor's level. The different estimates by group are:

| | |
|---------|--------|
| Group 1 | 27,456 |
| Group 2 | 24,710 |
| Group 3 | 28,969 |
| Group 4 | 31,227 |
| Group 5 | 28,374 |
| Group 6 | 24,553 |
| Group 7 | 27,462 |
| Group 8 | 35,212 |

The average of these eight estimates is 28,495.

The squared deviations are:

| | |
|---------|------------|
| Group 1 | 1,080,354 |
| Group 2 | 14,327,533 |
| Group 3 | 224,251 |
| Group 4 | 7,461,604 |
| Group 5 | 14,668 |
| Group 6 | 15,544,021 |
| Group 7 | 1,067,828 |
| Group 8 | 45,111,219 |

The sum of the squared deviations is 84,831,478. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us 1,231. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 1,231, which gives a coefficient of variation of 4.32%. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (26,091, 30,916).

Example 6:

We want to estimate the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in Example 2. We found that 22.67% of the individuals in the Montréal CMA are immigrants. The different estimates by group are:

| | |
|---------|--------|
| Group 1 | 22.21% |
| Group 2 | 23.63% |
| Group 3 | 22.95% |
| Group 4 | 23.99% |
| Group 5 | 21.06% |
| Group 6 | 23.15% |
| Group 7 | 22.22% |
| Group 8 | 22.10% |

The average of these eight estimates is 22.66%.

The squared deviations are:

| | |
|---------|---------|
| Group 1 | 0.0021% |
| Group 2 | 0.0094% |
| Group 3 | 0.0008% |
| Group 4 | 0.0176% |

| | |
|---------|---------|
| Group 5 | 0.0258% |
| Group 6 | 0.0024% |
| Group 7 | 0.0020% |
| Group 8 | 0.0031% |

The sum of the squared deviations is 0.0631%. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us 0.34%. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 0.34%, which gives a coefficient of variation of 1.48%. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (22.01%, 23.33%).

Example 7:

We want to estimate the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in Example 3. We found that 1.86% of males aged 20 to 44 in the Vancouver CMA are divorced (and not living common law). The different estimates per group are:

| | |
|---------|-------|
| Group 1 | 1.27% |
| Group 2 | 2.25% |
| Group 3 | 0.84% |
| Group 4 | 1.87% |
| Group 5 | 2.83% |
| Group 6 | 1.98% |
| Group 7 | 1.70% |
| Group 8 | 2.20% |

The average of these eight estimates is 1.87%.

The squared deviations are:

| | |
|---------|---------|
| Group 1 | 0.0036% |
| Group 2 | 0.0015% |
| Group 3 | 0.0105% |
| Group 4 | 0.0000% |
| Group 5 | 0.0093% |
| Group 6 | 0.0001% |
| Group 7 | 0.0003% |
| Group 8 | 0.0011% |

The sum of the squared deviations is 0.0265%. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us 0.22%. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 0.22%, which gives a coefficient of variation of 11.68%. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (1.44%, 2.29%).

Example 8:

We want to estimate the coefficient of variation of the estimate obtained in Example 4. We found that among females aged 15 and over who live in Ontario and have an income, the average total income is around \$34,821. The different estimates by group are:

| | |
|---------|--------|
| Group 1 | 35,169 |
| Group 2 | 35,197 |
| Group 3 | 34,000 |
| Group 4 | 34,532 |
| Group 5 | 35,447 |
| Group 6 | 35,145 |
| Group 7 | 35,079 |
| Group 8 | 34,044 |

The average of these eight estimates is \$34,827.

The squared deviations are:

| | |
|---------|---------|
| Group 1 | 117,357 |
| Group 2 | 137,442 |
| Group 3 | 683,773 |
| Group 4 | 86,739 |
| Group 5 | 384,708 |
| Group 6 | 101,174 |
| Group 7 | 63,750 |
| Group 8 | 612,620 |

The sum of the squared deviations is 2,187,561. Dividing this number by 56 and extracting the square root gives us 198. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 198, which gives a coefficient of variation of 0.57%. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (34,434, 35,209).

C.3 Generic SAS code to produce coefficients of variation

We will give an example of SAS code for producing coefficients of variation.

Assume that you want to create a multidimensional data table of estimates for which you wish to obtain a coefficient of variation for the estimates found in each cell. For example, you want to have a table showing the average total income of persons who have an income, broken down by sex and *de facto* marital status.

Assume that you have read the microdata file and saved the variables SEX, MARSTH, TOTINC, WEIGHT, WT1, WT2, ..., WT8 in a SAS dataset called ORIGINAL. The ORIGINAL file should contain all 333,008 records.

To determine the averages, we must exclude records in which TOTINC is equal to 8888888, 9999999 or 0.

```
DATA TOTINC_VALID;  
    SET ORIGINAL;  
    IF TOTINC NOT IN(0,8888888,9999999);  
  
RUN;
```

The file TOTINC_VALID contains 260,524 records. To obtain the desired estimates, it is necessary to create nine weighted sums of total income from the records:

```
DATA WEIGHTED_SUM;  
    SET TOTINC_VALID;  
    weighted_INC = WEIGHT * TOTINC;  
    weighted_INC1 = WT1 * TOTINC;  
    weighted_INC2 = WT2 * TOTINC;  
    weighted_INC3 = WT3 * TOTINC;  
    weighted_INC4 = WT4 * TOTINC;  
    weighted_INC5 = WT5 * TOTINC;  
    weighted_INC6 = WT6 * TOTINC;  
    weighted_INC7 = WT7 * TOTINC;  
    weighted_INC8 = WT8 * TOTINC;
```

RUN;

The WEIGHTED_SUM file has the same number of records as TOTINC_VALID, namely 260,524 records. It is now necessary to sum all these variables in addition to the weighting factors, for each combination of MARSTH and SEX:

```
PROC MEANS NOPRINT DATA = WEIGHTED_SUM NWAY;  
CLASS MARSTH SEX;  
VAR weighted_INC WEIGHT weighted_INC1--weighted_INC8 WT1--WT8;  
OUTPUT OUT = WEIGHTED_SUM_STATS SUM = T_INC T_WEIGHT T_INC1-T_INC8  
T_WT1-T_WT8;
```

RUN;

The WEIGHTED_SUM_STATS file contains 12 records (one record per cross-tabulation of MARSTH and SEX). Now, we must calculate the point estimate, each of the group estimates, deviations from the mean, the variance and the coefficient of variation.

```
DATA DISPERSION;  
SET WEIGHTED_SUM_STATS;  
/* Targeted estimate */  
EST_T = 0;  
IF T_WEIGHT ^= 0 THEN EST_T = ROUND( T_INC / T_WEIGHT, 1 );  
/* Estimates used to calculate the coefficient of variation */  
EST_T1 = 0;  
EST_T2 = 0;  
EST_T3 = 0;  
EST_T4 = 0;  
EST_T5 = 0;  
EST_T6 = 0;  
EST_T7 = 0;  
EST_T8 = 0;  
IF T_WT1 ^= 0 THEN EST_T1 = T_INC1 / T_WT1;  
IF T_WT2 ^= 0 THEN EST_T2 = T_INC2 / T_WT2;  
IF T_WT3 ^= 0 THEN EST_T3 = T_INC3 / T_WT3;  
IF T_WT4 ^= 0 THEN EST_T4 = T_INC4 / T_WT4;  
IF T_WT5 ^= 0 THEN EST_T5 = T_INC5 / T_WT5;  
IF T_WT6 ^= 0 THEN EST_T6 = T_INC6 / T_WT6;  
IF T_WT7 ^= 0 THEN EST_T7 = T_INC7 / T_WT7;  
IF T_WT8 ^= 0 THEN EST_T8 = T_INC8 / T_WT8;  
EST_T1_T8 = ( EST_T1 + EST_T2 + EST_T3 + EST_T4 + EST_T5 + EST_T6 + EST_T7  
+ EST_T8 ) / 8;  
/* Calculation of the estimated variance */  
DEV = ( (EST_T1-EST_T1_T8)**2 + (EST_T2-EST_T1_T8)**2 +
```

```

(EST_T3-EST_T1_T8)**2 + (EST_T4-EST_T1_T8)**2 +
(EST_T5-EST_T1_T8)**2 + (EST_T6-EST_T1_T8)**2 +
(EST_T7-EST_T1_T8)**2 + (EST_T8-EST_T1_T8)**2) / 56;
/* Calculation of the coefficient of variation */
CV_T = 0;
IF EST_T ^= 0 THEN CV_T = SQRT(DEV) / EST_T;
KEEP MARSTH SEX EST_T CV_T;

```

RUN;

The following PRINT procedure yields Table 2 when the MARSTH and SEX formats have been loaded into SAS beforehand:

```

PROC PRINT DATA=DISPERSION NOOBS LABEL;
VAR MARSTH SEX EST_T CV_T;
LABEL EST_T = "Estimate of the average total income ($)" CV_T = "CV (%)" MARSTH =
"De facto marital status" SEX = "Sex";
FORMAT MARSTH MARSTH. SEX SEX. EST_T 8.0 CV_T PERCENT8.2;

```

RUN;

Table 2 Estimated average total income of persons with an income, by *de facto* marital status and sex

| De facto marital status | Sex | Estimated average total income (\$) | CV (%) |
|---|------------|--|---------------|
| Never legally married (and not living common law) | Female | 24,415 | 1.02 |
| | Male | 26,749 | 0.63 |
| Legally married (and not separated) | Female | 36,100 | 0.29 |
| | Male | 60,778 | 0.56 |
| Living common law | Female | 36,161 | 0.64 |
| | Male | 51,375 | 0.98 |
| Separated (and not living common law) | Female | 36,431 | 0.94 |
| | Male | 48,684 | 2.47 |
| Divorced (and not living common law) | Female | 37,977 | 0.67 |
| | Male | 47,001 | 1.54 |
| Widowed (and not living common law) | Female | 30,802 | 0.67 |
| | Male | 41,446 | 2.63 |

C.4 Generic SUDAAN code for producing coefficients of variation

We will give an example of SUDAAN code for producing the same coefficients of variation as in the previous section, namely those in Table 2. Assume once again that the ORIGINAL file in the SAS

example was created beforehand. The following SUDAAN procedure provides estimates of the mean, as well as the corresponding standard errors and confidence intervals. It also creates a SUDAAN_OUTPUT dataset containing estimates of the mean and their standard errors.

```
PROC DESCRIPT DATA=ORIGINAL DESIGN=BRR DDF=1000000;  
    REPWGT WT1-WT8/ADJFAY=0.1428571;  
    WEIGHT WEIGHT;  
    CLASS MARSTH SEX;  
    TABLE MARSTH*SEX;  
    VAR TOTINC;  
    OUTPUT MEAN SEMEAN / FILENAME=SUDAAN_OUTPUT;  
    SUBPOPN TOTINC != 0 AND TOTINC != 8888888 AND TOTINC != 9999999;  
  
RUN;
```

The option DESIGN=BRR tells SUDAAN to estimate the sampling variability with a variance formula that uses replicate weights similar (within a multiplicative factor) to the variance formula of the nonindependent random groups method. The option DDF=1000000 tells SUDAAN to subtract and add 1.96 times the standard error to the point estimate to produce confidence intervals. The instruction REPWGT WT1-WT8 tells SUDAAN which replicate weights to use. The option ADJFAY=0.1428571 is needed to obtain the appropriate standard error. It tells the software to divide the sum of the squared deviations by seven times the number of replicates (56 in our case) rather than by the default value. The default value is equal to the number of replicates, which is eight in our case. The instruction SUBPOPN specifies the subset of the population of interest. In general, to apply the nonindependent random groups method in any SUDAAN procedure, the same DESIGN, DDF, REPWGT and ADJFAY instructions must be used.

The SUDAAN_OUTPUT file produced by the DESCRIPT procedure in this example contains 21 records. There is a record for each possible combination of gender and marital status, for a total of 12. The other records give estimates of the mean and the corresponding standard errors when genders are combined (the six records with SEX = 0 and MARSTH ≠ 0), when marital statuses are combined (the two records with MARSTH = 0 and SEX ≠ 0) or when both are combined (the record with SEX = 0 and MARSTH = 0).

The following code is used to calculate the coefficient of variation and isolate the 12 records in the SUDAAN_OUTPUT file that represent the cross-tabulation of a gender and a marital status.

```
DATA CV;  
    SET SUDAAN_OUTPUT;  
    CV=SEMEAN/MEAN;  
    IF SEX NE 0 AND MARSTH NE 0;  
  
RUN;
```

The PRINT procedure that follows prints Table 2 when the MARSTH and SEX formats have been loaded into SAS beforehand:

```
PROC PRINT DATA=CV NOOBS LABEL;  
    VAR MARSTH SEX MEAN CV;  
    LABEL EST_T = "Estimate of the average total income ($)" CV_T = "CV (%)" MARSTH =  
    "De facto marital status" SEX = "Sex";  
    FORMAT MARSTH MARSTH. SEX SEX. MEAN 8.0 CV PERCENT8.2;  
  
RUN;
```

C.5 Generic Stata code for producing coefficients of variation

Below is a Stata code example that yields the same coefficients of variation as in Sections C.3 and C.4, provided in Table 2. More specifically, we want the table to show the average total income of persons who have an income, broken down according to *de facto* marital status and sex, as well as a coefficient of variation attached to each estimate. Note that this code was tested with STATA, version 11.

```
*Clear any STATA file from your computer memory;
    drop _all
*Allocate appropriate memory to STATA;
    set memory 60m
*Read the original data file. "C:" must be replaced by the directory that contains your
"data_donnees.dat" file;
    infix MARSTH 128-128 WEIGHT 203-220 WT1 224-241 WT2 242-259 WT3 260-277
    WT4 278-295 WT5 296-313 WT6 314-331 WT7 332-349 WT8 350-367 SEX 177-177
    TOTINC 182-188 using "C:\data_donnees.dat", clear
* Only keep people who have an income;
    keep if TOTINC != 9999999 & TOTINC != 8888888 & TOTINC != 0
    describe, short
* Calculate the weighted total income for each record;
    generate T_INC = WEIGHT * TOTINC
    gen T_WT1 = WT1 * TOTINC
    gen T_WT2 = WT2 * TOTINC
    gen T_WT3 = WT3 * TOTINC
    gen T_WT4 = WT4 * TOTINC
    gen T_WT5 = WT5 * TOTINC
    gen T_WT6 = WT6 * TOTINC
    gen T_WT7 = WT7 * TOTINC
    gen T_WT8 = WT8 * TOTINC
* Sum the weighted total income by MARSTH and SEX;
    collapse (sum) WEIGHT WT1 WT2 WT3 WT4 WT5 WT6 WT7 WT8 T_INC T_WT1
    T_WT2 T_WT3 T_WT4 T_WT5 T_WT6 T_WT7 T_WT8, by (MARSTH SEX)
    describe, short
* The file now contains only 12 records;
* Calculate the average total income for each group;
    generate EST_T = T_INC / WEIGHT if WEIGHT != 0
    generate EST_T1 = T_WT1 / WT1 if WT1 != 0
    generate EST_T2 = T_WT2 / WT2 if WT2 != 0
    generate EST_T3 = T_WT3 / WT3 if WT3 != 0
    generate EST_T4 = T_WT4 / WT4 if WT4 != 0
    generate EST_T5 = T_WT5 / WT5 if WT5 != 0
    generate EST_T6 = T_WT6 / WT6 if WT6 != 0
    generate EST_T7 = T_WT7 / WT7 if WT7 != 0
    generate EST_T8 = T_WT8 / WT8 if WT8 != 0
* Set the average to zero for groups with zero weights;
    replace EST_T = 0 if EST_T == .
    replace EST_T1 = 0 if EST_T1 == .
    replace EST_T2 = 0 if EST_T2 == .
    replace EST_T3 = 0 if EST_T3 == .
    replace EST_T4 = 0 if EST_T4 == .
    replace EST_T5 = 0 if EST_T5 == .
    replace EST_T6 = 0 if EST_T6 == .
    replace EST_T7 = 0 if EST_T7 == .
    replace EST_T8 = 0 if EST_T8 == .
* Compute the mean estimate;
```

```
gen EST_T1_T8 = ( EST_T1 + EST_T2 + EST_T3 + EST_T4 + EST_T5 + EST_T6 +
EST_T7 + EST_T8 ) / 8
```

* and the variance;

```
gen DEV = ( (EST_T1 - EST_T1_T8)^2 + (EST_T2 - EST_T1_T8)^2 + (EST_T3 -
EST_T1_T8)^2 + (EST_T4 - EST_T1_T8)^2 + (EST_T5 - EST_T1_T8)^2 + (EST_T6 -
EST_T1_T8)^2 + (EST_T7 - EST_T1_T8)^2 + (EST_T8 - EST_T1_T8)^2 ) / 56
```

* The coefficient of variation is;

```
gen CV_T = sqrt( DEV ) / EST_T
```

* Present the results;

```
list MARSTH SEX EST_T CV_T, clean noobs
```

C.6 Non-sampling errors

Sampling error is only one of the components of a survey's total error. Non-sampling errors may also contribute to the total error. This type of error is introduced, for example, when a household selected in the NHS does not respond (non-response error), when there is a reporting error not corrected by imputation (response error), when a person is missed or counted more than once (coverage error), or at the time of coding or data capture (processing error). Finally, to comply with confidentiality criteria, it is necessary to change the codes of a few variables to 'Not available' for certain records, and this introduces non-sampling error similar to that which is produced by non-response to questions.

The measures of sampling variability examined in the preceding sections take into account the sampling error as well as variability caused by household non-response. They do not reflect inaccuracies present in the PUMF due to other non-sampling errors (response, coverage and processing errors) or to household non-response bias.

To help users identify the impact of recoding variables to 'Not available,' Table 3 gives the list of values of qualitative variables that underwent 5% recoding or more in the file as a whole. The higher the recoding rate for a given variable value, the greater the risk that estimates using this value will be biased. For example, assume that a given qualitative variable value has been recoded to 'Not available' for 6% of the records with this value. We can then expect the estimate of the total for this value to be underestimated by approximately 6%.

Table 3 Qualitative variable values for which the rate of recoding to 'Not available' is 5% or more

| Variable | Value | Rate of recoding to 'Not available' (%) | Variable | Value | Rate of recoding to 'Not available' (%) | |
|----------|-------|---|----------|--------|---|-----|
| ABOID | 1 | 9.7 | LOCSTUD | 6 | 39.9 | |
| | 3 | 13.4 | MOB1 | 5 | 7.6 | |
| | 4 | 10.7 | NAICS | 1 | 5.9 | |
| | 5 | 7.3 | | 2 | 6.2 | |
| AGEGRP | 2 | 5.5 | | 3 | 5.4 | |
| | 3 | 5.3 | | 4 | 6.4 | |
| AGEIMM | 1 | 6.5 | | 5 | 6.2 | |
| | 2 | 6.2 | | 6 | 5.9 | |
| | 3 | 6.1 | | 7 | 5.3 | |
| | 4 | 6.6 | | 8 | 5.3 | |
| | 5 | 5.5 | | 10 | 6.8 | |
| | 6 | 5.2 | | 11 | 6.6 | |
| | 7 | 5.6 | | NOCEE | 3 | 5.8 |
| | 8 | 5.6 | 10 | | 5.5 | |
| | 9 | 6.0 | 11 | | 5.3 | |
| | 10 | 6.2 | 12 | | 7.7 | |
| | 11 | 9.3 | NOCS | 4 | 5.2 | |
| | 12 | 10.8 | | 6 | 7.5 | |
| | 13 | 11.4 | | 9 | 8.8 | |
| BFNMEMB | 2 | 11.3 | | 10 | 6.3 | |
| CIP2011 | 1 | 5.1 | POB | 2 | 6.4 | |
| | 2 | 7.0 | POWST | 3 | 10.5 | |
| | 3 | 7.4 | | 7 | 7.4 | |
| | 4 | 5.7 | PR1 | 63 | 14.1 | |
| | 6 | 8.8 | PWPR | 11 | 7.0 | |
| | 7 | 6.5 | | 63 | 21.6 | |
| | 9 | 7.3 | REGIND | 2 | 11.3 | |
| | 11 | 5.7 | RELIGION | 1 | 13.1 | |
| CITOTH | 1 | 12.2 | | 4 | 6.9 | |
| | 2 | 5.9 | | 5 | 9.9 | |
| | 4 | 7.1 | | 6 | 5.6 | |
| COW | 2 | 18.4 | | 7 | 5.8 | |
| ETHDER | 3 | 10.0 | | 8 | 23.3 | |
| HDGREE | 6 | 5.6 | | SSGRAD | 7 | 5.6 |

Chapter 5 Other factors affecting data reliability

A Adjustments to Geographic Areas

Users should be aware that the boundaries of census geographic areas are subject to change from one census to the next. Therefore, when using data from two or more censuses, users must be aware of, and take into consideration, any changes to the geographic boundaries and/or the conceptual definition of the areas being compared. Users wishing to obtain additional information in this regard should refer to the following electronic reference tool: *GeoSuite, 2011 Census*, Catalogue no. 92-150-XBB.

B Population counts based on usual place of residence

The population counts shown here for a particular area represent the number of respondents whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on May 10, 2011. Also included are any respondents staying in a dwelling in that area on May 10, 2011 and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as persons considered as '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 May 10, 2011. For certain places, however, such as tourist or vacation areas, or areas including large work camps, the number of people staying in the area at any particular time could significantly exceed the number of usual residents for that area.

C Non-permanent residents

The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) included information about non-permanent residents in Canada. Non-permanent residents are defined as persons from another country who, at the time of the survey, held a Work or Study Permit or who were refugee claimants, as well as non-Canadian-born family members living in Canada with them. The non-permanent resident population is identified from responses to the citizenship and landed immigrant status questions. Persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth and who answered 'No' to the landed immigrant status question are considered non permanent residents.

The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the NHS facilitates comparisons with provincial and territorial statistics (marriages, divorces, births and deaths) which include this population and provides information for planning of services, such as health care, education and employment programs. As well, the inclusion of non-permanent residents brings Canadian practice closer to the United Nations recommendation that long-term residents (persons living in a country for one year or longer) be enumerated.

Although every attempt has been made to enumerate non-permanent residents, factors such as language difficulties, the reluctance to complete a government form or to understand the need to participate may have affected the estimate of this population.

D Comparability of data on self-reported Aboriginal population

In the 1991 Census and previous censuses, the Aboriginal population was determined using the ethnic origin question, based primarily on the ancestry dimension. Again in 1996, respondents could report their Aboriginal ethnic origin or ancestry. However, a new question was included in the questionnaire for the 1996 Census. That question, which concerned self-reporting of Aboriginal ancestry, enabled respondents who identified with at least one Aboriginal group (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) to define themselves as 'Aboriginal.' The same question was asked in the 2001 and 2006 censuses and the 2011 NHS.

It is important to note that the 2001, 2006 and 2011 data on the self-reported Aboriginal population are **not** comparable with either the 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 or 2011 ethnic origin or ancestry figures. The concepts underlying these figures are very different. For example, some persons who have Aboriginal ancestors do not see themselves as Aboriginal (and vice versa).

E Housing

In order to protect the confidentiality of data in the 2011 Public Use Microdata File (PUMF), the 'Rented' and 'Band housing' categories have been combined as in the 2006 PUMF. Furthermore, gross rent data for individuals living in Band housing have been imputed to prevent inadvertent disclosure of individual information.

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

F Labour market activity

F.1 Standard industrial classification, 2007

The 2011 NHS Industry data were coded to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007 which is a revision of the NAICS 2002.

The 2011 industry data can be tabulated for a number of populations, among which the most frequently used are:

- (a) the employed;
- (b) the experienced labour force - persons who were either employed or unemployed in the reference week but who had worked since January 1, 2010;
- (c) those who have worked since January 1, 2010, regardless of whether or not they were in the labour force in the reference week.

The remaining components of the labour force, unemployed persons who worked prior to January 1, 2010, or who never worked, are shown in the data under the category 'Industry - Not applicable.'

Coding of responses to the industry questions was done, where possible, using a pre-coded list of establishments to ensure uniformity with the NAICS codes assigned to the same establishments by other Statistics Canada surveys.

Comparable industry information based on NAICS 2007 is also available from the Labour Force Survey for certain geographic areas and for some level of detail for NAICS.

For more information on the NAICS 2007, see [North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\) 2007](#), Catalogue no. 12-501-XIE.

F.2 Occupation

The 2011 NHS occupation data were coded to the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011. The 2011 occupation data were subsequently recoded to the NOC-S 2006 for users wishing to compare occupation data based on that classification. As well, empirical NOC 2011-NOC-S 2006 concordance tables have been produced to allow for the conversion of occupation data from one classification to the other. For more information, please see [Appendix 2.5](#) of the 2011 National Household Survey dictionary.

Users of NHS occupation data coded to NOC-S 2006 should note that some unit groups have been combined. For a list of combined unit groups, refer to [Table 2.4](#) of the 2011 National Household Survey dictionary. It should be further noted that where the combined occupations cross minor groups, the NHS occupation data will not be comparable at the minor group level with data from other sources coded to NOC-S 2006. For a list of affected minor groups, refer to [Table 2.3](#) of the 2011 National Household Survey dictionary.

It is recommended that users not make comparisons between the broad categories, major and minor groups of the NOC 2011 and NOC-S 2006 on the basis of their labels. Even though many of the labels in the two classifications are similar, they are not directly comparable given differences in the content and placement of some unit groups.

For more information on the relationship between the NOC-S 2006 and the NOC 2011, please see <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/noc-cnp/2011/index-indexe-eng.htm>.

The 2011 NHS occupation data can be tabulated for a number of populations, among which the most frequently used are:

- (a) the employed
- (b) the experienced labour force – persons who were either employed or unemployed in the reference week, but who had worked since January 1, 2010
- (c) those who have worked since January 1, 2010, regardless of whether or not they were in the labour force in the reference week.

The remaining components of the labour force, unemployed persons who worked prior to January 1, 2010, or who never worked, are shown in the data under the category 'Occupation – Not applicable.'

F.3 Self-employed workers in Sector 91 - Public administration

All individuals employed in Industry Sector 91- Public administration (Industry variable) should be classified as employee (Class of worker variable). However, data users will notice counts for self-employed individuals in the Industry sector 91 - Public administration due to a failure to edit a common respondent error. More specifically, some self-employed respondents report working for the 'government' to the Industry question - and therefore are classified in Public administration - when in fact, they have obtained contractual work in the public service. These self-employed respondents should have reported their own business or services to the Industry question since they are self-employed and consequently should have been classified based on the description of their business or services provided to the government. For example, if they were offering accounting or legal services to the government and would have had reported such services instead of reporting 'government,' they would have been classified in Industry 54 - Professional, scientific and technical Services. If they were offering a medical service such as self-employed physicians and would have had reported such services instead of government, they would have been classified in Industry 62 - Health care and social assistance.

F.4 Youth labour force status

Both the National Household Survey (NHS) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS) collect data on the labour force status of the Canadian population. However, there are a number of conceptual differences between the two surveys. For more information on the general comparability of the NHS and Labour Force Survey data refer to the National Household Survey Dictionary, Catalogue no. 99-000-X, Appendix 2.1.

In addition to the information provided in the appendix, data users should be aware that in May 2011, the reference periods between the two surveys had a gap of two weeks. The NHS reference period was from May 1 to May 7, 2011, whereas the reference period of the LFS was from May 15 to May 21, 2011.

This gap in reference periods occurred during a strategic time of the year for youth as the academic year ended in May; job searching and hiring for the summer began. Most noticeably, employment rates for individuals aged 15 to 24 showed a discrepancy between the two surveys for May 2011.

G Place of Work and Mode of Transportation

The National Household Survey assumes that the commute to work originates from the usual place of residence, but this may not always be the case. In some cases, respondents may be on a business trip and may have reported their place of work or mode of transportation based on where they were working during the trip. Some persons maintain a residence close to work and commute to their home on weekends. Students often work after school at a location near their school. As a result, the data may show unusual commutes and an unusual mode of transportation.

H Income

H.1 Income data

The 2011 NHS collected income information from all individuals 15 years and over in private households. In order to reduce respondent burden and improve the quality of the income data, the 2011 NHS provided

Canadians with the option of granting permission to retrieve income information directly from their tax records. Those who did not select this option were requested to provide the income information on the paper form or via the Internet. With over 70% of the respondents giving permission to retrieve tax information and with the precision of the tax data, privacy protection measures must be applied to the PUMF. All users should be aware of the rounding and replacement of extreme values described in the following section.

NHS income statistics are subject to sampling variability. Although such sampling variability may be quite small for large population groups, its effects cannot be ignored in the case of very small subgroups of population in an area or in a particular category. This is because, all other things being equal, the larger the sample size, the smaller the error. For this reason, published income data for areas below the provincial level, where the private household population was less than 250 or the number of households was less than 40, have been suppressed. The users of this microdata file are strongly advised to exercise caution in the interpretation of statistics based on relatively small totals.

When the user is interested in concepts that do not require the presence of all family or household members, the *Individuals File, 2011 National Household Survey (Public Use Microdata Files)* Catalogue no. 99M0001X may be a more appropriate tool. Its larger sample size permits greater statistical precision in estimates and more detail in the sources of income variables.

The majority of the income concepts covered by in the 2011 NHS can also be found in the long-form sample of the 2006 Census. Due to differences in survey methodologies, users should exercise caution when comparing income statistics between the 2011 NHS PUMF and the 2006 Census PUMF.

For more information about comparability and data quality of income data, please refer to the 2011 NHS Income Reference Guide Catalogue no. 99-014-XWE2011006

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/guides/99-014-x/99-014-x2011006-eng.cfm>

For more information about the methodological differences between the voluntary NHS and the mandatory Census, please refer to the NHS User Guide Catalogue no. 99-001-x2011001

http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/nhs-enm_guide/index-eng.cfm

H.2 Random rounding and adjustment of extreme values for income and shelter costs

In planning this microdata file, it was deemed essential that the procedures used to create the file make it impossible to identify an individual, family or household from its income or any other quantitative data. To accomplish this, incomes and shelter costs in the records selected to be part of this microdata file underwent the rounding and extreme value adjustment procedures described below. These procedures minimize the impact on quality. As well, they have been applied at the dwelling level for the shelter cost variables, at the economic family unit level for the EFDIMBM variable, and at the individual level for the other income variables.

First, since a very large portion of the incomes in the file are from tax files, all values for these variables required rounding. The GTRFS variable was rounded with a base of 100. The TOTINC, MRKINC, EMPIN, INCTAX, TOTINC_AT and EFDIMBM variables were rounded with a base of 1,000. If the value of a variable was higher than 100,000, the rounding base used was increased to 10,000. If a value higher than 0 would have been rounded to 0 through the random procedure, the value 1 was assigned instead. Similarly, when a value below 0 would have been rounded to 0, the value -1 was assigned. This was done to maintain the applicability condition of the income sources and to preserve the same number of negative, null and positive values before and after random rounding. Since the random rounding was done independently by variable, some relations between income sources are no longer valid. However, this rounding technique maintains the statistical nature of the data. As for the shelter cost variables, the rounding base for the VALUE variable was set at 10,000. The rounding base for the OMP and GROSRT variables was set at 100 and that of the FCOND variable was set at 50.

Second, large incomes and shelter costs were top-coded to eliminate all possibility of disclosure. Values for shelter costs (VALUE, OMP, GROSRT and FCOND) were top-coded when they were higher than a

certain threshold. This threshold is the weighted 90th percentile for a dwelling's geographical region rounded down using the rounding bases given in the previous paragraph. The replacement value for the top-coded values was set at the weighted average of the top-coded values for the geographical region. The thresholds and replacement values were calculated from the set of all NHS respondents. Thus, calculating the weighted sum of all values of a particular variable in a given geographical region yields a sum comparable to the sum that would be produced if no top-coding had been done on the data.

For incomes other than the EFDIMBM variable, values higher than the rounded-down 99th weighted percentile for an individual's respective area and gender were top-coded. Some supplementary top-coding was necessary to eliminate the possibility of residual disclosure. The replacement value was set to the weighted average of all the records requiring top-coding for the given variable. As well, some negative values, that is, values below a threshold, were bottom-coded using the standard method. The replacement value was the threshold. This threshold was set to -30,000 for females and for males in the Atlantic Region and the territories. For other individuals, it was set to -50,000.

For the EFDIMBM variable, values greater than the rounded-down 98th weighted percentile were top-coded independently by region and according to whether it was an economic family or a person not in an economic family. The replacement value was the weighted average over the threshold. Some negative values were also bottom-coded using the threshold as the replacement value. The threshold was set to -30,000 for the Atlantic Region and the territories, and -50,000 in the rest of Canada. Since the top-coding was done independently by quantitative variable, some relations between income variables (in the form of amount, low income flag or decile) are no longer valid.

Tables 1A to 1H below show the thresholds and replacement values used in the top-coding of large values.

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

Table 2 compares the number of recipients and the median and average income received by source at the individual level. Table 3 provides total income and after-tax income distributional statistics with various levels of hierarchical aggregation (household, economic family and census family) for Canada-level estimates.

Table 1A Condominium fees (FCOND), gross rent (GROSRT), owner's major payments (OMP) and value of dwelling (VALUE)

| Geography | FCOND | | GROSRT | | OMP | | VALUE | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Threshold | Replacement value | Threshold | Replacement value | Threshold | Replacement value | Threshold | Replacement value |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 300 | 415 | 1,000 | 1,301 | 1,500 | 1,914 | 350,000 | 537,978 |
| Prince Edward Island | 300 | 408 | 1,000 | 1,185 | 1,500 | 1,926 | 270,000 | 417,218 |
| Nova Scotia | 450 | 573 | 1,100 | 1,411 | 1,600 | 2,105 | 350,000 | 574,615 |
| New Brunswick | 300 | 510 | 900 | 1,144 | 1,400 | 1,866 | 260,000 | 387,179 |
| Montréal (CMA) | 350 | 545 | 1,100 | 1,454 | 1,900 | 2,488 | 500,000 | 820,690 |
| Quebec (other) | 300 | 521 | 900 | 1,223 | 1,400 | 1,823 | 300,000 | 459,390 |
| Toronto (CMA) | 700 | 812 | 1,600 | 2,016 | 2,500 | 3,221 | 780,000 | 1,205,546 |
| Ontario (other) | 500 | 636 | 1,200 | 1,529 | 2,000 | 2,546 | 450,000 | 692,840 |
| Manitoba | 450 | 615 | 1,000 | 1,297 | 1,600 | 2,094 | 380,000 | 538,591 |
| Saskatchewan | 350 | 462 | 1,300 | 1,696 | 1,700 | 2,195 | 450,000 | 668,470 |
| Calgary (CMA) | 450 | 571 | 1,700 | 2,070 | 2,400 | 3,051 | 700,000 | 1,141,021 |
| Edmonton (CMA) | 400 | 528 | 1,600 | 1,937 | 2,300 | 2,853 | 600,000 | 903,897 |
| Alberta (other) | 350 | 435 | 1,600 | 2,174 | 2,200 | 2,835 | 590,000 | 849,535 |
| Vancouver (CMA) | 400 | 529 | 1,600 | 2,075 | 2,700 | 3,576 | 1,200,000 | 1,978,811 |
| British Columbia (other) | 300 | 387 | 1,400 | 1,808 | 2,000 | 2,601 | 680,000 | 997,622 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 550 | 681 | 1,700 | 2,062 | 2,500 | 3,094 | 500,000 | 740,294 |

Table 1B Total income (TOTINC)

| Geography | Female | | Male | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Threshold | Replacement value | Threshold | Replacement value |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 100,000 | 140,257 | 190,000 | 275,776 |
| Prince Edward Island | 100,000 | 134,231 | 170,000 | 262,949 |
| Nova Scotia | 110,000 | 152,330 | 170,000 | 272,645 |
| New Brunswick | 100,000 | 139,201 | 170,000 | 266,500 |
| Montréal (CMA) | 130,000 | 204,177 | 240,000 | 453,963 |
| Quebec (other) | 100,000 | 146,969 | 160,000 | 257,373 |
| Toronto (CMA) | 170,000 | 286,554 | 340,000 | 730,885 |
| Ontario (other) | 130,000 | 186,981 | 210,000 | 358,958 |
| Manitoba | 110,000 | 158,480 | 180,000 | 332,920 |
| Saskatchewan | 120,000 | 189,349 | 200,000 | 361,042 |
| Calgary (CMA) | 200,000 | 334,651 | 470,000 | 1,041,408 |
| Edmonton (CMA) | 150,000 | 239,193 | 280,000 | 561,863 |
| Alberta (other) | 140,000 | 187,950 | 260,000 | 471,592 |
| Vancouver (CMA) | 140,000 | 219,436 | 270,000 | 560,096 |
| British Columbia (other) | 110,000 | 166,081 | 180,000 | 311,686 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 160,000 | 209,542 | 200,000 | 287,703 |

Tableau 1C Market income (MRKINC)

| Geography | Female | | Male | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Threshold | Replacement value | Threshold | Replacement value |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 110,000 | 138,919 | 200,000 | 275,277 |
| Prince Edward Island | 100,000 | 132,113 | 170,000 | 261,627 |
| Nova Scotia | 110,000 | 150,604 | 180,000 | 271,187 |
| New Brunswick | 110,000 | 137,798 | 180,000 | 265,111 |
| Montréal (CMA) | 140,000 | 202,695 | 250,000 | 452,685 |
| Quebec (other) | 100,000 | 145,551 | 170,000 | 255,972 |
| Toronto (CMA) | 180,000 | 286,040 | 370,000 | 730,525 |
| Ontario (other) | 130,000 | 185,522 | 220,000 | 358,012 |
| Manitoba | 120,000 | 157,352 | 190,000 | 332,780 |
| Saskatchewan | 130,000 | 187,891 | 210,000 | 360,101 |
| Calgary (CMA) | 200,000 | 336,443 | 490,000 | 1,041,730 |
| Edmonton (CMA) | 150,000 | 237,886 | 290,000 | 561,072 |
| Alberta (other) | 140,000 | 186,911 | 270,000 | 470,679 |
| Vancouver (CMA) | 150,000 | 218,944 | 290,000 | 560,591 |
| British Columbia (other) | 120,000 | 164,737 | 190,000 | 311,714 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 160,000 | 207,781 | 210,000 | 286,339 |

Table 1D Employment income (EMPIN)

| Geography | Female | | Male | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Threshold | Replacement value | Threshold | Replacement value |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 110,000 | 159,017 | 200,000 | 306,965 |
| Prince Edward Island | 100,000 | 146,476 | 140,000 | 188,283 |
| Nova Scotia | 110,000 | 155,201 | 170,000 | 265,255 |
| New Brunswick | 100,000 | 142,471 | 170,000 | 282,751 |
| Montréal (CMA) | 140,000 | 219,152 | 240,000 | 463,074 |
| Quebec (other) | 100,000 | 148,025 | 160,000 | 267,906 |
| Toronto (CMA) | 180,000 | 321,261 | 350,000 | 775,777 |
| Ontario (other) | 130,000 | 194,812 | 200,000 | 378,234 |
| Manitoba | 110,000 | 157,873 | 180,000 | 342,801 |
| Saskatchewan | 120,000 | 190,639 | 200,000 | 391,944 |
| Calgary (CMA) | 190,000 | 320,595 | 440,000 | 1,046,295 |
| Edmonton (CMA) | 140,000 | 223,355 | 260,000 | 544,389 |
| Alberta (other) | 130,000 | 188,953 | 250,000 | 485,967 |
| Vancouver (CMA) | 140,000 | 222,366 | 270,000 | 596,502 |
| British Columbia (other) | 110,000 | 158,649 | 170,000 | 304,930 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 150,000 | 207,620 | 190,000 | 274,883 |

Table 1E Total government transfers (GTRFS)

| Geography | Female | | Male | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Threshold | Replacement value | Threshold | Replacement value |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 27,000 | 32,434 | 31,000 | 40,384 |
| Prince Edward Island | 25,700 | 29,655 | 27,300 | 35,582 |
| Nova Scotia | 24,100 | 29,588 | 29,800 | 38,086 |
| New Brunswick | 24,800 | 29,265 | 26,000 | 31,972 |
| Montréal (CMA) | 28,500 | 34,113 | 24,400 | 32,876 |
| Quebec (other) | 28,200 | 33,693 | 27,600 | 35,508 |
| Toronto (CMA) | 26,200 | 32,588 | 25,100 | 33,515 |
| Ontario (other) | 27,300 | 35,130 | 27,800 | 36,654 |
| Manitoba | 25,900 | 32,977 | 22,600 | 30,447 |
| Saskatchewan | 25,700 | 32,656 | 24,500 | 32,037 |
| Calgary (CMA) | 23,700 | 28,963 | 24,700 | 31,366 |
| Edmonton (CMA) | 24,700 | 31,629 | 25,700 | 35,140 |
| Alberta (other) | 24,000 | 31,035 | 26,200 | 35,206 |
| Vancouver (CMA) | 23,000 | 27,651 | 24,500 | 35,110 |
| British Columbia (other) | 24,600 | 30,746 | 29,800 | 41,104 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 28,700 | 35,959 | 27,000 | 41,473 |

Table 1F Income tax (INCTAX)

| Geography | Female | | Male | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Threshold | Replacement value | Threshold | Replacement value |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 32,000 | 55,146 | 64,000 | 112,165 |
| Prince Edward Island | 31,000 | 59,735 | 54,000 | 102,743 |
| Nova Scotia | 34,000 | 59,978 | 61,000 | 132,549 |
| New Brunswick | 29,000 | 48,758 | 58,000 | 110,158 |
| Montréal (CMA) | 49,000 | 91,358 | 100,000 | 212,293 |
| Quebec (other) | 32,000 | 58,616 | 59,000 | 116,357 |
| Toronto (CMA) | 69,000 | 149,110 | 160,000 | 370,496 |
| Ontario (other) | 40,000 | 73,723 | 78,000 | 165,655 |
| Manitoba | 37,000 | 66,186 | 69,000 | 148,672 |
| Saskatchewan | 40,000 | 80,072 | 73,000 | 163,743 |
| Calgary (CMA) | 66,000 | 135,790 | 170,000 | 418,865 |
| Edmonton (CMA) | 45,000 | 92,371 | 94,000 | 225,576 |
| Alberta (other) | 41,000 | 71,208 | 89,000 | 201,799 |
| Vancouver (CMA) | 49,000 | 100,617 | 110,000 | 271,118 |
| British Columbia (other) | 32,000 | 64,976 | 62,000 | 128,997 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 47,000 | 72,000 | 65,000 | 101,032 |

Table 1G After-tax income (TOTINC_AT)

| Geography | Female | | Male | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Threshold | Replacement value | Threshold | Replacement value |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 84,000 | 104,375 | 140,000 | 199,401 |
| Prince Edward Island | 78,000 | 101,040 | 120,000 | 196,410 |
| Nova Scotia | 86,000 | 115,130 | 120,000 | 185,367 |
| New Brunswick | 82,000 | 107,595 | 120,000 | 188,498 |
| Montréal (CMA) | 99,000 | 143,732 | 160,000 | 305,134 |
| Quebec (other) | 79,000 | 109,462 | 110,000 | 178,004 |
| Toronto (CMA) | 120,000 | 197,570 | 220,000 | 473,760 |
| Ontario (other) | 99,000 | 139,808 | 140,000 | 246,876 |
| Manitoba | 90,000 | 117,069 | 130,000 | 229,529 |
| Saskatchewan | 98,000 | 140,551 | 140,000 | 254,250 |
| Calgary (CMA) | 140,000 | 252,384 | 320,000 | 745,809 |
| Edmonton (CMA) | 110,000 | 181,692 | 200,000 | 407,199 |
| Alberta (other) | 100,000 | 144,727 | 190,000 | 341,306 |
| Vancouver (CMA) | 110,000 | 168,655 | 190,000 | 393,124 |
| British Columbia (other) | 94,000 | 130,841 | 140,000 | 230,323 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 120,000 | 156,876 | 150,000 | 212,855 |

Table 1H Disposable income for market basket measure (EFDIMBM)

| Geography | Persons not in an economic family | | Economic family | |
|--|--|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Threshold | Replacement value | Threshold | Replacement value |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 79,000 | 110,340 | 160,000 | 219,204 |
| Prince Edward Island | 70,000 | 93,904 | 150,000 | 220,952 |
| Nova Scotia | 69,000 | 97,902 | 160,000 | 230,188 |
| New Brunswick | 67,000 | 92,580 | 150,000 | 217,430 |
| Montréal (CMA) | 75,000 | 123,200 | 180,000 | 307,679 |
| Quebec (other) | 65,000 | 97,002 | 140,000 | 205,932 |
| Toronto (CMA) | 100,000 | 183,434 | 260,000 | 491,009 |
| Ontario (other) | 82,000 | 127,174 | 180,000 | 275,256 |
| Manitoba | 72,000 | 106,571 | 170,000 | 269,263 |
| Saskatchewan | 82,000 | 126,698 | 180,000 | 289,073 |
| Calgary (CMA) | 120,000 | 254,398 | 330,000 | 695,788 |
| Edmonton (CMA) | 100,000 | 162,590 | 240,000 | 436,065 |
| Alberta (other) | 110,000 | 169,588 | 220,000 | 350,638 |
| Vancouver (CMA) | 96,000 | 162,669 | 230,000 | 414,826 |
| British Columbia (other) | 81,000 | 126,577 | 170,000 | 256,605 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 100,000 | 128,093 | 220,000 | 288,350 |

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

| | Hierarchical PUMF estimates | NHS estimates | PUMF to NHS ratio |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Persons in private households | 32,747,981 | 32,852,325 | 99.7% |
| Count with total income | 25,696,474 | 25,918,505 | 99.1% |
| Median total income | 30,000 | 29,878 | 100.4% |
| Average total income | 40,709 | 40,650 | 100.1% |
| Count with market income | 22,320,561 | 22,498,990 | 99.2% |
| Median market income | 30,000 | 29,936 | 100.2% |
| Average market income | 41,053 | 41,024 | 100.1% |
| Count with employment income | 18,664,311 | 18,820,315 | 99.2% |
| Median employment income | 32,000 | 31,603 | 101.3% |
| Average employment income | 41,899 | 41,795 | 100.2% |
| Count with total government transfer payments | 18,906,242 | 19,070,830 | 99.1% |
| Median total government transfer payments | 4,100 | 4,104 | 99.9% |
| Average total government transfer payments | 6,863 | 6,848 | 100.2% |
| Count with income tax paid | 17,256,288 | 17,352,675 | 99.4% |
| Median income tax paid | 5,000 | 5,389 | 92.8% |
| Average income tax paid | 9,951 | 9,942 | 100.1% |
| Count with after-tax income | 25,692,441 | 25,914,885 | 99.1% |
| Median after-tax income | 27,000 | 27,334 | 98.8% |
| Average after-tax income | 34,065 | 33,998 | 100.2% |

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

| | Hierarchical PUMF estimates | NHS estimates | PUMF to NHS ratio |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Private households | 13,317,308 | 13,319,250 | 100.0% |
| Median household total income | 61,000 | 61,072 | 99.9% |
| Average household total income | 78,907 | 79,102 | 99.8% |
| Median after-tax income of households | 54,000 | 54,089 | 99.8% |
| Average after-tax income of households | 66,018 | 66,149 | 99.8% |
| Economic families | 9,244,094 | 9,254,160 | 99.9% |
| Median economic family income | 77,000 | 76,511 | 100.6% |
| Average economic family income | 93,927 | 94,125 | 99.8% |
| Median after-tax income of economic families | 67,000 | 67,044 | 99.9% |
| Average after-tax income of economic families | 78,438 | 78,517 | 99.9% |
| Persons not in economic families aged 15 years or over | 4,911,484 | 4,903,505 | 100.2% |
| Median total income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families | 28,000 | 28,018 | 99.9% |
| Average total income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families | 37,414 | 37,225 | 100.5% |
| Median after-tax income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families | 26,000 | 25,761 | 100.9% |
| Average after-tax income for persons aged 15 years or over not in economic families | 31,579 | 31,497 | 100.3% |
| Census families | 9,372,632 | 9,387,475 | 99.8% |
| Median census family income | 74,000 | 73,498 | 100.7% |
| Average census family income | 90,962 | 90,926 | 100.0% |
| Median after-tax income of census families | 65,000 | 64,543 | 100.7% |
| Average after-tax income of census families | 75,871 | 75,756 | 100.2% |
| Persons not in census families aged 15 years and over | 5,594,709 | 5,580,905 | 100.2% |
| Median census family income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families | 27,000 | 26,416 | 102.2% |
| Average census family income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families | 36,069 | 35,839 | 100.6% |
| Median after-tax income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families | 25,000 | 24,602 | 101.6% |
| Average after-tax income for persons aged 15 years and over not in census families | 30,566 | 30,442 | 100.4% |

Appendix A Countries and area of interest disseminated in the 2011 National Household Survey

- In Canada
- Outside Canada
 - Americas
 - North America
 - Saint Pierre and Miquelon
 - United States
 - Central America
 - Belize
 - Costa Rica
 - El Salvador
 - Guatemala
 - Honduras
 - Mexico
 - Nicaragua
 - Panama
 - Caribbean and Bermuda
 - Anguilla
 - Antigua and Barbuda
 - Aruba
 - Bahamas
 - Barbados
 - Bermuda
 - Cayman Islands
 - Cuba
 - Curaçao
 - Dominica
 - Dominican Republic
 - Grenada
 - Guadeloupe
 - Haiti
 - Jamaica
 - Martinique
 - Montserrat
 - Puerto Rico
 - Saint Kitts and Nevis
 - Saint Lucia
 - Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 - Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
 - Trinidad and Tobago
 - Turks and Caicos Islands
 - Virgin Islands, British
 - Virgin Islands, United States
 - South America
 - Argentina
 - Bolivia ¹
 - Brazil
 - Chile

- Colombia
 - Ecuador
 - French Guiana
 - Guyana
 - Paraguay
 - Peru
 - Suriname
 - Uruguay
 - Venezuela ²
- Americas, n.i.e. ³
- Europe
 - Western Europe
 - Austria
 - Belgium
 - France
 - Germany
 - Luxembourg
 - Monaco
 - Netherlands
 - Switzerland
 - Eastern Europe
 - Belarus
 - Bulgaria
 - Czech Republic
 - Estonia
 - Hungary
 - Latvia
 - Lithuania
 - Moldova ⁴
 - Poland
 - Romania
 - Russian Federation
 - Slovakia
 - Ukraine
 - Northern Europe
 - Denmark
 - Faroe Islands
 - Finland
 - Guernsey
 - Iceland
 - Ireland, Republic of
 - Isle of Man
 - Jersey
 - Norway
 - Sweden
 - United Kingdom ⁵
 - Southern Europe
 - Albania
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - Croatia
 - Gibraltar
 - Greece
 - Italy

- Kosovo⁶
 - Macedonia, Republic of⁷
 - Malta
 - Montenegro
 - Portugal
 - Serbia
 - Slovenia
 - Spain
 - Europe, n.i.e.⁸
- Africa
 - Western Africa
 - Benin
 - Burkina Faso
 - Cape Verde
 - Côte d'Ivoire
 - Gambia
 - Ghana
 - Guinea
 - Guinea-Bissau
 - Liberia
 - Mali
 - Mauritania
 - Niger
 - Nigeria
 - Senegal
 - Sierra Leone
 - Togo
 - Eastern Africa
 - Burundi
 - Comoros
 - Djibouti
 - Eritrea
 - Ethiopia
 - Kenya
 - Madagascar
 - Malawi
 - Mauritius
 - Mozambique
 - Réunion
 - Rwanda
 - Seychelles
 - Somalia
 - Tanzania⁹
 - Uganda
 - Zambia
 - Zimbabwe
 - Northern Africa
 - Algeria
 - Egypt
 - Libya¹⁰
 - Morocco
 - Sudan
 - Tunisia

- Central Africa
 - Angola
 - Cameroon
 - Central African Republic
 - Chad
 - Congo, The Democratic Republic of the
 - Congo, Republic of the
 - Equatorial Guinea
 - Gabon
 - Southern Africa
 - Botswana
 - Lesotho
 - Namibia
 - South Africa, Republic of
 - Swaziland
 - Africa, n.i.e.¹¹
 - Asia
 - West Central Asia and the Middle East
 - Afghanistan
 - Armenia
 - Azerbaijan
 - Bahrain
 - Cyprus
 - Georgia
 - Iran¹²
 - Iraq
 - Israel
 - Jordan
 - Kazakhstan
 - Kuwait
 - Kyrgyzstan
 - Lebanon
 - Oman
 - Qatar
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Syria¹³
 - Tajikistan
 - Turkey
 - Turkmenistan
 - United Arab Emirates
 - Uzbekistan
 - West Bank and Gaza Strip (Palestine)¹⁴
 - Yemen
 - Eastern Asia
 - China¹⁵
 - Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
 - Japan
 - Korea, North¹⁶
 - Korea, South¹⁷
 - Macao Special Administrative Region
 - Mongolia
 - Taiwan
 - Southeast Asia

- Brunei Darussalam
 - Burma (Myanmar)
 - Cambodia
 - Indonesia
 - Laos ¹⁸
 - Malaysia
 - Philippines
 - Singapore
 - Thailand
 - Viet Nam ¹⁹
- Southern Asia
 - Bangladesh
 - Bhutan
 - India
 - Nepal
 - Pakistan
 - Sri Lanka
- Asia, n.i.e. ²⁰
- Oceania
 - Australia
 - Fiji
 - French Polynesia
 - New Caledonia
 - New Zealand
 - Papua New Guinea
 - Samoa
 - Tonga
 - Oceania, n.i.e. ²¹
- Other

Footnotes

1. The official name of Bolivia is Plurinational State of Bolivia.
2. The official name of Venezuela is Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
3. Includes countries such as Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); Greenland; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Martin (French part); and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.
4. The official name of Moldova is Republic of Moldova.
5. The official name of United Kingdom is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. United Kingdom includes Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland (excludes Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and British Overseas Territories).
6. The official name of Kosovo is Republic of Kosovo.
7. Known as Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the United Nations and other international bodies.
8. Includes countries such as Åland Islands; Andorra; Holy See (Vatican City State); Liechtenstein; San Marino; and Svalbard and Jan Mayen Island.
9. The official name of Tanzania is United Republic of Tanzania.
10. The official name of Libya is Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
11. Includes countries such as Mayotte; Saint Helena; Sao Tome and Principe; and Western Sahara.
12. The official name of Iran is Islamic Republic of Iran.
13. The official name of Syria is Syrian Arab Republic.
14. West Bank and Gaza Strip are the territories referred to in the Declaration of Principles, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1993. Palestine refers to pre-1948 British mandate Palestine.

15. China excludes Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macao Special Administrative Region.
16. The official name of North Korea is Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
17. The official name of South Korea is Republic of Korea.
18. The official name of Laos is Lao People's Democratic Republic.
19. The official name of Viet Nam is Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.
20. Includes countries such as British Indian Ocean Territory; Maldives; and Timor-Leste.
21. Includes countries such as American Samoa; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Cook Islands; Guam; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Micronesia, Federated States of; Nauru; Niue; Norfolk Island; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Pitcairn; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tuvalu; United States Minor Outlying Islands; Vanuatu; and Wallis and Futuna.

Abbreviation

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

Appendix B Mother tongue and home language: 2011 National Household Survey classification

Please note that in the second part of the question on home language, the respondent had the option of marking the 'No' circle to indicate that there was no other language spoken on a regular basis.

- English
- French
- Non-official languages
 - Aboriginal languages
 - Algonquian languages
 - Algonquin
 - Atikamekw
 - Blackfoot
 - Cree languages
 - Cree, n.o.s.
 - Swampy Cree
 - Plains Cree
 - Woods Cree
 - Cree, n.i.e.
 - Malecite
 - Mi'kmaq
 - Innu/Montagnais
 - Naskapi
 - Ojibway
 - Oji-Cree
 - Algonquian languages, n.i.e.
 - Michif
 - Athapaskan languages
 - Carrier
 - Wetsuweten
 - Chilkotin
 - Dene
 - Tlicho (Dogrib)
 - Gwich'in
 - North Slavey (Hare)
 - South Slavey

- Slavey, n.o.s.
 - Sarcee
 - Beaver
 - Sekani
 - Kaska (Nahani)
 - Tahltan
 - Northern Tutchone
 - Southern Tutchone
 - Tutchone, n.o.s.
 - Athapaskan languages, n.i.e.
- Haida
- Iroquoian languages
 - Mohawk
 - Cayuga
 - Oneida
 - Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.
- Kutenai
- Salish languages
 - Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)
 - Thompson (Ntlakapamux)
 - Halkomelem
 - Lillooet
 - Okanagan
 - Squamish
 - Straits
 - Salish languages, n.i.e.
- Siouan languages
 - Dakota
 - Stoney
 - Siouan languages, n.i.e.
- Tlingit
- Tsimshian languages
 - Gitksan
 - Nisga'a
 - Tsimshian
- Wakashan languages
 - Nootka (Nuu-chah-nulth)

- Haisla
- Heiltsuk
- Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)
- Wakashan languages, n.i.e.
- Inuit languages
 - Inuktitut
 - Inuinnaqtun
 - Inuvialuktun
 - Inuit languages, n.i.e.
- Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.

Romance languages

- Italian
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Spanish
- Catalan
- Romance languages, n.i.e.

Germanic languages

- Dutch
- Flemish
- Frisian
- German
- Yiddish
- Scandinavian languages
 - Danish
 - Icelandic
 - Norwegian
 - Swedish
- Afrikaans
- Germanic languages, n.i.e.

Celtic languages

- Gaelic languages
- Welsh
- Celtic languages, n.i.e.

Slavic languages

- Belarusian (Byelorussian)
- Bosnian

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Macedonian
- Polish
- Russian
- Serbian
- Serbo-Croatian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Ukrainian
- Slavic languages, n.i.e.

Baltic languages

- Latvian
- Lithuanian

Finno-Ugric languages

- Estonian
- Finnish
- Hungarian

Greek

Armenian

Albanian

Georgian

Turkic languages

- Azerbaijani
- Turkish
- Turkic languages, n.i.e.

Mongolian

Afro-Asiatic languages

- Berber languages (Kabyle)
- Cushitic languages
 - Oromo
 - Somali
- Semitic languages
 - Amharic
 - Arabic
 - Hebrew

- Maltese
- Tigrigna
- Semitic languages, n.i.e.
- Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.

Indo-Iranian languages

- Indo-Aryan languages
 - Bengali
 - Gujarati
 - Hindi
 - Konkani
 - Marathi
 - Panjabi (Punjabi)
 - Sindhi
 - Sinhala (Sinhalese)
 - Urdu
 - Nepali
- Iranian languages
 - Kurdish
 - Pashto
 - Persian (Farsi)
- Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.

Dravidian languages

- Kannada
- Malayalam
- Tamil
- Telugu
- Dravidian languages, n.i.e.

Japanese

Korean

Sino-Tibetan languages

- Chinese languages
 - Cantonese
 - Chaochow (Teochow)
 - Fukien
 - Hakka
 - Mandarin
 - Shanghainese

- Taiwanese
- Chinese, n.o.s. ¹
- Tibetan languages
- Burmese
- Sino-Tibetan languages, n.i.e.

Tai languages

- Lao
- Thai

Austro-Asiatic languages

- Khmer (Cambodian)
- Vietnamese

Malayo-Polynesian languages

- Bisayan languages
- Ilocano
- Malay
- Pampango
- Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)
- Bikol
- Malagasy
- Fijian
- Pangasinan
- Malayo-Polynesian languages, n.i.e.

Niger-Congo languages

- Akan (Twi)
- Bantu languages
 - Lingala
 - Rundi (Kirundi)
 - Rwanda (Kinyarwanda)
 - Shona
 - Swahili
 - Ganda
 - Bantu languages, n.i.e.
- Edo
- Igbo
- Wolof
- Bamanankan
- Ewe

- Ga
- Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.

African languages, n.i.e.

Creoles

Non-verbal languages

- American Sign Language
- Quebec Sign Language
- Sign languages, n.i.e.

Other languages

Footnotes

1. Anyone responding 'Chinese,' with no other precision, along with other dialects, n.o.s.

Abbreviation

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Appendix C Ethnic origins disseminated in the 2011 National Household Survey

2011 NHS Classification

- **North American Aboriginal origins**
 - First Nations (North American Indian)
 - Inuit
 - Métis
- **Other North American origins**
 - Acadian
 - American
 - Canadian
 - New Brunswicker
 - Newfoundlander
 - Nova Scotian
 - Ontarian
 - Québécois
 - Other North American origins, n.i.e. ¹
- **European origins**
 - British Isles origins**
 - Channel Islander
 - Cornish
 - English
 - Irish
 - Manx
 - Scottish
 - Welsh
 - British Isles origins, n.i.e. ²
 - French origins**
 - Alsatian
 - Breton
 - French
 - Western European origins (except French origins)**
 - Austrian
 - Belgian

- Dutch
- Flemish
- Frisian
- German
- Luxembourger
- Swiss
- Western European origins, n.i.e. ³

Northern European origins (except British Isles origins)

- Danish
- Finnish
- Icelandic
- Norwegian
- Swedish
- Northern European origins, n.i.e. ⁴

Eastern European origins

- Bulgarian
- Byelorussian
- Czech
- Czechoslovakian, n.o.s.
- Estonian
- Hungarian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Moldovan
- Polish
- Romanian
- Russian
- Slovak
- Ukrainian
- Eastern European origins, n.i.e. ⁵

Southern European origins

- Albanian
- Bosnian
- Croatian
- Cypriot
- Greek
- Italian

- Kosovar
- Macedonian
- Maltese
- Montenegrin
- Portuguese
- Serbian
- Sicilian
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Yugoslavian, n.o.s.
- Southern European origins, n.i.e. ⁶

Other European origins

- Basque
- Jewish
- Roma (Gypsy)
- Slavic, n.o.s.
- Other European origins, n.i.e. ⁷

• **Caribbean origins**

- Antiguan
- Bahamian
- Barbadian
- Bermudan
- Carib
- Cuban
- Dominican
- Grenadian
- Haitian
- Jamaican
- Kittitian/Nevisian
- Martinican
- Montserratian
- Puerto Rican
- St. Lucian
- Trinidadian/Tobagonian
- Vincentian/Grenadinian
- West Indian, n.o.s.
- Caribbean origins, n.i.e. ⁸

- **Latin, Central and South American origins**
 - Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Maya)
 - Argentinian
 - Belizean
 - Bolivian
 - Brazilian
 - Chilean
 - Colombian
 - Costa Rican
 - Ecuadorian
 - Guatemalan
 - Guyanese
 - Hispanic
 - Honduran
 - Maya
 - Mexican
 - Nicaraguan
 - Panamanian
 - Paraguayan
 - Peruvian
 - Salvadorean
 - Uruguayan
 - Venezuelan
 - Latin, Central and South American origins, n.i.e. ⁹

- **African origins**

- Central and West African origins**

- Akan
 - Angolan
 - Ashanti
 - Beninese
 - Burkinabe
 - Cameroonian
 - Chadian
 - Congolese
 - Gabonese
 - Gambian
 - Ghanaian

- Guinean
- Ibo
- Ivorian
- Liberian
- Malian
- Nigerian
- Peulh
- Senegalese
- Sierra Leonean
- Togolese
- Yoruba
- Central and West African origins, n.i.e. ¹⁰

North African origins

- Algerian
- Berber
- Coptic
- Dinka
- Egyptian
- Libyan
- Maure
- Moroccan
- Sudanese
- Tunisian
- North African origins, n.i.e. ¹¹

Southern and East African origins

- Afrikaner
- Amhara
- Bantu, n.o.s.
- Burundian
- Eritrean
- Ethiopian
- Harari
- Kenyan
- Malagasy
- Mauritian
- Oromo
- Rwandan

- Seychellois
- Somali
- South African
- Tanzanian
- Tigrian
- Ugandan
- Zambian
- Zimbabwean
- Zulu
- Southern and East African origins, n.i.e. ¹²

Other African origins

- Black, n.o.s. ¹³
- Other African origins, n.i.e. ¹⁴

• **Asian origins**

West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins

- Afghan
- Arab, n.o.s.
- Armenian
- Assyrian
- Azerbaijani
- Georgian
- Iranian
- Iraqi
- Israeli
- Jordanian
- Kazakh
- Kurd
- Kuwaiti
- Lebanese
- Palestinian
- Pashtun
- Saudi Arabian
- Syrian
- Tajik
- Tatar
- Turk
- Uighur

- Uzbek
- Yemeni
- West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e. ¹⁵

South Asian origins

- Bangladeshi
- Bengali
- East Indian ¹³
- Goan
- Gujarati
- Kashmiri
- Nepali
- Pakistani
- Punjabi
- Sinhalese
- Sri Lankan
- Tamil
- South Asian origins, n.i.e. ¹⁶

East and Southeast Asian origins

- Burmese
- Cambodian (Khmer)
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Hmong
- Indonesian
- Japanese
- Korean
- Laotian
- Malaysian
- Mongolian
- Singaporean
- Taiwanese
- Thai
- Tibetan
- Vietnamese
- East and Southeast Asian origins, n.i.e. ¹⁷

Other Asian origins

- Other Asian origins, n.i.e. ¹⁸

- **Oceania origins**

- Australian

- New Zealander

- Pacific Islands origins

- Fijian
 - Hawaiian
 - Maori
 - Polynesian, n.o.s.
 - Samoan
 - Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e. ¹⁹

Footnotes

1. Includes general responses indicating North American origins (e.g., 'North American') as well as more specific responses indicating North American origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Maritimer,' 'Manitoban').
2. Includes general responses indicating British Isles origins (e.g., 'British,' 'United Kingdom') as well as more specific responses indicating British Isles origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Celtic').
3. Includes general responses indicating Western European origins (e.g., 'Western European') as well as more specific responses indicating Western European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Liechtensteiner').
4. Includes general responses indicating Northern European origins (e.g., 'Northern European') as well as more specific responses indicating Northern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Faroese,' 'Scandinavian').
5. Includes general responses indicating Eastern European origins (e.g., 'Eastern European') as well as more specific responses indicating Eastern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Baltic').
6. Includes general responses indicating Southern European origins (e.g., 'Southern European') as well as more specific responses indicating Southern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Gibraltarian').
7. Includes general responses indicating Other European origins (e.g., 'European') as well as more specific responses indicating European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Central European').
8. Includes general responses indicating Other European origins (e.g., 'European') as well as more specific responses indicating European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Central European').
9. Includes general responses indicating Latin, Central or South American origins (e.g., 'South American') as well as more specific responses indicating Latin, Central or South American origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Surinamese').
10. Includes general responses indicating Central or West African origins (e.g., 'West African') as well as more specific responses indicating Central or West African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Ewe,' 'Wolof').
11. Includes general responses indicating North African origins (e.g., 'North African') as well as more specific responses indicating North African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Maghreb').
12. Includes general responses indicating Southern or East African origins (e.g., 'East African') as well as more specific responses indicating Southern or East African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Hutu,' 'Shona').

13. Some respondents may choose to provide very specific ethnic origins in the National Household Survey (NHS), while other respondents may choose to give more general responses. This means that two respondents with the same ethnic ancestry could have different response patterns and thus could be counted as having different ethnic origins. For example, one respondent may report 'East Indian' ethnic origin while another respondent, with a similar ancestral background, may report 'Punjabi' or 'South Asian' origins; one respondent may report 'Black' while another, similar respondent, may report 'Ghanaian' or 'African.' As a result, ethnic origin data are very fluid, and counts for certain origins, such as 'East Indian' and 'Black,' may seem lower than initially expected. Users who wish to obtain broader response counts may wish to combine data for one or more ethnic origins together or use counts for ethnic categories such as 'South Asian origins' or 'African origins.' (Please note, however, that 'African origins' should not be considered equivalent to the 'Black' population group or visible minority status, as there are persons reporting African origins who report a population group or visible minority status other than 'Black.' Conversely, many people report a population group or visible minority status of 'Black' and do not report having 'African' origins. For information on population group and visible minority population in the 2011 NHS, refer to the appropriate definitions in this publication.)
14. Includes general responses indicating Other African origins (e.g., 'African') as well as more specific responses indicating Other African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Saharan').
15. Includes general responses indicating West Asian, Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins (e.g., 'West Asian,' 'Middle Eastern') as well as more specific responses indicating West Asian, Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Baloch,' 'Circassian').
16. Includes general responses indicating South Asian origins (e.g., 'South Asian') as well as more specific responses indicating South Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Bhutanese').
17. Includes general responses indicating East and Southeast Asian origins (e.g., 'Southeast Asian') as well as more specific responses indicating East and Southeast Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Bruneian,' 'Karen').
18. Includes general responses indicating Other Asian origins (e.g., 'Asian') as well as more specific responses indicating Other Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Eurasian').
19. Includes general responses indicating Pacific Islands origins (e.g., 'Pacific Islander') as well as more specific responses indicating Pacific Islands origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., 'Tahitian').

Abbreviation

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

Appendix D Query examples

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

```
Ex: Libname PUMFHier 'c:\PUMF\';
```

Census family

Number of census families

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

```
PROC SQL;
```

```
CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.CFExample1 AS
SELECT PR,
       (COUNT(CF_ID)) AS CensusFamily_count
FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF
WHERE CF_RP = 1
GROUP BY PR;
```

```
QUIT;
```

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

| Region | Number of census families |
|--------|---------------------------|
| 10 | 1,541 |
| 11 | 397 |
| 12 | 2,646 |
| 13 | 2,207 |
| 24 | 22,725 |
| 35 | 36,803 |
| 46 | 3,362 |
| 47 | 2,816 |
| 48 | 10,098 |
| 59 | 12,707 |
| 63 | 309 |

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

The following example depicts the selection of census families and derives the number of children aged less than 25 years old per census family. For this example, a table named **CFExample2** is created in the **PUMFHier** library. It is populated by selecting the **Census family identifier** (CF_ID) and counting the number of **Person identifiers** (PP_ID) within the CF_ID (group by CF_ID) who correspond to the definition of a census family child under the age of 25. A census family child is defined as an individual with a **Detailed census family status and household living arrangements** value of 7, 8, 9 or 10 (see codebook for textual correspondence) and to meet the age criteria of the query, **Age groups** less than 5 (agegrp < 5) is utilized.

PROC SQL;

```
CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.CFExample2 AS
SELECT CF_ID,
       (COUNT(PP_ID)) AS Number_of_kids
FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF
WHERE (CFStat BETWEEN 4 AND 5) and agegrp < 5
GROUP BY CF_ID;
```

QUIT;

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

| Number of children aged < 25 in census family | Count of families |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 19,862 |
| 2 | 20,332 |
| 3 | 6,141 |
| 4 | 1,344 |
| 5 | 376 |
| 6 | 12 |

Economic families

Selection of economic families

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

PROC SQL;

```
CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.EFExample1 AS
SELECT EF_ID
```



```
FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF
WHERE EF_RP = 1;
```

QUIT;

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

Count of economic families: 94,155

Total income per economic families

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

PROC SQL;

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

QUIT;

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

Mean economic family total income = \$95,349

Households

Selection of households

The following example depicts the selection of private households and their province. A data table named **HExample1** is created in the **PUMFHier** library. Because all persons residing in the same household share the same **Household identifier** (HH_ID), the condition WHERE PRIHM = 1 is applied. This selection criteria is used because there is only one primary household Maintainer (PRIHM = 1) per household and all households have a primary household maintainer.

PROC SQL;

```
CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.HHExample1 AS
SELECT PR,
       (COUNT(PRIHM)) AS Household_count
FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF
```

```
WHERE PRIHM = 1
```

```
GROUP BY PR;
```

QUIT;

The following table shows the number of households by province, as selected in table HHEXample1 (counts are unweighted):

| Region | Household count |
|--------|-----------------|
| 10 | 1,988 |
| 11 | 538 |
| 12 | 3,725 |
| 13 | 3,026 |
| 24 | 34,458 |
| 35 | 48,940 |
| 46 | 4,714 |
| 47 | 3,946 |
| 48 | 13,718 |
| 59 | 17,743 |
| 63 | 396 |

Number of Persons responsible for household payments

The following example is a query which counts the number of persons responsible for household payments within a household. A data table named **HHEXample2** is created in the **PUMFHier** library. The query selects the **Household identifier** (HH_ID) and counts (count(HHMAINP)) all records where the variable **Persons responsible for household payments** is equal to 1 (HHMAINP = 1). The group by **Household identifier** clause (group by HH_ID) ensures that the count is applied to each distinct household.

PROC SQL;

```
CREATE TABLE PUMFHIER.HHEXample2 AS
SELECT HH_ID,
       (COUNT(HHMAINP)) AS Num_Maintain
FROM PUMFHIER.H_PUMF
WHERE HHMAINP = 1
GROUP BY HH_ID;
```

QUIT;

The following counts for number of persons responsible for household payments can be produced from table HHEXample2 (counts are unweighted):

| Number of persons responsible for household payments | Frequency |
|---|------------------|
| 1 | 78,914 |
| 2 | 51,353 |
| 3 | 2,165 |
| 4 | 605 |
| 5 | 155 |

*Your
gateway
to census
and NHS data*



*Votre
passerelle
aux données
du recensement
et de l'ENM*



For data, reference material,
maps and much more...

Pour obtenir des données, des
documents de référence, des cartes
géographiques et beaucoup plus...

To fulfill your data needs or to
receive help in accessing and
ordering custom census or NHS
products...

Afin de répondre à vos besoins en
matière de données ou pour obtenir
de l'aide pour accéder et commander
des produits personnalisés du
recensement ou de l'ENM...



Call: 1-800-263-1136



Composez le 1-800-263-1136



e-mail: infostats@statcan.gc.ca



Courriel: infostats@statcan.gc.ca