

Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division

# General Social Survey

## Cycle 27: Social Identity

### Public Use Microdata File Documentation and User's Guide

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# General Social Survey Cycle 27: Social Identity

## Public Use Microdata File Documentation and User's Guide

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# 2013 General Social Survey, Cycle 27: Social Identity

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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 (GSS) on Social Identity (SI). 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 and methodology.

The 2013 GSS on Social Identity interviewed individuals 15 years and over in Canada's ten provinces<sup>1</sup> and was conducted from June 2013 to March 2014. Interviews were conducted via computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) and electronic (Internet) questionnaire (EQ). Data are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. These topics are discussed in detail in this guide.

Cycle 27 SI is the third cycle of the GSS to collect data on social engagement and social networks. The previous iteration of the survey was Cycle 22 – Social Networks in 2008 and the first was Cycle 17 – Social Engagement in 2003.

#### 1.1 New to 2013 GSS

There are many new elements to the GSS for 2013. First, the survey frame has changed. Previous GSS cycles 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) (See section 4.3 for more information). Second, there is a new weighting strategy (See section 7.1) and bootstrap weights have also been changed from mean bootstrap to **standard bootstrap weights** (see Appendix B for more information on how to use standard bootstrap weights).

The 2013 GSS on Social Identity marked the first time a social survey at Statistics Canada offered an Internet option to survey respondents. This new approach to data collection was in recognition of the success of online data collection with the Census, combined with the need to adapt to the changing use of technology and the ever present demands on Canadians' time. By having both telephone and Internet modes of data collection, the 2013 GSS offered survey respondents greater flexibility and convenience in providing key and vital information to Statistics Canada (see section 5).

Finally, two federal government departments asked Statistics Canada to add an oversample of immigrants and youth to the 2013 GSS to allow for a more sophisticated analysis of these groups. In order to achieve this, the oversample was allocated at different desired levels (See section 4.2.2).

It is important to point out that any significant change in survey methodology (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 in the population or to changes in the survey methodology. Consequently, at every stage of processing, verification and dissemination, considerable effort was made to

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<sup>1</sup>The survey excludes residents of the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as well as full-time residents of institutions.

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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.

### 2. Objectives of the General Social Survey

The GSS program, established in 1985, conducts surveys across the 10 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 and emerging issues.

The two primary objectives of the General Social Survey are:

- 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 are made up of two components: classification and core content. Classification content (such as age, sex, education, income) helps to delineate population groups for use in the analysis of core data. Core content is designed to measure changes in society related to living conditions and well-being and to supply data to inform specific policy issues.

### 3. Content of the 2013 GSS on Social Identity

#### Introduction

This preliminary section is administered for the purposes of introducing the survey and selecting a respondent. A household roster is created, which collects key demographic information on each member of the household, including age, sex, marital status and relationships to other household members. In addition to the technical utility of this section for establishing the flow of subsequent questions, the data collected here are used to derive core family structure information for Canadian households.

#### Section 1 - Social Networks

The first content section of the survey aims to shed light on the contacts the respondent has with his/her family, friends and acquaintances. Frequency of face-to-face contact as well as telephone, text and email contact is measured in this section. Internet use, characteristics of friends and interaction with new people is also covered in this section of the survey.

#### Section 2 - Civic Participation

This section focuses on the respondent's participation in groups and organizations, including the socio-demographics of people met through those groups and organizations. The section also includes questions on engagement with politics, voting (federal, provincial and municipal) and the various modes of media used to follow news and current affairs.

#### Section 3 - Pride, Symbols and Values

This section contains content that is new to GSS and relates to the social identity of Canadians. Questions around self-rated knowledge of Canadian history, pride in Canadian achievements as well as appreciation and importance of national symbols are asked in this

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section. The extent to which Canadians share similar values (human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity, etc.) is also measured in this section.

### **Section 4: Main Activity of Respondent**

Information in this section is collected about the respondent's main activity during the past 12 months, including the number of weeks worked, number of hours worked in a typical week, type of work schedule and satisfaction with work-life balance. The section also includes questions on the respondent's education<sup>2</sup> as well as main activity and education of his/her spouse/partner.

### **Section 5: Birthplace and Ethnic Origin**

Information in this section is collected about the respondent's place of birth as well as that of their mother, father and spouse/partner. Respondents are also asked which country (up to 3) they are a citizen of. Additional questions are asked of respondents not born in Canada to determine when they first arrived in Canada, and when and how they became landed immigrants (if applicable). Ethnic origin, Aboriginal identity and visible minority status are also determined in this section for both the respondent and their spouse/partner.

### **Section 6: Sense of Belonging and Trust**

This section includes the respondent's sense of belonging to their local community, city, province, and to Canada. Respondents born outside of Canada are also asked about their sense of belonging to their country of origin. For the first time in GSS, respondents are also asked about their sense of belonging to people with the same ethnic or cultural background and language.

Trust is another component of the section as the respondents are asked about their trust in people generally speaking, or; in their family, neighbourhood, school or work, strangers and people who speak a different language. Respondents are also asked the perceived likelihood that their wallet would be returned if found by someone who lives close by, a stranger and a police officer. Confidence in various institutions (including the police, justice system, schools, Federal Parliament, etc.) are also included in this section as well as experiences of discrimination.

### **Section 7: Well-being**

This section covers the respondent's self-rated health, mental health and life satisfaction. These are all considered important factors in assessing the well-being of Canadians.

### **Section 8: Classification**

This section provides a variety of socio-demographic measures—many of which are repeated each year in the General Social Survey in order to support the analysis of Canadian families and individuals. This cycle of the GSS includes housing characteristics of the respondent, religion, language, sexual orientation, and personal and household income.

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<sup>2</sup> Respondents that were part of the immigrant oversample are asked an extended set of education questions which included the year and country where they obtained their highest degree or certificate.

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### 4. Survey and Sample Design

Data for 2013 General Social Survey (GSS) on Social Identity (SI) was collected from June 2013 to March 2014. The target population is described in section 4.1, the stratification of the sampling plan in section 4.2, the frame in 4.3 and the sampling strategy in 4.4. Finally, the sample size and allocation are described in section 4.5.

#### 4.1 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.

#### 4.2 Stratification

##### 4.2.1 Stratification for the regular sample

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.

##### 4.2.2 Stratification for the oversample of immigrants and youth

Only specific geographies were targeted for the oversample of immigrants and youth.

For the oversample of immigrants, only the Census Metropolitan Areas of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver were considered as separate strata. Another stratum was formed by grouping the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The province of Saskatchewan also formed a stratum on its own. Lastly, all the remaining geographic areas of the ten provinces not covered previously were grouped together to form the last stratum.

For the oversample of youth, only the Census Metropolitan Areas of Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver were covered by the frame and considered as separate strata. Also, for each geographic area, two strata were formed: one with the households including at least one immigrant between the age of 15 and 24 and one with the households including at least one non-immigrant between the age of 15 and 24.



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### 4.3 Frame

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 a good coverage of all households with telephone numbers.

When more than one telephone number was 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.

Separate frames were created for the oversample of immigrants and for the oversample of youth. For the oversample of immigrants, the survey frame created for the regular sample was used first. A flag from an administrative source identifying the households with at least one immigrant was then added and only households flagged as having at least one immigrant were kept on the frame.

The same principle was used to create the frame for the oversample of youth, but in this case, the flag identified households with at least one person between the age of 15 and 24 years old. This frame was also stratified to separate households with at least one immigrant between the age of 15 and 24 years old from the households with at least one non-immigrant (born in Canada) between the ages of 15 and 24 years old.

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.

### 4.4 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 2013 GSS on Social Identity targeted population by the survey frame is estimated to be more than 88% complete. All respondents in the ten provinces were

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interviewed by telephone as the first point of contact<sup>3</sup>. 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 SI, 81.1% of the telephone numbers dialed reached eligible households. An attempt was then made to conduct an interview with one randomly selected person from each household.

It should be noted that the eligibility criteria were different for each of the three samples. For the regular sample, a household was eligible if it included at least one person 15 years of age or older. For the oversample of immigrants, a household was eligible if it included at least one person 15 years of age or older born outside of Canada. Lastly, for the oversample of youth, a household was eligible if it included at least one person between the age of 15 and 24 years old.

During collection, for the households not meeting the eligibility criteria, the interviews were terminated after an initial set of questions that established whether or not they met the criteria. For the oversample cases, an extra question was asked to determine if each person in the household was born in Canada or not.

### 4.5 Sample size and allocation

The target sample size (i.e. the number of respondents) for Cycle 27 SI was 31,973, while the actual number of respondents was 27,695. Some GSS respondents were removed from the PUMF for confidentiality reasons. GSS Cycle 27 PUMF contains questionnaire responses and associated information from 27,534 respondents.

## 5. Collection

Computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) and electronic questionnaire (EQ) surveys were used to collect data for the GSS on Social Identity. Respondents were interviewed in the official language of their choice. Proxy interviews were not permitted.

All interviewing took place using centralized telephone facilities in four of Statistics Canada's regional offices, with calls being made from approximately 09:00 to 21:30 on Monday to Friday. Interviewing was also usually scheduled from 9:00 to 17:00 on Saturdays and on Sunday afternoons and evenings (13:30 to 21:00). The four regional offices were: Halifax, Sherbrooke, Winnipeg and Edmonton. Interviewers were trained by Statistics Canada staff in telephone interviewing techniques using CATI, survey concepts and procedures. The majority of interviewers had previous experience interviewing for the GSS.

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<sup>3</sup> Households were first contacted by telephone and an individual aged 15 years or older was randomly selected to respond to the survey. This individual was then offered to continue the interview by phone or to complete the survey over the Internet (EQ).

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In terms of EQ, respondents who accepted the offer to complete the survey online (EQ), provided their email address to finish the CATI portion of the interview and were then sent an email invitation the next business day. Respondents could then access the survey using the link and access code provided in the invitation email<sup>4</sup>. Reminder emails were sent every 7 days (up to a maximum of 3) until the respondent submitted the EQ survey or the online collection portal closed<sup>5</sup>. Respondents, who did not complete the survey online after the final email reminder (or prior to the close of the EQ portal) were transferred back to the CATI environment for telephone follow up.

Data for the GSS SI were collected from June 2013 to March 2014. The sample was initially divided into three non-overlapping waves of collection, each lasting two months. In an effort by Statistics Canada to improve the overall survey response rate, an additional 4th wave of collection began on January 2<sup>nd</sup> 2014 and concluded on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2014. This 4th wave included follow-up of non-response for some cases from Waves 1 to 3 as well as additional new cases<sup>6</sup>.

Survey manuals are not included in this documentation package but can be made available by contacting Statistics Canada (see Section 9).

### 6. Processing

#### 6.1 Data capture

Using CATI, responses to survey questions were entered directly into computers in the regional offices as the interview progressed. EQ surveys were accessed by respondents using the link in their invitation (or reminder) email. All information collected (in both collection CATI and EQ) was transmitted electronically to Ottawa and then merged into one data file for processing.

#### 6.2 Coding

Some questions allowed 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 the coding followed the standard classification systems as used by the GSS, Statistics Canada’s harmonized content program and the Census of Population.

#### 6.3 Edit and imputation

All survey records were subjected to computer edits throughout the course of the interview. The survey application identified out of range values as they were entered. As a result, the

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<sup>4</sup> The EQ application allowed respondents the ability to start the survey and save their responses in order to login (using a password) and complete the survey at a later time if required.

<sup>5</sup> The online collection (EQ) portal closed 2 weeks prior to the end of each collection period (or wave) in order to allow sufficient time for telephone follow up with respondents who did not complete the survey by Internet.

<sup>6</sup> The 4<sup>th</sup> wave of collection primarily focused on non-response cases from the previous 3 waves (including 4,000 additional new cases) in an effort to improve overall global response rates. For this reason, the decision was made to use telephone (CATI) as the only mode of collection for this 4<sup>th</sup> wave.

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interviewer (in CATI) or the respondent (in EQ) could immediately correct the information provided to resolve the issue. If the interviewer (or the respondent) was unable to correctly resolve the detected errors, it was possible to bypass the edit to continue the survey and the data was reviewed later by head office. All interviewer comments from the CATI system were reviewed and taken into account in head office editing.

Head office edits performed the same checks as the CATI and EQ systems as well as more detailed edits. Due to the nature of the survey, imputation was not appropriate for most items. Records with missing or incorrect information were, in a small number of cases, completed or corrected deterministically 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 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.).

Non-response was not permitted for those items required for weighting. Values were imputed in the rare cases where the sex of the respondent was missing. The imputation was based on a detailed examination of the data and the consideration of any useful data such as the age and sex of other household members, and the interviewer's comments.

### 6.4 Creation of combined and derived variables

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

## 7. 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.

GSS Cycle 27 SI estimates can be produced from the PUMF. This file contains questionnaire responses and associated information from 27,534 respondents<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> As mentioned in section 4.5, the actual number of GSS respondents was 27,695. Some GSS respondents were removed from the PUMF for confidentiality reasons.

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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.

### 7.1 Weighting of persons

We view each cycle of the GSS as being comprised of a number of independent surveys - one per wave of collection. Wherever possible, therefore, we weight each wave independently so that the data collected for each contributes to the estimates in proportion to the Canadian population at that time. Since the number of additional cases in the 4th wave was insufficient to treat the wave on its own, the records were grouped with the 3rd wave at certain stages of the weighting process.

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:

$$\frac{\text{Number of records sampled in the stratum}}{\text{Number of records in the stratum in the specific survey frame}}$$

#### 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.

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### ***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-wave 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 partial non-response. 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.

As previously mentioned, eligibility criteria are different for the regular sample, for the oversample of immigrants and for the oversample of youth. For the regular sample, the number of eligible household members is the number of persons 15 years of age or older. For the oversample of immigrants, the number of eligible household members is the number of persons 15 years of age or older that were not born in Canada. Lastly, for the oversample of youth, the number of eligible household members is the number of persons between the age of 15 and 24 (born in or outside of Canada depending on the stratum).

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

### ***5) Integration of the oversample of immigrants and youth with the regular sample***

So far, steps 1, 2 and 3 were done independently for each sample (the regular sample, the oversample of immigrants and the oversample of youth). This means, up to this point, a series of weights exist for each sample and each series represents the population covered by its survey frame.

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We want to combine all the samples together to obtain only one series of weights, which will represent the population of Canadians in the ten provinces aged 15 years or older.

To combine the three samples, an adjustment, Factor 2, is calculated using the proportion of respondents in each sample by category of respondents. The resulting weight is equal to: Initial Household Weight x Factor 1 x Number of eligible household members x Factor 2.

### ***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. Two sets of external references were used for this survey, both of them population totals: for stratum (geographic) by wave, and for age-sex groups by province.

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 - Wave Adjustment***

An adjustment was made to the person weights on records within each stratum (geographic) per wave 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:

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

When sample sizes were small (< 15), data for consecutive waves in the same stratum were combined before this adjustment was made.

#### ***6b) 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 sixteen age groups:

15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74
75-79	80-84	85-89	90 +

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

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

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

### ***6c) 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-Wave 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 main data file.

## **7.2 Weighting policy**

Users are cautioned against releasing unweighted tables or performing any analysis based on unweighted survey results. As was discussed in Section 7.1, there were several weight adjustments performed that were dependent on the province, stratum, age and sex of the respondent. Sampling 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 were often more likely to be males and more likely to be younger. In the responding sample, 2.4% were males between the ages of 20 and 24, while in the overall population, approximately 4.3% were males between 20 and 24. Therefore, it is clear that unweighted sample counts cannot be considered representative of the survey target population.

The total number of households in the sample's scope was estimated at 57,535. Among these resolved households, 27,695 usable responses were obtained, which gives an overall response rate of 48.1% (48.9% for the regular sample, 45.0% for the oversample of immigrants and 48.1% for the oversample of youth). The distribution of the non-response and response categories is presented in the following table:



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Source	Regular Sample		Oversample of immigrants		Oversample of youth		Total sample	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1. Household non-response*	15,661	36.1	3,928	37.7	1,208	32.2	20,797	36.1
2. Refusal by selected person	2,848	6.6	538	5.2	279	7.4	3,665	6.4
3. Other non-response by person	3,652	8.4	1,270	12.2	456	12.2	5,378	9.3
4. Response	21,200	48.9	4,692	45.0	1,803	48.1	27,695	48.1
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>43,361</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,428</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57,535</b>	<b>100</b>

In all, the number of non-response cases is estimated at 29,840 cases. Categories 2 and 3 show non-response occurring after the respondent was selected in households. The “other non-response” category (3) includes cases where no response could be obtained because of language difficulties or other problems.

As mentioned in section 4.5, 161 GSS respondents were removed from the PUMF for confidentiality reasons. The person weights for the 27,534 respondents in the PUMF were adjusted accordingly.

### 7.3 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 sections 7.4 and 7.5.

#### 7.3.1 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 (6,738,345) who describe their state of health as excellent (SRH\_Q110 = 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 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

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\* For the regular sample, the number of household non-response is exact. However, for the oversample of immigrants and the oversample of youth, this number represents the number of non-response households that we estimate to be eligible. This estimate was calculated using the eligible rate observed within the resolved households (i.e. the households that were determined as eligible). Since the composition of the household could not be determined for those 5,136 cases, some of them in fact may not be eligible.

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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 SRH\_Q110 and calculating the ratio of the total of the weights of those respondents who answered that their state of health was 'Excellent' (SRH\_Q110=1) to that of all respondents who answered the question (SRH\_Q110=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):

$$6,835,155 = 29,131,913 \times \frac{6,738,345}{28,719,303}$$

29,131,913 is the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over in the population (target population). 28,719,303 is the sum of the weights of all respondents who answered question SRH\_Q110 (i.e. SRH\_Q110 = 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.

#### 7.3.2 Quantitative estimates

Some variables on the GSS PUMF are quantitative in nature (e.g. age, number of weeks worked in the past 12 months). From these variables, it is possible to obtain such estimates as the average number of weeks worked in the past 12 months. 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 weeks worked in the past 12 months) for a given sub-population (for example, males who worked in the past 12 months). In this example,  $X$  would be calculated by multiplying the person weight (WGHT\_PER) by the variable of interest (WET\_Q110) when it is known,  $1 \leq WET\_Q110 \leq 52$ , (i.e. not equal to '96', '97', '98' or '99'), and summing this product over all records for males who worked i.e.  $SEX=1$  and  $(1 \leq WET\_Q110 \leq 52)$ , which yields 483,692,298.

The denominator ( $Y$ ) is the qualitative estimate of the number of persons within that sub-population (males who worked in the past 12 months). In this example,  $Y$  would be calculated by summing the person weight (WGHT\_PER) over all male respondents with  $1 \leq WET\_Q110 \leq 52$ , yielding 11,025,725.

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

$$\frac{483,692,298}{11,025,725} = 43.87$$

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### 7.4 Guidelines for analysis

As detailed in Section 4 of this document, the GSS 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 GSS 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 8 describes sampling variability and data reliability in more detail.

### 7.5 Methods of estimation and interpretation of estimates

#### 7.5.1 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 7.1, 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 Cycle 27 SI.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{27,534} \text{WGHT\_PER}_i = 29,131,913^1$$

<sup>1</sup> Estimate of the number of persons aged 15 and over in the population.

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In general, when an estimate is based on the unit of observation being the person, the WGHT\_PER should be used. Examples of this are the average number of weeks worked by persons aged 25 to 29 years old, and the number of people aged 25 to 44 years old who have attended school as their main activity during the last 12 months. For this example, an estimate would be calculated as follows: WGHT\_PER would be summed up for all records on the data file with  $2 \leq \text{AGEGR10} \leq 3$  and  $\text{MAR}_{110} = 3$ , providing an estimate of 561,126 persons aged 25 to 44 years old who have attended school as their main activity during the last 12 months.

### 8. 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 Social Identity PUMF.

This section of the documentation 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 can be broken into four broad sections: Minimum Sample Sizes for Estimates; Sampling Variability Policy; Sampling Variability Estimation; and Rounding Policy.

#### 8.1 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. 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 Approximate Coefficient of Variation. If it is released, it should be with great caution and the insufficient number of contributors associated with the estimate should be prominently noted.

#### 8.2 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 or EQ systems, 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-

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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.

### 8.2.1 Non-sampling errors

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 partial non-response (failure to answer one or a few questions) to total non-response. Total non-response occurred because either the interviewer was unable to contact the respondent, no member of the household was able to provide the information (perhaps due to a language problem), or the respondent refused to participate in the survey. Total non-response was handled by adjusting the weight of households who responded to the survey to compensate for those who did not respond.

In most cases, 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.

### 8.2.2 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.

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).

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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 8.2.3 for guidelines to follow when using coefficients of variation and Section 8.3 for more details on the appropriate software to use for bootstrap weights).

### 8.2.3 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.

### 8.3 Variance estimation using bootstrap weights

#### 8.3.1 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 is needed. The bootstrap method is used because the sample design and calibration needs to be taken into account when calculating variance estimates. With the use of available software to compute variances with the help of bootstrap weights (discussed in the next subsection), the method is fairly easy for users.

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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.

#### 8.3.2 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 as well as SPSS 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 standard bootstrap weights in some commercial analytic software can be found in Appendix B.

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](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/rdc-cdr/bootvar_sas-eng.htm)

SPSS: [http://www.statcan.gc.ca/rdc-cdr/bootvar\\_spss-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/rdc-cdr/bootvar_spss-eng.htm)

#### 8.4 Rounding

In order that estimates produced from the General Social Survey microdata file 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 may imply greater precision than actually exists.

##### 8.4.1 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 8.4.2).

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- 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 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.

### 8.4.2 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 unit. For example, the number 8499 rounded to thousands would be 8000 and the number 8500 rounded to thousands would be 9000.

## 9. Additional Information

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

### Chief, General Social Survey (GSS)

Tamara Knighton  
Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division (SASD)  
(613) 290-1003  
[Tamara.Knighton@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:Tamara.Knighton@statcan.gc.ca)

### Survey Manager, General Social Survey (GSS)

Mike Burns  
Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division (SASD)  
(613) 415-6055  
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### Sample Selection Procedures, Weighting and Estimation

Pierre Caron  
Household Survey Methods Division (HSMD)  
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## Appendix A - List of Variables

## Public Use Microdata file (PUMF)

C27 Variable	C27 Question text	Status
<b>Variables derived from the household composition matrix</b>		
AGEGR10	Age group of respondent (groups of 10)	Derived variable
SEX	Sex of respondent	Derived variable
MARSTAT	Marital status of respondent	Derived variable
HSDSIZEC	Household size of respondent	Derived variable
AGEPRGR0	Age group of respondent's spouse/partner (groups of 10)	Derived variable
AGEPRGRD	Age difference between respondent and spouse/partner	Derived variable
AGECRYGC	Age of respondent's youngest single child in household	Derived variable
AGEHSDYC	Age of youngest household member in respondent's household	Derived variable
CHINHSDC	Number of respondent's child(ren) living in the household (any age or marital status)	Derived variable
CHH0014C	Number of children aged from 0 to 14 years living in the respondent's household	Derived variable
CHRTIME6	Age group of respondent's single child(ren) living in the household	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
<b>Geography derived variables</b>		
REGION	Region of residence of the respondent	Derived variable
PRCODE	Province of residence of the respondent	Derived variable
LUC_RST	Population centres indicator.	Derived variable

C27 Variable	C27 Question text	Status
<b>Internet use of respondent</b>		
<b>(...) Last month</b>		
IUM_10	In the past month, did you use the Internet?	Included directly from survey
ISM_10	In the past month, how often did you use the Internet for electronic banking? Was it ...?	Included directly from survey
ISM_20	how often did you use the Internet to search for information on goods or services?	Included directly from survey
ISM_30	how often did you use the Internet to purchase goods or services?	Included directly from survey
<b>(...) Last year</b>		
IUY_01	In the past 12 months , did you use the Internet?	Included directly from survey
<b>Internet contacts of the respondent</b>		
ICR_10	In the 12 months , have you used the Internet to access a social networking website (such as Facebook or Twitter)?	Included directly from survey
SOCNET	Respondent has a social networking account	Derived variable
ICR_30	How often do you access your social networking site(s)?	Included directly from survey
<b>Social contact with relatives</b>		
SCR_10	Do most of your relatives live in the same city or region as you?	Included directly from survey
CWR_10	In the past month, how often did you see any of your relatives [outside of people you live with]?	Included directly from survey
CWR_20	(In the past month,) how often did you talk with any of your relatives by telephone, ([outside of people you live with])?	Included directly from survey
CWR_25	(In the past month,) how often did you communicate with any of your relatives by text message [outside of people you live with]?	Included directly from survey

C27 Variable	C27 Question text	Status
CWR_30	(In the past month,) how often did you communicate with any of your relatives by e-mail or Internet [outside of people you live with]?	Included directly from survey
CWR_40	Overall, how satisfied are you with how often you communicate with your relatives? Are you...?	Included directly from survey
CWR_45	Are you dissatisfied because you communicate with your family members too often or not often enough?	Included directly from survey
RFE_10C	How many relatives do you have who you feel close to, (that is, who you feel at ease with, can talk to about what is on your mind, or call on for help)?	Derived variable
RFE_20C	Of these ^RFE_Q10 relatives you feel at ease with, how many live in the same city or local community as you?	Derived variable
RFE_25	Does this relative make you feel at ease living in the same city or local community as you?	Included directly from survey

C27 Variable	C27 Question text	Status
<b>Social contact with friends</b>		
SCF_100C	How many close friends do you have, (that is, people who are not your relatives, but who you feel at ease with, can talk to about what is on your mind, or call on for help)?	Derived variable
SCF_101	Does your close friend live in the same city or local community as you?	Included directly from survey
SCF_102C	Of these ^SCF_Q100 close friends, how many live in the same city or local community as you?	Derived variable
SCF_110C	Not counting your close friends or relatives, how many other friends do you have?	Derived variable
CWF_10	Does this other friend live in the same city or local community as you?	Included directly from survey
CWF_20C	Of these ^SCF_Q110 other friends, how many live in the same city or local community as you?	Derived variable
CWF_30	Thinking of [all your friends/your friend], in the past month: How often did you see [any of your friends/your friend]?	Included directly from survey
CLSCONGC	Number of local personal contacts - Relatives and friends	Derived variable
CWF_40	(Thinking of [all your friends/your friend], in the past month:) how often did you talk with [any of your friends/your friend] by telephone?	Included directly from survey
CWF_45	(Thinking of [all your friends/your friend], in the past month :) How often did you communicate with [any of your friends/your friend] by text message?	Included directly from survey
CWF_50	(Thinking of [all your friends/your friend], in the past month:) How often did you communicate with [any of your friends/your friend] by email or by Internet?	Included directly from survey
CWF_60	Overall, how satisfied are you with how often you communicate with your [friends/friend]? Are you ...?	Included directly from survey

<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
CWF_65	Are you dissatisfied because you communicate with them too often or not often enough?	Included directly from survey
SCG_120	Think of all the friends you had contact with in the past month, whether the contact was in person, by telephone, by text or by email. Of all these people:	Included directly from survey
SCG_130	(Think of all the friends you had contact with in the past month, whether the contact was in person, by telephone, by text or by email. Of all these people:) how many come from an ethnic group that is visibly different from yours?	Included directly from survey
SCG_150	(Think of all the friends you had contact with in the past month, whether the contact was in person, by telephone, by text or by email. Of all these people:) how many are the same sex as you?	Included directly from survey
SCG_160	(Think of all the friends you had contact with in the past month, whether the contact was in person, by telephone, by text or by email. Of all these people:) how many are around the same age group as you?	Included directly from survey
SCG_170	(Think of all the friends you had contact with in the past month, whether the contact was in person, by telephone, by text or by email. Of all these people:) how many have roughly the same level of education as you?	Included directly from survey
SCG_180	Of those friends who have a different level of education than you, do most of them have ...?	Included directly from survey
SCG_190	Of all the friends you had contact with in the past month, (whether the contact was in person, by telephone, by text or by email): how many have a similar level of household income as you?	Included directly from survey
SCG_200	Of those friends who have a different household income level than you, do most of them have ...?	Included directly from survey
SCP_110	In the past month, outside of work or school, how many new people did you meet either face-to-face or online? Include people you had not met before and who you intend to stay in contact with.	Included directly from survey
SCP_115	Did you meet this person on the Internet?	Included directly from survey
SCP_120C	Of these ^SCP_Q110 people, how many did you meet on the Internet?	Derived variable

C27 Variable	C27 Question text	Status
<b>Volunteering and charitable giving</b>		
VCG_300	In the 12 months , did you do unpaid volunteer work for any organization?	Included directly from survey
VCG_310	On average, about how many hours per month did you volunteer?	Included directly from survey
VCG_320	Have you met new people through volunteering in the 12 months ?	Included directly from survey
VCG_340	(In the 12 months ,) did you donate money or goods to any organization or charity? Do not include membership fees or dues.	Included directly from survey

C27 Variable	C27 Question text	Status
<b>Civic engagement of respondent</b>		
CER_110	In the 12 months , were you a member or participant in: a union or professional association?	Included directly from survey
CER_120	(In the 12 months , were you a member or participant in:)a political party or group?	Included directly from survey
CER_140	(In the 12 months , were you a member or participant in:)a sports or recreational organization (such as a hockey league, health club, or golf club)?	Included directly from survey
CER_150	In the 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)?	Included directly from survey
CER_160	(In the 12 months , were you a member or participant in:)a religious-affiliated group (such as a church youth group or choir)?	Included directly from survey
CER_170	(In the 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)?	Included directly from survey
CER_180	(In the 12 months , were you a member or participant in:)a service club (such as Kiwanis, Knights of Columbus or the Legion)?	Included directly from survey
CER_190	(In the 12 months , were you a member or participant in:)a seniors' group (such as a seniors' club, recreational association or resource centre)?	Included directly from survey
CER_200	(In the 12 months , were you a member or participant in:)a youth organization (such as Scouts, Guides, Big Brothers Big Sisters or YMCA/YWCA)?	Included directly from survey
CER_210	(In the 12 months , were you a member or participant in:)an immigrant or ethnic association or club?	Included directly from survey
CER_230	In the 12 months , were you a member or participant in any other type of organization that has not been mentioned?	Included directly from survey
CERD230C	Number of types of groups, organizations and associations the respondent participated in the last 12 months	Derived variable



<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Number of groups, organizations or associations the respondent participated in the past 12 months and involvement through the internet</b>		
GRP_10C	Number of groups - 12 months	Derived variable
GRP_20C	Number of groups - Active through Internet	Derived variable
GRP_25	Are you active in this group through the Internet?	Included directly from survey
GRP_30A	How do you use the Internet to participate in [this group/these groups]? Sharing knowledge and information	Derived variable
GRP_30B	How do you use the Internet to participate in [this group/these groups]? Support or a advice	Derived variable
GRP_30C	How do you use the Internet to participate in [this group/these groups]? Organizing, scheduling or co-ordinating activities or events	Derived variable
GRP_30D	How do you use the Internet to participate in [this group/these groups]? Office work or administrative duties	Derived variable
GRP_30E	How do you use the Internet to participate in [this group/these groups]? Email, blogs, forums or social networks	Derived variable
GRP_40	[Including participation both on and off the Internet, how/How] often did you participate in group activities and meetings?	Included directly from survey
<b>Organization involvement in past 5 years</b>		
OIF_10	Over the past five years, would you say that your involvement in organizations has ...?	Included directly from survey
<b>Types of groups, organization or associations most active in</b>		
OMA_110	What is the organization you are most active in?	Included directly from survey
<b>Involvement with a type of group, organization or association</b>		
IWO_10C	How long have you been involved with this organization?	Derived variable
IWO_20	Compared with last year, would you say that your involvement with this organization has...?	Included directly from survey

<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Demographics of people met through organization</b>		
DPO_10	Thinking of all the people you met through this organization: how many have the same mother tongue as you?	Included directly from survey
DPO_20	(Thinking of all the people you met through this organization:) how many come from an ethnic group that is visibly different from yours?	Included directly from survey
DPO_30	(Thinking of all the people you met through this organization:) how many are the same sex as you?	Included directly from survey
DPO_60	(Thinking of all the people you met through this organization:) how many are around the same age group as you?	Included directly from survey
DPO_70	Would you say that your involvement in this organization is primarily volunteering?	Included directly from survey
<b>Voting in elections</b>		
VBR_10	Did you vote in the last federal election?	Included directly from survey
VBR_15	Were you eligible to vote in the last federal election?	Included directly from survey
VBR_20	What is the main reason you did not vote in the last federal election?	Included directly from survey
VBR_25	How likely is it that you will vote in the next federal election?	Included directly from survey
VBR_30	Did you vote in the last provincial election?	Included directly from survey
VBR_35	Were you eligible to vote in the last provincial election?	Included directly from survey

<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
VBR_40	Did you vote in the last municipal or local election?	Included directly from survey
VBR_45	Were you eligible to vote in the last municipal or local election?	Included directly from survey
<b>Political engagement of the respondent</b>		
REP_05	Generally speaking, how interested are you in politics (e.g. international, national, provincial or municipal)?	Included directly from survey
REP_10	In the 12 months , have you done any of the following activities: searched for information on a political issue?	Included directly from survey
REP_20	(In the 12 months , have you done any of the following activities:) volunteered for a political party?	Included directly from survey
REP_30	(In the 12 months , have you done any of the following activities:) expressed your views on an issue by contacting a newspaper or a politician?	Included directly from survey
REP_35	(In the 12 months , have you done any of the following activities:) expressed your views on a political or social issue through an Internet forum or news website?	Included directly from survey
REP_40	(In the 12 months , have you done any of the following activities:) signed a petition on paper?	Included directly from survey
REP_45	(In the 12 months , have you done any of the following activities:) signed an Internet petition?	Included directly from survey
REP_50	In the 12 months , have you done any of the following activities: boycotted or chosen a product for ethical reasons?	Included directly from survey

<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
REP_60	(In the 12 months , have you done any of the following activities:) attended a public meeting?	Included directly from survey
REP_70	(In the 12 months , have you done any of the following activities:) spoke out at a public meeting?	Included directly from survey
REP_80	(In the 12 months , have you done any of the following activities:) participated in a demonstration or march?	Included directly from survey
REP_85	(In the 12 months , have you done any of the following activities:) worn a badge, T-shirt, displayed a lawn sign in support or opposition to a political or social cause?	Included directly from survey
<b>Media consumption of the respondent</b>		
MCR_300C	How many hours do you spend watching television during a typical week?	Derived variable
MCR_310	How frequently do you follow news and current affairs (e.g. international, national, regional or local)?	Included directly from survey
MCR_320A	Which media do you use for this? Do you use ...? Newspapers (print copy)	Derived variable
MCR_320B	Which media do you use for this? Do you use ...? Magazines (print copy)	Derived variable
MCR_320C	Which media do you use for this? Do you use ...? Television	Derived variable
MCR_320D	Which media do you use for this? Do you use ...? Radio	Derived variable
MCR_320E	Which media do you use for this? Do you use ...? Internet	Derived variable
MCR_320F	Which media do you use for this? Do you use ...? None	Derived variable
MCR_320G	Which media do you use for this? Do you use ...? Other - Specify	Derived variable
MCR_325C	How many hours do you spend watching television during a typical week to follow news and current affairs?	Derived variable
MCR_330C	How many hours do you spend listening to the radio during a typical week to follow news and current affairs?	Derived variable

<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
MCR_335C	How many hours do you spend on the Internet during a typical week to follow news and current affairs?	Derived variable
MCR_340	How frequently do you read newspapers during a typical week to follow news and current affairs (such as international, national, regional or local)?	Included directly from survey
MCR_350	How frequently do you read magazines during a typical month to follow news and current affairs	Included directly from survey
MCR_360	During a typical week, do you read, watch or listen to any ethnic types of media?	Included directly from survey
MCR_365A	Which forms of ethnic media do you use? Newspapers (print copies)	Derived variable
MCR_365B	Which forms of ethnic media do you use? Magazines (print copy)	Derived variable
MCR_365C	Which forms of ethnic media do you use? Television	Derived variable
MCR_365D	Which forms of ethnic media do you use? Radio	Derived variable
MCR_365E	Which forms of ethnic media do you use? Internet	Derived variable
MCR_365F	Which forms of ethnic media do you use? Other-Specify	Derived variable
<b>Knowledge of Canadian History</b>		
KCH_10	How would you rate your knowledge of Canadian history?	Included directly from survey

C27 Variable	C27 Question text	Status
<b>Pride in Canadian achievements</b>		
PRD_10	How proud are you to be Canadian?	Included directly from survey
PRD_20	How proud are you of Canada in each of the following: the way democracy works?	Included directly from survey
PRD_25	(How proud are you of Canada in each of the following:) its political influence in the world?	Included directly from survey
PRD_30	(How proud are you of Canada in each of the following:) Canada's economic achievements?	Included directly from survey
PRD_35	(How proud are you of Canada in each of the following:) its health care system?	Included directly from survey
PRD_37	(How proud are you of Canada in each of the following:) its social security system?	Included directly from survey
PRD_40	(How proud are you of Canada in each of the following:) its scientific and technological achievements?	Included directly from survey
PRD_45	(How proud are you of Canada in each of the following:) its achievements in sports?	Included directly from survey
PRD_50	(How proud are you of Canada in each of the following:) its achievement in arts and literature?	Included directly from survey
PRD_55	(How proud are you of Canada in each of the following:) Canada's armed forces?	Included directly from survey
PRD_60	(How proud are you of Canada in each of the following:) its history?	Included directly from survey

<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
PRD_65	(How proud are you of Canada in each of the following:) its treatment of all groups in society?	Included directly from survey
PRD_70	(How proud are you of Canada in each of the following:) Canada's Constitution?	Included directly from survey
<b>Appreciation of national symbols</b>		
ANS_10	When you think of Canadian identity, how important is: the Canadian flag?	Included directly from survey
ANS_30	(When you think of Canadian identity, how important is:) the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?	Included directly from survey
ANS_50	(When you think of Canadian identity, how important is:) the national anthem ("O Canada")?	Included directly from survey
ANS_60	(When you think of Canadian identity, how important is:) the RCMP (Mounties)?	Included directly from survey
ANS_80	(When you think of Canadian identity, how important is:) hockey?	Included directly from survey
ANS_90A	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Canadian Values and people	Derived variable
ANS_90B	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Beaver	Derived variable
ANS_90C	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Nature, geography and the outdoors	Derived variable
ANS_90D	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Maple leaf	Derived variable
ANS_90E	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Wildlife (excluding beaver)	Derived variable
ANS_90F	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Canadian heritage and history	Derived variable
ANS_90G	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Sports and leisure	Derived variable

<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
ANS_90H	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Multiculturalism	Derived variable
ANS_90I	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Food and beverage	Derived variable
ANS_90J	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Mountains	Derived variable
ANS_90K	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Physical places and locations in Canada	Derived variable
ANS_90L	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Business, technology and the economy	Derived variable
ANS_90M	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Water	Derived variable
ANS_90N	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Winter	Derived variable
ANS_90O	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Official Canadian symbols	Derived variable
ANS_90P	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Politics, Politicians and Canadian programs and institutions	Derived variable
ANS_90Q	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Vastness/size of Canada	Derived variable
ANS_90R	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Aboriginal peoples and culture	Derived variable
ANS_90S	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Wars, peacekeeping, and veterans	Derived variable
ANS_90T	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Currency	Derived variable
ANS_90U	When you think of Canadian identity, what other symbol or image comes to mind? Other symbols or ideas not Included directly from survey elsewhere	Derived variable
<b>Importance of Canadian Institutions</b>		
ICI_50	How important are each of the following institutions to Canadian identity?	Included directly from survey
ICI_60	(Please tell me how important each of the following institutions are to the Canadian identity:)	Included directly from survey



C27 Variable	C27 Question text	Status
<b>Shared values of the respondent</b>		
SVR_10	To what extent do you feel that Canadians share the following values?	Included directly from survey
SVR_25	(To what extent do you feel that Canadians share the following values?)	Included directly from survey
SVR_30	(To what extent do you feel that Canadians share the following values?)	Included directly from survey
SVR_35	(To what extent do you feel that Canadians share the following values?)	Included directly from survey
SVR_40	(To what extent do you feel that Canadians share the following values?)	Included directly from survey
SVR_45	(To what extent do you feel that Canadians share the following values?)	Included directly from survey
<b>Main activity of respondent</b>		
MAR_110	During the 12 months , was your main activity working at a paid job or business, looking for paid work, going to school, caring for children, household work, retired or something else?	Included directly from survey
MAR_133	Did you have a job or were you self-employed at any time last week?	Included directly from survey
WET_110	For how many weeks during the 12 months were you employed?	Included directly from survey
<b>Respondent ever worked</b>		
REW_10	Have you ever worked at a job or business?	Included directly from survey
AGELPDWC	Age of respondent when did last paid work	Derived variable

C27 Variable	C27 Question text	Status
<b>Work activities of the respondent</b>		
WHW_110	Did you have more than one paid job last week?	Included directly from survey
WHW_120C	How many hours a week ^DT_WHW120_E you usually work at your job?	Derived variable
WHW_130C	How many hours a week do you usually work at your main job?	Derived variable
WHW_140C	How many hours a week do you usually work at your other job(s)?	Derived variable
WKWEHRC	Number of paid hours usually worked in a week (all jobs)	Derived variable
WHW_210	How many days a week [do/did] you usually work (including all jobs)?	Included directly from survey
WHW_230	Which of the following best describes your usual work schedule at your [main job/job]? Was it ...?	Included directly from survey
WFR_510	How satisfied [are/were] you with the balance between your job and home life? [Are/Were] you...?	Included directly from survey
WFR_520A	Why are/were you dissatisfied? Not enough time for family (include spouse/partners and children)	Derived variable
WFR_520B	Why are/were you dissatisfied? Spend too much time on job/main activity	Derived variable
WFR_520C	Why are/were you dissatisfied? Not enough time for other activities (exclude work or family related activities)	Derived variable
WFR_520D	Why are/were you dissatisfied? Cannot find suitable employment	Derived variable
WFR_520E	Why are/were you dissatisfied? Employment related reason(s) (exclude spending too much time on job)	Derived variable
WFR_520F	Why are/were you dissatisfied? Health reasons (include sleep disorders)	Derived variable
WFR_520G	Why are/were you dissatisfied? Family related reason(s) (exclude not enough time for family)	Derived variable
WFR_520H	Why are/were you dissatisfied? Other-Specify	Derived variable

<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Education of respondent</b>		
EHG_ALL	What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that ^YOU1 ^HAVE completed?	Derived variable
DH1GED	What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have completed?	Derived variable
<b>Main activity of respondent's spouse/partner</b>		
MAP_110	During the 12 months , was your [spouse/partner]'s main activity working at a paid job or business, looking for paid work, going to school, caring for children, household work, retired or something else?	Included directly from survey
EOP_200	What is the highest level of education that [he/she/he or she] has attained?	Included directly from survey
<b>Immigration extended block (Spouse/partner of respondent)</b>		
BRTHPCAN	Place of birth of respondent's spouse/partner - Canada	Derived variable
<b>Immigration extended block (Respondent)</b>		
	Range of years when respondent first came to Canada	Derived variable
LIP_10	Under which of the following broad immigration programs did you become a landed immigrant in Canada?	Included directly from survey
LIP_15	Was it you or another family member who applied under the points system?	Included directly from survey
BPR_16	Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?	Included directly from survey
BRTHCAN	Place of birth of respondent - Canada	Derived variable
BRTHMACR	Place of birth of respondent - Geographical macro-region	Derived variable
BRTHREGC	Country or region of birth of the respondent	Derived variable
<b>Immigration extended block (Mother of respondent)</b>		
BRTHMCAN	Country of birth - Respondent's mother - Canada	Derived variable
<b>Immigration extended block (Father of respondent)</b>		
BRTHFCAN	Country of birth - Respondent's father - Canada	Derived variable
<b>Ethnic origins of if respondent</b>		
ETHNIC7	Ethnic or cultural origins of respondent (7 categories)	Derived variable
<b>Ethnic origins of respondent's spouse/partner</b>		
ETHPR7	Ethnic background of the respondent's partner (7 categories)	Derived variable

<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Aboriginal identity (respondent)</b>		
AMB_01	Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations, Métis or Inuk (Inuit)? First Nations includes Status and Non-Status Indians.	Included directly from survey
<b>Aboriginal Identity (Respondent's spouse/partner)</b>		
AIP_01	Is your [spouse/partner] an Aboriginal person (that is, First Nations, Métis or Inuk [Inuit])?	Included directly from survey
<b>Visible minority status of respondent</b>		
VISMIN	Visible minority status of the respondent.	Derived variable
<b>Visible minority status of respondent's spouse/partner</b>		
VISMINPR	Visible minority status - Respondent's spouse/partner	Derived variable
<b>Sense of belonging</b>		
SBL_100	How would you describe your sense of belonging to your local community? Would you say it is...?	Included directly from survey
SBL_200	What about (your sense of belonging) to your town or city?	Included directly from survey
SBL_300	What about (your sense of belonging) to your province?	Included directly from survey
SBL_500	What about your sense of belonging to Canada?	Included directly from survey
SBL_700	What about (your sense of belonging) to your country of origin?	Included directly from survey
SBL_800	How would you describe your sense of belonging to people with the same ethnic or cultural background as you?	Included directly from survey
SBL_820	What about (your sense of belonging) to people who speak the same first language as you?	Included directly from survey

C27 Variable	C27 Question text	Status
<b>Confidence in people</b>		
PCT_10	Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you cannot be too careful in dealing with people?	Included directly from survey
TIP_10	Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'Cannot be trusted at all' and 5 means 'Can be trusted a lot', how much do you trust each of the following groups of people: People in your family?	Included directly from survey
TIP_15	(Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'Cannot be trusted at all' and 5 means 'Can be trusted a	Included directly from survey
TIP_20	(Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'Cannot be trusted at all' and 5 means 'Can be trusted a lot', how much do you trust each of the following groups of people:) People you work with or go to school with?	Included directly from survey
TIP_22	(Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'Cannot be trusted at all' and 5 means 'Can be trusted a lot', how much do you trust each of the following groups of people:) People who speak a different language than you?	Included directly from survey
TIP_25	(Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means 'Cannot be trusted at all' and 5 means 'Can be trusted a lot', how much do you trust each of the following groups of people:) Strangers?	Included directly from survey
TNP_10	Would you say that you trust...?	Included directly from survey
RLM_10	If you lost a wallet or purse that contained two hundred dollars, how likely is it to be returned with the money in it, if it was found: By someone who lives close by?	Included directly from survey
RLM_15	(If you lost a wallet or purse that contained two hundred dollars, how likely is it to be returned with the money in it, if it was found:) By a police officer?	Included directly from survey
RLM_20	(If you lost a wallet or purse that contained two hundred dollars, how likely is it to be returned with the money in it, if it was found:) By a stranger?	Included directly from survey

C27 Variable	C27 Question text	Status
<b>Discrimination</b>		
DIS_10	In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of: your sex?	Included directly from survey
DIS_15	(In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of:) your ethnicity or culture?	Included directly from survey
DIS_20	(In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of:) your race or colour?	Included directly from survey
DIS_25	(In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of:) your physical appearance (other than skin colour)?	Included directly from survey
DIS_30	(In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of:) your religion?	Included directly from survey
DIS_35	In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of: your sexual orientation?	Included directly from survey
DIS_40	(In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of:) your age?	Included directly from survey
DIS_45	(In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of:) a disability (physical or mental)?	Included directly from survey
DIS_50	(In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada because of:) your language?	Included directly from survey
DIS_55	(In the past five years, have you experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada:) for some other reason?	Included directly from survey
DISCRIM	Respondent has been a victim of discrimination in the past five years	Derived variable
DTS_20	In what types of situations have you experienced discrimination in the past 5 years? Was it: in a store, bank or restaurant?	Included directly from survey
DTS_25	(In what types of situations have you experienced discrimination in the past 5 years? Was it:) at work or when applying for a job or promotion?	Included directly from survey

<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
DTS_30	(In what types of situations have you experienced discrimination in the past 5 years? Was it:) when dealing with the police?	Included directly from survey
DTS_35	(In what types of situations have you experienced discrimination in the past 5 years? Was it:) when dealing with the courts?	Included directly from survey
DTS_60	(In what types of situations have you experienced discrimination in the past 5 years? Was it:) when crossing the border into Canada?	Included directly from survey
DTS_65	(In what types of situations have you experienced discrimination in the past 5 years? Was it:) any other situation?	Included directly from survey
<b>Confidence in institutions</b>		
CII_10	How much confidence do you have in: the police?	Included directly from survey
CII_15	(How much confidence do you have in:) the justice system and courts?	Included directly from survey
CII_30	(How much confidence do you have in:) the school system?	Included directly from survey
CII_40	(How much confidence do you have in:) Federal Parliament?	Included directly from survey
CII_45	(How much confidence do you have in:)banks?	Included directly from survey
CII_50	(How much confidence do you have in:)major corporations?	Included directly from survey
CII_55	(How much confidence do you have in:) local merchants and business people?	Included directly from survey
CII_60	(How much confidence do you have in:) the Canadian media?	Included directly from survey

<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Self-rated health</b>		
SRH_110	In general, would you say your health is ...?	Included directly from survey
SRH_115	In general, would you say your mental health is...?	Included directly from survey
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?	Included directly from survey
<b>Dwelling of respondent</b>		
DWELC	Dwelling type of the respondent	Derived variable
ODR_10	Ownership of dwelling	Included directly from survey
ODR_20	Mortgage on dwelling	Included directly from survey
LRD_10	How long have you lived in this dwelling?	Included directly from survey
<b>Neighbourhood of respondent</b>		
LRN_10	How long have you lived in this neighbourhood?	Included directly from survey
QIN_10	Would you say that you know ...?	Included directly from survey
QIN_20	Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours help each other?	Included directly from survey
QIN_30	In the past month, have you done a favour for a neighbour?	Included directly from survey
QIN_40	In the past month, have any of your neighbours done a favour for you?	Included directly from survey



<b>C27 Variable</b>	<b>C27 Question text</b>	<b>Status</b>
QIN_50	About how many people in your neighbourhood do you know well enough to ask for a favour?	Included directly from survey
<b>Religion of respondent</b>		
RELIG7	Religion of respondent - 7 categories	Derived variable
REE_02	Not counting events such as weddings or funerals, during the 12 months , how often did you participate in religious activities or attend religious services or meetings?	Included directly from survey
REE_03	In the 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?	Included directly from survey
RLR_110	How important are your religious or spiritual beliefs to the way you live your life? Would you say	Included directly from survey
<b>Language/languages of respondent</b>		
LANCH	First childhood language of the respondent	Derived variable
LANHSDC	What language do you speak most often at home?	Derived variable
<b>Income of respondent</b>		
INCM	Annual personal income of the respondent - 2012	Derived variable
<b>Household income of respondent</b>		
INCMHSD	Total household income - 2012	Derived variable
<b>Number of members of respondent's household who are 15 years and above</b>		
HSDELIGC	Number of members in respondent's household 15 years of age or older	Derived variable
<b>Person Weight</b>		
WGHT_PER	Person weight	Derived variable

## **Appendix B - Tips for using GSS standard bootstrap weights in some commercial analytic software**

## Tips for using GSS standard bootstrap weights in some commercial analytic software

A survey weight variable with a corresponding set of 500 standard bootstrap weight<sup>1</sup> variables are provided with many GSS data 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<sup>2</sup> (and covariances) of these estimated quantities. In the case of many GSS PUMF's, 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,  $\beta$ , computed using the survey weight variable  $w$ , and let  $\hat{\beta}^{(b)}$  be an estimate obtained in exactly the same manner, except for substituting the  $b$ th bootstrap weight variable  $w^{(b)}$  for the survey weight variable  $w$ ,  $b=1,2,\dots,500$ . This yields the bootstrap estimates  $\hat{\beta}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{\beta}^{(500)}$  of  $\beta$ . Then the usual bootstrap estimate of the variance of  $\hat{\beta}$  is

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

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  $\hat{V}_B(\hat{\beta}) = \frac{1}{500} \sum_{b=1}^{500} (\hat{\beta}^{(b)} - \hat{\beta})(\hat{\beta}^{(b)} - \hat{\beta})'$ . (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

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The variance that is estimated in a design-based approach is the variability in an estimate due to resampling by exactly the same design from the same finite population.

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<sup>3</sup>. In particular, in these software, the 500 bootstrap weights provided in the GSS PUMF need to be designated as 500 BRR weights.

In the sections below, instructions will be given for implementing bootstrap variance estimation with GSS PUMF data, 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<sup>4</sup>. The name of the survey weight variable is usually wght\_per.

## 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 **fay(0)** states that the BRR variance estimation approach used does not require a Fay’s adjustment. A Fay’s adjustment was required when using mean bootstrap weights but, starting with cycle 27 of GSS, we now use standard bootstrap weights and this adjustment is unnecessary.

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<sup>3</sup> For a more detailed description see Phillips (2004)

<sup>4</sup> Please note that in previous GSS cycles (cycle 26 and earlier), the variables wtbs\_001 to wtbs\_500 were mean bootstrap weights. Beginning with Cycle 27 Social Identity, the variables wtbs\_001 to wtbs\_500 are standard bootstrap weights.

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 PUMFs, this REPWGT statement would have the form:

**REPWGT wtbs\_001-wtbs\_500;**

## **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 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.  
<http://www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=12-002-X20040027032>

## Appendix C - Record Layout

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
1	RECID	1	-	5	5
2	AGEGR10	6	-	7	2
3	SEX	8	-	8	1
4	MARSTAT	9	-	10	2
5	HSDSIZEC	11	-	12	2
6	AGEPRGR0	13	-	14	2
7	AGEPRGRD	15	-	16	2
8	AGECRYGC	17	-	18	2
9	AGEHSDYC	19	-	20	2
10	CHINHSDC	21	-	21	1
11	CHH0014C	22	-	22	1
12	CHRTIME6	23	-	24	2
13	PARNUM	25	-	25	1
14	LIVARR06	26	-	27	2
15	MULTIGEN	28	-	28	1
16	REGION	29	-	29	1
17	PRCODE	30	-	31	2
18	LUC_RST	32	-	32	1
19	IUM_10	33	-	33	1
20	ISM_10	34	-	34	1
21	ISM_20	35	-	35	1
22	ISM_30	36	-	36	1
23	IUY_01	37	-	37	1
24	ICR_10	38	-	38	1
25	SOCNET	39	-	39	1
26	ICR_30	40	-	41	2
27	SCR_10	42	-	42	1
28	CWR_10	43	-	44	2
29	CWR_20	45	-	46	2
30	CWR_25	47	-	48	2
31	CWR_30	49	-	50	2
32	CWR_40	51	-	51	1
33	CWR_45	52	-	52	1
34	RFE_10C	53	-	55	3
35	RFE_20C	56	-	58	3
36	RFE_25	59	-	59	1
37	SCF_100C	60	-	62	3
38	SCF_101	63	-	63	1
39	SCF_102C	64	-	66	3
40	SCF_110C	67	-	69	3
41	CWF_10	70	-	70	1
42	CWF_20C	71	-	73	3
43	CWF_30	74	-	75	2
44	CLSCONGC	76	-	77	2
45	CWF_40	78	-	79	2



FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
46	CWF_45	80	-	81	2
47	CWF_50	82	-	83	2
48	CWF_60	84	-	84	1
49	CWF_65	85	-	85	1
50	SCG_120	86	-	86	1
51	SCG_130	87	-	87	1
52	SCG_150	88	-	88	1
53	SCG_160	89	-	89	1
54	SCG_170	90	-	90	1
55	SCG_180	91	-	91	1
56	SCG_190	92	-	92	1
57	SCG_200	93	-	93	1
58	SCP_110	94	-	95	2
59	SCP_115	96	-	96	1
60	SCP_120C	97	-	97	1
61	VCG_300	98	-	98	1
62	VCG_310	99	-	99	1
63	VCG_320	100	-	100	1
64	VCG_340	101	-	101	1
65	CER_110	102	-	102	1
66	CER_120	103	-	103	1
67	CER_140	104	-	104	1
68	CER_150	105	-	105	1
69	CER_160	106	-	106	1
70	CER_170	107	-	107	1
71	CER_180	108	-	108	1
72	CER_190	109	-	109	1
73	CER_200	110	-	110	1
74	CER_210	111	-	111	1
75	CER_230	112	-	112	1
76	CERD230C	113	-	113	1
77	GRP_10C	114	-	115	2
78	GRP_20C	116	-	117	2
79	GRP_25	118	-	118	1
80	GRP_30A	119	-	119	1
81	GRP_30B	120	-	120	1
82	GRP_30C	121	-	121	1
83	GRP_30D	122	-	122	1
84	GRP_30E	123	-	123	1
85	GRP_40	124	-	124	1
86	OIF_10	125	-	125	1
87	OMA_110	126	-	127	2
88	IWO_10C	128	-	129	2

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
89	IWO_20	130	-	130	1
90	DPO_10	131	-	131	1
91	DPO_20	132	-	132	1
92	DPO_30	133	-	133	1
93	DPO_60	134	-	134	1
94	DPO_70	135	-	135	1
95	VBR_10	136	-	136	1
96	VBR_15	137	-	137	1
97	VBR_20	138	-	139	2
98	VBR_25	140	-	140	1
99	VBR_30	141	-	141	1
100	VBR_35	142	-	142	1
101	VBR_40	143	-	143	1
102	VBR_45	144	-	144	1
103	REP_05	145	-	145	1
104	REP_10	146	-	146	1
105	REP_20	147	-	147	1
106	REP_30	148	-	148	1
107	REP_35	149	-	149	1
108	REP_40	150	-	150	1
109	REP_45	151	-	151	1
110	REP_50	152	-	152	1
111	REP_60	153	-	153	1
112	REP_70	154	-	154	1
113	REP_80	155	-	155	1
114	REP_85	156	-	156	1
115	MCR_300C	157	-	158	2
116	MCR_310	159	-	159	1
117	MCR_320A	160	-	160	1
118	MCR_320B	161	-	161	1
119	MCR_320C	162	-	162	1
120	MCR_320D	163	-	163	1
121	MCR_320E	164	-	164	1
122	MCR_320F	165	-	165	1
123	MCR_320G	166	-	166	1
124	MCR_325C	167	-	168	2
125	MCR_330C	169	-	170	2
126	MCR_335C	171	-	172	2
127	MCR_340	173	-	173	1
128	MCR_350	174	-	174	1
129	MCR_360	175	-	175	1
130	MCR_365A	176	-	176	1
131	MCR_365B	177	-	177	1
132	MCR_365C	178	-	178	1

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
133	MCR_365D	179	-	179	1
134	MCR_365E	180	-	180	1
135	MCR_365F	181	-	181	1
136	KCH_10	182	-	182	1
137	PRD_10	183	-	184	2
138	PRD_20	185	-	186	2
139	PRD_25	187	-	188	2
140	PRD_30	189	-	190	2
141	PRD_35	191	-	192	2
142	PRD_37	193	-	194	2
143	PRD_40	195	-	196	2
144	PRD_45	197	-	198	2
145	PRD_50	199	-	200	2
146	PRD_55	201	-	202	2
147	PRD_60	203	-	204	2
148	PRD_65	205	-	206	2
149	PRD_70	207	-	208	2
150	ANS_10	209	-	209	1
151	ANS_30	210	-	210	1
152	ANS_50	211	-	211	1
153	ANS_60	212	-	212	1
154	ANS_80	213	-	213	1
155	ANS_90A	214	-	214	1
156	ANS_90B	215	-	215	1
157	ANS_90C	216	-	216	1
158	ANS_90D	217	-	217	1
159	ANS_90E	218	-	218	1
160	ANS_90F	219	-	219	1
161	ANS_90G	220	-	220	1
162	ANS_90H	221	-	221	1
163	ANS_90I	222	-	222	1
164	ANS_90J	223	-	223	1
165	ANS_90K	224	-	224	1
166	ANS_90L	225	-	225	1
167	ANS_90M	226	-	226	1
168	ANS_90N	227	-	227	1
169	ANS_90O	228	-	228	1
170	ANS_90P	229	-	229	1
171	ANS_90Q	230	-	230	1
172	ANS_90R	231	-	231	1
173	ANS_90S	232	-	232	1
174	ANS_90T	233	-	233	1
175	ANS_90U	234	-	234	1
176	ICI_50	235	-	235	1
177	ICI_60	236	-	236	1

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
178	SVR_10	237	-	237	1
179	SVR_25	238	-	238	1
180	SVR_30	239	-	239	1
181	SVR_35	240	-	240	1
182	SVR_40	241	-	241	1
183	SVR_45	242	-	242	1
184	MAR_110	243	-	244	2
185	MAR_133	245	-	245	1
186	WET_110	246	-	247	2
187	REW_10	248	-	248	1
188	AGELPDWC	249	-	250	2
189	WHW_110	251	-	251	1
190	WHW_120C	252	-	256	5.1
191	WHW_130C	257	-	260	4.1
192	WHW_140C	261	-	264	4.1
193	WKWEHRC	265	-	268	4.1
194	WHW_210	269	-	270	2
195	WHW_230	271	-	272	2
196	WFR_510	273	-	273	1
197	WFR_520A	274	-	274	1
198	WFR_520B	275	-	275	1
199	WFR_520C	276	-	276	1
200	WFR_520D	277	-	277	1
201	WFR_520E	278	-	278	1
202	WFR_520F	279	-	279	1
203	WFR_520G	280	-	280	1
204	WFR_520H	281	-	281	1
205	EHG_ALL	282	-	283	2
206	DH1GED	284	-	284	1
207	MAP_110	285	-	286	2
208	EOP_200	287	-	288	2
209	BRTHPCAN	289	-	289	1
210	BRTHCAN	290	-	290	1
211	BRTHMACR	291	-	292	2
212	BRTHREGC	293	-	294	2
213	BRTHMCAN	295	-	295	1
214	BRTHFCAN	296	-	296	1
215	BPR_16	297	-	297	1
216	YRARRI	298	-	299	2
217	LIP_10	300	-	300	1
218	LIP_15	301	-	301	1
219	ETHNIC7	302	-	303	2
220	ETHPR7	304	-	305	2
221	AMB_01	306	-	306	1
222	AIP_01	307	-	307	1

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
223	VISMIN	308	-	308	1
224	VISMINPR	309	-	309	1
225	SBL_100	310	-	310	1
226	SBL_200	311	-	311	1
227	SBL_300	312	-	312	1
228	SBL_500	313	-	313	1
229	SBL_700	314	-	314	1
230	SBL_800	315	-	315	1
231	SBL_820	316	-	316	1
232	PCT_10	317	-	317	1
233	TIP_10	318	-	318	1
234	TIP_15	319	-	319	1
235	TIP_20	320	-	320	1
236	TIP_22	321	-	321	1
237	TIP_25	322	-	322	1
238	TNP_10	323	-	323	1
239	RLM_10	324	-	324	1
240	RLM_15	325	-	325	1
241	RLM_20	326	-	326	1
242	DIS_10	327	-	327	1
243	DIS_15	328	-	328	1
244	DIS_20	329	-	329	1
245	DIS_25	330	-	330	1
246	DIS_30	331	-	331	1
247	DIS_35	332	-	332	1
248	DIS_40	333	-	333	1
249	DIS_45	334	-	334	1
250	DIS_50	335	-	335	1
251	DIS_55	336	-	336	1
252	DISCRIM	337	-	337	1
253	DTS_20	338	-	338	1
254	DTS_25	339	-	339	1
255	DTS_30	340	-	340	1
256	DTS_35	341	-	341	1
257	DTS_60	342	-	342	1
258	DTS_65	343	-	343	1
259	CII_10	344	-	344	1
260	CII_15	345	-	345	1
261	CII_30	346	-	346	1
262	CII_40	347	-	347	1
263	CII_45	348	-	348	1
264	CII_50	349	-	349	1
265	CII_55	350	-	350	1
266	CII_60	351	-	351	1
267	SRH_110	352	-	352	1

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
268	SRH_115	353	-	353	1
269	SLM_01	354	-	355	2
270	DWELC	356	-	356	1
271	ODR_10	357	-	357	1
272	ODR_20	358	-	358	1
273	LRD_10	359	-	360	2
274	LRN_10	361	-	362	2
275	QIN_10	363	-	363	1
276	QIN_20	364	-	364	1
277	QIN_30	365	-	365	1
278	QIN_40	366	-	366	1
279	QIN_50	367	-	367	1
280	RELIG7	368	-	369	2
281	REE_02	370	-	370	1
282	REE_03	371	-	372	2
283	RLR_110	373	-	373	1
284	LANCH	374	-	375	2
285	LANHSDC	376	-	376	1
286	INCM	377	-	378	2
287	INCMHSD	379	-	380	2
288	HSDELIGC	381	-	381	1
289	WGHT_PER	382	-	391	10.4
290	WTBS_001	392	-	401	10.4
291	WTBS_002	402	-	411	10.4
292	WTBS_003	412	-	421	10.4
293	WTBS_004	422	-	431	10.4
294	WTBS_005	432	-	441	10.4
295	WTBS_006	442	-	451	10.4
296	WTBS_007	452	-	461	10.4
297	WTBS_008	462	-	471	10.4
298	WTBS_009	472	-	481	10.4
299	WTBS_010	482	-	491	10.4
300	WTBS_011	492	-	501	10.4
301	WTBS_012	502	-	511	10.4
302	WTBS_013	512	-	521	10.4
303	WTBS_014	522	-	531	10.4
304	WTBS_015	532	-	541	10.4
305	WTBS_016	542	-	551	10.4
306	WTBS_017	552	-	561	10.4
307	WTBS_018	562	-	571	10.4
308	WTBS_019	572	-	581	10.4
309	WTBS_020	582	-	591	10.4
310	WTBS_021	592	-	601	10.4
311	WTBS_022	602	-	611	10.4
312	WTBS_023	612	-	621	10.4

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>VARIABLE NAME</b>	<b>FROM</b>		<b>TO</b>	<b>FORMAT</b>
313	WTBS_024	622	-	631	10.4
314	WTBS_025	632	-	641	10.4
315	WTBS_026	642	-	651	10.4
316	WTBS_027	652	-	661	10.4
317	WTBS_028	662	-	671	10.4
318	WTBS_029	672	-	681	10.4
319	WTBS_030	682	-	691	10.4
320	WTBS_031	692	-	701	10.4
321	WTBS_032	702	-	711	10.4
322	WTBS_033	712	-	721	10.4
323	WTBS_034	722	-	731	10.4
324	WTBS_035	732	-	741	10.4
325	WTBS_036	742	-	751	10.4
326	WTBS_037	752	-	761	10.4
327	WTBS_038	762	-	771	10.4
328	WTBS_039	772	-	781	10.4
329	WTBS_040	782	-	791	10.4
330	WTBS_041	792	-	801	10.4
331	WTBS_042	802	-	811	10.4
332	WTBS_043	812	-	821	10.4
333	WTBS_044	822	-	831	10.4
334	WTBS_045	832	-	841	10.4
335	WTBS_046	842	-	851	10.4
336	WTBS_047	852	-	861	10.4
337	WTBS_048	862	-	871	10.4
338	WTBS_049	872	-	881	10.4
339	WTBS_050	882	-	891	10.4
340	WTBS_051	892	-	901	10.4
341	WTBS_052	902	-	911	10.4
342	WTBS_053	912	-	921	10.4
343	WTBS_054	922	-	931	10.4
344	WTBS_055	932	-	941	10.4
345	WTBS_056	942	-	951	10.4
346	WTBS_057	952	-	961	10.4
347	WTBS_058	962	-	971	10.4
348	WTBS_059	972	-	981	10.4
349	WTBS_060	982	-	991	10.4
350	WTBS_061	992	-	1001	10.4
351	WTBS_062	1002	-	1011	10.4
352	WTBS_063	1012	-	1021	10.4
353	WTBS_064	1022	-	1031	10.4
354	WTBS_065	1032	-	1041	10.4
355	WTBS_066	1042	-	1051	10.4
356	WTBS_067	1052	-	1061	10.4
357	WTBS_068	1062	-	1071	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
358	WTBS_069	1072	-	1081	10.4
359	WTBS_070	1082	-	1091	10.4
360	WTBS_071	1092	-	1101	10.4
361	WTBS_072	1102	-	1111	10.4
362	WTBS_073	1112	-	1121	10.4
363	WTBS_074	1122	-	1131	10.4
364	WTBS_075	1132	-	1141	10.4
365	WTBS_076	1142	-	1151	10.4
366	WTBS_077	1152	-	1161	10.4
367	WTBS_078	1162	-	1171	10.4
368	WTBS_079	1172	-	1181	10.4
369	WTBS_080	1182	-	1191	10.4
370	WTBS_081	1192	-	1201	10.4
371	WTBS_082	1202	-	1211	10.4
372	WTBS_083	1212	-	1221	10.4
373	WTBS_084	1222	-	1231	10.4
374	WTBS_085	1232	-	1241	10.4
375	WTBS_086	1242	-	1251	10.4
376	WTBS_087	1252	-	1261	10.4
377	WTBS_088	1262	-	1271	10.4
378	WTBS_089	1272	-	1281	10.4
379	WTBS_090	1282	-	1291	10.4
380	WTBS_091	1292	-	1301	10.4
381	WTBS_092	1302	-	1311	10.4
382	WTBS_093	1312	-	1321	10.4
383	WTBS_094	1322	-	1331	10.4
384	WTBS_095	1332	-	1341	10.4
385	WTBS_096	1342	-	1351	10.4
386	WTBS_097	1352	-	1361	10.4
387	WTBS_098	1362	-	1371	10.4
388	WTBS_099	1372	-	1381	10.4
389	WTBS_100	1382	-	1391	10.4
390	WTBS_101	1392	-	1401	10.4
391	WTBS_102	1402	-	1411	10.4
392	WTBS_103	1412	-	1421	10.4
393	WTBS_104	1422	-	1431	10.4
394	WTBS_105	1432	-	1441	10.4
395	WTBS_106	1442	-	1451	10.4
396	WTBS_107	1452	-	1461	10.4
397	WTBS_108	1462	-	1471	10.4
398	WTBS_109	1472	-	1481	10.4
399	WTBS_110	1482	-	1491	10.4
400	WTBS_111	1492	-	1501	10.4
401	WTBS_112	1502	-	1511	10.4
402	WTBS_113	1512	-	1521	10.4



<b>FIELD</b>	<b>VARIABLE NAME</b>	<b>FROM</b>		<b>TO</b>	<b>FORMAT</b>
403	WTBS_114	1522	-	1531	10.4
404	WTBS_115	1532	-	1541	10.4
405	WTBS_116	1542	-	1551	10.4
406	WTBS_117	1552	-	1561	10.4
407	WTBS_118	1562	-	1571	10.4
408	WTBS_119	1572	-	1581	10.4
409	WTBS_120	1582	-	1591	10.4
410	WTBS_121	1592	-	1601	10.4
411	WTBS_122	1602	-	1611	10.4
412	WTBS_123	1612	-	1621	10.4
413	WTBS_124	1622	-	1631	10.4
414	WTBS_125	1632	-	1641	10.4
415	WTBS_126	1642	-	1651	10.4
416	WTBS_127	1652	-	1661	10.4
417	WTBS_128	1662	-	1671	10.4
418	WTBS_129	1672	-	1681	10.4
419	WTBS_130	1682	-	1691	10.4
420	WTBS_131	1692	-	1701	10.4
421	WTBS_132	1702	-	1711	10.4
422	WTBS_133	1712	-	1721	10.4
423	WTBS_134	1722	-	1731	10.4
424	WTBS_135	1732	-	1741	10.4
425	WTBS_136	1742	-	1751	10.4
426	WTBS_137	1752	-	1761	10.4
427	WTBS_138	1762	-	1771	10.4
428	WTBS_139	1772	-	1781	10.4
429	WTBS_140	1782	-	1791	10.4
430	WTBS_141	1792	-	1801	10.4
431	WTBS_142	1802	-	1811	10.4
432	WTBS_143	1812	-	1821	10.4
433	WTBS_144	1822	-	1831	10.4
434	WTBS_145	1832	-	1841	10.4
435	WTBS_146	1842	-	1851	10.4
436	WTBS_147	1852	-	1861	10.4
437	WTBS_148	1862	-	1871	10.4
438	WTBS_149	1872	-	1881	10.4
439	WTBS_150	1882	-	1891	10.4
440	WTBS_151	1892	-	1901	10.4
441	WTBS_152	1902	-	1911	10.4
442	WTBS_153	1912	-	1921	10.4
443	WTBS_154	1922	-	1931	10.4
444	WTBS_155	1932	-	1941	10.4
445	WTBS_156	1942	-	1951	10.4
446	WTBS_157	1952	-	1961	10.4
447	WTBS_158	1962	-	1971	10.4

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>VARIABLE NAME</b>	<b>FROM</b>		<b>TO</b>	<b>FORMAT</b>
448	WTBS_159	1972	-	1981	10.4
449	WTBS_160	1982	-	1991	10.4
450	WTBS_161	1992	-	2001	10.4
451	WTBS_162	2002	-	2011	10.4
452	WTBS_163	2012	-	2021	10.4
453	WTBS_164	2022	-	2031	10.4
454	WTBS_165	2032	-	2041	10.4
455	WTBS_166	2042	-	2051	10.4
456	WTBS_167	2052	-	2061	10.4
457	WTBS_168	2062	-	2071	10.4
458	WTBS_169	2072	-	2081	10.4
459	WTBS_170	2082	-	2091	10.4
460	WTBS_171	2092	-	2101	10.4
461	WTBS_172	2102	-	2111	10.4
462	WTBS_173	2112	-	2121	10.4
463	WTBS_174	2122	-	2131	10.4
464	WTBS_175	2132	-	2141	10.4
465	WTBS_176	2142	-	2151	10.4
466	WTBS_177	2152	-	2161	10.4
467	WTBS_178	2162	-	2171	10.4
468	WTBS_179	2172	-	2181	10.4
469	WTBS_180	2182	-	2191	10.4
470	WTBS_181	2192	-	2201	10.4
471	WTBS_182	2202	-	2211	10.4
472	WTBS_183	2212	-	2221	10.4
473	WTBS_184	2222	-	2231	10.4
474	WTBS_185	2232	-	2241	10.4
475	WTBS_186	2242	-	2251	10.4
476	WTBS_187	2252	-	2261	10.4
477	WTBS_188	2262	-	2271	10.4
478	WTBS_189	2272	-	2281	10.4
479	WTBS_190	2282	-	2291	10.4
480	WTBS_191	2292	-	2301	10.4
481	WTBS_192	2302	-	2311	10.4
482	WTBS_193	2312	-	2321	10.4
483	WTBS_194	2322	-	2331	10.4
484	WTBS_195	2332	-	2341	10.4
485	WTBS_196	2342	-	2351	10.4
486	WTBS_197	2352	-	2361	10.4
487	WTBS_198	2362	-	2371	10.4
488	WTBS_199	2372	-	2381	10.4
489	WTBS_200	2382	-	2391	10.4
490	WTBS_201	2392	-	2401	10.4
491	WTBS_202	2402	-	2411	10.4
492	WTBS_203	2412	-	2421	10.4

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>VARIABLE NAME</b>	<b>FROM</b>		<b>TO</b>	<b>FORMAT</b>
493	WTBS_204	2422	-	2431	10.4
494	WTBS_205	2432	-	2441	10.4
495	WTBS_206	2442	-	2451	10.4
496	WTBS_207	2452	-	2461	10.4
497	WTBS_208	2462	-	2471	10.4
498	WTBS_209	2472	-	2481	10.4
499	WTBS_210	2482	-	2491	10.4
500	WTBS_211	2492	-	2501	10.4
501	WTBS_212	2502	-	2511	10.4
502	WTBS_213	2512	-	2521	10.4
503	WTBS_214	2522	-	2531	10.4
504	WTBS_215	2532	-	2541	10.4
505	WTBS_216	2542	-	2551	10.4
506	WTBS_217	2552	-	2561	10.4
507	WTBS_218	2562	-	2571	10.4
508	WTBS_219	2572	-	2581	10.4
509	WTBS_220	2582	-	2591	10.4
510	WTBS_221	2592	-	2601	10.4
511	WTBS_222	2602	-	2611	10.4
512	WTBS_223	2612	-	2621	10.4
513	WTBS_224	2622	-	2631	10.4
514	WTBS_225	2632	-	2641	10.4
515	WTBS_226	2642	-	2651	10.4
516	WTBS_227	2652	-	2661	10.4
517	WTBS_228	2662	-	2671	10.4
518	WTBS_229	2672	-	2681	10.4
519	WTBS_230	2682	-	2691	10.4
520	WTBS_231	2692	-	2701	10.4
521	WTBS_232	2702	-	2711	10.4
522	WTBS_233	2712	-	2721	10.4
523	WTBS_234	2722	-	2731	10.4
524	WTBS_235	2732	-	2741	10.4
525	WTBS_236	2742	-	2751	10.4
526	WTBS_237	2752	-	2761	10.4
527	WTBS_238	2762	-	2771	10.4
528	WTBS_239	2772	-	2781	10.4
529	WTBS_240	2782	-	2791	10.4
530	WTBS_241	2792	-	2801	10.4
531	WTBS_242	2802	-	2811	10.4
532	WTBS_243	2812	-	2821	10.4
533	WTBS_244	2822	-	2831	10.4
534	WTBS_245	2832	-	2841	10.4
535	WTBS_246	2842	-	2851	10.4
536	WTBS_247	2852	-	2861	10.4
537	WTBS_248	2862	-	2871	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
538	WTBS_249	2872	-	2881	10.4
539	WTBS_250	2882	-	2891	10.4
540	WTBS_251	2892	-	2901	10.4
541	WTBS_252	2902	-	2911	10.4
542	WTBS_253	2912	-	2921	10.4
543	WTBS_254	2922	-	2931	10.4
544	WTBS_255	2932	-	2941	10.4
545	WTBS_256	2942	-	2951	10.4
546	WTBS_257	2952	-	2961	10.4
547	WTBS_258	2962	-	2971	10.4
548	WTBS_259	2972	-	2981	10.4
549	WTBS_260	2982	-	2991	10.4
550	WTBS_261	2992	-	3001	10.4
551	WTBS_262	3002	-	3011	10.4
552	WTBS_263	3012	-	3021	10.4
553	WTBS_264	3022	-	3031	10.4
554	WTBS_265	3032	-	3041	10.4
555	WTBS_266	3042	-	3051	10.4
556	WTBS_267	3052	-	3061	10.4
557	WTBS_268	3062	-	3071	10.4
558	WTBS_269	3072	-	3081	10.4
559	WTBS_270	3082	-	3091	10.4
560	WTBS_271	3092	-	3101	10.4
561	WTBS_272	3102	-	3111	10.4
562	WTBS_273	3112	-	3121	10.4
563	WTBS_274	3122	-	3131	10.4
564	WTBS_275	3132	-	3141	10.4
565	WTBS_276	3142	-	3151	10.4
566	WTBS_277	3152	-	3161	10.4
567	WTBS_278	3162	-	3171	10.4
568	WTBS_279	3172	-	3181	10.4
569	WTBS_280	3182	-	3191	10.4
570	WTBS_281	3192	-	3201	10.4
571	WTBS_282	3202	-	3211	10.4
572	WTBS_283	3212	-	3221	10.4
573	WTBS_284	3222	-	3231	10.4
574	WTBS_285	3232	-	3241	10.4
575	WTBS_286	3242	-	3251	10.4
576	WTBS_287	3252	-	3261	10.4
577	WTBS_288	3262	-	3271	10.4
578	WTBS_289	3272	-	3281	10.4
579	WTBS_290	3282	-	3291	10.4
580	WTBS_291	3292	-	3301	10.4
581	WTBS_292	3302	-	3311	10.4
582	WTBS_293	3312	-	3321	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
583	WTBS_294	3322	-	3331	10.4
584	WTBS_295	3332	-	3341	10.4
585	WTBS_296	3342	-	3351	10.4
586	WTBS_297	3352	-	3361	10.4
587	WTBS_298	3362	-	3371	10.4
588	WTBS_299	3372	-	3381	10.4
589	WTBS_300	3382	-	3391	10.4
590	WTBS_301	3392	-	3401	10.4
591	WTBS_302	3402	-	3411	10.4
592	WTBS_303	3412	-	3421	10.4
593	WTBS_304	3422	-	3431	10.4
594	WTBS_305	3432	-	3441	10.4
595	WTBS_306	3442	-	3451	10.4
596	WTBS_307	3452	-	3461	10.4
597	WTBS_308	3462	-	3471	10.4
598	WTBS_309	3472	-	3481	10.4
599	WTBS_310	3482	-	3491	10.4
600	WTBS_311	3492	-	3501	10.4
601	WTBS_312	3502	-	3511	10.4
602	WTBS_313	3512	-	3521	10.4
603	WTBS_314	3522	-	3531	10.4
604	WTBS_315	3532	-	3541	10.4
605	WTBS_316	3542	-	3551	10.4
606	WTBS_317	3552	-	3561	10.4
607	WTBS_318	3562	-	3571	10.4
608	WTBS_319	3572	-	3581	10.4
609	WTBS_320	3582	-	3591	10.4
610	WTBS_321	3592	-	3601	10.4
611	WTBS_322	3602	-	3611	10.4
612	WTBS_323	3612	-	3621	10.4
613	WTBS_324	3622	-	3631	10.4
614	WTBS_325	3632	-	3641	10.4
615	WTBS_326	3642	-	3651	10.4
616	WTBS_327	3652	-	3661	10.4
617	WTBS_328	3662	-	3671	10.4
618	WTBS_329	3672	-	3681	10.4
619	WTBS_330	3682	-	3691	10.4
620	WTBS_331	3692	-	3701	10.4
621	WTBS_332	3702	-	3711	10.4
622	WTBS_333	3712	-	3721	10.4
623	WTBS_334	3722	-	3731	10.4
624	WTBS_335	3732	-	3741	10.4
625	WTBS_336	3742	-	3751	10.4
626	WTBS_337	3752	-	3761	10.4
627	WTBS_338	3762	-	3771	10.4

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>VARIABLE NAME</b>	<b>FROM</b>		<b>TO</b>	<b>FORMAT</b>
628	WTBS_339	3772	-	3781	10.4
629	WTBS_340	3782	-	3791	10.4
630	WTBS_341	3792	-	3801	10.4
631	WTBS_342	3802	-	3811	10.4
632	WTBS_343	3812	-	3821	10.4
633	WTBS_344	3822	-	3831	10.4
634	WTBS_345	3832	-	3841	10.4
635	WTBS_346	3842	-	3851	10.4
636	WTBS_347	3852	-	3861	10.4
637	WTBS_348	3862	-	3871	10.4
638	WTBS_349	3872	-	3881	10.4
639	WTBS_350	3882	-	3891	10.4
640	WTBS_351	3892	-	3901	10.4
641	WTBS_352	3902	-	3911	10.4
642	WTBS_353	3912	-	3921	10.4
643	WTBS_354	3922	-	3931	10.4
644	WTBS_355	3932	-	3941	10.4
645	WTBS_356	3942	-	3951	10.4
646	WTBS_357	3952	-	3961	10.4
647	WTBS_358	3962	-	3971	10.4
648	WTBS_359	3972	-	3981	10.4
649	WTBS_360	3982	-	3991	10.4
650	WTBS_361	3992	-	4001	10.4
651	WTBS_362	4002	-	4011	10.4
652	WTBS_363	4012	-	4021	10.4
653	WTBS_364	4022	-	4031	10.4
654	WTBS_365	4032	-	4041	10.4
655	WTBS_366	4042	-	4051	10.4
656	WTBS_367	4052	-	4061	10.4
657	WTBS_368	4062	-	4071	10.4
658	WTBS_369	4072	-	4081	10.4
659	WTBS_370	4082	-	4091	10.4
660	WTBS_371	4092	-	4101	10.4
661	WTBS_372	4102	-	4111	10.4
662	WTBS_373	4112	-	4121	10.4
663	WTBS_374	4122	-	4131	10.4
664	WTBS_375	4132	-	4141	10.4
665	WTBS_376	4142	-	4151	10.4
666	WTBS_377	4152	-	4161	10.4
667	WTBS_378	4162	-	4171	10.4
668	WTBS_379	4172	-	4181	10.4
669	WTBS_380	4182	-	4191	10.4
670	WTBS_381	4192	-	4201	10.4
671	WTBS_382	4202	-	4211	10.4
672	WTBS_383	4212	-	4221	10.4

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>VARIABLE NAME</b>	<b>FROM</b>		<b>TO</b>	<b>FORMAT</b>
673	WTBS_384	4222	-	4231	10.4
674	WTBS_385	4232	-	4241	10.4
675	WTBS_386	4242	-	4251	10.4
676	WTBS_387	4252	-	4261	10.4
677	WTBS_388	4262	-	4271	10.4
678	WTBS_389	4272	-	4281	10.4
679	WTBS_390	4282	-	4291	10.4
680	WTBS_391	4292	-	4301	10.4
681	WTBS_392	4302	-	4311	10.4
682	WTBS_393	4312	-	4321	10.4
683	WTBS_394	4322	-	4331	10.4
684	WTBS_395	4332	-	4341	10.4
685	WTBS_396	4342	-	4351	10.4
686	WTBS_397	4352	-	4361	10.4
687	WTBS_398	4362	-	4371	10.4
688	WTBS_399	4372	-	4381	10.4
689	WTBS_400	4382	-	4391	10.4
690	WTBS_401	4392	-	4401	10.4
691	WTBS_402	4402	-	4411	10.4
692	WTBS_403	4412	-	4421	10.4
693	WTBS_404	4422	-	4431	10.4
694	WTBS_405	4432	-	4441	10.4
695	WTBS_406	4442	-	4451	10.4
696	WTBS_407	4452	-	4461	10.4
697	WTBS_408	4462	-	4471	10.4
698	WTBS_409	4472	-	4481	10.4
699	WTBS_410	4482	-	4491	10.4
700	WTBS_411	4492	-	4501	10.4
701	WTBS_412	4502	-	4511	10.4
702	WTBS_413	4512	-	4521	10.4
703	WTBS_414	4522	-	4531	10.4
704	WTBS_415	4532	-	4541	10.4
705	WTBS_416	4542	-	4551	10.4
706	WTBS_417	4552	-	4561	10.4
707	WTBS_418	4562	-	4571	10.4
708	WTBS_419	4572	-	4581	10.4
709	WTBS_420	4582	-	4591	10.4
710	WTBS_421	4592	-	4601	10.4
711	WTBS_422	4602	-	4611	10.4
712	WTBS_423	4612	-	4621	10.4
713	WTBS_424	4622	-	4631	10.4
714	WTBS_425	4632	-	4641	10.4
715	WTBS_426	4642	-	4651	10.4
716	WTBS_427	4652	-	4661	10.4
717	WTBS_428	4662	-	4671	10.4

FIELD	VARIABLE NAME	FROM		TO	FORMAT
718	WTBS_429	4672	-	4681	10.4
719	WTBS_430	4682	-	4691	10.4
720	WTBS_431	4692	-	4701	10.4
721	WTBS_432	4702	-	4711	10.4
722	WTBS_433	4712	-	4721	10.4
723	WTBS_434	4722	-	4731	10.4
724	WTBS_435	4732	-	4741	10.4
725	WTBS_436	4742	-	4751	10.4
726	WTBS_437	4752	-	4761	10.4
727	WTBS_438	4762	-	4771	10.4
728	WTBS_439	4772	-	4781	10.4
729	WTBS_440	4782	-	4791	10.4
730	WTBS_441	4792	-	4801	10.4
731	WTBS_442	4802	-	4811	10.4
732	WTBS_443	4812	-	4821	10.4
733	WTBS_444	4822	-	4831	10.4
734	WTBS_445	4832	-	4841	10.4
735	WTBS_446	4842	-	4851	10.4
736	WTBS_447	4852	-	4861	10.4
737	WTBS_448	4862	-	4871	10.4
738	WTBS_449	4872	-	4881	10.4
739	WTBS_450	4882	-	4891	10.4
740	WTBS_451	4892	-	4901	10.4
741	WTBS_452	4902	-	4911	10.4
742	WTBS_453	4912	-	4921	10.4
743	WTBS_454	4922	-	4931	10.4
744	WTBS_455	4932	-	4941	10.4
745	WTBS_456	4942	-	4951	10.4
746	WTBS_457	4952	-	4961	10.4
747	WTBS_458	4962	-	4971	10.4
748	WTBS_459	4972	-	4981	10.4
749	WTBS_460	4982	-	4991	10.4
750	WTBS_461	4992	-	5001	10.4
751	WTBS_462	5002	-	5011	10.4
752	WTBS_463	5012	-	5021	10.4
753	WTBS_464	5022	-	5031	10.4
754	WTBS_465	5032	-	5041	10.4
755	WTBS_466	5042	-	5051	10.4
756	WTBS_467	5052	-	5061	10.4
757	WTBS_468	5062	-	5071	10.4
758	WTBS_469	5072	-	5081	10.4
759	WTBS_470	5082	-	5091	10.4
760	WTBS_471	5092	-	5101	10.4
761	WTBS_472	5102	-	5111	10.4
762	WTBS_473	5112	-	5121	10.4



<b>FIELD</b>	<b>VARIABLE NAME</b>	<b>FROM</b>		<b>TO</b>	<b>FORMAT</b>
763	WTBS_474	5122	-	5131	10.4
764	WTBS_475	5132	-	5141	10.4
765	WTBS_476	5142	-	5151	10.4
766	WTBS_477	5152	-	5161	10.4
767	WTBS_478	5162	-	5171	10.4
768	WTBS_479	5172	-	5181	10.4
769	WTBS_480	5182	-	5191	10.4
770	WTBS_481	5192	-	5201	10.4
771	WTBS_482	5202	-	5211	10.4
772	WTBS_483	5212	-	5221	10.4
773	WTBS_484	5222	-	5231	10.4
774	WTBS_485	5232	-	5241	10.4
775	WTBS_486	5242	-	5251	10.4
776	WTBS_487	5252	-	5261	10.4
777	WTBS_488	5262	-	5271	10.4
778	WTBS_489	5272	-	5281	10.4
779	WTBS_490	5282	-	5291	10.4
780	WTBS_491	5292	-	5301	10.4
781	WTBS_492	5302	-	5311	10.4
782	WTBS_493	5312	-	5321	10.4
783	WTBS_494	5322	-	5331	10.4
784	WTBS_495	5332	-	5341	10.4
785	WTBS_496	5342	-	5351	10.4
786	WTBS_497	5352	-	5361	10.4
787	WTBS_498	5362	-	5371	10.4
788	WTBS_499	5372	-	5381	10.4
789	WTBS_500	5382	-	5391	10.4

## Appendix D - Content Comparison

<b>Cycle 27 (2013)</b>	<b>Cycle 22 (2008)</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Change</b>
RECID	RECID	same	-
AGEGR10	AGEGR10	same	-
SEX	SEX	same	-
MARSTAT	MARSTAT	same	-
HSDSIZEC	HSDSIZEC	same	-
AGEPRGR0	-	new	new variable (age group of partner/spouse)
AGEPRGRD	AGEPRGRDIF	not the same	variable name changed
SEXPR	SEXPR	same	-
PRTYPEC	PRTYPEC	same	-
AGECRYGC	AGECHRYC	not the same	variable name changed
AGEHSDYC	AGEHSDYC	same	-
CHINHSDC	-	new	new derive variable (children in household)
CHH0014C	CHH0014C	same	-
CHRTIME6	CHRTIME6	same	-
PARNUM	PARHSDC	not the same	less detailed response categories
LIVARR06	LIVARR08	not the same	fewer response categories
MULTIGEN	MULTIGEN	same	-
REGION	REGION	same	-
PRCODE	PRV	not the same	variable name changed
LUC_RST	LUC_RST	same	-
IUM_Q10	IUR_Q100	not the same	variable name changed
ISM_Q10	IUR_Q115	not the same	variable name changed
ISM_Q20	IUR_Q125	not the same	variable name changed
ISM_Q30	IUR_Q135	not the same	variable name changed
IUY_Q01	IUR_Q140	not the same	variable name changed
ICR_Q10	-	new	new question (social networking websites)
SOCNET	-	new	new derive variable (social networking websites)
ICR_Q30	-	new	new question (social networking websites)
SCR_Q10	SCR_Q010	not the same	variable name changed
CWR_Q10	SCR_Q120	not the same	variable name changed
CWR_Q20	SCR_Q130	not the same	variable name changed
CWR_Q25	-	new	new question (text messaging)
CWR_Q30	SCR_Q140	not the same	variable name changed
CWR_Q40	SCR_Q150	not the same	variable name changed
CWR_Q45	SCR_Q160	not the same	variable name changed
RFE_Q10C	SCR_Q810	not the same	variable name changed; capped at 200+
RFE_Q20C	SCR_Q820	not the same	variable name changed; capped at 200+
RFE_Q25	SCR_Q830	not the same	variable name changed
SCF_Q100C	SCF_Q100	not the same	variable name changed; capped at 200+
SCF_Q101	SCF_Q101	same	-
SCF_Q102C	SCF_Q102	not the same	variable name changed; capped at 200+
SCF_Q110C	SCF_Q110	not the same	variable name changed; capped at 200+
CWF_Q10	SCF_Q120	not the same	variable name changed

<b>Cycle 27 (2013)</b>	<b>Cycle 22 (2008)</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Change</b>
CWF_Q20	SCF_Q121	not the same	variable name changed
CWF_Q30	SCF_Q125	not the same	variable name changed
CLSCONGC	-	new	new derive variable (number of close social contacts)
CWF_Q40	SCF_Q130	not the same	variable name changed
CWF_Q45	-	new	new question (text messaging)
CWF_Q50	SCF_Q140	not the same	variable name changed
CWF_Q60	SCF_Q150	not the same	variable name changed
CWF_Q65	SCF_Q160	not the same	variable name changed
SCG_Q120	SCG_Q120	same	-
SCG_Q130	SCG_Q130	same	-
SCG_Q150	SCG_Q150	same	-
SCG_Q160	SCG_Q160	same	-
SCG_Q170	SCG_Q170	same	-
SCG_Q180	SCG_Q180	same	-
SCG_Q190	SCG_Q190	same	-
SCG_Q200	SCG_Q200	same	-
SCP_Q110	SCP_Q110	same	-
SCP_Q115	-	new	new question (for respondents who met 1 person)
SCP_Q120C	SCP_Q120C	not the same	capped at 5+
VCG_Q300	VCG_Q300	same	-
VCG_Q310	VCG_Q310	same	-
VCG_Q320	VCG_Q320	same	-
VCG_Q340	VCG_Q340	same	-
CER_Q110	CER_Q110	same	-
CER_Q120	CER_Q111	not the same	variable name changed
CER_Q140	CER_Q112	not the same	variable name changed
CER_Q150	CER_Q113	not the same	variable name changed
CER_Q160	CER_Q114	not the same	variable name changed
CER_Q170	CER_Q115	not the same	variable name changed
CER_Q180	CER_Q116	not the same	variable name changed
CER_Q190	-	new	new question (seniors' group)
CER_Q200	-	new	new question (youth organization)
CER_Q210	-	new	new question (immigrant/ethnic association)
CER_Q230	CER_Q230	same	-
CERD230C	-	new	new derive variable (total number of organization types)
GRP_Q10C	CER_Q150	not the same	variable name changed; capped at 9+
GRP_Q20C	CER_Q160	not the same	variable name changed; capped at 6+
GRP_Q25	CER_Q160	not the same	new question (for respondents with 1 group)

<b>Cycle 27 (2013)</b>	<b>Cycle 22 (2008)</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Change</b>
GRP_Q30A	-	new	new question (Internet participation - sharing knowledge)
GRP_Q30B	-	new	new question (Internet participation - support/advice)
GRP_Q30C	-	new	new question (Internet participation - organizing activities)
GRP_Q30D	-	new	new question (Internet participation - office or administrative work)
GRP_Q30E	-	new	new question (Internet participation - emails/forums)
GRP_Q40	CER_Q170	not the same	variable name changed
OIF_Q10	CER_Q180	not the same	variable name changed
OMA_Q110	OMA_Q110	same	-
IWO_Q10C	OMA_Q115C	not the same	variable name changed; capped at 10+
IWO_Q20	OMA_Q120	not the same	variable name changed
DPO_Q10	OMA_Q125	not the same	variable name changed
DPO_Q20	OMA_Q130	not the same	variable name changed
DPO_Q30	OMA_Q140	not the same	variable name changed
DPO_Q60	OMA_Q170	not the same	variable name changed
DPO_Q70	OMA_Q210	not the same	variable name changed
VBR_Q10	PER_Q110	not the same	variable name changed
VBR_Q15	PER_Q115	not the same	variable name changed
VBR_Q20	-	new	new question (reason for not voting)
VBR_Q25	-	new	new question (likelihood of voting in next election)
VBR_Q30	PER_Q120	not the same	variable name changed
VBR_Q35	PER_Q125	not the same	variable name changed
VBR_Q40	PER_Q130	not the same	variable name changed
VBR_Q45	PER_Q135	not the same	variable name changed
REP_Q05	-	new	new question (interest in politics)
REP_Q10	PER_Q220	not the same	variable name changed
REP_Q20	PER_Q230	not the same	variable name changed
REP_Q30	PER_Q250	not the same	variable name changed
REP_Q35	-	new	new question (political activity - Internet)
REP_Q40	PER_Q260	not the same	variable name changed
REP_Q45	-	new	new question (political activity - Internet petition)
REP_Q50	PER_Q270	not the same	variable name changed
REP_Q60	PER_Q280	not the same	variable name changed
REP_Q70	PER_Q290	not the same	variable name changed
REP_Q80	PER_Q300	not the same	variable name changed
REP_Q85	-	new	new question (political activity - signs of support)
MCR_Q300C	-	new	new question (television viewing)

<b>Cycle 27 (2013)</b>	<b>Cycle 22 (2008)</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Change</b>
MCR_Q310	-	new	new question (news - frequency)
MCR_Q320A	-	new	new question (news - newspapers)
MCR_Q320B	-	new	new question (news - magazines)
MCR_Q320C	-	new	new question (news - television)
MCR_Q320D	-	new	new question (news - radio)
MCR_Q320E	-	new	new question (news - Internet)
MCR_Q320F	-	new	new question (news - none)
MCR_Q320G	-	new	new question (news - other)
MCR_Q325C	-	new	new question (news - television (hours))
MCR_Q330C	-	new	new question (news - radio (hours))
MCR_Q335C	-	new	new question (news - Internet (hours))
MCR_Q340	-	new	new question (news - newspapers (frequency))
MCR_Q350	-	new	new question (news - magazines (frequency))
MCR_Q360	-	new	new question (ethnic media)
MCR_Q365A	-	new	new question (ethnic media - newspapers)
MCR_Q365B	-	new	new question (ethnic media - magazines)
MCR_Q365C	-	new	new question (ethnic media - television)
MCR_Q365D	-	new	new question (ethnic media - radio)
MCR_Q365E	-	new	new question (ethnic media - Internet)
MCR_Q365F	-	new	new question (ethnic media - other)
KCH_Q10	-	new	new question (knowledge of Canadian history)
PRD_Q10	-	new	new question (pride - Canadian)
PRD_Q20	-	new	new question (pride - democracy)
PRD_Q25	-	new	new question (pride - political influence)
PRD_Q30	-	new	new question (pride - economic achievements)
PRD_Q35	-	new	new question (pride - health care)
PRD_Q37	-	new	new question (pride - social security)
PRD_Q40	-	new	new question (pride - science/technology)
PRD_Q45	-	new	new question (pride - sports)
PRD_Q50	-	new	new question (pride - arts/literature)
PRD_Q55	-	new	new question (pride - armed forces)
PRD_Q60	-	new	new question (pride - history)
PRD_Q65	-	new	new question (pride - treatment of groups)
PRD_Q70	-	new	new question (pride - constitution)
ANS_Q10	-	new	new question (national symbols - flag)
ANS_Q30	-	new	new question (national symbols - charter of rights/freedoms)
ANS_Q50	-	new	new question (national symbols - anthem)
ANS_Q60	-	new	new question (national symbols - RCMP)
ANS_Q80	-	new	new question (national symbols - hockey)

<b>Cycle 27 (2013)</b>	<b>Cycle 22 (2008)</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Change</b>
ANS_Q90A	-	new	new variable (national symbols - people)
ANS_Q90B	-	new	new variable (national symbols - beaver)
ANS_Q90C	-	new	new variable (national symbols - nature)
ANS_Q90D	-	new	new variable (national symbols - maple leaf)
ANS_Q90E	-	new	new variable (national symbols - wildlife)
ANS_Q90F	-	new	new variable (national symbols - heritage/history)
ANS_Q90G	-	new	new variable (national symbols - sports)
ANS_Q90H	-	new	new variable (national symbols - multiculturalism)
ANS_Q90I	-	new	new variable (national symbols - food)
ANS_Q90J	-	new	new variable (national symbols - mountains)
ANS_Q90K	-	new	new variable (national symbols - places)
ANS_Q90L	-	new	new variable (national symbols - business)
ANS_Q90M	-	new	new variable (national symbols - water)
ANS_Q90N	-	new	new variable (national symbols - winter)
ANS_Q90O	-	new	new variable (national symbols - official Canadian symbols)
ANS_Q90P	-	new	new variable (national symbols - politics)
ANS_Q90Q	-	new	new variable (national symbols - size of Canada)
ANS_Q90R	-	new	new variable (national symbols - Aboriginal peoples)
ANS_Q90S	-	new	new variable (national symbols - war/peacekeeping)
ANS_Q90T	-	new	new variable (national symbols - currency)
ANS_Q90U	-	new	new variable (national symbols -other)
ICI_Q50	-	new	new question (importance - arts and culture)
ICI_Q60	-	new	new question (importance - heritage sites)
SVR_Q10	-	new	new question (values - human rights)
SVR_Q25	-	new	new question (values - law)
SVR_Q30	-	new	new question (values - gender equality)
SVR_Q35	-	new	new question (values - languages)
SVR_Q40	-	new	new question (importance - ethnic/cultural diversity)
SVR_Q45	-	new	new question (importance - Aboriginal culture)
MAR_Q110	ACMYR	not the same	variable name changed
MAR_Q133	MAR_Q133	same	-
WET_Q110	WKWE	not the same	variable name changed

<b>Cycle 27 (2013)</b>	<b>Cycle 22 (2008)</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Change</b>
REW_Q10	-	new	new question (suppressed on Cycle 22)
AGELPDWC	AGE_LSTPDWKC	not the same	variable name changed
WHW_Q110	MAR_Q381	not the same	variable name changed
WHW_Q120C	MAR_Q382	not the same	variable name changed; capped at 75+
WHW_Q130C	MAR_Q383	not the same	variable name changed; capped at 75+
WHW_Q140C	MAR_Q384C	not the same	variable name changed; capped at 75+
WKWEHRC	WKWEHR_C	not the same	variable name changed
WHW_Q210	MAR_Q390	not the same	variable name changed
WHW_Q230	MAR_Q410	not the same	variable name changed
WFR_Q510	MAR_Q510	not the same	variable name changed
WFR_Q520A	MAR_Q520_C01	not the same	variable name changed
WFR_Q520B	MAR_Q520_C02	not the same	variable name changed
WFR_Q520C	MAR_Q520_C03	not the same	variable name changed
WFR_Q520D	MAR_Q520_C04	not the same	variable name changed
WFR_Q520E	MAR_Q520_C05	not the same	variable name changed
WFR_Q520F	MAR_Q520_C06	not the same	variable name changed
WFR_Q520G	MAR_Q520_C07	not the same	variable name changed
WFR_Q520H	MAR_Q520_C08	not the same	variable name changed
EHG_ALL	EDU10	not the same	fewer response categories
DH1GED	EDU5	not the same	fewer response categories
MAP_Q110	ACMPRYR	not the same	variable name changed
EOP_Q200	EOP_Q200	not the same	variable name changed
BRTHPCAN	-	new	new variable (place of birth - spouse/partner)
BRTHCAN	BRTHCAN	same	
BRTHMACR	-	new	new variable (place of birth - macro-region)
BRTHREGC	BRTHREGC	same	
BRTHMCAN	-	new	new variable (place of birth - mother)
BRTHFCAN	-	new	new variable (place of birth - father)
BPR_Q16	BPR_Q50	not the same	variable name changed
YRARRI	YRARRI	same	-
LIP_Q10	BPR_Q60	not the same	variable name changed
LIP_Q15	BPR_Q65	not the same	variable name changed
ETHNIC7	ETHNIC 7	same	-
ETHPR7	ETHNICPR7	not the same	variable name changed



<b>Cycle 27 (2013)</b>	<b>Cycle 22 (2008)</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Change</b>
AMB_Q01	AIR_Q110	not the same	variable name changed
AIP_Q01	AIP_Q110	not the same	variable name changed
VISMIN	VISMIN	same	-
VISMINPR	VISMINPR	same	-
SBL_Q100	DOR_Q635	not the same	variable name changed
SBL_Q200	-	new	new question (sense of belonging - town/city)
SBL_Q300	DOR_Q636	not the same	variable name changed
SBL_Q500	DOR_Q637	not the same	variable name changed
SBL_Q700	-	new	new question (sense of belonging - country of origin)
SBL_Q800	-	new	new question (sense of belonging - ethnic/cultural background)
SBL_Q820	-	new	new question (sense of belonging - language)
PCT_Q10	TRT_Q110	not the same	variable name changed
TIP_Q10	TRT_Q310	not the same	variable name changed
TIP_Q15	TRT_Q330	not the same	variable name changed
TIP_Q20	TRT_Q390	not the same	variable name changed
TIP_Q22	-	new	new question (trust - language)
TIP_Q25	TRT_Q400	not the same	variable name changed
TNP_Q10	TRT_Q420	not the same	variable name changed
RLM_Q10	TRT_Q540	not the same	variable name changed
RLM_Q15	-	new	new question (return of lost money - police officer)
RLM_Q20	TRT_Q570	not the same	variable name changed
DIS_Q10	-	new	new question (discrimination - sex)
DIS_Q15	-	new	new question (discrimination - ethnicity/culture)
DIS_Q20	-	new	new question (discrimination - race)
DIS_Q25	-	new	new question (discrimination - physical appearance)
DIS_Q30	-	new	new question (discrimination - religion)
DIS_Q35	-	new	new question (discrimination - sexual orientation)
DIS_Q40	-	new	new question (discrimination - age)
DIS_Q45	-	new	new question (discrimination - disability)
DIS_Q50	-	new	new question (discrimination - language)
DIS_Q55	-	new	new question (discrimination - other)
DISCRIM	-	new	new derive variable (discrimination)
DTS_Q20	-	new	new question (discrimination - bank/store/restaurant)
DTS_Q25	-	new	new question (discrimination - work)
DTS_Q30	-	new	new question (discrimination - police)
DTS_Q35	-	new	new question (discrimination - courts)
DTS_Q60	-	new	new question (discrimination - border)
DTS_Q65	-	new	new question (discrimination - other)
CII_Q10	TRT_Q610	not the same	variable name changed; 5-point response category scale
CII_Q15	TRT_Q630	not the same	variable name changed; 5-point response category scale

<b>Cycle 27 (2013)</b>	<b>Cycle 22 (2008)</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Change</b>
CII_Q30	TRT_Q650	not the same	variable name changed; 5-point response category scale
CII_Q40	TRT_Q670	not the same	variable name changed; 5-point response category scale
CII_Q45	TRT_Q680	not the same	variable name changed; 5-point response category scale
CII_Q50	TRT_Q690	not the same	variable name changed; 5-point response category scale
CII_Q55	TRT_Q700	not the same	variable name changed; 5-point response category scale
CII_Q60	-	new	new question (confidence - media)
SRH_Q110	SRH_Q110	same	-
SRH_Q115	SRH_Q115	same	-
SLM_Q01	SRH_Q120	not the same	variable name changed
DWELC	DWELC	same	-
ODR_Q10	DWELLOWN	not the same	variable name changed
ODR_Q20	-	new	new question (mortgage)
LRD_Q10	LIVE_DWELLING	not the same	variable name changed
LRN_Q10	LIVE_NEIGH	not the same	variable name changed
QIN_Q10	DOR_Q622	not the same	variable name changed
QIN_Q20	DOR_Q627	not the same	variable name changed
QIN_Q30	DOR_Q628	not the same	variable name changed
QIN_Q40	DOR_Q629	not the same	variable name changed
QIN_Q50	DOR_Q623	not the same	variable name changed; response category labels changed
RELIG7	RELIG6	not the same	response categories revised
REE_Q02	RELIGATT	not the same	variable name changed
REE_Q03	RLR_Q120	not the same	variable name changed; response category added (once a day)
RLR_Q110	RLR_Q110	not the same	variable name changed
LANCH	LANCH	same	-
LANHSDC	LANHSDC	not the same	response categories added (multiple)
INCM	INCM	same	-
INCMHSD	INCMHSD	same	-
HSDELIGC	-	new	new derive variable (eligible household members)
WGHT_PER	WGHT_PER	same	-