Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division

General Social Survey

Cycle 27: Giving, Volunteering and Participating Public Use Microdata File User Guide

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2013 General Social Survey
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1. Introduction

This guide was prepared for users of the public use microdata file (PUMF) of the 2013 General Social Survey on Giving, Volunteering and Participating (2013 GSS GVP). Its objectives are to provide context and background information, to familiarize users with the content of the survey and to describe procedures and concepts related to collection, processing, methodology and analysis.

The 2013 GSS GVP PUMF includes a subset of variables from the analytical file. To avoid the possibility of disclosure, some variables were suppressed, capped or categories were collapsed. These steps allow the publication of certain respondent and household member characteristics without compromising confidentiality.

The 2013 GSS GVP interviewed individuals 15 years and over in Canada's ten provinces[1] and was conducted from September to December 2013. Interviews were conducted via computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Data are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. These topics are discussed in detail in this guide.

1.1 Background

Statistics Canada collected data on the topic of giving, volunteering and participating for the sixth time in 2013. Data were previously collected by the National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (NSGVP) in 1997 and 2000, and by the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (CSGVP) in 2004, 2007 and 2010.

In 1997, the National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (NSGVP) provided the first comprehensive look at the contributions that Canadians make to one another through their gifts of time and money. The NSGVP was developed through a unique partnership of federal government departments and non-profit and voluntary organizations that included the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy (now operating under the name of Imagine Canada), Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (now Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC)), Canadian Heritage, Health Canada, Statistics Canada and Volunteer Canada. Using a similar framework, this survey was conducted again in 2000 as part of the federal government's Voluntary Sector Initiative (VSI). In 2001, the federal government provided funding to establish a permanent survey program at Statistics Canada on charitable giving, volunteering and participating. The survey was renamed the Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (CSGVP) to distinguish it from surveys in other countries. Following the 2010 CSGVP, the survey became part of Statistics Canada's General Social Survey (GSS) program.

2. Objectives of the General Social Survey

The GSS program, established in 1985, conducts surveys across the ten provinces. The GSS is recognized for its regular collection of cross-sectional data that allows for trend analysis, and its capacity to test and develop new concepts that address current or emerging issues.

The two primary objectives of the General Social Survey are:

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[1]The survey excludes residents of the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as well as full-time residents of institutions.

a) To gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in the living conditions and well-being of Canadians over time; and
b) To provide immediate information on specific social policy issues of current or emerging interest.

To meet these objectives, the data collected by the GSS comprise two components: core and classification content. Core content – giving, volunteering and participating in the case of the 2013 GSS GVP – measures changes in society related to living conditions and well-being, and supplies data to inform specific policy issues. Classification variables (such as age, sex, education, and income) help delineate population groups for use in the analysis of the core data.

The 2013 GSS GVP also provides timely data to the Canadian System of National Accounts[2] and informs the charitable and voluntary sector in program decisions that relate to the sector.

3. Content and special features of the 2013 GSS GVP

3.1 Content

This section outlines the content of the 2013 GSS GVP questionnaire.

Entry
The purpose of this section is to introduce the survey and select a respondent. A household roster is created, which collects key demographic information on each member of the household, including age, sex and marital status. Selected respondents are asked for their birth date and confirmation of their age (ANC). They are also asked to confirm their marital status (CMR) if another household member provided the roster information. Age and marital status are used to determine if certain questions are asked later in the survey. Age and date of birth are also used for certain derived variables and to validate responses where ages are involved.

Relationship to selected respondent
This module collects the relationship of each household member to the selected respondent. This module is not called if there is only one person in the household. Relationship data are used for certain derived variables.

Volunteering
There are two main paths through the 15 modules that make up the Volunteering section of the questionnaire. All respondents are asked the screening questions that make up the Formal Volunteering (FV) module. Questions in this module act as prompts to help respondents identify the full span of their formal volunteering activities. They also determine whether a respondent was a formal volunteer during the preceding 12-month period.

Volunteer path
After completing FV, volunteers are asked questions about Volunteer Specifics (VS) and Volunteer Details (VD). Together, these 2 modules collect information about hours volunteered, the frequency of unpaid activity, as well as the name and type of organization for which the respondent volunteered. This information is collected for up to a maximum of 3 organizations.

Next the Main Volunteering Activities (MV) module and Main Volunteer Sub-block (MVS) collect additional detail about the hours volunteered by type of activity for the organization to which the respondent volunteered the most hours.

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[2] GVP survey data are provided to the Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) sector account which is part of the Gross Domestic Product quarterly program of the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Volunteers are then asked about their Reasons for Volunteering (RV), Internet Use in the past year (IUY), Volunteering in General (GV), Employer Support (ES, ESV) for volunteer activities, Skills Gained from Volunteering (SK), Reasons for Not Volunteering (more) (NV) and Informal Volunteering Activities (IV).

Non-volunteer path
Non-volunteers who are screened into the survey are asked about their History of Volunteering (HV), prior to the 12 month-reference period, their Internet Use in the past year (IUY), and Employer Support (ES, ESN) for volunteer activities. Those with a history of volunteering are asked about Skills Gained from Volunteering (SK). All non-volunteers are asked about their Reasons for Not Volunteering (NV) and Informal Volunteering Activities (IV).

Giving
There are two main paths through the 6 modules that make up the giving section of the questionnaire. All survey respondents are asked the first module on Financial Giving to Charitable Organizations (FG). Questions in this module act as prompts to help respondents identify the full span of their financial giving to charitable and non-profit organizations. This module determines the giving status of a respondent based on their financial donations in the preceding 12 month period.

Giver path
For each "yes" response in the Financial Giving (FG) module, respondents are asked questions about the type of organization to which a donation was made and the value of the donation in the module on Giving Specifics (GS). Questions in the GS module are asked for up to a maximum of 7 donations for each method of donating.

The Decisions on Giving (DG) module collects information about how decisions regarding charitable donations are made within the household. Respondents are asked if they search for information about a charity before giving and if they know how to verify if an organization is a registered charity. This is followed by questions about Reasons for Giving (RG) and Reasons for Not Giving more (NG). The last module in this section addresses Other Giving (OG). The Other Giving (OG) module collects information about whether or not respondents have donated food, clothing, toys or household goods to a charitable or non-profit organization in the past 12 months, and whether or not they have included a charitable donation through a bequest in a will or other financial planning instrument.

Non-giver path
Respondents who answer "no" to all questions in the Financial Giving (FG) module flow directly to the questions about Other Giving (OG).

Participating
The next section of the questionnaire focuses on participating, beginning with a module on Civic Engagement of respondents (CER). This module collects information on the types of groups, organizations and associations the respondent has participated in during the past 12 months. If respondents indicate that they were members or participants in at least one group in the past 12 months, they are then asked about the total number of groups, organizations or associations they participated in the past 12 months and about their involvement in these organizations through the Internet (GRP). This is followed by a module on Organization Involvement in past 5 years (OIF), which asks respondents whether their participation in organizations has increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past 5 years.

Socio-demographic characteristics
All respondents are asked about their socio-demographic characteristics. The first three modules in this section collect information about Education (EDM), School attendance (ESC1), and Highest degree (EHG1). This is followed by a group of 8 modules that collect data on Labour market activities (LMAM), Labour force status (LMA2), Class of worker (ME, CWI, LMA3), Industry (LMA4), Occupation (LMA5), and Usual hours of work (LMA6). Next, information is collected on the Birthplace of the respondent and their Immigration status (BPR), Aboriginal identity (AMB), Self-related health (HM), and Subjective well-being (SLM). This is followed by a module that asks about the length of time a respondent has lived in his or her

city or local community (LRC). Next, there are modules on Religion (REE) and Language of respondent (LNR).

Questions about education, labour market, birth place of the respondent, immigration status, aboriginal identity, self- rated health and religion represent Statistics Canada harmonized content (refer to Section 4.1 for more information about Statistics Canada's harmonized content initiative).

3.2 Concepts and definitions

This section outlines concepts and definitions of interest to users.

Donor
A donor is a person who made at least one donation of money to a charitable or other non-profit organization in the 12-month reference period preceding the survey.

Financial donation
A financial donation is money given to a charitable or other non-profit organization during the 12-month reference period preceding the survey, regardless of whether or not the donation resulted in a tax credit. Money given to the same organization, on multiple occasions, in response to the same solicitation method, constitutes only one donation. For example, all money donated to a particular religious institution over the 12 months preceding the survey, through a collection at the place of worship, would be considered as a single donation.

In-kind donation
This is a non-monetary donation made to a charitable or other non-profit organization. Examples include donations of clothing or household items and donations of food.

Industry and Occupation
The 2013 GSS GVP provides industry and occupation information for employed persons only (i.e., for the job which the individual occupied the week preceding the interview). Respondents with more than one job were asked about the job or business for which they usually worked the most hours. For industry, statistics have been provided based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For occupation, the 2011 National Occupation Classification (NOC) and the 2006 National Occupation Classification – Statistics (NOC-S) have been used.

Informal volunteer
The 2013 GSS GVP defines an informal volunteer (or a direct helper) as a person who helped someone on their own, that is, not through a group or organization, in the 12-month reference period preceding the survey. This includes help given directly to friends, neighbours and relatives, but excludes help given to anyone living in the household. Since these activities are not provided through the structure of an organization, they are not included under the definition of volunteering.

Labour force status
Labour force status designates the status of the respondent vis-à-vis the labour market. For the 2013 GSS GVP, estimates of labour force status refer to all respondents, aged 15 and over[3].

The three categories of labour force status are "employed", "unemployed" and "not in the labour force". For the purposes of the 2013 GSS GVP, the three categories of labour force status are defined as follows:

> **Employed**
> Employed persons are those who, during the week preceding the interview:
> a) did any work[4] at all at a job or business; or

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[3] This is a change from CSGVP 2010, where labour force estimates referred to the population aged 15 to 75 only. In 2010, respondents, aged 76 and older, were not asked the related series of questions.

b) had a job but were not at work due to factors such as own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation, labour dispute or other reasons (excluding persons on layoff or between casual jobs).

Unemployed
Unemployed persons are those who, during the week preceding the interview:
a) were on temporary layoff (excluding full-time students); or
b) were without work and had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (excluding full-time students).

Not in the labour force
Persons not in the labour force are those who had not worked during the week preceding the interview and:
a) were permanently unable to work; or
b) were full-time students who had a job but were absent from work as a result of a layoff or because they were between casual jobs; or
c) were full-time students who did not have a job and had looked for work; or
d) persons how did not have a job and did not look for work.

Mandatory community service
This is unpaid help provided to a group or organization that was mandated, or required, by a school, an employer, a charitable or non-profit organization, or some other authority. The 2013 GSS GVP includes mandatory service under the definition of volunteering.

Organization classification
Respondents were asked to provide information on the organizations for which they volunteered and to which they made donations. Respondents were first asked to provide the name of the organization. A pick-list including the most common organizations reported in the 1997 to 2010 surveys was used. If the organization cited by the respondent was not on this pick-list, the respondent was then asked to provide information about what this organization does. This information was then used to group organizations into broad categories.

To classify these organizations, the *International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations (ICNPO)*[5] was used. Although they are classified according to their primary area of activity, some organizations operate in multiple areas. A major advantage of the ICNPO system is that it is used widely by other countries and thus allows for international comparisons. It has also been devised specifically to reflect the range and nature of activities typically undertaken in the non-profit and voluntary sector. The ICNPO system developed by the Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project, and modified for use in Canada, groups organizations into 15 Major Activity Groups, including a catch-all "Not Elsewhere Classified" category. These 15 Major Activity Groups are further grouped into 12 categories.

The 15 categories are as follows:

1) *Arts and culture:* includes organizations and activities in general and specialized fields of arts and culture, including media and communications; visual arts, architecture, ceramic art; performing arts; historical, literacy and humanistic societies; museums; and zoos and aquariums.

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[4] Work includes any work for pay or profit, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. It also includes unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household. Such activities may include keeping books, selling products, waiting on tables, and so on. Tasks such as housework or maintenance of the home are not considered unpaid family work.

[5] The classification is based on L.M. Salamon and H.K. Anheier, 1997. *Defining the Nonprofit Sector: A Cross-national Analysis.* Manchester University Press.

2) *Sports and recreation:* includes organizations and activities in general and specialized fields of sports and recreation. Two sub-groups of organizations are included in this group: (1) amateur sports (including fitness and wellness centres); and (2) recreation and social clubs (including service clubs).

3) *Education and research:* includes organizations and activities administering, providing, promoting, conducting, supporting and servicing education and research. Three sub-groups are contained in this group: (1) primary and secondary education organizations; (2) organizations involved in other education (i.e., adult/continuing education and vocational/technical schools); and (3) organizations involved in research (i.e., medical research, science and technology, and social sciences). Note that organizations devoted primarily to education and research in the area of specific medical conditions (e.g., Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, Canadian Cancer Society) are included under category 5, *Health.*

4) *Universities and colleges:* includes organizations and activities related to higher learning. This includes universities, business management schools, law schools and medical schools.

5) *Health:* includes organizations that engage primarily in out-patient health-related activities and health support services. Two sub-groups are included in this category: (1) mental health treatment and crisis intervention; and (2) other health services (including public health and wellness education, out-patient health treatment, rehabilitative medical services, and emergency medical services). Also included in this category are organizations devoted primarily to education, research or support services in the area of specific medical conditions (e.g., Heart and Stroke Foundation, Canadian Cancer Society) as well as organizations providing support to the terminally ill (e.g., hospices and other types of palliative care).

6) *Hospitals:* includes organizations that engage primarily in in-patient health care. Two sub-groups are included in this category: (1) hospitals and rehabilitation; and (2) nursing homes.

7) *Social Services:* includes organizations and institutions providing human and social services to a community or target population. Three sub-groups are contained in this category: (1) social services (including organizations providing services for children, youth, families, the handicapped and the elderly, and self-help and other personal social services); (2) emergency and relief; and (3) income support and maintenance.

8) *Environment:* includes organizations promoting and providing services in environmental conservation, pollution control and prevention, environmental education and health, and animal protection. Two sub-groups are included in this category: (1) environment; and (2) animal protection.

9) *Development and housing:* includes organizations promoting programs and providing services to help improve communities and promote the economic and social well-being of society. Three sub-groups are included in this category: (1) economic, social and community development (including community and neighbourhood organizations); (2) housing; and (3) employment and training.

10) *Law, Advocacy and Politics:* includes organizations and groups that work to protect and promote civil and other rights, advocate the social and political interests of general or special constituencies, offer legal services or promote public safety. Three sub-groups are contained in this category: (1) civic and advocacy organizations; (2) law and legal services; and (3) political organizations.

11) *Grant-making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion:* includes philanthropic organizations and organizations promoting charity and charitable activities including grant-making foundations, voluntarism promotion and support, and fund-raising organizations.

12) *International:* includes organizations promoting cultural understanding between peoples of various countries and historical backgrounds as well as those providing relief during emergencies and promoting development and welfare abroad.

13) *Religion:* includes organizations promoting religious beliefs and administering religious services and rituals (e.g., churches, mosques, synagogues, temples, shrines, seminaries, monasteries and similar religious institutions), in addition to related organizations and auxiliaries of such organizations.

14) *Business and professional associations, unions*: includes organizations promoting, regulating and safeguarding business, professional and labour interests.

15) *Groups not elsewhere classified.*

The correspondence between the 12 category classification and the 15 category classification is as follows:

12 Category ICNPO	15 Category ICNPO
1) Culture and recreation	1) Arts and culture 2) Sports and recreation
2) Education and research	3) Education and research 4) Universities and colleges
3) Health	5) Health 6) Hospitals
4) Social services	7) Social services
5) Environment	8) Environment
6) Development and housing	9) Development and housing
7) Law, advocacy and politics	10) Law, advocacy and politics
8) Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism	11) Grant-making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion
9) International	12) International
10) Religion	13) Religion
11) Business and professional associations, unions	14) Business and professional associations, unions
12) Groups not elsewhere classified	15) Groups not elsewhere classified

Participant
The 2013 GSS GVP defines a participant as a person who was a member of at least one group, organization or association in the 12-month reference period preceding the survey. This includes professional organizations or unions; service clubs or fraternal organizations; political groups; cultural, educational, or hobby related organizations; sports or recreation organizations; religious organizations; seniors' or youth groups; support or self-help programs; environmental groups; and community or school related associations.

Reference period
For most questions in the 2013 GSS GVP questionnaire, the reference period was the 12 months preceding the interview. Interviews were conducted from September 3rd to December 31st, 2013.

Volunteer
This is a person who volunteered, that is, who performed a service without pay, on behalf of a charitable or other non-profit organization, at least once in the 12 month reference period preceding the survey. This includes any unpaid help provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations.

4. Summary of key changes and comparability of estimates

This section summarizes key changes to the survey content, frame, coding, processing and weights and discusses the issue of comparability of GVP, CSGVP and NSGVP estimates.

4.1 Summary of key changes

1) Core content on giving, volunteering and participating[6]

The 2013 GSS GVP continues the method of measuring giving, volunteering and participating established by the 2004, 2007 and 2010 CSGVP. CSGVP replaced the way these behaviours were measured in the 1997 and 2000 NSGVP. For this reason, it is not appropriate to compare results from the 2013 GSS GVP or the 2010, 2007, or 2004 CSGVP with previous NSGVP estimates.

Between 2004 and 2013, core content of the survey was revised in a number of ways, based on experience gained from earlier iterations. Some questions were revised to improve their clarity for respondents, and others were added or dropped following consultations with stakeholders from the charitable and non-profit sector, government and academic communities. In 2013, for example, new answer categories were added concerning reasons for volunteering, payment methods for donations, reasons for giving and for not giving (more). Original Employer Support (ES) questions were split into two sub-modules (ES and ESV) and parallel questions were added for non-volunteers (ESN). Content on 'Participating' was rotated-in (asked previously in CSGVP 2004) and a question was added asking whether a respondent's involvement in organizations had increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past 5 years. Modules on donations for natural disaster relief and youth experiences and attitudes were rotated-out. The order of questions asked in the Financial Giving module changed to accommodate a new question about online giving. Questions were added on searching for information about a charity before giving; knowing how to verify if an organization is a registered charity; and awareness of organizations that monitor how charities use their donations in Canada.

Revisions to existing questions and new content for the 2013 GSS GVP were tested by Statistics Canada's Questionnaire Design Resource Centre (QDRC) in the Fall of 2011 and through a national pilot test administered by telephone from October 29, 2012 to January 21, 2013.

2) Relationship to selected respondent

In 2013, the full household composition matrix, previously completed as part of Entry, was replaced by the module 'Relationship to Selected Respondent' (RSR) to reduce interview time.

3) Socio-demographic classification

Also in 2013, many survey specific socio-demographic questions were replaced by Statistics Canada harmonized content (i.e., standardized questionnaire modules for household survey variables, such as education, labour force, aboriginal identity, birth place and citizenship, self-rated health and religion). Harmonized content modules contain standard concepts, definitions, classification and wording for

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[6] This section provides a broad overview of content changes since 1997, focusing on changes made in 2013. Appendix C provides a more detailed summary of content changes by module, GSS GVP 2013 compared to CSGVP 2010.

multiple collection modes. This new standardized content is for the most part very similar to the previous concepts used by CSGVP, but in some cases required adjustments to the traditional derived variables.

4) Income

In 2013, personal income questions were not asked as part of the survey. Income information was obtained instead through a linkage to tax data for respondents who did not object to this linkage. Respondents were notified of the planned linkage before and during the survey. Any respondents who objected to the linkage of their data had their objections recorded, and no linkage to their tax data took place.

Linking to tax data diminishes respondent burden and also increases data quality both in terms of accuracy and in terms of response rates. Accuracy involves more than just the total income dollar figures. As GVP's imputation mechanism relies on total income, increased accuracy and responses benefit the imputation of donation amounts. Linking to tax data also increases the income content of the survey.

5) Frame

Over time, the survey frame has changed. The NSGVP was administered to a sub-sample of respondents to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS). Because of concerns about demands being placed on LFS respondents, the provincial component of the 2004, 2007, and 2010 CSGVP were conducted as Random Digit Dialling (RDD) surveys.

In 2013, the survey was implemented using the newly redesigned GSS frame, which integrates data from sources of telephone numbers (landline and cellular) available to Statistics Canada and the Address Register (AR). This new frame includes "cell phone only" households, a growing population not covered by RDD. Our sampling unit is also different in 2013 where it is now defined as groupings of telephone numbers linked to the same address. See Section 5.2 for more details.

6) Coding

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012 and National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011 were used for industry and occupation coding. NOC 2006 is also available on the file since this version was an essential input to the 2013 imputation process in order to preserve comparability with CSGVP.

There have been no changes to the International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations (ICNPO). The same ICNPO codes were used in 2013 that were used for CSGVP 2010. Names of organizations associated with particular ICNPOs were updated to account for new organizations identified by GVP pilot test respondents.

7) Processing

Most of the ongoing data processing steps are standard, including consistency edits, family edits and imputation. For edits and imputation, the same methodology, as previously used for CSGVP, was applied to preserve comparability.

Two aspects of processing are new for the 2013 GSS GVP:

- **Common Tools**: The Common Tools mandate is to develop general tools and systems across the Social, Health and Labour Statistics Field at Statistics Canada. Now in its implementation phase, GSS is among the first surveys to use these new tools and systems. From the start of questionnaire development through processing and dissemination, these new common tools are designed to streamline questionnaire specifications and processing steps. The transition to these new tools and systems, over the long term, will improve efficiency, coherence and consistency across surveys.

The majority of new procedures are invisible to users, except for those related to the data dictionary. Compared to previous data dictionaries, the 2013 data dictionary has an improved format. All surveys processed using common tools have variable names of 8 characters or less and reserve codes: 6 Valid skip, 7 Don't know, 8 Refusal, 9 Not stated.

- **Tax data linkage:** A first for GVP and a first for GSS, linkage to tax records was successful and fiscal information was available for 82% of GVP respondents. As a result, the proportion of imputed records for total personal income is down by approximately 50% compared to CSGVP 2007 (from 33% to 18%).

8) Weights

The use of a new sampling frame and a new definition of our sampling unit have led to a new weighting strategy for the 2013 GSS GVP (See Section 8.1). Also, bootstrap weights have been changed from mean bootstrap to **standard bootstrap weights** (see Appendix D for more information on how to use standard bootstrap weights).

4.2 Comparability of GVP, CSGVP and NSGVP estimates

Any change in survey method or content (as outlined above) can affect the comparability of the data over time. It is impossible to determine with certainty whether, and to what extent, differences in a variable are attributable to an actual change or to non-response bias. Consequently, at every stage of processing, verification and dissemination, considerable effort was made to produce data that are as precise in their level of detail, and to ensure that the published estimates are of good quality in keeping with Statistics Canada standards.

As noted previously, it is not appropriate to compare results from the 2013 GSS GVP or the 2010, 2007, or 2004 CSGVP with previous NSGVP estimates due to changes in the way giving, volunteering and participating are measured.

Like other GSS cycles, trend monitoring is an important component of the 2013 GSS GVP. Analysts can count on the same concepts and high level indicators of volunteering, giving and participating to make comparisons between GVP and earlier CSGVP iterations. When analysis involves small domains of estimation, however, caution must be exercised. Users are asked to use the guidelines provided in Sections 8 and 9 (below) when assessing the quality of GVP estimates.

5. Survey and sample design

5.1 Target population

The target population for the survey included all persons 15 years of age and older in Canada, excluding:

1. Residents of the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut;
2. Full-time residents of institutions.

5.2 Frame and sampling strategy

The survey frame was created using two different components:

1. Lists of telephone numbers in use (both landline and cellular) available to Statistics Canada from various sources (Telephone companies, Census of population, etc.);
2. The Address Register (AR): List of all dwellings within the ten provinces.

The Address Register (AR) was used to group together all telephone numbers associated with the same valid address. About 88% of telephone numbers available were linked to the AR. The records resulting from this linkage could possess more than one telephone number (grouped by the address). The other 12% of telephone numbers not linked to the AR were also included in the frame and each of them constitutes a single record. The combination of those two components results in the survey frame. The rationale for using all the telephone numbers (linked and not linked) was to ensure good coverage of all households with telephone numbers.

When multiple telephone numbers were attached to a record, they were sorted by source and by type of telephone number (landline telephone numbers first and cellular telephone numbers last). The first telephone number was considered the best telephone number available to reach the household.

Please note that for the remaining sections of this document, the word "record" will refer to the grouping of telephone numbers that consists of our sampling unit on the survey frame.

Sampling strategy
In each frame, each record was assigned to a stratum within its province. A simple random sample without replacement of records was next selected in each stratum.

Coverage of the targeted population by the 2013 GSS GVP survey frame is estimated to be more than 88% complete. All respondents in the ten provinces were interviewed by telephone. Households without telephones were therefore excluded. In 2013, the proportion of households without any phone service was estimated at 1% (Residential Telephone Services Survey (RTSS), 2013). The remaining 11% of under-coverage are households possessing at least one telephone number with the majority of them having only cellular telephone numbers. Survey estimates were adjusted (weighted) to represent all persons in the target population, including those not covered by the survey frame.

For the 2013 GSS GVP, 83.5% of the telephone numbers dialed reached eligible households. An attempt was then made to conduct a GSS interview with one randomly selected person from each household.

A household is eligible if it includes at least one person 15 years of age or older.

5.3 Rejective sampling

Due to the potential difficulties in reaching volunteers as a result of their relatively low prevalence in the population, an approach called 'rejective sampling' was chosen as part of the sample design for the 2013 GSS GVP. Rejective sampling works by 'rejecting' a certain portion of the population with a given probability in order to allow more time and effort to be spent trying to find the population of interest, in this case, volunteers.

In the case of the 2013 GSS GVP, a pre-set proportion of interviews with respondents who were non-volunteers were terminated after an initial set of questions that established that they were in fact non-volunteers. Although, they are considered respondents, these 'rejected' cases, whose interviews were terminated, are removed from the file and not directly used in any estimates produced for this cycle. Instead, their information is accounted for in the weighting process through the remaining respondents (see Section 8 for more information). Note that the "volunteer population" (i.e., volunteers) are identified as those respondents who said 'Yes' to at least one of the following questions: FV_Q020 to FV_Q160.

This rejective sampling technique is analogous to sub-sampling except that, rather than viewing it as sub-sampling a portion of respondents (i.e., those not 'rejected'), it is viewed contrarily as 'rejecting' a portion of the respondents (i.e., all those not sub-sampled). By rejecting a portion of respondents, it allows for more call attempts to be made, possibly increasing the number of volunteers found. It should be pointed out that, because donors are more prevalent in the population, they are much easier to find than volunteers.

The pre-set proportion of non-volunteers that are rejected (i.e., the rejection rate) varies by province and can be as low as 0% and as high as 50%. The rejection rates by province are as follows:

Newfoundland, New Brunswick – 25%
Prince Edward Island – 0%
Nova Scotia – 20%
Quebec – 50%
Ontario – 40%
Manitoba, Saskatchewan – 0%
Alberta – 20%
British Columbia – 30%

At the time the sample file was created, a flag was included which was randomly set so that it had a "1 minus rejection rate" chance of being set to one and the same chance as the "rejection rate" of being set to zero. So, for instance, for Ontario, all cases would have a 60% (1-0.40) chance of the flag being set to a one and a 40% chance of the flag being set to a zero. If a respondent was a non-volunteer and the randomly set flag on the sample file had been set to one, then the interview continued until the end of the questionnaire; if the flag had been set to zero, the interview ended after the screening questions (listed above). If the respondent was a volunteer, the flag was ignored.

5.4 Stratification

In order to carry out sampling, each of the ten provinces were divided into strata (i.e., geographic areas). Many of the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) were each considered separate strata. This was the case for St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

All CMAs not on this list are located in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, with the exception of Moncton. Three more strata were formed by grouping the remaining CMAs (except Moncton) in each of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Finally, the non-CMA areas of each of the ten provinces were also grouped to form ten more strata, for a total of 27 strata. Moncton was added to the non-CMA stratum for New Brunswick.

5.5 Sample size and allocation

The target sample size (i.e., the number of respondents excluding 'rejected' respondents) for the 2013 GSS GVP was 25,000, while the actual number of respondents (again excluding 'rejected' respondents) was 14,714. For each province, minimum sample sizes were determined that would ensure certain estimates would have acceptable sampling variability at the stratum level. Once these stratum sample size targets had been met, the remaining sample was allocated to the strata in a way that balanced the need for precision of both national-level and stratum-level estimates.

6. Collection and response rate

Collection
Computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) was used to collect data for the 2013 GSS GVP. Respondents were interviewed in the official language of their choice. Proxy interviews were not permitted.

All interviewing took place using centralized telephone facilities in five of Statistics Canada's regional offices, with calls being made from approximately 9:00 a.m to 9:30 p.m. Mondays to Fridays. Interviewing was also scheduled from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. The five regional offices were: Halifax, Sherbrooke, Sturgeon Falls, Winnipeg and Edmonton. Interviewers were trained by Statistics Canada staff in telephone interviewing techniques using CATI, as well as in survey concepts

and procedures. The majority of interviewers had experience interviewing for previous GSS or CSGVP cycles.

Interviewers were instructed to make all reasonable attempts to obtain a completed interview with the randomly selected member of the household. Those who at first refused to participate were re-contacted up to two more times to explain the importance of the survey and to encourage their participation. For cases in which the timing of the interviewer's call was inconvenient, an appointment was arranged to call back at a more convenient time. For cases in which there was no one home, numerous call backs were made.

Interviewer manuals are not included in this documentation package but can be made available by contacting Statistics Canada (see Section 10).

Data for the 2013 GSS GVP were collected from September to December, 2013.

Response rate
The overall response rate was 46.0%.

The 2013 GSS GVP and 2010 CSGVP response rates (46.0% and 55.7% respectively) are not directly comparable. The 2013 sample was selected using the new GSS frame, which necessitated some adjustments in the methodology used to calculate the response rate. The new frame includes "cell phone only" households, a population that was not covered with the previous RDD sample frame. Addition of these households to the frame was essential since this population constitutes a constantly growing portion of the population and coverage had been steadily declining with the previous frame. While, the addition of these households is necessary for coverage of the Canadian population, this population is harder to reach. Another factor that affects the response rate is the way in which status (in-scope, out-of-scope) is determined under the new design.

7. Processing

7.1 Data capture

Using CATI, responses to survey questions were entered directly into computers as the interview progressed. The CATI data capture program allowed a valid range of codes for each question, had built-in edits, and automatically followed the flow of the questionnaire. The data output was transmitted electronically to Ottawa.

7.2 Coding

Several questions allowed for write-in responses. These responses were coded into existing categories (where a match was possible), grouped into new categories or left in "other-specify" (if a match with an existing category was not possible or frequencies were too small to create a new category). Where possible (e.g., occupation, industry, language, education, country of birth, religion), coding followed standard classification systems used by the General Social Survey and Statistics Canada's harmonized content program. Organizations in the volunteering and giving sections were coded following the *International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations (ICNPO).*

7.3 Edit and imputation

All survey records were subjected to computer edits throughout the course of the interview. The CATI system identified 'out-of-range' values as they were entered. As a result, the interviewer could immediately solve such problems with the respondent. If the interviewer was unable to correctly resolve the detected errors, it was possible for the interviewer to bypass the edit and forward the data to head office for resolution. Interviewer comments were reviewed and taken into account in head office editing.

Head office edits performed the same checks as the CATI system as well as more detailed edits. Records with missing or incorrect information were, in a small number of cases, completed, corrected deterministically or imputed from other information on the questionnaire. The flow editing carried out by head office followed a 'top down' strategy, in that whether or not a given question was considered 'on path' was based on the response codes to the previous questions. If the response codes to the previous questions indicated that the current question was 'on path,' the responses, if any, to the current question were retained, though 'Don't Know' was recoded as 7 (97 or 997, etc.) and refusals were recoded as 8 (98 or 998, etc.); if, however, a response was missing to the current question, it was coded as 'Not Stated,' i.e., 9 (99 or 999, etc.). If the response codes to the previous questions indicated that the current question was 'off path' because the respondent was clearly identified as belonging to a sub-population for which the current question was inappropriate or not of interest, the current question was coded as 'Valid Skip', i.e., 6 (96 or 996, etc.).

Imputation is the process that supplies valid values for those variables that have been identified for a change either because of invalid information or because of missing information. The new values are supplied in such a way as to preserve the underlying structure of the data and to ensure that the resulting records will pass all required edits. In other words, the objective is not to reproduce the true microdata values, but rather to establish internally consistent data records that yield good aggregate estimates.

We can distinguish between three types of non-response. Complete non-response is when the respondent does not provide the minimum set of answers. These records are dropped and accounted for in the weighting process (see Section 8.1). Item non-response is when the respondent does not provide an answer to one question, but goes on to the next question. These are usually handled using the "not stated" code or are imputed. Finally, partial non-response is when the respondent provides the minimum set of answers but does not finish the interview. These records can be handled like either complete non-response or multiple item non-response.

In the case of the GVP, donor imputation was used to fill in missing data for some item and partial non-response.   Further information on the imputation process is given in Section 9.2.1.

7.4 Creation of combined and derived variables

A number of variables on the file were derived from information collected on the questionnaire. In some cases, the derived variables were straightforward and involved the collapsing of categories. In other cases, two or more variables were combined to create a new variable. The data dictionary identifies which variables were derived and the source of their derivation.

7.5 Additional PUMF processing steps

As mentioned earlier, in order to preserve confidentiality, the PUMF was the object of additional processing steps. Among the measures taken, donation perturbation and rounding are particular to the GSS GVP. The method involved is consistent with that of previous PUMFs and generally has a negligible, or no, impact on donation estimations. However, when analysis involves small domains of estimation, caution must be exercised.

8. Estimation

When a probability sample is used, as is the case for the GSS, the principle behind estimation is that each person selected in the sample represents (in addition to himself or herself) several other persons not in the sample. For example, in a simple random sample of 2% of a population size of 1000, each person in the sample represents 50 persons in the population. The number of persons represented by a given person in the sample is usually known as the weight or weighting factor of the sampled person.

The 2013 GSS GVP estimates can be produced from the PUMF. This file contains questionnaire responses and associated information from 14,714 respondents.

A weighting factor is made available to analysts in the PUMF.

WGHT_PER: This is the basic weighting factor for analysis at the person level, i.e., to calculate estimates of the number of persons (non-institutionalized and aged 15 or over) having one or several given characteristics. WGHT_PER should be used for all person-level estimates. For example, to estimate the number of persons who say their health is excellent, the value of WGHT_PER is summed over all records with this characteristic.

8.1 Weighting of persons

As mentioned previously, the records on the survey frames are groups of telephone numbers. A simple random sample of those records was selected in each stratum. Therefore, each record within a stratum has an equal probability of selection.

This probability is equal to:

$$\frac{\text{Number of records sampled in the stratum}}{\text{Total number of records in the stratum}}$$

1) Initial weight calculation

Certain households in the survey frame had a probability of being reached through more than one record. This was possible since groupings of telephone numbers were subject to error.

As mentioned previously, telephone numbers belonging to the same valid address were grouped together on the survey frame. However, for a few cases, the grouping of those telephone numbers might be erroneous (i.e., all the telephone numbers grouped together do not belong to the same household). In addition, the remaining 12% of telephone numbers that could not be linked to addresses were also included in the frame. It is possible that some of those telephone numbers could reach households already covered by the 88% of telephone numbers linked to addresses.

As a result, a series of questions were added to the survey to establish the prevalence of these situations. Several adjustments were made to the initial probability of selection to account for the fact that such households had a higher probability of being selected (i.e., they could be contacted through more than one group of telephone numbers). Therefore, the initial weight is the inverse of this adjusted probability of selection. The resulting initial weight is a household weight.

2) Removal of out-of-scope records

Telephone numbers associated with businesses, institutions or other out-of-scope dwellings, as well as numbers not in service or any other non-working numbers are all examples of out-of-scope telephone numbers for this survey. Records with all telephone numbers out-of-scope are simply removed from the process, leaving only in-scope records in the sample. These in-scope records keep the same initial weight as described in the previous step.

3) Two-stage non-response adjustment

Weights for responding households were adjusted to represent non-responding households. This was done independently within each stratum group.

Non-responding households were grouped into two types; those with some auxiliary information available (i.e., a complete roster of household members) and those with no auxiliary information.

This non-response adjustment was done in two stages. In the first stage, adjustment was made for complete non-response (i.e., households for which no auxiliary information was available). In the second stage, adjustment was made for non-respondents who had completed a roster. These households had some auxiliary information which was used to model propensity to respond. The combination of these two adjustments is referred to as Factor 1.

Non-responding households were then dropped.

4) Person weight calculation

A person weight was then calculated for the respondent by multiplying the household weight by the number of persons in the household who were eligible to be selected for the survey.

The number of eligible household members is simply the number of persons 15 years of age or older.

This step produces a person weight = Initial Household Weight x Factor 1 x Number of eligible household members.

5) Adjustment of person weights for Rejective Sampling

In order to adjust for the 'rejecting' of a proportion of respondents that are not volunteers, the person weight for respondents that are not 'rejected' and are not volunteers is multiplied by a factor. This factor is equal to:

$$\frac{\text{Sum of weights for non} - \text{volunteer respondents in each stratum} - \text{age group}}{\text{Sum of weights for non} - \text{volunteer respondents not 'rejected' in each stratum} - \text{age group}}$$

There are two age categories within each stratum; less than 45, and 45 and over.

There is no adjustment to the person weights for volunteers (i.e., the factor=1).

'Rejected' responding units are dropped at this step.

6) Adjustment of person weights to external totals

The person weights were adjusted several times using a raking ratio procedure. This procedure ensures that, based on the survey's total sample, estimates produced that should match certain external reference totals do indeed match them. Three sets of external references were used for this survey. Two of them population totals: for stratum (geographic), and for age-sex groups by province. The other was for income distribution.

It should be noted that persons living in households without telephone service (or telephone service not covered by the frame) are included in the external references even though such persons were not sampled.

6a) Stratum Adjustment

An adjustment was made to the person weights on records within each stratum (geographic area) in order to make population estimates consistent with the corresponding projected population counts. This was done by multiplying the person weight for each record within the stratum by the following ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Projected population count for the stratum}}{\text{Sum of the person weights for the stratum}}$$

6b) Income Adjustment

The weighted income distribution of GVP was skewed when compared to the income distribution of the 2012 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. The income was grouped into four categories: less than $20,000, $20,000 to $39,999, $40,000 to $59,999, $60,000 and over. In particular, the income distribution of GVP over-represented high income earners and under-represented lower income earners. The weights were adjusted so that the weighted income distribution of GVP matched the 2012 SLID distribution by province. The 2012 SLID data were used since the 2013 SLID data were not available.

The weights were adjusted as follows within income category and province:

$$w = w_j * \left(\frac{\dfrac{\sum_j w_j SLID_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{4} \sum_j w_j SLID_{ij}}}{\dfrac{\sum_j w_j * GVP_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{4} \sum_j w_j * GVP_{ij}}} \right) \quad \text{within income category } i \text{ and province}$$

Where:

$$SLID_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if unit j is in income category i} \\ 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$
$$GVP_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if unit is in income category i} \\ 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

And w_j is the weight of the jth unit in the population

6c) Province - age - sex adjustment

The next weighting step was to adjust the weights to agree with projected province-age-sex population distributions.

Projected population counts were obtained for males and females within the following age groups:

15-24	25-34
35-44	45-54
55-64	65-74
75 +	

For each of the resulting classifications the person weights for records within the classification were adjusted by multiplying by the following ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Projected province} - \text{age} - \text{sex group population count}}{\text{Sum of the province} - \text{age} - \text{sex group person weights}}$$

When sample sizes were small, adjacent age group data for the same province and sex were combined before this adjustment was made.

6d) Raking ratio adjustments

As previously stated in 6), the weights of each respondent were adjusted several times using a raking ratio procedure to ensure that estimates produced for Stratum and Province-Age-Sex totals agree with the external reference totals. This adjustment was made by repeating steps 6a) and 6b) of the weighting procedures until each repetition of the step made a minimal adjustment to the weights.

7) Final person weight

The weight produced at the end of step 6) is the final person weight WGHT_PER placed on the PUMF.

8.2 Weighting policy

Users are cautioned against releasing unweighted tables or performing any analysis based on unweighted survey results. As was discussed in Section 8.1, there were several weight adjustments performed that depended on the province, volunteer status, stratum, age and sex of the respondent. Sampling rates, rejection rates, as well as non-response rates varied significantly from province to province, and non-response rates varied with demographic characteristics. For example, non-respondents are often more likely to be males and more likely to be younger. In the responding sample, 3.5% of persons were males between the ages of 15 and 24, while in the overall population approximately 8.0% were males between 15 and 24. Therefore, it is clear that unweighted sample counts cannot be considered to be representative of the survey target population.

The total number of households in the sample's scope was estimated at 39,306*.* Among these resolved households, lines 4 and 5 show 18,090 usable responses were obtained (although only 14,714 responses remain on the PUMF due to 'rejected' responding units being dropped), which gives a response rate of 46.0%. The distribution of the non-response and response categories is given in the table below:

Source	Number	%
1. Household non-response	17,509	44.5
2. Refusal by selected person	1,343	3.4
3. Other non-response by person	2,364	6.0
4. Responses kept	14,714	37.4
5. 'Rejected' responses	3,376	8.6
Total Households	**39,306**	**100.0**

In all, the number of non-response cases is estimated at 21,216 cases. Lines 2 and 3 show non-response occurring after the respondent was selected in households. There were 1,343 cases of refusal by the selected person – i.e., 3.4% of the household's sample. The "other non-response" categories include cases where no response could be obtained because of language difficulties or other problems.

8.3 Types of estimates

Two types of 'simple' estimates are possible from the results of the General Social Survey. These are qualitative estimates (estimates of counts or proportions of people possessing certain qualities or characteristics) and quantitative estimates involving quantities or averages. More complex estimation and analyses are covered in Section 8.5.

8.3.1 Qualitative estimates

The target population for the GSS was non-institutionalized persons aged 15 and older, living in the ten provinces. Qualitative estimates are estimates of the number or proportion of this target population possessing certain characteristics. The number of people (7,209,389) who describe their state of health as excellent (HM_01 = 1) is an example of this kind of estimate. These estimates are readily obtained by summing the person weights (WGHT_PER) of the records possessing the characteristic of interest. This estimate does not, however, adjust for item non-response to the question in any way.

If we make the assumption that those who either refused to answer the question or who responded 'Don't know' have the same distribution as those who responded, then an adjusted estimate can be made. To do this, the proportion of the target population with this characteristic is estimated excluding respondents with a 'Not stated' or 'Don't know' answer to question HM_01 and calculating the ratio of the total of the weights of those respondents who answered that their state of health was 'Excellent' (HM_01=1) to that of all respondents who answered the question (HM_01=1, 2, 3, 4, or 5). This proportion is then multiplied by the size of the target population to produce the final estimate (it should be noted that this adjustment does not have to be done, but it can be if needed):

$$7,660,827 = 29,188,390 \times \frac{7,209,389}{27,468,375}$$

29,188,390 is the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over in the population (target population). 27,468,375 is the sum of the weights of all respondents who answered question HM_01 (i.e., HM_01 = 1,2,3,4 or 5).

When the proportion of responses that are 'Don't know' or 'Refused' are high, the differences between the two estimates will be large.

8.3.2 Quantitative estimates

Some variables on the GSS PUMF are quantitative in nature (e.g. age, number of volunteering hours in a year). From these variables, it is possible to obtain such estimates as the average number of volunteering hours done in a year. These quantitative estimates are of the following ratio form:

$$\text{Estimate (average)} = X/Y$$

The numerator (X) is a quantitative estimate of the total of the variable of interest (for example, the number of volunteering hours done in a year) for a given sub-population (for example, males with volunteering hours). In this example, X would be calculated by multiplying the person weight (WGHT_PER) by the variable of interest (VD1DHRS) when it is known, 1 <= VD1DHRS< 9996, (i.e., not equal to '9996'), and summing this product over all records for males who volunteered i.e., SEX=1 and (1 VD1DHRS< 9996), which yields 1,000,511,499.

The denominator (Y) is the qualitative estimate of the number of persons within that sub-population (males with volunteering hours). In this example, Y would be calculated by summing the person weight (WGHT_PER) over all male respondents with 1 <= VD1DHRS< 9996, yielding 6,108,013 .

The two estimates X and Y are derived independently and then divided to provide the quantitative estimate. The average number of volunteering hours by year is then calculated to be:

$$\frac{1,000,511,499}{6,108,013} = 163.8$$

8.4 Guidelines for analysis

As detailed in Section 5 of this document, 2013 GSS GVP respondents do not form a simple random sample of the target population. Instead, the survey had a complex design, with stratification and multiple stages of selection, and unequal probabilities of selection of respondents. Using data from such complex surveys presents analytical challenges because the survey design and the selection probabilities affect the estimation and variance calculation procedures that should be used.

The 2013 GSS GVP used a stratified design, with significant differences in sampling fractions between strata. Thus, some areas were over-represented in the sample (relative to their populations) while some other areas were relatively under-represented; this means that the unweighted sample was not representative of the target population, even if there was no non-response. Non-response rates may vary by demographic group, making the unweighted sample even less representative.

The survey weights must be used when producing estimates or performing analyses in order to account as much as possible for the over- and under-representation of geographic areas, age-sex groups and months of the year in the unweighted file. While many analysis procedures found in statistical packages allow weights to be used, the meaning or definition of the weight in these procedures often differs from that which is appropriate in a sample survey framework, with the result that while in many cases the estimates produced by the packages are correct, the variances that are calculated are almost meaningless.

For many analysis techniques (for example linear regression, logistic regression, estimation of rates and proportions, and analysis of variance), a method exists which can make the variances calculated by the standard packages more meaningful. If the weights on the data, or on the subset of the data that is of interest, are rescaled so that the average weight is one (1), then the variances produced by the standard packages will be more reasonable; they still will not take into account the stratification and clustering of the sample's design, but they will take into account the unequal probabilities of selection. This rescaling can be accomplished by dividing each weight by the overall average weight before the analysis is conducted.

Section 9 describes sampling variability and data reliability in more detail.

8.5 Methods of estimation and interpretation of estimates

8.5.1 Estimating numbers of persons by using WGHT_PER

As previously mentioned, a basic person weight has been assigned to each sampled individual and, as described in Section 8.1, these weights have been adjusted to reflect the age and sex composition of the various provincial populations as estimated by Statistics Canada for each month covered by the 2013 GSS GVP.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{14,714} \text{WGHT\_PER}_i = 29,188,390^*$$

*Estimate of the number of persons aged 15 and over in the population.

In general, when an estimate is based on the unit of observation being the person, WGHT_PER should be used. Examples of this are the average number of hours contributed by volunteers, the percentage of persons who made a charitable donation by responding to a request through the mail, and the number of people aged between 25 and 44 who are currently attending school, college, CEGEP or university.

The last example would be calculated as follows: WGHT_PER would be summed up for all records on the PUMF file with 2 <= AGEGR10 <= 3 and ESC1_01 = 1, giving an estimate of 1,024,522 persons aged 25 to 44 who are currently attending school, college, CEGEP or university.

9. Release guidelines and data reliability

It is important for users to become familiar with the contents of this section before publishing or otherwise releasing any estimates derived from the General Social Survey PUMF.

This section provides guidelines to be followed by users. With the aid of these guidelines, users of the PUMF should be able to produce figures consistent with those produced by Statistics Canada and in conformance with the established guidelines for rounding and release. The guidelines include four broad sections: Minimum Sample Sizes for Estimates; Sampling Variability Policy; Sampling Variability Estimation; and Rounding Policy.

9.1 Minimum sample size for estimates

Users should determine the number of records on the PUMF which contribute to the calculation of a given estimate. This number should be at least 15 in the case of persons or households. When the number of contributors to the weighted estimate is less than 15, the weighted estimate should generally not be released regardless of the value of the Coefficient of Variation. If it is, it should be with great caution and the insufficient number of contributors associated with the estimate should be prominently noted.

9.2 Sampling variability guidelines

The estimates derived from this survey are based on a sample of persons. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, interviewers, supervisors, processing methods, etc., as those actually used. The difference between the estimates obtained from the sample and the results from a complete count taken under similar conditions is called the sampling error of the estimate.

Errors which are not related to sampling may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered into the CATI system, and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulation of the data. These are all examples of non-sampling errors.

Over a large number of observations, randomly occurring errors will have little effect on estimates derived from the survey. However, errors occurring systematically will contribute to biases in the survey estimates. Considerable time and effort was made to reduce non-sampling errors in the survey. Quality assurance measures were used at each step of the data collection and processing cycle to monitor the quality of the data. These measures included the use of highly skilled interviewers, extensive training of interviewers with respect to the survey procedures and questionnaire, observation of interviewers to detect problems of questionnaire design or misunderstanding of instructions, and coding and edit quality checks to verify the processing logic.

9.2.1 Non-sampling errors and imputation

A major source of non-sampling errors in surveys is the effect of non-response on the survey results. The extent of non-response varies from item or partial non-response (failure to answer just one or some questions) to total non-response. Total non-response occurred either because the interviewer was unable to contact the respondent, because no member of the household was able to provide the information, or because the respondent refused to participate in the survey. Total non-response was handled by adjusting the weight of individuals who responded to the survey to compensate for those who did not respond.

In most cases, item or partial non-response to the survey occurred when the respondent did not understand or misinterpreted a question, refused to answer a question, or could not recall the requested information. In item and partial non-response cases, for certain variables donor imputation was performed. Most of these imputations were done in order to provide complete data enabling the calculation of totals (e.g., total number of hours and total amount of donations). Also, the imputation helped to keep records in the sample, even if part of the required information was not filled in by the respondent.

All imputations involved donor records that were selected using a score function. For each item non-response or partial non-response record (also called a recipient record), certain characteristics were compared to those from all potential donor records. When a characteristic was the same for a donor record and the recipient record, a value was added to the score of that donor. The donor record with the highest score was deemed the "closest" donor and was chosen to fill in missing pieces of information of the non-respondent. If there was more than one donor record with the highest score, a random selection occurred. The pool of donor records was made up in such a way that the imputed value assigned to the recipient, in conjunction with other non-imputed items from the recipient, would still pass the edits.

Imputation was done in six steps. The first three steps related to imputation of variables on the analytical main file. The first step was to impute both personal and household income.

In 2013, personal income questions were not asked as part of the survey. Income information was obtained instead through a linkage to tax data for respondents who did not object to this linkage. Income information was obtained from the 2012 T1FF for 82.4% of the respondents. Missing information for all other respondents was imputed. A similar approach was used for household income information. Income information was obtained through a linkage to tax data for all other household members. In total, a household income value could be derived for 70.6% of households. Imputation was used if income information was missing for at least one member aged 15 years or older.

The second step was to impute the hours volunteered by activity for the main organization. The third step was to impute the total hours volunteered for the second and third organizations and the total hours volunteered for all other organizations combined. The fourth step was to impute variables on the analytical giving file related to amount donated. This step also included creating additional giving file records for cases where a value for GS_Q07, *Did you make any other donations in response to this solicitation method*?, was imputed as "yes". The fifth step was to impute, on the analytical main file, missing data in any of the variables indicating whether the respondent made a donation in response to each of the 13 methods of solicitation (FG_Q03 to FG_Q15 from the Financial Giving to Charitable Organizations (FG) section of the questionnaire). At this stage, imputation was performed only for cases which were already known to be givers (i.e., cases which already had a value of "yes" in at least one of FG_Q03 to FG_Q15). This step also included creating additional giving records for cases where one or more of FG_Q03 to FG_Q15 was imputed as "yes". The sixth step was to impute partially completed records where the donor status could not be determined because of missing values in FG_Q03 to FG_Q15. A total of 88 variables were imputed. This last step again included creating additional giving file records for cases where any of FG_Q03 to FG_Q15 was imputed as "yes".

The following table shows the number of records imputed for some of the key variables of the survey.

Number and percentage of records imputed for selected variables

Variable	Records imputed	Total records	% imputed
Personal Income	2,582	14,714	17.6
Household income	4,327	14,714	29.4
Hours for organization 1	242	14,714	1.6
Hours for organization 2	177	14,714	1.2
Hours for organization 3	129	14,714	0.9
Donations methods 1 to 13	9,958	52,368	19.0
Extra Donations	2,890	52,368	5.5

The following table shows the resulting impact on the actual estimates.

Percentage of estimate originating from imputed values

Variable	Imputed estimate (millions)	Total estimate (millions)	% imputed
Personal Income[7]	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household income[8]	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hours for organization 1	51.0	1,505.8	3.4
Hours for organization 2	10.5	272.6	3.9
Hours for organization 3	7.4	106.2	7.0
Donation methods 1 to 13	2,743.1	12,534.8	21.6
Extra donations	29.6	228.8	12.9
Number of donors	0.73	24.1	3.0

The GVP imputation process worked well and helped to fill incomplete responses with the experience of other respondents with similar or identical characteristics. This adds to the number of units used in any analysis performed by researchers.

Note that the public use microdata file does not contain any of the imputation flags. The impact of this is an additional layer of confidentiality.

9.2.2 Sampling errors

Since it is an unavoidable fact that estimates from a sample survey are subject to sampling error, sound statistical practice calls for researchers to provide users with some indication of the magnitude of this sampling error.

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[7] Only available in an aggregated format.

[8] Only available in an aggregated format.

Although the exact sampling error of the estimate, as defined above, cannot be measured from sample results alone, it is possible to estimate a statistical measure of sampling error, the standard error, from the sample data. Using the standard error, confidence intervals for estimates (ignoring the effects of non-sampling error) may be obtained under the assumption that the estimates are normally distributed about the true population value. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the true population value would be less than one standard error, about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than two standard errors, and virtually certain that the differences would be less than three standard errors.

Since the absolute size of the sampling error of an estimate is often less important than its relative size (relative to the estimate itself) the standard error is not always the best measure of sampling error. For example, a standard error of 10 for an estimate of 20 would generally be taken as indicating that the estimate is a poor one, while the same standard error for an estimate of 1,000 would generally indicate a good estimate. For this reason the size of the sampling error is often expressed relative to the size of the estimate, as the coefficient of variation (CV). The coefficient of variation of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, and the resulting fraction is usually expressed as a percentage. In the above example, the first estimate has a CV of 50% (10/20), while the second has a CV of 1% (10/1,000).

The choice between using the standard error or the CV as a measure of sampling variability is one the user should make based on his/her specific analysis. Guidelines for publishing estimates using the CV are given in the next section.

With enough observations, the user can proceed to calculating variances and coefficients of variation using the bootstrap weights provided with the data (see Section 9.2.3 for guidelines to follow when using coefficients of variation and Section 9.3 for more details on the appropriate software to use for bootstrap weights).

9.2.3 Guidelines for release of estimates

When considering releasing *and/or* publishing an estimate from the PUMF, users should consult the table below and follow the guideline that matches the coefficient of variation of the estimate.

Type of Estimate	Coefficient of Variation	Policy Statement
1.With Moderate Sampling Variability	0.0% to 16.5%	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release. No special notation is required.
2. With High Sampling Variability	16.6% to 33.3%	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release but should be accompanied by a warning cautioning users of the high sampling variability associated with the estimates.
3. With Very High Sampling Variability	33.4% or over	Estimates should generally not be released, but when they are it should be with great caution and the very high sampling variability associated with the estimate should be prominently noted.

9.3 Estimates of variance using bootstrap weights

Unlike previous years, the 2013 GSS GVP now uses standard bootstrap weights.

9.3.1 Bootstrap method for variance estimation

In order to determine the quality of the estimate and to calculate the CV, the standard deviation must be calculated. Confidence intervals also require the standard deviation of the estimate. The GSS uses a multi-stage survey design and calibration, which means that there is no simple formula that can be used to calculate variance estimates. Therefore, an approximate method was needed. The bootstrap method is used because the sample design and calibration needs to be taken into account when calculating variance estimates. The method is fairly easy to use with the help of available softwares that compute variances using bootstrap weights (See Section 9.3.2. and Appendix D).

This technique involves dividing the records on the microdata file into subgroups (or replicates) and determining the variation in the estimates from replicate to replicate. The replicates are formed by selecting independently within each stratum a simple random sample with replacement of (*n-1*) of the *n* units in the sample. Note that since the selection is with replacement, a unit may be chosen more than once. A bootstrap weight based on the bootstrap sample is calculated for each sample unit in the stratum. This process (selecting simple random samples, recalculating weights for each stratum) is repeated B times, where B is large, yielding B different initial bootstrap weights. The GSS typically uses B=500, to produce 500 bootstrap weights.

These weights are then adjusted according to the same weighting process as the regular person weights: non-response adjustment, calibration and so on. The end result is 500 final bootstrap weights for each unit in the sample. The variation among the 500 possible estimates based on the 500 bootstrap weights is related to the variance of the estimator based on the regular weights and can be used to estimate it.

9.3.2 Bootvar program for variance estimation

Statistics Canada has developed a program that can perform Bootstrap variance estimation: the Bootvar program.

The Bootvar program is available in SAS format. It is made up of macros that compute variances for totals, ratios, differences between ratios and for linear and logistic regression.

Tips for using the GSS mean bootstrap weights in some commercial statistical packages can be found in Appendix D**.**

Bootvar may be downloaded from Statistics Canada's Research Data Centre (RDC) website. Users must accept the Click-Wrap licence before they can read the files. There is a document on the site explaining how to adapt the system to meet users' needs.

SAS: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/rdc-cdr/bootvar_sas-eng.htm

9.4 Rounding

In order that estimates produced from the General Social Survey microdata files correspond to those produced by Statistics Canada, users are urged to adhere to the following guidelines regarding the rounding of such estimates. It may be misleading to release unrounded estimates, as they imply greater precision than actually exists.

9.4.1   Rounding guidelines

1) Estimates of totals in the main body of a statistical table should be rounded to the nearest thousand using the normal rounding technique (see definition in Section 9.4.2).

2) Marginal sub-totals and totals in statistical tables are to be derived from their corresponding unrounded components and then are to be rounded themselves to the nearest thousand units using normal rounding.

3) Averages, proportions, rates and percentages are to be computed from unrounded components and then are to be rounded themselves to one decimal using normal rounding.

4) Sums and differences of aggregates and ratios are to be derived from corresponding unrounded components and then rounded to the nearest thousand units or the nearest one decimal using normal rounding.

5) In instances where, due to technical or other limitations, a different rounding technique is used, resulting in estimates different from Statistics Canada estimates, users are encouraged to note the reason for such differences in the released document.

9.4.2 Normal rounding

In normal rounding, if the first or only digit to be dropped is 0 to 4, the last digit to be retained is not changed. If the first or only digit to be dropped is 5 to 9, the last digit to be retained is raised by one. For example, the number 8499 rounded to thousands would be 8000 and the number 8500 rounded to thousands would be 9000.

10. Additional information

Additional information about this survey can be obtained from the individuals listed below. Data from this survey are available through Statistics Canada's Research Data Centres (RDCs), published reports and special request tabulations. The PUMF is available from the Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. Tabulations can be obtained at a cost that will reflect the resources required to produce the tabulation.

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Appendix A: Variable List

Public Use Microdata File

Variable name	Question Text	Status
Case variables		
RECID	Record identification	Derived variable
WGHT_PER	Person weight	Derived variable
COMPFLAG	Completion status	Derived variable
AM1DVG	Combined volunteer and giver status	Derived variable
WTBS_001	Bootstrap weight # 1 for personal weight	Derived variable
Demographic derived variables		
DH1GAGE	Age group of respondent (6 categories)	Derived variable
AGEGR10	Age group of respondent (groups of 10)	Derived variable
SEX	Sex of respondent	Derived variable
MARSTAT	Marital status of respondent	Derived variable
Household composition dervied variables		
HSDSIZEC	Household size of respondent	Derived variable
AGEPRGR6	Age group of respondent's spouse/partner (6 categories)	Derived variable
SEXPR	Sex of respondent's spouse/partner living in the household	Derived variable
PRTYPEC	Type of partner the respondent has within household	Derived variable
CHRFLAG	Single child(ren) of the respondent living in the household	Derived variable
CHRTIME6	Age group of respondent's single child(ren) living in the household	Derived variable
CHH0014C	Number of children aged from 0 to 14 years living in the respondent's household	Derived variable
DH1GC05	Presence of one or more children in the household aged 0 to 5 years	Derived variable
DH1GC617	Presence of one or more children in the household aged 6 to 17 years	Derived variable
PARNUM	Number of parents the respondent has in household	Derived variable
LIVARR06	Living arrangement of respondent's household (6 categories)	Derived variable
MULTIGEN	Three generations or more in the respondent's household	Derived variable
Geography derived variable		
PRV	Province of residence of the respondent	Derived variable
Formal Volunteering		
FV_020	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you do any: canvassing?	Survey question
FV_030	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you do any: fundraising?	Survey question
FV_040	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you: sit as a member of a committee or board?	Survey question

Public Use Microdata File

Variable name	Question Text	Status
FV_050	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you do any: teaching, educating or mentoring?	Survey question
FV_060	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you: organize, supervise or coordinate activities or events?	Survey question
FV_070	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you do any: office work, bookkeeping, administrative duties, or library work?	Survey question
FV_080	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you: coach, referee or officiate?	Survey question
FV_090	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you: counsel or provide advice?	Survey question
FV_100	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you: provide health care or support including companionship?	Survey question
FV_110	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you: collect, serve or deliver food or other goods?	Survey question
FV_120	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you do any: work associated with the maintenance, repair or building of facilities or grounds?	Survey question

Public Use Microdata File

Variable name	Question Text	Status
FV_130	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you do any: volunteer driving?	Survey question
FV_140	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you: provide help through first aid, fire-fighting, or search and rescue?	Survey question
FV_150	In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization? This includes any unpaid help you provided to schools, religious organizations, sports or community associations. Did you: engage in activities aimed at conservation or protection of the environment or wildlife?	Survey question
FV_160	In the past 12 months, did you do any other unpaid activities on behalf of a group or an organization?	Survey question
FV1FVOL	Volunteer flag	Derived variable
History of Volunteering		
HV_010	Prior to 12 months ago, did you do any activities without pay on behalf of a group or an organization?	Survey question
HV_020	How long ago?	Survey question
Volunteer Specifics		
VS_010	In the past 12 months, for how many groups or organizations did you do any unpaid activities?	Survey question
VS_020	In the past 12 months, how often did you do any unpaid activities?	Survey question
VS_050	In the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend on unpaid activities for all other organizations?	Survey question
Volunteer Details		
VD1_04A	In the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend on unpaid activities for this organization? (1st volunteer organization)	Survey question
VD1_04B	In the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend on unpaid activities for this organization? (2nd volunteer organization)	Survey question
VD1_04C	In the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend on unpaid activities for this organization? (3rd volunteer organization)	Survey question
VD1DHRS	Total number of hours volunteered	Derived variable
VD1CNP2A	ICNPO code - 2-digit level (12 categories) - 1st volunteer organization	Derived variable
VD1CNP2B	ICNPO code - 2-digit level (12 categories) - 2nd volunteer organization	Derived variable
VD1CNP2C	ICNPO code - 2-digit level (12 categories) - 3rd volunteer organization	Derived variable
VD1CNPXA	ICNPO code - 2-digit level (15 categories) - 1st volunteer organization	Derived variable
VD1CNPXB	ICNPO code - 2-digit level (15 categories) - 2nd volunteer organization	Derived variable
VD1CNPXC	ICNPO code - 2-digit level (15 categories) - 3rd volunteer organization	Derived variable
VD1DE201	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Culture and recreation	Derived variable

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
VD1DE202	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Education and research	Derived variable
VD1DE203	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Health	Derived variable
VD1DE204	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Social services	Derived variable
VD1DE205	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Environment	Derived variable
VD1DE206	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Development and housing	Derived variable
VD1DE207	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Law, advocacy and politics	Derived variable
VD1DE208	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	Derived variable
VD1DE209	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - International	Derived variable
VD1DE210	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Religion	Derived variable
VD1DE211	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Business and professional associations, unions	Derived variable
VD1DE212	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Not elsewhere classified	Derived variable
VD1DT201	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - Culture and recreation	Derived variable
VD1DT202	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - Education and research	Derived variable
VD1DT203	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - Health	Derived variable
VD1DT204	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - Social services	Derived variable
VD1DT205	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - Environment	Derived variable
VD1DT206	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - Development and housing	Derived variable
VD1DT207	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - Law, advocacy and politics	Derived variable
VD1DT208	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - Philanthropic intermediaries and volunteer promotion	Derived variable
VD1DT209	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - International	Derived variable
VD1DT210	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - Religion	Derived variable
VD1DT211	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - Business and professional associations, unions	Derived variable
VD1DT212	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 12 categories) - Not elsewhere classified	Derived variable
VD1DEX01	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Arts and culture	Derived variable
VD1DEX02	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Sports and recreation	Derived variable
VD1DEX03	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Education and research	Derived variable
VD1DEX04	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Universities and colleges	Derived variable
VD1DEX05	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Health	Derived variable
VD1DEX06	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Hospitals	Derived variable
VD1DEX07	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Social services	Derived variable
VD1DEX08	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Environment	Derived variable

Public Use Microdata File

Variable name	Question Text	Status
VD1DEX09	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Development and housing	Derived variable
VD1DEX10	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Law, advocacy and politics	Derived variable
VD1DEX11	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Grant-making, fundraising and volunteer promotion	Derived variable
VD1DEX12	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - International	Derived variable
VD1DEX13	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Religion	Derived variable
VD1DEX14	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Business and professional associations, unions	Derived variable
VD1DEX15	Number of volunteer organizations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Not elsewhere classified	Derived variable
VD1DTX01	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Arts and culture	Derived variable
VD1DTX02	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Sports and recreation	Derived variable
VD1DTX03	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Education and research	Derived variable
VD1DTX04	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Universities and colleges	Derived variable
VD1DTX05	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Health	Derived variable
VD1DTX06	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Hospitals	Derived variable
VD1DTX07	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Social services	Derived variable
VD1DTX08	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Environment	Derived variable
VD1DTX09	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Development and housing	Derived variable
VD1DTX10	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Law, advocacy and politics	Derived variable
VD1DTX11	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Grant-making, fundraising and volunteer promotion	Derived variable
VD1DTX12	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - International	Derived variable
VD1DTX13	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Religion	Derived variable
VD1DTX14	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Business and professional associations, unions	Derived variable
VD1DTX15	Total hours volunteered (ICNPO 15 categories) - Not elsewhere classified	Derived variable
Main Volunteer Activities		
MV1_02A	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: canvassing?	Survey question
MV1_02B	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: fundraising?	Survey question
MV1_02C	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: sitting as a member of a committee or board?	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
MV1_02D	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: teaching, educating or mentoring?	Survey question
MV1_02E	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: organizing, supervising or coordinating activities or events?	Survey question
MV1_02F	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: doing office work, bookkeeping, administrative duties, or library work?	Survey question
MV1_02G	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: coaching, refereeing or officiating?	Survey question
MV1_02H	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: counselling or providing advice to others?	Survey question
MV1_02I	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: providing health care or support including companionship?	Survey question
MV1_02J	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: collecting, serving or delivering food or other goods?	Survey question
MV1_02K	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: in work associated with the maintenance, repair or building of facilities or grounds?	Survey question
MV1_02L	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: volunteer driving?	Survey question
MV1_02M	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: providing help through first aid, fire-fighting, or search and rescue?	Survey question
MV1_02N	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: in activities aimed at conservation or protection of the environment or wildlife?	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
MV1_02O	On behalf of this organization, in the past 12 months, how many hours did you spend: on any other unpaid activities?	Survey question
MV_040	People often volunteer for special events. In the past 12 months, did you spend any hours in addition to what you have already reported for this organization?	Survey question
MV_050	How many extra hours?	Survey question
MV_060	Now some questions on how you first became a volunteer for this organization. Did you approach the organization yourself?	Survey question
MV_070	How did you find out about this opportunity?	Survey question
MV_080	Did someone ask you to volunteer?	Survey question
MV_090	Who asked you?	Survey question
MV_100	Were you required to volunteer for this organization?	Survey question
MV_110	By whom were you required to volunteer for this organization?	Survey question
MV_120	How long have you been a volunteer for this organization?	Survey question
MV_130	In the past 12 months, as a volunteer for this organization, did you: receive any payment to cover out-of-pocket expenses?	Survey question
MV_140	In the past 12 months, as a volunteer for this organization, did you: receive monetary compensation for any of your volunteer time, for example, an honorarium or allowance?	Survey question
MV_150	In the past 12 months, as a volunteer for this organization, did you: receive a benefit, such as a free or discounted gym membership, event pass or meal?	Survey question
MV_160	In the past 12 months, as a volunteer for this organization, did you: receive formal recognition from this organization, such as a letter, certificate or invitation to a volunteer appreciation event?	Survey question
Reasons for Volunteering		
RV_020	Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered in the past 12 months on behalf of this organization, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: You or someone you know has been personally affected by the cause supported by this group or organization.	Survey question
RV_025	Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered in the past 12 months on behalf of this organization, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: Because a family member volunteers.	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
RV_030	Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered in the past 12 months on behalf of this organization, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: Because your friends volunteer.	Survey question
RV_040	Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered in the past 12 months on behalf of this organization, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: To network with or meet people.	Survey question
RV_050	Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered in the past 12 months on behalf of this organization, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: To improve your job opportunities.	Survey question
RV_060	Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered in the past 12 months on behalf of this organization, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: To fulfill religious obligations or other beliefs.	Survey question
RV_070	Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered in the past 12 months on behalf of this organization, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: To explore your own strengths.	Survey question
RV_080	Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered in the past 12 months on behalf of this organization, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: To make a contribution to the community.	Survey question
RV_090	Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered in the past 12 months on behalf of this organization, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: To use your skills and experiences.	Survey question
RV_100	Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered in the past 12 months on behalf of this organization, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: To support a political, environmental or social cause.	Survey question
RV_110	Thinking about the reasons why you volunteered in the past 12 months on behalf of this organization, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: To improve your sense of well-being or health.	Survey question
Internet Use by respondent in the past year		
IUY_01	In the past 12 months, did you use the Internet?	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
Volunteering in General		
GV_020	In the past 12 months, have you done any unpaid activities on behalf of a group or an organization: with members of your immediate family?	Survey question
GV_030	In the past 12 months, have you done any unpaid activities on behalf of a group or an organization: with others, such as friends, neighbours or colleagues?	Survey question
GV_040	In the past 12 months, did you use the Internet to do any unpaid activities on behalf of a group or an organization?	Survey question
GV_050	In the past 12 months, did you use the Internet to search for volunteer opportunities?	Survey question
Employer Support		
ES_010	In the past 12 months, have you worked at a job or business for pay?	Survey question
ES_020	In the past 12 months, were you self-employed?	Survey question
ES_030	Did your employer have a program or policy to encourage you to volunteer?	Survey question
Employer Support - Volunteers		
ESV_040	As part of this program or policy, did the employer give a monetary donation to the organization for the number of hours volunteered?	Survey question
ESV_050	Please tell me about any formal support provided by your employer in the past 12 months. Did your employer give you: use of facilities or equipment for your volunteer activities?	Survey question
ESV_060	Please tell me about any formal support provided by your employer in the past 12 months. Did your employer give you: paid time off or time to spend volunteering while on the job?	Survey question
ESV_070	Please tell me about any formal support provided by your employer in the past 12 months. Did your employer give you: approval to change work hours or reduce work activities to volunteer?	Survey question
ESV_080	Please tell me about any formal support provided by your employer in the past 12 months. Did your employer give you: recognition or a letter of thanks for your volunteer activities?	Survey question
ESV_090	In the past 12 months, did you receive any other formal support from your employer for your volunteer activities?	Survey question
ESV_100A	What other type of formal support? Donated prizes, gift certificates, food, etc.	Survey question
ESV_100B	What other type of formal support? Donated t-shirts, company goods, etc.	Survey question
ESV_100C	What other type of formal support? Donated financially to the organization	Survey question
ESV_100D	What other type of formal support? Provided transportation	Survey question
ESV_100E	What other type of formal support? Sponsored an event, paid entry fee, membership fee, etc.	Survey question
ESV_100F	What other type of formal support? Other - Specify	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
Employer Support - Non-volunteers		
ESN_050	Please tell me about any formal support provided by your employer in the past 12 months. Did your employer provide: use of facilities or equipment for volunteer activities?	Survey question
ESN_060	Please tell me about any formal support provided by your employer in the past 12 months. Did your employer provide: paid time off or time to spend volunteering while on the job?	Survey question
ESN_070	Please tell me about any formal support provided by your employer in the past 12 months. Did your employer give: approval to change work hours or reduce work activities to volunteer?	Survey question
ESN_080	Please tell me about any formal support provided by your employer in the past 12 months. Did your employer provide: recognition or a letter of thanks for volunteer activities?	Survey question
ESN_090	In the past 12 months, was any other formal support available from your employer for volunteer activities?	Survey question
ESN_100A	What other type of formal support? Donated prizes, gift certificates, food, etc.	Survey question
ESN_100B	What other type of formal support? Donated t-shirts, company goods, etc.	Survey question
ESN_100C	What other type of formal support? Donated financially to the organization	Survey question
ESN_100D	What other type of formal support? Provided transportation	Survey question
ESN_100E	What other type of formal support? Sponsored an event, paid entry fee, membership fee, etc.	Survey question
ESN_100F	What other type of formal support? Other - Specify	Survey question
Skills Gained from Volunteering		
SK_010	In the past 12 months, as a volunteer, have you acquired any of the following skills: fundraising skills?	Survey question
SK_020	In the past 12 months, as a volunteer, have you acquired any of the following skills: technical or office skills such as first aid, coaching techniques, computer or bookkeeping?	Survey question
SK_030	In the past 12 months, as a volunteer, have you acquired any of the following skills: organizational or managerial skills such as how to organize people or money, to be a leader, to plan or to run an organization?	Survey question
SK_040	In the past 12 months, as a volunteer, have you acquired any of the following skills: increased knowledge of such subjects as health, women's or political issues, criminal justice or the environment?	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
SK_050	In the past 12 months, as a volunteer, have you acquired any of the following skills: communication skills such as public speaking, writing, public relations or conducting meetings?	Survey question
SK_060	In the past 12 months, as a volunteer, have you acquired any of the following skills: interpersonal skills such as understanding people, motivating people, or handling difficult situations with confidence, compassion or patience?	Survey question
SK_070	In the past 12 months, as a volunteer, have you acquired any of the following skills: some other skill or knowledge?	Survey question
SK_080	Do you think that your volunteer activities ever helped you to get a job or start a business?	Survey question
SK_090	Do you think your volunteer activities have helped your chances of success in your paid job or business?	Survey question
Reasons for Not Volunteering (more)		
NV_020	Please tell me whether any of the following statements are reasons why you did not [volunteer more/volunteer] in the past 12 months. You gave enough time already [prior to the past 12 months].	Survey question
NV_030	Please tell me whether any of the following statements are reasons why you did not [volunteer more/volunteer] in the past 12 months. You were dissatisfied with a previous volunteering experience.	Survey question
NV_040	Please tell me whether any of the following statements are reasons why you did not [volunteer more/volunteer] in the past 12 months. Because no one asked you.	Survey question
NV_050	Please tell me whether any of the following statements are reasons why you did not [volunteer more/volunteer] in the past 12 months. You did not know how to get [more] involved.	Survey question
NV_060	Please tell me whether any of the following statements are reasons why you did not [volunteer more/volunteer] in the past 12 months. You had health problems or you were physically unable.	Survey question
NV_070	Please tell me whether any of the following statements are reasons why you did not [volunteer more/volunteer] in the past 12 months. You did not have the time.	Survey question
NV_080	Please tell me whether any of the following statements are reasons why you did not [volunteer more/volunteer] in the past 12 months. The financial cost of volunteering.	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
NV_090	Please tell me whether any of the following statements are reasons why you did not [volunteer more/volunteer] in the past 12 months. You were unable to make a long-term commitment.	Survey question
NV_100	Please tell me whether any of the following statements are reasons why you did not [volunteer more/volunteer] in the past 12 months. You preferred to give money instead of time.	Survey question
NV_110	Please tell me whether any of the following statements are reasons why you did not [volunteer more/volunteer] in the past 12 months. You had no interest.	Survey question
Informal Volunteer Activities		
IV_020	In the past 12 months, did you help anyone with work at their home such as cooking, cleaning, gardening, maintenance, painting, shovelling snow, or car repairs?	Survey question
IV_030	How often did you do this?	Survey question
IV_040	In the past 12 months, did you help anyone by doing any shopping, or by driving someone to the store or to an appointment?	Survey question
IV_050	How often did you do this?	Survey question
IV_060	In the past 12 months, did you help anyone with paperwork tasks such as writing letters, doing taxes, filling out forms, banking, paying bills or finding information?	Survey question
IV_070	How often did you do this?	Survey question
IV_080	In the past 12 months, did you provide anyone with health-related or personal care, such as emotional support, counselling, providing advice, visiting the elderly, unpaid babysitting?	Survey question
IV_090	How often did you do this?	Survey question
IV_100	In the past 12 months, did you help anyone with unpaid teaching, coaching, tutoring, or assisting with reading?	Survey question
IV_110	How often did you do this?	Survey question
IV_120	In the past 12 months, did you help anyone in any other way - not on behalf of an organization?	Survey question
IV_130	How often did you do this?	Survey question
IV1FIV	Informal Volunteer Flag	Derived variable
Financial Giving to Charitable Organizations		
FG_030	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: by responding to a request through the mail?	Survey question
FG_040	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: by responding to a telephone request? Do not include any donations already mentioned.	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
FG_050	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: by responding to a television or radio request, or a telethon? (Do not include any donations already mentioned.)	Survey question
FG_060	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: online? Do not include any donations you have already mentioned.	Survey question
FG_070	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: by approaching a charitable or non-profit organization on your own? (Do not include any donations already mentioned.)	Survey question
FG_080	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: by paying to attend a charity event? (Do not include any donations already mentioned.)	Survey question
FG_090	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: by donating in the name of someone who has passed away, or 'in memoriam'? (Do not include any donations already mentioned.)	Survey question
FG_100	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: when asked by someone at work? (Do not include any donations already mentioned.)	Survey question
FG_110	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: when asked by someone doing door-to-door canvassing? (Do not include any donations already mentioned.)	Survey question
FG_120	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: when asked by someone canvassing for a charitable organization at a shopping centre or on the street? (Do not include any donations already mentioned.)	Survey question
FG_130	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: through a collection at a church, synagogue, mosque or other place of worship? (Do not include any donations already mentioned.)	Survey question
FG_140	In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation: by sponsoring someone in an event such as a walk-a-thon? (Do not include any donations already mentioned.)	Survey question
FG_170	In the past 12 months, were there any other methods in which you gave money to a charitable or non-profit organization? Do not include any donations already mentioned.	Survey question
FG1FGIV	Giving flag	Derived variable
FG1DND03	Number of donations to charitable organizations by responding to a request through the mail	Derived variable
FG1DND04	Number of donations to charitable organizations by responding to a telephone request	Derived variable

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
FG1DND05	Number of donations to charitable organizations by responding to a television or radio request, or a telethon	Derived variable
FG1DND06	Number of donations to charitable organizations online	Derived variable
FG1DND07	Number of donations to charitable or non-profit organizations by approaching the organization on their own	Derived variable
FG1DND08	Number of donations to charitable organizations by paying to attend a charity event	Derived variable
FG1DND09	Number of donations to charitable organizations by donating in the name of someone who has passed away, or 'in memoriam'	Derived variable
FG1DND10	Number of donations to charitable organizations when asked by someone at work	Derived variable
FG1DND11	Number of donations to charitable organizations when asked by someone door-to-door canvassing	Derived variable
FG1DND12	Number of donations to charitable organizations when asked by someone at a shopping centre or on the street	Derived variable
FG1DND13	Number of donations to charitable organizations through a collection at a church, synagogue, mosque or other place of worship	Derived variable
FG1DND14	Number of donations to charitable organizations by sponsoring someone in an event such as a walk-a-thon	Derived variable
FG1DND17	Number of donations to charitable organizations made in another way	Derived variable
FG1DAD03	Amount of donations to charitable organizations by responding to a request through the mail	Derived variable
FG1DAD04	Amount of donations to charitable organizations by responding to a telephone request	Derived variable
FG1DAD05	Amount of donations to charitable organizations by responding to a television or a radio request or a telethon	Derived variable
FG1DAD06	Amount of donations to charitable organizations online	Derived variable
FG1DAD07	Amount of donations to charitable or non-profit organizations by approaching the organization on their own	Derived variable
FG1DAD08	Amount of donations to charitable organizations by paying to attend a charity event	Derived variable
FG1DAD09	Amount of donations to charitable organizations by donating in the name of someone who has passed away, or 'in memoriam'	Derived variable
FG1DAD10	Amount of donations to charitable organizations when asked by someone at work	Derived variable
FG1DAD11	Amount of donations to charitable organizations when asked by someone door-to-door canvassing	Derived variable
FG1DAD12	Amount of donations to charitable organizations when asked by someone at a shopping centre or on the street	Derived variable
FG1DAD13	Amount of donations to charitable organizations through a collection at a church, synagogue, mosque or other place of worship	Derived variable
FG1DAD14	Amount of donations to charitable organizations by sponsoring someone in an event such as a walk-a-thon	Derived variable
FG1DAD17	Amount of donations to charitable organizations made in another way	Derived variable
Giving Specifics		
GS1DNTOT	Total number of financial donations	Derived variable
GS1DATOT	Total amount of donations	Derived variable
GS1DN201	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Culture and recreation	Derived variable
GS1DN202	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Education and research	Derived variable

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
GS1DN203	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Health	Derived variable
GS1DN204	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Social services	Derived variable
GS1DN205	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Environment	Derived variable
GS1DN206	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Development and housing	Derived variable
GS1DN207	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Law, advocacy and politics	Derived variable
GS1DN208	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	Derived variable
GS1DN209	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - International	Derived variable
GS1DN210	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Religion	Derived variable
GS1DN211	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Business and professional associations, unions	Derived variable
GS1DN212	Number of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Not elsewhere classified	Derived variable
GS1DA201	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Culture and recreation	Derived variable
GS1DA202	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Education and research	Derived variable
GS1DA203	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Health	Derived variable
GS1DA204	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Social services	Derived variable
GS1DA205	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Environment	Derived variable
GS1DA206	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Development and housing	Derived variable
GS1DA207	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Law, advocacy and politics	Derived variable
GS1DA208	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	Derived variable
GS1DA209	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - International	Derived variable
GS1DA210	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Religion	Derived variable
GS1DA211	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Business and professional associations, unions	Derived variable
GS1DA212	Amount of donations (ICNPO 12 categories) - Not elsewhere classified	Derived variable
GS1DNX01	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Arts and culture	Derived variable
GS1DNX02	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Sports and recreation	Derived variable
GS1DNX03	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Education and research	Derived variable
GS1DNX04	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Universities and colleges	Derived variable
GS1DNX05	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Health	Derived variable
GS1DNX06	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Hospitals	Derived variable
GS1DNX07	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Social services	Derived variable
GS1DNX08	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Environment	Derived variable
GS1DNX09	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Development and housing	Derived variable
GS1DNX10	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Law, advocacy and politics	Derived variable
GS1DNX11	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Grant-making, fundraising, voluntarism promotion	Derived variable
GS1DNX12	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - International	Derived variable
GS1DNX13	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Religion	Derived variable
GS1DNX14	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Business and professional associations, unions	Derived variable
GS1DNX15	Number of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Not elsewhere classified	Derived variable
GS1DAX01	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Arts and culture	Derived variable
GS1DAX02	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Sports and recreation	Derived variable
GS1DAX03	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Education and research	Derived variable

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
GS1DAX04	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Universities and colleges	Derived variable
GS1DAX05	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Health	Derived variable
GS1DAX06	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Hospitals	Derived variable
GS1DAX07	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Social services	Derived variable
GS1DAX08	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Environment	Derived variable
GS1DAX09	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Development and housing	Derived variable
GS1DAX10	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Law, advocacy and politics	Derived variable
GS1DAX11	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Grant-making, fundraising, voluntarism promotion	Derived variable
GS1DAX12	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - International	Derived variable
GS1DAX13	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Religion	Derived variable
GS1DAX14	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Business and professional associations, unions	Derived variable
GS1DAX15	Amount of donations (ICNPO 15 categories) - Not elsewhere classified	Derived variable
GS051TOT	Amount of donations (payment method) - Cash or cheque	Derived variable
GS052TOT	Amount of donations (payment method) - Debit card	Derived variable
GS053TOT	Amount of donations (payment method) - Credit card	Derived variable
GS054TOT	Amount of donations (payment method) - Payroll deduction	Derived variable
GS055TOT	Amount of donations (payment method) - Authorized account deduction	Derived variable
GS056TOT	Amount of donations (payment method) - By mobile device after text messaging	Derived variable
GS057TOT	Amount of donations (payment method) - PayPal	Derived variable
GS058TOT	Amount of donations (payment method) - Other	Derived variable
GS05UNK	Amount of donations (payment method) - Unknown	Derived variable
Decisions on Giving		
DG_005	Will you or someone else in your household be claiming an income tax credit for the charitable donations made in the past 12 months?	Survey question
DG_030	Do you decide in advance the total amount of money you will donate to charitable organizations annually?	Survey question
DG_040	For the larger donations, do you decide in advance to which organizations you will give or do you make decisions in response to someone asking you?	Survey question
DG_050	Which of the following statements best describes your pattern of giving to charitable or non-profit organizations?	Survey question
DG_060	When considering donating to a charity that you have not donated to in the past, do you search for information on that charity before giving?	Survey question
DG_070A	How do you search for this information? Read printed material from the charity (eg., a brochure, annual report or financial information)	Survey question
DG_070B	How do you search for this information? Contact the charity (eg., by phone, in person) or visit the charity's website	Survey question
DG_070C	How do you search for this information? Look up the charity on the CRA (Canada Revenue Agency) website	Survey question
DG_070D	How do you search for this information? Ask someone (eg., family, friends or colleagues)	Survey question
DG_070E	How do you search for this information? Other - Specify	Survey question
DG_080	Do you know how to verify if an organization is a registered charity?	Survey question
DG_090	Are you aware of any organizations that monitor how charities use their donations in Canada?	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
DG_100A	Could you provide the name or an example of these organizations? CRA (Canada Revenue Agency) or the Charities Directorate	Survey question
DG_100B	Could you provide the name or an example of these organizations? Federal government (except CRA or Charities Directorate)	Survey question
DG_100C	Could you provide the name or an example of these organizations? Provincial or Territorial government	Survey question
DG_100D	Could you provide the name or an example of these organizations? Other - Specify	Survey question
DG_100E	Could you provide the name or an example of these organizations? No	Survey question
Reasons for Giving		
RG_010	People make financial donations to charitable or non-profit organizations for a number of reasons. In the past 12 months, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: You or someone you know has been personally affected by the cause the organization supports.	Survey question
RG_020	People make financial donations to charitable or non-profit organizations for a number of reasons. In the past 12 months, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: The government will give you a credit on your income taxes.	Survey question
RG_030	People make financial donations to charitable or non-profit organizations for a number of reasons. In the past 12 months, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: To fulfill religious obligations or other beliefs.	Survey question
RG_040	People make financial donations to charitable or non-profit organizations for a number of reasons. In the past 12 months, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: To help a cause in which you personally believed.	Survey question
RG_050	People make financial donations to charitable or non-profit organizations for a number of reasons. In the past 12 months, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: You felt compassion towards people in need.	Survey question
RG_060	People make financial donations to charitable or non-profit organizations for a number of reasons. In the past 12 months, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: You wanted to make a contribution to the community.	Survey question
RG_070	People make financial donations to charitable or non-profit organizations for a number of reasons. In the past 12 months, please tell me whether the following reasons were important to you: A family member, friend, neighbour or colleague requested that you make a donation.	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
Reasons for Not Giving more		
NG_020	Thinking about the past 12 months, please tell me if any of the following statements are reasons that you did not donate more: You were happy with what you already gave.	Survey question
NG_030	Thinking about the past 12 months, please tell me if any of the following statements are reasons that you did not donate more: You could not afford to give a larger donation.	Survey question
NG_040	Thinking about the past 12 months, please tell me if any of the following statements are reasons that you did not donate more: Because no one asked you.	Survey question
NG_050	Thinking about the past 12 months, please tell me if any of the following statements are reasons that you did not donate more: You did not know where to make a contribution.	Survey question
NG_060	Thinking about the past 12 months, please tell me if any of the following statements are reasons that you did not donate more: It was hard to find a cause worth supporting.	Survey question
NG_070	Thinking about the past 12 months, please tell me if any of the following statements are reasons that you did not donate more: You gave time instead of money.	Survey question
NG_080	Thinking about the past 12 months, please tell me if any of the following statements are reasons that you did not donate more: You felt that you already gave enough money directly to people on your own, instead of through an organization.	Survey question
NG_090	Thinking about the past 12 months, please tell me if any of the following statements are reasons that you did not donate more: You felt that the tax credit for donations was not enough incentive to give more.	Survey question
NG_110	Thinking about the past 12 months, please tell me if any of the following statements are reasons that you did not donate more: You did not think the money would be used efficiently or effectively.	Survey question
NG_120A	Was this because the organization was: spending too much money on fundraising efforts?	Survey question
NG_120B	Was this because the organization was: not having an impact on the cause or community they were trying to help?	Survey question
NG_120C	Was this because the organization was: not able to explain to you where or how your donation would be spent?	Survey question
NG_120D	Was this because the organization was: some other reason?	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
NG_130	Thinking about the past 12 months, please tell me if any of the following statements are reasons that you did not donate more: You did not like the way in which requests were made for donations.	Survey question
NG_140A	What did you not like about the way requests were made? The time of day requests were made	Survey question
NG_140B	What did you not like about the way requests were made? The number of requests	Survey question
NG_140C	What did you not like about the way requests were made? The tone in which requests were made (e.g., rude or demanding)	Survey question
NG_140D	What did you not like about the way requests were made? Multiple requests from one organization	Survey question
NG_140E	What did you not like about the way requests were made? Other - Specify	Survey question
NG_140F	What did you not like about the way requests were made? Other - Specify - Money donated used to pay administrative costs/not spent well	Survey question
NG_140G	What did you not like about the way requests were made? Other - Specify - Solicitation method used	Survey question
NG_140H	What did you not like about the way requests were made? Other - Specify - Prescribed amount requested or commitment to give on a regular basis	Survey question
NG_140I	What did you not like about the way requests were made? Other - Specify - Lack of information or confidence in the organization, request was not clear enough	Survey question
NG_140J	What did you not like about the way requests were made? Other - Specify - Request was guilt-ridden	Survey question
NG_150	Now, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements: There seem to be so many organizations seeking donations for one cause or another, sometimes I don't feel like giving to any organization.	Survey question
NG_160	Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements: You are concerned about charity fraud or scams.	Survey question
Other Giving		
OG_010	In the past 12 months, did you give any food to a charitable or non-profit organization such as a food bank?	Survey question
OG_020	In the past 12 months, did you give any clothing, toys or household goods to a charitable or non-profit organization (such as Neighbourhood Services, the Salvation Army or St. Vincent de Paul)?	Survey question
OG_030	Have you included a donation to a charitable or non-profit organization through a bequest in your current will or through another financial planning instrument, such as an insurance product?	Survey question
Civic engagement of respondent		
CER_110	In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in: a union or professional association?	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
CER_120	(In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in:) a political party or group?	Survey question
CER_140	(In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in:) a sports or recreational organization (such as a hockey league, health club, or golf club)?	Survey question
CER_150	In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in: a cultural, educational or hobby organization (such as a theatre group, book club or bridge club)?	Survey question
CER_160	(In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in:) a religious-affiliated group (such as a church youth group or choir)?	Survey question
CER_170	(In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in:) a school group, neighbourhood, civic or community association (such as PTA, alumni, block parents or neighbourhood watch)?	Survey question
CER_180	(In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in:) a service club (such as Kiwanis, Knights of Columbus or the Legion)?	Survey question
CER_190	(In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in:) a seniors' group (such as a seniors' club, recreational association or resource centre)?	Survey question
CER_200	(In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in:) a youth organization (such as Scouts, Guides, Big Brothers Big Sisters or YMCA/YWCA)?	Survey question
CER_210	(In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in:) an immigrant or ethnic association or club?	Survey question
CER_230	In the past 12 months, were you a member or participant in any other type of organization that has not been mentioned?	Survey question
CERD230	Number of organization types - Past 12 months	Derived variable
Number of groups, organizations or associations the respondent participated in the past 12 months		
GRP_10	Of all the types of groups, organizations or associations we talked about, how many were you a member or participant in the past 12 months?	Survey question
GRP_20	How many of these [Number of groups reported at GRP_Q10] groups are you active in through the Internet?	Survey question
GRP_25	Are you active in this group through the Internet?	Survey question
GRP_30A	How do you use the Internet to participate in [this group/these groups]? Sharing knowledge and information	Survey question
GRP_30B	How do you use the Internet to participate in [this group/these groups]? Support or advice	Survey question
GRP_30C	How do you use the Internet to participate in [this group/these groups]? Organizing, scheduling or co-ordinating activities or events	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
GRP_30D	How do you use the Internet to participate in [this group/these groups]? Office work or administrative duties	Survey question
GRP_30E	How do you use the Internet to participate in [this group/these groups]? Email, blogs, forums or social networks	Survey question
GRP_30F	How do you use the Internet to participate in [this group/these groups]? Other - Specify	Survey question
GRP_40	[Including participation both on and off the Internet, how/How] often did you participate in group activities and meetings? [Do not include any of your volunteer activities.]	Survey question
Organization Involvement in past 5 years		
OIF_10	Over the past five years, would you say that your involvement in organizations has ...?	Survey question
Education - School Attendance		
ESC1_01	Are you currently attending school, college, CEGEP or university?	Survey question
Education minimum block with concept		
EDM_02	[Are you enrolled] as... ?	Survey question
Education Highest Degree Block		
DH1GED	Education - Highest degree (4 categories)	Derived variable
Labour Force Status		
DLFS	Labour force status	Derived variable
Class of Worker		
LMA3_10	Were you an employee or self-employed?	
Industry		
DIND12R	Type of industry, business or service - NAICS 2012 (20 categories)	Derived variable
Occupation		
DOCC11R	Type of work or occupation - NOC 2011 (10 categories)	Derived variable
LF1GO10	Type of work or occupation - NOC-S 2006 (10 categories)	Derived variable
Usual Hours of Work		
LMA6C16	Usual hours worked per week (4 categories)	Derived variable
Immigration extended block		
BRTHCAN	Place of birth of respondent - Canada	Derived variable
BRTHMACR	Place of birth of respondent - Geographical macro-region (outside of Canada)	Derived variable
BPR_16	Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?	
DCIT	Citizenship status	Derived variable
Health Minimum		
HM_01	In general, would you say [your] health is... ?	Survey question
Subjective Well-being		
SLM_01	Using a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 means "Very dissatisfied" and 10 means "Very satisfied", how do you feel about your life as a whole right now?	Survey question
Length of time respondent has lived in city or local community		
LRCC20	Length of time in city or local community (4 categories)	Derived variable
Religion - Extended block		
RELIGFLG	Religious affliation flag	Derived variable
REE_02	Not counting events such as weddings or funerals, during the past 12 months, how often did you participate in religious activities or attend religious services or meetings?	Survey question

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Variable name	Question Text	Status
REE_03	In the past 12 months, how often did you engage in religious or spiritual activities on your own, including prayer, meditation and other forms of worship taking place at home or in any other location?	Survey question
Language of respondent		
LANCH	First childhood language of the respondent	Derived variable
LANHSDC	Respondent's household language (4 categories)	Derived variable
Income derived variables		
INCG1	Personal income group (before tax)	Derived variable
INCQ	Income quintile (before tax)	Derived variable
HHINCG1	Household income group (before tax)	Derived variable
HHINCQ	Household income quintile (before tax)	Derived variable

Appendix B: PUMF Record Layout

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
1	RECID	1	–	5	5
6	WGHT_PER	6	–	15	10.4
16	COMPFLAG	16	–	16	1
17	AM1DVG	17	–	18	2
19	DH1GAGE	19	–	20	2
21	AGEGR10	21	–	22	2
23	SEX	23	–	23	1
24	MARSTAT	24	–	25	2
26	HSDSIZEC	26	–	27	2
28	AGEPRGR6	28	–	29	2
30	SEXPR	30	–	30	1
31	PRTYPEC	31	–	31	1
32	CHRFLAG	32	–	32	1
33	CHRTIME6	33	–	34	2
35	CHH0014C	35	–	35	1
36	DH1GC05	36	–	36	1
37	DH1GC617	37	–	37	1
38	PARNUM	38	–	38	1
39	LIVARR06	39	–	40	2
41	MULTIGEN	41	–	41	1
42	PRV	42	–	43	2
44	FV_020	44	–	44	1
45	FV_030	45	–	45	1
46	FV_040	46	–	46	1
47	FV_050	47	–	47	1
48	FV_060	48	–	48	1
49	FV_070	49	–	49	1
50	FV_080	50	–	50	1
51	FV_090	51	–	51	1
52	FV_100	52	–	52	1
53	FV_110	53	–	53	1
54	FV_120	54	–	54	1
55	FV_130	55	–	55	1
56	FV_140	56	–	56	1
57	FV_150	57	–	57	1
58	FV_160	58	–	58	1
59	FV1FVOL	59	–	59	1
60	HV_010	60	–	60	1
61	HV_020	61	–	61	1
62	VS_010	62	–	63	2
64	VS_020	64	–	64	1
65	VS_050	65	–	68	4
69	VD1_04A	69	–	72	4
73	VD1_04B	73	–	76	4
77	VD1_04C	77	–	80	4
81	VD1DHRS	81	–	84	4
85	VD1CNP2A	85	–	86	2
87	VD1CNP2B	87	–	88	2
89	VD1CNP2C	89	–	90	2
91	VD1CNPXA	91	–	92	2

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
93	VD1CNPXB	93	–	94	2
95	VD1CNPXC	95	–	96	2
97	VD1DE201	97	–	97	1
98	VD1DE202	98	–	98	1
99	VD1DE203	99	–	99	1
100	VD1DE204	100	–	100	1
101	VD1DE205	101	–	101	1
102	VD1DE206	102	–	102	1
103	VD1DE207	103	–	103	1
104	VD1DE208	104	–	104	1
105	VD1DE209	105	–	105	1
106	VD1DE210	106	–	106	1
107	VD1DE211	107	–	107	1
108	VD1DE212	108	–	108	1
109	VD1DT201	109	–	112	4
113	VD1DT202	113	–	116	4
117	VD1DT203	117	–	120	4
121	VD1DT204	121	–	124	4
125	VD1DT205	125	–	128	4
129	VD1DT206	129	–	132	4
133	VD1DT207	133	–	136	4
137	VD1DT208	137	–	140	4
141	VD1DT209	141	–	144	4
145	VD1DT210	145	–	148	4
149	VD1DT211	149	–	152	4
153	VD1DT212	153	–	156	4
157	VD1DEX01	157	–	157	1
158	VD1DEX02	158	–	158	1
159	VD1DEX03	159	–	159	1
160	VD1DEX04	160	–	160	1
161	VD1DEX05	161	–	161	1
162	VD1DEX06	162	–	162	1
163	VD1DEX07	163	–	163	1
164	VD1DEX08	164	–	164	1
165	VD1DEX09	165	–	165	1
166	VD1DEX10	166	–	166	1
167	VD1DEX11	167	–	167	1
168	VD1DEX12	168	–	168	1
169	VD1DEX13	169	–	169	1
170	VD1DEX14	170	–	170	1
171	VD1DEX15	171	–	171	1
172	VD1DTX01	172	–	175	4
176	VD1DTX02	176	–	179	4
180	VD1DTX03	180	–	183	4
184	VD1DTX04	184	–	187	4
188	VD1DTX05	188	–	191	4
192	VD1DTX06	192	–	195	4
196	VD1DTX07	196	–	199	4
200	VD1DTX08	200	–	203	4
204	VD1DTX09	204	–	207	4
208	VD1DTX10	208	–	211	4
212	VD1DTX11	212	–	215	4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
216	VD1DTX12	216	–	219	4
220	VD1DTX13	220	–	223	4
224	VD1DTX14	224	–	227	4
228	VD1DTX15	228	–	231	4
232	MV1_02A	232	–	235	4
236	MV1_02B	236	–	239	4
240	MV1_02C	240	–	243	4
244	MV1_02D	244	–	247	4
248	MV1_02E	248	–	251	4
252	MV1_02F	252	–	255	4
256	MV1_02G	256	–	259	4
260	MV1_02H	260	–	263	4
264	MV1_02I	264	–	267	4
268	MV1_02J	268	–	271	4
272	MV1_02K	272	–	275	4
276	MV1_02L	276	–	279	4
280	MV1_02M	280	–	283	4
284	MV1_02N	284	–	287	4
288	MV1_02O	288	–	291	4
292	MV_040	292	–	292	1
293	MV_050	293	–	295	3
296	MV_060	296	–	296	1
297	MV_070	297	–	298	2
299	MV_080	299	–	299	1
300	MV_090	300	–	300	1
301	MV_100	301	–	301	1
302	MV_110	302	–	302	1
303	MV_120	303	–	303	1
304	MV_130	304	–	304	1
305	MV_140	305	–	305	1
306	MV_150	306	–	306	1
307	MV_160	307	–	307	1
308	RV_020	308	–	308	1
309	RV_025	309	–	309	1
310	RV_030	310	–	310	1
311	RV_040	311	–	311	1
312	RV_050	312	–	312	1
313	RV_060	313	–	313	1
314	RV_070	314	–	314	1
315	RV_080	315	–	315	1
316	RV_090	316	–	316	1
317	RV_100	317	–	317	1
318	RV_110	318	–	318	1
319	IUY_01	319	–	319	1
320	GV_020	320	–	320	1
321	GV_030	321	–	321	1
322	GV_040	322	–	322	1
323	GV_050	323	–	323	1
324	ES_010	324	–	324	1
325	ES_020	325	–	325	1
326	ES_030	326	–	326	1
327	ESV_040	327	–	327	1

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
328	ESV_050	328	–	328	1
329	ESV_060	329	–	329	1
330	ESV_070	330	–	330	1
331	ESV_080	331	–	331	1
332	ESV_090	332	–	332	1
333	ESV_100A	333	–	333	1
334	ESV_100B	334	–	334	1
335	ESV_100C	335	–	335	1
336	ESV_100D	336	–	336	1
337	ESV_100E	337	–	337	1
338	ESV_100F	338	–	338	1
339	ESN_050	339	–	339	1
340	ESN_060	340	–	340	1
341	ESN_070	341	–	341	1
342	ESN_080	342	–	342	1
343	ESN_090	343	–	343	1
344	ESN_100A	344	–	344	1
345	ESN_100B	345	–	345	1
346	ESN_100C	346	–	346	1
347	ESN_100D	347	–	347	1
348	ESN_100E	348	–	348	1
349	ESN_100F	349	–	349	1
350	SK_010	350	–	350	1
351	SK_020	351	–	351	1
352	SK_030	352	–	352	1
353	SK_040	353	–	353	1
354	SK_050	354	–	354	1
355	SK_060	355	–	355	1
356	SK_070	356	–	356	1
357	SK_080	357	–	357	1
358	SK_090	358	–	358	1
359	NV_020	359	–	359	1
360	NV_030	360	–	360	1
361	NV_040	361	–	361	1
362	NV_050	362	–	362	1
363	NV_060	363	–	363	1
364	NV_070	364	–	364	1
365	NV_080	365	–	365	1
366	NV_090	366	–	366	1
367	NV_100	367	–	367	1
368	NV_110	368	–	368	1
369	IV_020	369	–	369	1
370	IV_030	370	–	370	1
371	IV_040	371	–	371	1
372	IV_050	372	–	372	1
373	IV_060	373	–	373	1
374	IV_070	374	–	374	1
375	IV_080	375	–	375	1
376	IV_090	376	–	376	1
377	IV_100	377	–	377	1
378	IV_110	378	–	378	1
379	IV_120	379	–	379	1

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
380	IV_130	380	–	380	1
381	IV1FIV	381	–	381	1
382	FG_030	382	–	382	1
383	FG_040	383	–	383	1
384	FG_050	384	–	384	1
385	FG_060	385	–	385	1
386	FG_070	386	–	386	1
387	FG_080	387	–	387	1
388	FG_090	388	–	388	1
389	FG_100	389	–	389	1
390	FG_110	390	–	390	1
391	FG_120	391	–	391	1
392	FG_130	392	–	392	1
393	FG_140	393	–	393	1
394	FG_170	394	–	394	1
395	FG1FGIV	395	–	395	1
396	FG1DND03	396	–	397	2
398	FG1DND04	398	–	399	2
400	FG1DND05	400	–	401	2
402	FG1DND06	402	–	403	2
404	FG1DND07	404	–	405	2
406	FG1DND08	406	–	407	2
408	FG1DND09	408	–	409	2
410	FG1DND10	410	–	411	2
412	FG1DND11	412	–	413	2
414	FG1DND12	414	–	415	2
416	FG1DND13	416	–	417	2
418	FG1DND14	418	–	419	2
420	FG1DND17	420	–	421	2
422	FG1DAD03	422	–	426	5
427	FG1DAD04	427	–	431	5
432	FG1DAD05	432	–	436	5
437	FG1DAD06	437	–	441	5
442	FG1DAD07	442	–	446	5
447	FG1DAD08	447	–	451	5
452	FG1DAD09	452	–	456	5
457	FG1DAD10	457	–	461	5
462	FG1DAD11	462	–	466	5
467	FG1DAD12	467	–	471	5
472	FG1DAD13	472	–	476	5
477	FG1DAD14	477	–	481	5
482	FG1DAD17	482	–	486	5
487	GS1DNTOT	487	–	488	2
489	GS1DATOT	489	–	493	5
494	GS1DN201	494	–	495	2
496	GS1DN202	496	–	497	2
498	GS1DN203	498	–	499	2
500	GS1DN204	500	–	501	2
502	GS1DN205	502	–	503	2
504	GS1DN206	504	–	505	2
506	GS1DN207	506	–	507	2
508	GS1DN208	508	–	509	2

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
510	GS1DN209	510	–	511	2
512	GS1DN210	512	–	513	2
514	GS1DN211	514	–	515	2
516	GS1DN212	516	–	517	2
518	GS1DA201	518	–	522	5
523	GS1DA202	523	–	527	5
528	GS1DA203	528	–	532	5
533	GS1DA204	533	–	537	5
538	GS1DA205	538	–	542	5
543	GS1DA206	543	–	547	5
548	GS1DA207	548	–	552	5
553	GS1DA208	553	–	557	5
558	GS1DA209	558	–	562	5
563	GS1DA210	563	–	567	5
568	GS1DA211	568	–	572	5
573	GS1DA212	573	–	577	5
578	GS1DNX01	578	–	579	2
580	GS1DNX02	580	–	581	2
582	GS1DNX03	582	–	583	2
584	GS1DNX04	584	–	585	2
586	GS1DNX05	586	–	587	2
588	GS1DNX06	588	–	589	2
590	GS1DNX07	590	–	591	2
592	GS1DNX08	592	–	593	2
594	GS1DNX09	594	–	595	2
596	GS1DNX10	596	–	597	2
598	GS1DNX11	598	–	599	2
600	GS1DNX12	600	–	601	2
602	GS1DNX13	602	–	603	2
604	GS1DNX14	604	–	605	2
606	GS1DNX15	606	–	607	2
608	GS1DAX01	608	–	612	5
613	GS1DAX02	613	–	617	5
618	GS1DAX03	618	–	622	5
623	GS1DAX04	623	–	627	5
628	GS1DAX05	628	–	632	5
633	GS1DAX06	633	–	637	5
638	GS1DAX07	638	–	642	5
643	GS1DAX08	643	–	647	5
648	GS1DAX09	648	–	652	5
653	GS1DAX10	653	–	657	5
658	GS1DAX11	658	–	662	5
663	GS1DAX12	663	–	667	5
668	GS1DAX13	668	–	672	5
673	GS1DAX14	673	–	677	5
678	GS1DAX15	678	–	682	5
683	GS051TOT	683	–	691	9
692	GS052TOT	692	–	700	9
701	GS053TOT	701	–	709	9
710	GS054TOT	710	–	718	9
719	GS055TOT	719	–	727	9
728	GS056TOT	728	–	736	9

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
737	GS057TOT	737	–	745	9
746	GS058TOT	746	–	754	9
755	GS05UNK	755	–	763	9
764	DG_005	764	–	764	1
765	DG_030	765	–	765	1
766	DG_040	766	–	766	1
767	DG_050	767	–	767	1
768	DG_060	768	–	768	1
769	DG_070A	769	–	769	1
770	DG_070B	770	–	770	1
771	DG_070C	771	–	771	1
772	DG_070D	772	–	772	1
773	DG_070E	773	–	773	1
774	DG_080	774	–	774	1
775	DG_090	775	–	775	1
776	DG_100A	776	–	776	1
777	DG_100B	777	–	777	1
778	DG_100C	778	–	778	1
779	DG_100D	779	–	779	1
780	DG_100E	780	–	780	1
781	RG_010	781	–	781	1
782	RG_020	782	–	782	1
783	RG_030	783	–	783	1
784	RG_040	784	–	784	1
785	RG_050	785	–	785	1
786	RG_060	786	–	786	1
787	RG_070	787	–	787	1
788	NG_020	788	–	788	1
789	NG_030	789	–	789	1
790	NG_040	790	–	790	1
791	NG_050	791	–	791	1
792	NG_060	792	–	792	1
793	NG_070	793	–	793	1
794	NG_080	794	–	794	1
795	NG_090	795	–	795	1
796	NG_110	796	–	796	1
797	NG_120A	797	–	797	1
798	NG_120B	798	–	798	1
799	NG_120C	799	–	799	1
800	NG_120D	800	–	800	1
801	NG_130	801	–	801	1
802	NG_140A	802	–	802	1
803	NG_140B	803	–	803	1
804	NG_140C	804	–	804	1
805	NG_140D	805	–	805	1
806	NG_140E	806	–	806	1
807	NG_140F	807	–	807	1
808	NG_140G	808	–	808	1
809	NG_140H	809	–	809	1
810	NG_140I	810	–	810	1
811	NG_140J	811	–	811	1
812	NG_150	812	–	812	1

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
813	NG_160	813	–	813	1
814	OG_010	814	–	814	1
815	OG_020	815	–	815	1
816	OG_030	816	–	816	1
817	CER_110	817	–	817	1
818	CER_120	818	–	818	1
819	CER_140	819	–	819	1
820	CER_150	820	–	820	1
821	CER_160	821	–	821	1
822	CER_170	822	–	822	1
823	CER_180	823	–	823	1
824	CER_190	824	–	824	1
825	CER_200	825	–	825	1
826	CER_210	826	–	826	1
827	CER_230	827	–	827	1
828	CERD230	828	–	829	2
830	GRP_10	830	–	831	2
832	GRP_20	832	–	833	2
834	GRP_25	834	–	834	1
835	GRP_30A	835	–	835	1
836	GRP_30B	836	–	836	1
837	GRP_30C	837	–	837	1
838	GRP_30D	838	–	838	1
839	GRP_30E	839	–	839	1
840	GRP_30F	840	–	840	1
841	GRP_40	841	–	841	1
842	OIF_10	842	–	842	1
843	ESC1_01	843	–	843	1
844	EDM_02	844	–	844	1
845	DH1GED	845	–	845	1
846	DLFS	846	–	846	1
847	LMA3_10	847	–	847	1
848	DIND12R	848	–	849	2
850	DOCC11R	850	–	851	2
852	LF1GO10	852	–	853	2
854	LMA6C16	854	–	854	1
855	BRTHCAN	855	–	855	1
856	BRTHMACR	856	–	857	2
858	BPR_16	858	–	858	1
859	DCIT	859	–	860	2
861	HM_01	861	–	861	1
862	SLM_01	862	–	863	2
864	LRCC20	864	–	864	1
865	RELIGFLG	865	–	865	1
866	REE_02	866	–	866	1
867	REE_03	867	–	868	2
869	LANCH	869	–	870	2
871	LANHSDC	871	–	871	1
872	INCG1	872	–	873	2
874	INCQ	874	–	874	1
875	HHINCG1	875	–	876	2
877	HHINCQ	877	–	877	1

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
878	WTBS_001	878	–	887	10.4
888	WTBS_002	888	–	897	10.4
898	WTBS_003	898	–	907	10.4
908	WTBS_004	908	–	917	10.4
918	WTBS_005	918	–	927	10.4
928	WTBS_006	928	–	937	10.4
938	WTBS_007	938	–	947	10.4
948	WTBS_008	948	–	957	10.4
958	WTBS_009	958	–	967	10.4
968	WTBS_010	968	–	977	10.4
978	WTBS_011	978	–	987	10.4
988	WTBS_012	988	–	997	10.4
998	WTBS_013	998	–	1007	10.4
1008	WTBS_014	1008	–	1017	10.4
1018	WTBS_015	1018	–	1027	10.4
1028	WTBS_016	1028	–	1037	10.4
1038	WTBS_017	1038	–	1047	10.4
1048	WTBS_018	1048	–	1057	10.4
1058	WTBS_019	1058	–	1067	10.4
1068	WTBS_020	1068	–	1077	10.4
1078	WTBS_021	1078	–	1087	10.4
1088	WTBS_022	1088	–	1097	10.4
1098	WTBS_023	1098	–	1107	10.4
1108	WTBS_024	1108	–	1117	10.4
1118	WTBS_025	1118	–	1127	10.4
1128	WTBS_026	1128	–	1137	10.4
1138	WTBS_027	1138	–	1147	10.4
1148	WTBS_028	1148	–	1157	10.4
1158	WTBS_029	1158	–	1167	10.4
1168	WTBS_030	1168	–	1177	10.4
1178	WTBS_031	1178	–	1187	10.4
1188	WTBS_032	1188	–	1197	10.4
1198	WTBS_033	1198	–	1207	10.4
1208	WTBS_034	1208	–	1217	10.4
1218	WTBS_035	1218	–	1227	10.4
1228	WTBS_036	1228	–	1237	10.4
1238	WTBS_037	1238	–	1247	10.4
1248	WTBS_038	1248	–	1257	10.4
1258	WTBS_039	1258	–	1267	10.4
1268	WTBS_040	1268	–	1277	10.4
1278	WTBS_041	1278	–	1287	10.4
1288	WTBS_042	1288	–	1297	10.4
1298	WTBS_043	1298	–	1307	10.4
1308	WTBS_044	1308	–	1317	10.4
1318	WTBS_045	1318	–	1327	10.4
1328	WTBS_046	1328	–	1337	10.4
1338	WTBS_047	1338	–	1347	10.4
1348	WTBS_048	1348	–	1357	10.4
1358	WTBS_049	1358	–	1367	10.4
1368	WTBS_050	1368	–	1377	10.4
1378	WTBS_051	1378	–	1387	10.4
1388	WTBS_052	1388	–	1397	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
1398	WTBS_053	1398	–	1407	10.4
1408	WTBS_054	1408	–	1417	10.4
1418	WTBS_055	1418	–	1427	10.4
1428	WTBS_056	1428	–	1437	10.4
1438	WTBS_057	1438	–	1447	10.4
1448	WTBS_058	1448	–	1457	10.4
1458	WTBS_059	1458	–	1467	10.4
1468	WTBS_060	1468	–	1477	10.4
1478	WTBS_061	1478	–	1487	10.4
1488	WTBS_062	1488	–	1497	10.4
1498	WTBS_063	1498	–	1507	10.4
1508	WTBS_064	1508	–	1517	10.4
1518	WTBS_065	1518	–	1527	10.4
1528	WTBS_066	1528	–	1537	10.4
1538	WTBS_067	1538	–	1547	10.4
1548	WTBS_068	1548	–	1557	10.4
1558	WTBS_069	1558	–	1567	10.4
1568	WTBS_070	1568	–	1577	10.4
1578	WTBS_071	1578	–	1587	10.4
1588	WTBS_072	1588	–	1597	10.4
1598	WTBS_073	1598	–	1607	10.4
1608	WTBS_074	1608	–	1617	10.4
1618	WTBS_075	1618	–	1627	10.4
1628	WTBS_076	1628	–	1637	10.4
1638	WTBS_077	1638	–	1647	10.4
1648	WTBS_078	1648	–	1657	10.4
1658	WTBS_079	1658	–	1667	10.4
1668	WTBS_080	1668	–	1677	10.4
1678	WTBS_081	1678	–	1687	10.4
1688	WTBS_082	1688	–	1697	10.4
1698	WTBS_083	1698	–	1707	10.4
1708	WTBS_084	1708	–	1717	10.4
1718	WTBS_085	1718	–	1727	10.4
1728	WTBS_086	1728	–	1737	10.4
1738	WTBS_087	1738	–	1747	10.4
1748	WTBS_088	1748	–	1757	10.4
1758	WTBS_089	1758	–	1767	10.4
1768	WTBS_090	1768	–	1777	10.4
1778	WTBS_091	1778	–	1787	10.4
1788	WTBS_092	1788	–	1797	10.4
1798	WTBS_093	1798	–	1807	10.4
1808	WTBS_094	1808	–	1817	10.4
1818	WTBS_095	1818	–	1827	10.4
1828	WTBS_096	1828	–	1837	10.4
1838	WTBS_097	1838	–	1847	10.4
1848	WTBS_098	1848	–	1857	10.4
1858	WTBS_099	1858	–	1867	10.4
1868	WTBS_100	1868	–	1877	10.4
1878	WTBS_101	1878	–	1887	10.4
1888	WTBS_102	1888	–	1897	10.4
1898	WTBS_103	1898	–	1907	10.4
1908	WTBS_104	1908	–	1917	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
1918	WTBS_105	1918	–	1927	10.4
1928	WTBS_106	1928	–	1937	10.4
1938	WTBS_107	1938	–	1947	10.4
1948	WTBS_108	1948	–	1957	10.4
1958	WTBS_109	1958	–	1967	10.4
1968	WTBS_110	1968	–	1977	10.4
1978	WTBS_111	1978	–	1987	10.4
1988	WTBS_112	1988	–	1997	10.4
1998	WTBS_113	1998	–	2007	10.4
2008	WTBS_114	2008	–	2017	10.4
2018	WTBS_115	2018	–	2027	10.4
2028	WTBS_116	2028	–	2037	10.4
2038	WTBS_117	2038	–	2047	10.4
2048	WTBS_118	2048	–	2057	10.4
2058	WTBS_119	2058	–	2067	10.4
2068	WTBS_120	2068	–	2077	10.4
2078	WTBS_121	2078	–	2087	10.4
2088	WTBS_122	2088	–	2097	10.4
2098	WTBS_123	2098	–	2107	10.4
2108	WTBS_124	2108	–	2117	10.4
2118	WTBS_125	2118	–	2127	10.4
2128	WTBS_126	2128	–	2137	10.4
2138	WTBS_127	2138	–	2147	10.4
2148	WTBS_128	2148	–	2157	10.4
2158	WTBS_129	2158	–	2167	10.4
2168	WTBS_130	2168	–	2177	10.4
2178	WTBS_131	2178	–	2187	10.4
2188	WTBS_132	2188	–	2197	10.4
2198	WTBS_133	2198	–	2207	10.4
2208	WTBS_134	2208	–	2217	10.4
2218	WTBS_135	2218	–	2227	10.4
2228	WTBS_136	2228	–	2237	10.4
2238	WTBS_137	2238	–	2247	10.4
2248	WTBS_138	2248	–	2257	10.4
2258	WTBS_139	2258	–	2267	10.4
2268	WTBS_140	2268	–	2277	10.4
2278	WTBS_141	2278	–	2287	10.4
2288	WTBS_142	2288	–	2297	10.4
2298	WTBS_143	2298	–	2307	10.4
2308	WTBS_144	2308	–	2317	10.4
2318	WTBS_145	2318	–	2327	10.4
2328	WTBS_146	2328	–	2337	10.4
2338	WTBS_147	2338	–	2347	10.4
2348	WTBS_148	2348	–	2357	10.4
2358	WTBS_149	2358	–	2367	10.4
2368	WTBS_150	2368	–	2377	10.4
2378	WTBS_151	2378	–	2387	10.4
2388	WTBS_152	2388	–	2397	10.4
2398	WTBS_153	2398	–	2407	10.4
2408	WTBS_154	2408	–	2417	10.4
2418	WTBS_155	2418	–	2427	10.4
2428	WTBS_156	2428	–	2437	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
2438	WTBS_157	2438	–	2447	10.4
2448	WTBS_158	2448	–	2457	10.4
2458	WTBS_159	2458	–	2467	10.4
2468	WTBS_160	2468	–	2477	10.4
2478	WTBS_161	2478	–	2487	10.4
2488	WTBS_162	2488	–	2497	10.4
2498	WTBS_163	2498	–	2507	10.4
2508	WTBS_164	2508	–	2517	10.4
2518	WTBS_165	2518	–	2527	10.4
2528	WTBS_166	2528	–	2537	10.4
2538	WTBS_167	2538	–	2547	10.4
2548	WTBS_168	2548	–	2557	10.4
2558	WTBS_169	2558	–	2567	10.4
2568	WTBS_170	2568	–	2577	10.4
2578	WTBS_171	2578	–	2587	10.4
2588	WTBS_172	2588	–	2597	10.4
2598	WTBS_173	2598	–	2607	10.4
2608	WTBS_174	2608	–	2617	10.4
2618	WTBS_175	2618	–	2627	10.4
2628	WTBS_176	2628	–	2637	10.4
2638	WTBS_177	2638	–	2647	10.4
2648	WTBS_178	2648	–	2657	10.4
2658	WTBS_179	2658	–	2667	10.4
2668	WTBS_180	2668	–	2677	10.4
2678	WTBS_181	2678	–	2687	10.4
2688	WTBS_182	2688	–	2697	10.4
2698	WTBS_183	2698	–	2707	10.4
2708	WTBS_184	2708	–	2717	10.4
2718	WTBS_185	2718	–	2727	10.4
2728	WTBS_186	2728	–	2737	10.4
2738	WTBS_187	2738	–	2747	10.4
2748	WTBS_188	2748	–	2757	10.4
2758	WTBS_189	2758	–	2767	10.4
2768	WTBS_190	2768	–	2777	10.4
2778	WTBS_191	2778	–	2787	10.4
2788	WTBS_192	2788	–	2797	10.4
2798	WTBS_193	2798	–	2807	10.4
2808	WTBS_194	2808	–	2817	10.4
2818	WTBS_195	2818	–	2827	10.4
2828	WTBS_196	2828	–	2837	10.4
2838	WTBS_197	2838	–	2847	10.4
2848	WTBS_198	2848	–	2857	10.4
2858	WTBS_199	2858	–	2867	10.4
2868	WTBS_200	2868	–	2877	10.4
2878	WTBS_201	2878	–	2887	10.4
2888	WTBS_202	2888	–	2897	10.4
2898	WTBS_203	2898	–	2907	10.4
2908	WTBS_204	2908	–	2917	10.4
2918	WTBS_205	2918	–	2927	10.4
2928	WTBS_206	2928	–	2937	10.4
2938	WTBS_207	2938	–	2947	10.4
2948	WTBS_208	2948	–	2957	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
2958	WTBS_209	2958	–	2967	10.4
2968	WTBS_210	2968	–	2977	10.4
2978	WTBS_211	2978	–	2987	10.4
2988	WTBS_212	2988	–	2997	10.4
2998	WTBS_213	2998	–	3007	10.4
3008	WTBS_214	3008	–	3017	10.4
3018	WTBS_215	3018	–	3027	10.4
3028	WTBS_216	3028	–	3037	10.4
3038	WTBS_217	3038	–	3047	10.4
3048	WTBS_218	3048	–	3057	10.4
3058	WTBS_219	3058	–	3067	10.4
3068	WTBS_220	3068	–	3077	10.4
3078	WTBS_221	3078	–	3087	10.4
3088	WTBS_222	3088	–	3097	10.4
3098	WTBS_223	3098	–	3107	10.4
3108	WTBS_224	3108	–	3117	10.4
3118	WTBS_225	3118	–	3127	10.4
3128	WTBS_226	3128	–	3137	10.4
3138	WTBS_227	3138	–	3147	10.4
3148	WTBS_228	3148	–	3157	10.4
3158	WTBS_229	3158	–	3167	10.4
3168	WTBS_230	3168	–	3177	10.4
3178	WTBS_231	3178	–	3187	10.4
3188	WTBS_232	3188	–	3197	10.4
3198	WTBS_233	3198	–	3207	10.4
3208	WTBS_234	3208	–	3217	10.4
3218	WTBS_235	3218	–	3227	10.4
3228	WTBS_236	3228	–	3237	10.4
3238	WTBS_237	3238	–	3247	10.4
3248	WTBS_238	3248	–	3257	10.4
3258	WTBS_239	3258	–	3267	10.4
3268	WTBS_240	3268	–	3277	10.4
3278	WTBS_241	3278	–	3287	10.4
3288	WTBS_242	3288	–	3297	10.4
3298	WTBS_243	3298	–	3307	10.4
3308	WTBS_244	3308	–	3317	10.4
3318	WTBS_245	3318	–	3327	10.4
3328	WTBS_246	3328	–	3337	10.4
3338	WTBS_247	3338	–	3347	10.4
3348	WTBS_248	3348	–	3357	10.4
3358	WTBS_249	3358	–	3367	10.4
3368	WTBS_250	3368	–	3377	10.4
3378	WTBS_251	3378	–	3387	10.4
3388	WTBS_252	3388	–	3397	10.4
3398	WTBS_253	3398	–	3407	10.4
3408	WTBS_254	3408	–	3417	10.4
3418	WTBS_255	3418	–	3427	10.4
3428	WTBS_256	3428	–	3437	10.4
3438	WTBS_257	3438	–	3447	10.4
3448	WTBS_258	3448	–	3457	10.4
3458	WTBS_259	3458	–	3467	10.4
3468	WTBS_260	3468	–	3477	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
3478	WTBS_261	3478	–	3487	10.4
3488	WTBS_262	3488	–	3497	10.4
3498	WTBS_263	3498	–	3507	10.4
3508	WTBS_264	3508	–	3517	10.4
3518	WTBS_265	3518	–	3527	10.4
3528	WTBS_266	3528	–	3537	10.4
3538	WTBS_267	3538	–	3547	10.4
3548	WTBS_268	3548	–	3557	10.4
3558	WTBS_269	3558	–	3567	10.4
3568	WTBS_270	3568	–	3577	10.4
3578	WTBS_271	3578	–	3587	10.4
3588	WTBS_272	3588	–	3597	10.4
3598	WTBS_273	3598	–	3607	10.4
3608	WTBS_274	3608	–	3617	10.4
3618	WTBS_275	3618	–	3627	10.4
3628	WTBS_276	3628	–	3637	10.4
3638	WTBS_277	3638	–	3647	10.4
3648	WTBS_278	3648	–	3657	10.4
3658	WTBS_279	3658	–	3667	10.4
3668	WTBS_280	3668	–	3677	10.4
3678	WTBS_281	3678	–	3687	10.4
3688	WTBS_282	3688	–	3697	10.4
3698	WTBS_283	3698	–	3707	10.4
3708	WTBS_284	3708	–	3717	10.4
3718	WTBS_285	3718	–	3727	10.4
3728	WTBS_286	3728	–	3737	10.4
3738	WTBS_287	3738	–	3747	10.4
3748	WTBS_288	3748	–	3757	10.4
3758	WTBS_289	3758	–	3767	10.4
3768	WTBS_290	3768	–	3777	10.4
3778	WTBS_291	3778	–	3787	10.4
3788	WTBS_292	3788	–	3797	10.4
3798	WTBS_293	3798	–	3807	10.4
3808	WTBS_294	3808	–	3817	10.4
3818	WTBS_295	3818	–	3827	10.4
3828	WTBS_296	3828	–	3837	10.4
3838	WTBS_297	3838	–	3847	10.4
3848	WTBS_298	3848	–	3857	10.4
3858	WTBS_299	3858	–	3867	10.4
3868	WTBS_300	3868	–	3877	10.4
3878	WTBS_301	3878	–	3887	10.4
3888	WTBS_302	3888	–	3897	10.4
3898	WTBS_303	3898	–	3907	10.4
3908	WTBS_304	3908	–	3917	10.4
3918	WTBS_305	3918	–	3927	10.4
3928	WTBS_306	3928	–	3937	10.4
3938	WTBS_307	3938	–	3947	10.4
3948	WTBS_308	3948	–	3957	10.4
3958	WTBS_309	3958	–	3967	10.4
3968	WTBS_310	3968	–	3977	10.4
3978	WTBS_311	3978	–	3987	10.4
3988	WTBS_312	3988	–	3997	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
3998	WTBS_313	3998	–	4007	10.4
4008	WTBS_314	4008	–	4017	10.4
4018	WTBS_315	4018	–	4027	10.4
4028	WTBS_316	4028	–	4037	10.4
4038	WTBS_317	4038	–	4047	10.4
4048	WTBS_318	4048	–	4057	10.4
4058	WTBS_319	4058	–	4067	10.4
4068	WTBS_320	4068	–	4077	10.4
4078	WTBS_321	4078	–	4087	10.4
4088	WTBS_322	4088	–	4097	10.4
4098	WTBS_323	4098	–	4107	10.4
4108	WTBS_324	4108	–	4117	10.4
4118	WTBS_325	4118	–	4127	10.4
4128	WTBS_326	4128	–	4137	10.4
4138	WTBS_327	4138	–	4147	10.4
4148	WTBS_328	4148	–	4157	10.4
4158	WTBS_329	4158	–	4167	10.4
4168	WTBS_330	4168	–	4177	10.4
4178	WTBS_331	4178	–	4187	10.4
4188	WTBS_332	4188	–	4197	10.4
4198	WTBS_333	4198	–	4207	10.4
4208	WTBS_334	4208	–	4217	10.4
4218	WTBS_335	4218	–	4227	10.4
4228	WTBS_336	4228	–	4237	10.4
4238	WTBS_337	4238	–	4247	10.4
4248	WTBS_338	4248	–	4257	10.4
4258	WTBS_339	4258	–	4267	10.4
4268	WTBS_340	4268	–	4277	10.4
4278	WTBS_341	4278	–	4287	10.4
4288	WTBS_342	4288	–	4297	10.4
4298	WTBS_343	4298	–	4307	10.4
4308	WTBS_344	4308	–	4317	10.4
4318	WTBS_345	4318	–	4327	10.4
4328	WTBS_346	4328	–	4337	10.4
4338	WTBS_347	4338	–	4347	10.4
4348	WTBS_348	4348	–	4357	10.4
4358	WTBS_349	4358	–	4367	10.4
4368	WTBS_350	4368	–	4377	10.4
4378	WTBS_351	4378	–	4387	10.4
4388	WTBS_352	4388	–	4397	10.4
4398	WTBS_353	4398	–	4407	10.4
4408	WTBS_354	4408	–	4417	10.4
4418	WTBS_355	4418	–	4427	10.4
4428	WTBS_356	4428	–	4437	10.4
4438	WTBS_357	4438	–	4447	10.4
4448	WTBS_358	4448	–	4457	10.4
4458	WTBS_359	4458	–	4467	10.4
4468	WTBS_360	4468	–	4477	10.4
4478	WTBS_361	4478	–	4487	10.4
4488	WTBS_362	4488	–	4497	10.4
4498	WTBS_363	4498	–	4507	10.4
4508	WTBS_364	4508	–	4517	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
4518	WTBS_365	4518	–	4527	10.4
4528	WTBS_366	4528	–	4537	10.4
4538	WTBS_367	4538	–	4547	10.4
4548	WTBS_368	4548	–	4557	10.4
4558	WTBS_369	4558	–	4567	10.4
4568	WTBS_370	4568	–	4577	10.4
4578	WTBS_371	4578	–	4587	10.4
4588	WTBS_372	4588	–	4597	10.4
4598	WTBS_373	4598	–	4607	10.4
4608	WTBS_374	4608	–	4617	10.4
4618	WTBS_375	4618	–	4627	10.4
4628	WTBS_376	4628	–	4637	10.4
4638	WTBS_377	4638	–	4647	10.4
4648	WTBS_378	4648	–	4657	10.4
4658	WTBS_379	4658	–	4667	10.4
4668	WTBS_380	4668	–	4677	10.4
4678	WTBS_381	4678	–	4687	10.4
4688	WTBS_382	4688	–	4697	10.4
4698	WTBS_383	4698	–	4707	10.4
4708	WTBS_384	4708	–	4717	10.4
4718	WTBS_385	4718	–	4727	10.4
4728	WTBS_386	4728	–	4737	10.4
4738	WTBS_387	4738	–	4747	10.4
4748	WTBS_388	4748	–	4757	10.4
4758	WTBS_389	4758	–	4767	10.4
4768	WTBS_390	4768	–	4777	10.4
4778	WTBS_391	4778	–	4787	10.4
4788	WTBS_392	4788	–	4797	10.4
4798	WTBS_393	4798	–	4807	10.4
4808	WTBS_394	4808	–	4817	10.4
4818	WTBS_395	4818	–	4827	10.4
4828	WTBS_396	4828	–	4837	10.4
4838	WTBS_397	4838	–	4847	10.4
4848	WTBS_398	4848	–	4857	10.4
4858	WTBS_399	4858	–	4867	10.4
4868	WTBS_400	4868	–	4877	10.4
4878	WTBS_401	4878	–	4887	10.4
4888	WTBS_402	4888	–	4897	10.4
4898	WTBS_403	4898	–	4907	10.4
4908	WTBS_404	4908	–	4917	10.4
4918	WTBS_405	4918	–	4927	10.4
4928	WTBS_406	4928	–	4937	10.4
4938	WTBS_407	4938	–	4947	10.4
4948	WTBS_408	4948	–	4957	10.4
4958	WTBS_409	4958	–	4967	10.4
4968	WTBS_410	4968	–	4977	10.4
4978	WTBS_411	4978	–	4987	10.4
4988	WTBS_412	4988	–	4997	10.4
4998	WTBS_413	4998	–	5007	10.4
5008	WTBS_414	5008	–	5017	10.4
5018	WTBS_415	5018	–	5027	10.4
5028	WTBS_416	5028	–	5037	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
5038	WTBS_417	5038	–	5047	10.4
5048	WTBS_418	5048	–	5057	10.4
5058	WTBS_419	5058	–	5067	10.4
5068	WTBS_420	5068	–	5077	10.4
5078	WTBS_421	5078	–	5087	10.4
5088	WTBS_422	5088	–	5097	10.4
5098	WTBS_423	5098	–	5107	10.4
5108	WTBS_424	5108	–	5117	10.4
5118	WTBS_425	5118	–	5127	10.4
5128	WTBS_426	5128	–	5137	10.4
5138	WTBS_427	5138	–	5147	10.4
5148	WTBS_428	5148	–	5157	10.4
5158	WTBS_429	5158	–	5167	10.4
5168	WTBS_430	5168	–	5177	10.4
5178	WTBS_431	5178	–	5187	10.4
5188	WTBS_432	5188	–	5197	10.4
5198	WTBS_433	5198	–	5207	10.4
5208	WTBS_434	5208	–	5217	10.4
5218	WTBS_435	5218	–	5227	10.4
5228	WTBS_436	5228	–	5237	10.4
5238	WTBS_437	5238	–	5247	10.4
5248	WTBS_438	5248	–	5257	10.4
5258	WTBS_439	5258	–	5267	10.4
5268	WTBS_440	5268	–	5277	10.4
5278	WTBS_441	5278	–	5287	10.4
5288	WTBS_442	5288	–	5297	10.4
5298	WTBS_443	5298	–	5307	10.4
5308	WTBS_444	5308	–	5317	10.4
5318	WTBS_445	5318	–	5327	10.4
5328	WTBS_446	5328	–	5337	10.4
5338	WTBS_447	5338	–	5347	10.4
5348	WTBS_448	5348	–	5357	10.4
5358	WTBS_449	5358	–	5367	10.4
5368	WTBS_450	5368	–	5377	10.4
5378	WTBS_451	5378	–	5387	10.4
5388	WTBS_452	5388	–	5397	10.4
5398	WTBS_453	5398	–	5407	10.4
5408	WTBS_454	5408	–	5417	10.4
5418	WTBS_455	5418	–	5427	10.4
5428	WTBS_456	5428	–	5437	10.4
5438	WTBS_457	5438	–	5447	10.4
5448	WTBS_458	5448	–	5457	10.4
5458	WTBS_459	5458	–	5467	10.4
5468	WTBS_460	5468	–	5477	10.4
5478	WTBS_461	5478	–	5487	10.4
5488	WTBS_462	5488	–	5497	10.4
5498	WTBS_463	5498	–	5507	10.4
5508	WTBS_464	5508	–	5517	10.4
5518	WTBS_465	5518	–	5527	10.4
5528	WTBS_466	5528	–	5537	10.4
5538	WTBS_467	5538	–	5547	10.4
5548	WTBS_468	5548	–	5557	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
5558	WTBS_469	5558	–	5567	10.4
5568	WTBS_470	5568	–	5577	10.4
5578	WTBS_471	5578	–	5587	10.4
5588	WTBS_472	5588	–	5597	10.4
5598	WTBS_473	5598	–	5607	10.4
5608	WTBS_474	5608	–	5617	10.4
5618	WTBS_475	5618	–	5627	10.4
5628	WTBS_476	5628	–	5637	10.4
5638	WTBS_477	5638	–	5647	10.4
5648	WTBS_478	5648	–	5657	10.4
5658	WTBS_479	5658	–	5667	10.4
5668	WTBS_480	5668	–	5677	10.4
5678	WTBS_481	5678	–	5687	10.4
5688	WTBS_482	5688	–	5697	10.4
5698	WTBS_483	5698	–	5707	10.4
5708	WTBS_484	5708	–	5717	10.4
5718	WTBS_485	5718	–	5727	10.4
5728	WTBS_486	5728	–	5737	10.4
5738	WTBS_487	5738	–	5747	10.4
5748	WTBS_488	5748	–	5757	10.4
5758	WTBS_489	5758	–	5767	10.4
5768	WTBS_490	5768	–	5777	10.4
5778	WTBS_491	5778	–	5787	10.4
5788	WTBS_492	5788	–	5797	10.4
5798	WTBS_493	5798	–	5807	10.4
5808	WTBS_494	5808	–	5817	10.4
5818	WTBS_495	5818	–	5827	10.4
5828	WTBS_496	5828	–	5837	10.4
5838	WTBS_497	5838	–	5847	10.4
5848	WTBS_498	5848	–	5857	10.4
5858	WTBS_499	5858	–	5867	10.4
5868	WTBS_500	5868	–	5877	10.4

Appendix C

Content of the 2013 GSS GVP compared to CSGVP 2010

Content of the 2013 GSS GVP compared to CSGVP 2010

The following table outlines the content of the 2013 General Social Survey on Giving, Volunteering and Participating (2013 GSS GVP) compared to CSGVP 2010 (where module order is different between the two surveys the order below matches the 2013 GSS GVP).

Modules	2010 CSGVP	2013 GSS GVP	Notes regarding changes
ENTRY			
	Postal Code (PC)	Postal Code (RPC)	New standard for collecting postal code data (previously collected by CSGVP near end of interview in PC module).
	Household roster (Age, sex and marital status of household members)	Household roster (Age, sex and marital status of household members)	
	Relationship matrix		Full relationship matrix no longer collected. Relationship of all household members to the selected respondent collected in Section 1 below.
		Confirmation of respondent's birth date, age, and marital status	New standard module added to improve data quality.
SECTION 1: Relationship to Selected Respondent			
		Update Name (UN)	New standard module added to improve the quality of names collected. Proper names and spelling improves the link to tax data where applicable.
		Relationship to Selected Respondent (RSR)	Replaces Relationship matrix previously collected in Entry. Includes the relationship of all household members to the selected respondent only. This block is only called if there is more than one person in the household.
SECTION 2: Volunteering			
	Formal volunteering (FV)	Formal volunteering (FV)	
	History volunteering (HV)	History volunteering (HV)	
	Volunteer specifics/details (VS/VD)	Volunteer specifics/details (VS/VD)	• Dropped questions about volunteering for the 2010 Olympics (CSGVP: VS_Q06, VS_Q07). • Added a new method of recording hours at VD_Q040 (CSGVP VD_Q04) so that respondents have the option of reporting hours volunteered as a total for the past 12 months, or by month, week or day (previously it was only possible to record a total for the past 12 months).

SECTION 2: Volunteering *(continued)*			
Rotating Modules: (ES, ESV, ESN) Rotating module: (SK)	Main volunteering activities (MV)	Main volunteering activities (MV) Main volunteering sub-block (MVS)	• Added a new answer category and merged two existing categories at MV_Q070 (CSGVP MV_Q07). • Added a new sub-block (MVS) so that the input method of hours at MV_Q020 matches the input method at VD_Q040. • Added MV_Q150 (In the past 12 months, as a volunteer for this organization did you receive a benefit, such as a free or discounted gym membership, event pass or meal?) and MV_Q160 (...did you receive formal recognition from this organization, such as a letter, certificate or invitation to a volunteer appreciation event?)
	Reasons for volunteering (RV)	Reasons for volunteering (RV)	• Added RV_Q025 (...because a family member volunteers), RV_Q100 (...to support a political, environmental or social cause), and RV_Q110 (...to improve your sense of well-being or health).
		Internet use by respondent in past year (IUY)	Added IUY_Q01 (In the past 12 months, did you use the Internet?) to allow for skips to Internet related questions later in the survey.
	Volunteering in general (GV)	Volunteering in general (GV)	• Revised wording at GV_Q020 and GV_Q030.
	Employer support (ES)	Employer support (ES), Employer Support – volunteers (ESV), Employer support – non-volunteers (ESN)	For the 2013 GSS GVP, the original ES questions were split into two sub-modules, ES (asked of 'all respondents') and ESV (for 'volunteers'), and parallel questions were added for non-volunteers (ESN).
	Skills gained from volunteering (SK)	Skills gained from volunteering (SK)	• Added interviewer notes to SK questions to clarify that responses should include new skills obtained and existing skills improved while volunteering in the past 12 months.
	Reasons for not volunteering (NV)	Reasons for not volunteering (NV)	• Added a condition so that non-volunteers with no volunteer history skip NV_Q020 (...you gave enough time already) and NV_Q030 (...you were dissatisfied with a previous volunteering experience) (previously CSGVP NV_Q02 and NV_Q03). Added "prior to the past 12 months" as dynamic text for non-volunteers with a volunteer history at NV_Q020 (You gave enough time already prior to the past 12 months).
	Informal volunteer activities (IV)	Informal volunteer activities (IV)	

SECTION 3: Giving			
	Financial giving to charitable organizations (FG)	Financial giving to charitable organizations (FG)	• Question order revised • Added FG_Q060 (In the past 12 months, did you make any charitable donations online?) • Added examples of charity events to Interviewer's note to facilitate recall at FG_Q080 (CSGVP FG_Q04). • Dropped CSGVP FG_Q13 (In the past 12 months, did you make a charitable donation by donating any stocks or stock options to a charitable or non-profit organization?). Can still be captured at FG_S170 (Other specify).
Rotating module: (ND)	Giving specifics (GS) Natural disasters (ND) Decisions on giving (DG) Reasons for giving (RG)	Giving specifics (GS) Decisions on giving (DG) Reasons for giving (RG)	• Added "By mobile device after text messaging" and "PayPal" as response categories at GS_Q050 (CSGVP GS_Q05) What was the payment method? • Added a condition so that the Internet question, (GS_Q060 Was this done over the Internet? (CSGVP GS_Q06), is skipped if the donation was made "online" (i.e., FG_Q060=1). • Modified condition so that the Internet question (GS_Q060/GS_Q06) is skipped only if the payment method is cash or cheque (i.e., GS_Q050=1). All other response categories at GS_Q050 flow to GS_Q060. • Added a condition so that respondents who report donating $5 or less skip GS_Q040 (Was this donation made by you personally or jointly with your (spouse/partner)?), GS_Q050 (What was the payment method?), GS_Q060 (Was this done over the Internet?). Natural disasters rotated out for the 2013 GSS GVP survey. • Added an Interviewer's note at DG_Q005 (previously CSGVP DG_Q01) to clarify that this set of questions only relates to donations to registered charities. • Replaced CSGVP DG_Q02 (Would you contribute more if the government gave you a better tax credit for your donation?) with NG_Q090 (see below). • Added "Not applicable" as an unread response category at DG_Q040. • Moved CSGVP DG_Q06 to the OG module (OG_Q030 Have you included a donation to a charitable or non-profit organization through a bequest in your current will or through another financial planning instrument, such as an insurance product?). • Added DG_Q060 and DG_Q070/S070 (…do you/how do you search for information about a charity before giving); DG_Q080 (Do you know how to verify if an organization is a registered charity?); DG_Q090 (Are you aware of any organizations that monitor how charities use their donations in Canada?); DG_Q100/S100 (Could you provide the name or an example of these organizations?). • Added RG_Q070 (A family member, friend, neighbour or colleague requested that you make a donation.)

SECTION 3: Giving *(continued)*			
	Reasons for not giving (NG)	Reasons for not giving more (NG)	• Added "or effectively" at NG_Q110 (CSGVP NG_Q09) (You did not think the money would be used efficiently or effectively). • Added NG_Q090 (You felt that the tax credit for donations was not enough incentive to give more); NG_Q120/S120 (Was this because the organization was...) as a follow-up to NG_Q110; NG_S140 ("Other-specify for NG_Q140 (What did you not like about the way requests were made?); and NG_Q160 (Please tell me whether you agree or disagree...You are concerned about charity fraud or scams.) • Revised wording of two (out of four) unread answer categories at NG_Q140 (CSGVP NG_Q11).
	Other giving (OG)	Other giving (OG)	• Added brackets around examples in question text at OG_Q020 (CSGVP OG_Q02) • Added OG_Q030 (relocated to the OG module from CSGVP DG_Q06).
SECTION 4: Participating			
Rotating modules: (CER, GRP, OIF)	CSGVP 2004: Participating (PA)	Civic engagement of respondent (CER) Groups respondent participated in past 12 months (GRP) Organization involvement in past 5 years (OIF)	Modules on "Participating" rotated in for the 2013 GSS GVP Main Survey (previously asked in CSGVP 2004): • CER asks about the types of groups, organizations and associations the respondent participated in the past 12 months. This module replaces CSGVP PA_Q01 to PA_Q11/S11. There are differences in question wording for several elements: for example, the term "advocacy" has been dropped and "party" added at CER_Q120 "a political party or group" (replaces CSGVP PA_Q03); there are separate questions for "a seniors' group" and "a youth organization" (CER_Q190 and CER_Q200 replace PA_Q07); there is a new question element for "an immigrant or ethnic association or club" (CER_Q210); CSGVP PA_Q08 (support or self-help program) and CSGVP PA_Q09 (conservation or environmental group) have been dropped. • GRP_Q40 replaces PA_Q12 (frequency of group participation). The rest of GRP represents new content, recording the total number of groups, organizations or associations that the respondent was a member or participant in the past 12 months and information about how the Internet is used for group participation. • OIF is a new one question module (OIF_Q10 Over the past five years, would you say that your involvement in organizations has...? Increased, Decreased, Stayed the same) • CSGVP PA_Q13 has been dropped. • Question wording and structure of the CER, GRP and OIF questions is consistent with the 2013 GSS on Social Identity.
SECTION 5: Youth experiences and attitudes			
Rotating module: (EA)	Youth experiences and attitudes (EA)		Rotated out for the 2013 GSS GVP.

SECTION 6: Socio-demographic characteristics			
Education of respondent	Education (ED)	Education of respondent (EDM/ESC1/EHG1)	CSGVP education module (ED) replaced by harmonized content (EDM/ESC1/EHG3): • Concepts measured remain the same: school attendance, part-time/full-time education status, highest degree. Question wording and structure reflect the new Statistics Canada standard for social surveys.
Labour market activities	Labour force (LF)	Labour market activities (LMAM) Labour force situation (LMA2) Multiple employment (ME) Class of worker introduction (CWI) Class of workers (LMA3) Industry (LMA4) Occupation (LMA5) Usual hours of work (LMA6)	CSGVP labour force module (LF) replaced by harmonized content (LMAM and LMA2-6): • Concepts measured remain the same: labour market activity, labour force status, class of worker, industry, occupation, usual hours of work. Question wording and structure reflect the new Statistics Canada standard for social surveys. Labour force estimates for the 2013 GSS GVP refer to all respondents, aged 15 and over (compared to the population aged 15 to 75 only for CSGVP). • Multiple employment (ME) module and Class of worker introduction (CWI) added to improve the quality of data collected in LMA3, LMA4, LMA5 and LMA6 for respondents who have more than one job.
Birthplace of respondent	Socio-demographics (SD)	Birthplace of respondent (BPR1) Immigration extended (BPR)	CSGVP questions on birthplace and citizenship of respondent (SD_Q03/S03, SD_Q04, SD_Q05, SD_Q06) replaced by harmonized content (BPR): • Concepts measured remain the same: Place of birth, Country of Citizenship, Year of first arrival in Canada, Year of immigration in Canada. Question wording and structure reflect the new Statistics Canada standard for social surveys.
Ethnic origin	Socio-demographics (SD)		Dropped CSGVP question on ethnic origin (SD_Q08/S08).
Aboriginal status of respondent	Socio-demographics (SD)	Aboriginal identity of respondent (AMB)	CSGVP questions on aboriginal identity (SD_Q11 and SD_Q12) replaced by harmonized content (AMB): • Concept measured remains the same. Question wording and structure reflect the new Statistics Canada standard for social surveys.
Self-rated health	Health in General (HG)	Health minimum block (HM)	CSGVP HG_Q01 replaced by harmonized content module (HM): • Concept measured remains the same. Question wording and structure reflect the new Statistics Canada standard for social surveys.
Subjective Well-being	Health in General (HG)	Subjective Well-being (SLM)	CSGVP HG_Q02 replaced by harmonized content module (SLM): • Concept measured remains the same. Question wording and structure reflect the new Statistics Canada standard for social surveys.
Length of time respondent has lived in city or local community	Socio-demographics (SD)	Length of time respondent has lived in city or local community (LRC)	CSGVP SD_Q07 (How long have you resided in your community?) replaced by LRC_Q20 (How long have you lived in this city or local community?). Question wording is consistent with the 2013 GSS on Social Identity.

SECTION 6: Socio-demographic characteristics *(continued)*			
Religion of respondent	Socio-demographics (SD)	Religion – extended (REE)	CSGVP SD_Q01 and SD_Q02 replaced by harmonized content module (REE): • The concepts of "Religion" and "Religious Participation with Other People" continue to be measured. "Religious Participation on One's Own" added. Question wording and structure reflect the new Statistics Canada standard for social surveys.
Language of respondent	Socio-demographics (SD)	Language (LNR)	CSGVP SD_Q09 and SD_Q10 replaced by LNR module. The concepts of "Mother Tongue" and "Home Language Spoken Most Often" continue to be measured. "Knowledge of Official Languages (English and French)," added. Question wording and structure is consistent with the 2013 GSS on Social Identity.
Income	Income (IN)		Replaced by tax data for 2013 GSS GVP.
EXIT			
		Telephone information	Required by Methodology.
		Record linkage Statement (RLS_Q02)	For the 2013 GSS GVP, there is a link to the 2012 T1FF file.
	Thank you	Thank you	

Appendix D

Tips for using GSS standard bootstrap weights

Tips for using GSS standard bootstrap weights

A survey weight variable with a corresponding set of 500 standard bootstrap weight[1] variables are provided with many GSS microdata files in order that a full design-based approach may be taken for doing analysis with the data.

A design-based approach to analysis first involves using the survey weight variable for obtaining weighted estimates of the quantities of interest. Then, additional information about the survey design is used in order to make estimates of the variances[2] (and covariances) of these estimated quantities. In the case of many GSS microdata files, this additional information is in the form of 500 survey bootstrap weight variables. The design-based estimates and variance estimates can then be used for making the inferences required in the analysis.

The form of a bootstrap variance estimate can be described briefly as follows:

Let $\hat{\beta}$ be the weighted estimate of quantity of interest, β, computed using the survey weight variable w, and let $\hat{\beta}^{(b)}$ be an estimate obtained <u>in exactly the same manner</u>, except for substituting the b th bootstrap weight variable $w^{(b)}$ for the survey weight variable w, b=1,2,…500. This yields the bootstrap estimates $\hat{\beta}^{(1)},....,\hat{\beta}^{(500)}$ of β. Then the usual bootstrap estimate of the variance of $\hat{\beta}$ is

$$\hat{V}_B(\hat{\beta}) = \frac{1}{500}\sum_{b=1}^{500}\left(\hat{\beta}^{(b)} - \hat{\beta}\right)^2. \qquad (1)$$

If $\hat{\beta}$ is a vector instead of a single value, such as if $\hat{\beta}$ is the set of coefficients of a model, then the matrix of estimates of the variances and covariances of the elements of $\hat{\beta}$ is

$$\hat{V}_B(\hat{\beta}) = \frac{1}{500}\sum_{b=1}^{500}\left(\hat{\beta}^{(b)} - \hat{\beta}\right)\left(\hat{\beta}^{(b)} - \hat{\beta}\right)'.$$ (The value "500" in the formula is due to the fact that we have 500 different series of bootstrap weights. If the number of bootstrap samples should change from 500, then the values in formula (1) would need to change.)

Survey bootstrapping is just one replication approach that may be used in order to obtain design-based variance estimates with survey data. While several commercial software packages for design-based analysis offer replication approaches for variance estimation, they usually do not specify bootstrapping as one of these approaches. However, due to the similarity in the form of the variance estimate for the bootstrap and for the particular replication method called BRR, programs that can carry out variance estimation by this latter approach with user-supplied replication weights can be used to obtain bootstrap variance estimates[3]. In particular, in these software, the 500 bootstrap weights provided in the GSS microdata files need to be designated as 500 BRR weights.

In the sections below, instructions will be given for implementing bootstrap variance estimation with GSS microdata, using 3 different commercial software packages that can carry out some design-based analysis for BRR: Stata 9 or 10, SUDAAN and WesVar. In all GSS cycles where bootstrap weights are provided, the names given to these bootstrap variables in the user documentation are wtbs_001 to wtbs_500[4]. The name of the survey weight variable is usually wght_per.

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[1] Unlike previous years, GSS now uses standard bootstrap weights. Special attention should be given to formula (1) as it is different from the formula for the mean bootstrap weights.
[2] The variance that is estimated in a design-based approach is the variability in an estimate due to re-sampling by exactly the same design from the same finite population.
[3] For a more detailed description see Phillips (2004)
[4] Please note that in previous GSS cycles (Cycle 26 and earlier), the variables wtbs_001 to wtbs_500 were mean bootstrap weights. Beginning with the 2013 GSS, the variables wtbs_001 to wtbs_500 are standard bootstrap weights.

Stata 9 or 10

Beginning with Version 9, the commercial software package Stata added some replication approaches for carrying out design-based variance estimation in its survey analysis commands. One replication approach offered is the BRR approach, and it is this approach that would be specified when analyzing GSS data.
In order to specify this approach, the following is recommended:

1. Before using any of the survey analysis commands, use a "svyset" statement to declare the data to be survey data, to designate the variables that contain information about the survey design and to specify the method for variance estimation. Settings made by "svyset" are saved with a dataset when (or if) a dataset is saved. The form of the svyset statement to be used with a GSS analysis dataset would have the following form:

svyset [pweight=wght_per], vce(brr) fay(0) brrweight(wtbs_001-wtbs_500) mse

Declaring **pweight=wght_per** tells Stata that the survey weight (which is often called the probability weight) is the variable wght_per.

The option **vce(brr)** states that the variance estimation approach to use is BRR.

The option **brrweight(wtbs_001-wtbs_500)** states that the names of the BRR weight variables are **wtbs_001, wtbs_002, …, wtbs_500.** This option can also be designated as **brrweight(wtbs_*)** provided there are no variables other than the bootstrap weight variables whose names begin with "wtbs_".

Finally, the **mse** option tells Stata to calculate the variance using squared differences between bootstrap estimates and the full-sample estimate of the quantities of interest, as shown in equation (1). If this option is not included, Stata uses squared differences between each bootstrap estimate and the mean of all the bootstrap estimates. Both approaches should yield approximately the same result.

2. There is an extensive list of survey analysis commands in Stata, which take a design-based approach in their computations. These commands, described in the Stata documentation, are implemented through the use of the "svy" prefix along with the names of other estimators. For example, **svy: mean** is the command for estimating population and subpopulation means and estimates of variability taking a design-based approach. When the **svyset** statement precedes all survey commands, the survey commands do not have to contain any information about the design-based approach to be taken. It should be noted that, even though most of the commands that allow the "svy" prefix are also the names of commands for non-survey data, what is estimated, what options are available and what can be done through post-estimation change when the "svy" prefix is added.

SUDAAN

SUDAAN is a commercial software package developed by the Research Triangle Institute specifically for analysis of data from complex sample surveys and other observational and experimental studies involving cluster-correlated data. The SAS-callable version of the software is particularly useful to people familiar with SAS.

Specification of the variance estimation approach to be used by SUDAAN is done in the procedure statement for a particular procedure. Additional sample design statements provide further information required by the program. In particular, to carry out bootstrapping with GSS data, the following is required:

- specify **DESIGN=BRR** in the procedure statement
- include the following WEIGHT statement to identify the survey weight variable:

   WEIGHT wght_per;
- include the REPWGT statement to indicate the names of the bootstrap variables on your data file. In particular, for GSS microdata files, this REPWGT statement would have the form:

   REPWGT wtbs_001-wtbs_500;

3

WesVar

WesVar is a software package produced by Westat which carries out various analyses of survey data using exclusively replication methods for variance estimation. One of the methods offered is BRR. Quoting heavily from Phillips (2004), in WesVar, the variance estimation method is specified when creating a new WesVar data file. The resulting file is then used to define workbooks where table and regression requests are carried out. To define a WesVar data file with bootstrap weights:
- Move the replicate weight variables (i.e., wtbs-001 to wtbs_500) to the   *Replicates* box..
- Move the survey weight variable (i.e., wght_per) to the *Full sample* box.
- For the mean bootstrap, specify the *Method* as BRR.
- Move analysis variables to the *Variables* box, a unique identifier to the ID box (optional), and save the file.

References

Phillips, Owen (2004) "Using Bootstrap Weights with WesVar and SUDAAN". The Research Data Centres Information and Technical Bulletin. (Fall) 1(2):1-10. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 12-002-XIE.
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